

Community Garden Purchasing Guide

What to Buy and Where to Buy It in Hamilton



A resource created by the Hamilton Community Garden Network

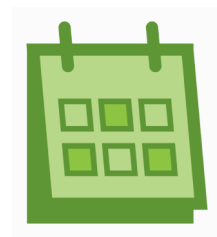


This guide was designed to support garden coordinators in their selection and purchasing of garden materials.

It contains advice on what to purchase, the amounts to purchase, and how to purchase using the partnerships that the HCGN has established for its gardens.

The Hamilton Community Garden Network (HCGN) collaboratively supports Hamiltonians in creating and sustaining community gardens.

We do this by helping community members find community gardens through our online and interactive garden directory map, access tools and resources, and connect through events, workshops, meet-ups and social media.



Learn more and access our resources at:

www.hcgn.ca

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Soil, Compost & Mulch



Choosing the Right Soil:

Fertile, well prepared soil is necessary for a successful garden. The exact type of soil is not as important as how well drained, well supplied with organic matter, reasonably free of stones, and moisture retentive it is.

Triple mix is a universally accepted soil mixture consisting of top soil, compost and peat moss. Use it for vegetable gardens, ornamental gardens, shrubs, trees - anything.

Topsoil is the upper, outermost layer of soil, usually the top 2 inches to 8 inches. Since it doesn't have the compost or peat moss mixed in, it will be heavier than triple mix. Topsoil is great for top dressing your lawn, or filling in low spots but shouldn't be used as your primary garden soil - for gardens, a triple mix or a combination of topsoil and compost is needed.

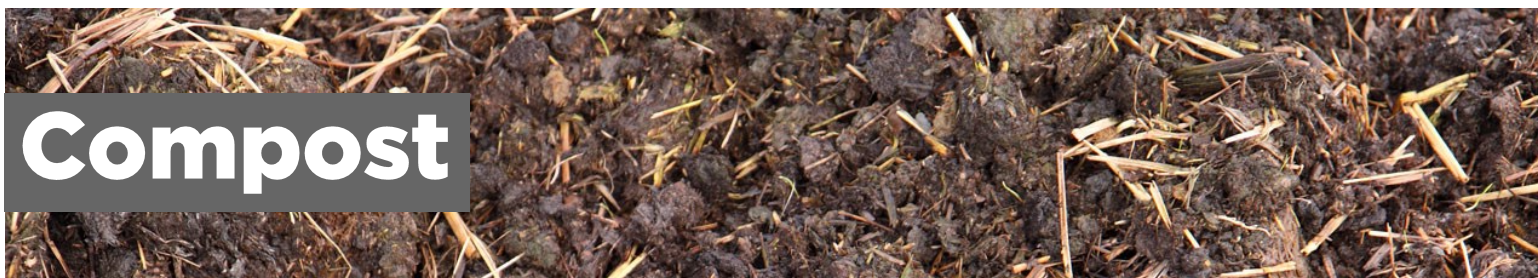
If your garden has already been cultivated and used in past years, there is little to do other than to plow in additional organic material, and fertilizers.

Soil Application:

Most plants are content with 6 to 8 inches of good ground for their roots to grow in. If you're planning to grow substantial root crops (potatoes, carrots, etc), you can go up to a foot or more deeper. In this case you can use a technique called 'hilling'.

New Raised Bed:	Existing Raised Bed:
You will need enough soil to fill the entirety of your raised garden bed.	You will need enough soil to top up your bed by a few inches if your soil has settled/compacted over the winter months.

New In-Ground Plot:	Existing In-Ground Plot:
<p>New soil should be added if you're looking to raise the level of your garden or smooth over holes. Adding new soil to replace the existing soil isn't necessary unless your soil quality is beyond the restoration that a quality compost or fertilizer would lend. In either case, the amount you will need will vary depending on your plot.</p>	<p>You will need enough soil to top up your plot by a few inches if your soil has settled/compacted over the winter months.</p>



Healthy soil is bustling with life and activity, as nutrients are constantly being taken up and replaced by the microorganisms and plants participating in nature's nutrient cycle. However, intensive gardening/agriculture depletes the soil's nutrients at a faster rate than nature can replace them. In order for humans to keep being able to take from the soil, something also needs to be put back in.

