

	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
ORCHARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply thick layer of straw around all fruit trees and berry vines to suppress weeds Prune berry plants, removing old vines/canes and tying up new ones. Quickly attend to any unpruned fruit trees. New bare-rooted fruit trees & berry plants can be planted now. Try a multi-grafted specimen, or plant 2 varieties in 1 hole to maximise garden space. Small gardens can still fit a few dwarf varieties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant deciduous fruit trees, grapevines and berryfruit plants & citrus. Consider growing a few varieties of each to extend your harvest over a few months. Feed stonefruit and citrus with blood and bone or old manure now, so that it becomes available to the trees when they re-enter the growing phase in Spring. Suppress grass and weeds around fruit trees by overlaying with thick cardboard old newspapers and/or straw Plant and mulch between and around berryfruit plants (blueberry, strawberry, currants, jostaberry, kiwifruit, gojiberry & berry canes). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep mulching beneath fruit trees & berryfruit to suppress weeds. Add manures and blood and bone. Last chance to plant new strawberry runners. Enrich the soil with rotted pine or cypress leaves to increase soil acidity. Strawberry plants should be replaced every 4th year with certified disease-free runners.
VEGGIE PATCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add bokashi compost & sow green manure into vacant beds. Watch for winter weeds and lift them out. Add straw or sawdust to paths between beds to reduce muddiness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green manure crops should be dug in this month. Plan for your crop-rotation veggie beds – what are you planting in Spring? Try some new varieties – seek them out now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To stop the veggie patch going sour and soggy, make some channels to drain away any excess water. Lay straw to make a clean path between the beds. Work generous amounts of manure and blood and bone into most beds so the soil is rich in nutrients for spring planting. There are a couple of exceptions: DON'T add fertiliser where you will be growing carrots (to much nutrient causes the roots to fork) & add lime, not fertilisers (yet) where you'll grow onions and garlic, which you can plant out now. To prepare a herb garden bed, DON'T fertilise, but do add some fine gravel to the bed and work it through. Most herbs will concentrate their oils, giving stronger flavour and smell, if the soil is rather harsh.
SOW NOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asparagus, Broad beans, Cabbage, Garlic, Herbs, Horseradish, Onions (inc. potato onions), Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Rhubarb, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asparagus, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Garlic, Herbs, Horseradish, Lettuce, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Turnips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asparagus, Broad Beans, Beetroot, Brussell Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Garlic, Herbs, Horseradish, Lettuce, Onions, Parsely, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Silver Beet, Spinach, Turnips
PEST CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek out and prune off any citrus branches affected by citrus gall wasp. Prunings must be burnt or wrapped in plastic and put in the rubbish bin. Broken egg shells or sawdust sprinkled around veggie beds (or each plant in a circle) deter slugs and snails from attacking new seedlings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek out and prune off any citrus branches affected by citrus gall wasp. Prunings must be burnt or wrapped tightly in plastic and put in the rubbish bin. When pruning roses, ensure all prunings are removed from the site. Black Spot and Anthracnose (fungal diseases) can over-winter in fallen leaves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control "leafcurl" fungal disease. Spray peaches & nectarines (also almonds and apricots if affected in your area) at budswell with a copper-based spray to control leafcurl. It is too late once the buds have started to open. Urgently scan citrus for gall wasp and cut off and burn any affected branches by the end of August.

	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER
ORCHARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed all fruit plants (incl. citrus) with manures, blood & bone or chook manure pellets before mulching. • Mulch under fruit trees out to the drip line. • Mulch around berryfruit plants, use straw under strawberries to stop fruit touching the soil. • Keep invasive grass back from fruit trees with mower set to low and/or spray with a safe organic weed spray. • Tie up long vines & canes as they grow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure growing berry canes and kiwifruit vines to support frameworks. Continue to mulch, manure and liquid feed. • Top up mulch around fruit trees, keeping away from the trunk. • Remove any vigorous water shoots from the centre of citrus trees. • Every 5 years “Eureka” & “Lisbon” lemon trees can be “skeletonised” (i.e. pruned back to just the main branches), leaving no leaves at all. This is the easy way to remove all that twiggy, non-productive growth. With plenty of water & mulch over summer, they bounce back by the following winter. • Review fruit trees for any dead twigs missed when pruning and remove them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add more mulch around berryfruit to retain moisture. • Start pruning apples & pears to remove useless vertical growth, crossing branches & anything growing into the middle of the tree. Keep/Develop an open “vase” shape so light & air can permeate to the centre. Doing this now stops further wasted growth, and gives the tree time to heal before winter. • Over-fruitful apple trees can be tamed by removing some of the fruiting spurs, leaving 10-15cm between each developing cluster.
