

COMPANION PLANTING with



What is Companion Planting?

Companion planting is the practice of growing different plants together.

Why grow plants together?

Some combinations of plants make them more productive and more successful because these companions have complementary characteristics, which include nutrient requirements, growth habits, or pest repelling abilities.

Which plants are good companions?

In AgWorks at CCA we have completed two different companion planting trials: the Three Sisters Garden (corn, squash, beans) and a sage and lavender garden.

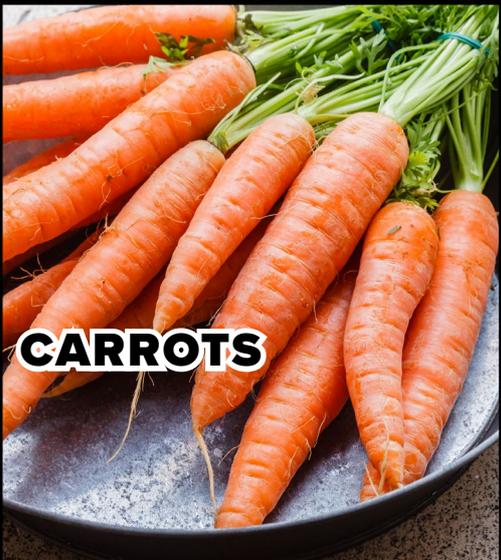
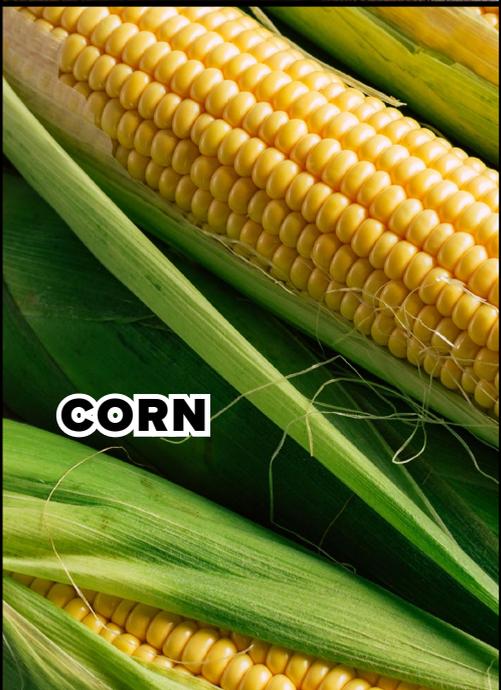
How do I know which plants will be good companions?

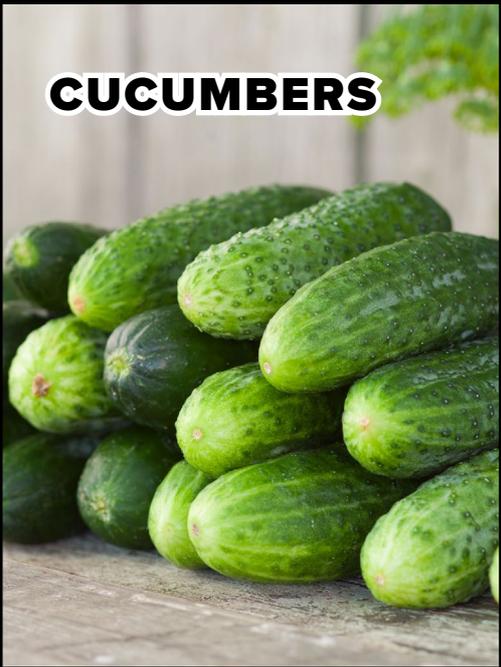
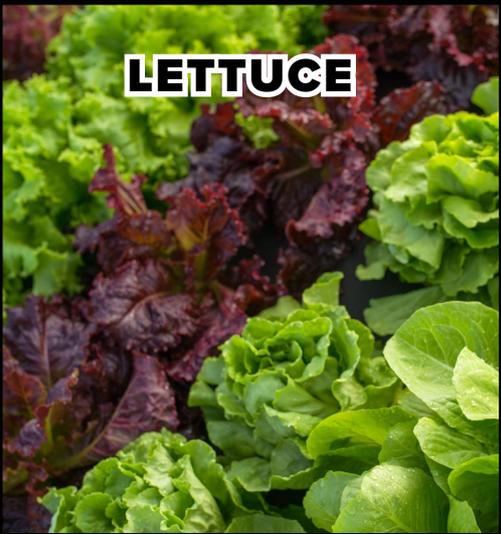
Most plants will make good companions; choose flowers, vegetables, and herbs that you like and plant them together. If you need some inspiration, please refer to the chart below.

