



Caring for your crop

Tomato Crop

*Sow September
Harvest until April*

*Includes: Tomato, Capsicum, Chilli, Eggplant,
Companions: Basil, Onion, Lettuce, Celery*

Tomatoes, eggplants, capsicums and **chillies** are all flowering, fruit bearing plants in the same family.

Preparing the soil

- The tomato family enjoys slightly acidic soil, pH 5.5 - 6.5. Test with a pH kit. Add manure to make soil more acidic.
- Fertilise with compost, blood and bone.
- Do not use any further fertiliser until flowering.



Planting

- Propagate seeds in pots in September (AFL Grand Final Day)
- Transplant seedlings into bed in early November (Melbourne Cup Day)
- Spacing will depend on the variety so check the back of individual see packets for details.

Caring for tomatoes, eggplant, capsicums and chillies

- Pinch the tops of the plants when they reach 30-40 cm in height to promote a bushy plant.
- Trim lower new growth leaves to make the stem stronger but be careful not to remove the flowering shoots.
- Stake tomato plants. Some varieties grow to 2m high.
- Once flowering, fertilise with blood and bone and potash every 4-5 weeks to promote continual flowering and fruiting.
- Mulch around base of plants to capture moisture in the soil

Harvest

Colour and firmness tells you when things are ripe but it depends on the variety.

- Fruit is unlikely to ripen beyond April.

Companion planting

Basil tastes good when eaten with tomato and it keeps the insects away when it is growing, it is a natural insecticide.

- Plant basil plants in between the tomatoes, capsicums, chillies and eggplants

Onions act as a natural soil conditioner by storing and concentrating sulphides extracted from the soil in the bulb. This repels pests such as nematodes and promotes disease free roots of companions

- Plant spring onions, onions and garlic beside the tomato crop

Lettuce and **celery** complement the tomato family.

Preparing the soil

- **Lettuce** and **Celery** have shallow roots & require well drained, nutrient-rich soil
- **Onions** also like a well-drained rich soil.
- Add compost or well rotted animal manure to garden bed. Do not use fresh manure.

Planting

- Lettuce can be sown all year round. Be sure to plant the correct variety for the season.
- Celery can be planted in spring and autumn.
- Sow seeds directly into the bed to 6mm deep.
- Germination will occur after 6-7 days. Plants will need protection against snails and slugs (basil can be planted).

Caring for the companions

- Thin the seedlings to 30 cm apart.
- Generous feeding with more compost or liquid fertilizer (worm juice, Charlie Carp) is required.

Harvesting your crop

Lettuce can be eaten straight from the garden. Harvest when the hearts start to form. Some varieties can be harvested by removing the outer stems promoting further growth.

Celery can be harvested by removing the outer stems promoting further growth.

Onion harvest after tops dry off and fall over. Dry in the sun or in a warm, dry place until the leaves rustle and become papery.

Retire THE WHOLE crop

- Pull out plants, chop them into small pieces and compost
- Add lime to soil to create a more alkaline soil for the bean and pea crop. The tomatoes will have created an acidic soil.
- pH test the soil.

Dolomite lime is good to use. It adds trace elements such as magnesium.

Soil pH test kits are available from hardware stores and nurseries.





Caring for your crop

Bean & Pea Crop

Sow May

Harvest until February

Includes: Beans, Peas

Companions: Sunflowers

Beans and **peas** are easy to grow!

They require minimal maintenance.



Preparing the soil

- Fertilise with compost, blood and bone to ensure soil contains adequate nutrients and moisture for germination.

Planting

- Bean and pea seeds are quite big compared to other seeds (eg, tomato and lettuce) so you can sow them directly into the bed.
- Sow seeds at a depth double the width of the seed or approximately up to the first knuckle of your index finger.
- Seedlings will emerge within a week.
- Plant seeds in a format that will be easy to stake.
- Water in well after planting.
- Experiment with growing different types of beans.

Caring for your crop

- Mulch once the seedlings emerge. This will conserve moisture within the soil and reduce weeds.
- Support the plants using stakes. This will keep them off the ground and make the crop more accessible for harvesting.
- If plants start turning yellow or limp add extra potash.
- Beans and peas don't need extra fertilising. Too much fertiliser can cause plants to produce more leaves than flowers and fruits.

