

May Vegetable and Herb Gardening Calendar for Subtropical Climate Australia

May is the last month of autumn, when the weather starts cooling down, but there are still sunny days. In Sydney the weather is cool and sunny, but it's also quite a rainy month, while in Brisbane it's still mild and sunny with temperatures reaching 25°C.

This is a time for pruning, taking cuttings for propagation, dividing perennials, and planting new trees, shrubs and vines. The soil is still warm enough for moving and relocating plants around the garden.

It's also the time to clean up the garden, to remove all the dead and dried leaves, branches and plants, which is a great source of organic matter for mulching and composting!

Things to Do This Month:

- Continue planting new trees, shrubs, climbers, annuals and perennials.
- Continue gathering and composting autumn leaves.
- Continue planting cool season green manure crops (such as rapeseed, broad beans, fenugreek, linseed, lupins, mustard, oats, subclover, and vetch), which will be cut down and dug into the soil in spring.
- Continue collecting and sowing seeds from berry producing trees and shrubs.
- Continue lifting and dividing overgrown perennial plants.
- Continue planting garlic, strawberry runners and shallot bulbs.
- Continue pruning brambleberries after they finish fruiting – cut out the canes that have fruited, and tie in the newly grown canes to the support wires on the berry trellises.
- Winter pruning of deciduous trees and shrubs can be done in autumn or winter, and can begin now.
- Check citrus for galls caused by gall wasp and slice one side of galls or prune to remove.
- Cut back bamboo, and use the canes next season as plants supports or stakes in the garden.
- Repair trellises now that leaves have fallen from deciduous plants, allowing better access.
- Check tree ties, stakes and supports. Install windbreaks and tree guards around vulnerable plants.
- Relocate evergreen shrubs (can be done either in autumn and early spring).
- Lift rooted hardwood cuttings produced last autumn (the year before) and plant them out to a permanent location.
- Some perennials plants with long fleshy roots such as horseradish can be propagated by root cuttings, take root cuttings from this time in late autumn until late winter.
- Propagate vines such as grapes using hardwood cuttings or 'eye cuttings' with a single bud.
- Propagate rhubarb by lifting root, divide it so each piece has one or more buds and replant.
- Harvest and store root crops.



- Ponds should be cleaned of old plants, and overgrown marginal plants around the pond can be divided.



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Vegetables and Herbs to Grow in May (Subtropical Climate)

May Seeds to Sow and Seedlings to Plant (Subtropical Climate Australia)	Sow/Plant	Harvest (weeks)
Beetroot	dst	7-10
Broad Beans	dst	12-22
Broccoli	t	10-16
Burdock	d	17-18
Cabbage	st	8-15
Carrot	d	12-18
Cauliflower	t	15-22
Celeriac	t	14-28
Celery	t	17-18
Chicory	st	16-24
Chives	dst	7-11
Collard Greens	dt	8-11
Coriander (Cilantro)	dst	30-45
Dill	dt	8-12
Endive	dst	10-11
Fennel (Florence)	dt	14-20
Garlic	plant cloves	17-25
Kale	dst	7-9
Kohlrabi	dst	7-10
Lettuce	dst	8-12
Mizuna	dt	5-7
Mustard Greens	dst	5-8
Onion	dt	25-34
Oregano	t	6-8
Pak Choy	dt	6-11
Parsley	dst	9-19
Peas	dst	9-11
Potato	plant seed potato tubers	15-20
Radish	d	5-7
Rocket	d	21-35 days
Shallots	d	12-15
Silverbeet (Swiss Chard)	dst	7-12
Snow Peas	dst	12-14
Spinach	dst	5-11
Spring Onions (Bunching Onions)	t	6-10
Strawberry (seed)	s	12 months
Strawberry (plants)	t	11
Swedes (Rutabaga)	t	10-14
Turnip	d	6-9



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Key:

d = sow seeds directly into ground

s = sow seeds into seed tray

ds = sow seeds directly into ground or seed tray

t = transplant seedlings (small plants) into larger pots or plant into ground

*= frost tender

**= sow after frost



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