



Community Garden

Guide for Members

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Acknowledgement

Welcome

The Kununurra Community Garden warmly welcomes you as a new Member.

This Guide for Members has been prepared to support your introduction to the garden and to answer any questions you may have about the Association, our mission, how we operate and tips and tricks for organic gardening following permacultural principles in the Community Garden in Kununurra.

The Guide for Members may be changed and/or updated at any time by the Kununurra Community Garden Committee and Members will be notified of any changes.

Community gardens are unique forms of open spaces which are accessible to everyone, and a place where everyone can participate. They are self-managed by the community primarily for production of food and to contribute to the development of a sustainable urban environment.

They provide demonstration sites for learning and sharing knowledge about sustainable living practices amongst gardeners and the local community. They also contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents by connecting people and encouraging inclusion in the local community. The Kununurra community recognises this initiative as a valuable recreational activity that also contributes to the health and wellbeing of the wider community and provides a range of environmental, social and educational benefits. The Kununurra Community Garden continues to establish and build relationships and networks in the community and develop its vision, scope and community spaces.

Our Mission Statement

The Kununurra Community Garden's mission is to create and maintain space for community to engage in organic gardening activities, to demonstrate and educate sustainable practices, to build community resilience and to create local food security using permaculture principles, in a fun and enjoyable way that also enhances a sense of community and belonging.



1 About the Kununurra Community Garden

1.1 Where it all began

The vision of the Kununurra Community Garden was inception in December 2012 by a handful of passionate people. This was in response to community and individual interest in community gardening. This small group quickly formed into a formal committee holding regular workshops and with a mission statement of:

“With the primary tool of permaculture, the Kununurra Community Garden exists to discover with our community all that will create a truly sustainable future, reconciling our connections with our planet, and each other.”

A huge amount of work was invested to develop the site, build infrastructure and start to plan and design the space. The Community Garden officially launched to the public with a Grand Opening on 30 March 2014.



Since then, the Committee has undergone several membership changes and the vision, public membership and mission has evolved along with the trees, gardens and overall space. In true permaculture style, the space has many edges and is flourishing in an organic, natural and sustainable fashion for the entire community to enjoy and learn more about permaculture, growing your own food and organic gardening in the tropical/sub-tropical climate of Kununurra.

1.2 Location and contact details

The Kununurra Community Garden is located at Lot 2429 Coolibah Drive, Kununurra, Western Australia, 6743. Access is by driveway to the rear of the Kununurra Wyndham Dental Clinic. Parking at rear, or there is ample parking across the road, in front of the Kununurra Picture Gardens.

The Community Garden is open 24hrs a day, seven days a week.

Susannah Griffiths, Chairperson

Benedict Smith, Vice Chairperson

Lena Hu, Secretary

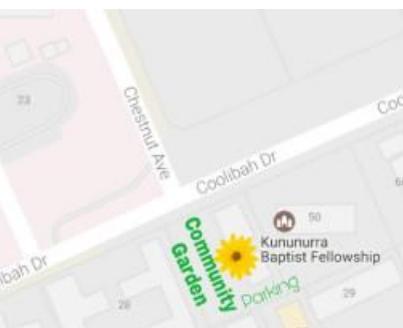
Mandy Milburn, Treasurer – 0458 470 177

Email address: knxgarden@gmail.com

Blog: www.kununurracommunitygarden.wordpress.com

Facebook: Kununurra Community Garden

Instagram: Kununurra Community Garden



1.3 Organisational structure

The Kununurra Community Garden is a not-for-profit, incorporated association. Incorporated on 20 June 2013, Registered Number A1017017E.

The Committee Members are responsible in managing the Association and ensuring all members abide by its Constitution (Rules of Association).

1.4 Constitution (Rules of Association)

As a not-for-profit incorporated association, we are bound by our Constitution, or Rules of Association. When you become a new Member, you are also bound by this Constitution.

A Constitution of an incorporated association provides the structure for how the association operates and ensures we are complying to our legal obligations through the Department of Commerce, Western Australia. When your membership application has been approved, you will be issued a copy on email and it is also found on our blog <https://kununurracommunitygarden.wordpress.com/membership/>.

1.5 Committee Members

The Kununurra Community Garden consists of four Office Bearer roles and seven Ordinary Committee Member roles. All roles are considered equal and respected in their contributions and all roles bring their own unique styles, perspectives and values to the circle to benefit the community. The group adhere to the values and mission statement of the Community Garden and reflect on these during all business activity.



Office Bearer Committee Members (as from 21 September 2017 AGM):

- Chairperson – Susannah Griffiths
- Deputy Chairperson – Benedict Smith
- Secretary – Lena Hu
- Treasurer – Amanda Milburn

Ordinary Committee members:

- Dave Saunders
- Joan Simon

If you have an interest in becoming an Ordinary Committee Member please speak to an Office Bearer about what's involved. There could be vacancies that can offer you an exciting role that will suit your lifestyle and interests. We aim to have a sustainable sized committee where we can delegate to sub-committee's and continue to drive the initiative forward. It's a fun and creative learning experience that offers the opportunity to harness our strengths and develop our weaknesses on a personal level, as well as support broader community development.

1.6 Our Vision and values

- We are an open and inclusive community which welcomes diversity of cultures and points of view with respect and resourcefulness;
- We respect the integrity of the natural world, it's biodiversity and its capability to nurture all beings; and
- We recognise the value of fun in empowering and educating our community about health and wellbeing through sustainable food growing in a wet-dry tropical context.

We endeavour to:

- Provide space for community to engage in organic gardening activities;
- Demonstrate and educate sustainable practices;
- Build community resilience; and
- Create local food security using permaculture principles.

Social and environmental benefits of community gardens

- Community building/community development;
- Community gardens provide hubs for local people to meet and develop friendships;
- Provide sites for community engagement and intergenerational exchange;
- Participate in activities that foster self-help;
- Build on local assets;
- Develop links between individuals and groups;
- Develop neighbourhood pride;
- Community gardens encourage capacity building and development of organisational skills which can be used to address other community needs;
- Provide volunteering and leadership opportunities for local residents;
- Encourage access and inclusion by providing supportive environments that promote social inclusion (frail aged, people with disabilities, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Aboriginal people); and
- Health and wellbeing.

Community gardens provide opportunities for:

- Maintaining physical fitness;
- Positive recreational activity;
- Improving nutritional health;
- Improving psychosocial wellbeing;
- Development of community kitchens;
- Production and consumption of fresh, organic, locally grown foods; and
- Education and training.

Community gardens:

- Are an outdoor classroom for informal learning and formal accredited training courses;
- Are a venue for lifelong learning and school-based learning; and
- Provide opportunities for family education.

Arts and culture

- Community gardens foster development of community art and cultural exchange, preservation of cultural practices of local indigenous communities.

Environmental sustainability

- Community gardens provide demonstration sites for living and consuming in a sustainable manner;
- Local solutions to climate change;
- Organic waste management; and
- Sustainable technologies.

Community gardens

- Help to green urban environments contribute to food security through local, community food systems;
- Reduce food miles; and
- Enable recycling of organic waste.

