

AUGUST

SOWING GUIDE ACCORDING TO CLIMATE

WARM/HOT

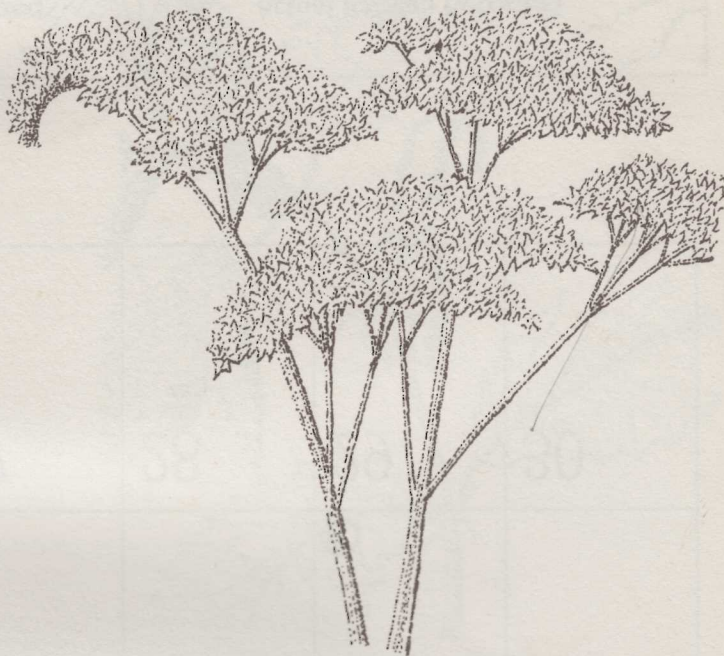
Sow Beans
Beetroot
Cabbage
Capsicum
Carrot
Chicory
Cucumber
Endive
Herbs
Lettuce
Marrow
Melon
Parsnip
Potato
Pumpkin
Radish
Silverbeet
Squash
Sweet corn
Tomato

MILD/TEMPERATE

Sow Asparagus
Beetroot
Cabbage
Capsicum
Carrot
Celery
Chicory
Endive
Herbs
Kohlrabi
Leek
Lettuce
Parsnip
Peas
Potato
Radish
Salsify
Silverbeet
Tomato

COOL

Sow Artichoke
Asparagus crowns
Broad beans
Cabbage
Chinese cabbage
Comfrey
Herbs
Kohlrabi
Lettuce
Onion
Parsnip
Peas
Potato
Radish
Rhubarb crown
Salsify
Silverbeet
Spinach
Swede
Turnip



CURLY PARSLEY is the best known culinary herb, with a high vitamin, mineral and chlorophyll content. It needs a rich soil.

AUGUST NOTES

Prepare individual pots — no larger than a half milk carton — with a clay-free seed-raising medium, for starting off some important food bearing plants for summer, autumn or winter eating. Use sieved compost (2/3) and sharp sand (1/3). At the end of the month, start sowing climbing beans, cucumber, tomato, herbs, parsley, pumpkin, corn, capsicum, chard etc. — one in each pot. Grow them in direct sunlight under warm conditions in a sunroom, greenhouse, cloche, or cold frame. To speed germination and subsequent growth, give them warm water for the first month instead of cold tap water.

If you can boast having a rich, free-draining loam, why not buy some 2 year asparagus crowns now and enjoy cutting your own spears in 1-2 years time?

Dig in green-manure crops if the flowering stage has been reached. Alternatively, cut the sward off at ground level and add to compost pile if you need to prepare a seed bed quickly. The roots of the following food crop will follow the decaying roots of the green manure. If compost is ready to use, separate the earthworms by forming it into a cone shape. Worms will gravitate to escape the light. Remove the compost to expose the worms at the bottom. Cover them immediately with more vegetable waste.

Cross-pollination can be a real problem, particularly where more than one variety of a single species (pumpkin, onion etc.) is grown. Cross-pollination results when the pollen from one flower fertilizes another flower, either on the same or on another plant. The pollen is carried by the wind or by insects. Some that cross-pollinate easily are carrot, celery, melons, pumpkin, cabbage tribe, onions, beet, radish, turnip; as well as apple, peach, pear and plum. When beetroot and silver beet cross-pollinate the result is very robust freakish beetroot plants suitable only for feeding to poultry.

PREPARING FOR LATE POTATOES

Seed potato tubers kept for a late crop — to be planted in say 6-8 weeks time, should be exposed to sunlight where they will turn green with chlorophyll. This should delay sprouting of the buds or eyes. If not, refrigerate them at 4 degrees C. Late varieties may be planted to mature before the first expected frost. Allow 3 months for them to reach maturity.

curly leaf- try citrus peel ground drip line of netarine. peaches.