

# COMPANION PLANTING



<b>Asparagus</b>	Calendula Petunias Tomatoes	<b>Calendula, tomatoes, and petunias</b> are thought to deter asparagus beetles.
<b>Basil</b>	Peppers Purslane Tomatoes	<b>Purslane</b> is used to shade the soil around basil plants, this helps them to remain fresh in hotter weather. Basil improves the growth and flavor of <b>tomatoes</b> and <b>peppers</b> .
<b>Beans</b>	Beets Corn Lovage Nasturtium Rosemary Squash Strawberries Sunflower	Beets are companions for <b>chicory</b> and <b>endive</b> . <b>Onions</b> protect against borers and cutworms. Beets add minerals to the soil, as beet leaves are composed of 25% magnesium.
<b>Beets</b>	Brassicas Bush beans Garlic Lettuce Onion family	Beets are companions for <b>chicory</b> and <b>endive</b> . <b>Onions</b> protect against borers and cutworms. Beets add minerals to the soil, as beet leaves are composed of 25% magnesium.
<b>Broccoli</b>	Oregano Other Brassicas (Cabbage, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, etc.)	<b>Oregano</b> has insecticidal properties. Plant <b>Brassicas</b> together so that they can all be covered with nets to protect from pests such as cabbageworms. They also all like lime added to the soil.
<b>Cabbage</b>	Garlic Nasturtium Sage	<b>Nasturtiums</b> deter insect pests such as beetles and aphids. <b>Garlic</b> planted alongside cabbage repels insects with its odor. <b>Sage</b> deters cabbage moths.
<b>Carrots</b>	Chives Leeks Onions Peas Radishes Rosemary Sage	<b>Chives</b> improve the growth and flavor of carrots and deter aphids, mites, and flies. <b>Rosemary</b> and <b>sage</b> repel carrot fly. <b>Leeks</b> are thought to repel many flying pests (including carrot rust fly). <i>Foes: Dill can reduce the yield of carrots.</i> Dill, coriander, and other members of the <b>Carrot family</b> should not be planted near carrots (they tend to cross-pollinate).

<p><b>Corn</b></p>	<p>Beans (pole) Cucumbers Dill Melons Peas Squash Sunflower</p>	<p><b>Dill</b> is thought to protect against aphids and mites. <b>Beans</b> can provide more nitrogen to the corn. <b>Sunflowers</b> can act as a structure and a windbreak for the corn, and <b>dwarf sunflowers</b> bring in ladybugs to control aphids. <b>Pole beans</b> are sometimes interplanted with corn, adding nitrogen and providing structural support. <b>Spinach</b> grows well in the shade of corn, keeping corn roots cool.</p>
<p><b>Cucumbers</b></p>	<p>Beans Borage Dill Lettuce Nasturtiums Oregano Radish Sunflowers Tansy</p>	<p><b>Dill</b> is thought to protect against aphids and mites. <b>Nasturtium</b> deters aphids, beetles, and bugs and improves growth and flavor. <b>Oregano</b> deters pests in general. <b>Radish, Nasturtium, and Tansy</b> repel cucumber beetles; radish also repels flea beetles. Tansy also deters ants, beetles, bugs, and flying insects, as does borage, improving flavor and growth.</p>
<p><b>Lettuce</b></p>	<p>Chives Onions Oregano Peas Poached Egg plants Radishes Scallions Zinnia</p>	<p><b>Chives, onions, and garlic</b> deter aphids and other pests by masking the scent of the lettuce with their aroma. <b>Basil</b> is thought to improve the flavor and growth of lettuce. <b>Radishes</b> can be used as a trap crop for flea beetles. <b>Poached egg plants (<i>Limnanthes</i>)</b>, a wildflower, will bring hoverflies and other beneficials that eat aphids.</p>
<p><b>Onions</b></p>	<p>Beets Cabbage Carrot Chard Lettuce Strawberry Tomatoes</p>	<p><b>Onions</b> protect against borers and cutworms. Their aroma disorients pests. <b>Onions</b> benefit from <b>marigolds</b> as the smell of marigolds reduces the egg laying of onion maggot fly.</p>