Compost is the final product of organic matter breaking down/decomposing/rotting and is a great additive to your garden's soil. Compost improves soil structure, helps to hold water and nutrients, helps prevent plant diseases, maintains an even soil temperature in the heat of summer, and indirectly provides nutrients for plant use when earthworms and other organisms digest the organic matter.

Choosing the Right Compost

Using compost before it is "mature" can turn plant leaves yellow and stop the plant from growing. The bacteria also uses up nitrogen needed by other plants. When selecting compost, be sure that it has decomposed extensively to ensure its stability.

Mature Compost is:	Immature Compost is:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark in colour • Smells earthy • Doesn't contain visible plant matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot • Smells like ammonia • Contains visible plant matter

Compost Application

Compost is not a replacement for soil, it should be added to soil to enhance its nutrients and growing potential. How much to use depends on soil and site characteristics, plant selection, and compost itself.

Annual Gardens: Spread desired thickness (typically 1-3 inches) of compost on top of the soil prior to planting and work it into the soil at a depth of 6 to 8 inches. For large gardens, conserve limited amounts of compost by adding one trowel's worth of finished compost into each planting hole. Side-dressing (digging in compost beside a plant) is a method often done a month or two after planting. It is recommended to use 1 to 2 tablespoons per plant, or 1 to 2 pounds for every 25 feet in a row.

Perennial Gardens: Shrubs, trees and perennial flowers also benefit from an annual application of compost. Apply a 1-inch layer to the perennial beds, followed by a 2-inch layer of mulch (see below). For specimen plantings, circle individual plants with 1 inch of compost under the mulch layer.



Mulch helps to suppress weeds and hold moisture within your soil so you don't have to water as often. There are two basic kinds of mulch: organic and inorganic. Organic mulches include formerly living material such as chopped leaves, straw, grass clippings, compost, wood chips, shredded bark, sawdust, pine needles, and even paper. Inorganic mulches include gravel, stones, black plastic, and geotextiles (landscape fabrics).

While both types help to discourage weeds, organic mulches are a great choice as they are good for the environment and increase your soil's structure and fertility as they decompose. Inorganic mulches don't break down or enrich the soil, however they can at times be of benefit. For example, black plastic warms the soil and radiates heat during the night, keeping heat-loving vegetables such as eggplant and tomatoes happy.

Choosing the Right Mulch

Gravel - Stone absorbs more heat than organic material, making gravel a death sentence for some plants and a haven for others. Reserve this option for succulent-filled or cold-climate gardens. Also note, it can be very difficult to remove gravel if you ever change your mind. Gravel can also make the soil more difficult to plant in or divide perennials.



Shredded Bark - Shredded bark is one of the most common and least expensive types of mulch. The stringy texture makes it less prone to being washed down slopes, and its coarseness keeps it from breaking down too quickly. Carbon-rich bark is a good choice around shrubs and trees but less so for perennials. Note, shredded bark can take up some nitrogen from the soil as it decomposes. If you have poor soil, adding some organic fertilizer to the soil can help keep your plants healthy.



Leaves - Using autumn's fallen leaves is a cost-effective way to provide a cover for your soil. Fallen leaves break down quickly (often in less than a year), but should be shredded before use to prevent them from matting down. This type of mulch is commonly used in the winter.



Grass Clippings - Another cost-effective option, grass clippings break down fast but add nitrogen to the soil as they do. It's best to use grass clippings in thin layers or to let the grass dry before spreading it as a mulch -- otherwise it starts to rot (and smell) as it decomposes. Avoid using grass clippings if the lawn was chemically treated as they may harm your plants.



Straw - Straw mulch has a beautiful golden color that looks great in the garden. It's also a bit slower to break down than leaves or grass clippings. Ensure the straw is free of weed seeds, otherwise it can cause more weeds than it prevents. Note, oat straw is often particularly weedy.



