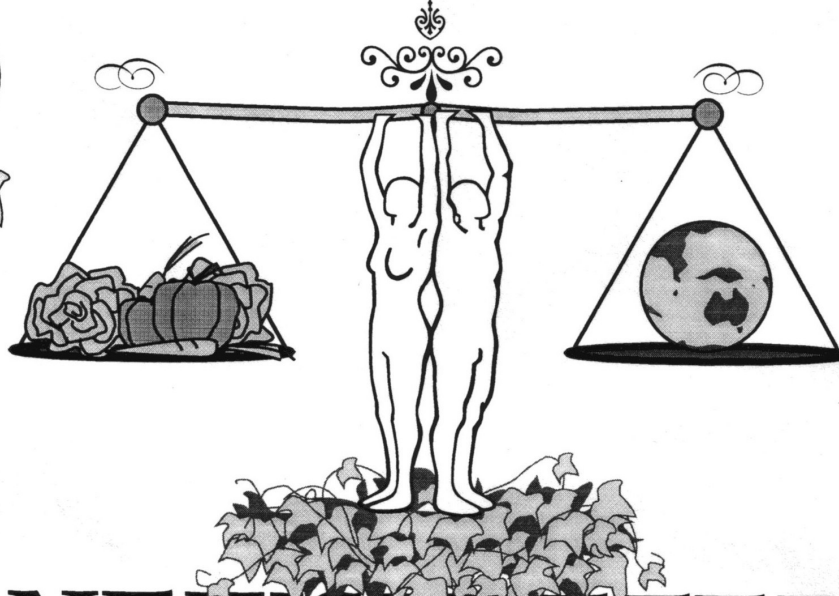


GOLD COAST ORGANIC GROWERS Inc.

Established 1999



NEWSLETTER

Volume 14 MAY 2011 Issue 5

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OUR NEXT MEETING: Thursday 16 June

THE AIMS OF G.C.O.G. Inc.

1. To promote organic sustainable food raising for home gardens and farms.
2. To foster research into improved methods of organic farming and gardening.
3. To provide information and support to all those interested in the various aspects of organic growing.

Meetings Held: 3rd Thursday of the Month

The Meeting Place, Cnr Guineas Creek Rd. and Coolgardie St, Elanora.

Doors open 7.00 pm; Begin at **7.30 pm** Entry is \$1 members, \$3 visitors.

(No meeting in December)

Annual Membership Fees:

Single: \$20. Family: \$30.

To renew or start memberships please send cheques (payable to GCOG) to Diane Kelly - or just pay at the door.

Seed Bank: \$1.50 ea.

Members Market Corner: Please bring plants, books and produce you wish to sell.

Raffle Table: This relies on the kind generosity of members to donate items on the night. Tickets - \$1ea or 3 for \$2

Library: Books 50c, Videos, DVDs \$2, Soil Test Kit \$2. Available to members for 1 month.

Advertising: **1/4 page:** \$10 an issue, or \$100 for 11 issues (1 year), **1/2 page:** \$20 an issue or \$200 per year, **full page:** \$30 an issue or \$300 per year.

Newsletter: contributions welcome by post or email (preferred). *Please send to Dorothy at webprint@onthenet.com.au*
Please put [GCOG] in email 'subject' box.

2011 Committee

<i>President</i>	Maria Roberson (07) 5598 6609
<i>Vice President</i>	Lise Racine (07) 5533 9505
<i>Treasurer</i>	Diane Kelly (07) 5522 7444
<i>Secretary</i>	Karen Hart (07) 55277484
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<i>Advertising</i>	Ross Davis (07) 5599 7576 Dorothy Coe webprint@onthenet.com.au
<i>Guest Speaker</i>	Jill Barber (07) 5534 4753
<i>Trip Co-ordinator</i>	Justin Sharman-Selvidge (07) 5539 3973
<i>Librarian</i> <i>Library Assistants</i>	Heather Ryan (07) 5534 4047 Pauline Behrendorff & Greg Ryan
<i>Seed Bank</i> <i>Seed Assistant</i>	Peter Seymour-Smith (07) 55965678 Scott Godfredson
<i>Supper</i> <i>Co-ordinator</i>	Jenny Davis (07) 5599 7576

Thanks to other contributors:
Diane Kelly, Roger Griffiths, Ross Davis & Dorothy Coe.