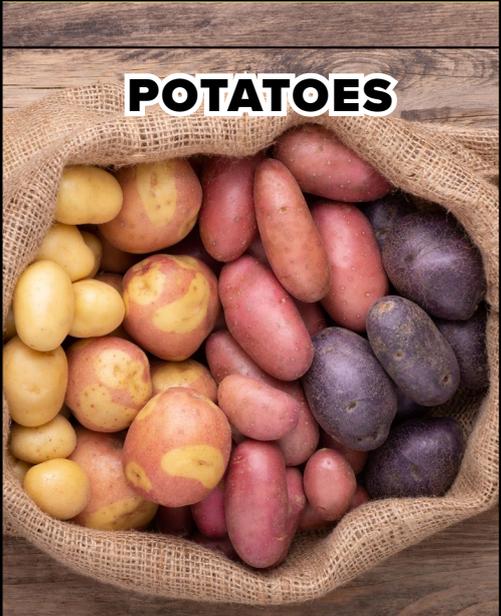
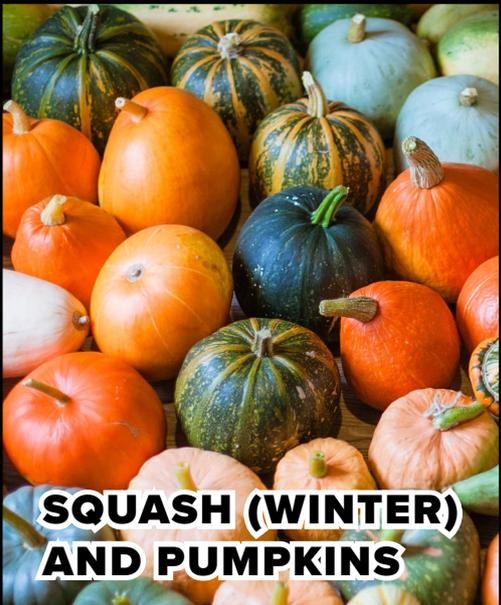


Companion Planting Chart

Crop Name	Companions	Benefits and Notes
 <p>ASPARAGUS</p>	<p>Calendula Petunias Tomatoes</p>	<p>Calendula, petunias, and tomatoes are thought to deter asparagus beetles.</p>
 <p>BASIL</p>	<p>Lettuce Peppers Purslane Tomatoes</p>	<p>Purslane is used to shade the soil around basil plants, helping them to remain fresh in hot weather.</p> <p>Basil improves the growth and flavor of tomatoes, peppers, and lettuce.</p>
 <p>BEANS</p>	<p>Beets Corn Lovage Nasturtium Rosemary Squash Strawberries Sunflower</p>	<p>Nasturtiums can be used as a trap plant to entice aphids away from beans.</p> <p>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 can also provide structural support for tall corn.</p>
 <p>BEETS</p>	<p>Brassicas Bush beans Garlic Lettuce Onion family</p>	<p>Beets make great companions for onions, garlic, leeks, lettuce, and plants in the Brassica family, like broccoli and cabbage.</p> <p>Onions are thought to protect against borers, mites, slugs and cutworms and maggots of all types.</p> <p>Beets adds minerals to the soil, as beet leaves are composed of 25% magnesium.</p> <p><i>Note: Beets won't grow well if shaded by runner beans or taller crops.</i></p>

