

MCA ENVIRONMENT
LEARN-TO-GARDEN SERIES

COMPANION PLANTING GUIDE

Háo' tewaiéntho!
Lets all plant!

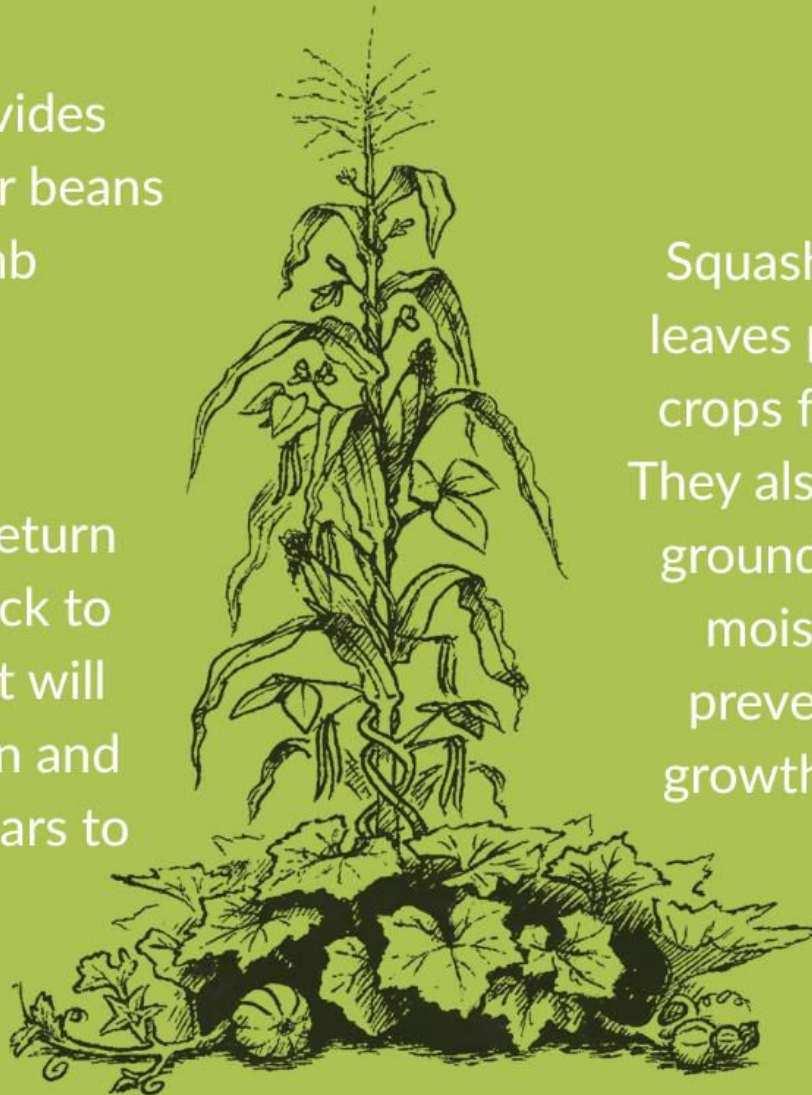


The three sisters are a great example of companion planting

Corn provides structure for beans to climb

Beans will return nitrogen back to the soil that will support corn and squash in years to come

Squashes prickly leaves protect the crops from pests. They also shade the ground, retaining moisture and preventing the growth of weeds

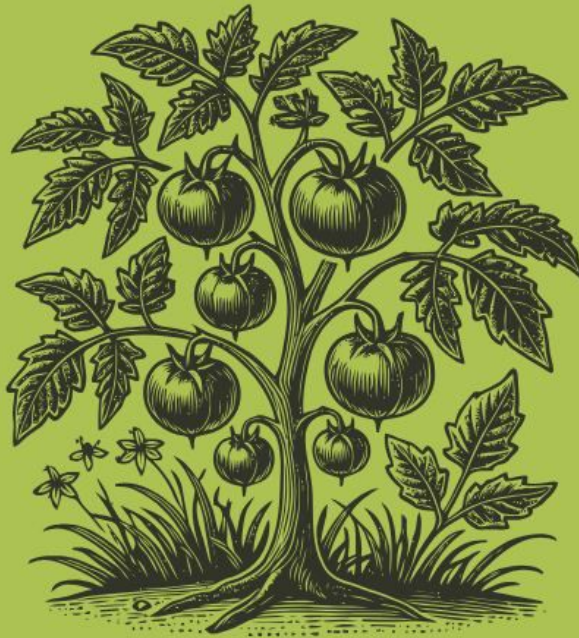


Tomatoes

Do well when planted

with:

Basil
Beans
Carrots
Cucumbers
Lettuce
Marigold
Nasturtiums
Parsley
Peppers



Don't do well next to:

Broccoli
Brussel Sprouts
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Corn
Dill
Kale
Potatoes

Well known for being planted with basil and marigolds. Marigolds deter tomato worms and other pests, while attracting beneficial pollinators. Basil is said to improve the growth and flavor of tomatoes

Cucumbers

Do well next to:

Asparagus
Beans
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Celery
Corn
Dill
Lettuce
Nasturtiums
Onions
Peas
Radishes
Tomato
Sunflowers



Doesn't pair well
with:

Aromatic herbs
Potatoes
Sage

Beans

Do well next to:

Brassicas
Carrot
Celery
Chard
Corn
Eggplant
Peas
Peppers
Potatoes
Radish
Strawberry
Tomatoes



Doesn't do well with:

Any bulb forming
plants (i.e. Onions,
Garlic)
Peppers
Sunflowers

Beans are part of the Legume plant family. They are what's called nitrogen fixing plants, simply meaning they add nitrogen back into the soil.

Beets

Does well next to:

Broccoli

Brussels sprouts

Bush beans

Cabbage

Cauliflower

Chives

Corn

Garlic

Kale

Leeks

Lettuce

Mint

Onion



Doesn't pair well with:

Pole beans

Field Mustard

Chard



The results of companion
planting can be subtle and
difficult to observe or measure.
This guide was created to get
you thinking and planning.
Always remember to do what
works best for you and your
garden.

NIA:WEN!