In nature, plant associations are the usual thing, plant segregations the exceptional, though there are of course areas which are covered with a single species of plant to the virtual exclusion of all others. In agriculture, except in the production of forage, partial or complete segregation rather than crop association is the rule or at least the intention, for the plants which appear in association with our corn or wheat or cotton quite commonly are there contrary to the desire rather than at the volition of the grower. We call them weeds. Crop associations, however, are much more common than appears at first glance. In addition to the numerous crop mixtures of grasses and legumes, one might mention such common associations as corn and cowpeas, the small grains with the grasses and clovers, and mixtures of the various cereals. These crop associations, it seems to me, fall naturally into three classes.

**THE THREE CLASSES OF CROP ASSOCIATIONS.**

1. *Mixed Crops or Crop Mixtures.*—In actual crop mixtures, the components are grown together during all or practically all the life of the crops and are harvested together. They may or may not be sown together. To this class belong most of the forage mixtures, such as timothy and clover, corn and cowpeas or sorghum and cowpeas for hay or silage, oats and peas, rye and vetch, and the like. Here also belong the cereal crop mixtures, such as oats and barley, oats and wheat, wheat and flax, and winter oats and rye. The cereals and field peas are also grown together for the production of grain. Obviously, mixed crops may be made up of two, three or more components.

2. *Companion Crops.*—When two or more crops are grown together on the same field but are not sown or harvested together, though the life of the crops is practically the same, they may well be called companion crops. A good example of this class is the growing of cotton

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1 Read before the Washington (D. C.) Section of the American Society of Agronomy, Jan. 20, 1915.