

Community Garden Start-Up Toolkit

A tool for community members to plan, create, and maintain a community garden.



Adapted from City of Wilmington Community Garden Start-Up Guide

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Fairview Village Community Garden

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What is a Community Garden?

A Community Garden

is broadly defined as any piece of land gardened by a group of people, using either individual or shared plots on public or private land. The land may produce fruit, vegetables, or ornamentals. Community gardens may be found in neighborhoods, schools, connected to institutions such as community agencies, churches, or hospitals, and on residential housing grounds.



*Church of the Good Samaritan
Community Garden*

Benefits of a Community Garden

Community gardens are a wonderful way to bring people together to “grow” in community. They are a place where neighbors can come together to foster relationships with one another, and share knowledge. Gardens offer the community a space to grow food, play, relax, and can be a source of recreation and education. They can also provide additional income and nutrition for gardeners.

What is a Community Garden?

Types of Community Gardens

Neighborhood Gardens- Typically located on land that is divided into plots for both individual, and family use, and is owned, rented, or borrowed by the gardeners. Typically, gardeners and their family, friends, and neighbors consume the produce from the garden. Tools, water, compost, seeds and plants are often shared by gardeners. Neighborhood gardens are managed by the gardeners themselves, and have a committee of leaders responsible for day-to-day activities.

Youth/School Gardens- An opportunity to provide young people the chance to have hands on experience with gardening, and provide educational experiences in a variety of subject areas. Youth/School gardens are usually part of a program incorporated with classroom lessons and gardening activities.

Job Training Market Gardens- Established by nonprofit organizations, job training market gardens are provided to teach business or job skills to varying groups. Members will learn various gardening skills, and grow and sell the produce grown. Profits from the produce will often be used to provide monetary compensation for the work of the participants. These gardens are typically funded by outside sources.

Communal Gardens- In this type of garden, work and rewards are shared amongst a group of garden organizers. Plots are not subdivided for individual or family use, and the produce is distributed among gardeners, or donated to a local food cupboard.

What is a Community Garden?

Types of Community Gardens continued

Food Pantry Gardens- Located at a food pantry or sometimes offsite, produce is grown by volunteers and food pantry members, and donated to the food pantry.

Therapy Gardens- A trained horticultural therapist leads programs and classes for hospital patients and others.

Demonstration Gardens- Demonstration gardens provide classes and show the different types of gardening methods, plant varieties, composting techniques, and more. These are normally done at established community gardens and may be managed and maintained by garden members, or different gardening groups such as Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners, or community members.



Coatesville Community Garden

Organize A Meeting With The Community

Form a Committee Forming a group of committed individuals from the community helps ensure that one person will not be responsible for all of the work of the community garden. Having multiple people included on your committee will help others to feel like the garden belongs to all in the community, not just one person. Bring together a group of people who show a commitment to maintaining their own individual plot, and the garden as a whole, for at least one season. Some common positions to consider for a planning committee are a Garden Coordinator, who will create garden plot assignments, water access, and help communicate between gardeners and the landowner. Another important position could be a Treasurer, who will handle all the money and fees generated by fundraising.

Develop Partnerships Establishing partnerships with people or organizations that can help bring together the resources needed to successfully start a garden is a very important process. Here are some examples of potential partners for a community garden.

Horticultural organizations Local gardening organizations, such as County Extension, can provide knowledge and insight on growing vegetables and fruits in your county.

Local farms and other community gardens Other local gardens can provide advice, seedlings, or transplants for your garden. Experienced local groups that already have established gardens are a great source of education from seasoned gardeners.

Local Resources

Local Business- Hardware or gardening stores may be places to look in to for donated items such as tools, materials, and seeds. Local trades people may also be able to donate some of their time to give advice and work on building, landscaping, and other projects.

Universities and colleges- Educational institutions and extension services may be able to offer educational workshops for garden participants on a range of related topics.

Churches, service clubs, and non-profit organizations- These places may be able to offer resources, guidance, donations, and networking opportunities and may also even be interested in having a plot in your garden.