Cooperation with Local Government

Waste reduction

- Major activities in the gardens will include recycling of organic matter through composting, mulching as well as use of recycled materials in the general construction of the garden space.

Water conservation

- Use of rainwater tanks, mulching, planting low water use plants, use of low water use irrigation and permaculture design will minimise water use in the gardens.

Support biodiversity

- We will be planting non-hybrid seeds of heritage or heirloom varieties so that seeds can be collected and saved.

Nutritional health

- We will be encouraging positive recreational activity with the aim of improving physical fitness and psychosocial wellbeing as well as the production and consumption of fresh, organic, locally grown foods.

2 Partnerships and funding

2.1 Partnerships

The Kununurra Community Garden Committee are committed to collaborating with other organisations, businesses and service providers in Kununurra. We believe that working in synergy with others supports a holistic approach to the improved health and wellbeing of all.

Our Strategic Plan outlines in more detail how we plan to evolve and grow within the community. A copy can be made available upon request.

If you have any potential partnership suggestions that would be mutually beneficial, speak to a Committee Member with your ideas.

2.2 Funding

The Kununurra Community Garden has a minimal income stream. It relies on:

- Membership fees;
- Donations;
- Grants;
- Workshops;
- Events that offer produce, merchandise and other sales; and
- Other fundraising activities.

The Treasurer is responsible in keeping all financial records in alignment with our Constitution (Rules of Association).

If you have any suggestions that may generate income, speak to a Committee Member with your ideas.

3 Membership types and benefits

The Kununurra Community Garden relies on volunteer Members. We are all in it for the love of gardening, permaculture, learning and coming together in our community. We embrace anyone who is interested in developing their skills and meeting people to join us as an active Member.

We have two different types of memberships:

3.1 Ordinary Members (full voting rights)

Ordinary Members include Office Holders, Committee Members and Ordinary Members 18yrs and over. Where you are applying for a Family Membership, it is the main name on application that becomes the Ordinary (voting) Member. The rest of the family are Associate Members. If a group or organisation is applying for membership, a nominated Ordinary Member must be appointed to vote on behalf.

We look to Ordinary Members to be actively participating in the garden and attending AGM or special Member meetings where we come together to create the future visions of the community garden; where we brainstorm new initiatives, and make decisions together. The Kununurra Community Garden Members regularly meet to work together in the garden on Sunday mornings.

3.2 Associate Members

Associate Members include Junior members, Senior members, Honorary members, Life members and other Family Members.

Associate Members are active in the garden and are welcome to contribute to ideas and initiatives but they do not have the same full voting rights as Ordinary Members.

We are extremely grateful to our entire membership database for their continued support and efforts in developing the community garden in different ways. Without active membership, we are simply a plot of land!

3.3 Member benefits

All Members of the Kununurra Community Garden receive a myriad of benefits including:

- Free or discounted workshops;
- Free cuttings and seed sharing;
- Option to steward (care for) garden bed/s at community garden site to grow your own food and share with other Members;
- Knowledge sharing and education;
- Participation in community programs and initiatives;
- Participation at Agricultural show and other exhibitions;
- Discounts at various businesses in Kununurra; and
- The opportunity for social engagement and to meet new people.

Additional Member benefits are being developed on an ongoing basis and we welcome hearing your ideas.

3.4 Membership application process

1. Read this Kununurra Community Garden Guide for Members;
2. Complete both pages of the application form and send on email or hand to a Committee Member. The application form can be found on our blog or by email request;
3. Deposit your payment via bank transfer (or pass cash to a Committee Member on site). You must specifically request a receipt if require one;
4. Once your membership has been paid and your application form submitted, it will be reviewed at the monthly committee meeting;
5. Once approved, you will receive an email to notify you're now a new Member and are bound by our Constitution (Rules) of the Association; and
6. Before you can commence in the garden, you must undergo a full induction. Once your membership has been approved, you will be invited to an induction to be arranged at a mutually convenient time with a Committee Member.

Once you have completed your induction, you will be required to sign the acknowledgement page at Appendix C at the back of this document, stating you have read and understood this Guide for Members and have completed and understood your induction. We will file this with your membership records.

4 Code of conduct

The harmony and happiness of the Community Garden and the people in it are important to us. The code of conduct ensures that we are all respecting each other in the space. It is expected that on becoming a member of the garden you will:

1. Undertake work in a busy bee or meeting day at least 4 times per year;
2. Ensure that any children who accompany you are adequately supervised;
3. Always act in the best interests of the garden and all members in maintaining the neat appearance and integrity of the garden;
4. The garden should be maintained in a neat (permaculture) fashion building an attractive and creative environment that is appealing to other residents of the community;
5. We keep our areas free of mess and our garden beds are lovingly tended;
6. We manage good relationships with our neighbours, other gardeners and the organisations that generously support us;
7. We keep noise within the garden at a level that does not disturb our neighbours;
8. We do not discriminate against one another due to differences in race, disability, culture or sexuality;
9. There is zero tolerance to bullying;
10. Anyone using offensive language will be asked to leave the garden;
11. Our decision-making is democratic, inclusive and transparent;
12. We make sure that any water leaving the garden is not contaminated by sediment, fertiliser, manure or excessive organic matter that might pollute our precious waterways;
13. We maintain our composting and farming systems in a healthy condition so they do not attract vermin or produce unpleasant odours;
14. We operate an inviting garden where new members are always welcome;
15. Dogs are currently permitted into the Community Garden. However, owners must ensure they do not run through or dig in any garden beds, urinate on edible plants and that excrement is removed to the compost area. Dogs must be supervised at all times. The Community Garden must accommodate a variety of members, including children. At any point, if a Member is uncomfortable, the dogs must be tied up or removed off site. This is to respect everyone's rights and respect the efforts of gardeners and other Members. The Committee have a right to amend this policy at any time;
16. We take into consideration safety issues and comply to our Health & Safety policy;
17. No smoking is permitted at the garden; and
18. No alcohol consumption is permitted at the garden.
19. All waste and litter than cannot be composted will be put in rubbish bags and removed off-site the same day it is generated. Where larger items require removal, ensure they are put in the rubbish zone near compost bays.

5 Site management

The Kununurra Community Garden welcomes local residents and community members who are interested in fostering a sustainable environment by growing and harvesting their own food.

The Garden exists for the good of the community. We ask Kununurra Community Garden gardeners to share responsibility for maintaining the garden for the health and safety of our neighbourhood. And for the enjoyment of all, we ask our gardeners to keep in mind the guidelines below.

5.1 Access to garden

The Kununurra Community Garden is an open public space. Visitors are welcome to sit in the garden and walk through the garden or attend workshops, but only Members are permitted to undertake gardening activities, use tools or manage and harvest edible plants. Members of the garden will be allowed to bring visitors such as family and friends if the code of conduct is respected. All children (under the age of 16) are required to be accompanied by a supervising adult.

Once you have been accepted as a Member and have received your induction, you are welcome to visit the garden at any time that suits you.

Parking is at the rear. Please do not park on the grassed area where possible and do not park in front of storage sea containers. If, for any reason, the car park is full, there is ample parking across the road in front of the Kununurra Picture Gardens.

