

Starting a Community Garden in your Neighborhood

A Handbook Based on My Experiences

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Hali`imaile Community Garden, HI

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i. Introduction

A. *History of Community Gardens*

The first incident in recorded history that is credited with preceding the community garden movement occurred in April of 1649. An English group called the “Diggers” began to cultivate the common land belonging to the king. They were eventually driven away, but were attributed with initiating an alternative way to look at our food system. The modern Community Garden movement can be traced back to 1759 in Historic Bethabara Park in Winston-Salem, the site of the first Moravian settlement in North Carolina and what is said to be the oldest community garden in the country. Today the half-acre plot is the only known example of a reconstructed colonial community garden (1).

By the late 1800’s the main purpose of community gardens was to provide food. During this time the movement was called the “Potato Patch Movement”, where garden plots were provided by the city to out-of-work people to enable them to grow their own food. During the early 1900’s people were encouraged and recruited by the United States government to plant “Liberty Gardens” as a way to contribute to the World War I effort. The gardens provided extra food to help free up supplies for use by troops. During the 1930’s, as the Great Depression was in full force, “Relief Gardens” were promoted to help ease the effects by providing food and work. By the time the second world war began, the US government had again launched a garden campaign, this time calling them “Victory Gardens”. By 1944, 20 million gardens supplied 44% of the fresh vegetables in the country.

By the 1960’s, community gardens began to take on a form more similar to that we know today. While growing fresh produce is still a major benefit of community gardens, other purposes have also taken the forefront such as improving communities and expressing diverse cultural traditions (2).

ii. My Experiences

A. *Community Demographics*

My experience with community garden took place at the Hali`imaile Community Garden in Maui, Hawaii. The garden located at the edge of the Hali`imaile community (See Fig A). The community was founded as a camp for workers of the pineapple and sugar companies, which dominated the agricultural endeavors of the island at that time. Because of this, the community was comprised primarily of plantation-style houses and is still mostly occupied by laborers and workers. There are a number of rental units in the community (ohanas) designed for more temporary residency and most of the larger

residences are occupied by more than one family. The majority of the community is said to work at least two jobs to afford the high cost of living on Maui. According to the Maui County Data Book from 2005, the population density of Hali`imaile Census Designated Place (CDP) is 534 persons per square mile. According to the 2000 census, median income for a household in the CDP was \$49,167, and the median income for a family was \$49,792. About 4.4% of families and 7.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 6.2% of those under age 18 and 14.4% of those aged 65 or over.

B. *Garden History*

The mission of the Hali`imaile Community Garden was to create a beautiful, productive space managed by the community for the benefit of the community. Maui Land & Pineapple Company, Inc. initiated the garden to build community pride through the cultivation of organic food and use of sustainable agricultural practices. The land the garden occupies is owned by the Maui Land and Pineapple Company and the project to start the garden was supported by the company in order to help provide a place for positive agricultural activities and support the community as a whole.

The first stages of preparation for the garden began in early 2006 with initial site preparation and planning. An internship program was held and interns learned from local high schools learned about sustainable agriculture while helping to install the general infrastructure for the garden. Project included building a composting area and shade house, as well as beginning plot layout and planting native and fruit trees. My position began in September of 2006, as part of the second phase of the garden construction. My focus involved completing garden infrastructure, holding a high school intern program, and involving the community in the garden. Infrastructure projects during my term included finishing the irrigation system, building a new shade house, painting the tool shed, implementing a key and access system, and laying out the remaining garden plots.

Hawai'i is unique from other community garden situations in the United States in that there was no distinct growing season interrupted by winter. Although there was some seasonal variation in weather, overall residents were able to garden year-round. Because of this, the Hali`imaile Community Garden was designed to operate continuously, with members able to start planting at any time throughout the year. This offered some benefits in joining and starting new members and keeping members involved all year.

The Hali`imaile Community Garden was designed with plot allocations (20 feet by 10 feet) for each member family where they can grow their own produce based on their needs and preferences. This

situation has worked well for just beginning a garden as there are many differences in crop preferences here based in cultural and social differences. Also, there has been a wide variety in member commitment and time-availability, which has made the individual plot system the easiest to manage. Future management methods of the garden have been left open to the needs and wishes of the membership.

iii. Why a Community Garden?

Since its inception community gardening has filled a variety of needs and purposes, based mostly on the area and people who initiated the garden. Some gardens have focused on one or two primary goals, but most fill all the following purposes of gardens:

a) Grow Food

1. In many locations, such as Maui, fresh produce is often expensive, so growing it can provide a great benefit to a budget as well as allowing people of lower income to **afford the best quality local, organically grown produce.**
2. As transportation prices rise, the concentration on “food miles” has continued to increase. Many people are making conscious efforts to buy and **grow locally** whenever possible.
3. As concerns about food safety rise, many people have opted to grow their own to have a better **knowledge of the “food history”** or growth practices and handling of their food before it reaches their table.

b) Provide Green Space

Community gardening provides a green space often in communities where there is not much green otherwise. Also, it provides a positive use of spaces such as empty lots that might otherwise be used for negative activities.

c) Community Unity

Individuals within a community will unite when given a specific cause to work for which they all benefit from such as a community garden. Community gardens have been known to instill a sense of pride in the community.

d) Place for Education/Learning

Gardens are a great spot for hands-on demonstrations on gardening or agriculture or to teach children about the natural world.

e) Cultural Growth

Place for people of different cultures to use and sustain agricultural practices and crops that they might otherwise lose. Also, it allows them to grow crops they prefer which might not be readily available in the local markets.

f) “Greenlining”

Graduate student Marti Ross Bjornson from Northwestern University in Illinois termed the empowerment of communities through the unity they gain in community garden interaction as “Greenlining”. This empowerment stems from the pride and unity felt in the community around the community garden. Often community gardens are the initiator of additional community projects and revitalization.

g) Exercise and Fresh Air

Gardens provide space for physical work with a purpose, which is a great motivational factor to get many people to increase their daily activity. For many people in urban area, the garden may be the closest open space they have to enjoy physical activity safely.

iv. Approaches to Starting a Garden

According to the Australian City Farms and Community Garden Network, there are two approaches one can take to start a community garden. One is a “Top Down” approach and the other is a “Bottom Up” approach. The “Top Down” approach refers to city officials or business people becoming interested in starting a garden in the interest of improving the community or health of their workers. They accumulate the land and funding for the project and then work to get support of the project within the community. This way of starting a garden is easier because some of the aspects that individuals struggle with, such as selling government officials on the project, are already taken care of. The challenges, however, arise in developing the community commitment which is needed to support and sustain the project. Hali`imaile Community Garden began from the “Top Down” approach.

