

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.

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.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY
Carrot Lettuce Cucumber Peas

AVOID NEARBY
Hyssop

ROTATION NOTE
Rotate with brassica family on a 2–3 year cycle.

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.