

CELERIAC



- Celeriac and celery are descendants of the same wild plants, although celeriac is hardier and more disease resistant than celery. It has the same taste as celery, and can be used in many ways, from leaves and grated celeriac in salads, or treat the tuber as you would potatoes or parsnips.
- Before planting out, make sure the plants are properly 'hardened off' as it can be susceptible to being shocked by the cold, making it bolt or run to seed too early. If it is still cool when planting out, use a light horticultural fleece to protect the young plants.
- Celeriac needs a fertile and moisture-retentive soil, and should be watered regularly. Do not allow the plants to dry out, and if the weather is particularly dry, water well and then apply a mulch to prevent the water from evaporating so quickly.
- As the celeriac matures, remove the outer leaves when they flop horizontal to the ground, along with any side-shoots that may appear. This exposes the crown and allows it to grow further.
- The crowns can be lifted and stored for use during winter, or covered with straw to prevent the ground from freezing around them.