Relationships with partner organizations can open up the doors to access the benefits of a site, staff, participants, experienced gardeners and resources that the organizations already have. When looking to develop a partnership, think about the skills and resources that are needed to run a successful community garden, and the skills and resources that you currently have with your garden community. Things to take into consideration include....

- Participants may have knowledge or experience that can help in planning and designing the garden, such as landscaping, construction, or health and safety training.
- Partnerships can include potential active volunteers for your garden. Determine what kind of volunteer support is available and how to best use the time people are willing to commit to the garden.

What Makes For a Good Site?

When selecting a site for your community garden, there are many things to take into consideration.

-The sunlight exposure. Typically, you should select a site that receives at least six to eight hours a day of sunlight.

-Is the ground relatively flat, and can a truck gain access to the lot?

-Does the site have good drainage? Visit during or after a heavy rain-storm. A waterlogged site will not be suitable for a garden and will only cause frustration and discouragement.

-Is there access to water? There needs to be a water source, or a possibility that a water source can be installed. Local water companies can be contacted for further information.

-What are the assets of the neighborhood; Is it in a residential, commercial, or light industrial area? What community services are nearby, such as health centers, fire departments, community centers, or schools?

-Is there enough space to accommodate the number of gardeners interested, and enough for future gardeners?

-Permission will be needed from the landowner of the lot to start a community garden there, so it will have to be known who owns the lot.

If you know the exact address you can go to the Chester County Recorder of Deeds Office at 313 W. Market Street, West Chester to find this information. If you only know an approximate address, go to the Mapping Department.



What Makes For a Good Site?

-Does the landowner have insurance for a garden? If not, liability insurance will need to be purchased to protect the garden organization as well as the owner against liability for injuries or damage.

-Determine how long you plan on keeping the garden, and make sure the site will be available for that time frame

-What is the current shape of the lot? The lot might need cleaning and clearing before it can become a garden.

-Is the soil safe for gardening? Make sure to test the soil for contaminants, and if the site is contaminated, it will require raised beds and fresh soil.

-If you plan to grow vegetables in the ground, determine the soil quality by having soil testing done. Soil test kits may be purchased from the Chester County Office of Penn State Extension at 601 Westtown Rd., West Chester, Suite 370.

Test kits consists of a submission form, instructions on how to take a soil sample, a sample bag, and return envelope for mailing your sample to the lab.

Alternatively, you can print soil submission forms (PDF format) from Penn State Agricultural Analytical Services Lab and submit your samples with payment to the lab in your own sample container.

<https://agsci.psu.edu/aasl/soil-testing>

Second Meeting With The Community

Discuss Resources The second meeting will be to go over any notes from the previous meeting, and to talk about any evaluations for potential sites volunteers may have visited, as well as any local resources that can be used to help start up your garden. Some questions to consider may be...

- Does your group have access to the tools and gardening equipment it will need?
- Will the garden need to be plowed, or can the soil be turned by hand?
- Is compost and mulch available?
- Will you provide seeds and transplants?
- Is a shed required for the lot you are looking at?
- Is fencing required?
- How much cleaning is required for your lot, and how will you go about it?
- Who is responsible for the mowing of the lot, if required?
- Where will liability insurance be purchased from?
- Are there any local Master Gardeners or others able to help?
- What local community organizations are available to help?

Electing a leadership team is also an objective of the second meeting. These co-leaders will be responsible for handling important tasks, such as drafting, negotiating the lease agreement, leading the preparation and planning of the site, and drafting the guidelines and gardener application.

Second Meeting

Lease Agreement

Drafting a lease agreement will be the final step of the meeting. This lease agreement will outline the groups and landlords obligations and responsibilities, as well as outlining a clause that will state that the landlord will not be held liable in the case of a gardener being injured on the property.

Develop a Site Plan

Planning for your garden can be as simple or complex as you would like. Consider some of the following things previously mentioned while drafting a plan for your site.