<p><b>Peas</b></p>	<p>Alyssum Carrot Chives Corn Grapes Lettuce Mint Radish Spinach Turnip</p>	<p><b>Chives</b> deter aphids. <b>Mint</b> improves health and flavor. <b>Alyssum</b> brings in pollinators and encourages green lacewings, which eat aphids. <b>Foes:</b> Do not plant near <b>garlic</b> and <b>onion</b>, as they will stunt the growth of peas.</p>
<p><b>Peppers</b></p>	<p>Basil Marjoram Onions Oregano</p>	<p>Herbs like <b>basil</b>, <b>oregano</b>, and <b>marjoram</b> have a protective, insecticidal quality.</p>
<p><b>Potatoes</b></p>	<p>Basil Beans Calendula Catmint Cilantro Garlic Horseradish Oregano Peas Tansy</p>	<p><b>Beans</b> can improve the size of potato tubers. <b>Cilantro</b> protects against aphids, spider mites, and potato beetles. <b>Calendula</b>, <b>Tansy</b>, and <b>horseradish</b> planted at the corner of a potato patch ward off Colorado potato beetles. <b>(Note:</b> Tansy is considered invasive in some areas. See local guidelines before planting.) <b>Catmint</b> also repels Colorado potato beetles but can bring cats into the vegetable garden, so it is a good idea to plant it in pots around the edge of the plot.</p>
<p><b>Pumpkins, Winter Squash</b></p>	<p>Beans (pole) Buckwheat Calendula Corn Marigold Nasturtium Oregano</p>	<p><b>Buckwheat</b> brings in pest predators, which reduce insect pests. <b>Nasturtiums</b> protect against pumpkin and squash beetles. <b>Oregano</b> provides general pest protection. <b>Calendula</b> deters beetles and root nematodes. <b>Squash</b> is traditionally planted with corn and beans (“three sisters”) to disorient the adult vine borer.</p>
<p><b>Radishes</b></p>	<p>Chervil Lettuce Nasturtium Peas</p>	<p><b>Chervil</b> improves growth and flavor. <b>Nasturtiums</b> are a good trap crop for radishes. <b>Radishes</b> are often used as trap crops for flea beetles. <b>Peas</b> give nitrogen to the soil, which benefits radishes.</p>
<p><b>Spinach</b></p>	<p>Beans Cilantro Eggplant Oregano Peas Rosemary Strawberries</p>	<p><b>Peas</b> and <b>beans</b> provide natural shade for spinach. <b>Cilantro</b>, <b>oregano</b>, and <b>rosemary</b> are thought to repel insects.</p>

<p><b>Tomatoes</b></p>	<p>Asparagus Basil Borage Calendula Dill Garlic Nasturtium Onion Parsley Thyme</p>	<p><b>Calendula</b> deters general garden pests  <b>Asparagus</b> repels nematodes.  <b>Basil</b> repels whiteflies, mosquitoes, spider mites, and aphids.  Basil also attracts bees, which improves pollination, tomato health, and flavor.  <b>Borage</b> repels hornworms.  <b>Dill</b> makes it difficult for cutworms to lay their eggs and supports parasitic wasps that attack pest caterpillars.  <b>Thyme</b> reduces egg laying by armyworms.</p>
<p><b>Zucchini, Summer Squash</b></p>	<p>Buckwheat Oregano Nasturtium Zinnia</p>	<p><b>Buckwheat</b> brings in pest predators which reduce insect pests.  To attract pollinators, plant <b>oregano</b> and <b>zinnias</b>.  <b>Nasturtium</b> protects against aphids and whiteflies.</p>
<p><b>Credits:</b></p>		<p>The old Farmer's Almanac</p>