Notice Board

Membership Renewals

Overdue: Rodney Boscoe, Roger & Pauline Behrendorff, Barbara Morgan, Jannette Janssen, Leone Freney, Bronwyn Morrison, Barbara Talty, Margaret Reichelt, Jude Lai, Adam Boyes, Helen Wainwright, David Wyatt, Stephen Dalton

May: Chris Larkin, Karen Auchere, Mary Frawley, Bruce Kelly, Heather Ryan, Leanne Cane, Nikki Lathouras, Philippa Goninan, Robert Turner, Brian McRae, Robert Faulkner

June: Linda Thompson, Lise Racine, Ross & Helena Kelso, Peter Seymour-Smith, Jan Wright, Elizabeth Dolan, Graham Boyle, Khoo Mea Lee, Chris & Dorothy Winton, Ron Campbell, Cathy Hodge

Welcome new member: Kay Schiefelbein

Guest Speakers

June: Q&A / TBC

July: Scott Godfredson, Permaculture Design

Aug: Q&A / TBC

Sept: Gina Winter, Medicinal Herbs

Oct: Bonni Yee on micro-organisms

NOTE: If any members within the club would like to share something that would be of benefit to our members please contact Jill Barber to discuss.

Club Outing

28th May - see page 5 for full details

We are online at....

Website: www.goldcoastorganicgrowers.org.au

Facebook: www.facebook.com/gcorganic

FOR SALE

BOGI Qld Planting Guide

The BOGI Qld Planting Guide is a basic guide to organic gardening suitable for beginners and advanced gardeners.

Some of the contents include:

- A planting guide for vegies with the year's spread, and is simple to follow.
- Building a no dig garden.
- Crop rotation
- Companion Planting
- Composting

To view and purchase a copy of the guide, please see Diane Kelly at tonight's meeting or email her at dianekelly@bigpond.com

The booklets are just \$6.00 each.

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Sustainable Gardening Workshops

Composting and Worm Farming

Come along to Council's free sustainable gardening workshops where you can learn all about composting and worm farming to recycle your waste and improve your garden.

The workshops are held on a Saturday between 10am and 12pm at the following locations:

21st May - Joan Park Community Garden, Joan St, Southport

18th June - Currumbin EcoVillage
639 Currumbin Creek Rd, Currumbin

To find out more information or to register for a FREE workshop near you, call (07) 5581 6855.

Tea and coffee are provided and all you need to bring are closed shoes.

Miami Organic Farmers Market

Where: Miami State High School
2137-2205 Gold Coast Highway, Miami
When: Every Sunday, 6am to 11am
Contact: David Whyte
Telephone: (07) 3358 6309 or 1300 668 603
Email: info@gcorganicmarket.com

To cultivate one's garden is the politics of the humble man.
(Chinese Proverb)

Prostate Awareness Twin Towns & Tweed Coast

Just a click away:
www.prostateawarenessaustralia.com or
contact Ross Davis for more info:
rossco12@bigpond.com

NaturallyGC Program

Gold Coast City Council's NaturallyGC Program has some great activities running throughout the year, many of them of interest to organic gardeners.

Remember: Bookings are essential. Places are strictly limited and the program is not able to accommodate people who turn up on the day.

Call (07) **5581 1521** for information and/or to book your spot.

Seed collection and propagation

Presented by Steve Ward, nurseryman

Interested in how a seed germinates or when to collect viable seeds? The workshop will explore the processes of seed collection, propagation, seedling growth and planting.

May not be suitable for children.

When: **Saturday 21 May 2011**

Where: Coombabah

Time: 9am to 1pm

Community Gardens

Want to be part of a community gardening project? Community gardens are a great way for residents without their own garden, or those who want to be part of a community gardening project to get out and use their green thumb.

If you would like to grow your own vegetables, fruits, herbs or flowers, and want to get outdoors and interact with like minded green thumbs, the community gardens may be for you.

To find out where your nearest community garden is established simply email:
communitygardens@goldcoast.qld.gov.au

CLUB OUTING
Logan Community Garden,
Saturday, 28th of May

Join us on the for the club outing...

When: 28th May - 10.00 am

Where: Griffith Uni, Logan Campus

It is the first right hand turn off University Drive located just near the services building

BYO lunch

a basic table and chair set up for about 10 people, so depending on the numbers some may need to bring their own chairs.