The “Bottom Up” approach refers to community members or groups working to convince government officials and business owners to support a community garden because of the benefits it will bring the area and their businesses. The feeling of ownership is already built into the project since the community members have worked with it from the start. The challenge with this type of project is acquiring and keeping the support from the top (7)

v. Self-Evaluation

a) Why?

The first important thing to consider is why you or your group is interested in establishing the garden. This should be agreed upon by all members and the community or organization who will be utilizing the garden. As mentioned above, there are many general reasons for having a community garden and your group may have some very specific reasons such as growing food for a foodbank.

b) Who?

Another important consideration is who might like to be involved. Although you anticipate that the community needs a garden, this might not be the same sentiment the residents feel. Social and economic situations prevent many people from having any interest in extra work activities which may prevent them from wanting part in the garden. Be certain you have commitment and interest for involvement from the community initially, rather than attempting to build it later. Also, evaluating who your target audience is will help you to be more effective in later advertising.

c) What?

An important consideration is what your group is interested in producing. The design and management system for vegetable crops would be much different than that for fruit or tree crops and plans should be made initially to accommodate these interests. Keep in mind that the crop type you are accustomed to producing may not be the same as someone from another ethnic background. Consider speaking with those from the another background to get a better understanding of what space and light requirements would be best suitable for their preferred crops.

d) Where?

The garden location is critical to the overall sentiment of the community and visibility of the project. Often a higher visibility location will encourage more individuals and groups to be interested in involvement. However, higher visibility might make the garden more attractive for vandalism and theft, therefore considerations need to be made regarding this factor.

e) When?

Starting a community garden can be a challenging and time consuming undertaking. Ensure you are prepared to invest some time in the project to ensure it is given a good start. Also, be

prepared to stay involved with the project over a long period of time as it will most likely develop slowly. Partnering with others or a group is recommended to ease some of the initial workload and for assistance in decision-making.

vi. Type of Garden

The type of garden is an important question to answer early in the planning. Many options are available for the way a community garden is designed to run. One of the most popular methods is the individual plot method, where each family/individual is allocated a plot space of standard pre-determined size. They then have full control of weeding, watering, planting, etc for whatever crops they choose to plant. This system is popular in areas with a strong cultural diversity because it allows full freedom for the preferred crops to be planted for each individual. Also, management is easier when the labor invested into a plot is the yield you will get in return from it. This helps in preventing possible discrepancies over sharing produce, work, etc.

The other popular method is a cooperative system where a general area is available for working and labor and produce are shared. This is a more efficient system of production as labor, resources, etc are combined and have the potential to yield more. However, the management on this type of systems is more complicated in order to evenly divide labor, ensure tasks are completed, and fairly distribute produce. Within a more close-knit, already established group, this would be a good option and a possible alternative for community garden groups who are looking for higher efficiencies and a more cooperative feel.

vii. Leadership

Ensuring you have or are planning to have a good leadership team is very critical to the long-term survival of the garden. It is important for the leadership to not be built around the people, but that people fill-in the already existent leadership positions. This protects the leadership team against the future change in members, allowing them to have a well-defined position ready to be filled by another member in the future. There are several different forms of leadership which different community gardens use. The decision of which leadership type a community garden will adopt is definitely dependent upon the setting and wishes of the people involved. The following are examples of the ways different community gardens around the world have developed their leadership:

I. Separate non-profit group in charge

- **Seattle Tilth-** www.seattletilth.org
- **Food for the People-** www.foodforpeople.org/cgs.html

- **Henderson Community Garden**
- II. Form main Garden Group**
 - Committees for separate tasks
 - One main city/garden liaison
 - **Brisbane Community Garden; SF, Ca**
<http://www.brisbanegarden.com/index.html>
- III. A Few Elected Officials/Managers**
 - **Fairbanks Community Garden- Alaska**
<http://home.gci.net/~fairbankscommunitygarden/>
 - Three elected officials chosen every year
 - **6/15 Green Community Garden- <http://www.615green.org/>**
 - Steering Committee composed of
 - 2 Co-Presidents
 - VP
 - Treasurer
 - Secretary
 - Individual Coordinators for other tasks from organizing shed to writing grants
- IV. Liaison in a Separate Organization and Coordinators within Garden**
 - **South Austin Community Garden-TX -**
<http://www.main.org/sacgarden/index.html>
 - One liaison in Salvation Army with different coordinators for tasks such as recruiting, grounds care, etc
- V. One coordinator with volunteer labor**
 - **Jackson Hole Community Garden – Wy-**
http://ces.uwyo.edu/County_Info/Teton/CommunityGarden/jackson_hole_community_garden_Main.htm
 - One person in charge with required volunteer hours and work days
 - List of jobs that need done and notebook to keep track of volunteer hours

The leadership of the Hali`imaile Community Garden had changed forms during the evolution of the garden. During the initial start-up and recruitment phases, the garden was managed by a garden caretaker who was employed by Maui Land and Pineapple Company. As the garden became filled with garden members, the leadership responsibilities were transferred to the membership. This was a two step process. The first step was delegating general garden tasks such as weed-eating and mulching to members through a responsibility sign-up board. When new members were joined they were asked to sign-up for one responsibility per family and were responsible for transferring that responsibility to another member when they stop participating in the garden. The second step involved forming a leadership committee comprised of 3-4 members who were particularly interested in a larger role in the overall management of the garden. This group was responsible for the overall oversight of garden happenings and planning, including communicating with the contacts of garden partners, planning events,

handling conflicts/situations, promoting the garden, planning and brainstorming to ensure future growth and success of the garden.

In the process of forming the leadership of the Hali`imaile Community Garden, I am able to reflect on a few aspect I would have handled differently. First, I would have formed a list of responsibilities and required every family who signed up for a plot to also pick one responsibility from the very beginning. This would have saved some time and work later trying to catch up with members and getting them signed up. Also, I would have begun recruiting people interested in leadership positions earlier on and working with them in the decision making. Even if we didn't have enough interest for a full committee at first this would begin the process of empower leadership early.

viii. Basics

A. Choosing a Site

Finding land to operate a community garden on can either be difficult or easy, based on the individual situation. If you are already basing your garden plans around a piece of land that is not being used, then the issue become easier. If however, you only have the inspiration, but no land then the situation becomes much more challenging. Following the steps below will help you ensure the land you find will remain as a community garden for many years.

1) Locate a piece of land with the following qualities

- Easily accessible by foot or vehicle
- Visible to the community
- Located in a place which can be easily monitored for security

reasons

-In an area where gardeners and agricultural activities will not be a bother to surrounding neighbors

-A good size for the conditions-not too much or too little space for the desired number of members

2) Test soil to ensure it is safe for heavy metal content and has a decent nutrient content and pH (refer to your local extension agent for more information). The two elements of most concern and Argon (Ar) and Lead (Pb). Consult an expert if these are found in the soils of your garden. Some other possibilities such as gardening in containers can be utilized if these are a concern. The Florida Community Garden Association has a factsheet available regarding soil testing (5).