Pests and disease

Native Budworm:

- Eggs are white, yellow or brown in colour and are found in the tips of buds
- A mature caterpillar has a yellow-white stripe down each side of the body and a dark stripe down the centre of the back.

Intervention:

- Pick off infested buds or pods
- Spray with organic sprays such as Pyrethrum or Dipel (Bacillus Thuringiensis)

Powdery mildew is a fungal disease that appears as white spots on the leaves of the plant.

Intervention:

- Fungal spores thrive in a moist environment so allow plenty of sunlight and avoid over-crowding.
- Water the base of the plant and avoid wetting the leaves.
- Ensure air circulation by allowing space between each plant.
- Remove affected leaves.



Companion planting

Sunflowers attract birds and look great in the garden.

- Add more compost to the soil as sunflowers need a lot of nutrients to grow.
- Sow seeds directly into the soil in spring. Some varieties of sunflowers can grow up to 3metres tall
- Sunflowers make a great support for bean and pea vines to climb.

Harvesting your crop

- Beans and peas are best eaten when young and tender before the seeds swell making the pods lumpy.
- Harvest every 3-5 days to promote continuous flowering.
- Mature beans can be left to dry on the vine. Seeds can be saved for the next crop or stored in an airtight jar for eating.
- Harvest sunflowers when the head of the flower begins to droop. Cut off flower head and store in a warm, dry place. Seeds can be eaten or saved for the next crop.

Retire your crop

- Pull plants out of the ground
- Cut plant matter into small pieces and turn into the soil (the nitrogen content in the bean and pea family feeds the soil.)
- Remove stakes and store safely
- Fertilise bed well by adding animal manure to prepare for the **Brassicas**.



Caring for your crop

Brassica Crop

Sow March

Harvest until August

Includes: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts

Companions: Parsley, Onions Garlic, Celery



Brassica is a diverse family of plants.

We eat their flower, leaf and stem.

They are traditionally a colder climate vegetable, from the northern hemisphere - so we grow them as an autumn, winter crop.

Brassicas require minerals and trace elements in the soil.

Preparing the soil

- Broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, Brussels sprouts enjoy well drained nutritional soil.
- Pre fertilise soil with blood and bone, animal manure and potash.
- Do not fertilise again until plants are mature.

Planting

- Propagate seeds in a tray approx. 1 month before you want to put them in the ground (when seedlings are about 3-4cm high).
- Plant seedlings 60 cm apart to allow room for foliage
- Plant seedlings in ad-hoc manner and intersperse with companion plants to disguise them from pests.
- Water in well after planting

Caring for your crop

- Do not over water as it will rot the root structure.

Pests and disease

Cabbage white butterfly.

The green caterpillars can be difficult to see because they blend into the colour of the leaf. Where there is a hole in the leaf there will be a caterpillar.

Intervention:

- Pick them off the leaves and squash them.
- Spray plants with a garlic and chilli mixture or organic sprays such as Dipel (*Bacillus Thuringiensis*) or Pyrethrum. Repeat after rain or every few days.
- Make white butterflies out of cardboard and hang them on a tripod over your crop.

- Cover your crop with bird netting to prevent infestation

Companion planting

Parsley sew direct in spring or autumn. The aroma deters many flying insects and aphids.

Garlic Repels cabbage butterfly. Separate the head into cloves. Plant cloves with the pointed end up 5cm deep, 15cm apart.

Celery Disguises brassicas from the cabbage butterfly. See tomato crop care cards for care.



Harvesting your crop

Harvest time will vary:

- Broccoli 12-16 weeks: cut main heads when they are about 10-15cm long, before the flower-buds open. Add compost after the first harvest to encourage side-shoots to form.
- Cauliflower 12-26 weeks: cut just below the head when it is still firm and tight. Young leaves around the head can be eaten too.
- Brussels Sprouts 16-20 weeks: pick the lowest sprouts first. The upper sprouts will continue to grow in size.
- Cabbages 8-16 weeks: remove the entire plant when the head has matured and feels firm.

Retiring your crop

- Pull out plants and compost them.
- Chop plants into small pieces before putting them in the compost bin
- The root and leafy green crop is next, so ensure soil is well manured.
- Add dolomite lime to the bed to restore trace elements, especially magnesium.





