

## Vegetables

Vegetables							
Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments
<b>Alliums</b>	<i>Allium</i>	Fruit trees <b>nightshades</b> (tomatoes, capsicum peppers, potatoes), brassicas, carrots	Carrots, tomatoes, carrots and African spider plants ( <i>Cleome gynandra</i> ) together, marigolds ( <i>Tagetes</i> spp.), mints	Thrips	-rabbits, slugs (see Garlic), -aphids, <b>carrot fly</b> , -cabbage loopers, -cabbage maggots, -cabbage worms, -Japanese beetles	Beans, peas,	<b>Alliums</b> are a family of plants which include onions, garlic, leeks, shallots, chives, and others.
<b>Asparagus</b>	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Tomatoes, parsley	Aster family flowers, dill, coriander, tomatoes, parsley, basil, comfrey, marigolds, nasturtiums	Coupled with basil seems to encourage lady bugs		Onion, garlic, potatoes, <b>gladiolus</b>	
<b>Beans, bush</b>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Cucumber, soybeans, strawberries	Celery, strawberries, grains			Fennel, soybeans, dry beans, alfalfa	"Lettuce, potato, tomato, other legumes, crucifers, or cucurbits <i>increases</i> sclerotinia" in the soil and should be avoided before and after snap beans. See the entry for "Legumes" for more info
<b>Beans, pole</b>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>		Radishes, Corn			Sunflowers, beets, brassicas, kohlrabi	the stalk of the corn provides a pole for the beans to grow on, which then gives nitrogen to the soil of the corn. As for the Radishes, see the entry for "Legumes" for more info
<b>Beans, fava</b>	<i>Vicia faba</i>		Strawberries, Celery				See the entry for "Legumes" for more info
Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments
<b>Beets</b>	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Broccoli, bush beans, cabbage, lettuce, kohlrabi, onions, brassicas, passion fruit	Bush beans, onions, kohlrabi, catnip, garlic, lettuce, most brassicas, mint			Runner or pole beans	Good for adding minerals to the soil through composting leaves which have up to 25% magnesium. Runner or pole beans and beets stunt each other's growth.
<b>Brassicas</b>	<i>Brassica</i>	Beets, onions, potatoes, cereals (e.g. corn, wheat)	Beets, spinach, chard, Aromatic plants or plants with many blossoms, such as celery, chamomile and marigolds. Dill, sage, peas, peppermint spearmint, spurrey, rosemary, rye-grass, garlic, onions and potatoes. geraniums, alliums, nasturtium, borage, hyssop, tansy, tomatoes, thyme, wormwood, southernwood, beans, clover		Wireworms	Mustards, nightshades (tomatoes, peppers, etc.), pole beans, strawberries	<b>Brassicas</b> are a family of plants which includes broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, radish, and turnip. Thyme, nasturtiums, and onion showed good resistance to cabbage worm, weevil and cabbage looper.
<b>Broccoli</b>	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Lettuce	Mixture of mustard, pac choi, and rape. Beets, dill, lettuce, mustard, onions, tomato turnip, clover				Broccoli as a main crop intercropped with lettuce was shown to be more profitable than either crop alone. Turnip acts as a <b>trap crop</b> . See brassicas entry for more info
<b>Brussels sprouts</b>	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>		Sage, thyme, clover, malting barley				
<b>Cabbage</b>	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> / <i>Brassica chinensis</i>	Beans, celery	Beans, clover, calendula/pot marigold, chamomile, larkspur, nasturtiums, dill, coriander, hys sop, onions, beets, marigolds, mint, rosemary, sage, thyme, tomatoes, lacy phacelia, Green onions with Chinese cabbage.	Snails and slugs		Grapes	See brassicas entry for more info. If using clover as an intercrop it should be sown after cabbage transplant so as not to affect crop yield. Nasturtiums repel cabbage moths
<b>Carrots</b>	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Tomatoes, <sup>[37]</sup> alliums, <sup>[7]</sup> beans, <sup>[11]</sup> leeks, <sup>[12]</sup> lettuce, <sup>[13]</sup> <sup>[38]</sup> onions, <sup>[7]</sup> passion fruit	Lettuce, alliums (chives, leeks, onions, shallots, etc.), rosemary, wormwood, sage, beans, flax	<b>Assassin bug</b> , lacewing, parasitic wasp, yellow jacket	Leek moth, onion fly	Dill, parsnip, radish	Tomatoes grow better with carrots, but may stunt the carrots' growth. Beans provide the nitrogen carrots need more than some other

