

MARCH

SEWING GUIDE ACCORDING TO CLIMATE

WARM/HOT	MILD/TEMPERATE	COOL
Sow Artichoke	Sow Beetroot	Sow Broad beans
Beans	Broccoli	Broccoli
Beetroot	Brussels sprouts	Cabbage
Broccoli	Cabbage	Caiflower
Cabbage	Carrot	Chinese cabbage
Capestraw	Cherry	Corn salad
Carrot	Corn salad	Herb
Caiflower	Corn	Leek
Celery	Cucumber	Lettuce
Corn	Herb	Radish
Cucumber	Kohlrabi	Shallot
Eggplant	Leek	Spinach
Herb	Lettuce	Spring onion
Kohlrabi	Mustard	Turnip
Leek	Onion	Swetshorn
Lettuce	Peanut	
Marion	Rice	
Herb	Radish	
Mustard	Salad	
Onion	Shallot	
Peanut	Spinach	
Pumpkin	Swede	
Radish	Turnip	
Shallot		
Squash		
Swede		
Turnip		



Thompson seedling

DILL must be sown direct because the seedlings do not transplant very well.

MARCH NOTES

Trees such as walnut, maple, silver birch and evergreen magnolia should be pruned this month, if necessary, because of their tendency to bleed at other times of the year.

As summer crops finish, pull out all dead and dying vegetation, and chop it into small pieces before it dries out — the smaller the better. These will decay in a moist compost heap in time for spring garden preparations. Mildew soon be showing signs of rust fungus — no back down to encourage new growth which will remain green and vigorous over winter. Many crop seasons should not be treated this month while they dry off, excessive rain or humidity causes white fungal growth on them which must be removed.

If the skins are not rubbed off potatoes just harvested, they are not suitable for long storage. This is considered the best month of all for sowing of new lawns, and repairing worn and dead patches. The summer pruning of fruit trees must be completed now. Don't leave beds vacant to grow weeds, sow cover crops as a source of compost. Try a legume and cereal grass combination, such as tick beans and corn. Buy flowering bulbs this month and keep them in the fridge cooler for a month or so before planting. Plant everlasting daisies for winter colour.

Newer gardeners can start collecting their own pea or bean seed without too many hassles. Store them in their shells (especially broad) in paper bags till next season.

Peas and beans (legumes) are self-pollinating, which results when the pollen of a flower fertilizes that same flower. Such annuals can be grown fairly close to other varieties of the same vegetable, without fear of cross-pollination which results in unwanted variations from the parent. Other self-pollinating annuals are barley, wheat, oats, lettuce, tomato, radish, soybean.

HINT OF THE MONTH

To separate a large quantity of peas from their pods, place them in a sack, tie the top with string and hang it from the door jamb. Trench with both hands to smash the brittle pods and release the seeds.

Worms can be a problem with peas, beans, corn etc. in storage. Add ferns dust as a precaution.