Pine Needles - Pine needles add a delicate, fine texture to plantings. They hold in place well, making them useful on slopes, and they're relatively slow to break down. If you continuously use pine needles as mulch, they may increase the acidity of your soil. This makes them ideal for use with acid-loving plants such as azaleas, rhododendrons, blueberries, and some types of conifers.



Wood Chips - Wood chips break down slowly and are best used around shrubs and trees. Note that when freshly made, wood chips can take up a fair amount of nitrogen from the soil. They can also be acidic and lower your soil's pH. Getting wood chips from a local source that understands your gardening needs helps to ensure that you receive chips from trees that help your garden and not hinder it.



Mulch Application

A layer of mulch 3-4 inches deep will keep most weed seeds in the soil from sprouting and increase moisture retention. Note, mulch should be limited to a depth of 5-6 inches (especially around shallow-rooted plants) and pulled back from the base of plants so it doesn't cause rot. If you want to use organic mulch on slopes, try applying a shredded type about 6 inches deep. It will mat together and stay in place better than a thinner layer.

Determining the Right Quantities to Order

For small jobs, it is often easiest to source the material from a local nursery or from your own home (if applicable). For larger jobs, soil, compost and mulch are typically sold and donated by their volume and not by weight. Specifically, they are typically sold by the cubic yard.

What is a Cubic Yard?

Whereas square measurements are used for measuring areas - for example, the square footage of a house refers to the area of land that it sits on - cubic measurements are used for measuring 3 dimensional things and volumes.

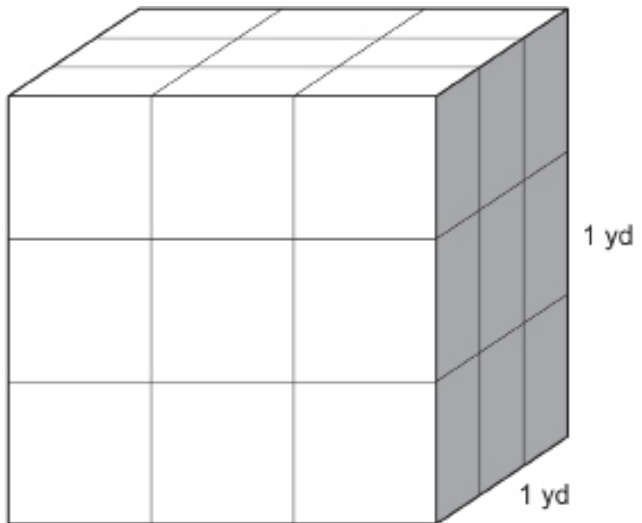
A cubic yard is 1 yard (3 foot) high x 1 yard wide x 1 yard deep. For a metric comparison, one cubic yard is equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cubic meter (91cm x 91cm x 91cm).

1 cubic yard is equivalent to:

- about 5 to 7 wheelbarrows of material
- about 22 bushels baskets of material
- about a bathtub full of material
- about 200 gallons

1 cubic yard covers

- at 1 inch deep, 324 square feet
- at 2 inches deep, 162 square feet
- at 3 inches deep, 108 square feet
- at 4 inches deep, 81 square feet
- at 6 inches deep, 54 square feet
- at 8 inches deep, 40 square feet
- at 9 inches deep, 36 square feet
- at 12 inches deep, 27 square feet



Determining the Amount of Cubic Yards Needed

Here are 3 easy options to determine how many cubic yards of material you need:

Method 1: Determine the square feet of your space and use this chart.

- * [Square Foot Calculator](#)
- * [Chart - Soil Needs Based on Square Footage](#)

Method 2: Determine the footage of your garden and use this online cubic yard calculator. The cubic yard calculator works for square, rectangular, triangular, and circle gardens.

- * [Conversion Calculator \(meters to feet\)](#)
- * [Cubic Yard Calculator](#)

Method 3: Do the Math Yourself. One cubic yard of material (soil, compost, mulch) will cover a 324 sq ft area with 1" of material. Here's how to calculate how much material you need:

- Figure out the square footage of your bed (width x length for square or rectangle shaped gardens)
- Multiply your square footage by the depth desired (in inches)
- Divide by 324. This will tell you how many cubic yards you will need.

