

Plants as deterrents

ABSINTHIUM: (Wormwood) a border around the planting area repels animals.

ALFALFA: most powerful of all legumes in nitrogen-fixers. Has deep roots, so cannot be used in caliche. Seeds ground up and used as a meal is a great compost stimulant, particularly for household garbage.

ALLIUMS: Latin for garlic. Vegetable alliums are: chives, garlic, leek, onion, and shallot. Plant ornamental alliums with roses to protect from aphids and moles.

ALOE VERA: The gel from inside of a stripped leaf may be mixed with water to make a spray for plants. Use straight for tree wound dressing. Insects are repelled by the bitter taste. Use powdered aloe to dust plants to repel rabbits, which must be repeated after a rain. The gel can also be put in water for chickens to drink to cure certain diseases.

AMARANTH: Good to grow with potatoes, BUT must be kept thinned or it will choke the potato plants. Also beneficial with corn and onions.

ASPARAGUS: Parsley planted with asparagus gives added vigor to both. Basil is a good companion for asparagus and tomatoes. Tomatoes will-protect asparagus against the asparagus beetle. Make a spray from asparagus juice to kill tomato plant nematodes, including root-knot sting, stubby root and meadow nematodes.

ASTER: the poisonous woody aster (*Xylorhiza parryi*) indicates an alkaline soil.

BASIL: Since basil helps tomatoes to overcome both insects and disease and improves growth and flavor; grow it parallel to the tomatoes rather than among them. Basil also repels flies and mosquitoes. Basil and rue dislike each other intensely.

BAY: Bay (or laurel) leaves put in stored grains will eliminate weevils. Bay belongs to the same family as cinnamon, camphor, avocado and saffras. Saffras can also be used to control insects and weevils.

BEANS: Beans can be interplanted with carrots, cauliflower, beets, and also aid cucumbers and cabbages. Plant marigolds in beans to repel the Mexican bean beetle. Grow summer savory with green beans to improve growth and flavor and deter bean beetles. Beans are inhibited by any member of the onion family, and do not like gladiolus or fennel. Plant broad beans with corn, anchor the roots more firmly, and protect against the wind, and the heavy vine growth may act as a deterrent to raccoons. Beans add nitrogen to the soil which is needed by the corn. Bush beans planted with potatoes protect them against the Colorado potato beetle, and the potatoes protect the bush beans from the Mexican bean beetle. Plant in alternate rows. Bush beans do well when planted with celery, one celery to every 6 or 7 of beans. Beans and cucumbers are mutually beneficial. Also with strawberries, both advancing more rapidly than if planted alone.

BEAN, pole type: not with kohlrabi, sunflower or beets.

BEETS: Beets grow well near bush bean, onions or kohlrabi, but not pole beans. Lettuce and most members of the cabbage family are "friendly".

BLACK NIGHTSHADE: Plant near potatoes since the Colorado potato beetle prefers the weed, they eat it and die, since it is poisonous.

BORAGE: Honeybees love the blossoms. so plant with strawberries and in orchards. Also an excellent provider of organic potassium, calcium and other natural minerals.

BOTANICAL SPRAYS; Dry flowers of *Chrysanthemum cineraria-folium* or *C. roseum* in a well ventilated place. Pulverize it to a powder and mix with water for spraying. Rue, the bitterest of herbs, is an excellent insect repellent for Japanese beetle when planted near roses and raspberries.

BROCCOLI: Does well with aromatic plants as dill, celery, chamomile, sage, peppermint, rosemary, and vegetables such as potatoes, beets, and onion. Do not plant with tomatoes, pole beans, or strawberries.

EGGPLANT: Sprinkling dry cayenne pepper on plants while wet will repel caterpillars. Grow eggplants with green beans and potatoes, the Colorado potato beetle like eggplant but find beans repellent.

ELDERBERRY: Noted for producing very fine humus soil about their roots, and like moist soil. Will assist in the fermentation of the compost.

FENNEL: Plant well away from the vegetable garden as it inhibits growth. Fennel dislikes coriander and wormwood. Makes a delicious tea that is soothing to the stomach and for colicky babies.