In early 2006 Griffith University set up a garden site at Logan to give newly arrived refugees and migrants the opportunity to participate in familiar farming activities, grow traditional foods, and develop a sense of being connected to their new community. Student volunteers developed the garden in the early stages, working to set up structures such as garden beds, a herb spiral and composting bins. The University provided the tools, seeds and fertilizers, and has built a meeting place where the gardeners can participate in workshops about food, cooking and conversational English.

Now members of the African and Pacific Islander communities sow seeds, water the plants, and harvest the produce from the organic garden. Between 20 and 40 refugee families are involved in the garden at any one time, and the more experienced participants are encouraged to assist others with less knowledge with planting, watering, and increasing soil fertility.

The current garden site covers 10 acres, and is divided up into 10 metre by 5 meter plots. The gardeners are welcome to cultivate whatever plants they choose.

The gardeners can eat, share or sell their produce, and so the project helps the refugees save money, improve their nutrition and health, and increase their integration into their new communities.



WORKSHOP
COOKS TOUR OF THE
HERB GARDEN

USING HERBS AROUND THE HOME

“Herbs are useful in many ways”

Learn how to use herbs from the garden and spices from the kitchen to create safe, effective cleaning products. Make herbal sachets for the cupboard to keep insects away. This is a very hands on class and everyone gets to take home a sample of the products made.

When

Saturday 4th June, 2011

OR

Friday 10th June

The class runs for 4 hours from 9.30am to 1.30 pm, with morning tea at 11-11.30am. Try to arrive 10minutes prior to have a cuppa and settle in.

Cost

\$45 this includes a booklet of information on herbs that are useful around the home, herbal cleaner recipes, and insect repellent ideas, as well as a morning tea of herbal delights.

What to bring

A hat and closed in shoes as we will be spending some time in the garden.

Where

Mudbrick Cottage Herb Farm 491 Gold Coast Springbrook Road Mudgeeraba.

Book online at www.herbcottage.com.au or call 07 5530 3253

Other workshops coming soon...

Herbs for Common Ailments - Sat 10th Sept
 Herbal Tincture Making - Sat 8th Oct
 Growing and Propagating Herbs - Sat 27th August

How to Keep Chooks Laying in Summer

If your hens stop laying in summer, it is a sign that they are stressed. Chooks stop laying if the temperature around them goes above 25-32 degrees C, and they can die of heat prostration if the temperature goes over 32 degrees C.

Chooks also need cool, clean water. They may stop drinking, even on very hot days, if their water is polluted. Water (and food) needs to be within the range 18-24 degrees C – on a very hot day, chooks may drink half as much water again as usual, and can die after only half a day without fresh water

Hens eat less if the temperature is over 30 degrees C, and so may not get enough calcium for good eggshells. So in summer you should put extra calcium in the feed or water. Some egg farmers add 1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda to 1 bucket of water, or 10 grams of vitamin C per 100 grams of feed to help shell quality.

Keeping Chooks Cool:

- Cover the chook house with vines
- Insulate the chook house in hot areas
- Put a sprinkler on the roof on hot days
- Hose the chooks and their hen house every hour
- Make sure water is kept cool – running water is cooler than still water
- Let your chooks free-range to find the coolest spot
- Plant trees

Source: Jackie French's Chook Book

Leafmore Garden Society Inc Winter Garden School

2011 PROGRAM

Leafmore Garden Society is very proud to be presenting their 6th bi-annual Garden School.

Over two days there will be lectures, plant and book stalls, delicious morning teas and lunches, raffles and more.

When: 8 - 9 June 2011

Where: City Golf Club,
South Street Toowoomba

DAY 1 - Wednesday, 8 June

8.00am	Registration
8.45am	Welcome and Opening
9.00am- 10.00am	Donna Sweedman - Case Study of Marburg Sculpture Gardens
10.00am- 10.40am	Morning Tea (included)
10.40am- 11.40am	Tom Wyatt - Understanding & Improving All Soil Types to Increase / Sustainability & Production of Plant Life
11.40am- 12.40pm	Noel Burdette - Perennials
12.40pm- 1.40pm	Lunch (included)
1.40pm- 2.40pm	Kim Syrus - Cultivation and Care of Roses Part 1
2.40pm- 3.30pm	Donna Sweedman - Modern Trends in Landscaping & Its Effect on the Environment