Example calculation for a rectangular area (6 foot x 90 foot) to be covered with 2 inches of soil:

- ⇒ 6 feet x 90 feet = 540 square feet
- ⇒ 540 square feet x 2 inches = 1080 square feet
- ⇒ 1080 square feet ÷ 324 = **3-1/2 cubic yards**

Purchasing Soil, Compost & Mulch

Understanding the ongoing need for materials, the HCGN has established several partnerships and accounts with local businesses to help the garden coordinators within the HCGN network obtain the best materials at the best prices. To learn more about the suppliers, ordering processes, and discounts offered, contact us at info@hcgncanada.ca or at 905-574-1334 ext 213.



Preparing Your Site to Receive Deliveries

NOTE: Every company has its own delivery specifications. Since all of these materials will likely be delivered by large dump trucks, ensure that the dumping location is clear of hydro wires and large trees. The dumping location will also need to have solid ground (driveways, parking lots, etc) as the trucks can sink quite easily.

Soil

Preparing Your Area: If placed on a paved area, soil can cause temporarily staining. If this is a problem, ensure a tarp is placed underneath.

Handling and Storage Pre-Garden: Until it is used, soil is fine to be left outside where it is exposed to the elements. The main thing you'll need to be aware of is rain—which will, depending on the amount, cause one or more of the following:

- A. the soil will become muddy, flatten, and spread out
- B. the soil will become heavier and more difficult to move
- C. the soil will become clumpy and more difficult to spread

If you can't avoid ordering soil before a large rainfall, cover the pile as best you can with a tarp. Soil that has been rained on is still fine to use as it will return to its original state once it has had time to dry out. A tarp should also be used to cover the pile if you are experiencing dry and windy weather.

Compost

Preparing Your Area: If placed on a paved area, the compost will stain the area black for several weeks. If this is a problem, ensure that you have a tarp available for the compost to be placed on top of.

Handling and Storage Pre-Garden: Until it is used, it is fine to leave compost outside where it is exposed to the elements. However, consider using a tarp to cover the pile if the compost will be outside during extremely windy days.

Mulch

Preparing Your Area: Dyed Mulches—while all dyes are natural and will wash away with a good rainfall, placing a tarp underneath the pile will avoid the temporary dyeing of pavements and asphalt. Natural Mulches—as all mulches absorb water, mulch that has been exposed to rain will become heavier until its had time to dry out.

Handling and Storage Pre-Garden: Until it is used, mulch is fine to be left outside and exposed to the elements.

Seeds & Seedlings



Should You Buy Seeds or Seedlings?

While it is beneficial to begin growing some plants from seed, it is also helpful to begin growing others from seedlings (young plants that have already sprouted).

Benefits to growing from seed:

- Seed is less expensive. A packet of seed usually costs less than a six pack of seedlings and will yield at least five to six times as many plants.
- Seed offers more varieties and opportunities for experimentation. Some suppliers offer varieties that are only available from seed.
- Seed can yield better results. Some varieties do better when started directly in the garden from seed.

Benefits to growing from seedlings:

- Seedlings provide expedited growing. Some vegetables take months to grow from seed. Seedlings make growing some plants more practical by reducing the wait time to the fruits, vegetables and flowers they produce.
- Seedlings help provide easier starts. They help to eliminate the guesswork of whether a seed will successfully sprout and don't require a gardener who has experience growing from seed.

Two Main Questions to Ask:

1. **Is your growing season long enough for the vegetables/fruit to mature when planted from seed?** *If so, consider seeds, and if not, seedlings. This excludes fruit trees which take up to 5 years to bear fruit.*
2. **Does the vegetable/fruit transplant well?** *Some vegetables don't like to be transplanted and thus are not good candidates for seedlings.*

Seed Suggestions:

Seed Directly Into the Garden	
Beans	Pumpkins
Beets	Radishes
Carrots	Rutabaga
Corn	Salsify
Cucumbers	Squash
Lettuce	Turnips
Micro Greens	Watermelon
Muskmelons	
Okra	
Parsnips	
Peas	

Seedling Suggestions:

Vegetables That Transplant Well	
Basil	Endive
Broccoli	Kale
Brussel Sprouts	Kohrabi
Cabbage	Leeks
Chinese Cabbage	Mustard
Cauliflower	Okra
Celery	Onions
Chard	Parsley
Chives	Peppers
Collards	Tomatoes
Eggplant	

Vegetables That Are Grown Vegetatively

In addition to the above, there are a handful of vegetables that aren't usually grown from seed at all. These vegetables include:

Vegetable	Grown By
Artichokes	Root Divisions
Asparagus	1-Year Old Roots
Garlic / Shallots	Cloves
Horseradish	Root Cuttings

Vegetable	Grown By
Onions	Sets
Potatoes	Seed Potatoes
Rhubarb	Root Crowns
Sweet Potatoes	Slips



How to Select Healthy Seeds:

Choosing and purchasing good-quality seeds is important to successful gardening. Seed purchased from a dependable seed company will provide a good start toward a bountiful harvest. Keep notes about the seeds you purchase: germination, vigor of plants and tendencies toward insects and disease. From this information you can determine which seed company best meets your needs and which varieties are most suitable for your area or gardening style.



How to Select Healthy Seedlings:

Avoid the Biggest and Tallest. Although tempting, larger plants have likely been competing for light and are more likely to be spindley. Smaller seedlings are more likely to suffer less transplant shock and grow faster.

Check the Roots. Poor root systems create a weak plant. You should be able to remove the plant easily in one piece without having the potting soil fall away - if not, the plant is immature. Roots should almost fill the container with loose, white, fibrous growth. Brown roots indicate a dead plant, and a solid mass of tangled roots indicate that plant (while healthy) has been in the container too long.

Check the Foliage. Look for strong leaf growth, new shoots, and flower buds. Plants with buds will last longer than plants that are already flowering. Leaves should be a consistent strong colour. Green-leaved plants with pale yellow leaves indicate that the plant is nutrient deficient.

Check the Soil/Potting Mix. Seedlings with moss or algae on the surface indicates that the plant is likely old stock. If the soil is too dry or too wet, the plant may be stressed.

Check for Hop-Ons. Ensure that the undersides of the plant leaves are not playing host to common garden pests such as scale, whitefly, aphids, and mealy bug.

Select Heirloom, Heritage, or Open-Pollinated Varieties Where Possible. These varieties have greater vigor and disease resistance.

Determining the Quantities to Order

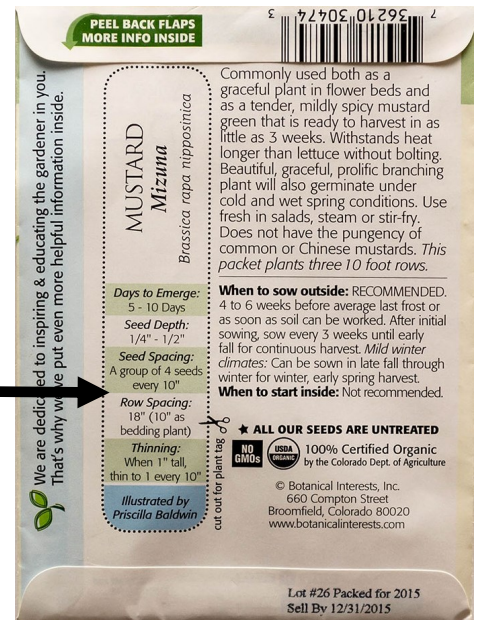
Different plants require different amounts of space to grow. The best way to determine how many seeds/seedlings you need is to do your research on the specific plants you're interested in. This information can be gained by reading the back of the seed pack, talking to your seed/seedling supplier, or by checking out the **plant spacing chart in Appendix A**.

Square Foot Gardening (4ft x4ft)

Square foot gardening is a simple growing technique where you divide your garden in square foot growing sections. If you subscribe to square foot gardening, here are general rules of thumb:

- 3" spacing = 16/square
- 4" spacing = 9/square
- 6" spacing = 4/square
- 12" spacing = 1/square
- 24" spacing = 1 plant in 4 squares

Check the back
of your seed
packages.