FEVERFEW: The spicy scent of its foliage has insect repellent properties.

FLAX: A good companion of carrots used as a mosquito repellent. However some people react to it as to poison ivy.

FOXGLOVE: A beneficial effect on plants growing near it, particularly pine trees. Make a tea of the flowers to keep cut flowers fresh.

GARLIC: A great friend to the gardener, garlic is a powerful destroyer of mosquitoes. Make a garlic-based oil and spray breeding places. Also use the oil to kill aphids and onion flies. Make the oil by chopping 3-4 ounces of bulbs, soak in 2 tbsp of mineral oil for one day. Add a teaspoon of fish emulsion to one pint of water, add garlic and oil. Strain and store in a glass container. Dilute with 1 part liquid to 20 parts water. Increase the liquid if not effective against rabbits with the weaker solution. Grow garlic around fruit trees to discourage borers. Planted with tomatoes will discourage red spider. Garlic also protects roses from pests. But do not plant with peas or beans.

GERANIUM; Plant among roses, grapes, cabbage and corn to repel cabbage worms and Japanese beetles. Use the white variety near corn.

HERBS AS CONTROL: Basil: flies and mosquitoes. Borage: tomato worm. Castor Bean: moles and plant lice. Catnip: flea beetles. Datura:, Japanese beetles. Dead nettle: potato bugs. Flax: potato bugs. Garlic: Japanese beetle, aphids, weevils, fruit tree borers, spider mites. Marigolds: Mexican bean beetles, nematodes, and many other insects. Mint: white cabbage moth. Nasturtium: Aphids, squash bugs, striped pumpkin beetles, woolly aphids. Pennyroyal: ants and plant lice. Pot marigold, or calendula: asparagus beetles, tomato worms and many other insects. Rosemary: cabbage moths, bean beetles, carrot flies. Rue; Japanese beetles. Sage: cabbage moths, carrot flies, ticks. Santolina: moths. Southernwood; cabbage moth, malaria mosquitoes. Spearmint: ants, aphids. Summer savory: Bean beetles. Tansy: ants, flying insects, Japanese beetles, striped cucumber beetles, squash bugs. Thyme: cabbage moth.

HOREHOUND: .Grow with tomatoes to improve their quality. Grasshoppers and other insects dislike the taste of horehound.

HYSSOP; Planted near cabbages will lure away the cabbage butterfly. Also will increase the yield of grapes when planted nearby. Sow the hyssop seed in the fall to germinate early in the spring.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE: A native American plant, related to sunflowers, are a good companion to corn, and the roots are edible. They may be cooked or eaten raw.

KALE: A cool weather crop, plant in the same rows as cabbage and potatoes.

KOHLRABI: Mutually beneficial with onions, beets, aromatic plants, cucumbers, because the roots grow at different levels in the ground. Don't plant with strawberries, tomatoes and pole beans. Needs plenty of water and compost.

LAMB'S QUARTERS: To stimulate Lamb's Quarters, plant with potatoes. Place a few with corn, and also are beneficial to cucumber, muskmelon, pumpkin, watermelon, zinnias, marigolds, and pansies. Ladybugs like this plant too.

LARKSPUR: The alkaloids in larkspur deter aphids and thrips.

LAVENDER: Several uses for lavender are as a mouse repellent, tick repellent, moths in woolen clothing and woolen carpets. It grows very slowly from seeds.

LEEK: Celery, onions and carrots like leeks, but they are heavy feeders. Leeks repel carrot flies. Sometimes leeks can be bought with the roots still attached, plant the roots and they may propagate.

LETTUCE: Grow lettuce with radishes. Strawberries, cucumbers and carrots also do well interplanted with



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MARIGOLD: Plant marigolds with potatoes, strawberries, roses and various bulbs to discourage nematodes. Interplant the marigolds 2-3 weeks after the other plants have taken hold. The first season may not see a lessening of nematodes, but will need successive years of planting to see results. Mexican bean beetles are repelled by marigolds. Plant calendula near evergreens to keep dogs away.