								vegetables. Aromatic companion plants repel <b>carrot fly</b> . Sage, rosemary, and radishes are recommended by <i>some</i> as companion plants, but listed by others as incompatible. Alliums inter-planted with carrots confuse onion and carrot flies. For the beneficial insect-attracting properties of carrots to work, they need to be allowed to flower; Otherwise, use the wild carrot, Queen Anne's Lace, for the same effect. Flax produces an oil that may protect root vegetables like carrots from some pests.
<b>Cauliflower</b>	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Beans, celery, spinach, peas	Mixture of Chinese cabbage, marigolds, rape, and sunflower. Spinach, peas					One row of spinach alternating at 60 cm from each row of cauliflower proved mutually beneficial. <sup>[<i>citation needed</i>]</sup> See brassicas for more info. See peas regarding their mutualism with cauliflower.
<b>Celery</b>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Bush beans, brassicas, cucumbers	Cosmos, daisies, snapdragons, leeks, tomatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, bush beans		Whiteflies	Corn, aster flowers		Aster flowers, can transmit the aster yellows disease
Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments	
<b>Chard</b>	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>capitata</i>	Brassicas, passion fruit						
<b>Corn / Maize</b>	<i>Zea mays</i>	Beans cucurbits, soybeans, tomatoes	Sunflowers, dill, legumes (beans, peas, soybeans etc.), peanuts, cucurbits, clover, amaranth, white geranium, <b>pigweed</b> , lamb's quarters, morning glory, parsley, and potato, field mustard, Sudan grass			Tomato, celery		Provides beans with a trellis, is protected from predators and dryness by <b>cucurbits</b> , in the <b>three sisters</b> technique
<b>Cucumber</b>	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Beans, <sup>[11][21]</sup> kohlrabi, <sup>[22]</sup> lettuce <sup>[13]</sup>	Kohlrabi, nasturtiums, radishes, marigolds, sunflowers, peas, beans, chamomile, beets, carrots, dill, onions, garlic, amaranth (Amaranthus cruentus), celery, <b>Malabar spinach</b>	Beneficial for ground beetles	Raccoons, ants	Potato, aromatic herbs		Sow 2 or 3 radish seeds in with cucumbers to repel cucumber beetles. One study showed a 75% reduction in cucumber beetles with the concurrent seeding of amaranth. Various sprays from lettuce, asparagus, <b>Malabar spinach</b> , and celery were found to reduce whiteflies. See cucurbits entry for more info
<b>Cucurbits</b>	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	Corn	Corn, grain sorghum					<b>Cucurbits are a family of plants that includes melons, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, and squash</b>
<b>Eggplant or Aubergine</b>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Beans, peppers, tomatoes, passion fruit	Marigolds, catnip, dill, redroot pigweed, green beans, tarragon, mints, thyme					Marigolds will deter nematodes.
<b>Kohlrabi</b>	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> v. <i>gongylodes</i>	Onion, beets, aromatic plants, cucumbers	Beets, cucumbers					See Brassicas entry for more info
<b>Leek</b>	<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> v. <i>porrum</i>	Carrots, <sup>[13]</sup> celery, <sup>[22]</sup> onions, <sup>[22]</sup> tomato, <sup>[52]</sup> passion fruit <sup>[23]</sup>	Carrots clover,			Swiss chard		See Alliums entry for more info
<b>Legumes</b>	<i>Phaseolus and Vicia</i>	Beets, lettuce, okra, potato, spinach, dill, cabbage, carrots, chards, eggplant, peas, tomatoes, brassicas, corn, cucumbers, grapes	Summer savory, beets, cucumbers, borage, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, corn, larkspur, lovage, marigolds, mustards, radish,	Snails and slugs	Colorado potato beetle	Alliums, gladiolas		Hosts nitrogen-fixing bacteria, a good fertiliser for <i>some</i> plants, too much for others. Rosemary and peppermint extracts are used in organic sprays for beans. Summer savory and potatoes repel bean beetles.