The garden can be accessed by wheelchair.

5.2 Access to tools and equipment

The designated area for all tools and equipment is the locked shed. Only Committee Members have access to the code. When Committee Members are in the garden, you are welcome to use the equipment in accordance with the Health & Safety Policy (see relevant section in this Guide). All tools must be returned to the shed before the last Committee Member leaves the premises.

If you are visiting the garden on your own, you will need to bring your own gloves and gardening tools. Please remember, you are fully responsible for your own health, safety and wellbeing.

No tools or equipment belonging to the garden are to be removed from the garden.

5.3 Use of sustainable materials on site

We aim to use sustainable materials where possible and when available. No materials will be stockpiled on the site without a purpose in mind.

It is expected that very little waste will be generated on site. All food and organic matter will be composted on site. All waste and litter that cannot be composted is to be taken home for recycling or placed in garbage bags and removed as outlined in the Code of Conduct.

5.4 Nursery

Gardeners are welcome to use the nursery and small pots when raising seedlings, however all pots remain the property of the garden and should be cleaned and re-stacked when seedlings are planted in the ground.

There is a sprinkler system in the nursery but it is recommended that you monitor closely to ensure appropriate light and water.

5.5 Water

There is a rain water tank situated on site that you are welcome to use for fresh drinking water. Please be aware there may be small tadpoles in the tank. Check before drinking. Please ensure the tap is off properly and do not leave the tap open and waste water. Make sure you have a vessel to catch water ready at hand.

The rain water tank is not to be used for watering the garden unless under special circumstances, i.e. the bore water tap is not working and seedlings or vulnerable plants require hand watering.

If you require water to wash foods, water plants or to attach hoses etc. there is one tap located at the Coolibah drive side of the nursery. Please ensure taps are turned off properly after use.

We ask all Members to report any faults, issues or observations with the watering systems to a Committee Member as soon as noticed.

5.6 Campfires

There is a small fire drum on site. A Committee Member MUST be present if any fire is lit. Under no circumstances should any Member or visitor light a fire without a Committee Member present. Fire must be extinguished before Committee Member leaves the premises and they will ensure it is safely put out and take responsibility of this.

BEFORE the fire is lit, ensure that the bore tap is working and a bucket or hose is attached and is nearby. Alternatively, ensure a bucket full of sand is ready.

The fire drum must not be moved off the cleared sand area.

5.7 Garden beds

There are several garden beds at the Kununurra Community Garden. Some are communal, whilst others are available to steward (manage or look after and care for). There is no charge to steward a garden bed.

Gardeners are responsible for the care and maintenance of their individual or shared stewarded beds. Details of what beds are being stewarded can be found on the Community Garden noticeboard or by enquiry with a Committee Member. Garden beds are indicated by painted numbered rocks. If you desire to steward a bed, please speak with a Committee Member.

Throughout the year, even during the wet season, it is the responsibility of gardeners to maintain their bed/s and the area around their bed/s, keeping it free of invasive or undesirable plants, rubbish and any items that may be obstructing the pathways.

Mulching of garden beds is strongly encouraged to control weed growth and prevent evaporation.

If a garden bed is obviously disused for **1 month** and the stewards have not had any communication with the Committee, then the garden bed may be offered to other gardeners.

If a gardener is unable to tend a bed, temporarily leaves the community garden due to illness or for the purposes of travel, work or emergency, they must discuss their situation with a Committee Member or have another member of the garden maintain their bed in their absence.

Members are not permitted to take produce from beds that are not their own, unless given permission by the bed steward. Produce grown in 'shared area' will be allocated to members via the Committee at harvest time.

As an active Member of the Community Garden, you will be required to participate in the maintenance and development of communal/shared areas as well as any stewarded beds or personal fruit trees. This includes weeding, mowing, pruning, maintaining shared garden beds and any other duties as advised by the Committee. Some gardeners may want to participate only in shared gardening and forego the opportunity to steward a garden bed.

You will find a monthly list of general garden priorities written on the whiteboard in garden.

Due to the nature of the site and lease agreement, Committee Members must agree on any tree planting. The Committee will first obtain planting permission (depending on size) and technical advice if necessary; in general, these could be fruit trees and shrubs, nut trees, leguminous trees to produce the plant nutrient, nitrogen, for the garden and ground covers. In planning shared garden plantings, consideration should be given to the potential of mature trees to cast shade onto garden beds and block watering.

Climbing plants

Gardeners should use stakes for climbing plants, such as tomatoes and beans. If gardeners wish to store stakes when not in use, they should be taken home or bundled neatly and placed behind the nursery. If sharing beds, consideration should be given to overshading from tall climbing plants. Consideration must also be given to the watering and sprinkler system so that no tall climbing plants or frames block water from reaching other areas. The permaculture principles of observation and planning should be adopted before you choose, prepare and plant in your bed/s.

6 Gardening methods and principles

The Kununurra Community Garden adopts permaculture principles. We are all learning as we grow and Committee and other Members all have different levels of understanding. We support each other in our development of knowledge and value what everyone can bring.

6.1 Permaculture principles

There are three main ethics in permaculture. Earth care, People care, Fair share. These form the foundation for permaculture design. There are also twelve permaculture principles as outlined by David Holmgren:

1. **Observe and interact** – “Beauty is in the mind of the beholder”. By taking the time to engage with nature we can design solutions that suit our situation.
2. **Catch and store energy** – “Make hay while the sun shines”. By developing systems that collect resources when they are abundant, we can use them in times of need.
3. **Obtain a yield** – “You can’t work on an empty stomach”. Ensure that you are getting truly useful rewards as part of the working you are doing.
4. **Apply self-regulation and accept feedback** – “The sins of the fathers are visited on the children of the seventh generation”. We need to discourage inappropriate activity to ensure that systems can continue to function well. Negative feedback is often slow to emerge.
5. **Use and value renewable resources and services** – “Let nature take its course”. Make the best use of nature’s abundance to reduce our consumptive behaviour and dependence on non-renewable resources.
6. **Produce no waste** – “Waste not, want not” or “A stitch in time saves nine”. By valuing and making use of all the resources that are available to us, nothing goes to waste.
7. **Design from patterns to details** – “Can’t see the forest for the trees”. By stepping back, we can observe patterns in nature and society. These can form the backbone of our designs, with the details filled in as we go.
8. **Integrate rather than segregate** – “Many hands make light work”. By putting the right things in the right place, relationships develop between those things and they work together to support each other.
9. **Use small and slow solutions** – “Slow and steady wins the race” or “The bigger they are, the harder they fall”. Small and slow systems are easier to maintain than big ones, making better use of local resources and produce more sustainable outcomes.
10. **Use and value diversity** – “Don’t put all your eggs in one basket”. Diversity reduces vulnerability to a variety of threats and takes advantage of the unique nature of the environment in which it resides.
11. **Use edges and value the marginal** – “Don’t think you are on the right track just because it’s a well-beaten path”. The interface between things is where the most interesting events take place. These are often the most valuable, diverse and productive elements in the system.
12. **Creatively use and respond to change** – “Vision is not seeing things as they are but as they will be”. We can have a positive impact on inevitable change by carefully observing and then intervening at the right time.