Crop Name	Companions	Benefits and Notes
 <p>BROCCOLI</p>	<p>Oregano Other Brassicas (Cabbage, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, etc.)</p>	<p>Oregano has insecticidal properties.</p> <p>Plant Brassicas together so that they can all be covered with nets to protect from pests such as cabbageworm.</p> <p>They also all like lime added to the soil.</p>
 <p>CABBAGE</p>	<p>Garlic Nasturtium Sage</p>	<p>Nasturtiums deter insect pests such as beetles and aphids.</p> <p>Garlic planted alongside cabbage repels insects with its odor.</p> <p>Sage deters cabbage moth.</p>
 <p>CARROTS</p>	<p>Cabbage Chives Early potatoes Leeks Lettuce Onions Peas Radishes Rosemary Sage Tomatoes</p>	<p>Chives improve the growth and flavor of carrots and deter aphids, mites and flies.</p> <p>Rosemary and sage repel carrot fly.</p> <p>Leeks are thought to repel many flying pests (including carrot rust fly).</p> <p>Foes: Dill can reduce the yield of carrots.</p> <p>Dill, coriander, celery, and other members of the Parsley family should not be planted near carrots (they tend to cross pollinate).</p>
 <p>CORN</p>	<p>Beans (pole) Cucumbers Dill Marigolds Melons Peas Squash Sunflower</p>	<p>Dill is thought to protect against aphids and mites.</p> <p>Beans can provide more nitrogen to the corn.</p> <p>Sunflowers can act as a structure and a windbreak for the corn.</p> <p>Marigolds prevent nematodes in the soil over time.</p> <p>Pole beans are sometimes interplanted with corn, as they add nitrogen to the soil and provide structural support.</p>

Crop Name	Companions	Benefits and Notes
 <p>CUCUMBERS</p>	<p>Beans Borage Dill Lettuce Nasturtiums Oregano Radish Sunflowers Tansy</p>	<p>Dill is thought to protect against aphids and mites.</p> <p>Nasturtium deters aphids, beetles and bugs and improves growth and flavor.</p> <p>Oregano deters pests in general.</p> <p>Sunflowers can provide a trellis and shelter for shade-loving cucumbers.</p> <p>Tansy deters ants, beetles, bugs, flying insects, as does borage, which is also supposed to improve growth and flavor.</p> <p><i>(Note: Tansy is considered invasive in some areas. See local guidelines before planting.)</i></p>
 <p>LETTUCE</p>	<p>Basil Beets Cabbage Carrots Chives Onions Poached Egg plants Radishes Scallions Spinach Strawberries</p>	<p>Chives, onions, and garlic deter aphids and other pests by masking the scent of the lettuce with their aroma.</p> <p>Basil is thought to improve the flavor and growth of lettuce.</p> <p>Radishes can be used as a trap crop for flea beetles.</p> <p>Poached egg plants (<i>Limnanthes</i>), a wildflower, will bring hoverflies and other beneficials that eat aphids.</p>
 <p>ONIONS</p>	<p>Beets Chamomile Cabbage Carrot Chard Lettuce Strawberry Summer Savory Tomatoes</p>	<p>Onions are thought to protect against borers, mites, slugs, and cutworms, as well as maggots of all types.</p> <p>Chamomile and summer savory improve onion growth and flavor.</p>
 <p>PEAS</p>	<p>Alyssum Beans Carrot Chives Corn Cucumber Mint Radish Turnip</p>	<p>Chives deter aphids.</p> <p>Mint improves health and flavor.</p> <p>Alyssum brings in pollinators and encourages green lacewings, which eat aphids.</p> <p>Foes: Do not plant near garlic and onion, as they will stunt the growth of peas.</p>