3) Form a written and verbal agreement with the landowner regarding the use and occupation of the land. This will help to protect the garden in the long run and hopefully avoid site switches or loss of land for other

purposes. A sample land agreement is available through the Florida Community Garden Association (5).

B. Water

The critical importance of water access to additional water is obvious in most areas, but especially so in Hawai'i where our garden is located. Because of this and the high cost of city water, conservation tactics and help from another organization have been very critical to our ability to continue gardening. Be sure your water access is safe and reliable. If the water is not city or county water then be sure to have the water tested for pathogens which may lead to a food safety risk. Funding for water payments may be obtained through donations from area businesses or organizations. Also, if the water bill is not large it could be included as part of the fee charged to members yearly for their plots.

C. Access

Access is a very important factor that must be thoroughly considered before garden location is finalized. While the garden is a positive activity, the potential that residents living along the road to the garden may be affected negatively by the increase in traffic by their houses. While plans may be for the garden to be mostly walk-in based, it should be considered that drive-in traffic will at least need access to the garden for deliveries of compost, mulch, tools, etc. In the situation of the Hali`imaile Community Garden, the access to the garden was initially meant to be mostly pedestrian from the immediately surrounding community. However, as the garden began to attract members from outside the community, the traffic from these areas also increased. A parking area within the garden became a necessity to prevent parking on the street or in residents' yards. Issues later with the neighbors along the initial access road forced an alternative access to be found which did not contribute to the traffic along the road. Even if the original focus is within a small community and mostly pedestrian traffic is anticipated, beware the potentials for people to still drive cars the short distance and be prepared to handle this traffic. Because the garden should be accessible to all physical ability and age groups, close accessibility by automobile is also necessary.

D. Liability

A liability form for the users of the garden should be created by whoever is the landowner and signed before members begin work. Figure B is an example of the Release of Liability issued by Maui Land and Pineapple Company for those working with the Hali`imaile Community Garden. Some important factors to add include:

*Clear definition of the landowner, garden program, program directing organization/group.

*An understanding of the inherent risk of agricultural activity on the property and the possible inability for quick medical help if needed

*Ability to use photographic or video materials from the garden for promotional materials

This paperwork needs to be retained on file for future reference.

Also, signage around the property indicating that access is granted only to those who are associated with the project is also very important. Such signs (Figure D) let visitors know they are accessing private property. It is important to specify the group association of the people allowed to access the property. Check with a legal consultant for specific wording which will pertain to your situation.

E. Rules

A clearly defined set of rules should be implemented before beginning to sign up members. The rules should be very thorough to avoid misunderstanding yet cover the very specific situation of the individual garden. The set of rules used for the Hali`imaile Community Garden are shown in Figure E. The types of rules needed include those which have to do with garden etiquette such as not shading or harming a neighbor's plot, those concerning general garden care such as no drinking or drugs on the premises, and those related with plot management, such as not leaving empty soil for a long period of time. The rules should be posted at the garden and also available when they join the garden. A copy of the rules should be made available with the membership forms with a signature confirming they have read and understand them (Fig O).

F. Security

The importance of security at your garden varies based on the garden location. While it is most likely not feasible to have security on hand at all times watching the garden, look for other opportunities to keep the garden under watch. Try to work with local police, who may be making regular rounds already, to encourage them to stop or drive by the garden periodically. Also, work with your garden neighbors to have them report any out of the ordinary situations. Because of their close proximity, they should have a vested interest in keeping the piece of land safe and in positive agricultural activities.

A lock and key system is a good way to help prevent some larger scale vandalism and theft. Unless you are able to install a security fence, entrance to the garden on foot will always be possible. However, a fence from less expensive materials or a natural fence from trees and bushes, as well as a

gate and key system will discourage vandalism involving vehicles or motorbikes and large scale theft.

Issuing keys to all members is not an easy task, especially when key changes are made and a reissue is needed. The system, however, does help to keep out those who are not closely involved with the garden. Try to implement a key which is not reproducible and keep a record of number of keys issued and the individuals which received keys.

Another method instead of issuing keys is to have one or two people in charge of opening and closing the garden at designated times. This doesn't allow the flexibility of working hours of the issue key system, but does allow for more control of when people can have access. Some coordination is needed to ensure there a people available to consistently lock and relock at designated hours.

Some creative methods of handling theft and vandalism have been used by community gardens. One method is for the membership to maintain a small special garden at the entrance of the garden which is full of crops that are available for taking by anyone. This is formed in hopes that it will fill the urge to pick and take before a thief needs to even enter the garden itself.

Some other methods to discourage theft and vandalism include (4):

- Provide a shady meeting space,
- Erect signs so that it is well known what the project is and who is in charge of it,
- Do not exclude anyone, invite everyone to participate
- Harvest ripe fruit regularly so it is not a temptation
- Construct an area for giving away excess produce
- Involve local children

G. Naming and Mapping

Two important aspects of making your garden official include naming the garden and mapping out the plot diagram. A name for the garden could refer to the general location of the garden such as town, topographical, or street names, or refer to the purpose of the garden. Do a search of other community gardens for ideas. Consider making the naming a contest among members or area children. A logo is also a way to make your garden memorable and recognizable and can be used on all promotional materials in the future. Try a logo contest among members or the community to give it a local feel.

A map of the garden will help ease confusion about plot location and help with planning. Numbers can be assigned to each plot so it is ways to remember you plot location based on a number. A copy of the map can be

posted every year with the names of members assigned to every plot. This also helps members to get to know each other by having family names posted and available. Newer technology such as GPS mapping (Fig B) can give you an actual scale size map and provide valuable information on acreage.

ix. Funding/Sponsorship

A plan for the funding needed to start the garden is necessary to better understand the feasibility and requirements of the project. While many projects require little overhead investment, others will take a considerable cost to start-up. The Hali`imaile Community Garden project initially was budgeted with a start-up cost including land clearing and tree milling, with most of the later money being invested in infrastructure such as fruit trees and native plants and equipment and tools for the gardeners, as well as the shed to store these tools. Investigation into different local business and resources may yield some donations of these types of items. Later maintenance of the garden can be paid for through donations, membership or plot fees, or marketing produce.

Sources of funding can be businesses with a vested interest in the project, grants, membership fees, and other donations. Businesses often are willing to support projects which will help the health of the community and the people. A package of the benefits relating to the garden for the business as well as specific requests for materials or dollar amounts will help the request be more highly considered for receiving a donation.