We encourage you to read the Resource List section of this document to find out where you can learn more about permaculture. It is a practice that has and will change many more lives in a positive way.

6.2 Is the Kununurra Community Garden 'organic'?

Yes! The community garden will be managed according to the principles of permaculture gardening. This also therefore means the garden is organic.

Organic gardening techniques avoid the use of synthetic chemical fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides. We do not permit these types of fertilisers in the garden. If you are unsure if the fertiliser you have been using is organic or synthetic, please talk to a Committee Member.

Organic, botanical chemicals still require care in their application but are considered to pose less danger to gardener and visitor health and safety and to environmental contamination.

Another reason to use organic gardening is that it is knowledge intensive. Rather than simply spraying synthetic chemicals, the use of organic techniques necessitates learning about plants, insects and soils, improving the knowledge and skills of gardeners. See Appendix A for a guide on Companion Planting and have fun chatting with other Members and researching Permaculture techniques to learn and grow your knowledge.

Some of the organic principles that we will employ include:

1. Companion planting;
2. Composting;
3. Building healthy soil to reduce pest and diseases;
4. Crop rotation;
5. Mulching;
6. No use of synthetic pesticides/herbicides/fertilisers;
7. Regular hand weeding instead of spraying any form of weed killer; and
8. Manual removal of bugs or pests.

If a situation arises that a non-organic solution is required to solve a problem and after all organic options have been explored, its use may be considered if a majority of garden members are in agreement and the final decision will be made by the Committee.

6.3 Soil

Healthy plants are all about the soil quality and nutrition. Preparing and maintaining good soil nutrition is a critical activity in the Community Garden.



Gardeners are responsible for improving the condition of the soil in their stewarded bed. It is important that nutrients are put back into the soil after every season as plants use up the nutrients in the soil as they grow. This can be done by adding manure, worm castings, compost and mulch. When a gardener hands back (forfeits) their bed, under no circumstances are they permitted to remove any soil from their bed. Members are also required to contribute to the building of soil in other communal areas of the garden.

The Kununurra Community Garden Committee are here to educate and share knowledge on permaculture principles and soil nutrition and hold regular workshops and info sessions. If you are unsure how to care for your soil following permaculture principles, please ask.

6.4 Raised or 'no dig' garden beds

Gardens come in all shapes and sizes and observation in permaculture will help you decide if you wish to utilise an existing bed or create a new bed from existing soils (with Committee consultation). The techniques used at the Kununurra Community Garden are very successful and can be made into various shapes, heights and sizes. Whether using a frame or not, the garden beds are essentially raised or 'no dig' garden beds. This style of garden bed is especially suitable to withstand the wet season, keeping the plants protected from water-logging.

Step 1 – Weed prevention layer

Water the ground first then place cardboard, newspapers, shredded paper, sticks, dead leaves, or any other high carbon material in a thick layer on the ground in the shape of your garden bed to be, this helps suppress the weeds. Ensure you cover the ground fully to prevent the light reaching any potential weeds. There are recycled cardboard boxes stored behind the shed at the community garden that can be used for this purpose. When using the cardboard, please ensure all plastic (including tape) is removed from site as rubbish.



Step 2 – Green/Nitrogen layer

Water the cardboard before laying high nitrogen layer.

Place a thin layer of cow manure or green waste over your cardboard – this layer has the active ingredients to bring your dirt to life.

For native plants, remove this green/nitrogen layer and water in with a weak compost tea or 'Seasol'.

Step 3 – Brown/Carbon/Mulch layer

Place a thick layer of hay, three times as thick as the manure/green waste layer. You can choose to sprinkle some dynamic lifter through if you like (dolomite can be used also), and add more water. The hay can be pre-soaked before laying, if easier.



Step 4 – Dirt layer

Clear any grass from the border/perimeter directly next to your garden bed, and dig a trench as wide as you need to put a layer of dirt on top of your cardboard, green layer and brown layer. Water well.

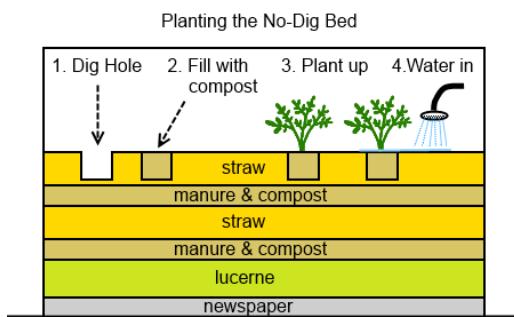


Step 5 – Repeat layers

Repeat another layer of greens/nitrogen, brown/carbon/mulch, dirt and finish with a layer of mulch. Water well.

Step 6 – Observe and water

Fill trench around bed with wood chips. Allow your garden bed to settle and ready for planting. This would ideally be one or two weeks. Add extra water during this stage to support the process.



6.5 Planting

The Kununurra Community Garden adhere to permaculture principles and in turn, aim to grow and harvest seasonally.

Once you have planted, it is advisable to use a liquid fertiliser once every two weeks or a compost tea, every three months. Things like dolomite can also be occasionally added to add calcium (raw egg shells also work well on the garden) and other trace elements to move nutrients through the system, building strong soil and plant immune systems.

See Appendix B for the suggested planting guide for Kununurra's climate. You are welcome to do further research and trial and error other fruits or vegetables and the Committee are available to support you in the learning process.

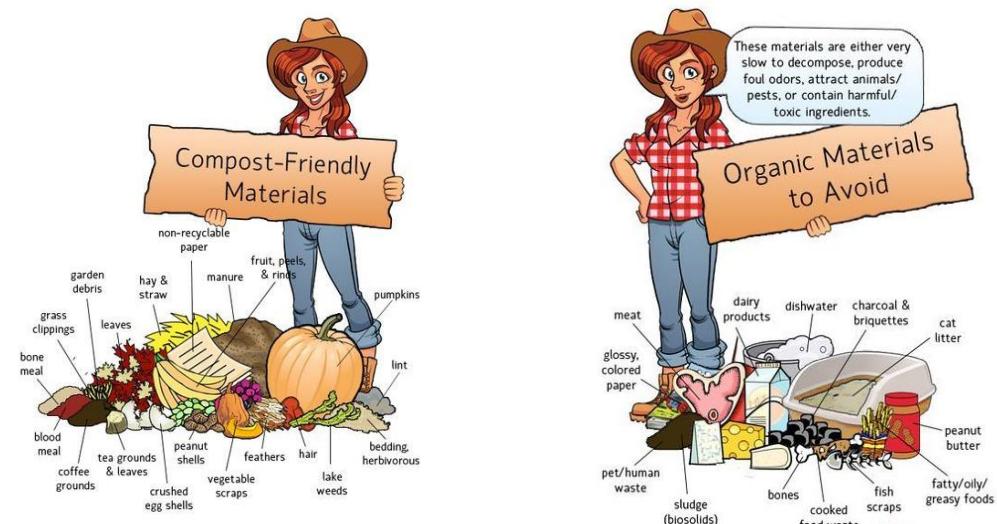
6.6 Compost and material bays

The compost and material bays are made from recycled, non-treated, wooden pallets.