Caring for your crop

Root & Leafy Greens Crop

*Sow September
Harvest until August*

Includes: Carrots, Parsnips, Radish, Potatoes, Leeks, Silverbeet

Companions: Mustard, parsley, coriander

Preparing the soil

Root crops require well fertilised soil before planting. Avoid fertilising root veggies (except potatoes) with nitrogen rich fertilisers when crop is growing, as too many nutrients can cause root tubers to fork.

It is OK to sprinkle a fine layer of compost around the root veggies every 4-6 weeks.



Planting

- **Carrots, Parsnips and Radish** are grown from seed. Sow directly into the ground and keep damp for germination. Carrot and parsnip seeds are very small. Make a furrow about 0.5cm deep, sprinkle the seeds in and cover lightly with soil.

- **Potatoes** aren't grown from seeds but from tubers (potatoes). Slice the tubers so that each section has at least one eye or sprout. Leave the tuber sections in a shady location to sprout for 1-2 weeks.

Plant the sections 5 cm deep and 50 cm apart, keep damp and plants will appear after 3-4 weeks.

- **Leeks** should be germinated in punnets and transferred to the bed when 20cm high. Plant in 15 cm hole, 15-20 cm apart.
- **Silver beet** can be planted directly into the beds 1 metre apart.
- Water all crops well after planting

Growing your crop

- **Carrots** will germinate in 2-3 weeks. When 5 cm high thin them by plucking out extra plants to 2-3 cm apart. When they are 15 cm high, thin to 5 cm apart.
- **Parsnips** germinate in 3-4 weeks. Thin to 5-7 cm apart.
- **Radish** should be thinned to 3-5 cm apart.
- **Potatoes** require mulch, animal manure or blood & bone as the plant grows. This will increase yield.
- **Silverbeet and leeks** need to be watered regularly and fed with a nitrogen rich fertiliser (eg. blood and bone, composted manure, Charlie Carp) every 2-4 weeks. Remove any flowering stems from the silverbeet as once flowering commences the plant becomes unproductive.

Remember

- Check all the veggies in your crop are getting enough water by sticking your finger in the soil and feeling the moisture content. The soil should feel damp and crumbly.
- Warm the soil by adding a 5–10cm layer of mulch around the veggies.
- Leave a 5cm space between the stem and the mulch with all your veggies except potatoes which grow upwards with mulch.

Companion planting

- **Mustard** deters Cyst Eel Worm, which is the most common pest for potatoes.
- Sprinkle mustard seeds generously over the potato field after potatoes have been planted.
- Mustard seeds can also be harvested when brown, hard and dry. Save them for the next crop or make them into mustard!

Harvesting your crop

- Harvest **carrots** after 3-4 months. If you feel unsure, dig around the base of the carrot to check the size.
- Harvest **radish** after 2 months. The radish will be visible pushing its way out of the ground.
- Harvest **potatoes** after the plants have flowered and the lower leaves turn yellow. This process takes about 4 - 6 months.
- Discard any **potatoes** that have been exposed to sun light, these will be green on the exposed area, these are **poisonous** as are the green round seed pods. Consume damaged potatoes first.
- Harvest **leeks** after 12-14 weeks when the stems are 2 cm in diameter. Sow next crop as plants are harvested.
- Harvest **silver beet** by cutting off the outside stalks or leaves near the base. Leave 4-5 central stalks for re-growth.

Retiring your crop

- Pull out plants for compost and fertilise generously for the corn and vine crop.





Caring for your crop

Corn & Vine Crop

*Sow September
Harvest until April*

Includes: Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Zucchini

Companions: Sunflowers

Vines are:

Cucumber Pumpkin Zucchini

Preparing the soil

Prepare the soil by deeply tilling and fertilising with a nitrogen rich fertiliser - blood and bone or animal manure. Manure will also turn the soil slightly acidic, which is the preferred pH condition for the vine crop.



Planting

- Sow the seeds directly into the soil
- Zucchini's can be spaced 1 metre apart
- Vines require a large amount of space to spread. The leaves are also quite large so need to be closely watched so as not to overcrowd each other.
- Consider some kind of trellis (an old ladder or wooden clothes horse is good) for the vines to climb upwards; increasing the surface area of your patch.
- Water in well after planting

Caring for your crop

- Mulch with straw under each fruit to prevent damage from the damp soil- avoid mulching too close to the stem of the plant
- Prune shoots back to promote growth of fruit. This will also contain vines which grow rapidly and widely.

