Radish Farming: Planting, Care, Harvesting | How to grow Radish at Home

Radishes, with their crunchy texture and vibrant colors, are versatile root vegetables available in various sizes and spiciness, making them an excellent choice for both beginners and seasoned gardeners.

Planting and Soil Preparation:

Radishes thrive in well-draining, fertile soil. Optimal conditions include loose loamy soil with a pH between 6.0 and 7.0. Prepare the planting site by eliminating weeds, rocks, and debris. Till the soil to a depth of at least 6 inches to create an ideal growing environment.

Planting and Watering: Plant radish seeds directly in the soil, approximately half an inch deep and one inch apart. Space rows about 12 inches apart. While radishes can be planted in both spring and fall, they prefer cooler weather and struggle in heat. Ensure consistent moisture by watering regularly, especially during dry spells. However, avoid overwatering to prevent root rot.

Fertilizing and Thinning:

Radishes do not demand excessive fertilization, but a light application of balanced fertilizer before planting can enhance growth. Once radish seedlings emerge, thin them to a spacing of two to three inches apart. This allows remaining plants ample room to flourish.

Harvesting and Storage:

Radishes are typically ready for harvest in 20 to 30 days, depending on the variety. Harvest when the radish bulbs reach

1 to 2 inches in diameter by gently pulling them out by their tops. Avoid delaying the harvest, as radishes can quickly become woody and pithy if left in the ground too long. While radishes can be stored in the refrigerator for several days, they are best enjoyed fresh. Remove the tops before storing to prevent moisture loss from the bulbs.