

Globe Artichoke

Cynara cardunculus · Daisy family

DIFFICULTY Moderate
TYPE Perennial, from seed, seedling, or division
MATURITY Year 2 for full crop



SUN
Full sun



WATER
Regular, deep



SOIL PH
6.5–7.5



SPACING
1–1.2m



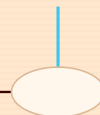
DEPTH
as per
pot/division

01 A big, permanent clump

Globe artichoke forms a large architectural clump 1.5m across at maturity. Give it a permanent, sunny spot — it will produce for 5+ years.



bushy perennial clump



or strike a cutting in a pot

02 Planting

METHOD	Plant divisions or seedlings into their permanent position.
SOIL	Rich, deep, well-drained.
TIMING	Plant in autumn or early spring.

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

- Water deeply and regularly, especially through bud formation.
- Mulch heavily to retain moisture around the deep root system.
- Feed generously with compost each spring.
- Cut spent flower stalks back after harvest to encourage further buds.

04 Problems

- **Aphids** — cluster on developing buds; hose off.
- **Slugs and snails** — target new spring growth; hand-pick at dusk.
- **Crown rot** — waterlogged soil; ensure sharp drainage.
- **Small buds** — under-watering or nutrient-poor soil.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Buds are plump and tight, before the scales begin to open.
METHOD	Cut with a sharp knife, leaving a few centimetres of stem.
CURING	None needed.
STORAGE	Fridge, up to a week.
PRESERVING	See Freezing Produce (freezing a harvest surplus) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY

Sunflower

Beans

AVOID NEARBY

Close underplanting

ROTATION NOTE

Not applicable — long-lived perennial clump; divide every 3–5 years to renew vigour.