

Companion Planting Chart

Crop Name	Companions	Benefits and Notes
ASPARAGUS	Calendula, Petunias Tomatoes	Calendula , tomatoes , and petunias are thought to deter asparagus beetles.
BASIL	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.
BEANS	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.
BEETS	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.
BROCCOLI	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.
CABBAGE	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.
CARROTS	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.

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		<p>Leeks are thought to repel many flying pests (including carrot rust fly). Foes: <i>Dill can reduce the yield of carrots. Dill, coriander, and other members of the Carrot family should not be planted near carrots (they cross pollinate).</i></p>
CORN	Beans (pole), Cucumbers Dill, Melons, Peas, Squash, Sunflower	<p>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.</p>
CUCUMBERS	Beans Borage Dill Lettuce Nasturtiums Oregano Radish Sunflowers Tansy	<p>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.</p>
LETTUCE	Chives, Onions Oregano, Peas Poached Egg plants Radishes, Scallions Zinnia	<p>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 (<i>Limnanthes</i>), a wildflower, will bring hoverflies and other beneficials that eat aphids.</p>
ONIONS	Beets, Cabbage Carrot, Chard	<p>Onions protect against borers and cutworms. Their aroma disorients pests. Onions benefit</p>

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	Lettuce, Strawberry Tomatoes	from marigolds as the smell of marigolds reduces the egg laying of onion maggot fly.
PEAS	Alyssum, Carrot Chive, Corn Grapes, Lettuce Mint, Radish Spinach, 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
PEPPERS	Basil, Marjoram Onions, Oregano	Herbs like basil , oregano , and marjoram have a protective, insecticidal quality.
POTATOES	Basil, Beans Calendula, Catmint Cilantro, Garlic Horseradish, Oregano Peas, 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.
RADISHES	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.
WINTER SQUASH and PUMPKINS	Beans (pole) Buckwheat, Calendula Corn, Marigold Nasturtium Oregano	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.
SPINACH	Beans, Cilantro, Eggplant, Oregano, Peas, Rosemary Strawberries	Peas and beans provide natural shade for spinach. Cilantro , oregano , and rosemary is thought to repel insects.

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TOMATOES	Asparagus, Basil Borage, Calendula Dill, Garlic Nasturtium, Onion Parsley, 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.
ZUCCHINI/ SUMMER SQUASH	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.