

March in the allotment

As the soil starts to warm up start sowing some hardy seeds.

VEGETABLES

SOW OUTDOORS

- * Beetroot
- * Broad beans
- * Brussels Sprouts (sow an early variety to harvest in September e.g. Peer Gynt, Oliver)
- * Kohl rabi
- * Leeks
- * Lettuce (sow outdoors from mid-March)
- * Onions
- * Radish (sow summer varieties, such as French Breakfast, Sparkler, Scarlet Globe)
- * Shallots
- * Parsnip
- * Perpetual spinach
- * Early turnip e.g. Purple top milan
- * Peas e.g. Feltham First, Meteor (sow now for May/June crop)

PLANT OUTDOORS

- * Jerusalem artichoke tubers
- * Chitted early potatoes
- * Onion sets
- * Shallot sets
- * Asparagus crowns

SOW OUTDOORS UNDER COVER

- * Summer cabbage e.g. varieties Greyhound, Hispi, Primo, Derby Day, Stonehead, Minicole, Winnigstadt
- * Carrots (sow short-rooted varieties now for a June/July crop e.g. Amsterdam Forcing, Early Nantes)
- * Peppers
- * Lettuce
- * Spinach (summer varieties e.g. King of Denmark, Medania)

SOW UNDER HEATED COVER

- * Aubergine
- * Celery and celeriac (sow now to plant out in May/June)
- * Greenhouse Cucumbers
- * Tomatoes (sow now to plant out in May)

FRUIT

- * Finish planting bare-rooted fruit trees
- * Perpetual varieties of strawberry can be planted in March/April, e.g. aromel, rapella
- * Bare-rooted canes of raspberry, blackberry, hybrid berry, blackcurrant, gooseberry can still be planted



HARVEST

Perpetual spinach (leaf beet), swiss chard, early sprouting broccoli, brussels sprouts, winter cauliflower, celeriac, chicory, endive, kale, leeks, parsnip, salsify, scorzonera, spinach, swede

Final hurdle cleared towards EU blacklist

On 13 January, Members of the European Parliament endorsed the creation of an EU pesticide blacklist designed to remove the most hazardous pesticides from use in EU food production. 'After nearly three years of discussions the EU is close to eliminating dietary and occupational exposure to the worst carcinogenic and mutagenic pesticides', said Elliott Cannell, spokesperson for the Pesticide Action Network. The measures also offer far greater protection for Europe's honeybees. Bees are essential for the pollination of up to 80 million tonnes of EU food produce – yet industry figures reveal up to 20% of pesticides may be toxic to bees.

So which pesticides will make it onto the EU pesticides blacklist? It will include:

- * carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic (categories 1 and 2) pesticides
- * endocrine disrupting pesticides
- * pesticides considered 'Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic' (PBT)
- * 'Persistent Organic Pollutants' (POPs)
- * pesticides considered 'very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative' (vPvB)

It may take several years for the European Parliament to complete its blacklist. In the meantime PAN Europe and the Swedish Government have published their own list of candidates. More details can be found at <http://www.pan-europe.info/Media/PR/090113.html>

- * Grapes can still be planted
- * Plant rhubarb from crowns
- * Prune apple trees
- * 2 to 3 year old plum trees can be pruned similar to apple trees
- * Prune gooseberries, raspberries
- * Compost around the base of fruit trees, particularly young trees
- * Strawberries can be forced to flower by covering them with cloches. You may need to hand-pollinate forced strawberry plants coming into flower using a small paint brush



OTHER TASKS

- * Place growbags in the greenhouse to warm up.
- * Harvest any remaining winter crops composting the debris.
- * Prepare the ground for asparagus crowns. Dig the bed deeply incorporating compost and removing perennial weeds. Asparagus needs good drainage - incorporate pea shingle in a heavy clay soil to improve drainage and/or consider making a raised bed.
- * Warm up soil by covering with plastic, fleece or cloches.
- * If you have already prepared some beds but are not planning on planting them until until May/June try planting a green manure crop such as mustard or tares. These can be incorporated into the ground 2 or 3 weeks before planting in May/June.

Carrot Root Fly

When planting carrots you should try to protect them from their main pest, the carrot root fly (*Psila rosae*). These small black flies (8mm in length) lay eggs in the soil near carrots with larvae emerging to feed about a week later. First symptoms of attack are a reddening of the carrot leaves which then begin to wilt. Affected carrots have tunnels eaten by the larvae and the creamy coloured larvae, about 1cm long, may be visible.

There are usually two generations of flies. The first generation is laid by over-wintering adults in April/May with a second generation laid in July/August. Carrots growing at these times are vulnerable to attack. More damage is caused by the second generation.

Preventing damage from carrot root fly

- * Cover the crop with a barrier to prevent the flies from laying eggs near carrots. Fleece works well but remember to bury the edges to prevent the flies from going under. Mulching the ground with a layer of grass clippings will also make it more difficult for the flies to lay eggs in the soil.
- * When carrot root flies are in flight they stay low. Surrounding the carrot bed with a barrier of polythene extending at least 60cm high can deter them.
- * It is thought that carrot root flies detect carrots by smell which is particularly strong during thinning. Various strategies may minimise this smell
 - ◆ Planting several rows of onions or garlic between each row of carrots. Rosemary, sage or wormwood plantings may also work.
 - ◆ Sow sparsely to avoid having to thin seedlings.
 - ◆ Dust with calcified seaweed to disguise the smell.
 - ◆ Remove thinnings and other waste from the area.
- * Time plantings so roots are not in the ground during egg laying periods.
- * Sow a resistant variety. 'Carrot F1 Fly Away' and 'T&M Fly Away' have resistance to larval attack. 'Sytan' is also less susceptible to larval attack.
- * Avoid particularly susceptible varieties such as 'Autumn King'.
- * Carrot root flies are not strong fliers so planting in an exposed, windy site can prevent their attack.

This troublesome pest can affect related crops (in the apiaceae family) such as parsnips, celery, celeriac, parsley, coriander.



Pesticide Action Network UK (PAN UK) is an independent non-profit organisation working nationally and globally with individuals and organisations who share our concerns. PAN UK projects enable us to work effectively towards specific targets to enable us to:

- ❖ Eliminate the hazards of pesticides
- ❖ Reduce dependence on pesticides
- ❖ Promote alternatives to pesticides

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