

# Rotate crops for better plant health

Crop rotation is usually based on plant families. Plants in the same family are often susceptible to similar pests and diseases and tend to have comparable nutrient and cultural requirements.

Family	Crops
<b>Carrot</b> (Apiaceae)	Carrot, parsnip, parsley, celery, celeriac, dill, chervil, cilantro, fennel
<b>Sunflower</b> (Asteraceae)	Sunflower, lettuce, endive, escarole, Jerusalem artichoke, artichoke, chamomile, tarragon, echinacea
<b>Cabbage</b> (Brassicaceae)	Cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, turnip, radish, kale, collards, rutabaga, watercress, horseradish
<b>Goosefoot</b> (Chenopodiaceae)	Beet, chard, spinach
<b>Vine</b> (Cucurbitaceae)	Cucumber, melon, summer squash, winter squash, pumpkin, gourd
<b>Legume</b> (Fabaceae)	Bean, pea, cowpea, lentil
<b>Mint</b> (Lamiaceae)	Basil, lavender, marjoram, oregano, rosemary, sage, thyme, mint
<b>Onion</b> (Liliaceae)	Onion, scallion, garlic, leek, shallot, chive, asparagus
<b>Grass</b> (Poaceae)	Corn, sorghum, small grains
<b>Nightshade</b> (Solanaceae)	Potato, tomato, tomatillo, pepper (hot and sweet), eggplant