

August Seasonal Gardening Tips - Subtropical Queensland

We typically transition from winter around the end of July into August. Daytime temperatures start to warm up although nights can still be cool. Frosts finish in areas prone to them as a signal Spring is arriving. It's a time to prune back any frost damaged plants and compost these. Check your seed packets and get the last of your short-maturing winter crops in and sow more flowers. You can also sow herbs and vegetables as microgreens.

Insects that have been overwintering start to come out of hibernation and you will notice more activity in your garden. This coincides with Nature providing a food source for baby birds arriving in Spring. It's essential to grow flowers all year but particularly heading into Spring. Why? So you have a nectar and pollen food source for pollinators and beneficial bugs. Predatory insects like ladybirds, hoverflies and parasitic wasps feed on nectar as a supplementary food source. Their favourite meals include caterpillars, aphids, scale and mealybugs. You want to attract these garden guardians into your garden to help pest management naturally. They help keep a balance of 'pest' insects in check. Sow edible flowers!

August typically has drying winds, so it's essential to <u>cover your soil to hold moisture IN</u>. To minimise wind damage, <u>pay attention to watering</u> and <u>provide crop protection</u>. You'll also notice <u>seeds</u> will germinate a little faster as the soil warms up. Prepare your soil well! Add <u>compost</u>, <u>nutrients</u> and <u>mulch</u> it ready for planting.

As Spring arrives, it's likely you will notice plants starting to 'wake up'. Look for new growth like buds and leaves on fruit trees. Lavender, spring-flowering bulbs, jasmine, warm season flowers and mock orange start to burst into bloom. Flowering perennials will start to bud up and spring-fruiting varieties put on new growth.

You've probably enjoyed not having to mow as often, but lawns may be struggling to stay healthy. So you'll likely see more weeds emerging. Keep on top of the mowing and whipper snipping to avoid seed heads forming. Top dress with a light layer of compost and rock minerals, watered in with liquid seaweed and diluted Epsom salts. This will encourage strong root development and a thicker thatch to minimise weeds. Leave the catcher off your mower to self-mulch and return nutrients to the soil for a healthier lawn.

If you haven't pruned your dormant citrus and fruit trees to shape for the year ahead while they have been dormant for a brief period, you may have already missed the boat if you are already seeing new growth. Get to it if you still need to do this job or wait till next year! If you want to plant more fruit trees, you can still source bare-rooted varieties to save money on your urban orchard and potted cultivars will be ready to plant out.

As plants don't grow as strongly over the cooler months, they don't have the same water requirements. This will change in Spring, so adjust your watering to avoid wasting this precious resource but then keep up with new growth as it appears. Keep adding compost and worm castings for nutrient-rich soil and enriched potting mix for food crops. Even better, mix blends to save money, water and give plants the best chance of thriving.



<u>Old potting mix</u> in your <u>container gardens</u> may be nutrient-depleted, hydrophobic and need refreshing before new plantings. Follow my DIY <u>Potting Mix Guide</u> to improve bagged potting mix or make your own with easily available ingredients for a long-lasting, moisture and nutrient-holding soil. <u>Lifeless, dry dead dirt</u> won't grow healthy produce so invest in your health by focusing on your soil first.

What to Plant in August

If you're not sure *when* each of our five seasons starts and ends, or what to plant each month, refer to the perpetual <u>Subtropical Planting Guide</u>. These are some vegetables to start with. This is prime time for sowing Asian greens, dwarf/bush beans, beetroot, capsicum, carrots, celery, chard, chia, Chinese cabbage, comfrey, cool-season cucumber, green manures, eggplant, fennel, kale, leek, lettuce, mizuna, mustard, <u>peas</u>, potato, perpetual spinach, pumpkin, radish, <u>rocket</u>, silverbeet, <u>spring onions</u>, squash, cherry tomatoes and zucchini.

If you are impatient for <u>peas and beans</u>, sow dwarf/bush varieties first, then climbers. The bush peas and beans will produce flowers and pods earlier than climbing varieties because these need to put on more leaf growth before flowering. The dwarfs will give you a quick crop and 3-4 harvests. By then, your climbers will be producing plenty of peas and beans and will last much longer so you can extend the harvest. A simple strategy for enjoying these vegetables for longer. Sow some peas as <u>microgreens</u> for crunchy pea shoots.

If you want to save money instead of buying seeds or seedlings, <u>watch this video</u> I created to help you learn how to grow food for free from kitchen 'waste'. The tips are so easy to apply and sustainable.

Fruits

Try planting Avocado, Blueberry, Carambola, Citrus, Coffee, Feijoa, Grape, Guava, Kiwifruit, Mulberry (easy from cuttings taken in the new moon phase), Nectarine, Olive, Papaya, Passionfruit, Peach (try tropical and dwarf varieties), Pomegranate, Tropical Apples and Strawberry runners. Remember to remove any buds from young fruit trees so they can put energy into growing roots, not fruit in their first year.

