

What Can I Plant in Containers?

Herbs

Basil	Chamomile
Cilantro	Dill
Marjoram	Mint (give it its own container)
Parsley	Sage
Tarragon	Thyme

Vegetables

Look for quick-maturing or dwarf varieties. Vining plants like pole beans, indeterminate tomatoes, and melons grow well on trellises.

- Arugula
- Beet (Early Wonder)
- Bean (Bush or pole varieties)
- Cantaloupe (Minnesota Midget)
- Carrot (Little Finger, Danvers Half Long)
- Cucumber (Arkansas Little Leaf, Spacemaster)
- Eggplant (Purple Finger Fruit)
- Kale
- Lettuce (Cut baby greens within two weeks of planting.)
- Onion (White Lisbon Bunching)
- Pea (Patio Pride)
- Pepper (Jalapeno or Mini Red Belle)
- Radish (Early Scarlet Globe)
- Spinach
- Swiss Chard
- Tomato (Determinate or indeterminate varieties.)

Flowers

Add a few pots of colorful annuals to attract pollinators, or interplant beneficial companion flowers with vegetables.

Calendula	Coleus (likes partial shade)
Cosmos (dwarf, i.e. Sonata)	
Four O'Clock	Impatiens (likes shade)
Marigold	Nasturtium (edible)
Pansy	Petunia
Snapdragon	Zinnia



Lake Valley Seed

Lake Valley Seed is a full line garden seed company that specializes in supporting local independent retail stores. For more than 35 years we've been a trusted resource to passionate home and community gardeners for untreated (including no neonicotinoids), non-GMO, herb, vegetable, and flower seeds.



We've Taken The Safe Seed Pledge

Lake Valley Seed was among the first companies to take the Safe Seed Pledge. The Pledge was created in 1999 by the Council for Responsible Genetics as a way to assure customers that they are not purchasing GMO seeds. Since then, more than 70 companies have taken the Safe Seed Pledge.



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Patio, Balcony, or Tiny Yard? No Problem!

A Guide to CONTAINER GARDENING



No place for a garden?

Make the most of the space you have. Anything you can grow in the ground, you can grow in a container with careful planning and a few adjustments.

Choose the Right Container

- **Bigger is better.** Use the largest container your space allows. Soil dries out more quickly in pots, so the greater the soil volume, the better.
- **Make it mobile.** Placing your containers on wheels will allow you to easily move them to follow the sun, or into light shade on hot days.

Create Optimum Conditions

- **Start with good soil.** Use rich, well-drained soil. Water drains from containers more quickly, taking nutrients with it. Add fertilizer more frequently. Placing mulch on top of the soil will help retain water.
- **Proper drainage is essential.** Be sure there are drain holes in your pots and check them regularly for clogs. Place containers on stands or bricks to keep them from sitting in puddles.

- **Check your light level.** Be sure you have at least six hours of full to partial sunlight. Track where sunlight falls on your planting area for an entire day before you plant. Limited amounts over the course of the day add up.
- **Water consistently.** Container plants require water more frequently than those planted in the ground. Water thoroughly at soil level every time the soil begins to dry. Install a drip watering system with a timer. Consider using self-watering containers—and keep them filled.

Make the Most of Your Space

- **Go vertical.** Vining plants, like pole beans and indeterminate tomatoes, grow well on trellises. Include hanging baskets and planters that stack or hang on walls.
- **Use the entire season.** Plant in succession to grow several crops from the same area. Be sure to replenish soil with compost every time you replant.
- **Avoid overly tight spacing.** Plants need good air circulation to achieve full growth. Proper spacing also reduces stress on the plants and susceptibility to disease and insect damage.



- **Plant in triangles, not rows.** Staggered planting allows you to include more plants in a small space without sacrificing air flow, and can significantly increase your harvest.
- **Plant compatible plants together.** Some plants help others by enhancing flavor, deterring insect pests, or providing shade or structure. Here are just a few beneficial combinations:
 - * Lettuce, chives, and tall flowers
 - * Cucumber, nasturtium, and radish
 - * Tomato, basil, and parsley
 - * Pea and carrot
 - * Bean, marigold, and cucumber



Do I really need six hours of sunlight?

Plants require light to survive, but the amount can vary. Most herbs and vegetables require at least six hours per day. Root vegetables require a bit less (at least four hours). You can coax leafy vegetables to grow in as little as three hours of sunlight. Many flowers, like impatiens, prefer or tolerate shade.