These are the only place that hay, manure, woodchip and compost should be stored at the Community Garden. These bays are communal for all gardeners to share. After using items, please make sure any excess that may have fallen out of bays is put inside perimeters of bay and tidy. Thicker branches or twigs should not be placed in the compost. These can be piled behind the shed for *hügelkultur* activity.

The compost bay is watered automatically and should be turned at least weekly. A healthy compost needs to be the right temperature and moisture and aerated well. There is a laminated sheet which shows the turning schedule next to the bay. A Committee Member can show you how to do this. As well as aerating the material and checking whether it is too dry or too wet – if it is too dry you can add water or veggie scraps and grass clippings or if it is too wet then add straw, sugar cane, recycled paper or torn up newspapers. Regular turning also dislodges rodents that might have set up home in the compost. Frequent turning accelerates the composting process, producing usable material in a shorter time.

NO red meat, chicken or fish (animal) products should be added to the compost.



If you have any materials you wish to add that require special handling, please speak to a Committee Member or do some online research before adding to compost.



6.7 Banana circle

Banana circles are used in tropical and sub-tropical areas to utilise waste water, run-off or overflow from rainwater tanks, and even urine waste from dry composting toilets.

Waste water, urine or excess water is sent via a pipe or drain to the 'basin' around which the bananas are planted. Because the hole is lined with either paper/cardboard or banana leaves, the water gathers and is absorbed into the sides of the basin, irrigating plants. Nutrients from grey water or urine waste are taken up both by the heavy feeders that are planted around the rim of the banana circle and by micro-organisms active in the compost pile in the middle. Using a banana circle, it is possible to deal with soap and detergent residues, and oils found in grey water. It is important, however, to avoid harsh chemicals and to make smart choices about household products — choosing those that have very low levels of salts and phosphates.

It is possible to use other plants in a similar system, but bananas are an excellent choice as they are very heavy feeders and need a lot of water to be productive.

Sweet potatoes make an excellent fast-growing ground cover, which stabilises the soil and provides a living mulch around the border. Pumpkins and gourds will do well too, if they are high on the mound and not likely to get wet feet. Planting out thickly is the idea, to maximise food production and to make sure all excess nutrients are being taken up.

This is another useful composting area within the Community Garden. Ensure large palm fronds and longer branches are broken up before placing in pit to support faster decomposition.



7 Recycling and waste management

Consider what comes into the site and what leaves it. The only plant materials that need leave the site are edible fresh fruit and vegetables. Well designed and maintained composting and worm farming systems can turn almost any other plant material into valuable fertiliser or compost.

Where any new (non-permanent structures) are intended to be installed in the Community Garden, it is critical to consider recycled materials first.

There are compost bins and worm farms (seasonal) in the Community Garden and all gardeners are strongly encouraged to use them as a means of reducing kitchen waste, e.g. fruit and vegetable scraps, egg shells, leftover rice, noodles etc. (check composting section). These recycling systems help to reduce household waste, and support the production of good compost for use in garden beds.

Gardeners are encouraged to chop up or break up any plant matter into small pieces, as this will assist in the composting process. This includes palm fronds before they are added to the banana circle. Do not put meat, fish or chicken in the worm farms, banana circle or compost bay.

All other rubbish must be put in the rubbish bags provided and removed from site as soon as generated. Where larger items require removal, ensure they are put in the rubbish zone near compost bays.

Before any activity is undertaken, pause and reflect on waste, what is required (a must), what can be re-used and how any waste can be recycled within the Community Garden.

8 Health and Safety

8.1 Common sense garden safety

Community gardeners adopt policies and guidelines to make gardening an enjoyable experience and to manage their garden sites effectively. Our community garden must be maintained in a condition conducive to the safe use by gardeners and by non-gardener visitors. One way to ensure that new gardeners acquire knowledge about gardening safely is for it to be included in an Induction. Garden safety is very much about common sense and thinking about what we do.

Although the Kununurra Community Garden (KNXCG) is not legally responsible for the safety of visitors who attend with other volunteers (unless attending a paid workshop or event) at the community garden, we are committed to the health and safety of all gardeners and visitors. The Committee carry out regular reviews of policy and update when required.

All new Members at the KNXCG will be given an Induction to include Health & Safety. This is a short talk to ensure that everyone is aware of the hazards associated with working in a garden environment.

8.2 Responsibilities of the community garden

The Kununurra Community Garden endeavour to ensure the health, safety and welfare at work of all members/friends. This includes:

1. Ensuring the premises and working environment is safe and risks are minimised;
2. Ensuring that any equipment or substance provided for use is safe and without risk to health when properly used;
3. Providing information, instruction, training and supervision to ensure health and safety; and
4. Providing adequate facilities for the welfare of the gardeners;
5. The Committee hold a First Aid kit that is locked in the shed but is available when Committee Members are present on site;
6. The Committee hold an Accident Reporting book where all incidents are recorded and reviewed regularly to ensure safe practices; and
7. Several Committee Members hold current Provide First Aid certificates and can administer first aid if present on site.

8.3 Responsibilities of members/friends

Gardeners and friends of the Kununurra Community Garden have the following responsibilities:

1. To take reasonable care for the health and safety of themselves and the people they work with;
2. To cooperate with their colleagues in the interest of the health, safety and welfare of everyone in the community garden;
3. Not intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse anything provided in the interest of health, safety and welfare;
4. If a Committee Member is not present and you require first aid or immediate support, you must contact Emergency Services directly on 000; and

5. Identifying hazards and report to a Committee Member. Hazards are everywhere around us. Before commencing a task, it is a good idea to carefully assess the situation for possible risks to health and safety. If you ignore a hazard, you are putting yourself and others at risk and can be held accountable.

Things you should consider when assessing risks include:

- Your immediate environment;
- The materials you are working with;
- The tools and equipment you are using; and
- Your own health and wellbeing, allergies or sensitivities.

Examples of hazards in the garden environment include excessive sun exposure, insect bites, injury from use of tools, inhalation of spores in soil and back strain from inappropriate lifting techniques.

8.4 Caring for children

If children are to visit or participate in the garden, avoid planting plants that are toxic to children. Consider what might be a danger to children even if it is not dangerous to adults. It might be an idea to label hot-tasting plants such as chilli with visual and word warnings.

Keep a watch on young children in case they wander off-site.

Parents are responsible for their children but it the responsibility of all adults to make sure that the community garden area is safe for all.

8.5 Working safely

No matter how careful we are accidents still sometimes occur. We can minimise the risk of accidents by:

1. Following health and safety guidelines;
2. Applying common sense;
3. Being aware of others and of the hazards around us;
4. Wearing appropriate Personal Protective Equipment when required;
5. Cooperating with more experienced gardeners;
6. Reporting problems such as faulty equipment;
7. Working in a safe and responsible manner;
8. Dust masks when using compost/soils (see Planting section for more information);
9. Sunscreen;
10. A broad-brimmed hat for sunny days;
11. Being mindful of our environment and plants we are handling (i.e. Mango sap);
12. A shirt with covered shoulders or long sleeves; and
13. Wearing covered shoes. These should be worn at all times when working in the garden. No thongs or sandals while working in the garden.

