




## Companion Planting Chart: 20 Vegetables and Their Companions

In this chart, you'll find some of the most common garden crops and their suitable companion plants. For more plants, we'd point you to the [online Almanac Garden Planner](#), which has a large database of companion plants and a new companion planting feature that makes it easier than ever for you to find perfect matches for your plants. (Simply select a crop, then click on the heart-shaped Companion Planting button. The selection bar will then show only those plants that your chosen crop will love. Select one and drop it into your garden plan.)

### Companion Planting Chart

Crop Name	Companions	Benefits and Notes
<p><u><a href="#">ASPARAGUS</a></u></p> 	<p>Calendula (Pot Marigold) Petunias Tomatoes</p>	<p><b>Calendula, tomatoes, and petunias</b> are thought to deter asparagus beetles.</p>
<p><u><a href="#">BASIL</a></u></p> 	<p>Lettuce Peppers Purslane Tomatoes</p>	<p><b>Purslane</b> is used to shade the soil around basil plants, helping them to remain fresh in hot weather. Basil improves the growth and flavor of <b>tomatoes, peppers, and lettuce.</b></p>
<p><u><a href="#">BEANS</a></u></p> 	<p>Beets Corn Lovage Nasturtium Rosemary Squash Strawberries Sunflower</p> <p>Brassicas Bush beans Garlic Lettuce Onion family</p>	<p><b>Nasturtiums</b> can be used as a trap plant to entice aphids away from beans. <b>Lovage</b> and <b>rosemary</b> also have excellent insect repellent qualities. <b>Sunflowers</b> can be used to create shade for sun-stressed crops. <b>Corn</b> will benefit from the beans' nitrogen-fixing capabilities. Pole beans can also provide structural support for tall corn. <b>Beets</b> make great companions for <b>onions, garlic, leeks, lettuce,</b> and plants in the <b>Brassica family,</b> like <b>broccoli</b> and <b>cabbage.</b> <b>Onions</b> are thought to protect against borers, mites, slugs and cutworms and maggots of all</p>

**Crop Name**

**Companions**

**Benefits and Notes**

**BEETS**



types.

Beets adds minerals to the soil, as beet leaves are composed of 25% magnesium.

*Note: Beets won't grow well if shaded by runner beans or taller crops.*

**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**



Cabbage

Chives

Early potatoes

Leeks

Lettuce

Onions

Peas

Radishes

Rosemary

Sage

Tomatoes

**Chives** improve the growth and flavor of carrots and deter aphids, mites and flies.

**Rosemary** and **sage** repel carrot fly.

**Leeks** are thought to repel many flying pests (including carrot rust fly).

*Foes: Dill can reduce the yield of carrots.*

*Dill, coriander, celery, and other members of the Parsley family should not be planted near carrots (they tend to cross pollinate).*

**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.

**Marigolds** prevent nematodes in the soil over time.

**CORN**

Beans (pole)

Cucumbers

Dill

Marigolds

Melons

Peas

## Crop Name



## Companions

Squash  
Sunflower

## Benefits and Notes

**Pole beans** are sometimes interplanted with corn, as they add nitrogen to the soil and provide structural support.

## CUCUMBERS



Beans  
Borage  
Dill  
Lettuce  
Nasturtiums  
Oregano  
Radish  
Sunflowers  
Tansy

**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.

**Sunflowers** can provide a trellis and shelter for shade-loving cucumbers.

**Tansy** deters ants, beetles, bugs, flying insects, as does **borage**, which is also supposed to improve growth and flavor.

*(Note: Tansy is considered invasive in some areas. See local guidelines before planting.)*

## LETTUCE



Basil  
Beets  
Cabbage  
Carrots  
Chives  
Onions  
Poached Egg plants  
Radishes  
Scallions  
Spinach  
Strawberries

**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** (*Limnanthes*), a wildflower, will bring hoverflies and other beneficials that eat aphids.

## ONIONS



Beets  
Chamomile  
Cabbage  
Carrot  
Chard  
Lettuce  
Strawberry  
Summer Savory  
Tomatoes

**Onions** are thought to protect against borers, mites, slugs, and cutworms, as well as maggots of all types.

**Chamomile** and **summer savory** improve onion growth and flavor.

## PEAS

Alyssum  
Beans  
Carrot  
Chives

**Chives** deter aphids.

**Mint** improves health and flavor.

**Alyssum** brings in pollinators and encourages green lacewings, which eat aphids.

## Crop Name



### PEPPERS



### POTATOES



### RADISHES



### SQUASH (WINTER) and PUMPKINS

## Companions

Corn  
Cucumber  
Mint  
Radish  
Turnip

Basil  
Carrots  
Marjoram  
Oregano  
Tomatoes

Basil  
Beans  
Brassicas  
Calendula (Pot  
Marigold)  
Catmint  
Cilantro  
Eggplant  
Horseradish  
Peas  
Squash  
Tansy

Chervil  
Lettuce  
Nasturtium  
Peas

Beans (pole)  
Borage  
Calendula  
Corn  
Marigold

## Benefits and Notes

***Foes:** Do not plant near **garlic** and **onion**, as they will stunt the growth of peas*

Herbs like **basil**, **oregano**, and **marjoram** have a protective, insecticidal quality.

**Beans** can improve the size of potato tubers.  
**Cilantro** is thought to protect 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, 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.

***Foes:** Potatoes tend to be smaller when planted with corn, which is also a heavy feeder.*

**Chervil** and **nasturtium** improve growth and flavor.

**Lettuce** tenderizes summer radishes.

Radishes are often used as trap crops for flea beetles.

**Nasturtiums** are thought to protect against pumpkin and squash beetles.

**Borage** attracts pollinators and improves growth and flavor.

**Oregano** provides general pest protection.

**Calendula** deters beetles and root nematodes.



**Crop Name**



**Companions**

Nasturtium  
Oregano

**Benefits and Notes**

*Note: Pumpkins do grow well with other winter squash, as they have the same growing requirements.*

**SPINACH**



Beans  
Brassicas  
Cilantro  
Eggplant  
Peas  
Strawberries

**Peas** and **beans** provide natural shade for spinach.  
**Cilantro** is thought to repel insects.

**TOMATOES**



Asparagus  
Basil  
Borage  
Calendula (Pot  
Marigold)  
Carrot  
Celery  
Chives  
Cucumber  
Garlic  
Monada (Bee  
Balm)  
Nasturtium  
Onion  
Parsley  
Pepper

**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.

**ZUCCHINI (SUMMER SQUASH)**



Oregano  
Nasturtium  
Zinnia

To attract pollinators, plant **oregano** and **zinnias**.  
Nasturtium is thought to protect against aphids, and whiteflies.

**More Companion Gardening Tips**

Much of companion planting considers the height of different vegetables.

- Lettuce, radishes, and other quick-growing plants sown between hills of melons or winter squash will mature and be harvested long before these vines need more leg room.
- Leafy greens like spinach and Swiss chard will grow in the shadow of corn.
- Bush beans tolerate the dapple shade that corn casts and, since their roots occupy different levels in the soil, don't compete for water and nutrients.