<b>Lettuce</b>	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Beets, beans, okra, onions, radish, broccoli, Carrots, passion fruit	potato, peppermint, rosemary, lettuce, onion, squash, <b>lacy phacelia</b>			Celery, cabbage, cress, parsley	Mints (including hyssop, sage, and various "balsms") repel slugs, a bane of lettuce and cabbages. <sup>[citation needed]</sup> Broccoli when intercropped with lettuce was shown to be more profitable than either crop alone.
<b>Mustard</b>	<i>Sinapis alba</i>	Beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, fruit trees, grapes, radish, brussels sprouts, turnips			Various pests		See Brassicas entry for more info. Mustard acts as a trap crop in broccoli.
Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments
<b>Nightshades</b>	<i>Solanaceae</i>		Carrots, alliums, mints (basil, oregano, etc.)			Beans, black walnuts, corn, fennel, dill, brassicas	<b>Nightshades are a family of plants which include tomatoes, tobacco, chili peppers (including bell peppers), potatoes, eggplant, and others</b>
<b>Okra</b>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Sweet potato, tomatoes, peppers	Beans, lettuce, squash, sweet potato, peppers				Okra and sweet potato are mutually beneficial when planted simultaneously.
<b>Onion</b>	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Beets, beans, brassicas, cabbage, broccoli, carrots, lettuce, cucumbers, peppers, passion fruit, strawberries. Green onions with Chinese cabbage.	Carrots, beets, brassicas, dill, lettuce, strawberries, marigolds, mints, tomatoes, summer savory, chamomile, pansy			Lentils, peas,	See Alliums entry for more info
<b>Parsnip</b>	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Fruit trees		A variety of predatory insects			The flowers of the parsnip plant left to seed will attract a variety of predatory insects to the garden, they are particularly helpful when left under fruit trees, the predators attacking codling moth and light brown apple moth. The root also contains Myristicin, which is toxic to fruit flies, house flies, red spider mite, pea aphids, a simple blender made extraction of three blended parsnips roots to one litre of water through a food processor (not one for preparing food) and left overnight, strained and use within a few days.
<b>Peas</b>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Brassicas, <sup>[10]</sup> turnip, <sup>[39]</sup> cauliflower, <sup>[39]</sup> garlic, <sup>[39]</sup>	Turnip, cauliflower, garlic, mints		Colorado potato beetle <sup>[7]</sup>		Peas when intercropped with turnips, cauliflower, or garlic showed mutual suppression of growth however their profit per land area used was increased.
<b>Peppers</b>	Solanaceae, <i>Capsicum</i>	Okra <sup>[61]</sup>	Beans, tomatoes, marjoram, okra, geraniums, petunias, sunflowers, onions, crimson clover, basil, field mustard			Beans, kale (cabbage, Brussels sprouts, etc.)	Pepper plants like high humidity, which can be helped along by planting with some kind of dense-leaf or ground-cover companion, like marjoram and basil; they also need direct sunlight, but their fruit can be harmed by it...pepper plants grown together, or with tomatoes, can shelter the fruit from sunlight, and raises the humidity level. Sunflowers, when in bloom at the right time, sheltered beneficial insects which lowered thrips populations.
<b>Potato</b>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Brassicas, <sup>[5]</sup> beans, <sup>[55][56][57]</sup> corn, <sup>[13]</sup> peas, <sup>[66]</sup> passion fruit <sup>[23]</sup>	Horseradish, beans, dead nettle, marigolds, peas, onion, garlic, thyme, clover		Mexican bean beetle	Atriplex, carrot, cucumber, pumpkin, raspberries, squash, sunflower, tomato	Horseradish increases the disease resistance of potatoes. It repels the potato bug. Garlic was shown to be more effective than fungicides on late potato blight. Peas were shown to reduce the density of Colorado potato beetles.

Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments
<b>Pumpkin</b>	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Corn, <sup>[69]</sup> beans	Buckwheat, Jimson weed, catnip, oregano, tansy, radishes, nasturtiums	spiders, ground beetles		Potatoes	Radishes can be used as a <b>trap crop</b> against flea beetles, cucurbita can be used in the <b>three sisters</b> technique. Nasturtiums repel squash bugs.
<b>Radish</b>	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Squash <sup>[13]</sup> eggplant, cucumber, <sup>[13]</sup> lettuce, <sup>[21]</sup> peas, <sup>[21]</sup> beans, Chervil, lettuce, nasturtiums <sup>[11][21]</sup> pole beans, <sup>[11]</sup>			flea beetles, cucumber beetles <sup>[21]</sup>	Grapes	Radishes can be used as a <b>trap crop</b> against flea beetles. Radishes grown with lettuce taste better.
<b>Soybean</b>	<i>Glycine max</i>		Corn, snap beans, sunflower				A mixture of corn, mungbean, and sunflower was found to rid soybeans of aphids. Snap beans act as a trap crop for Mexican bean beetles in soybeans.
<b>Spinach</b>	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	Brassicas, <sup>[18]</sup> cauliflower, <sup>[citation needed]</sup> passion fruit <sup>[23]</sup>	Strawberries, peas, beans, cauliflower				The peas and beans provide natural shade for the spinach. See cauliflower notes regarding mutualism with spinach.
<b>Squash</b>	<i>Cucurbita</i> spp.	corn, beans, <sup>[54]</sup> okra, <sup>[54]</sup>	Beans, buckwheat, borage, catnip, tansy, radishes, marigolds, nasturtiums	Spiders, ground beetles			Radishes can be used as a <b>trap crop</b> against flea beetles, cucurbita can be used in the <b>three sisters</b> technique. Marigolds and nasturtiums repel squash bugs. Marigolds repel cucumber beetles.
<b>Sweet potato</b>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Okra	Okra				Okra and sweet potato are mutually beneficial when planted simultaneously.
<b>Tomatoes</b>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Brassicas, <sup>[10]</sup> broccoli, <sup>[27]</sup> cabbage, <sup>[10]</sup> celery, <sup>[5]</sup> roses, <sup>[13]</sup> peppers, asparagus <sup>[70]</sup>	Asparagus, basil, beans, bee balm ( <i>Monarda</i> ), oregano, parsley, marigold, alliums, garlic, leeks, celery, geraniums, petunias, nasturtium, borage, coriander, chives, corn, dill, mustard, fenugreek, barley, carrots, eggplant, mints, okra, sage, thyme, "flower strips"		Asparagus beetle <sup>[70]</sup>	Black walnut, alfalfa, corn, fennel, chili peppers, peas, dill, potatoes, beetroot, brassicas, rosemary	<b>Black walnuts</b> inhibit tomato growth, in fact they are negative <b>allelopathic</b> to all other <b>nightshade</b> plants (chili pepper, potato, tobacco, petunia) as well, because it produces a chemical called <b>juglone</b> . Dill attracts tomato hornworm. Growing tomatoes with Basil does not appear to enhance tomato flavour but studies have shown that growing them around 10 inches apart can increase the yield of tomatoes by about 20%.One study shows that growing chili peppers near tomatoes in greenhouses increases tomato whitefly on the tomatoes.
<b>Turnips and rutabagas</b>	<i>Brassica rapa</i> and <i>Brassica napobrassica</i>	Peas, <sup>[39][70]</sup> broccoli <sup>[28]</sup>	Hairy vetch, peas			hedge mustard, knotweed	Turnips act as a trap crop for broccoli. See peas regarding their mutualism with turnips.

Fruit[edit]

Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments
<b>Apple</b>	<i>Malus domestica</i>		Clover, chives, garlic, leeks, nasturtium, southernwood, daffodils, comfrey			Cedar because of <b>apple-cedar rust</b> . Walnut because its roots produce growth inhibitors that apple trees are sensitive to	
<b>Apricot</b>	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>					Peppers	A fungus that peppers are prone to can infect apricot trees causing a lot of harm.

