



Companion Planting Guide

Asparagus: Plant with asters, basil, cilantro, dill, marigolds, nasturtiums, oregano, parsley, peppers, sage, tomatoes and thyme. Asparagus repels nematodes that attack tomatoes, and tomatoes repel asparagus beetles.

Basil: Will improve vigor and flavor of tomatoes when planted side-by-side. Also good with asparagus, oregano, and peppers. Basil helps repel flies, mosquitoes and thrips.

Broad Beans: *Aka Fava beans* Excellent for fixing nitrogen in the soil. Avoid planting broad beans near onions.

Bush and Pole Beans: All beans fix nitrogen in the soil. Plant with beets, Brassicas, carrots, celery, chard, corn, cucumber, eggplant, peas, potatoes, radish and strawberries. Avoid planting near chives, garlic, leeks and onions. Pole beans and beets stunt each other's growth.

Beets: Beets add minerals to the soil. The green are very good for the compost. Plant with bush beans, Brassicas, corn, garlic, kohlrabi, leeks, lettuce and mint. Add cut mint leaves as a mulch for beets. Avoid planting beets near pole beans.

Borage: Excellent all around companion plant. Borage deters tomato hornworm and cabbage worms, and is particularly good planted near tomatoes and strawberries. Very attractive to pollinators, and excellent for the soil and compost. Borage is deer-proof.

Brassicas: (*Broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, chervil, chives, collards, cucumber, kale, kohlrabi, pac choi and turnip*) All benefit from being planted with chamomile, dill, mint, rosemary, and sage. Avoid planting near eggplants, peppers, potatoes or tomatoes.

Carrots: Plant with beans, Brassicas, chives, leeks, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, pole beans, radish, rosemary, sage and tomatoes. Avoid planting with dill, parsnips and potatoes. Carrots planted near tomatoes may have stunted roots, but will have exceptional flavor.

Celery: A good partner for beans, Brassicas, cucumber, garlic, leek, lettuce, onion and tomatoes.

Chamomile: Attracts beneficial hoverflies and wasps. Plant near onions to improve their flavor.

Chives: Improves the flavor of carrots and tomatoes. A companion plant for Brassicas. Helps to repel aphids, carrot rust fly and Japanese beetles. Avoid planting near beans and peas.

Cilantro: Repels aphids, potato beetles, and spider mites.

Corn: Companion to beans, beets, cucumber, dill, melons, parsley, peas, potato, soya beans, squash, and sunflower. Avoid planting next to celery or tomatoes. Amaranth makes a great mulch between rows by competing with weeds and conserving ground moisture. Plant corn with pole beans and squash as part of the Native American 'Three sister's' system.

Cucumbers: Plant beside asparagus, beans, Brassicas, celery, corn, dill, kohlrabi, lettuce, onion, peas, radish and tomatoes. Avoid planting near potatoes and sage. Both corn and sunflowers can act as a trellis for cucumbers to good effect. Dill will help cucumbers by attracting predatory insects, and nasturtiums will improve the flavor and growth of cucumbers.

Dill: Dill improves the health of cabbages and other Brassicas, and is a very good companion for corn, cucumbers, lettuce and onions. Dill attracts the predatory wasps that feed on garden caterpillars, and it repels aphids and spider mites. Avoid planting near carrots and tomatoes.

Eggplant: A good companion for amaranth, beans, marigolds, peas, peppers, spinach, and thyme. Do not plant eggplants near fennel.

Garlic: Planting garlic near roses will help to repel aphids. Because of its sulfur compounds, it may also help repel whiteflies, Japanese beetles, root maggots, carrot rust flies and other pests. Garlic, made into a tea or spray will act as a systemic pesticide, drawing up into the cells of the plants. It's a good companion for beets, Brassicas, celery, lettuce, potatoes, strawberries and tomatoes. Avoid planting it near peas or beans of any kind.

Last Update: 2011-04-25

15175 – 72nd Avenue, Surrey BC, V3S 2G3
Tel. 604-590-2431
Fax 604-590-1281

2560 West Broadway, Vancouver, BC, V6K 3T3
Tel. 604-733-1534
Fax 604-733-9980

www.davidhuntergardencenters.com

Leeks: Grow with beets, carrot, celery, onions, and spinach. Avoid planting near beans and peas. Help repel carrot rust flies.