Many grants are available for projects relating to healthy food for children, building or revitalizing communities, and growing local food. A package of information with specific predicted costs and benefits of the garden is needed to pursue these options. One example is the Community Food Security Coalition Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program (<http://www.foodsecurity.org/funding.html>). This program helps to meet the food needs of low income people and increase self-reliance of communities. Another example is the Environmental Education Grant Program (http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/pdf/grants_fs.pdf) which supports environmental education projects. The Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education branch of the USDA offer various grants for sustainable agriculture projects (<http://wsare.usu.edu/grants/>). The Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service offers a Competitive Food Projects grant program also (http://www.csrees.usda.gov/nea/food/in_focus/hunger_if_competitive.html).

Collecting membership fees is a common way for community gardens to remain active over time. The fees are usually small compared to the benefits the members receive from the garden. Most commonly garden collect these fees at the beginning of the growing season and are kept to pay bills and for other expenses throughout the year.

x. Growing

A. *Outreach and Advertising*

Advertising takes on a variety of forms depending on the location and situation of the garden itself. Some garden sites will require very little external advertisement as they will be very visible for the community they service. In this situation signs explaining the purpose, mission, name, contact info, etc are sufficient to advertise the garden. Other sites may be positioned far enough from away that they may not be known about by many people living within close range if additional advertising is not utilized. This was the case for the Hali`imaile Community Garden, as it was set far enough from the main road and hidden behind houses in a vacant space. Beyond the basic garden signs, additional advertising was needed to bring interested individuals down the actual lane to the garden.

Since our participants weren't pre-existing when the garden was started, spreading the word about the garden to the general public and facilitating visits by interested people were two important aspects that were necessary to grow the participation in the Hali`imaile Community Garden. Initially, I set out to determine what the different groups of interest would be and the order in which I would approach them. The following list is the levels of community outreach and the methods for reaching these groups:

-Hali`imaile Community

- Letter to garden neighbors (Fig G)
- Verbal discussion with garden neighbors
- Open House announcement mailed to community
- Informative brochure (Fig H)
- Held open house at garden
- Poster campaign around town (Fig I)
- Bulletin Board in community hall with newsletters and announcements

-Maui Land and Pineapple Company employee community

- Poster campaign around workplaces
- Email announcements about garden (Fig J)
- Articles in newsletter which goes out in paycheck to all employees (Fig K)
- Open house/picnic inviting everyone

-Surrounding schools

- Intern program with area high schools held (Fig L)
- Project offers such as mural painting made to area high school as senior project possibilities
- Worked with a former high school intern on a vermi-composting senior project

-Surrounding upcountry community

Newspaper advertisements (Fig M)

-Haleakala Times

-Maui Weekly

-Maui Bulletin

Open house/picnic inviting everyone in neighborhood (Fig N)

Craigslist Advertisement

Website

Local TV Informational Interview

Hawai'i Public Radio

Booth at upcountry fair

Booth at other festivals in Maui

Brochures at local hardware store

Article in Maui Weekly

I would recommend laying out a similar profile to anyone who is starting a community garden. The many levels of outreach you can take will surprise you when you record them on paper. Organizing the advertising channels which you are considering will allow you to more effectively use your advertising time and money. It is more effective to first utilize your less expensive or more focused channels (such as community newsletters, posters on bulletin boards) before paying for ads in materials with a wider circulation which may not target the local community members you are interested in attracting. Also, be sure to utilize your advertising resources from within your group of members. Inquire about connections different people have within the community in which they can use to advertise the garden. From my experiences, word of mouth and personal promotion have been two great forms of advertisement that are often overlooked.

When holding orientation for new members or returning members ensure that you have a certain protocol in place for this situation. This ensures the same message is delivered no matter who gives the orientation. The protocol for Hali`imaile Community Garden is available in Figure P.

B. Other Projects

Many other project possibilities exist which may prove as interesting and educational additions to a community garden. Some of these are featured on the Garden Mosaics website (2). These projects are interesting ways to explore the garden and natural world while getting an education in research methods. Another interesting program possibility is the Plant A Row program which involves plantings extra rows of vegetables to donate to the local foodbank (3). Both programs could be better connect the garden with community in dynamic ways and ensure that the garden is an asset the community will stand behind and maintain for years.

Partnership opportunities should be explored within the community. Two groups working together can often share resources and accomplish larger projects. Some suggestions for partnership organizations for community gardens include:

- Boy/Girl Scouts
- 4-H
- Master Gardeners
- Boys and Girls Club or other youth organizations
- YMCA
- Garden Clubs
- Foodbanks or soup kitchens
- Church Groups
- Senior Groups
- Environmental or health interest clubs

c. Conflict and Trouble Resolution

Admitting that there will be problems at the garden from the beginning is a good way to guard against later surprises. Forming a plan to handle conflict will safe-guard your organization and increase your preparedness and quick handling of the situation. There are two major problems that gardens will encounter within the membership: conflict amongst members and breaking of garden rules.

Conflict among members can be partially prevented by having a thorough and well planned set of rules in place. Hopefully some sources of conflict such as shading other plots, over-expanding plots, crop stealing, alcohol use, etc will be thwarted from the start by making certain all members are well aware of the rules. When conflict does occur, having a plan in place to handle it will be crucial. Our plan for the Hali`imaile Community Garden is as follows:

1. Encourage members to handle the conflict amongst themselves initially to try and resolve.
2. If a resolution can not be reached then the garden leadership committee should be made aware of the situation. The leadership committee will then bring both members before the committee to talk about conflict and try to reach peaceful resolution.
3. If resolution cannot be made at that point then the committee will make the final decision in private and refer back to the members with their decision.
4. Necessary actions are taken to revamp plot rights of member(s) if refusal to accept agreement occurs by one or both members
5. The conflict is recorded in the conflict record for future reference and necessary rules are added or changed if needed to avoid the same situation in the future.

General breaking of rules should be handled at the Hali`imaile Community Garden in the following format:

1. A member of leadership committee should contact the offending member(s) directly to remind them they are breaking a garden rule.
2. If the action continues then the leadership committee reserves the right to revoke the member(s) plot privileges and take necessary future action.
3. A record of the conflict and resolution should be kept in the log and used for future reference or rule-making.

xi. Additional Resources

The following list is a collection of valuable resources regarding the garden:

1. Garden Mosaics
<http://www.gardenmosaics.cornell.edu/index.htm>
2. American Community Gardening Association
<http://www.communitygarden.org/>
3. Plant a Row Campaign
<http://www.gardenwriters.org/Par/Campaign.html>
4. Urban Community Garden Information
<http://www.mindspring.com/~communitygardens/>
5. Information for starting a garden
<http://www.arts4all.com/elca/page8.html>

xii. Citations

1. SFGRO, San Francisco, CA

<http://www.sfgro.org/history.htm>

2. Garden Mosaics Program-Cornell University

<http://www.gardenmosaics.cornell.edu/index.htm>

3. Plant a Row Program, Garden Writer's Association

<http://www.gardenwriters.org/par/>

4. South Hawk Studios' Web Article-Starting a Community Garden

<http://www.arts4all.com/elca/page8.html>

5. Florida Community Garden Association

<http://nnn.foginfo.org/guide>

6. Maui County Data Book 2005

<http://www.mauicounty.gov/mayor/pdf/mcdb05.pdf>

7. Australian City Farms and Community Gardens Network

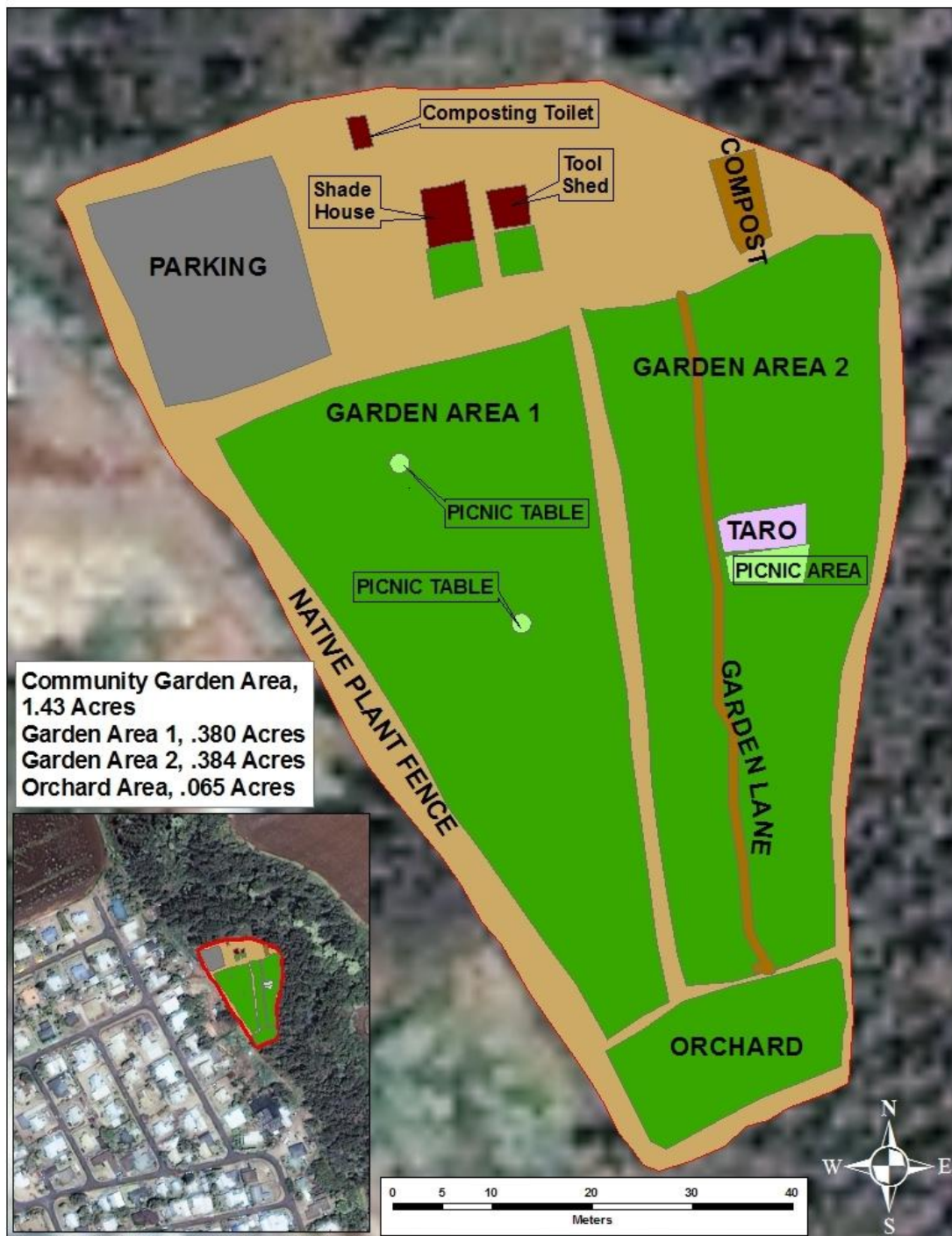
<http://www.communitygarden.org.au/start/making.html>

xiii. Figures

A. Garden Location in Relation to Hali`imaile Community-Overhead View



B. GPS Garden Map



C. Liability Form

MAUI LAND & PINEAPPLE COMPANY, INC.
ASSUMPTION OF RISK AND
RELEASE OF LIABILITY

Please read carefully

For and in consideration of the grant by Maui Land & Pineapple Company, Inc. (hereinafter "ML&P") to enter upon the real property called the Hali'imaile Community Garden and to participate in the community garden program, under the direction of Maui Ag Tech LLC (hereinafter "MAT"), that will be conducted on the property (hereinafter the "Program"), the undersigned agrees as follows:

1. I fully understand that I will be working on agricultural lands that are or were part of pineapple fields owned by ML&P and/or part of the operations of ML&P. I acknowledge that there may be inherent risks of illness, including death, and injury to property and person in the course of my working on these lands, which risks may result from the nature of the activity itself, the negligence of others, weather conditions, the inherent condition of agricultural lands, my own physical condition, the availability or lack of first-aid and emergency treatment, and the consumption of food and drink by me prior to and during my time on the land as part of the Program. I have had an opportunity to ask questions regarding such risks.

2. I have read the rules for the Program and understand that, as a member of the Program I will have access to the property whether or not someone from ML&P or MAT is present, and entry onto the property will be at my discretion. I further understand that, within any applicable rules, I will choose the work that I do on the property, the crops I wish to grow on this property and the tools and techniques that I will work with on the property.

3. I am aware that medical services or facilities may not be readily available or accessible during some of the time that I am on the property. I am mentally and physically capable of participating in the Program, and willingly assume the risk of injury, loss or damage to property, or death as my sole responsibility.

4. I have been advised that ML&P and/or MAT may make photographic or film records of participants in the Program, and I hereby agree that ML&P may photographically and/or by video recording capture my activity as part of the Program. I further agree that ML&P may use such photographic or film records for promotional and/or commercial purposes.

5. As lawful consideration for being permitted by ML&P to participate in the Program, the undersigned hereby releases ML&P, its subsidiary Maui Pineapple Company, Ltd., and MAT, their affiliates, their respective administrators, directors, officers, employees, and agents (collectively "Releasees") from any and all liability, claims, demands, losses, actions or rights of action on account of any illness, injury, death, or damage to myself and/or to my property, which arises out of or is in any way connected with my participation in the Program. This release specifically includes but is not limited to the negligent acts or omissions of Releasees or any of them. I agree that the foregoing release shall be binding on me personally, as well as upon my heirs, assigns, and all members of my family, if any, including any minors accompanying me on this property while I am a participant in this Program.