VEGGIE PATCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant tomato seedlings into small containers (e.g. margarine containers) and let them get root bound and water them sparingly. This tough treatment causes them to flower and they are then more productive when later planted out into warm soil. • Don’t mulch the veggie patch yet – let the sun warm the soil. Do add more organic matter (compost & manures) which help darken the soil and increase heat absorption. • Plant certified seed potatoes into well manured soil. As they grow add straw & manures around the stems – new potato-forming roots will develop from the base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoe to remove any germinating weeds, then let the sun warm the soil just before you plant those summer crops. • Plan where each veggie will grow, and avoid sowing the same crop in the same spot as last year to avoid disease build-up. • Liquid feed newly planted seedlings. • Apply potash lightly around tomatoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mound up around growing potato plants with soil and manures – the tubers develop just under the growing stem, and need to be protected from light (green potatoes are poisonous!) • The soil should now be warm enough to plant the real heat lovers – tomato, eggplant, chilli, capsicum, pumpkin, zucchini, cucumber & watermelon. Keep the water up to these now & throughout summer to get good crops.
SOW NOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artichoke, Asparagus, Beetroot, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Capsicums (under glass), Carrots, Celery, Herbs, Leeks, Lettuce, Parsely, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Silver Beet, Spinach, Tomatoes (under glass) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beans (dwarf & climbing), beetroot, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, capsicum, carrot, cauliflower, celery, cucumber, eggplant, most herbs inc. lemon grass, leek, lettuce, melons, parsnip, pumpkin, radish, rhubarb, silverbeet/rainbow chard, spinach, spring onions, sweet corn, tomato, zucchini. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beans (dwarf & climbing), Beetroot, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Capsicums, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Leeks, Lettuce, Marrow, Melons, Parsnip, Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Squash, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes
PEST CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caterpillars – Use Dipel, a specific bacteria for caterpillars & totally organic. • Two-Spotted (a.k.a. Red Spider) Mite & Aphids –Eco-Oil (certified organic) • Snails & Slugs: Sawdust, river sand & crushed eggshells can all be used around plants to deter them – they don’t like crossing grainy/sharp surfaces. Growing or laying lavender or rosemary around the veggie patch will also deter them as they don’t like the smell. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay vigilant for codling moth. Barrier glue, cardboard bands around tree trunks (to trap caterpillars) and pheromone lures are all useful here. Check and replace regularly. • Black mould on citrus can indicate scale, which is often “farmed” by ants. Barrier glue around the trunk can stop the ants. Soapy water or an organic oil spray can be applied to suffocate the scale. Ensure you also spray the back of the leaves and affected branches. The black mould will come off in the rain. • Broken egg shells sprinkled around veggie beds (or each plant in a circle) deter slugs and snails from attacking new seedlings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch out for bacterial canker on apricots and cherries. Affected trees exude gum from the trunk and branches, young twigs die-back, and cankers develop on the branches. This is a bacterial disease and apricots and cherries are highly susceptible, although other stone fruit can also be affected. Young trees should be replaced. Older trees should have affected branches removed (& be sure to disinfect pruning equipment frequently to stop spreading the bacteria). Repeated sprays with Bordeaux mixture may be beneficial. Contact the Dept Primary Industries for more info.

	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY
ORCHARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure growing berry canes to support frameworks. Protect developing fruit with bird netting. Thin out the developing fruit on stone-fruit and apples, pears and quince trees to get better quality fruit. Bird net here too! Citrus, currants, berries all need plenty of mulch, water & liquid fertiliser. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water deeply as this is the hottest month. Keep up the mulch. Start to prune fruit trees & berry vines after you harvest. Many berries will store well if frozen. Too much fruit? Share with friends and neighbours. Most summer fruits can be stewed and frozen for later use in warm winter desserts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prune stone fruit – including apricots, cherries, plums, peaches, nectarines - as soon as fruit has been harvested. This gives the trees time to heal their wounds before winter when fungal infections can attack. Prune brambleberry, black and redcurrants, and raspberry plants removing old branches and dying canes.
