

COMPANION PLANTING CHART

Plant	Family	Helps	Helped By	Attracts/Repels Pests	To Repel Pests, Plant Near	Avoid	Notes
Alliums	Amaryllidaceae	Tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, brassicas, and carrots	Carrots	Repels slugs, aphids, carrot flies, and cabbage worms		Beans, peas, and parsley	
Asparagus	Asparagaceae	Tomatoes	Dill, coriander, tomatoes, parsley, basil, comfrey, marigolds, and nasturtiums	Coupled with basil, it tends to encourage ladybugs		Onion, garlic, and potatoes	
Beans	Leguminosae or pea	Corn, spinach, lettuce, rosemary, summer savory, dill, carrots, brassicas, beets, radish, strawberry, cucumbers, and mint	Eggplant and summer savory	Repel California beetles		Tomatoes, chili peppers, and alliums	
Beets	Chenopodiaceae or goosefoot	Lettuce, kohlrabi, onion, and brassicas	Catnip, garlic, and mint			Runner or pole beans	The leaves of the beet make great compost by adding 25% magnesium to the soil. Runner or pole beans and beets stunt each others' growth.
Brassicas	Brassicaceae or mustard		Dill, alliums, rosemary, and nasturtium	Repel wireworms	Borage, the magic bullet of companion planting. It repels many pest and attracts predatory insects and honeybees.	Mustards and nightshades	
Broccoli	Brassicaceae or mustard	Dill, alliums, rosemary, nasturtium, borage			Borage again. Chervil repels aphids, and chives repel cabbage worms, carrot flies, and aphids.	Mustards, tomatoes, and peppers	
Cabbage	Brassicaceae or mustard	Dill, alliums, and rosemary			Rosemary repels cabbage flies, and geraniums trap cabbage worms. Also good in combo with borage and chives.	Mustards, tomatoes, peppers, strawberries, and pole or runner beans	Same general companion profile as other members of the Brassicas family

Carrots	Umbelliferae or aromatic	Tomatoes, alliums, lettuce, sage, rosemary, and radishes	Alliums, rosemary, wormwood, sage, beans, and flax. Chives and carrots help each other.	Attracts parasitic wasps, yellow jackets, and other predatory wasps.	Chives repel cabbage worms, carrot flies, and aphids.	Dill, parsnips, and radishes	Tomatoes grow better near carrots but may stunt carrots' growth. Beans, which are bad for tomatoes, provide the nitrogen carrots need. Aromatic companions, such as alliums, will confuse onion and carrot flies. For carrots' beneficial insect-attracting properties to work, they need to be allowed to flower, so I suggest using Queen Anne's lace. Flax, which produces an oil, can help protect root vegetables from pests.
Celery	Umbelliferae or aromatic		Cosmos, daisies, and snapdragons			Corn or aster flowers	Aster flowers can transmit the aster yellow disease.
Corn/maize	Gramineae	Beans	Sunflowers, leguminosae, cucurbitaceae, amaranth, lamb's quarters, parsley, and potatoes			Tomatoes and celery	Corn provides a natural trellis for beans and, using the three sisters technique, is protected from predators and dryness by cucurbitaceae.*
Cucumber	Cucurbitaceae or gourd		Nasturtiums, radishes, marigolds, sunflowers, peas, beets, carrots, and dill	Beneficial for ground beetles		Tomatoes and sage	
Eggplant or aubergine	Solanaceae or nightshade	Beans and peppers	Marigolds, tarragon, and mint		Marigolds deter nematodes.		
Leeks	Amaryllidaceae or allium	Celery and apple trees	Carrots	Repels cabbage worms, aphids, carrot flies, and others.		Leguminosae and Swiss chard	
Lettuce	Compositae	Radishes, kohlrabi, beans, and carrots			Mints (including hyssop) and sage. Other balms repel slugs, and chervil repels aphids.	Celery, cabbages, cress, and parsley	
Mustard	Brassicaceae or Mustard	Cabbages, cauliflower, radishes, Brussels sprouts, and turnips	Chives	Various pests	Chives repel cabbage worms, carrot flies, and aphids.		

Nightshades (solanaceae and solanum)	Solanaceae or nightshade		Carrots, alliums, mints, basil, oregano, etc.			Beans, black walnuts, corn, fennel, dill, and brassicaceae	
Onion	Allium	Tomatoes and brassicaceae	Carrots		Aphids, carrot flies, and other pests	Beans, lentils, peas, and parsley	
Parsnips	Umbelliferae or aromatic	Fruit trees		A variety of predatory insects	When parsnips are left to seed, they attract a variety of predatory insects and are particularly helpful under fruit trees. Their roots contain Myristicin, which is toxic to fruit and house flies, as well as red spider mites and pea aphids.		To help control pests, thoroughly blend several parsnip roots to 1 liter of water. (Make sure to use a blender retired from the kitchen.) Let sit overnight, strain, and spray within a few days.
Peppers	Solanum (genus: capsicum)	Themselves and marjoram	Tomatoes and basil	Attracts the tomato hornworm.	Basil attracts butterflies and Japanese beetles but repels asparagus beetles, mosquitoes, thrips, and flies.	Beans, kale, cabbages, Brussels sprouts, etc.	Although peppers require direct sunlight and like high humidity, their fruit need shelter from direct sunlight. Dense leaf or ground cover companions, such as marjoram, basil, and Swiss chard, can help provide this and can be grown near tomatoes to shelter sunlight and increase humidity.
Potatoes	Solanaceae or nightshade		Horseradish and carrots		Horseradish increases potatoes' disease resistance.	Atriplex, carrots, cucumbers, onions, raspberries, squash, sunflowers, and tomatoes	
Pumpkins or other squash	Cucurbitaceae or gourd	Corn and beans	Buckwheat, catnip, tansy, and radishes	Attract spiders and ground beetles.	Radishes can be used as a trap crop against flea beetles; cucurbitaceae can be used in the three sisters technique.		

Radishes		Squash, eggplant, cucumbers, and lettuce		Repel flea and cucumber beetles.			Radishes can be used as a trap crop against flea beetles.
Spinach	Chenopodiaceae or goosefoot		Peas, beans, and coriander/ cilantro		Cilantro/coriander repels aphids, spider mites, white flies, and potato and dill beetles.		Peas and beans provide natural shade for spinach.
Tomatoes	Nightshade	Peppers and asparagus	Basil, oregano, parsley, chives, carrots, alliums, celery, and nasturtium	Attracts Tomato hornworms but repels asparagus beetles.	Marigolds and borage. Chives repel cabbage worms, carrot flies, and aphids.	Black Walnut, corn, fennel, peas, dill, potatoes, beetroot, brassicas, and rosemary	Black walnut inhibits tomato growth and is bad for all nightshade plants due to a chemical it produces called juglone. Dill attracts the tomato hornworm.