Pests and disease

A major problem with this crop is **powdery mildew**. This shows itself by attacking leaves. If possible remove affected leaves before damage spreads. If not apply an organic wettable sulphur spray. (See Bean crop for further intervention)

Harvesting your crop

- **Zucchini:** Harvest after 45-50 days. Picking the fruit when ready (about 15cm) will promote further growth. Zucchini's grow rapidly and quickly turn into marrows, which still can be eaten but are not as tasty.
- **Pumpkin:** Harvest as vine dies off and stem dries out.

Retiring your crop

- Once harvested cut vines up and compost or dig into the soil. These plants break down readily.

Sweetcorn

Sweetcorn is a water-guzzler and unlike other plants, it does not thrive in dry conditions. It may not be appropriate to plant with current water restrictions. Consider watering roster before planting.

Preparing the soil

Sweetcorn requires the same preparation as the vine crop.

Planting

- Sow on the Southern and Eastern side of the bed to prevent the shading of other plants.
- Sow 1 metre apart.
- Water in well after planting

Caring for your crop

- Increase watering when fruit appears in 50-55 days.
- Mulch when germinated. This will retain moisture levels in the soil.

Harvesting

- Corn should be ready to eat about 3 weeks after you see the yellow pollen flying.
- Watch for the silks at the top of the ear to dry out.
- Pull aside the shucks around the corn and push in your thumbnail. If the juice is milky the corn is ready.

Retiring your crop

- Once harvested remove plants, cut up and add to compost. These plants take a while to break down.

Companions

Sunflowers attract birds and bees and add beauty to your garden.





Caring for your crop

Green Manure Crop

*Sow May
Turn in August*

Includes: Beans, Peas, Lupins

A **Green Manure Crop** is a crop that is planted to revitalise and improve the soil. No harvest is expected from this crop.

This crop is beneficial to the soil in two ways:

Firstly, legumes all have *Rhizobium Bacteria* present on their roots which fix nitrogen. These nitrogen fixing bacteria live in special nodules on the root and extract nitrogen from the air and convert it into a form that the plants can use when producing its fruit.

To allow the nitrogen to be transferred to the soil, instead of to the fruit, you stop the plant from flowering by nipping off the flower buds before they open.

Secondly, this crop will be dug back into the bed. When it is turned in, the added organic mass supplied by the crop will increase the soils capacity to retain moisture and nutrients.

Preparing the soil

Soil does not require to much preparation, as the crop itself will nourish the soil.

Planting

- Plant beans, peas and lupins directly into the soil 5 cm deep.
- You can plant beans and peas saved from your Bean and Pea crop.
- Spacing is not critical as there is no expected harvest, though, allow at least 20cm between each plant so they are not competing for nutrients.
- Water in well after planting.

Caring for your crop

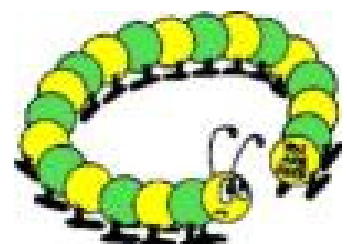
- Water crop well.
- Pick off flower buds before they open.
- No need to stake the crop.
- Keep the plants trimmed to a height so that they remain healthy without becoming too stringy.

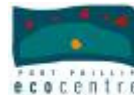
Harvesting

- No harvest is expected. This crop is for the soil.

Retiring the crop

- 2 - 3 months of this crop will be long enough to condition the soil.
- Pull the plants from the ground, cut them into smaller pieces and dig them in to the soil so that no green matter is showing.
- Allow the bed to rest for 2 - 3 weeks before planting the next crop.
- You will need to weed during this resting time.





Caring for your crop

Perennial Plant Crop

Plant *Asparagus and rhubarb crowns and strawberry seedlings in winter.*

Sow *Silverbeet, chard and herbs anytime outside of frost*

Includes: *Asparagus, Silver Beet, Strawberries, Chard, Rhubarb*

Companions: *Coriander, Parsley*

A **perennial bed** is an integral part of any productive garden. Perennials are plants whose roots can live longer than 2 years with annual crops. These plants require an undisturbed home.

Preparing the soil

- Till soil and fertilised with animal manure and compost.
- Soil should be able to drain well.
- Individual plants within the bed will have different requirements for water and soil and at times will require specific management according to type.