<b>Blueberries</b>	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.		Oak trees, pine trees, strawberries, clover, bay laurel, dewberries, yarrow		tomatoes	Pine and oak trees create the acidic soil blueberries need. Strawberries and dewberries create healthy ground cover, clover fixes nitrogen for the blueberries' high needs, yarrow and bay laurel repel unhealthy insects. Each of the herbal companions listed also like the acidic soil the blueberry plant needs.
<b>Fruit trees</b>	Various		Alliums, tansy, nasturtiums, marigolds, marjoram, lemon balm, mustards, dandelions, borage			
<b>Grapes</b>	<i>Vitis</i> spp.		Hyssop, alyssum, basil, beans, chives, geraniums, mustards, oregano, clover, peas, blackberries		Cabbage, garlic, radishes	
<b>Melon</b>	<i>Cucumis melo</i>		Chamomile, pigweed, summer savoury, sow thistle			
<b>Passion fruit</b>	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>		Potatoes, beets, Swiss chard, carrots, spinach, strawberries, eggplants, onions, leeks, lettuce		Cucurbits, maize, cowpea, sorghum, okra, sweet potatoes	
<b>Pears</b>	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.		"Aromatic plants"			
<b>Strawberries</b>	<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>	Bush beans, <sup>[11]</sup> lettuce, <sup>[13]</sup> onions, <sup>[13]</sup> spinach, <sup>[70]</sup> passion fruit <sup>[23]</sup>	Caraway, bush beans, lupin, onions, sage, thyme, borage	Slugs and snails.	Brassicas, Verticillium-susceptible species (tomatoes, potatoes, eggplant, peppers, melons, okra, mint, bush or bramble fruits, stone fruits, chrysanthemums, roses)	Thyme planted and/or placed next to each other help grow more strawberries quickly.

Herbs[edit]

Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Herbs Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments
<b>Anise</b>	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>		Coriander				Not to be confused with star anise which is an entirely different species.
<b>Basil</b>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Tomato, <sup>[10][21][25][52][71]</sup> peppers, <sup>[13]</sup> or oregano, asparagus, petunias, grapes	Chamomile, anise	Slugs and snails. butterflies	asparagus beetle, hornworms, mosquitoes, thrips and flies	Common rue, thyme	Is said to make tomatoes taste better, chamomile and anise are supposed to increase the essential oils in many herbs like basil
<b>Borage</b>	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Almost everything, especially beans, <sup>[13]</sup> strawberry, <sup>[13][21][16]</sup> cucurbits (cucumber, squash <sup>[13][21]</sup> ), fruit trees, <sup>[1]</sup> tomatoes <sup>[13][21]</sup> and cabbage		Predatory insects, honeybees	Many pests, tomato worm <sup>[21]</sup>		Predict a square metre for its adult size. Borage is a good companion for a wide variety of plants.
<b>Caraway</b>	<i>Carum carvi</i>	Strawberries <sup>[16]</sup>		Parasitic wasps, parasitic flies		Dill	
<b>Catnip</b>	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Eggplant <sup>[21]</sup>			Flea beetles, ants, aphids		
<b>Chamomile</b>	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Most herbs, <sup>[13]</sup> brassicas, <sup>[10][13][18]</sup> cucumber, <sup>[13]</sup> wheat, onion, <sup>[13][21]</sup> cabbage <sup>[21]</sup>		Hoverflies, wasps			Growing near herbs will increase their oil production.
<b>Chervil</b>	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	Radish, <sup>[13][21]</sup> lettuce, broccoli			Aphids	Radish	Loves shade, fortunately it grows well with shade-tolerant food plants; will make radishes grown near it taste spicier

