













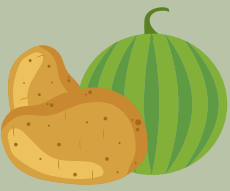

















Companion Plants 101

Companion planting is the process of planting different crops (fruits, vegetables, and flowers) together for many beneficial reasons, mainly to improve crop productivity. These reasons include: pest control, pollination, habitat creation, and space maximization. Follow the guide below to determine which crops are the best to plant together.

Crops	Companion Plants	Plants to Avoid	Description
Broccoli 	Potatoes, Onions, Beets 	Tomatoes, Pepper, Pole/Runner Beans 	Potatoes and onions help improve the flavor of broccoli, and beets do not need as much calcium—giving broccoli more (much needed) calcium.
Cabbage 	Beans, Marigolds 	Tomatoes 	The flowery growths on beans provide shade for growing cabbage, while marigolds deter harmful pests from approaching.
Carrots 	Onions, Legumes, Chives 	Celery, Parsley 	Onions and legumes deter pests, while chives help improve the flavor of carrots.
Corn 	Basil, Nasturtiums, Beans, Pumpkins, Squash, Cucumbers 	Cabbage, Tomatoes 	Basil and nasturtiums deter pests and provide stability for growing corn and climbing pole beans. Pumpkins, squash, and cucumbers keep moisture in the soil and prevent weeds from taking root.
Cucumbers 	Marigolds, Corn, Legumes 	Potatoes, melons 	Marigolds prevent pests, and corn acts as a natural trellis to help cucumbers grow. Legumes provide much-needed nitrogen in the soil.


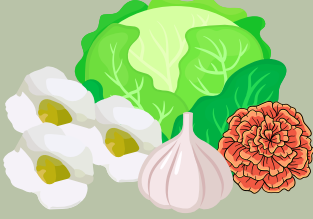





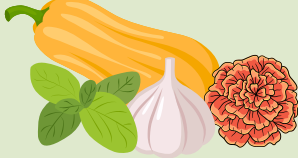



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<p>Garlic</p> 	<p>Tarragon, Spinach</p> 	<p>Beans, Asparagus</p> 	<p>Tarragon promotes speedy growth in garlic and spinach prevents weeds from taking root.</p>
<p>Lettuce</p> 	<p>Garlic, Asparagus, Sunflowers</p> 	<p>Cabbage</p> 	<p>Garlic repels nasty pests and sunflowers and asparagus help provide shade for lettuce.</p>
<p>Onions</p> 	<p>Chamomile, Marigold</p> 	<p>Beans</p> 	<p>Chamomile has anti-bacterial and anti-fungal properties and improves flavor, and marigolds help attract pollinators.</p>
<p>Peppers</p> 	<p>Basil, Carrots, Onions, Geraniums and Alliums</p> 	<p>Beans, Cabbage</p> 	<p>Basil is always great for pest prevention, while carrots help reduce weed growth and onions help improve the flavor of peppers. Also, geraniums and alliums attract pollinators.</p>
<p>Pole Beans</p> 	<p>Corn, Squash</p> 	<p>Onion, Garlic</p> 	<p>Part of the "Three Sisters" from Native American lore (squash, corn, and beans), corn acts as a natural trellis for pole beans, while squash provides shade so the soil doesn't dry out and lose needed nutrients.</p>



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<p>Potatoes</p> 	<p>Alyssum, Cabbage, Marigolds, Garlic</p> 	<p>Pumpkins, cabbage, squash</p> 	<p>Alyssum flowers help attract beneficial insects and pollinators, and cabbage has shallow roots to help maximize the use of space—allowing more potatoes to be grown. Marigolds help prevent pests and garlic prevents disease.</p>
<p>Squash</p> 	<p>Beans, Garlic, Nasturtiums, Corn</p> 	<p>Potatoes, Pumpkins</p> 	<p>Beans help balance soil pH levels to create ideal conditions for growth, while garlic and nasturtiums repel pests, and corn provides shade.</p>
<p>Tomatoes</p> 	<p>Basil, Garlic, Squash, Marigolds</p> 	<p>Potatoes, cabbage</p> 	<p>Basil and marigolds repel harmful pests, while garlic helps protect the soil against disease. Squash helps improve the growth and flavor of tomatoes.</p>

