

Coriander

Coriandrum sativum · Carrot family

DIFFICULTY Easy (bolts fast)
TYPE Annual, cool season, direct sown
MATURITY 40–50 days for leaf



SUN
Full-part sun



WATER
Consistent



SOIL PH
6.0–7.0



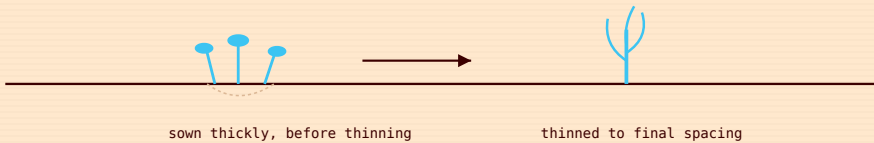
SPACING
15–20cm



DEPTH
0.5–1cm

01 Bolts fast in heat

Coriander runs to seed quickly once the weather warms — succession sow every couple of weeks through the cooler months for a continuous leaf supply.



02 Planting

METHOD	Direct sow; dislikes root disturbance from transplanting.
SOIL	Rich, moisture-retentive.
TIMING	Sow through the cooler months for leaf; a warm-season sowing is best left to go to seed for coriander seed.

Planting timing varies significantly by Australian climate zone. Set your zone above (or use the Find My Climate Zone tool) for guidance tailored to your own area.

03 Growing care

- Keep soil consistently moist to delay bolting.
- Succession sow every 2–3 weeks.
- Harvest outer leaves regularly.
- Let some plants flower and seed if you want coriander seed too.

04 Problems

- **Bolting** — the main challenge; grow in cooler months and keep well watered.
- **Aphids** — hose off.
- **Slugs and snails** — target seedlings; use barriers.
- **Powdery mildew** — humid, crowded conditions; space well.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Leaves reach usable size, before flower stalks appear.
METHOD	Cut outer leaves or the whole plant.
CURING	None needed for leaf; let seed heads dry fully on the plant for coriander seed.
STORAGE	Fresh leaf: fridge a few days. Dried seed: airtight, a year or more.
PRESERVING	See Dehydrating (drying leafy herbs for storage) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Dill Anise	Fennel	Fast crop; rotate loosely with the carrot family.