

Companion Planting Charts for Vegetables

Vegetable	Companions	Antagonists	Insight
Asparagus	Basil, Coriander, Dill, Parsley, Carrots, Tomatoes, Marigolds	Garlic, Potatoes, Onions	Marigolds, Parsley, Tomato protect from asparagus beetles
Beans	Beets, Brassicas, Carrot, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Celery, Chards, Corn , Eggplant, Peas, Potatoes	Alliums (chives, garlic, leeks, onions), Peppers, Tomatoes For Broad Beans: Fennel	Corn is a natural trellis, and provides shelter for beans. Beans provide nitrogen to soil.
Beets	Brassicas (ie. broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collard greens, kohlrabi,turnip), Kholrabi, Garlic, Lettuce, Onion, Sage	Pole and Runner Beans	The beans and beets compete for growth. Composted beet leaves add magnesium to soil when mixed.
Broccoli	Basil, Bush Beans, Chamomile, Cucumber, Dill, Garlic, Lettuce, Marigold, Mint, Onion, Potato, Radish, Rosemary, Sage, Thyme, Tomato	Grapes, Mustard, Oregano, Strawberry, Tomato	Rosemary repels cabbage fly. Dill attracts wasps for pest control.
Brussels Sprouts	Dill, Potato, Thyme	Strawberry, Tomato	--
Cabbage	Beets, Bush Beans, Celery, Chamomile, Dill, Mint, Onion, Potato, Oregano, Rosemary, Sage	Beans (Pole and Runner), Mustards, Peppers, Strawberry, Tomato	Celery, onion and herbs keep pests away. Rosemary repels cabbage fly.
Carrots	Beans (Bush and Pole), Garlic, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Rosemary, Tomato	Dill, Parsnip	Beans provide nitrogen in soil which carrots need. Onion, parsely and rosemary repel the carrot fly
Cauliflower	Beans, Celery, Oregano, Peas, Tomato	Strawberries	Beans provide the soil with nitrogen, which cauliflower needs.
Celery	Bush Beans, Cabbage, Dill, Leeks, Marjoram, Tomatoes	Parsnip, Potato	--

Chives	Basil, Carrots, Marigold, Parsley, Parsnip, Strawberries, Tomato	Beans	--
Corn	Beans, Cucumbers, Marjoram, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Squash, Zucchini	Tomato	Tomato worm and corn earworm like both plants. Beans and peas supply nitrogen.
Cucumber	Beans, Celery, Corn, Dill, Lettuce, Peas, Radish	Potato, Sage, strong aromatic herbs, Tomato	Cucumbers grow poorly around potatoes and sage.
Dill	Cabbage, Corn, Cucumbers, Dill, Fennel, Lettuce, Onions	Cilantro, Tomato	Cross-pollinates with cilantro, ruining both. One only a few plants that grows well with Fennel.
Eggplant	Beans, Marjoram, Pepper, Potato	--	--
Kohlrabi	Beets, Lettuce, Onions	Strawberries, Pole Beans, Tomato	Lettuce repels earth flies.
Leek	Carrots, Celery, Lettuce, Onions	Beans, Peas	Companion attributes are the same as garlic, onion, chives (alliums).
Lettuce	Beans, Beets, Carrots, Corn, Marigold, Onions, Peas, Radish, Strawberries	Parsley	Mints repel slugs (which feed on lettuce).
Marigold	Brassicas (broccoli, etc), Cucurbits (cucumber, etc), Peppers, Tomato, and most other plants	--	It is said that you can plant Marigolds throughout the garden, as they repel insects and root-attacking nematodes (worm-like organisms). Be aware they may bother allergy sufferers.
Onions	Beets, Cabbabe, Carrots, Lettuce, Marjoram, Rosemary, Savory, Strawberry, Tomato	Beans, Peas	Repels aphids, the carrot fly, and other pests.