<b>Chives</b>	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Apples, carrots, <sup>[13][21]</sup> grapes, <sup>[13]</sup> roses, <sup>[13][21]</sup> tomatoes, <sup>[13]</sup> brassica (broccoli, cabbage, mustard, etc.), many others	Carrots	Cabbage worms, <b>carrot fly</b> , aphids, mites, nematodes	Beans, peas	Same companion traits as all alliums (onions, garlic, shallots, leeks, etc.)said to prevent apple scab after 3 years planting at base of apple trees	
<b>Cilantro / Coriander</b>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Anise <sup>[13]</sup> cabbage, <sup>[34]</sup> spinach, lettuce, <sup>[60]</sup> tomato <sup>[37][72]</sup>	Beans, peas	Tachinid fly, hoverflies <sup>[34][60]</sup>	Aphids, spider mites, white flies and potato beetle	Dill	Attracts hoverflies which may in turn reduce pest populations in cabbages. Will cross-pollinate easily with dill and ruin both plants.
<b>Dill</b>	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Brassicas, <sup>[5][10][13]</sup> broccoli, <sup>[10]</sup> cabbage, <sup>[21][33]</sup> corn, <sup>[21]</sup> eggplant/aubergine, <sup>[10]</sup> fennel, <sup>[78]</sup> lettuce, <sup>[13][21]</sup> onions, <sup>[13]</sup> cucumbers <sup>[21]</sup>	Fennel	Tiger swallowtail butterflies/caterpillars, hoverflies, wasps, ladybugs, tomato hornworm, honeybees, ichneumonid wasps	Aphids, spider mites, squash bugs, cabbage looper	Carrots, tomatoes, cilantro	One of the few plants said to grow with fennel. See fennel for info about intercropping. Will cross-pollinate easily with cilantro and ruin both.
Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments
<b>Fennel</b>	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Dill <sup>[78]</sup>	Dill	Ladybugs, <b>syrphid fly</b> , tachinid fly	Aphids	Almost everything	Fennel is <b>allelopathic</b> to most garden plants, inhibiting growth, causing to bolt, or actually killing many plants. When growing together a higher ratio of fennel to dill provides the highest profit. Dill has a stabilizing effect on the fennel seed. Because it attracts syrphidae it reduces aphids through predation.
<b>Flax</b>	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Carrots and potatoes			<b>Colorado potato beetle</b>	Almost everything	Flax contains tannin and linseed oils which may offend the Colorado potato bug
<b>Garlic</b>	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Vetch, brassicas, beets, roses, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, celery, peas, potatoes	Tarragon, peas		Aphids, Japanese beetles, mites, cabbage looper, ants, cabbage maggot, fruit borers, red spider mites, slugs	Cabbages, grapes	See Alliums entry for more info. Peas and garlic when planted closely together suppress each other's growth; however the profit over land area used is higher. <sup>[39]</sup> Tarragon makes garlic grow rapidly.
<b>Hyssop</b>	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Brassicas, cabbage, grapes		Honeybees, butterflies	Cabbage moth larvae, <b>cabbage butterflies</b>	Radishes <sup>[21]</sup>	Stimulates growth of grapes.
<b>Lavender</b>	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> , <i>L. dentata</i> , <i>L. stoechas</i>	Chamomile, lettuce, brassicas, onions, tomatoes, oregano, thyme, marjoram, sage, rosemary, basil, lemon balm, squash					
<b>Lemon grass</b>	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Eggplant			Cutworms		Has been shown to reduce cutworms in eggplant in laboratory trials but needs field testing
<b>Lovage</b>	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	Beans		Ichneumonid wasps, ground beetles (good)		Rhubarb	Is thought to improve the health of almost all plants, like borage and geraniums, is considered a "magic bullet" of companion planting
<b>Oregano</b>	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Grapes, tomatoes, peppers, pumpkin, <sup>[13]</sup> many other plants	Basil	Hoverflies/Syrphidae <sup>[60]</sup>	Aphids <sup>[60]</sup>		Provides ground cover and much-needed humidity for pepper plants if allowed to spread among them. Because it attracts syrphidae, it reduces aphids through predation. <sup>[60]</sup>
<b>Parsley</b>	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Asparagus, corn/maize, tomatoes	Apple, asparagus, rose	Swallowtail butterflies, wasps, flies		Alliums, lettuce	Sacrificially attracts insects that feed on tomatoes
<b>Peppermint</b>	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	Alliums, brassicas, cabbage, peas, tomatoes			Cabbage root fly, ants, cabbage looper, aphids, onion fly		Repels cabbage flies, has same general companion properties as other mints
<b>Rosemary</b>	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Cabbage, beans, brassicas, carrots, thyme			Bean beetle		Deters cabbage flies, repels many bean parasites

Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments
<b>Sage</b>	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Brassicas, rosemary, cabbage, beans, Brussels sprouts, carrots, strawberry, tomato, marjoram		Honeybees, <b>cabbage butterfly</b>	Cabbage flies, <b>carrot fly</b> , black flea beetle, cabbage looper, cabbage maggot, repels many bean parasites	Avoid any member of the allium family and common rue	
<b>Southernwood</b>	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>	Brassicas, fruit trees					Controls cabbage moths and malaria mosquitoes.
<b>Spearmint</b>	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Alliums, brassicas, cabbage, peas, tomatoes			Ants, aphids, onion fly, cabbage root fly		Controls ants and aphids, has same general companion properties as other mints.
<b>Stinging nettle</b>	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Chamomille, mint, broccoli, tomatoes, valerian, angelica archangelica, marjoram, sage & peppermint			Aphids		
<b>Summer savoury</b>	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	Beans, melon, onions					Also delays germination of certain foul herbs
<b>Tarragon</b>	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Most vegetables, but especially eggplant					Its scent is disliked by most pests, and this plant is also thought to have Nurse Plant properties, enhancing the growth and flavor of crops grown with it.
<b>Thyme</b>	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Brassicas, cabbage, eggplant/aubergine, potato, strawberry, tomato, Brussels sprouts		Hoverflies/Syrphidae	Cabbage worm, cabbage weevil, cabbage looper, aphids, whitefly		Because it attracts syrphidae it reduces aphids through predation. <sup>[60]</sup>
<b>Wormwood</b>	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Brassicas, carrots			Ants		Wormwood should be used with caution around most vegetables since it does contain toxins. <sup>[13]</sup>
<b>Yarrow</b>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Many plants, "Most aromatic plants."		Predatory wasps, ladybugs, hoverflies, <b>damselbugs</b>	Aphids		May increase the essential oil production of some herbs. Also improves soil quality, use the leaves to enrich compost, or as mulch. Because it attracts syrphidae it reduces aphids through predation. <sup>[60]</sup>

Flowers[edit]

Flowers							
Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	Comments
<b>Alyssum</b>	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Grapes, lettuce		Syrphidaeand most beneficial insects	Aphids		Because they attract syrphidae they help reduce aphids through predation. <sup>[10][60]</sup>
<b>Baby's breath</b>	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>			Syrphidae	Aphids		Because they attract syrphidae they help reduce aphids through predation. <sup>[60]</sup>
<b>Bee balm</b>	<i>Monarda</i> spp.	Tomato		Bees			
<b>Californian poppy</b>	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>			Syrphidae	Aphids		Because they attract syrphidae they help reduce aphids through predation. <sup>[60]</sup>
<b>Dianthus</b>	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Roses, lavender, echinacea, aster, foxglove			Slugs		
<b>Geraniums</b>	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Roses, corn, peppers, grapes			Leafhoppers, Japanese beetles	Tomatoes, tobacco, eggplants and other nightshades	A <b>trap crop</b> , attracting pests away from <b>roses</b> and grape vines, distracts beet leafhoppers, carrier of the curly top virus, keep away from <b>solanaceous</b> plants like eggplant, and tobacco
<b>Larkspur</b>	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Beans, <sup>[13]</sup> cabbage <sup>[13]</sup>					
<b>Lupin</b>	<i>Lupinus</i>	Cucurbits, brassica, lettuce, rosemary, dill, strawberry, <sup>[16]</sup> rose	Summer savory, rose	Honeybees		Tomatoes and other solanaceae	This wildflower is a legume, hosting bacteria that fixes nitrogen in the soil, fertilizing it for neighboring plants. Same with marigold,

