

Maintenance

Feeding

Most perennial vegetables don't need a lot of nutrients. By using plants that will attract predators and companion plants to reduce the attack from any prey. Use the soil fungi that thrives in an uncultivated soil, the plants will be able to survive during dry period and strong enough to fight soil disease.

the root systems are permanent, therefore are more efficient in looking for nutrients.

a beneficial fungi called Mycorrhizal Fungi thrives in the soil due to the relationships between the fungi and the plants. The thinner roots of the fungi helps to retrieve nutrients more efficiently from the soil and supply the plants. In return, the fungi receives their reward by getting sugar from the plant.

you can plant nitrogen fixing plants to provide nitrogen to sustain growth and productivity. Mineral accumulator plants can be used to provide potassium, phosphorus and other elements.

Some of the Nitrogen Fixing plants

- Clovers
- Everlasting peas
- Lucerne
- Lupine
- Runner beans
- Vetches

Some of the Mineral Accumulator plants

- Asparagus
- Burners
- Chicory
- Chives
- Clovers
- Comfrey
- Daisy
- Dandelion

- Docks
- Fennel
- Garlic
- Horseradish
- Lemon balm
- Lucerne
- Lupine
- Plantain
- Rhubarb
- Sorrel
- Stinging nettles
- Sweet cicely
- Tansy
- Valerian
- Watercress

Pest and Diseases Control

Most perennial vegetables tend to grow with less or no disease. But you can always improve their health by adding lots of diversity. By mixing plants around in various ways, it helps to make it difficult for the disease to spread.

There are common enemies that even perennial plants can't escape - pigeons, rabbits, foxes, mice and so on. Use netting for protection from the birds or chicken wire from the rabbits by erecting a fence vertically with the bottom bit bent horizontally on the ground to stop the rabbits digging their way in. Some pests smell their way to the plants, and by planting different types of aromatic plants, it helps to confuse the pests.

Some of the plants that attract predators

- Angelica
- Artemesia
- Beans
- Borage
- Chamomile
- Chickweed
- Chicory
- Comfrey
- Clovers
- Dandelions
- Fennel

- Feverfew
- Hollyhock
- Lemon balm
- Lovage
- Lupine
- Oregano
- Rosemary
- Stinging nettles
- Sweet peas
- Tansy

Some of the companion plants

- Aubergines - green beans, tomatoes, pepper
- Basil - most garden crops
- Beans - cucumber, lavender, sunflowers
- Beetroot - beans, onions, garlic
- Brassicas - aromatic plants, garlic, beetroot, dill
- Borage - squash, strawberries, tomatoes
- Carrots - lettuce, chives, peas, leeks, radishes
- Lettuce - carrots, radishes, beans
- Sweetcorns - sunflowers, legumes, cucumber, squash, courgettes
- Onion/Garlic - carrots, beetroot, lettuce
- Peppers - basil, onions, carrots
- Potatoes - marigold, coriander, cabbage family
- Spinach - broad beans, strawberries, peas
- Tomatoes - basil, chives, nasturtium, calendula