

Parsley

Petroselinum crispum · Carrot family

DIFFICULTY Easy
TYPE Biennial, grown as annual, direct sown
MATURITY 70–90 days



SUN
Full–part sun



WATER
Regular



SOIL PH
6.0–7.0



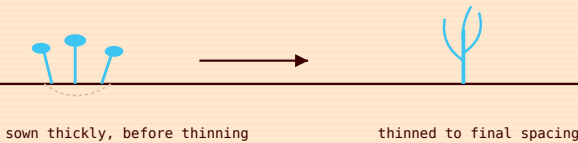
SPACING
20cm



DEPTH
0.5–1cm

01 Slow to start

Parsley seed is notoriously slow to germinate, sometimes 3–4 weeks. Soaking seed overnight before sowing can help speed things along.



02 Planting

METHOD	Direct sow, or transplant seedlings carefully — parsley dislikes root disturbance.
SOIL	Rich, moisture-retentive.
TIMING	Sow in spring or autumn; avoid the height of summer heat.

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, especially while germinating.
- Harvest outer stems regularly to encourage new growth.
- Feed lightly every few weeks for continuous production.
- Mulch to retain moisture around the taproot.

04 Problems

- **Bolting** — second-year plants flower in warm weather; treat as a biennial or replant.
- **Carrot fly** — same family, same pest; net if it's an issue locally.
- **Slugs and snails** — target young growth; use barriers.
- **Slow germination** — normal; be patient or pre-soak seed.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Usable once plants are established, harvested continuously.
METHOD	Cut outer stems at the base, leaving the centre to keep growing.
CURING	Air-dry or freeze for storage.
STORAGE	Fresh in a glass of water in the fridge, up to 2 weeks.
PRESERVING	See Dehydrating (drying leafy herbs for storage) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Tomato Asparagus Carrot	None major	Rotate with the carrot family every 2–3 years.