# Crop Rotation on Organic Farms

## Crop Sequence Problems and Benefits

The table shows potential problems and benefits of following a crop shown on the left with a crop shown on the top. The letters in the body of the table indicate potential problems: D, disease; W, weeds; I, insects; N, nutrients; S, soil structure; C, other agronomic problems such as timing issues. A dash following a letter indicates there are beneficial management opportunities with this sequence. Please see the notes on the accompanying laminated sheets for more information on problems or benefits of a sequence. Since following a crop with itself is generally a bad practice, cells on the diagonal of the table are marked with a bullet. Crop sequences that involve two crops in the same plant family are shown by light green cells. Crops are listed in three groupings: vegetables and short lived fruit crops, field crops, and cover crops. These three groups of crops are marked to the left of the table by red lines. Within each of the three types of crops, crops are grouped by family.

Based on Appendix 2: Crop Sequence Problems and Opportunities, compiled by Charles L. Mohler, from *Crop Rotation on Organic Farms: A Planning Manual* (July 2009), edited by Charles L. Mohler & Sue Ellen Johnson. Crop family color-coding corresponds to colors in "Real Fields on Real Farms" sample rotations in Chapter 4. The book was made possible by funding from SARE, Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education.

**Legend**

**C** = Crop management problems.
**D** = Disease problems.
**I** = Insect problems.
**N** = Crop nutrition problems.
**S** = Soil structure problems.
**W** = Weed problems.
**-** = Management opportunity.
● ***Same crops. Do not plant.***
***Crops are in the same family.***

Note: A dash following letters C, D, I, N, S, or W indicates there is a beneficial management opportunity with this sequence. For example, **D-** = Disease management opportunity for the selected crop sequence. *Please see the accompanying laminated sheets for more information on problems or benefits of a sequence.*

| Family | Preceding Crop | Row | Following Crop: Column A: General | B: Onion | C: Scallion | D: Leek | E: Garlic | F: Bean, snap | G: Pea | H: Lettuce etc.[1] | I: Potato | J: Tomato | K: Eggplant | L: Pepper | M: Carrot, parsnip | N: Celery, herbs etc.[2] | O: Celeriac | P: Crucifer greens[3] | Q: Broccoli, cauliflower | R: Cabbage, b. sprouts[4] | S: Kale, collards | T: Radish | U: Turnip, rutabaga, daikon | V: Cucumber | W: Melons[5] | X: Pumpkin, winter squash | Y: Summer squash | Z: Spinach, chard | AA: Beet | AB: Sweet corn | AC: Strawberry | AD: Field corn | AE: Oat | AF: Winter wheat, spelt | AG: Spring barley | AH: Rye | AI: Soybean | AJ: Dry bean | AK: Alfalfa hay | AL: Grass & grass-legume hay | AM: Winter grain, cc[6] | AN: Spring grain, cc[7] | AO: Annual ryegrass | AP: Sorghum-sudangrass | AQ: Buckwheat | AR: White clover | AS: Clover, hardy[8] | AT: Clover, not hardy[9] | AU: Sweet clover | AV: Hairy vetch | AW: Field pea | AX: Bell bean | AY: Rape, canola | AZ: Oilseed radish | Row |
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