

Radish

Raphanus sativus · Brassica family

DIFFICULTY Easy
TYPE Annual, direct sown
MATURITY 25–35 days



SUN
Full–part sun



WATER
Consistent



SOIL PH
6.0–7.0



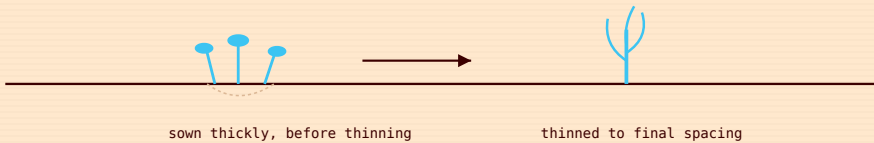
SPACING
3–5cm × 15cm



DEPTH
1cm

01 Fast succession sowing

Radishes mature so quickly that a thick sowing needs thinning within days, and a new row can go in every couple of weeks for a steady supply.



02 Planting

METHOD	Direct sow thinly, little and often for a continuous harvest.
SOIL	Light, loose, well-drained.
TIMING	Sow year-round in mild zones; avoid the height of summer heat, which causes bolting.

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

- **Bolting** — heat or stress triggers flowering; sow in cooler months.
- **Flea beetle** — small holes in leaves; net young plants.
- **Splitting** — irregular watering.
- **Woody texture** — left in the ground too long.

03 Growing care

- Thin early to avoid stunted, misshapen roots.
- Keep soil evenly moist — dry spells make roots hot and woody.
- Harvest promptly; radishes turn pithy if left too long.
- Succession sow every 2 weeks for continuous crops.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Shoulders visible at soil surface, golf-ball sized for most varieties.
METHOD	Pull gently by the leaves.
CURING	None needed.
STORAGE	Fridge crisper, 1–2 weeks; remove tops first.
PRESERVING	See Root Cellaring (cool, dark storage without processing) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Carrot Lettuce Cucumber Peas	Hyssop	Rotate with brassica family on a 2–3 year cycle.