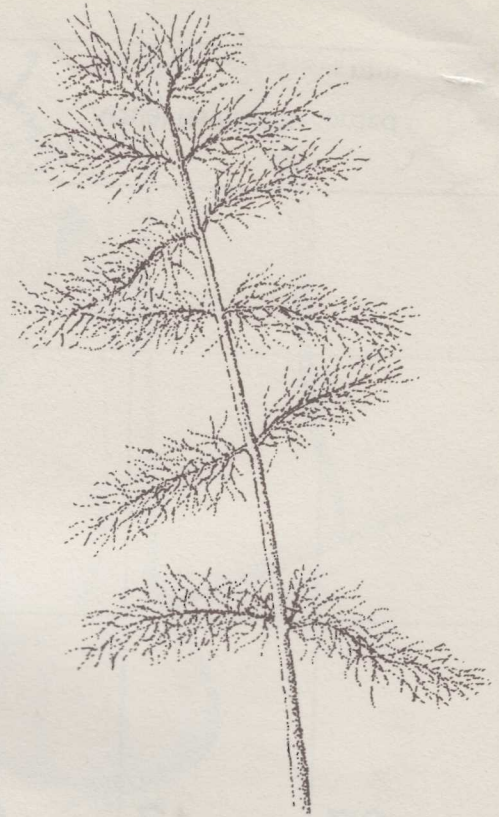


JUNE

SOWING GUIDE ACCORDING TO CLIMATE

WARM/HOT	MILD/TEMPERATE	COOL
Sow Beans	Sow Artichoke	Sow Artichoke
Beetroot	Asparagus crowns	Asparagus crowns
Broad beans	Broad beans	Broad beans
Broccoli	Comfrey	Comfrey
Cabbage	*Lettuce	Garlic
Capsicum	Onion	Onion
Carrot	Peas	Peas
Chicory	Radish	Radish
Endive	Spinach	Spinach
Herbs		
Kohlrabi		
Leek		
Lettuce		
Onion		
Parsnip		
Peas		
Potato		
Radish		
Silverbeet		
Spinach		
Swede		
Tomato		
Turnip		

*Transplant seedlings



SOUTHERNWOOD is insect repelling. Grow one or more beneath apple trees to repel codlin moth.

JUNE NOTES

June is the first month that carrots, parsnips, and chard can be sown from seed without bolting in the Spring. This is because day length is increasing. Solid fertilisers such as sheep manure and blood 'n' bone rely on an active biomass to release their nutrients, so for supplementary feeding, in impoverished soil conditions use liquid manures, but only if your soil is well drained. Use shears to cut back last season's asparagus foliage, and mulch the bed with chopped seaweed (not seagrass). Check all food in storage at lease monthly. One rotting pumpkin, onion, potato, apple, etc. can set off a chain reaction. Early carrot sowings should be of virus-resistant varieties if possible. Non-resistant plants produce crops of poor quality. Carrots grown in mild spring are rarely affected. Resistant varieties include Western Red, All Seasons, Topweight, and Western Queen. June to August are the months traditionally spent pruning all fruit and nut trees, except plum, cherry and apricot. Prune these if you must, in the summer. Bush-type pumpkins should be stored in a single layer without fruits touching. If mould starts growing, wipe off, using a cloth moistened with vegetable oil.

Biennial plants should mature and dry off before the onset of damp, windy autumn weather. Some seeds may dislodge and grow among other plants. When allowed to grow on as "volunteers" or "companions" they can turn out to produce better crops than pampered transplanted seedlings. Potato tubers and strawberry runners are subject to virus diseases transmitted by aphids. To escape the aphids, certified stock must be grown at high altitude, which is why sowing your own in the long run may not be profitable. However, healthy soil rich in macro and micro-nutrients is good insurance against contracting disease, viral or otherwise.

CAUSES OF HARDPANS

Cultivating to the same depth year after year with a mechanical tiller can cause sub-surface hardpans. Hardpans prevent the free movement of air and water to the region immediately below. Another cause is the leaching of iron, aluminium or manganese salts (occurring naturally) to a level where they form an impenetrable layer. The quickest remedy for these horizontal hardpans is by good old fashioned digging. A surface pan is formed by the action of compacting rain on exposed soils, causing the soil to form a crust. REMEDY: mulch with organic matter throughout summer and autumn.