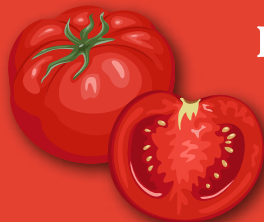


CUCUMBERS



TOMATOES



CARROTS



LETTUCE



BEETS

## Companion Planting Guide

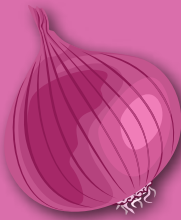
Crop Name	Companions	Benefits and Notes
<a href="#">ASPARAGUS</a>	Calendula Petunias Tomatoes	Calendula, tomatoes, and petunias are thought to deter asparagus beetles.
<a href="#">BASIL</a>	Peppers Purslane Tomatoes	Purslane is used to shade the soil around basil plants, helping them to remain fresh in hot weather. Basil improves the growth and flavor of tomatoes and peppers.
<a href="#">BEANS</a>	Beets Corn Lovage Nasturtium Rosemary Squash Strawberries Sunflower	Nasturtiums can be used as a trap plant to entice aphids away from beans. Lovage and rosemary also have excellent insect repellent qualities. Sunflowers can be used to create shade for sun-stressed crops. Corn will benefit from the beans' nitrogen-fixing capabilities. Pole beans provide structural support.
<a href="#">BEETS</a>	Brassicas Bush beans Garlic Lettuce Onion family	Beets are companions for chicory and endive. Onions protect against borers and cutworms. Beets adds minerals to the soil, as beet leaves are composed of 25% magnesium.
<a href="#">BROCCOLI</a>	Oregano Other Brassicas (Cabbage, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, etc.)	Oregano has insecticidal properties. Plant Brassicas together so that they can all be covered with nets to protect from pests such as cabbageworm. They also all like lime added to the soil.
<a href="#">CABBAGE</a>	Garlic Nasturtium Sage	Nasturtiums deter insect pests such as beetles and aphids. Garlic planted alongside cabbage repels insects with its odor. Sage deters cabbage moth.
<a href="#">CARROTS</a>	Chives Leeks Onions Peas Radishes Rosemary Sage	Chives improve the growth and flavor of carrots and deter aphids, mites, and flies. Rosemary and sage repel carrot fly. Leeks are thought to repel flying pests (including carrot rust fly). Foes: Dill can reduce the yield of carrots. Dill, coriander, and other members of the Carrot family should not be planted near carrots (they tend to cross pollinate).
<a href="#">CORN</a>	Beans (pole) Cucumbers Dill Melons Peas Squash Sunflower	Dill is thought to protect against aphids and mites. Beans can provide more nitrogen to the corn. Sunflowers can act as a structure and a windbreak for the corn, and dwarf sunflowers bring in ladybugs to control aphids. Pole beans are sometimes interplanted with corn, adding nitrogen and providing structural support. Spinach grows well in the shade of corn, keeping corn roots cool.
<a href="#">CUCUMBERS</a>	Beans Borage Dill Lettuce Nasturtiums Oregano Radish Sunflowers Tansy	Dill is thought to protect against aphids and mites. Nasturtium deters aphids, beetles and bugs and improves growth and flavor. Oregano deters pests in general. Radish, Nasturtium, and Tansy repel cucumber beetles; radish also repels flea beetles. Tansy also deters ants, beetles, bugs, flying insects, as does borage, improving flavor and growth.
<a href="#">LETTUCE</a>	Chives Onions Oregano Peas Poached Egg plants Radishes Scallions Zinnia	Chives, onions, and garlic deter aphids and other pests by masking the scent of the lettuce with their aroma. Basil is thought to improve the flavor and growth of lettuce. Radishes can be used as a trap crop for flea beetles. Poached egg plants (Limnanthes), a wildflower, will bring hoverflies and other beneficials that eat aphids.

See the Companion Planting Guide for more information:

[Almanac.com/companion-planting](http://Almanac.com/companion-planting)