MARJORAM: Planted near vegetables will improve growth and flavor.

MELONS: Be sure to rotate melon, squash or cucumber with each other. Do not plant near potatoes, but corn and sunflowers like melons. Place heavy wax paper under melons to keep worms from entering the melons.

MINT: To improve the flavor of cabbage and tomatoes plant mint nearby. Ants do not like the strong scent of mint, especially spearmint, so use to keep aphids off nearby plants. Dried mint leaves will repel rats and mice.

NASTURTIUMS: Plant nasturtiums early in the squash bed to deter squash bugs. In the greenhouse, nasturtiums will help repel white flies. Plant near broccoli to keep away aphids. Sprays made from the leaves may be used on potatoes, cucurbits and any member of the cabbage family. Adding a small amount of soap powder will help the spray cover and adhere better to the leaves.

ONIONS: A toxic substance in the pigments of red and yellow onion skins appear to resist certain diseases. Mix water and onion skins, strain, and spray at five-day intervals to kill hemiptera, a parasite. Do not plant onions with peas and beans, but most other plants like onions planted at scattered spots in the garden.

OREGANO: Sow with broccoli to repel the cabbage butterfly .

PARSLEY: Plant parsley with tomatoes and asparagus to give added vigor. It protects roses against rose beetles. Mix parsley seed with carrot seed to repel carrot flies.

PARSNIP: Use both the foliage and roots to make a safe insect spray. Parsnips have few insect enemies and suffer from few diseases.

PEAS: Onions, garlic and gladiolus do not grow well with peas, but carrots, turnips, corn, radishes, cucumbers, beans, potatoes, and many aromatic herbs like peas. Plow in the pea vines for the nitrogen. Use the parsnip spray for pea aphids.

PEACH: Plant garlic near peach tree trunks to protect against borers . Always plant a new peach in a different spot from where an old peach tree has been removed.

PENNYROYAL: Plant near doorways to repel ants. Rub the leaves on the skin to repel mosquitoes. Fresh or dried sprigs have been used as a flea repellent. The cabbage maggot is deterred by pennyroyal.

PEPPER, HOT; Grind cayenne peppers, mix with water and a tiny bit of real soap to make a spray against aphids. Place ground up peppers around eggplants and rub on the leaves to repel eggplant pests. Another spray is made from ground pepper pods, onions and a bulb of garlic. Cover with water, let stand 24 hours, strain, add enough water to make one gallon. Use several times daily on roses, azaleas, mums and beans. Bury the mash among the plants where insects occur. For tomato, caterpillars dust the plants with dry cayenne pepper. Grind red peppers and rub on eggplant leaves to repel pests.

PEPPERMINT: Red ants will be driven away from shrubs and white cabbage moth repelled if peppermints in planted among them. But this herb makes the greatest demand on the soil for -humus and moisture. Feed with a bit of manure.

PEPPER, SWEET: Plant with basil as the growing conditions are similar. Plant with okra to guard against breaking from the wind.

PETUNIA: Plant with beans to protect against beetles.

PIGWEEED: Plant with tomatoes for resistance against insects. It loosens the soil for carrot, radishes and beets and

draw nutrients from the subsoil. Keep it thinned to grow with corn, potatoes, onions, pepper and eggplant.

PINE: The needles are a good mulch to add acid to the soil. But the needles contain terpene so do not place the compost pile near pine trees.

POTATO: Plant with beans, corn, cabbage, horseradish, marigold and eggplant. Do not plant with pumpkin, tomato, raspberry, squash, cucumber or sunflower. The potato has less resistance to blight when these plants are near.

PUMPKIN: Plant with corn. Roasted seeds are a nutritious snack.

RADISH: Plant nasturtiums around radish, or mustard. Keep radishes away from all members of the cabbage family. Sow with beets, spinach, carrots and parsnips to mark rows as these are slow to germinate. To repel the striped cucumber beetle, sow with cucumbers, squash and melons. Plant radishes with leaf lettuce.