6. Further, on behalf of myself, my heirs, and assigns I promise and covenant not to sue, assert or otherwise maintain any claim against Releasees for any injury, death, or damage to myself or to my property arising from or in any way connected with my participation in the Program.

IN SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT I FULLY RECOGNIZE THAT IF I AM HURT OR MY PROPERTY IS DAMAGED WHILE I AM ENGAGED IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS PROPERTY OR AS PART OF THIS PROGRAM, I WILL HAVE NO RIGHT TO MAKE A CLAIM OR TO FILE A LAWSUIT AGAINST THE RELEASEES EVEN IF THE RELEASEES, OR ANY ONE OF THEM, NEGLIGENTLY CAUSED ME BODILY INJURY OR DAMAGE TO MY PROPERTY.

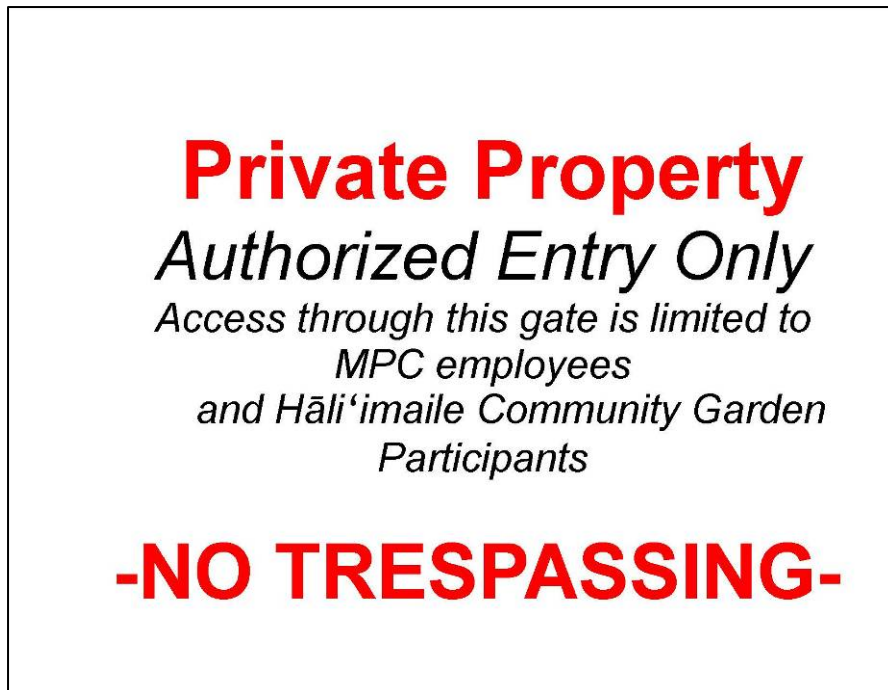
I understand that this writing is the entire, integrated agreement between me and the Releasees, and that it can only be modified or changed by a writing signed by both me and the Releasees. I expressly agree that this release is intended to be as broad and inclusive as the laws of the State of Hawai'i allow, and that if any portion hereof is later found to be invalid or not enforceable, the balance of this release shall continue in full legal force and effect.

I HAVE CAREFULLY READ THIS RELEASE. I FULLY UNDERSTAND AND AGREE TO ITS CONTENTS AND SIGN OF MY OWN FREE WILL.

Date _____

Print Name _____ Signature _____

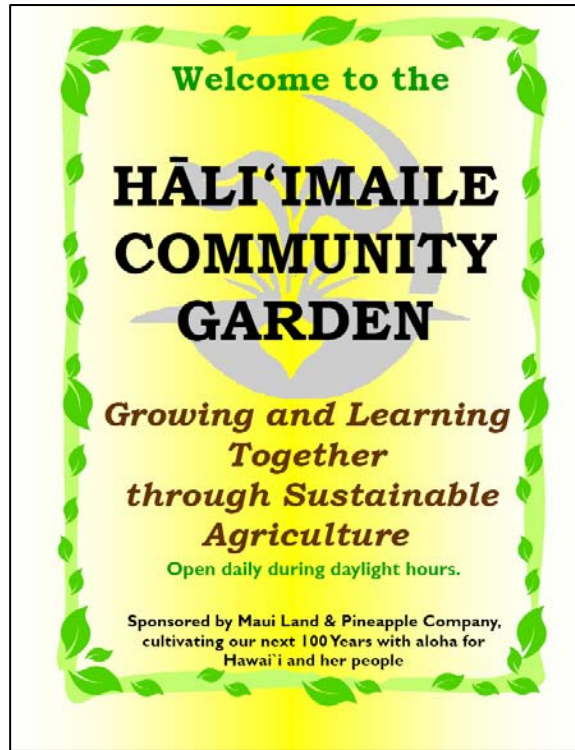
D. No Trespassing Signs



E. Community Garden Rules Sign



F. Direction Signs to Garden



G. Letter to Garden Neighbors



MAUI LAND & PINEAPPLE COMPANY, INC.
P. O. BOX 187 ♦ KAHULUI, HAWAII 96733-6687

September 2006

Dear Hali`imaile Community Garden Neighbor,

As you may have noticed, there has been activity in the area behind your house; the lot previously occupied by squatters has been slowly taking on the shape of a productive and peaceful garden. An interdepartmental effort by ML&P initiated this project to create a community garden for the residents of Hali`imaile. The goal is for the garden to become a space that is managed by the members of the community for the benefit of the community. We hope in the future that the garden is utilized for growing organic food, education on sustainable agricultural practices, as well as become an area members take pride in maintaining.

My name is Kristin Mack and I am a scholar from Ohio working in Maui for Maui Ag Partners, a research and development division of ML&P. Over the next year, I will be maintaining the garden and looking for ways to involve the community in its future development.

If you have any ideas, questions or concerns please feel free to let me know. I would be very appreciative if you, as a neighbor of the garden, would help in the care of this communal space by contacting me if you observe any troubling or non-productive activities underway. I can be reached anytime at (808) 357-2850 and live in Hali`imaile, so I am usually within close distance.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Again, please let me know if you have any questions. I look forward to talking to you and hearing your thoughts about we can create a great place for the community.

Yours truly,

Kristin Mack
kmack@mlpmaui.com
(808) 357-2850




H. Brochure

The **Hāli'imaile Community Garden** is an interdepartmental effort initialized by ML&P Co. to create a beautiful, productive space that is managed by the members of the community for the benefit of the community.

Our hope is that in the future, the garden is utilized for growing organic food, education on sustainable agricultural practices, as well as become an area members take pride in maintaining.

Currently plots are available for upcountry residents interested in growing their own food.