Feed your 'mother' strawberry plants well with compost and liquid seaweed to boost new root, shoot and flower growth. Time to sow new strawberry plants now too!

Herbs and flowers

Sow American Upland or Land cress, Angelica, Basil, Borage, Calendula, Celosia, Chervil, Chicory, Chives, Coriander (slow bolt), Comfrey, Dill, Herb Robert, Hyssop, Lavender, Lemon balm, Lovage, Marjoram, Mint, Nasturtium, Oregano, Parsley, Perennial 'Sawtooth' or Mexican coriander, Rocket, Rosemary, Sage, Salad Burnett, Sorrel, Thyme, Watercress, and Tarragon. Flowers to sow include Calendula, Cornflower, Dianthus, Marigold, Lobelia, Nemesia, Pansy, Petunia, Sweet Alyssum, Phlox, Snapdragon, Statice, Strawflower, Sweet Pea and Viola.

<u>Interplant your herbs and flowers between vegetables</u> (particularly brassicas) to attract beneficial predator insects to keep <u>caterpillars</u> and other <u>insects</u> in balance.

Issues to watch out for:

• <u>Fruit fly</u> is a threat we all live with. Unfortunately, mild temperatures mean we could expect them earlier this year, with more generations recurring over coming months. Put your traps in place to minimise damage and

control the life cycle. Other strategies that may help are to 1) select early fruiting trees, to miss the fruit fly attack; 2) grow dwarf varieties or keep fruit trees small; 3) cover with suitable exclusion netting.

- Plant a trap crop of Nasturtiums or American Upland Cress to attract the <u>Cabbage White Butterfly</u> to lay eggs
 on these plants instead of your brassicas. Sacrificial plants make it easy to squish caterpillars in one spot
 instead of all over your garden. The cress is toxic to the caterpillars, so this helps break the lifecycle. A sneaky
 but effective strategy. Decoys, exclusion nets, cloches for young seedlings, interplanting and other <u>organic</u>
 <u>controls</u> can help you manage this pest.
- Aphids will appear on new spring growth, along with scale and mealybugs so have your strategies ready.

Garden Tasks

- Prune old asparagus ferns, feed and mulch.
- Divide and transplant arrowroot and garlic chives.
- Prune passionfruit vines to remove dead stems and deciduous fruit trees after frost.
- Feed, weed and mulch around fruit trees if you haven't already done so.
- Maintain your tools, build garden beds while it's cool and vertical structures ready for spring planting.
- Sow microgreens seeds for a continuous supply of nutritious leafy greens.
- pH test your soil and add any amendments. Aim for well-mulched nutrient-rich moisture-holding soil.

Have fun and get planting! Enjoy this time of year and if you need one-on-one help, check out my <u>onsite garden</u> <u>consultations</u> and <u>live chat garden coaching</u> services to help fast track you to success.

Helpful Gardening Guides

Refer to my laminated double-sided <u>Subtropical Planting Guide</u> for what to plant now, more pests to watch out for and other key tasks. The perpetual <u>Moon Calendar Gardening Guide</u> also provides you with exact dates to fine-tune your planting, fertilising, propagation, grafting and sowing activities for optimum abundance.

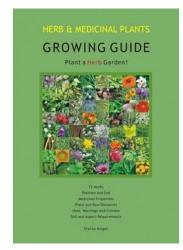
<u>Learn more about Moon Gardening and save money when buying both guides with this Special Offer.</u>

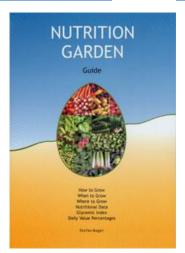


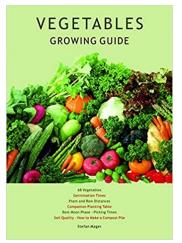


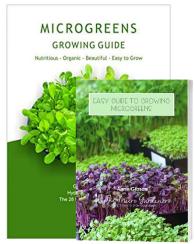


I also have a variety of laminated fold-out 8 page reference guides packed with practical information to help you collect and save seeds, propagate free plants, grow and eat nutrient-rich superfoods, grow vegetables, microgreens and herb and medicinal plants. Visit the online store for all products and services.

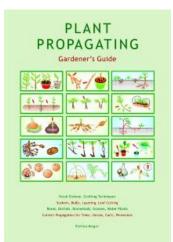


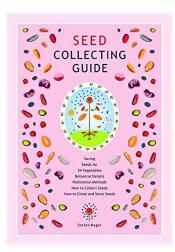


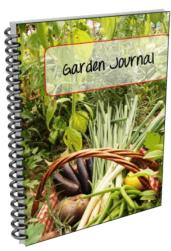












I hope you've enjoyed these tips and dig into the gardening guides and resources. May the year ahead be filled with an abundance of good health and harvests!

Kind regards,



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