Asparagus

Preparing the soil

Dig a trench 40cm deep, then backfill to 20cm with a mixture of compost, chicken manure and soil, then replace remaining soil.

Planting

- Plant crowns in winter
- Position 30 - 50 cm apart in full sun
- Depth of 2cm
- Water in well after planting
-

Caring for your crop

- Mulch with compost, seaweed or straw every winter
- Fertilise in the spring
- Look out for snails and slugs
- Crop will take 2 years to establish. Shoots will emerge the first summer. These should be cut off at the base to allow more shoots to develop.

Harvesting your crop

- The first asparagus shoots can be picked to eat in the second summer.
- Harvest shoots every day or two for 8 to 10 weeks.

Rhubarb

Preparing the soil

Requires well drained, well composted soil

Planting

- Divide an existing rhubarb plant, making sure to take some strong roots.
- Plant 50cm apart
- Prune existing leaves when transplanted and water well.
- Water in well after planting

Caring for your crop

- Mulch during summer
- Check moisture in the soil to monitor how often you need to water
- Fertilise every 4-5 weeks from spring to autumn

Harvesting

- Plants should not be harvested in their first year
- Stems can be pinched off with your fingers
- Fleshy red stalks are the edible part.
- Leaves are **poisonous** do not eat!

*Refer to Root and Leafy green crop for care of silverbeet and chard.

Strawberries

Preparing the soil

Strawberries enjoy nutrient rich soil

Planting

- Buy seedlings from a nursery. One pot can be divided into several plants. Make sure to separate roots carefully.
- Plant plants 50cm apart
- Best to plant between June and August
- Water in well after planting

Caring for your crop

- Mulch with pea straw underneath fruit when the flowers appear. This will keep the fruit from rotting on the ground.
- Watch for slaters, snails and slugs.

Harvesting your crop

- Pick strawberries when they are bright red.





Caring for your crop

Herb & Indigenous garden

Sow: all year, will become well established

Herbs: Lemon Grass, Sage, Thyme, Rosemary, Camomile

Indigenous: Knobby Club Sedge, Hop Goodenia, Running Postman

This garden makes a good buffer between the activity play area and the productive garden. Herbs are edible and the indigenous plants listed above are decorative and/or functional. Plants such as Knobby Club Sedge can be used for weaving.



Indigenous plants will create a habitat zone to provide shelter and food for insects and small birds. This can be a corridor link to existing indigenous habitat areas in a school, neighbouring parks and bushland.

Soils

- Different indigenous plants require different soil conditions (eg well drained or boggy)
- Check if your soil is well drained (sandy) or sticky (clayey). The surface soil in your garden may not be the original soil due to urban development. Existing reserves or parks will help you understand the type of soil and plants that originally grew in the area.
- Edge the garden so that the soil does not run off when it rains.

Planting

- Seeds can be propagated in pots and then transferred into the ground when roots are developed. The best time to do this is autumn, when the ground moisture is warm and moist.
- Develop an understanding of indigenous plants. Find out which plants attract which critters and plant according to what environment you wish to create.
- Check the site to assess whether the plants will be shaded or in full sun.
- Water plants in well after planting.

Caring for your plants

- Mulch around the edge of the tree guard to capture moisture.
- Once established, the indigenous plants will generally survive on natural rainfall and won't need much attention.
- The area will need to be weeded periodically.

Herbs can be used in cooking, and some varieties will attract or repel insects.

Preparing the soil

- Herbs require a well drained soil.

Planting

- Plant seedlings after frost.
- Make a hole slightly deeper than the rootball in the soil. Add a scoop of compost in the hole and then plant the seedling. Cover with soil or more compost.
- Water in well.

Caring for your plants

- Herbs will need to be fed nutrients periodically to keep them healthy.
- Add some compost around the base of the herbs every few weeks.
- Mulch over the compost to help conserve water and reduce weeds. Make sure mulch is close to but not touching the stem of the plant.
- Feel the soil to monitor moisture content and water herbs as necessary.

Harvesting herbs

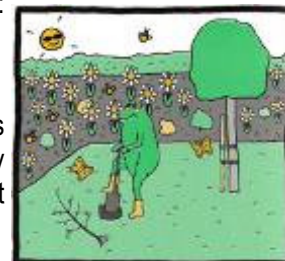
- Herbs can be harvested at all times for cooking. The plant remains healthy if it is constantly trimmed.
- You may decide to plant indigenous plants that also provide some 'bush tucker' - harvest seasonally.