Important Garden Information

-  Organic Management Only
-  One 10x20 feet plot per family
-  Supplies and water available on site

Garden Projects Completed

Summer and winter 2006 intern program with participants from upcountry high schools

Summer 2006 University of Hawaii intern program

Various infrastructure projects such as a compost area and shed

Fruit trees and native Hawaiian plantings

Vermicomposting bin

Community herb garden



Future Goals

Increase the number of community members planting plots

Host further educational programs in sustainable agriculture &/or Hawaiian culture

Educational plantings by children's groups, schools, etc.

Plantings by community groups

Develop a yard waste composting program

Growing food for Maui Foodbank

Eventual transfer of the care and management of the garden to the community



Community Garden Q&A

What is a community garden?

A community garden is a member organized resource where individuals or families can plant whatever they choose for their own use. This resource is available to all members of the community. The plots at the Hāli'imaile garden are currently available free of charge.

What are the benefits of a community garden?

Community gardens have been established in many areas to provide a space for people to grow their own healthy food and to help reduce their grocery bills. Other gardens have provided members with many benefits besides food, including a place to enjoy a quiet green space, get some exercise and fresh air, talk story with neighbors, and learn about agriculture and the environment.

Where is the Hāli'imaile Community Garden and when is it open?

The Hāli'imaile Community Garden is located behind the Hāli'imaile community.

Hours:

Daily: During Daylight Hours

To get involved with the Hāli'imaile Community Garden or if you have any ideas or comments please contact:

Kristin Mack
Garden Caretaker

kmack@mlpmaui.com
www.haliimailegarden.com
(808) 357-2850



"Growing and Learning Together through Sustainable Agriculture"

I. Poster campaign around town and upcountry community



J. Email Announcement and Poster for Maui Land and Pineapple Co. Employees



K. Company Newsletter Articles

Ha'ilono

"BRINGING THE NEWS"

VOLUME 1

ISSUE 9

NOVEMBER 22, 2006

Calling All Upcountry Green Thumbs!



Scholar Kristin Mack shows off an ipu gourd growing in the garden.

Love to garden, but lack the space? ML&P is offering employees free plots in the newly established Hālī'imāile Community Garden. Try your hand at sweet potatoes, toil over tomatoes, or plant your very own pineapple in the organic space off Aoiki Street.

The garden was created as a place for Hālī'imāile residents and our employees to grow organic fruits and vegetables for their families. We also plan to offer community workshops at the site, as well as classes on how to grow organic produce and activities involving agriculture and the environment. The garden is currently overseen by Maui Agricultural Partners Scholar Kristin Mack, who grew up on an organically managed farm in Ohio.

"We raised everything from pasture lamb and beef to vegetables for the farm market," said Kristin, who recently received her Masters Degree from Ohio State University.



"My goal for the Hālī'imāile Community Garden is for it to become a place that is not only used for growing food, but also for growing an understanding of healthy gardening practices. I look forward to sharing my love of agriculture with others, as well as expanding my knowledge of Hawaiian agriculture."

Community gardens have grown in popularity in recent years, providing space for people to tend to their own healthy food and help them reduce the rising cost of grocery bills. In

addition, they act as important green space, improving air quality, bio-diversity and the well-being of residents. They're also important community resources.

We intend to turn the complete care and

"WE RAISED EVERYTHING FROM PASTURE LAMB AND BEEF TO VEGETABLES FOR THE FARM MARKET."

—KRISTIN MACK

management of the garden over to the community, once the neighborhood expresses enough interest.

Being a part of the Garden Club also means you share in the work as well as the harvest. We will ask that you participate in various work days or educational events scheduled throughout the year.

Contact Kristin Mack, ML&P Intern and garden caretaker, at 357-2850 or kmack@mlpmaui.com to join the Garden Club today!

Become a member of the Hālī'imāile Garden Club and take advantage of:

- A 20' x 10' garden plot per family
- Water and compost materials provided
- Access seven days a week, during daylight hours
- Use of garden tools—shovels, hoes, wheelbarrows, o'io bars, rakes, pruning shears, gloves, pots, etc.



Mark Your Calendar

NOVEMBER 23
HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

NOVEMBER 30
DUE DATE FOR
KAPALUA WELLNESS COMMITTEE
APPLICATIONS

Open to all employees
See Malama'aina story on page 2
for details

DECEMBER 5
DEADLINE FOR MEDICAL/DENTAL
INSURANCE OPEN ENROLLMENT
Important deadline for eligible ML&P,
MPC and KLC employees

DECEMBER 9
JINGLE BELL RUN & WALK
Bring your family to this fun 5k run
around the beautiful Kapalua Resort.
Meet at Hale Hōkūani at 8:00 a.m.
Sponsored by the Kapalua Wellness
Committee.

December 12
HOST CULTURE CLASS
10:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m.
KLC Training Center
All ML&P employees welcome
* Registration 669-2789

Hawaiian Word of the Day

EA

English: independence
Holoano: pating
Polynesian: utoh
Spanish: independencía



Hawaiian Public Radio
Maui Land & Pineapple Company is
proud to sponsor the Hawaiian Word
of the Day on MALAMA 90.7 FM,
Mon.-Fri. at 7:20 a.m.

Malama'aina

TO CARE FOR, PROTECT AND PRESERVE THE LAND

Hālī'imāile Garden a Community Hot Spot This Summer

Summer is here and what better time of year to get outdoors and get serious about gardening? Bring your best and check out these upcoming events, beginning tomorrow at the Hālī'imāile Community Garden:

Perculture Demo Site Start-up Event

Saturday, June 23, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Learn hands-on about permaculture, as we develop a demo site of this sustainable agricultural design system for the garden with the help of Maui Permaculture Network. Potluck to follow.

Hālī'imāile Community Garden Picnic/Open House

Saturday, June 30, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Potluck event. Please bring food or drink to share, reusable dishes/silverware to help reduce waste and any excess seeds, plants or produce for the swap. Also, the Maui Master Gardeners



Hālī'imāile Community Garden member and MPC employee Alapua Fikawa smiling in his gorgeous garden.

will be there to answer any of your gardening questions from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Bamboo Garden Art Workshop

Thursday, July 6, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Learn to build various garden structures using bamboo from artist and environmentalist Claire Kallerman. Email Claire@kallerty.org for more information.

The Hālī'imāile Community Garden Project was started by Maui Land & Pineapple Company, Inc. in 2006 as a place for community members to grow organic food, learn about sustainable agricultural practices, and as an area members could take pride in maintaining.

The garden is located behind the Hālī'imāile Community off Aoiki Street. Just follow the signs. Contact Kristin Mack at 357-2850 or kmack@mlpmaui.com or visit www.halimaligarden.com for more info.

