

Dill

Anethum graveolens · Carrot family

DIFFICULTY Easy
TYPE Annual, direct sown
MATURITY 40–60 days for leaf



SUN
Full sun



WATER
Regular



SOIL PH
6.0–7.0



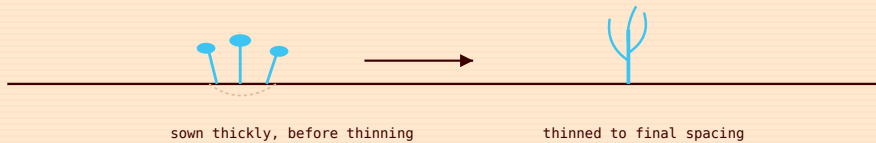
SPACING
20–30cm



DEPTH
0.5cm

01 A tall, self-seeding annual

Dill grows quite tall and often self-seeds readily once established — leaving a few flower heads to set seed each year can keep a patch going almost indefinitely.



02 Planting

METHOD	Direct sow; dislikes transplanting.
SOIL	Rich, well-drained.
TIMING	Sow in spring through summer.

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

- Stake in windy spots — tall growth can topple.
- Water regularly, especially in hot weather.
- Harvest leaves before flowering for the best flavour.
- Let some plants flower and self-seed for next season.

04 Problems

- **Aphids** — hose off.
- **Bolting** — heat stress; keep well watered.
- **Powdery mildew** — humid, crowded conditions.
- **Swallowtail caterpillars** — can defoliate quickly but are otherwise harmless; tolerate or relocate.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Leaves reach usable size, before flowering for the best flavour.
METHOD	Snip fronds as needed.
CURING	Air-dry, or freeze for longer storage.
STORAGE	Fresh, fridge a few days; dried or frozen, several months.
PRESERVING	See Dehydrating (drying leafy herbs for storage) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Cabbage Cucumber Onion	Carrot Fennel	Rotate loosely with the carrot family.