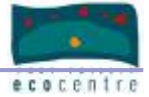
* A good resource for indigenous plant information around Port Phillip Bay is 'The Indigenous Plants of the Sandbelt' available from the EcoCentre.

St. Kilda Indigenous Nursery Cooperative (**SKINC**) grow and supply all local indigenous plants. Ph: 9645 2477

Other areas:

Try contacting your local indigenous nursery, local council or community environmental groups to find out about indigenous plants in your area.



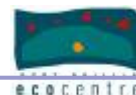


Vegetable Sowing Guide for Temperate Climates

Vegetable	Month												Sowing Method Bed (S) Direct (D)	Depth (mm)	Germination (days)	Sow, Thin or Transplant to:		Time until Harvest (weeks)	Quantity to feed a family of 4 Plants (P) Lenths (M)
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				Rows (cm)	Plants (cm)		
	Artichokes (suckers)				•	•	•	•	•	•							D		
Asparagus (2yr crowns)						•	•						D	150-200	-	100	30-50	16-24	20-25p
Beans (dwarf)	•	•							•	•	•	•	D	25	7-10	50-60	7-10	8-10	3-5m
Beans (climbing)	•								•	•	•	•	D	25	7-10	100	10-15	10-12	2-3m
Beetroots	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	D	12	10-14	20-30	7-10	10-12	2-3m
Broad beans				•	•	•	•						D	50	10-14	60-75	15-20	18-20	5-6m
Broccoli (see note 2)	•	•	•	•	•							•	S or D	6	6-10	45-60	45-60	12-16	9-12p
Brussels sprouts (see note 2)	•	•	•									•	S or D	6	6-10	60-75	60-75	16-20	6-9p
Cabbages	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S or D	6	6-10	40-75	40-75	8-16	9-12p
Cape gooseberry								•	•	•	•	•	S	6	14-28	100	100	20-24	2-3p
Capsicums (Peppers)								•	•	•	•	•	S or D	6	10-14	50-60	50-60	10-16	4-*p
Carrots (see note 2)	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	D	6	10-21	20-30	3-5	12-16	4-6m
Cauliflowers	•	•	•									•	S or D	6	6-10	50-75	50-75	14-26	9-12p
Celery	•	•						•	•	•	•	•	S	6	14-21	30-40	30-40	20-22	16-20p
Chicory	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•	D	12	10-14	20-30	3-5	16-20	1-2m
Chinese cabbages	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	D	6	6-10	30-40	30-40	8-10	6-9p
Choko (see Note 1)								•	•	•			D	50-75	-	100		18-20	1-3p
Cress	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	D	6	6-10	Sow seeds in garden		4-6	(see Note 2)
Cucumbers (see Note 3)	•								•	•	•	•	D	12	6-10	100	40-50	8-12	4-6p
Eggplants									•	•	•	•	S or D	6	10-14	60-75	60-75	14-16	4-6p
Endive	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•	S or D	6	10-14	20-30	20-30	8-12	6-9p
Herbs (see Note 4)	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	S or D	6	6-28	Sow seeds in pots or garden		12-20	(see Note 2)
Kohlrabi	•	•	•				•	•	•				D	6	6-10	30-40	10-15	8-10	1-2m

Note 1 - Usually grown on fence or trellis.
Note 2 - Make successive sowings as required.

Note 3 - Early plants can be raised in punnets or pots.
Note 4 - Many herbs are perennials and will grow for several years.



