

# Deep Green Permaculture

## Vegetable & Herb Gardening Calendar

September – Temperate Climate, Australia

It's September, the beginning of spring, the time of new life and renewal! The weather is starting to warm up, but there are still cold days, rainy weather and winds to contend with.

Melbourne is cool and cloudy, and averages half a month of sunny weather, but very strong winds are experienced this month. Temperatures in Adelaide are cool and mild, with some hot days and some frosts. Half of the days of the month are rainy in Melbourne, Perth and Adelaide.

Early spring is the best time to mulch garden beds, as the soil is still moist and slowly warming up.

This month is the last chance to plant bare rooted deciduous trees and shrubs, as they need time to establish before the summer heat arrives. Container grown ones with well-developed roots can be planted right through spring.



### Method 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 into larger pots or plant into ground
- \* frost tender
- \*\* sow after frost

### Things To Do This Month

- » Plant evergreen shrubs and trees (this includes citrus trees).
- » Relocate evergreen shrubs – they can now regrow their roots during the mild weather.
- » Last chance to plant bare-root deciduous trees, shrubs and vines (otherwise wait until autumn).
- » Feed all fruit trees if you didn't do so last month.
- » Clean up old growth in perennial herbaceous (non-woody) plants to make room for new growth.
- » Propagate plants by taking cuttings or layering (both ground layering and air layering).
- » Divide perennials, such as chives.
- » Tie canes of brambleberries to wires before the vigorous growth commences in early spring.
- » Plant passionfruit.
- » For seedlings raised indoors in August, harden off by slowly increasing sun and exposure to outside temperatures for 7 to 10 days before planting out.
- » In ponds, begin feeding fish small amounts of food often, so food is not left over to pollute the water.

What To Plant	Method	Harvest (weeks)
Amaranth**	d	7-8
Angelica	s	18 months
Asparagus	plant crowns	2-3 years
Asparagus Pea	d	8-11
Basil	s	10-12
Beans (Climbing)**	s	9-11
Beans (Dwarf, Bush)**	s	7-10
Beetroot	dst	7-10
Borage	s	8-10
Broccoli	st	10-16
Burdock	d	17-18
Cabbage	st	8-15
Cape Gooseberry	dst	14-16
Capsicum	s	10-12
Carrot	d	12-18
Cauliflower	st	15-22
Celeriac	st	14-28
Celery	st	17-18
Chilli	s	9-11
Chives	st	7-11
Collard Greens	dst	8-11
Coriander (Cilantro)	dst	4-6
Cucumber	dst	8-10
Daikon	d	8-10
Dill	dst	8-12
Eggplant	s	12-15
Endive	dst	10-11
Fennel (Bronze)	dst	14-15
Fennel (Florence)	dst	14-20
Ginger	plant root	25
Globe Artichokes	s	42-57
Horseradish	plant crowns	16-24
Jerusalem Artichokes	plant tubers	15-20
Kale	dst	7-9
Kohlrabi	dst	7-10
Leeks	dst	15-18
Lemon Balm	dst	8-10

continued

What To Plant	Method	Harvest (weeks)
Lettuce	dst	8-12
Luffa	dst	11-12
Marrow*	st	12-17
Mint	dst	8-12
NZ Spinach (Warrigal Greens)	dst	8-10
Onion	dst	25-34
Oregano	st	6-8
Parsley	dst	9-19
Parsnip	d	17-20
Peas	dst	9-11
Potato	plant seed potatoes	15-20
Pumpkin*	dst	15-20
Radish	d	5-7
Rhubarb	plant crowns	12 months
Rocket	d	3-5
Rockmelon (Cantaloupe)*	s	10-16
Rosemary	d	12 months
Sage	d	18 months
Salsify	d	14-21
Silverbeet (Swiss Chard)	dst	7-12
Snow Peas	dt	12-14
Spinach	dst	5-11
Spring Onions (Bunching Onions)	st	6-10
Squash*	st	7-8
Summer Savory	d	6-10
Sunflower	s	10-11
Sweet Corn**	d	11-14
Sweet Marjoram	dst	8-10
Thyme	dst	42-52
Tomatillo	s	10-14
Tomato	s	8-17
Turnip	d	6-9
Watermelon	s	9-14
Winter Savory	d	6-10
Zucchini (Courgette, Marrow)*	st	6-9

To help improve these garden calendars, feedback and additional information from readers is greatly appreciated! Australia's climate varies considerably, and local knowledge of when particular things need to be done in the garden are most helpful to others living in that area, so please feel free to share.