RHUBARB: Make a spray from the leaves, which contain oxalic acid, and pour into the soil before planting brassicae to prevent clubroot. Use the spray-boiled leaves in water--on roses for prevention of blackspot and greenfly.

ROSES: To protect against black spot, mildew and aphids, plant garlic and onions among the bushes. Parsley repels rose beetles. Pour hot water over elderberry leaves to make a spray to control caterpillar damage and blight. Lupines increases nitrogen and attracts earthworms. Marigolds protect against nematodes.

RUE: Plant near roses and raspberries to deter Japanese beetle. Grow it among vegetables as well. Rue discourages flies. Rub rue on anything--to stop cats from clawing. However, when rue comes into flower, the foliage can cause a rash as severe as poison ivy, especially in sunlight and when perspiring.

RYE: A good cover crop for strawberries and onions. Chokes out chickweed and quack grass. Sprinkle rye flour over cabbage plants while wet to dehydrate cabbage worms and moths. Diatomaceous earth in stored rye is an insecticide.

SAGE: Protects cabbage and all its relatives from white cabbage butterfly, and the heads are better tasting. Protects carrots, but not cucumber. A tea for people and plants made from sage is beneficial. But the plants must take cold tea.

SANTOLINA: A good moth repellent, this plant is sometimes called lavender cotton. Prune as soon as the blossoms fall to improve the plants

SOYBEANS: Plant near corn to discourage cinch bugs and Japanese beetle. Grows well with black-eyed peas. Will choke out weeds because they grow so rapidly.

SPINACH: Plant with strawberries, use BT as insect control.

SPURGE: Poinsettia is poisonous member of spurge, but moles, rats and mice will be repelled by the plants in. your garden. The sap will cause blisters on delicate skin.

SQUASH: Cucumbers and squash can benefit from icicle radishes planted in each hill. Both nasturtiums and tobacco will repel squash bugs. When planting the seeds, place the tobacco in the hole.

STRAWBERRY: They grow well with bush beans, spinach, borage and lettuce. Rye used as a cover crop reduces black rot. Marigolds repel nematodes. Pine needles and straw mixed makes a good mulch for the bed.

SUNFLOWER: Planted with corn, they are protective to each other as insects are reduced on each. They can be used as a quick growing screen to protect against the afternoon heat. Bees like the pollen, so grow sunflowers in the garden.

SWEET BASIL: Deters fruit flies, so spread some leaves over cut vegetables and fruit. Also repels mosquitoes and flies. Plant with tomatoes to improve the flavor and growth.

TANSY: Plant under fruit trees to repel borers. Good companion to roses, cane fruits and other woody stalks. Deters flying insects, Japanese beetles, striped cucumber beetles and squash bugs. Repels ants and flies. Store the dried leaves with woolens. Good on the compost pile because of the concentration of potassium.

TEA LEAVES: Mix with radish and carrot seeds to prevent maggots.

THYME: Deters the cabbage worm; accents the aromatic qualities of plants and herbs.

TOBACCO: In a liquid state it is poison for insects and highly toxic to animals. However dissipates readily when sprayed on plants. Soft-bodied insects such as aphid, white fly, thrip and spider mite are some insects killed by nicotine. Make a spray from dried ground tobacco and bentonite in water for codling moths on apple trees. The leaf is poison.

TOMATO: Protects asparagus from beetles. But no member of the cabbage family likes tomatoes. They will grow with chives, onion; parsley, marigold, nasturtium and carrots. Plant garlic between plants to protect against red spider mites. Tomatoes protect roses from black spot. To make a spray for roses: put leaves in a juicer, add 4 or 5 pints of water and 1 tbsp of cornstarch. Strain and spray on roses where tomatoes cannot be planted among them. Tomatoes are not good with corn or potatoes. Tomatoes are susceptible to diseases transmitted through tobacco, be sure to wash hands thoroughly if you smoke before touching the plants.



YARROW: Nearby plants have more resistance to insects, perhaps of its acrid bitterly pungent odor. It will grow almost anywhere and under any conditions.