Pre-Planned Square Foot Gardens (4ft x4ft)

Stumped on how to get started? Our friends at A New Leaf Farm have created a series of pre-planned gardens to help guide you when selecting the type, amount, and planting location of your seeds and seedlings. Visit www.anewleafarm.ca for details.

[Salad Garden](#)
[Salsa Garden](#)

[Soup Garden](#)
[Sauce Garden](#)

Purchasing Seeds and Seedlings:

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Local Seedling Supplier List

In addition to the “big box stores”, there are several local seedling suppliers that will be happy to provide your garden with a variety of plants. For a full list, including contact information, please see the **Appendix C**.



Handling and Storage Pre-Planting

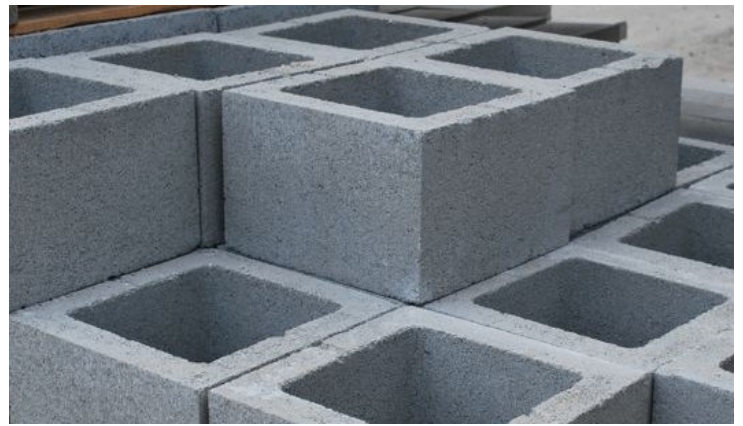
Seeds: Conditions essential to good seed storage are just the opposite of those required for good germination. Good germination occurs when water and oxygen are present at a favorable temperature. Good seed storage results when seeds are kept dry (below 8 percent moisture) and the temperature is kept low (below 40 degrees Fahrenheit or 4 degrees Celsius).

Seedlings: While it is ideal to minimize the timeframe the seedlings are not in the ground, the reality is that you may need to hold off until the climate and the garden are ready. Should that be the case, begin to care for your seedlings by keeping them well watered and in a semi-shaded area where they can receive the sunlight they need without drying out or becoming scorched.

If your seedlings will be indoors for an extended period of time, you may run the risk of the soil nutrition depleting. To keep your plant healthy, lift the seedling from the container and add compost to the bottom, allowing the roots to benefit from the nutrients. You will also want to add additional compost to the top of the soil.

Recognizing that not all seedlings were grown outdoors, it is recommended that you harden off your seedlings - allowing them to adjust to the sunlight, shade, and temperature that the outdoor climate brings. About a week or two before you plan to plant your seedlings in the garden, harden off your plants by placing them in shaded, cooler areas for short, increasing periods of time.

Building Materials & Tools



Whether you're building a raised bed, repairing a raised bed, or constructing new enhancements for your community garden, you'll likely require building supplies. **For detailed information on how to build a raised bed garden, please see the Tools and Resources page at www.hcgn.ca.**

Benefits of a Raised Bed Garden

- Allows you to better control what's in your soil
- Great for areas where there is poor soil or soil contamination is a concern
- Built-in soil drainage and aeration, allowing plant roots to easily penetrate the soil
- Helps prevent soil compaction
- Depending on the height, can be more accessible to community gardeners
- Prevents soil erosion
- Can help prevent weeds (if you use a landscaping fabric) and certain pests (snails and slugs)

Choosing the Right Materials

Wood

Wood is the most widely used material for constructing raised beds as it is cost-effective, widely available, and easy to work with. The most common types of wood used are pine, redwood and cedar:

- Pine—Affordable, lasts 3-7 years
- Redwood—More expensive, limited availability, naturally rot and insect-resistant
- Cedar—Most expensive, lasts 10-15 years, naturally rot and insect-resistant

Treated vs. Untreated Wood

Pressure treated wood is treated with an alkaline copper quaternary to help it defy the effects of natural aging, and be more resistant to insects that could cause damage (such as termites). Untreated wood is as close to natural as you can get without chopping down your own tree. While you could successfully build a raised bed using either, natural wood provides you peace of mind knowing that no chemicals from the wood will leach into your soil and damage your plants. Natural wood is also a cheaper option since it hasn't gone through any treatment. If you decide to use pressure treated wood, it is recommended that you line the garden bed with weed barrier fabric to help avoid your soil coming in contact with it. When cutting the wood, you should also wear a mask to avoid inhaling excess saw dust.