Crop Name	Companions	Benefits and Notes
 <p>PEPPERS</p>	<p>Basil Carrots Marjoram Onions Oregano Tomatoes</p>	<p>Herbs like basil, oregano, and marjoram have a protective, insectidal quality.</p>
 <p>POTATOES</p>	<p>Basil Beans Brassicas Calendula Catmint Cilantro Eggplant Horseradish Peas Squash Tansy</p>	<p>Beans can improve the size of potato tubers.</p> <p>Cilantro is thought to protect against aphids, spider mites and potato beetles.</p> <p>Calendula, tansy, and horseradish planted at the corner of a potato patch wards off Colorado potato beetles. <i>(Note: Tansy is considered invasive in some areas. See local guidelines before planting.)</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Foes: Potatoes tend to be smaller when planted with corn, which is also a heavy feeder.</i></p>
 <p>RADISHES</p>	<p>Chervil Lettuce Nasturtium Peas</p>	<p>Chervil and nasturtium improve growth and flavor.</p> <p>Lettuce tenderizes summer radishes.</p> <p>Radishes are often used as trap crops for flea beetles.</p>
 <p>SQUASH (WINTER) AND PUMPKINS</p>	<p>Beans (pole) Borage Calendula Corn Marigold Nasturtium Oregano</p>	<p>Nasturtiums are thought to protect against pumpkin and squash beetles.</p> <p>Borage attracts pollinators and improves growth and flavor.</p> <p>Oregano provides general pest protection.</p> <p>Calendula deters beetles and root nematodes.</p> <p><i>Note: Pumpkins do grow well with other winter squash, as they have the same growing requirements.</i></p>

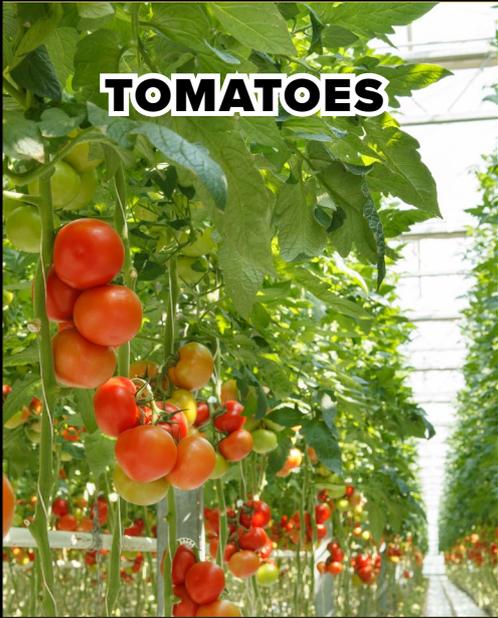
Crop Name	Companions	Benefits and Notes
 <p>SPINACH</p>	<p>Beans Brassicas Cilantro Eggplant Peas Strawberries</p>	<p>Peas and beans provide natural shade for spinach. Cilantro is thought to repel insects.</p>
 <p>TOMATOES</p>	<p>Asparagus Basil Borage Calendula Carrot Celery Chives Cucumber Garlic Monarda (Bee Balm) Nasturtium Onion Parsley Pepper</p>	<p>Monarda and chives improve health and flavor. Calendula deters general garden pests. Parsley draws insects away from tomatoes. Asparagus is thought to repel nematodes. Basil is thought to repel whiteflies, mosquitoes, spider mites, aphids. Basil also attracts bees, which improves pollination, tomato health, and flavor.</p>
 <p>ZUCCHINI (SUMMER SQUASH)</p>	<p>Oregano Nasturtium Zinnia</p>	<p>To attract pollinators, plant oregano and zinnias. Nasturtium is thought to protect against aphids, and whiteflies.</p>



Chart and additional details can be found here.

www.almanac.com/companion-planting-chart-vegetables

agworks.ccaeducate.me