8.6 Manual handling and lifting

Severe injury can be sustained through the simple act of lifting or carrying heavy loads in the wrong way. To avoid such accidents occurring, please follow these guidelines:

1. Be aware of your limitations. If in doubt ask someone for assistance and ask for support when lifting heavy objects;
2. Plan the lift. If necessary use a trolley or wheelbarrow;
3. Ensure the work area and pathway is free of slipping and tripping hazards;
4. Check the load for sharp edges. Wear protective clothing if necessary as well as gloves and covered shoes;
5. To avoid back injury, do not bend over to pick up something that is heavy;
6. Ensure you have a stable footing that allows for even distribution of weight. The front foot should be beside the object, pointing in the direction of travel. The back foot should be slightly behind and hip width from the front foot;
7. Ensure you have a secure hold of the object before lifting;
8. When lifting something heavy, bend your knees and crouch down, then lift it by straightening your legs. Keep your back straight!;
9. Keep the head raised – this ensures your spine remains straight and you can see where you are going;
10. Keep arms as close to the body as possible; and
11. Don't change your grip while carrying and directly face the spot where the load will eventually rest.

8.7 Use of garden tools

Hand tools including secateurs, shovels, and rakes should be used with care and attention:

1. Check that tools are in good repair before using;
2. Use tools only for the purpose they were intended;
3. Always wear appropriate strong, covered shoes or boots;
4. Remain aware of your surroundings and work carefully and sensibly;
5. Be aware if there are young children nearby;
6. Be aware of where other gardeners are working;
7. If you are taking more than one or two tools into the garden, carry them into the garden in a wheelbarrow, bucket or a basket so there is a predetermined place to put them when they are not in use and at the end of the gardening session. This also avoids tools being lost;
8. Tools will have a place in the shed so make sure that they are returned to the correct place. These tools are for the communal use of the gardeners and to be used only in the community garden.
9. Gardeners are to make sure that these tools are clean before returning to shed;
10. Before using a shovel, rake or other long handled tool, look to make sure there is nobody behind or beside you to avoid contact;
11. When you have finished using a garden tool or you put a tool aside for a moment, place it out of the way of people and being a potential trip hazard;

12. Do not place tools with the pointed prongs or blade pointing upwards;
13. When putting a garden spade, shovel or fork aside, push it into the soil or lean it against shed/tree out of the way, so that it remains upright and visible;
14. Carry tools such as spades, garden forks and rakes in your hand rather than over the shoulder as it is easy to hit someone accidentally if you turn;
15. Secateurs and small cutting tools should not be left on the ground or in the garden. They should be kept in pouch on your belt and put away in their place in the shed when finished with them;
16. Hoses are not to be left lying across pathways when not in use and they must be returned to the shed directly after use;
17. Mowing, whipper snipping or use of other power tools is the responsibility of the KNCXG Committee and will not be undertaken by any ordinary gardener/member at the community garden unless in the instance where a committee member is present and is assured the Member has been suitably trained to do so. In case that a Committee Member is using these tools on site while a gardener is present it is your responsibility to make sure that you are out of range of these tools and flying debris; and
18. Where Committee Members are required to use power tools:
 - Carefully check the tool, including power cords, before using to ensure that it is not damaged and that it is safe to use;
 - Ensure the area you are working in is safe and that surfaces are stable and clear of clutter;
 - Ensure that other people are well out of range of flying debris;
 - Ensure that cords are kept off the ground and that they are not a tripping hazard; and
 - **ALWAYS LOOK AFTER YOURSELF AND OTHERS!**

8.8 Toilets

The Kununurra Community Garden has permission to use toilets located at an adjacent building. However, the toilets are only accessible if a Committee Member is present with the key. All visitors to the garden must ensure they leave the toilets clean and tidy after use.

8.9 Working with soils and compost

Soils, mulches and composts all contain particulates, fungal spores and bacteria that can potentially damage your lungs and/or carry disease. When working with these substances it is important to avoid inhaling the dust.

1. Wear gloves when handling dirt and compost to avoid skin irritation and to protect any broken or open skin.
2. Consider wearing a dust mask when making or turning compost or spreading mulch. This helps to protect your lungs from exposure to these materials;
3. If digging a hole in the community garden, make your work is visible to gardeners passing by so they do not fall; and
4. Mark the excavation with coloured tape or a barrier if you are leaving it for a while.

Turn compost at least weekly. As well as aerating the material and checking whether it is too dry or too wet – if it is too dry you can add water or veggie scraps and grass clippings or if it is too wet then add straw, sugar cane, recycled paper or torn up newspapers. Regular turning also dislodges rodents that might have set up home in the compost. Frequent turning accelerates the composting process, producing usable material in a shorter time.

8.10 Storage of garden materials

1. Garden materials are only to be stored in designated areas;
2. Garden materials are only to be stored in designated areas;
3. Store materials so that they are unlikely to fall over or spill;
4. Place heavier materials close to the ground and lighter materials on top of these;
5. Stack and store materials neatly so that they are easily accessible and out of the way of paths and places where people walk;
6. Use a wheelbarrow to transport gardening materials to where they are stored;
7. Avoid storing materials that the gardeners have no plans to use. This avoids our community garden becoming an eyesore and being cluttered; and
8. Only materials cleared by Committee Members as acceptable can be stored on site.

8.11 Care with organic chemicals

Making or mixing organic controls for garden pests and plant disease management (sometimes called 'botanic' controls because they are derived from plants) should be done under the guidance of a gardener or adviser who has experience and is knowledgeable of the precautions to be taken in production, handling and application.

- Some organic pesticides can cause injury. When making, handing and applying chilli-based insecticides such as chilli spray, wear gloves and keep hands away from your face (chilli in the eyes is painful);
- Use protective gloves and a mask when using any organic fertilisers or organic pesticides;
- Avoid getting botanic sprays and other controls in your eyes or in cuts on your hands or legs. It is best to wear gloves when applying any botanic or synthetic control; and
- Wash your hands after making, handling or applying organic pesticides, herbicides or other organic controls.

8.12 Care with creatures

1. Think before you pick up bugs, spiders and other creatures you come across. They might defend themselves by biting, stinging or scratching and picking up creatures can cause them harm also;
2. Look before lifting buckets, watering cans, boxes and other things. Spiders sometimes nest in them. Be aware that they also like rims of pots and under stools and table edges. A bite from venomous creatures can be dangerous;
3. Do not interfere with any snakes or goannas you might see in the garden. If you see a poisonous snake or dangerous reptile, please alert a Committee Member if available or contact the Department of Environment & Conservation on (08) 9168 4200. If after hours and emergency only, call Ranger Services on (08) 9168 4166.
4. Never attempt to pick up reptiles (or any wild animal), nor attack them with a stick or a shovel. Wild animals defend themselves by biting and scratching, but are just as likely to seek a rapid escape from what they consider to be dangerous humans; and
5. Cane toads are unavoidable in Kununurra however the community garden does not appear to attract too many. If you see any cane toads, either leave them alone or remove them alive in a bag and take them to a toad drop off spot.