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	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				Rows (cm)	Plants (cm)		
Leeks	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	S	6	10-14	15-20	15-20	12-20	40-50p
Lettuces (see note 2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S or D	6	6-7	20-30	20-30	8-12	9-12p
Marrows (see Note 3)	•								•	•	•	•	D	20	6-10	100	100	8-14	3-6p
Melons (see Note 3)									•	•	•	•	D	20	6-10	150	100	14-16	2-3p
Mustard	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	D	6	6-10	Sow seeds in pots or garden		4-6	(see Note 2)
Okra									•	•	•	•	S or D	6	10-14	100	50-60	16-20	4-5p
Onions			•	•	•	•	•						S or D	6	10-14	20-30	7-10	24-32	4-6m
Onions (spring)	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	D	6	10-14	5-10	1-2	8-12	0.5-1 m
Parsnips (see note 2)	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	D	6	21-28	30-40	5-7	18-20	3-5m
Peas (dwarf)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•					D	25	7-10	40-50	3-5	12-16	3-5m
Peas (climbing)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•					D	25	7-10	100	3-5	14-16	1-3m
Potatoes (tubers)	•	•					•	•	•				D	100-150	-	60-75	30-40	16-20	50-60p
Pumpkins (see Note 3)									•	•	•	•	D	20	6-10	100	100	14-16	3-6p
Radishes (see note 2)	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	D	6	5-8	10-15	3-5	6-8	0.5-1 m
Rhubarb (seed)								•	•	•	•	•	S or D	12	10-21	40-50	40-50	16-20	12-15p
Rhubarb (crowns)	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	D	80-100	-	40-50	40-50	8-12	12-15p
Rosella									•	•	•	•	S	12	10-14	150	150	20-22	2-3p
Salsify	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	D	6	10-14	30-40	5-7	20-22	1-2m
Shallots (bulbs)		•	•	•	•	•							D	50-75	-	15-25	15-25	8-12	6-9p
Silver beet	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	S or D	12	10-14	30-40	30-40	8-10	9-1 2p
Spinach		•	•	•	•	•							D	12	14-21	30-40	30-40	12-14	12-15p
Squashes (see Note 3)									•	•	•	•	D	20	6-10	100	100	12-16	4-6p
Swedes	•	•	•										D	6	6-10	20-30	7-10	12-16	3-5m
Sweet Corn	•							•	•	•	•	•	D	25	6-10	50-60	20-30	18-20	20-24p
Sweet Potatoes (shoots)									•	•	•	•	D	50-70	-	100	40-50	18-20	18-24p
Tomatoes								•	•	•	•	•	S or D	6	10-14	50-60	50-60	12-20	12-15p
Turnips (see note 2)	•	•	•	•									D	6	6-10	20-30	7-10	10-12	3-5m
Zucchini									•	•	•	•	D	20	6-10	100	100	8-14	3-6p

(Source: Arthur Yates & Co. Limited, 1998. *Garden Guide*. HarperCollinsPublishers, Australia.)

Note 1 - Usually grown on fence or trellis.

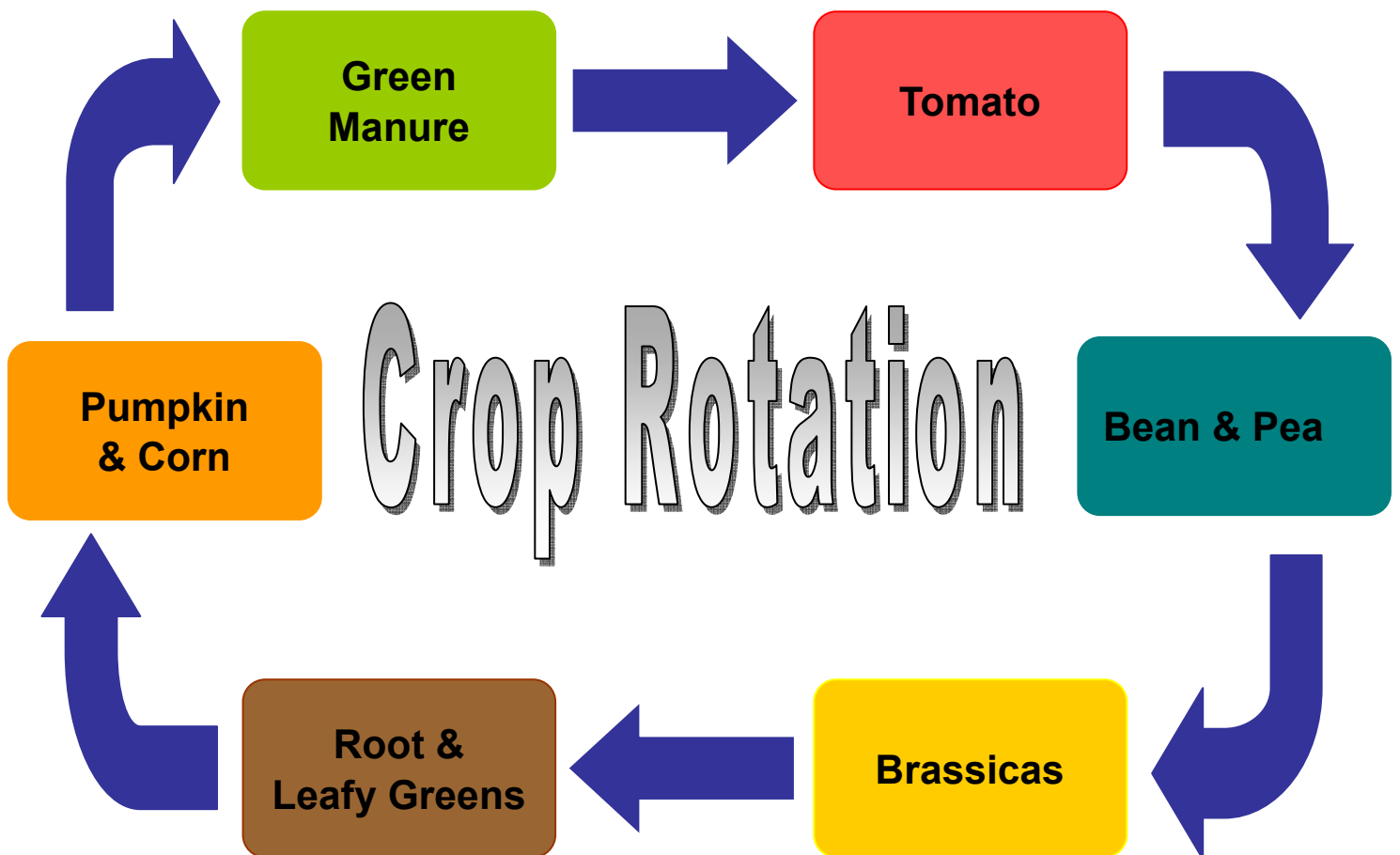
Note 2 - Make successive sowings as required.