VEGGIE PATCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant sweet corn in blocks, not rows, for best pollination, with plenty of mulch. Water them heavily when the cobs start to develop. Avoid giving tomatoes too much nitrogen, as this will result in more leafy growth and less fruit. Planting marigolds among them will help reduce nematode (root worm) populations. Keep the water up to the crisp leafy vegetables like celery and lettuce. Hunt down and remove any competing weeds from the veggie patch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top up mulch to retain moisture. Start to harvest garlic as the plants begin to dry-off. Tie them together and hang in a shed, out of the sun, to dry & keep. To increase yield, give each tomato plant half a handful of potash Mound-up mulch & water well around potatoes & sweetcorn to increase yields. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double the benefit of summer watering of broccoli, cabbage, capsicum, cauliflower, corn, chillies, cucumbers lettuce, silverbeet & tomatoes by adding liquid manure from sheep or cow manure steeped in a drum or bucket of water.
SOW NOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beans (dwarf & climbing), Beetroot, Broccoli, Brussel sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Lettuce, Melons, Parsnip, Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Spring onions, Squash, Sweet corn, Tomato, Zucchini. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beans - dwarf, Beetroot, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Parsnip, Radish, Silverbeet/rainbow chard, Spring onions, Swede. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beetroot, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Leeks, Lettuce, Onions, Radish, Silverbeet, Swede
PEST CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay vigilant for codling moth. Barrier glue, cardboard bands around tree trunks (to trap caterpillars) and pheromone lures are all useful here. Check and replace regularly. Broken egg shells or sawdust sprinkled around veggie beds (or each plant in a circle) deter slugs and snails from attacking new seedlings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay vigilant for codling moth. Barrier glue, cardboard bands around tree trunks (to trap caterpillars) and pheromone lures are all useful here. Check and replace regularly. Harlequin bugs cluster together overnight in grass clumps and other hiding places in the garden. Your mission: seek them out early morning and smother them with a spray of Eco-Oil! Cherry slugs are active now on pear, cherry, plum, quince. Wash or rub them off by hand, or spray with a pyrethrum spray like "Beat-A-Bug". Fruit bats and birds love summer fruits just before you pick them. Cover your crops with bird netting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove & dispose of codling moth traps Black mould on citrus can indicate scale, which is often "farmed" by ants. Barrier glue around the trunk can stop the ants. Soapy water or an organic oil spray can be applied to suffocate the scale. Ensure you also spray the back of the leaves and affected branches. The black mould will come off in the rain.

	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
ORCHARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prune back berry-fruit. Prune stone fruit (apricots, plums, nectarines & peaches) straight after harvest to allow some time to heal before the winter Apply fresh mulch around all fruit trees, out to the drip line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prune all fruit trees once you have gathered the fruit. This gives them some time to heal prior to winter. Top-up mulch under fruit trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and destroy any diseased or mummified fruit around fruit trees. Apply thick layer of straw around all fruit trees and berry vines to suppress weeds Choose & order new fruit trees Prune fruit trees to shape/height and maximise structure to increase yield. Remove diseased wood. Spread dolomite lime around stonefruit, & almond trees to "sweeten" the soil.
VEGGIE PATCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrich vacant beds by sowing green manure and adding plenty of manure. Sow winter veggies (see below) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest pumpkins & "spaghetti vegetables", keeping some stem on the fruit. Store in a dry well-ventilated area or on the shed roof! Pull out finished summer crops – tomatoes, capsicums, egg plant etc. Continue to sow green manure to add nitrogen/compost to the tired soil. Add dolomite lime to beds that just grew tomatoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear out any remaining summer crops (add the remains to the compost heap) and sow green manure. Add dolomite lime where tomatoes grew to "sweeten" the soil ready for peas & beans. Put your bokashi compost into vacant beds.
SOW NOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad beans, broccoli, cabbage, leek, lettuce, onions, parsnip, radish, silver beet, spinach, turnips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, garlic, leek, lettuce, onions, parsnip, radish, spinach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabbage, Herbs, Lettuce, Onions, Parsnip, Radish, Rhubarb, Spinach
PEST CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harlequin bugs cluster together overnight in grass clumps and other hiding places in the garden. Your mission: seek them out early morning and smother them with a spray of Eco-Oil! Fruit bats and birds love summer fruits just before you pick them. Cover your crops with bird netting. Stay vigilant for codling moth. Barrier glue, cardboard bands around tree trunks (to trap caterpillars) and pheromone lures are all useful here. Check and replace regularly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish frost cover for all sensitive plants Black mould on citrus can indicate scale, which is often "farmed" by ants. Barrier glue around the trunk can stop the ants. Soapy water or an organic oil spray can be applied to suffocate the scale. Ensure you also spray the back of the leaves and affected branches. The black mould will come off in the rain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and destroy all codling moth traps from apple & quince trees. Spray peach & nectarine trees with Bordeaux mixture as soon as leaves have dropped to prevent "leafcurl" fungal disease next Spring.