L. Article about Winter 2006 Internship

Keen Teens Take on Their Dreams

Do you remember what you did as a kid on winter break? A decent guess would be that you didn't build a "Worm Hotel" or learn to use a crane hoist. This winter—while many Maui teenagers slept-in, bodysurfed or cruised the mall—six Kamehameha High School students tried their future professions on for size.

MPC welcomed an intern for the first time in its Asset Enhancement Department. Jeff Kihune, a senior and avid football player, worked alongside our MPC mechanics, welders, hydraulics, machinists and electricians. Under the direction of Mel Hipolito Jr. and Elli Funakoshi, he gained valuable, hands-on experience on our equipment and machinery at the Cannery, Farms and Power Plant. Jeff has a huge interest in the automotive industry and plans to pursue this passion (and football) in college.

The other five students, all juniors, worked at the Hāli'imaile Community Garden with Maui Ag Partners Scholar Kristin Mack and University of Hawai'i Intern Lindsay Manuel. Keli'i Dias, Jandee Ferguson, Cole Peralto, Chawn Villalon, Kanoelani Steward experimented with small scale sustainable agriculture, nutrient cycling and herb gardening. This included building a new worm composting bin for the garden that they affectionately named the "Worm Hotel."

Mahalo to all of you who shared your knowledge and expertise!  



Jeff Kihune with Mechanic Glenn Murayama at the MPC Power Plant

M. Newspaper Ads

**HĀLI'IMAILE
COMMUNITY GARDEN**

*Growing and Learning Together
through Sustainable Agriculture*

**Organic garden plots available for
upcountry residents.
Come grow with us!**

Contact 357-2850 or kmack@mlpmaui.com
for more information.
Visit us on the web at
www.haliimailegarden.com.



Sponsored by Maui Land and Pineapple Company, Inc.



**HĀLI'IMAILE
COMMUNITY
GARDEN**

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through Sustainable
Agriculture*



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www.haliimailegarden.com.



N. Open House Announcement

HĀLI'IMAILE COMMUNITY GARDEN

Picnic/Open House

Saturday, June 30 from 10am-3pm
Everyone is invited!

- **Potluck**
- **The Maui Master Gardeners will be in attendance from 11am -2pm to answer garden questions**
- **Seed/Produce/Plant Swap**

Please bring:

- **Food or drink to share**
- **Reusable dishes/silverware to help reduce waste**
- **Any excess seeds, plants, or produce for the swap**
- **Friends and family!**

The garden is located behind the Hali'imaile community. Please follow signs or contact Kristin @ 357-2850 or kmack@mlpmaui.com or visit www.haliimailegarden.com for more info.





Welcome to the Hali`imaile Community Garden...

The Hali`imaile Community Garden project was initiated by Maui Land and Pineapple Company to serve as a location for the engagement of the community in the organic production of fruit and vegetable crops, sustainable agriculture education for people of all ages, and other activities involving agriculture and the environment. The garden is under the management of ML&P currently, but as soon as the membership expresses enough interest, it will be passed on to the complete care and management of the community.

Use of the garden will be based on a membership to help monitor access to the garden. To become a garden member please read and fill out the attached application and contact the garden caretaker for an introductory meeting.

General Information for Community Garden Members

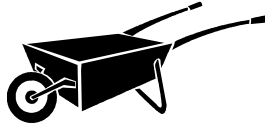
- *Organic management only*
- One 20' x 10' garden plot is available per family.
- Water is provided for your garden plot. Please use only what you need.
- Compost is provided for garden members. Please contribute garden waste back to the pile.
- Garden plots must be planted in a cover crop, green manure, vegetables, or other crops at all times to prevent erosion and be cared for and maintained at all times.
- If for some reason you are no longer able to care for your plot please let the garden caretaker know as soon as possible.

Hours - *Dawn to dusk*

- Access by car by garden members during daylight hours. Do not park car on road.
- Access by foot permitted by garden members or as otherwise arranged with garden caretaker during the daylight hours seven days a week. No entrance is permitted after dark. Pedestrian access permitted through Aoiki St gate.
- A key which unlocks the gates along the lane will be issued to garden members. Do not share key with non-members. Always lock gate behind you after entering or exiting.

Tools Available to Borrow

- The following tools are available in the tool shed for use in the garden:
 - Shovels
 - Hoes
 - Wheelbarrows
 - O`O bars
 - Rakes
 - Pruning Shears
 - Gloves
 - Pots
 - Trowels



The tool shed will remain locked, but garden members will be issued a copy of the key. Please only unlock shed when borrowing equipment and relock when exiting shed.

Community Work

Being part of the community garden also means you are part of the community and we will ask that you participate in various work days or educational events scheduled throughout the year. **Also, every member is asked to sign up for one extra garden responsibility.**

Community Garden Rules

- Do not pick crops belonging to others without prior permission
- Do not garden in a way that shades or harms your neighbors plot
- No littering or dumping of trash
- No pets allowed
- No alcohol or drugs on premises at any time
- All garden users must sign a liability release form prior to access
- Use of all chemicals including synthetic fertilizers and pesticides is forbidden
- Un-maintained plots will be given two weeks to improve before losing gardening privileges
- Stay on the fire-road only when traveling to and from the garden-do not trespass on yards or other properties. Follow 5 mph speed limit on fire-road and garden lane.
- Close and lock the gates behind you whenever you go through
- Do not share keys with anyone not associated with the garden
- The garden caretaker reserves the unrestricted right to deny entrance and revoke garden plot use for any reason at any time



As a member of the community garden, we ask that you help report activities that you feel are detrimental to the atmosphere of the garden.

In emergencies or if you have any questions please contact Kristin @ kmack@mlpmaui.com or (808) 357-2850.

Web: www.haliimailegarden.com

I _____ have read and understand the Community Garden Rules and have been given an introductory session by the garden caretaker. I agree to abide by the rules in order to remain a member of the community garden and be allowed access to the property.

Name

Date

Contact Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Home Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Names and ages of other family members/friends that will be participating in the gardening:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

P. New member orientation protocol
Hali'imaile Community Garden-August 2007

- **Quick introduction of garden and project:**
 - MLP Initiated and Sponsored
 - Past Projects/Internships
 - Current Status/Leadership

- **Garden Walk Through:**
 - Compost Toilet
 - Shade House
 - Shed
 - Vermicomposting
 - Compost Area
 - Current Plots
 - Orchard
 - Available Plot(s)

- **Pick out Plot:**
 - Show water access
 - Show boundaries
 - Talk about
 - Lane Mulching
 - Plot Mulching
 - Compost
 - Automatic irrigation systems for their plot
 - Windbreaks

- **Joining:**
 - Review rules
 - Review and let them fill out forms (Contact and Liability)
 - Review garden job list on bulletin board and mention requirement to sign up for one
 - Mention additional leadership or other opportunities for involvement
 - Give them key to shed and gate if applicable

- **Answer Additional Questions**