Wooden Stakes

While not essential, many building guides call for wooden stakes to help secure the bed to the ground and prevent unwanted movement.

Galvanized Screws and Nails

While the best type of nail is made from stainless steel, the price point is very high. Thus, most raised bed projects call for galvanized nails/screws. Galvanization is a process where a thin layer of zinc is bonded to the surface of the steel making it more corrosion and rust resistant. This is a very beneficial for beds that are outside and constantly exposed to the elements.

Weed Barriers

If you are concerned about weeds in your garden, consider using a weed barrier such as landscaping fabric, cardboard, or newspaper. You will need enough to cover the area of your raised bed.

Other Materials:

Cinderblocks—Cinder blocks are mostly hollow masonry bricks that are made from small cinders mixed with sand and cement. Lighter than concrete bricks, their weight and design make them a great option for raised beds as they will stay in place for decades and assembly requires no extra building supplies (just strong people who can handle the weight). Like wood, cinder blocks are widely available and can be cost-effective.

While wood and cinderblock are the most common and widely used materials within the HCGN, raised beds can also be made from **concrete, stone, rock, steel or recycled materials**. The cost for these materials can be higher and they may not be as widely available.

Materials for Building a 4ft x 4ft Raised Bed

- 4' x 2" x 10" untreated boards
- 4 wooden stakes, 1 at each corner
- Galvanized screws or nails
- Weed barrier material
- Twine for marking squares



Suggested Building Tools

- Hammer, screw driver, or drill with screw driving bits
- Work gloves
- Tape measure
- Level
- Pencil
- Shovel
- Circular saw or handsaw (if wood is not pre-cut)
- Wheelbarrow (for soil)

Sourcing Your Tools

There is no sense to buying new materials if you only plan on using them once or twice. Reach out to your network, community groups, or organizations to see if they would be willing to lend you the tools you need.

NOTE: Consider using the Hamilton Tool Library. Learn more at: <http://hamiltontoollibrary.ca/>



Purchasing Building Supplies:

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Preparing Your Site to Receive Deliveries

Wood—Although wood is an exterior material, you'll want to avoid any excess moisture making its way into your order. It is best to place blocks or a tarp underneath your order and consider wrapping it with a tarp if it's damp or rainy outside. That being said, wood also needs to breathe. Avoid wrapping your order with shrink wrap as it could promote mold growth.

Cinderblock — This material can be stored outside and uncovered until use. The weight of the blocks will allow them to stay in place.

Appendix A: Square Foot Gardening Spacing Chart

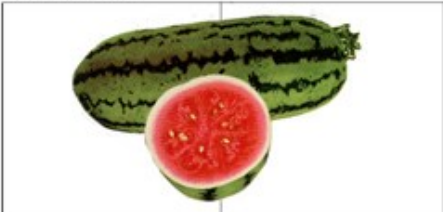



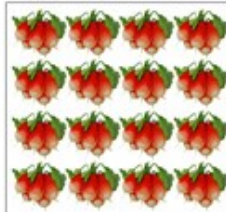










EXTRA LARGE	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL	EXTRA SMALL
1 PLANT PER 2 SQ. FEET	1 PLANT	4 PLANTS	9 PLANTS	16 PLANTS
WATERMELON 	TOMATO 	LETTUCE 	BUSH BEANS 	RADISHES 
SQUASH (SUMMER, WINTER, ZUCCHINI) 	EGGPLANT 	CORN 	BEETS 	CARROTS 
PUMPKIN 	PEPPER 	STRAWBERRIES 	SPINACH 	ONIONS 
+ MELON	+ CABBAGE BROCCOLI CAULIFLOWER OKRA CUCUMBER	+ PARLSEY POTATO BASIL TURNIP MARIGOLD		

Image sourced from: <https://pinetreegardenseeds.wordpress.com/>

Appendix B: Seed Viability Chart

Seed Viability

When properly stored, most garden seeds will keep & remain viable (alive & able to grow) for a number of years.