Lettuce: Good companion for beets, Brassicas, carrot, celery, chervil, cucumbers, dill, garlic, onions, radish, spinach, squash and strawberries.

Marigolds: French Marigolds (*Tagetes patula*) produce chemicals that kill nematodes and repel whiteflies. Avoid planting them near beans. Mexican Marigolds (*T. minuta*) have the same effect, and may repel rabbits.

Nasturtiums: These plants make a good trap crop for aphids, and they deter whiteflies, cucumber beetles and attract predatory insects. It is a good companion for Brassicas, cucumbers, melons, radishes and tomatoes.

Onions: Plant chamomile and summer savory near onions to improve their flavor. Onions also work well along side beets, Brassicas, carrots, dill, kohlrabi, leeks, lettuce, strawberries and tomatoes. Do not plant onions near asparagus, onions of any kind, or peas.

Oregano and Marjoram: Particularly good for repelling cabbage moths, and it can be planted between rows of Brassicas for this purpose. Also good around asparagus and basil.

Parsley: Parsley likes asparagus, carrots, chives, corn, onions and tomatoes. The leaves can be sprinkled on asparagus to repel asparagus beetles, and around roses, to improve their scent. Parsley allowed to bloom will attract hoverflies and predatory wasps. Do not plant near mint.

Peas: Superb companions for beans, carrots, celery, corn, cucumber, eggplant, parsley, peppers, potatoes, radish, spinach, strawberries and turnips. Avoid planting peas near onions.

Peppers: They make good neighbors for asparagus, basil, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, oregano, parsley, rosemary, squash, Swiss chard, and tomatoes. Never plant them next to beans, Brassicas, or fennel.

Potatoes: Bush beans, Brassicas, carrots, celery, corn, garlic, marigolds, onions, and peas all do well planted near potatoes. Avoid planting potatoes near asparagus, cucumbers, kohlrabi, melons, parsnips, rutabaga, squash, sunflower and turnips.

Radishes: Plant near beans, beets, celeriac, chervil, cucumber, lettuce, mint, parsnip, peas, spinach, squash and tomatoes. It's said that planting 3 or four icicle radishes around the mound where you plant squash, and allowing them to grow and bloom will deter most pests of squash and cucumber.

Sage: Sage repels both the cabbage moth and the carrot rust fly, so it's a great all around companion plant in the vegetable garden. Do not however, plant it near cucumbers, which are sensitive to aromatic herbs.

Spinach: A good companion for Brassicas, eggplants, leeks, lettuce, peas, radish, and strawberries particularly. Do not plant spinach near potatoes.

Squash: Companions include corn, lettuce, melons, peas, and radish. Avoid planting near Brassicas or potatoes. Borage is said to improve the growth and flavor of squash. Marigolds and nasturtiums repel numerous squash pest insects.

Strawberry: These little plants respond strongly to their neighbors. Couple them with beans, borage, garlic, lettuce, onions, peas, spinach and thyme. Avoid Brassicas, fennel and kohlrabi.

Sunflowers: Sunflowers planted near rows of corn are said to increase yields. Aphids may be herded by ants onto sunflowers without causing the plants any harm.

Swiss Chard: Beans, Brassicas and onions make the best companions for chard.

Thyme: An all around beneficial plant for the garden, thyme is particularly worth planting near Brassicas, as it repels cabbage moths, and strawberries, as it enhances flavor.

Tomatoes: Another sensitive plant when it comes to companions, tomatoes benefit from asparagus, basil, beans, borage, carrots, celery, chives, collards, cucumber, garlic, lettuce, marigold, mint, nasturtium, onion, parsley and peppers. Avoid planting alongside Brassicas and dill. Corn will attract tomato pests, and kohlrabi will stunt tomatoes growth. Potatoes may spread blight to tomatoes, so keep them apart. Do not plant tomatoes near walnut trees.

Turnips: Turnips are easygoing, but benefit from mint and pea companions.

Yarrow: Its scent repels aphids, but attracts hoverflies, lady beetles, and wasps that prey on garden grubs. The leaves and stems of yarrow contain enzymes that break down rapidly, so it can be added to the compost raw or as a tea to accelerate the heap.

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