8.13 Avoiding sunburn and dehydration

The risk of sunburn and sunstroke, with the resulting possibility of developing melanomas and other skin cancers, is probably the most common risk associated with outdoor activity. It is probably also the most ignored. While working in the KNCXG please observe the following:

1. Ensure that you drink plenty of fluids and take regular short breaks;
2. If in the garden for some time, remember to drink water to avoid dehydration;
3. Avoid working in the peak heat of the day;
4. Dress for sun protection in light, loose clothing and wear a hat to avoid sunburn. If you sunburn easily, consider wearing a lightweight shirt with long sleeves as well as long trousers; and
5. Use a sunscreen cream to avoid sunburn.

8.14 In case of fire

In the unlikely event of a fire on the site, please follow the following procedure:

1. Stay calm and do not panic;
2. Alert a Committee Member immediately if present or if unavailable and necessary, call Emergency Services on 000; and
3. Vacate the garden to the front foot path on Coolibah Drive and wait for the Fire Brigade.

9 Resource list and contacts

9.1 Committee

Current Committee Member mobile numbers can be found listed on the community whiteboard in the Community Garden and as a 'pinned' post on the Kununurra Community Garden Facebook page.

9.2 Materials

The Community Garden relies on donations, discounts from business and grants and other small income streams to be able to purchase the necessary requirements to keep the garden flourishing. If you have any networks or contacts that may be open to offering support, please speak to a Committee Member.

There are existing contacts with local farmers and business who currently donate hay, wood chip and manure. Please speak to a Committee Member if more stock is required at the garden. Please note that these donations are for the sole use of the Community Garden and should not be removed for personal, home gardens.

Items such as manure, dolomite, dynamic lifter, Seasol etc. can be purchased from Home Hardware or Mitre 10. It is imperative you read the labels and ensure only chemical free, organic items are used in the Community Garden.

9.3 Useful websites and books

Websites

Permaculture Research Institute	https://permaculturenews.org/
Milkwood Permaculture	https://www.milkwood.net/
Geoff Lawton	http://www.geofflawtononline.com/

Books

Enquire with the Kununurra Community Garden Secretary who holds a small library of books that are available for lending to Members.

Permaculture A Designers Manual	Bill Mollison
Tropical Food Gardens	Leonie Norrington
Introduction to Permaculture	Bill Mollison with Reny Mia Slay
Gaia's Garden	Toby Hemenway
Permaculture: Principles and Pathways Beyond Sustainability	David Holmgren

There is a vast amount of information available on the internet so get your googling hat on and enjoy the journey of discovery!



Appendix A

Companion planting

Companion Planting

It is not normal for any living thing to grow in isolation, or in contact with only others of the same kind. Diversity and interconnection are basic ecological principles. Companion planting creates a diversity of species within the garden. Carefully arranged plants assist each other's growth by reducing pest numbers and creating favourable growing conditions.

Scent. Strongly scented herbs mask the scent of other plants, confusing pests, which identify their targets by smell. Example: broccoli and cabbage will suffer less damage from the caterpillars of the cabbage white butterfly when planted among sage, rosemary or dill.

Attracting Predators. Providing food and habitat for insects that are predators or parasites of insects that damage plants can reduce pest numbers. Example: parsnip flowers are a food for parasitic wasps

Repelling or killing pests. Some plants are toxic to pests. Example: French marigolds will kill off some harmful nematode species.

Altering appearance. Flying pests often identify their food supply by its shape. Growing different plants closely together means that there are no distinctive outlines for pests to identify. Example: weeds grown amongst mung beans keep down bean fly numbers.

Shelter. A carefully placed stand of taller plants creates a sheltered spot. Example: Plant corn near pumpkins.

Support. The stalks and branches of a large sturdy plant can support a climber. Example: Sweet peas climbing through the low-lying branches of an orange tree.

Nitrogen fixing. Leguminous plants host bacteria in their roots. These bacteria fix nitrogen, supplying this nutrient to their hosts and indirectly, to neighbouring plants. Example: Clover grown around cauliflower.

Allelopathy. Substances released from plants into the soil can affect the growth of neighbouring plants. Many plants inhibit the growth of others, but a few enhance it. Example: Plants promoting the growth of others nearby include nettle, calendula, yarrow and (planted sparingly) chamomile.

Minerals. Deep-rooted plants draw up minerals from the subsoil, returning them to the topsoil. Example: Comfrey draws up potassium, which is released into the soil as the leaves die off in late autumn.

Bad Companions. Plants to avoid planting near others include large trees, (particularly conifers, eucalypts and walnuts), strongly bitter herbs (wormwood, southernwood, tansy, rue) and heavy feeders which may also release growth inhibitors (brassicas, sweet corn, sunflowers).

Intercropping. Save space by growing small, quick growing vegetables between larger slower growing ones. The small vegetables can be harvested before the larger ones claim their growing space.

Guilds. A small number of plants which all grow well together is called a guild. A common three-plant combination is sweet corn, pumpkin and climbing bean. A common four-plant combination is tomato, basil, marigold, and lettuce. Other factors to consider when deciding what to plant with what include: size, growth rate, root depth and type, nutritional needs, soil conditions, soil type and watering needs.

Originally written by David Corkill for organic gardening courses at Fern Ave Community Garden. May be reproduced for use in community gardens.



Appendix B

Planting guide

Kununurra Community Garden Planting Guide

This is a small guide to suggested planting, what should be harvested, other activities that may be relevant and pests to watch out for during each month of the year. There may be more plants to grow and things to do; this is a basic list to get you started.

Month	Planting	Harvesting	Activities	Pests
January	Sweet potato Chilli Basil Sunflower Parsley Lemon grass Eggplant Snake beans Winged beans Sweet corn Kangkong Ceylon spinach Mung beans	Basil Chives Lemon grass Chilli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liquid fertilise fortnightly ▪ Collect and save seeds ▪ Weeding ▪ Chop and drop ▪ Mulch ▪ Create trellises for any existing vines (pumpkin, luffa, water melon etc.) ▪ Check to see if tomatoes need to be covered (sunburn) 	Aphids Locusts, Caterpillars Powdery mildew
February	Basil Beetroot Chives Rosella Sunflower Parsley Lemongrass Eggplant Snake bean Sweet corn Sweet potato Pumpkin Kangkong Brazilian spinach Egyptian spinach Borlotti beans Mung beans	Mung beans Tomatoes Chilli Chives Spinach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilise all fruit trees with manure ▪ Liquid fertilise fortnightly ▪ Chop and drop ▪ Collect and save seeds ▪ Weeding ▪ Mulch ▪ Check watermelons and rock melons aren't getting sunburnt – cover if need be ▪ Take cuttings from fruit trees 	Aphids Locusts Caterpillars Powdery mildew
March	Basil Broccoli Green beans Beetroot Carrot Chilli Chives Rosella Sunflower Zinnia's Marigolds Cosmos Parsley Pumpkin Rock melon Squash Watermelon Zucchini Spring onions Sweet corn Tomatoes	Basil Snake beans Eggplant Tomato Chilli Ceylon spinach Kangkong Sweet corn Silver beet Parsley Peanuts Soya beans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Top up garden beds with manure and hay ▪ Liquid fertilise vegetables monthly ▪ Take cuttings from flowering shrubs ▪ Remove any shade from vegetable beds ▪ Collect and save seeds ▪ Weeding ▪ Mulch 	Aphids Caterpillars