							planting nearby roses causes them to grow vigorously.
<b>Marigold</b>	<i>Tagetes patula</i> , <i>T. erecta</i> , <i>T. minuta</i>	Most plants, especially tomatoes and peppers, cucurbits (cucumbers, gourds, squash, potatoes, roses, alliums, brassicas, zucchini	Rose	Snails and slugs.	Root-knot nematodes, <b>beet leaf hoppers</b> , cucumber beetle, squash bug, onion fly, cabbage root fly		Marigolds are a wonder-drug of the companion plant world, invoking the saying "plant them everywhere in your garden". French marigolds ( <i>T. patula</i> ) produce a pesticidal chemical from their roots, so strong it lasts years after they are gone. Mexican marigolds ( <i>T. erecta</i> ) do the same, but are so strong they will inhibit the growth of some more tender herbs. Stinking Roger ( <i>T. minuta</i> ) has also been found effective against certain perennial weeds. Same with lupin, planting nearby roses causes them to grow vigorously.
<b>Nasturtium</b>	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Beans, squash, tomatoes, fruit trees, brassicas, radish cucumbers		Predatory insects	Aphids, asparagus beetle, cabbage looper, cabbage worm, carrot fly, cabbage weevil, Colorado potato beetle, squash bug, Japanese beetle, Mexican bean beetle, striped pumpkin beetles, whitefly, cucumber beetles, flea beetle	Cauliflower	Trap crops for aphids, is among the best at attracting predatory insects, deters many pests of cucurbits
<b>Pansy</b>	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>	Alliums, onions, roses	Roses		Bees, butterflies, ants	Ants (with aphids), snails, slugs, white butterfly	A good and nice-smelling flower that really attracts ants. It is like the viola plant, but has two or three colors in flowers. Helps alliums and onions, which repels the white butterfly.
<b>Petunia</b>	<i>Petunia x hybrida</i>	Cucurbits (squash, pumpkins, cucumbers), asparagus			Leafhoppers, Japanese beetles, aphids, asparagus beetle		Is a trap crop almost identical to geraniums in function
<b>Phacelia</b>	<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Plants which are prone to aphids, especially lettuce, tomato, rose		hoverfly			This plant attracts <b>hoverflies</b> and is good around plants which are prone to aphids.
<b>Rose</b>	<i>Rosa</i> spp.		Chives, <sup>[13][21]</sup> garlic, <sup>[13]</sup> marigolds <sup>[13]</sup>				
<b>Sunflower</b>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Peppers, <sup>[63][64]</sup> corn, cucumber, <sup>[46]</sup> soybeans, tomatoes, <b>swan plant</b>	Swan plant		Aphids	Pole beans	Was grown as a companion for corn (maize) before modern Europeans arrived in the Americas, supposedly increases their production, ants herd aphids onto sunflowers, keeping them off neighboring plants. Works as a trap plant for thrips keeping them off of bell peppers. Planting near swan plants help sunflowers grow rapidly.
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Helps</b>	<b>Helped by</b>	<b>Attracts</b>	<b>-Repels/+distracts</b>	<b>Avoid</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Swan plant</b>	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> , <i>Asclepias physocarpa</i> , milkweed	Sunflower	Sunflower, basil	Monarch butterfly	Aphids	Plants that attracts aphids and spider mites	Attracts the <b>monarch butterfly</b> during spring and summer. Basil repels pests that attracts by the swan plant like aphids.
<b>Sweet pea</b>	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>		Brassica, spinach, silverbeet and salads	Bees		Aphids	An <b>annual</b> climbing plant, which is like the edible pea. Makes a good decoration in your garden or fence.
<b>Tansy</b>	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Beans, brassicas, <sup>[10]</sup> cucurbits (cucumbers, squash, etc.), raspberries and relatives, roses, corn, fruit trees <sup>[1]</sup>		Ladybugs, honeybees	flying insects (Ichneumonid wasps), ants, Japanese beetles, cabbage butterfly, cabbage maggot, asparagus beetle, carrot fly, striped cucumber beetles, Colorado		Toxic to people and many animals, don't plant it where livestock browse. Is reputed to generally repel insects (except for nectar-eating types).



				potato beetle, cutworm, flea beetle, flies, imported cabbageworm, squash bugs, mice	
<b>Zinnia</b>	<i>Zinnia</i>	Beans, tomatoes, peppers		Whiteflies	Attracts hummingbirds that eat whiteflies, attracts pollinators

Other[edit]

Common name	Scientific name	Helps	Helped by	Other			Comments
				Attracts	-Repels/+distracts	Avoid	
<b>Alfalfa</b>	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Cotton		Assassin bug, big-eyed bug, ladybug, parasitic wasps	Lygus bugs	Tomatoes, fava beans	Used by farmers to reduce cotton pests, a good crop to improve soil; fixes nitrogen like beans do. Also breaks up hardpan and other tough soil. Alfalfa has demonstrated some allelopathic effects to tomato seedlings
<b>Peanut</b>	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Beans, corn, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, marigold, melon and sunflower					Peanuts encourage growth of corn and squash <sup>[80]</sup>
<b>Walnut tree</b>	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Many types of grass including Kentucky bluegrass ( <i>Poa pratensis</i> ).	European alder (sacrifice plant), hairy vetch, crownvetch, sericea lespedeza			Apple trees, grasses	Black walnut is harmful to the growth of all <b>nightshade</b> plants, including <i>Datura</i> or Jimson weed, <b>eggplant</b> , <b>mandrake</b> , <b>deadly nightshade</b> or belladonna, <b>capsicum</b> (paprika, chile pepper), potato, tomato, and petunia.