**CABBAGE**



**ONIONS**



**BEANS**



**CORN**



**PEPPERS**

Crop Name	Companions	Benefits and Notes										
<a href="#">ONIONS</a>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Beets</td> <td>Lettuce</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabbage</td> <td>Strawberry</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carrot</td> <td>Tomatoes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chard</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Beets	Lettuce	Cabbage	Strawberry	Carrot	Tomatoes	Chard		Onions protect against borers and cutworms. Their aroma disorients pests. Onions benefit from marigolds as the smell of marigolds reduces the egg laying of onion maggot fly.		
Beets	Lettuce											
Cabbage	Strawberry											
Carrot	Tomatoes											
Chard												
<a href="#">PEAS</a>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Alyssum</td> <td>Lettuce</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carrot</td> <td>Mint</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chives</td> <td>Radish</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corn</td> <td>Spinach</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grapes</td> <td>Turnip</td> </tr> </table>	Alyssum	Lettuce	Carrot	Mint	Chives	Radish	Corn	Spinach	Grapes	Turnip	Chives deter aphids. Mint improves health and flavor. Alyssum brings in pollinators and encourages green lacewings, which eat aphids. Foes: Do not plant near garlic and onion, as they will stunt the growth of peas
Alyssum	Lettuce											
Carrot	Mint											
Chives	Radish											
Corn	Spinach											
Grapes	Turnip											
<a href="#">PEPPERS</a>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Basil</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marjoram</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Onions</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oregano</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Basil		Marjoram		Onions		Oregano		Herbs like basil, oregano, and marjoram have a protective, insecticidal quality.		
Basil												
Marjoram												
Onions												
Oregano												
<a href="#">POTATOES</a>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Basil</td> <td>Garlic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beans</td> <td>Horseradish</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calendula</td> <td>Oregano</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Catmint</td> <td>Peas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cilantro</td> <td>Tansy</td> </tr> </table>	Basil	Garlic	Beans	Horseradish	Calendula	Oregano	Catmint	Peas	Cilantro	Tansy	Beans can improve the size of potato tubers. Cilantro protects against aphids, spider mites and potato beetles. Calendula, tansy, and horseradish planted at the corner of a potato patch wards off Colorado potato beetles. (Note: Tansy is considered invasive in some areas. See local guidelines before planting.) Catmint 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.
Basil	Garlic											
Beans	Horseradish											
Calendula	Oregano											
Catmint	Peas											
Cilantro	Tansy											
<a href="#">RADISHES</a>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Chervil</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lettuce</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nasturtium</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peas</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Chervil		Lettuce		Nasturtium		Peas		Chervil improves growth and flavor. Nasturtiums are a good trap crop for radishes. Radishes are often used as trap crops for flea beetles. Peas give nitrogen to the soil which benefits radishes.		
Chervil												
Lettuce												
Nasturtium												
Peas												
<a href="#">WINTER SQUASH</a> and <a href="#">PUMPKINS</a>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Beans (pole)</td> <td>Nasturtium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buckwheat</td> <td>Oregano</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calendula</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corn</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marigold</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Beans (pole)	Nasturtium	Buckwheat	Oregano	Calendula		Corn		Marigold		Buckwheat brings in pest predators which reduce insect pests. Nasturtiums protect against pumpkin and squash beetles. Oregano provides general pest protection. Calendula deters beetles and root nematodes. Squash is traditionally planted with corn and beans (“three sisters”) to disorient the adult vine borer.
Beans (pole)	Nasturtium											
Buckwheat	Oregano											
Calendula												
Corn												
Marigold												
<a href="#">SPINACH</a>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Beans</td> <td>Rosemary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cilantro</td> <td>Strawberries</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eggplant</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oregano</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peas</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Beans	Rosemary	Cilantro	Strawberries	Eggplant		Oregano		Peas		Peas and beans provide natural shade for spinach. Cilantro, oregano, and rosemary is thought to repel insects.
Beans	Rosemary											
Cilantro	Strawberries											
Eggplant												
Oregano												
Peas												
<a href="#">TOMATOES</a>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Asparagus</td> <td>Garlic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Basil</td> <td>Nasturtium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Borage</td> <td>Onion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calendula</td> <td>Parsley</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dill</td> <td>Thyme</td> </tr> </table>	Asparagus	Garlic	Basil	Nasturtium	Borage	Onion	Calendula	Parsley	Dill	Thyme	Calendula deters general garden pests Asparagus repels nematodes. Basil repels whiteflies, mosquitoes, spider mites, aphids. Basil also attracts bees, which improves pollination, tomato health, and flavor. Borage repels hornworms. Dill makes it difficult for cutworms to lay their eggs and supports parasitic wasps that attack pest caterpillars. Thyme reduces egg laying by armyworms.
Asparagus	Garlic											
Basil	Nasturtium											
Borage	Onion											
Calendula	Parsley											
Dill	Thyme											
<a href="#">ZUCCHINI</a> and <a href="#">SUMMER SQUASH</a>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Buckwheat</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oregano</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nasturtium</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zinnia</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Buckwheat		Oregano		Nasturtium		Zinnia		Buckwheat brings in pest predators which reduce insect pests. To attract pollinators, plant oregano and zinnias. Nasturtium protects against aphids and whiteflies.		
Buckwheat												
Oregano												
Nasturtium												
Zinnia												

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