1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marjoram • Onion • Oregano 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parsley • Parsnips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chives • Leek • Okra • Peanut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pepper • Sage • Sweet Corn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asparagus • Bean • Broccoli • Carrot • Celery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beet • Brussel Sprouts • Cabbage • Cauliflower • Eggplant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fennel • Kohlrabi • Pea • Spinach • Tomatillo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gourd • Kale • Mustard • Radish • Rutabaga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer Squash • Swiss Chard • Tomato • Turnip • Winter Squash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artichoke • Arugula • Basil • Cilantro
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cucumber • Dill • Lettuce & Greens • Melon 			

Seeds are best stored in a cool, dry, dark location with less than 40% humidity.

Germination rates of seeds decline over time. Be sure to check the germination rate of your stored seeds each year!

*These are estimates only. There are many factors that affect the viability of seeds including time, temperature, moisture, & storage conditions. Germination rates may vary.

A Growing Garden
©AGrowingGarden.com

Appendix C: Local Seedling Vendor List

BUSINESS	LOCATION	WEBSITE	CONTACT	PHONE	EMAIL
A New Leaf Farm	9720 Chippewa Road W. , Mount Hope, L0R 1W0	http://www.anewleaffarm.ca/	Joshua	(905) 517-5485	Anewleaffarm@gmail.com
Clover Roads Organic Farm	591 Haldimand Rd. 20, RR#2, Hagersville, N0A 1H0	--	Inge Crowther	--	Ingecloverroads@sympatico.ca
Glancaster Green	2402 Glancaster Rd, Hamilton	https://www.facebook.com/pages/Glancaster.com/	Sophie Hornsveld	(905) 572-5146	Glancastergreen@gmail.com
Matchbox Garden	1350 Hwy 54, Caledonia	http://www.matchboxgarden.ca/	Hanna Jacobs	(226) 290-4974	Hanna@matchboxgarden.ca
Native Plant Nurseries'	Zephyr, ON	www.nativeplantnurseries.ca	Leah Wannamaker	(416) 768-1959	Nativeplantnurseries@hotmail.com
Pear Blossom Orchard	--	http://pearblossomorchard.com/index.html	Elaine Aquan-Yuen	(289) 244-4293.	Elaine@pearblossomorchard.com
Rhizome Farms	St. Catharines	www.RhizomeFarms.com	Elva Tammemagi	(905) 329-3256	RhizomeFarms@gmail.com
Silver Creek Nursery	2343 Gerber Rd., Wellesley, N0B 2T0	www.silvercreeknursery.ca	Ken Roth	(519) 804-6060	Ken@silvercreeknursery.ca
Simpler Thyme	1749 Highway 6 North, Hamilton	https://www.facebook.com/simplerthymeorg	Ann & Mike Lanigan	(905) 659-1576	simpler_thyme@hotmail.com
Terra Edibles	535 Ashley St, Foxboro K0K 2B0	http://www.terraedibles.ca/	Karyn Wright	(613) 961-0654	karyn@terraedibles.ca
The Cottage Gardener	4199 Gilmore Rd., RR#1, Newtonville L0A 1J0	http://www.cottagegardener.com/	Roslyn	(905) 786-2388	Heirlooms@cottagegardener.com
Tree and Twig Heirloom Vegetable Farm	74038 Regional Road 45, Wellandport, L0R 2J0	www.treeandtwig.ca	Linda Crago	(905) 386-7388	Treeandtwig@sympatico.ca
Urban Harvest	1340 Bloor St. West, Toronto	http://uuharvest.ca/shop/	Colette Murphy	(416) 504-1653	grow@uuharvest.ca

NOTE: Not all locations offer on-site purchasing. Please contact each vendor by phone or email to inquire about their ordering processes.

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