Dinner 6.30pm for 7.00pm
The City Golf Club
Dinner Speaker - **TOM WYATT**

DAY 2 - Thursday, 9 June

9.00am-10.00am	Colin Campbell - Making and Using Compost and Mulch
10.00am-10.40am	Morning Tea (included)
10.40am-11.40am	Tom Wyatt - Controlling Pests & Diseases Organically
11.40am-12.40pm	Kim Syrus - Cultivation and Care of Roses Part 2
12.40pm-1.40pm	Lunch (included)
1.40pm-2.40pm	Colin Campbell - Organic Vegetable Growing
2.40pm-3.30pm	Noel Burdette - Cottage Gardens
3.40pm	CLOSE

Cost:

2 Day Seminar and Dinner \$140
(Early birds \$135 if paid by 11 May 2011)

2 Day Seminar Only \$110
(Early birds \$105 if paid by 11 May 2011)

Dinner Only \$35

1 Day Only \$60

To register please contact Jan Bajenoff
07 46361777 or email
janbaj@virginbroadband.com.au

Registration Closing Date:
Wednesday 1 June 2011

Pumpkins **By Roger Griffiths**

Since a recent monthly meeting was advised that pumpkins need to be fertilised because of the adverse weather conditions at that time for foraging bees. Since that meeting a ritual has developed every morning.

The ritual is to patrol the rambling pumpkin vines and find female flowers. On finding a female flower, a male flower is picked, de-petalled and then it is shake, tickle and touch the female with it's stamen. Now the current pumpkin count has risen from 0 to 25!

Another observation is that the that vines spread into the sheep paddock deter the sheep from getting among the vines, uneaten grass is growing around the vines and pumpkins are growing there too! So pumpkins and sheep do mix!

Who says you can't grow food in the desert?

Grow food in the desert? Yes! Where there once was salty dust, there are now figs, citrus and pomegranates.

Permaculture expert Geoff Lawton and team went to the Jordan Desert and transformed 10 acres into a lush, thriving, food-producing garden. They developed a system to harvest every drop of rainwater, and using mulch they created soil so moist and alive it grew mushrooms!

You can view the video clip which is really interesting at

<http://www.nextworldtv.com/videos/growing-food/re-greening-the-desert.html>



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May In Your Patch

- Time to whack in some winter wonders – think about some leeks, beetroot, celery, lettuce, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, turnips, onions, kale, kohlrabi, spinach and silverbeet.
- Give peas a chance this May, they are a top addition to any patch. Just keep them away from onions and garlic, they are not the best of friends!
- Herb it up with lemon grass, spring onions, chamomile, thyme, mint, rosemary and

lemon balm. Why not try the lemon balm in a pot around the outdoor area? It will stop it spreading, and keep away mozzies!

- Stick in some spuds... home grown is easy, and incredibly rewarding. Don't forget about sweet potatoes, they are great fun to grow as well!
- Plants feel the need for a feed at this time of year. A seaweed tea, or any low environmental impact liquid fertiliser, is perfect for giving them a kick start as they establish. Apply to the soil early in the morning and in the concentrations mentioned on the packet. Don't forget to give the fruit trees a bit of a feed as well (particularly paw paw).
- Pretty up the patch with these flowering fancies- marigolds, lupins, pansies, cornflowers, violas, snapdragons, stock, ageratum, verbena and lavender (non-invasive varieties of course!). Popping these in around your vegies will give some colour and interest to the patch, and act as beneficial insect attractors!
- Consider a green manure crop to add some life and love to an overworked patch. At this time of year, try millet, oats, lupins or field peas. This will improve your soil incredibly, and, as a bit of forward planning, you'll find it well worth the effort!
- Water smarter at this time of year. Water first thing in the morning, and instead of quickie irrigation, a nice, deep drink a couple of times a week is far more beneficial! Always check soil moisture before watering at this time of year... don't waste your precious drinking water if Mother Nature has already done all the hard work for you!
- Top up mulch on your vegie patches, herb gardens and ornamental beds, especially important for weed suppression at this time of year. A hot tip is to mulch after watering the patch, to a depth of about 7cm. Keep mulch clear of plant stems...

especially young seedlings. Choose a sustainable, low environmental impact mulch, one that will enrich your soil as it breaks down.

- Weeding is an awesome job to do at this time of year. Cut down the competition between your tasty treats and these space invaders, and tidy up your patch. It may sound tedious, but it's incredibly rewarding!

Source: Sustainable Gardening Australia, www.sgaonline.org.au

Bush Beans - Redland Pioneer By Ross Davis

Seed supplied from the club seed bank 17th & planted 18th March. These beans just jumped out of the ground right from the start.



