



Toronto
Green
Community

PLANTING

Your first consideration should be sunlight: does the plant require **full sun** (6 or more hours a day), **partial sun** (3-6 hours a day) or **shade** (less than 3 hours). Consider using tall, sun-loving plants like tomatoes or beans to shelter plants that prefer shade like lettuce or spinach. Next consider water – how is the drainage in your soil? If your soil tends to stay wet you should improve your drainage by adding compost and something that will allow more air into your soil: builders sand, peat, or coir fibre are good options, ask at your garden centre. Finally, always make sure to give your plants enough space and depth. Avoid the urge to pack in as many as possible – they won't thrive without adequate space. Try to follow instructions on seed package or plant label whenever possible.

PLANTS	FRIENDS	ENEMIES
Asparagus	Tomatoes repel Asparagus beetles Parsley and Basil help growth	Onion family, Gladiolus, Mint
Beans	Potatoes repel Mexican bean beetles Rosemary repels insects Corn and Celery improve growth	Beets, Cabbage family plants, Sunflowers hinder pole Beans Onion family plants and Fennel hinder all beans
Beets	Onion family repels insects Bush beans, Cabbage, Lettuce	Pole beans
Cabbage family [Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cauliflower, Kale]	Celery repels Cabbage white butterflies Onion family deters Maggots	Pole beans, Strawberries, Tomatoes
Carrots	Peas add nutrients, Onion family repels Carrot flies Rosemary and Sage repel insects	Dill, Celery, Parsnips
Corn	Beans and Peas add nutrient Potatoes repel insects	Tomatoes
Cucumbers	Radishes and Geraniums deter Cucumber beetles Beans add nutrients	Potatoes, Sage, and other aromatic herbs

It is also important to plant flowers and native species alongside your vegetables so that pollinators will be attracted to your garden to help your plants reproduce. Plants like bee balm, coriander, marigolds, mint, and savory all attract bees to your garden, which helps ensure proper fruit and vegetable production.

PLANTS	FRIENDS	ENEMIES
Eggplant	Green beans deter Colorado Potato beetles	Weaken Tomatoes and Peppers
Lettuce	Carrots, Radishes, Beets, Strawberries, Cabbage, Onion family, Cucumbers	None
Onion family	Beets, Carrots, Tomatoes, Broccoli, Peppers, Strawberries, Turnips	Beans, peas, asparagus
Potatoes	Beans and Corn repel insects Cabbage, Peas, Marigolds and Parsnips	Apples, Pumpkins, Turnips, Sunflowers, Squash
Strawberries	Lettuce, Spinach, Beans, Onions, and Borage	Cabbage
Tomatoes	Asparagus and Basil help repel insects Nasturtiums trap aphids Celery, Onions, Cucumbers, Mint, Chives, and Marigolds	Corn, Dill, Kohlrabi, Potatoes, Peppers, Eggplants, Cabbage, Fennel

Sources: Children's Garden and exploring Toronto Programs Training and Resource Binder

NUTRIENT	DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS	ORGANIC AMENDMENT
Nitrogen	Lower leaves yellow; overall plant growth light green in colour; plant stunted	Blood meal, composted coffee grounds, cottonseed meal, fish emulsion/meal
Phosphorus	Foliage has a reddish or purple hue or is abnormally dark green, growth stunted	Bonemeal, colloidal phosphate, rock phosphate
Potassium	Tips and edges of leaves turn yellow, them brown; stems weak	Granite meal, greensand, kelp meal, Sul-Po-Mag, wood ashes
Magnesium	Leaves turn pale in between veins; growth is stunted	Epsom salts, dolomitic limestone, Sul-Po-Mag
Calcium	Buds and young leaves die back at tips; fruit develops blossom end rot	Crushed eggshells, gypsum, dolomitic limestone, calcitic limestone

Toronto Green Community
<http://torontogreen.ca>
info@torontogreen.ca
 416-781-7633

