

# NOVEMBER

## SOWING GUIDE ACCORDING TO CLIMATE

### WARM/HOT

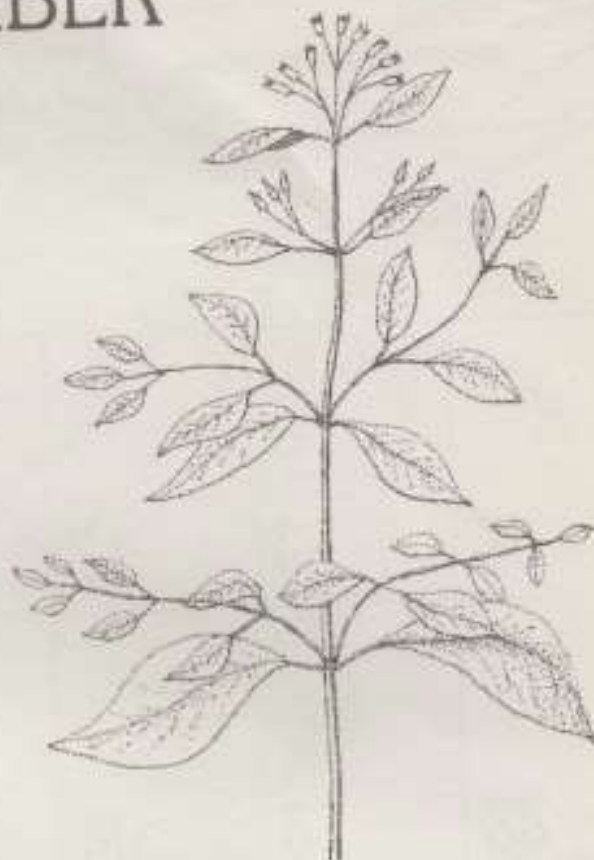
Sow Beans  
Cabbage  
Capsicum  
Celery  
Cucumber  
Eggplant  
Herbs  
Lettuce  
Marrow  
Melon  
Olives  
Pumpkin  
Radish  
Silverbeet  
Spring onion  
Squash  
Sweet corn  
Sweet potato  
Tomato

### MILD/TEMPERATE

Sow Beans  
Beetroot  
Cabbage  
Capsicum  
Carrot  
Celery  
Chicory  
Cucumber  
Eggplant  
Endive  
Herbs  
Leek  
Lettuce  
Marrow  
Melon  
Parsnip  
Pumpkin  
Radish  
Squash  
Sweet corn  
Sweet potato  
Tomato

### COOL

Sow Asparagus  
Beans  
Beetroot  
Brussels sprouts  
Cabbage  
Capsicum  
Carrot  
Celery  
Chicory  
Cucumber  
Eggplant  
Endive  
Herbs  
Leek  
Lettuce  
Marrow  
Melon  
Parsnip  
Peas  
Potato  
Pumpkin  
Radish  
Silverbeet  
Squash  
Sweet corn  
Tomato



*SWEET MARJORUM is a small woody shrub, not to be confused with wild marjoram which grows from a creeping rhizome, and is strongly aromatic. There is a golden variety also.*

## NOVEMBER NOTES

Thin out root crops planted last month unless you want growth stunted from too much competition. Try transplanting carrot and beetroot at the 3-5 week stage — I have been lucky — but you must saturate the drill an hour or two beforehand. If space is a limitation, reduce leaders of rampant growing vines, e.g. pumpkin. If the bees have not pollinated the female pumpkin flowers by month's end, you can do it. Pick any one of the tall male flowers and dust the pollen gently on the smaller flowers with the swollen ovaries. In Tasmania, the soil should be warm enough for outdoor tomatoes, and bush beans to grow without cloching aids. Brussels sprouts is a crop which does best where its roots can stand on clay sub-soil. Too much nitrogen — rich manure may cause the sprouts (in fact, buds) to be loose and fluffy, but a frost will help to tighten them up. Aphids and cabbage worms can destroy this crop so spray every 5 days with salty water.

To identify prominently, plants you have selected for growing for their seed, mark plainly with ribbon, waterproof labels or garden stakes. Rather than simply mark the best or largest seed, select the healthiest, most productive plant that is true to type. Don't necessarily select the first spinach, celery or chinese cabbage that seeds, but rather those plants which continue producing healthy growth longest, and which send up seed stalks latest in the season. By selecting the first fruit of the season (tomato, peas, beans etc.) you can develop some very early crops exclusive to your micro-climate.

## THINK POSITIVELY ABOUT WEEDS

Don't feel guilty about having a weedy garden. Having neat rows of plants contrasting with bare, freshly tilled soil may have eye appeal and be socially acceptable but tell visitors that you **encourage** certain weeds for any one of these reasons:

1. to act as a living mulch to prevent soil erosion;
2. to act as biological pumps, drawing up useful water by capillary action from sub-soil;
3. to act as companion plants concealing the food crop from pests and masking crop aromas that attract insects;
4. to act as habitats for predatory insects which may otherwise arrive too late to control pest species;
5. to supply you (or your chooks) with fresh greens regularly;
6. do make sure you thin your weeds, however, so that they don't compete for vital moisture and nutrients.