Month	Planting	Harvesting	Activities	Pests
April	Basil Broccoli Beans Beetroot Broad beans Carrot Chilli Chives Lettuce Rosella Sunflower Onion Parsley Pumpkin Rock melon, Squash Watermelon Zucchini Spring onion Silver beet Sweet corn Tomatoes	Basil Snake beans Eggplant Tomato Chilli Ceylon spinach Kangkong Sweet corn Silver beet Parsley Beans Lettuce Sunflower Broccoli Spring onions Rosella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rotate all vegetable crops to avoid disease and malnutrition ▪ Re-layer beds if needed ▪ Time for dry season vegetables; sow seed in shade house ready to plant out as seedlings ▪ Liquid fertilise monthly ▪ Create covers for tomatoes or fruit if needed to keep birds from eating e.g. hay over rock melon 	Aphids Caterpillars
May	Beetroot Broad beans Broccoli Cabbage Carrot Capsicum Chilli Chives Cucumber Eggplant Lettuce Peas Potato Pumpkin Radish Rock melon, Squash Watermelon Zucchini Shallots Silver beet Sweet corn Tomato	Broccoli Eggplant Radish Rosella Sunflower Sweet corn Tomato Capsicum Chilli Chives Beans Pumpkin Zucchini Watermelon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plant citrus trees ▪ Fertilise all fruit trees ▪ Liquid fertilise vegetables ▪ Add dolomite to all vegetables ▪ Apply potash to papaya ▪ Lightly prune citrus 	Aphids Caterpillars Lady beetles
June	Beetroot Beans Broccoli Cabbage Carrot Capsicum Chilli Chives Cucumber Eggplant Garlic Lettuce Peas Potato Pumpkin	Broccoli Eggplant Radish Sunflower Sweet corn Tomato Chilli Chives Capsicum Beans Pumpkin Zucchini Watermelon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liquid fertilise vegetables monthly ▪ Sow more vegetable seeds and put in shade house ▪ Liquid fertilise cuttings 	Caterpillars Lady beetles

Month	Planting	Harvesting	Activities	Pests
	Radish Rock melon Squash Watermelon Zucchini Spring onion Silver beet Sweet corn Tomato			
July	Basil Beetroot Cabbage Capsicum Carrot Cucumber Beans Eggplant Garlic Lettuce Parsley Peas Pumpkin Radish Rock melon Squash Sweet corn Watermelon Tomato Zucchini	Beetroot Broccoli Cabbage Carrot Capsicum Cucumber Lettuce Peas Pumpkin Radish Rock melon Squash Watermelon Zucchini Spring onion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rotate crops in vegetable bed ▪ Re-manure and mulch ▪ Liquid fertilise vegetables monthly 	Aphids Caterpillars Lady beetles
August	Basil Beetroot Capsicum Carrot Cucumber Beans Eggplant Lettuce Parsley Pumpkin Radish Rock melon Squash Sweet corn Watermelon Tomato Zucchini	Beetroot Cabbage Carrot Chilli Chives Cucumber Eggplant Lettuce Peas Pumpkin Radish Rock melon Squash Watermelon Zucchini Spring onion Silver beet Sweet corn Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liquid fertilise seedlings fortnightly ▪ Liquid fertilise vegetables monthly ▪ Sow more seeds and collect and save seeds ▪ Take cuttings from bush tucker plants 	Caterpillars
September	Beetroot Capsicum Cucumber Beans Eggplant Lettuce Parsley Pumpkin Radish Rock melon Rosella Squash	Beetroot Beans Carrot Chilli Chives Cucumber Lettuce Onion Parsley Pumpkin Rock melon Squash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sow seeds and place in shade house ▪ Liquid fertilise all vegetable beds monthly ▪ Lightly prune bush tucker trees ▪ Apply dolomite to all vegetable beds 	Mites Fruit fly

Month	Planting	Harvesting	Activities	Pests
	Sweetcorn Sweet potato Spring onion Watermelon Zucchini	Watermelon Zucchini		
October	Beetroot Capsicum Cucumber Lettuce Parsley Pumpkin Radish Squash Sweet corn Sweet potato Spring onion Watermelon Zucchini	Beetroot Beans Carrot Chilli Chives Cucumber Lettuce Onion Parsley Pumpkin Rock melon Zucchini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rotate all vegetable crops ▪ Top up beds with manure and hay ▪ Liquid fertilise all vegetable beds monthly ▪ Cut off dead leaves on banana plants and select one pup to replace mother that has fruited 	Fruit fly Mites
November	Beetroot Capsicum Chilli Chives Rosella Sunflower Sweet potato Tomato Watermelon	Beetroot Capsicum Eggplant Rock melon Rosella Squash Sweet corn Spring onion Watermelon Zucchini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hard fertilise all plants (manure) ▪ Liquid fertilise vegetable beds ▪ Prune back passionfruit vine ▪ Check all plants are getting enough water as the heat increases during wet season build up ▪ Dolomite beds to be used for planting peanuts next month 	Aphids Caterpillars Mites
December	Capsicum Chilli Cucumber Eggplant Pumpkin Snake beans Sunflower Sweet corn Soya beans Peanuts Watermelon	Capsicum Eggplant Rock melon Rosella Squash Sweet corn Spring onion Watermelon Zucchini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fill beds back up and re-layer ▪ Throw some legume seed around and let beds rest over December/January ▪ Stake small trees so wind doesn't knock them around too much ▪ Prune off any branches prone to storm damage ▪ Generally storm-proof the garden ▪ Apply thick layers of mulch to help suppress weeds 	Aphids Caterpillars Locusts Grasshoppers Powdery mildew



Appendix C

Acknowledgement

Agreement and Understanding of the Kununurra Community Garden Guide for Members

In signing this form, you are acting as an individual or representative for your organisation or family that will attend the Kununurra Community Garden.

During your induction, a Committee Member will ask you to sign this form and we will keep on file with your membership application form.

I, _____ and on behalf of other corporate or family Members (if applicable) have read and understood the Kununurra Community Garden Guide for Members and have received a full induction by a Community Garden Committee Member as per the below checklist.

I understand my obligations and responsibilities in becoming a member of the Kununurra Community Garden and agree to abide by this Guide and the Rules of the Association and support the initiative to the best of my ability.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Induction Checklist

Activity	Tick when complete
Tour of garden	
Visions and values	
Code of conduct	
Member obligations	
Site Management	
Gardening methods and principles	
Recycling and waste management	
Health and safety	

Induction conducted by: _____

We are so pleased to have you on board and we value what you bring.
Happy gardening!

The Kununurra Community Garden Guide for Members is open to your suggestions and new ideas.
Please let a Committee Member know your feedback to knxgarden@gmail.com.