Parsley	Asparagus, Beans, Radish, Rosemary, Tomato	Lettuce	Draws insects away from tomatoes.
Peas	Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Corn, Cucumber, Lettuce, Marjoram, Parsnip, Potato, Sage	Alliums (Chives, Garlic, Onion, Shallots)	--
Potato	Beans, Cabbage, Corn, Eggplant, Horseradish, Marjoram, Parsnip	Celery, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Rosemary, Strawberries, Tomato	Cucumber, tomato and raspberry attract harmful pests to potatoes. Horseradish increases disease resistance.
Pumpkin	Beans, Corn, Radish	Potato	--
Radish	Cabbage, Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Lettuce, Marjoram, Parsnip	--	Radish is often used as a trap crop against some beetles(flea and cucumber).
Sage	Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Peas, Rosemary, Strawberries	--	Repels cabbage fly, some bean parasites.
Spinach	Beans, Lettuce, Peas, Strawberries	--	Natural shade is provided by beans and peas, for spinach.
Squash	Fruit trees, strawberries	--	Similar companion traits to pumpkin.
Strawberries	Borage, Bush Beans, Caraway	Broccoli, Cabbages	The herb, Borage, is likely the strongest companion.
Tomatoes	Alliums, Asparagus, Basil, Borage, Broccoli, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Marigold, Peppers	Brassicas, Beets, Corn, Dill, Fennel, Peas, Potatoes, Rosemary	Growing basil about 10 inches from tomatoes increases the yield of the tomato plants.
Turnip	Peas	--	--
Zucchini	Flowering herbs (for pollination)	--	--

Companion Planting Charts for Vegetables

Companion planting charts often look complicated and can be a little intimidating. The important thing to keep in mind is that companion planting requires continuous learning, which is one of the challenges of vegetable gardening. Becoming a wise and competent gardener may take time, but for those of you that like a challenge, you will never be disappointed!

In order to help you get started, we provide three things:

- (1) A simple explanation of what companion planting vegetables is
- (2) A list of the benefits of companion planting
- (3) A single, simple companion planting chart

Companion Planting

What is Companion Planting?

Companion planting is the practice of planting two or more plants together for mutual benefit. Experience has taught us that companion planting vegetables leads to enhanced quality and growth. Much of what the gardening community knows about companion planting has been learned by trial and error, and so we suggest asking your neighbors what has worked for them in your area.

Why Do Companion Planting Charts Conflict?

Not all companion planting charts are the same. If you compare one companion planting chart to another, you will find that they often conflict with each other. This is due to the fact that companion planting is not completely understood or explained, by science.

Companion Planting Charts Are a Guideline Only

There are general guidelines for companion planting vegetables that work well in the majority of the world. We have captured these guidelines in the companion planting chart below and given you an explanation for the guideline (when available) in the "Insight" column. We primarily suggest that you use this chart as a guide, and modify it as you find what works (or doesn't work) in your own garden. Over time you will have a great resource for your area, and won't need to rely on others' companion planting charts.

The Benefits of Companion Planting Vegetables

Shelter - larger plants protect others from wind or too much sun.

Support - Some vegetables can be used as physical supports for others. As an example, pole beans planted with corn use the corn as a trellis.

Beneficial Insects - attracting beneficial insects such as bees help spread pollen.

Soil Improvement - some vegetable plants improve soil conditions for other plants. For example, members of the legume family (beans etc.) draw nitrogen from the atmosphere and add it to the soil around them.

Decoy Plants - there are plants that emit odors that aid in masking the odors of insect-desirable vegetable plants. Be Careful!

Do not plant around walnut trees. Walnut trees release a chemical into the soil that makes it very difficult for other plants to grow around it.

Do not plant your garden around large trees and shrubs. They will compete for nutrients and sunlight, and your garden will suffer.

Companion Planting Chart

The following is a guideline for companion planting vegetables. Keep in mind that companion planting is not the same for everyone, everywhere; it will require experimentation to find what works best in your area.

<http://www.vegetablegardeninglife.com/companion-planting-charts.html>