Note 3 - Early plants can be raised in punnets or pots.

Note 4 - Many herbs are perennials and will grow for several years.



Crop Rotation





	Bed 1	Bed 2	Bed 3	Bed 4
January	thin vines if needed	tidy the plants, add potash		harvest radish & plant more seeds
February				
March	mulch crop	mulch base of plants	plant seeds in February	
April		Lime after harvesting	plant seedlings in March	
May	plant seeds	plant seeds		
June			pest control	add animal manure as root crop cleared
July		stake the crop	fertilise well for next crop	
August	dig in crop	mulch around base of plants		
September	propagate seeds		plant seeds	plant seeds
October				
November	plant seedlings	add lots of animal manure as crop cleared	thin carrots	
December	tidy the plants, add potash		harvest radish & plant more seeds	thin vines if needed
January	mulch base of plants			
February				
March	Lime after harvesting	plant seeds in February		mulch crop
April		plant seedlings in March		
May	plant seeds			plant seeds
June		pest control	add animal manure as root crop cleared	
July	stake the crop	fertilise well for next crop		dig in crop
August	mulch around base of plants			
September		plant seeds	plant seeds	propagate seeds
October				
November	add lots of animal manure as crop cleared	thin carrots		plant seedlings
December		harvest radish & plant more seeds	thin vines if needed	tidy the plants, add potash
January				mulch base of plants
February				Lime after harvesting
March	plant seeds in February			
April	plant seedlings in March		mulch crop	
May			plant seeds	plant seeds
June	pest control	add animal manure as root crop cleared		
July	fertilise well for next crop			stake the crop
August			dig in crop	mulch around base of plants
September	plant seeds	plant seeds	propagate seeds	
October				
November	thin carrots	thin vines if needed	plant seedlings	add lots of animal manure as crop cleared
December	harvest radish & plant more seeds		tidy the plants, add potash	
January				
February			mulch base of plants	
March		mulch crop		plant seeds in February
April			Lime after harvesting	plant seedlings in March
May		plant seeds	plant seeds	
June	add animal manure as root crop cleared			pest control
July			stake the crop	fertilise well for next crop
August		dig in crop	mulch around base of plants	
September	plant seeds	propagate seeds		plant seeds
October				
November		plant seedlings	add lots of animal manure as crop cleared	thin carrots
December				

Root and Leafy Green Crop

Corn & Vine Crop

Green Manure Crop

Tomato Crop

Bean & Pea Crop

Brassica Crop