

Horseradish

Armoracia rusticana · Brassica family

DIFFICULTY Easy (can be invasive)

TYPE Perennial root

MATURITY Usable from year one



SUN
Full-part sun



WATER
Regular



SOIL PH
6.0–7.5



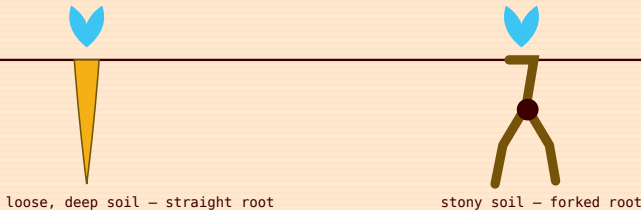
SPACING
45–60cm



DEPTH
root cutting, angled

01 Contain the roots

Horseradish spreads readily from any root fragment left in the soil — plant it in a large buried container or a dedicated, contained bed rather than the open garden.



02 Planting

METHOD	Plant root cuttings at a slight angle, crown end up.
SOIL	Rich, deep, well-drained.
TIMING	Plant in 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.

04 Problems

- **Spreading beyond bounds** — the main issue; keep it contained.
- **Flea beetle** — small holes in leaves; largely cosmetic.
- **Leaf spot** — humid weather; improve airflow.
- **Few other pest issues** — generally trouble-free.

03 Growing care

- Contain the roots — even small pieces left behind will resprout.
- Water regularly through the growing season.
- Remove flower stalks if they appear, to keep energy in the root.
- Dig the whole root when harvesting to reset the bed if needed.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Roots are usable any time after the first year, best after a frost.
METHOD	Dig the whole root, or cut a piece and leave the rest to keep growing.
CURING	None needed.
STORAGE	Fridge, several weeks; grate fresh as needed for best flavour.
PRESERVING	See Freezing Produce (freezing a harvest surplus) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Potato (said to deter pests)	Anywhere containment is difficult	Not applicable — permanent, contained bed recommended.