Know 10 **Plants**



Community in Bloom

Community in Bloom (CIB) is a programme that was launched by the National Parks Board (NParks) in 2005. It aims to nurture a gardening culture among Singaporeans by encouraging and facilitating community gardening efforts. It is also an opportunity to build community bonds and strengthen social resilience

in our City in Nature.













For more information, visit our website at www.nparks.gov.sg/cib or email us at CommunityInBloom@nparks.gov.sg

For more information on plants in Singapore, visit NParks Flora & Fauna Web at www.nparks.gov.sg/florafaunaweb

For more gardening resources and tips, visit go.gov.sg/gardening-resources

To learn more about our City in Nature, scan the QR code or visit www.nparks.gov.sg/about-us/city-in-nature



This brochure features 10 of the most commonly cultivated companion plants in Singapore. Companion planting generally refers to planting different plants that benefit each other together in the garden.

We hope that this brochure will encourage you to try companion planting on your own or in your community garden!

The Three Sisters

A classic example of companion planting may be found in the 'three sisters' method of planting, where corn, beans and squash are grown together. Corn provides a structure on which the beans can climb, beans add nitrogen to the soil, and squash grows as a groundcover, keeping the soil cool and reducing moisture loss. Each plant benefits the others, and produces a greater harvest if grown together than if planted individually.

Companion **Planting**

This is the practice of cultivating different plants that benefit each other together in the garden.

Benefits of Growing Companion Plants

- Attract pollinators
- Deter and trap pests
- Improve soil condition for other plants

Commonly Grown Companion Plants

Here are some of the most common companion plants grown in Singapore's community gardens:

- Basil
- Brinjal
- Chinese Chives
- Corn
- Lemon Grass
- Legumes Marigold
- Mint
- Sunflower
- Sweet Potato

Basil

Scientific Name

Ocimum basilicum

Benefits

- Scented leaves confuse pests, making it difficult for them to find plants
- Flowers attract pollinators

Cultivation and Plant Care

Basil is best grown in a well-drained location. It thrives in full sun and requires moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Tomatoes

Brinjal

Scientific Name

Solanum melonaena

Benefits

• Attracts sucking pests away from other plants in the garden, making it an ideal trap plant



Cultivation and Plant Care

Brinjal is best grown in a well-drained location. It thrives in full sun and requires moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Legumes (Beans), Passion Fruit, Tomatoes

Chinese **Chives**

Scientific Name

Allium tuberosum

Benefits

- Helps prevent bacterial wilt disease which can affect tomatoes
- Helps repel pests such as cucumber beetles, aphids, and some fruit worms
- Flowers attract pollinators

Cultivation and Plant Care

Chinese Chives is best grown in a well-drained location. It thrives in full sun and requires moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Lettuce, Roses, Tomatoes

Corn

Scientific Name

Zea mays

Benefits

- Has vigorous roots that can reach a depth of 2 m and break up heavy clay soil, leaving
- channels for the roots of other plants to grow Can be used as structures for bean plants to
- climb on, but should be allowed to reach 0.5 m in height before planting the companion plant

Cultivation and Plant Care

Corn is best grown in a well-drained location. It thrives in full sun and requires moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Chinese Amaranth, Gourds, Legumes (Beans), Tuberous Crops

Lemon Grass

Scientific Name

Cymbopogon citratus

Benefits

Produces citronella, an oil that repels pests



Cultivation and Plant Care

Lemon grass is best grown in a well-drained location. It thrives in full sun and requires moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Basil, Ginger, Marigolds, Mints, Tomatoes, Turmeric

Legumes (Beans)

Scientific Name

Numerous species in the family Fabaceae

Benefits

- Roots foster bacteria that fix nitrogen from the air, which is released into the soil as the plant dies and decomposes
- Species and cultivars that grow close to the ground help to keep the soil cool

Cultivation and Plant Care

Legumes are best grown in a well-drained location. They thrive in full sun and require moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Chinese Amaranth, Corn, Marigolds, Mints, Rosemary

Marigolds

Scientific Name

Tagetes spp.

Benefits

- Release compounds into the around that kill nematodes
- Scented leaves deter sucking insects (e.g. aphids)
- Flowers attract pollinators

Cultivation and Plant Care

Marigolds are best grown in a well-drained location. They thrive in full sun and require moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Chillis, Legumes (Beans), Tomatoes

Mints

Scientific Name

Mentha spp.

Benefits

- Attract whiteflies away from other plants in the garden, making them good trap plants
- Scented foliage deters pests and sucking
- · Fast, spreading growth creates a green mulch and keeps the soil cool

Cultivation and Plant Care

Mints are best grown in a well-drained location. They thrive in full sun and require moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Brassicas (Kailan, Lettuce), Brinjal, Tomatoes

Control of the Contro

Sunflower

Scientific Name

Helianthus annuus

Benefits

- · Large flowers attract pollinators from a long distance away
- Helps serve as a distracting decoy for plants susceptible to
- Provides shade for plants such as cucumber and lettuce

Cultivation and Plant Care

Sunflower is best grown in a well-drained location. It thrives in full sun and requires moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Bell Peppers, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Melons

Sweet Potato

Scientific Name

Ipomoea batatas

Benefits

Grows as a ground cover, cooling the soil, reducing erosion and minimising moisture loss



Cultivation and Plant Care

Sweet Potato is best grown in a well-drained location. It thrives in full sun and requires moderate watering.

Good Companion for

Lady's-finger