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Did You Know?

Fallen Fruit is an organization dedicated to one excellent, simple idea: Let's plant lots of public fruit trees!

Fruit grows in every climate, and public trees are everywhere! Why not skip the ornamental plantings and make more fruit available to everyone?

See this inspiring group in action in this short video created by FallenFruit.org

<http://www.nextworldtv.com/page/1495.html>

Ten Rules for a Healthy Vegie Garden
(These rules apply to flower gardens, too)
From Diane Kelly

1. Don't plant straight, neat rows. Pests can start at one end and march down the row, munching like guests at a smorgasbord. Break up plantings so there are no large groups of one plant; plant small plants near tall ones; shallow rooters like lettuce near deep rooters like carrots; climbers next to long-stemmed corn or sunflowers.
2. Grow flowers and vegetables together. Flowers attract predators to eat the pests, attract bees to pollinate, help break up groups of vegetables so that pests, which track their food either by shape or smell, will find it harder to attack your crops. Vegetables can be beautiful too – just look at the ferny fennel (try the bronze variety) or bright yellow zucchini flowers for example. Potatoes were grown as ornamentals for their sweet blue flowers long before chips were even thought of! Try Swiss chard with multi-coloured stems; admire the bright red flowers of climbing beans, more vivid than sweet peas.
3. Don't plant too early. Spring growth is soft and sappy – just what pests like – and is disease prone. Predators start to breed up some weeks after pests. Wait until the ground warms up, until you can sit on the ground for an afternoon in comfort. Vegetables and flowers planted later will mature at the same time anyway; a cold slow start stunts them. Start seedlings in a pot if you want big seedlings early.
4. Let the best vegetables go to seed. This will give you fresh, free seed next year, adapted to your garden, and the flowers will attract the adult form of many predators.
5. Don't worry about pests and disease. Worry only if they are killing the plant. Put your effort into growing things instead; plant more; mulch more, and
 6. pick regularly, instead of worrying about killing things.
 7. Pick often. Frequent picking stimulates more flowers, more leaves on the silver beet or lettuce, more flowerettes on the broccoli – and it takes you into the garden to enjoy it.
 8. Don't just plant annuals in your flower and vegie gardens. Perennials send down deep roots and bring up leached nutrients. They are more drought resistant, and their leaves will shade annuals in the heat. With a backbone of perennials your garden will be sure to have flowers or materials for mulch – and a year round food supply for a small number of pests and the predators that eat them, a background security system.
 9. Plant nitrogen fixers like beans, peas, sweet peas and broad beans. Peanuts fix nitrogen from the air, and add fertility to your garden as their residues break down.
 10. Add more shade! Shade your vegies with tall trellises of perennial beans and chokoes and kiwi fruit. The trellises stop the soil from drying out so fast, hide the garden from flying pests, and provide a lot of food in a small space.
 11. Mulch thickly in dry times, right up to the leaves or beans, tomatoes and corn.

Source: The Wilderness Garden : Beyond Organic Gardening by Jackie French



**Gold Coast
Sustainable Living Market
Coming Soon**

Expressions of interest....

Calling all green/sustainable/organic/
Australian made businesses.

For further details contact
Kym OConnell - 0413 672 940

Comfrey

Comfrey is a high-fertility mulch; a thick comfrey mulch should provide enough nutrients for a garden.

We grow comfrey in a border around our gardens. I slash the dark green leaves three or four times a year, leaving the leaves where they fall for instant mulch. In winter the leaves die back and fertilise the garden again with the nutrients brought up by the thick deep roots.

Our main asparagus bed is grown with comfrey. Every year the asparagus spears come up before the comfrey shoots. When the comfrey is in full leaf I stop picking – then in winter the comfrey dies down and mulches the asparagus. This association has been working for 12 years – with no other fertilizer. A comfrey border will also stop grass invading your garden.

Comfrey will keep rooting deeper the longer it is left. Our early plants wilted in dry weather; now they soar through it.

Comfrey can be used as a complete fertiliser, either by using the roots as a mulch or letting them soak in water until it turns deep tea-coloured, and using that as a liquid tonic for plants.

Comfrey is about 17 per cent nitrogen. This compares with horse manure at about 14 per cent. Comfrey has about the same phosphorus as horse manure and twice the potash.

