

Vegetable Families

Vegetables can be grouped into 'families'. Once you know which groups these vegetables fall into, it makes crop rotation a lot easier (*see separate article on crop rotation*).



So in a four year crop rotation, four beds might include

Bed 1: *Solanaceae (potato crops) Bed 2: Legumes (pea crops)
 Bed 3: Brassica (cabbage crops) Bed 4: ***Onions/Others

1. Solanaceae	2. Legumes	3. Brassicaceae (Brassicas)	4. Apiaceae (Root Crops)
Potatoes Tomatoes Peppers – sweet & chilli Aubergines	Peas Broad Beans Runner Beans French Beans Lima Beans Soya Beans Peanuts Lentils Asparagus Peas	Cabbages Brussels Sprouts Cauliflowers Broccoli Kale Kohl-rabi Swedes Mustard Turnips Seakale Cress Radish Horseradish	Carrots Parsnips Celery Celeriac Caraway Angelica Parsley Florence Fennel Chervil Coriander
5. Liliaceae, Alliums	6. Chenopodiaceae	7. Cucurbitaceae	8. Asteraceae
Onions Leeks **Asparagus Chives Garlic	Beetroot Spinach Seakale Swiss chard Spinach beet	Cucumbers Marrows Courgettes Pumpkins Melons Squash	Lettuce Chicory Endive Salsify Scorzoneria Dandelions *Globe Artichokes Chinese/Jerusalem Artichokes Angelica Tarragon
9. Gramineae			
Sweetcorn			

*it's usual to plant potatoes and tomatoes in different areas of the garden. As members of the same family they are both susceptible to blight (*Phytophthora infestans*). ** Perennial *** Can be split into a 5 yr rotation.