Comfrey grows from root divisions. Buy a plant in the nursery, wait for it to multiply, or take a bit of root from someone else's garden. Never rotary hoe comfrey – it keeps spreading as the roots divide and is impossible to get rid of.

Comfrey has tall blue flower spikes and is quite pretty around the garden. It stops growing in winter, and dies back in frost.

It is now illegal to advise eating comfrey, although the evidence this is based on is controversial. But a lotion from the leaves or roots, or just the juice, is excellent for wounds, bruises and sprains.

Source: Personal Story from The Wilderness Garden : Beyond Organic Gardening by Jackie French

Nitrogen Fixers

The best way to add fertility is with nitrogen from the air recycled back into the garden when the nitrogen-fixing plants die and decompose.

Nitrogen-fixing plants:

It is the bacteria associated with nitrogen-fixers' plant roots that actually do the "fixing". To maximize this you will need to apply an inoculants to your nitrogen-fixing crops. Ask for the correct inoculants wherever it is sold.

Legumes are nitrogen-fixing plants:

- A soybean crop will fix about 60 to 90 kilograms of nitrogen per hectare per year.
- Cowpeas will fix 80 to 90 kg.
- Clover will fix 100 to 160 kg
- Lucerne will fix 120 to 600 kg
- Lupins will fix 150 to 170 kg.

Other nitrogen-fixers include honey locust, judas tree, woad, broom, black locust, mesquite, casuarinas, peanuts, robinia, sweet peas, bracken, wattles, indigophera and tree lucerne.

Source: The Wilderness Garden : Beyond Organic Gardening by Jackie French

COMPANION PLANTING FOR MAY

Plant	Companions	Function	Foes
Asian Greens	Beans, beetroot, cabbage, carrots, cucumber, marjoram, peas and strawberries.		Parsley
Asparagus	Tomatoes, Parsley, Basil		
Beans	Potatoes Carrots, Cucumber, cauliflower, summer savoury, most other vegetables and herbs.		Onions Garlic Gladiolus
Beetroot	Onions, Lettuce, Cabbage, Silver beet, Kohlrabi		
Brassica's (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Aromatic plants, sage, dill, camomile, beets, peppermint, rosemary, Beans, Celery, Onions, Potatoes, dwarf zinnias.	Dill attracts a wasp to control cabbage moth. Zinnias attract lady bugs to protect plants.	Strawberries, Tomatoes
Broad beans	Potatoes, Peas, Beans		
Carrots	Lettuce, Peas, Leeks, Chives, Onions, Cucumbers, Beans, tomatoes, wormwood, sage, rosemary		Dill in flower and being stored with apples
Cauliflower	Celery		
Celery & Celeriac	Chives, Leeks, Tomatoes, Dwarf Beans, Brassica's		
Leek	Onion, celery, carrot		
Lettuce	tall flowers, carrots, radish, onion family	Flowers offer light shade for lettuce	
Onion and garlic	Beets, summer savoury, tomatoes, lettuce, strawberries, camomile		
Peas	Carrots, turnips, corn, beans, radishes, cucumbers, most vegetables and herbs		Onions, garlic gladiolas, potatoes
Potato	Beans, cabbage, marigold, horseradish (plant at corners of patch) egg-plant, sweet alyssum.	Alyssum attracts beneficial wasps and acts as a living ground cover	Pumpkin, squash, cucumber, sunflower, tomato, raspberry
Tomatoes	Asparagus, Parsley, Chives, Onion, Broccoli, Sweet Basil, marigold, carrots, parsley.		Kohlrabi, potato, fennel, cabbage
Silverbeet	Beetroot, Onion		
Strawberries	Bush bean, spinach, borage, lettuce		Cabbage



VEGETABLES

MAY: Asian greens, Asparagus crowns, Beans, Beetroot, Broad beans, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Celeriac, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Leek, Onion, Parsnip, Pea, Potato, Radish, Rhubarb, Shallots, Silverbeet, Spinach, Strawberry, Tomato, Turnip.

JUNE: Asian greens, Asparagus crowns, Broad beans, Beetroot, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Celeriac, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnip, Pea, Potato, Radish, Shallots, Silverbeet, Snow pea, Strawberry.

HERBS

MAY

Annual: Borage, Calendula, Chamomile, Chervil, Coriander, Dill, Garlic, Giant Red Lettuce, Herb Robert, Italian parsley, Misome, Mizuna, Mustard Lettuce, Nasturtium, Rocket.

Perennials & Bi-Annuals: Catnip, Chicory, Chives, Perennial Coriander, Fennel, Hyssop, Lavender, Lemon Balm, Lovage, Marjoram, Mint, Mushroom Plant, Oregano, Parsley, Rosemary, Sage, Salad Burnet, Winter Tarragon, Thyme, Upland Cress, Watercress, Winter Savoury. **Can still plant, but it is getting towards the end of the season as they like warm weather** – Basil, Ceylon Spinach.

JUNE

Annual: Borage, Calendula, Chamomile, Chervil, Coriander, Dill, Garlic, Giant Red Lettuce, Herb Robert, Italian parsley, Misome, Mizuna, Mustard Lettuce, Nasturtium, Rocket

Perennials & Bi-Annuals: Catnip, Chicory, Chives, Perennial Coriander, Fennel, Hyssop, Lavender, Lemon Balm, Lovage, Marjoram, Mint, Mushroom Plant, Oregano, Parsley, Rosemary, Sage, Salad Burnet, Winter Tarragon, Thyme, Upland Cress, Watercress, Winter Savoury.

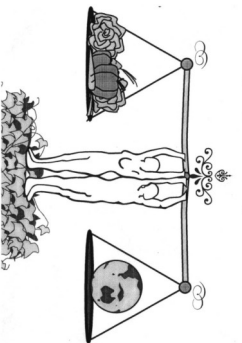
Whilst every effort is made to publish accurate information the association (including Editor, Executive Officers and the Committee) accepts no responsibility for statements made or opinions expressed in this newsletter.

Planting in May		
Beetroot	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Broad beans (<i>also Fava bean</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September
Broccoli	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from August
Burdock (<i>also Gobo (Japanese Burdock)</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from October
Cabbage	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from August
Carrot	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September
Cauliflower	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from October
Celeriac	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from September
Celery	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from October
Chicory (<i>also Witloof, Belgian endive</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from October
Chives	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Collards (<i>also Collard greens, Borekale</i>)	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from August
Coriander (<i>also Cilantro</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Endive	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Florence Fennel (<i>also Finocchio</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September
Garlic	Plant in garden.	Harvest from October
Kale (<i>also Borecole</i>)	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from August
Kohlrabi	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Lettuce	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Mizuna (<i>also Japanese Greens, Mitzuna</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Mustard greens (<i>also gai choy</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Onion	Plant in garden.	Harvest from December
Oregano (<i>also Pot Marjoram</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Pak Choy	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Parsley (<i>also curly and flat parsley</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Peas	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Radish	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Rocket (<i>also Arugula/Rucola</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Shallots (<i>also Eschalots</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September
Silverbeet (<i>also Swiss Chard or Mangold</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Snow Peas (<i>also Sugar Peas, Mangetout, Chinese Peas</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September
Strawberries (from seeds)	Start undercover in seed trays and plant out in 4-6 weeks.	Harvest from 12 months
Strawberry Plants	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September
Swedes (<i>also Rutabagas</i>)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Turnip	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July

Preparing for June		
Beetroot	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Broad beans (also Fava bean)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September
Cabbage	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from August
Carrot	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September
Cauliflower	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from October
Celeriac	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from September
Celery	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from October
Chicory (also Witloof, Belgian endive)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from October
Chives	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Collards (also Collard greens, Borekale)	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from August
Endive	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Garlic	Plant in garden.	Harvest from October
Kale (also Borecole)	Plant out (transplant) seedlings.	Harvest from August
Kohlrabi	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Lettuce	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Mustard greens (also gai choy)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Onion	Start undercover in seed trays and plant out in 4-6 weeks.	Harvest from December
Parsnip	Plant in garden.	Harvest from October
Peas	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Radish	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Rocket (also Arugula/Rucola)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from July
Shallots (also Eschalots)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September
Silverbeet (also Swiss Chard or Mangold)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from August
Snow Peas (also Sugar Peas, Mangetout, Chinese Peas)	Plant in garden.	Harvest from September

If not claimed in 14 days, please return to:
GCOG, PO Box 210, Mudgeeraba Q 4213

*GOLD COAST ORGANIC
GROWERS Inc.*



NEWSLETTER

Meetings held:
3rd Thursday of the Month

Meeting place:
Cnr Guineas Creek Road
& Coolgardie Street
Elanora, Gold Coast

Next meeting:
Thursday 16 June 2011