- The boundary of the lot
- The location and size of any garden beds, including the width of pathways
- Locations of trees, shrubs, or any existing vegetation that will be kept on site
- Access to the lot; driveways, pathways, open spaces, etc
- Compost bins
- Sheds
- Water sources
- A seating area with a picnic table and benches
- Your garden's name, and a sign



Photo courtesy of Chester County Food Bank

Begin Planning

Involve Your Community

Make sure you involve your community members in the planning of the garden. Have them come together for various development activities, such as planning of the construction of raised beds, the composting system installation, fencing, tool sheds and any other garden amenities. Have your co leaders be responsible for planning of land preparation, such as plot sizes and plowing.

Plan and Design the Garden

Once you have...

- Held your meetings
- Gathered commitments from community members
- Selected a location
- Gathered your resources
- Drafted and signed a lease
- Established garden rules
- Developed your site plan



Photo courtesy of Chester County Food Bank

You are now ready to begin the physical work of preparing and developing your community garden!

Every community garden is different, based on the group of the gardeners' and communities' needs. These needs should be figured out during your community meetings. See **Appendix A. Community Garden Readiness Assessment** for a list of different questions to ask to determine what kind of community garden you will require.

What Style Garden Do You Want?

Garden Models

Figuring out a garden model will help in figuring out which site design would be most appropriate. You will need to know if your garden will require raised beds, separate plots, and/or one or more large common plots.

A big consideration to keep in mind is physical accessibility. Not all people will move through the space in the same way, and these tips will help make sure that everyone will be able to enjoy the garden:

- Create wide and smooth pathways for strollers, wheelchairs, and wheelbarrows (suggested width 4 feet)

- Make sure tool sheds, greenhouses, and any other buildings are accessible to strollers, wheelchairs, and wheelbarrows

- Allow all materials to be easily reachable by all and safely stored

- Include handrails, handles, and posts on garden beds and in seating areas so that they can be used for gardeners' stability

- Consider the height and arm reach of your gardeners, and how easily they will be able to bend down or over garden beds. Higher soil levels of raised beds, and kneeling mats or short stools may help with accessibility.

Determine a Budget

Supporting Your Garden

Determining a budget is probably one of the most important steps you can take; it's how you're going to be able to do any of the things you have planned. There are different ways to support your garden. Some gardens can pay themselves through membership dues, but sponsors are a popular and ideal way for many gardens to sustain themselves. There are many different institutions that can be potential sponsors; Churches, private businesses, schools, or parks and recreation departments to name a few.

See **Appendix E. Sample Garden Budget Plan** for more information.

Installing and Maintaining the Garden

After figuring out your garden group, property lease, garden design and budget, you can finally begin installing the garden. This process can happen in fall before frost, or during spring once the soil has thawed.

While building your garden, you will go through 4 different phases.

This is a great time to go to some of the groups that you developed partnerships with (See Part 5. Develop Partnerships). Throughout each phase, they will be different potential sources for valuable knowledge. Some partnerships, like with farms and horticultural groups, will be able to provide information and advice on the development of your garden. While partnerships like stores may be able to provide materials and labor in support of your installation.



Phase 1: Prepare the site

The site will most likely require some preparation. Create a team to clean up the site by removing any debris, garbage, or any other unwanted material. Soil will also need to be tested during this phase. Based on the results of the soil test, you can rent a rototiller to till the soil and add anything else needed.

Phase 2: Install garden infrastructure

You are now able to begin to install your garden infrastructure. Every garden will require different equipment, with each being built at different times. Here are some items to consider:



- Garden beds
- Pathways
- Fences
- Rain barrels
- Garden shed
- Compost bins
- Rest/seating and children's play areas

During this phase, you will also inspect (or install) your water lines and drainage system, as well as level the ground. Your horticultural or farm partnerships can be a great resource in figuring out what is necessary for your specific needs.

Phase 3: Plant the garden

Have a discussion with your gardeners and your community to see what they would like to plant, their growing conditions, which crops are easiest to grow, and what can be planted that will yield the highest nutritional value. Look towards your horticultural partnerships to find out what will grow well in your region. Depending on the experience of your gardeners, and the timing, you will need to choose whether you will plant your gardens from seed, or use seedling/young plant transplants.



Phase 4: Maintain the garden

The garden will require maintenance on an individual and communal level throughout the season. The garden coordinator can create a to-do list of basic tasks that need to be completed regularly. Tasks can be completed by individuals at their own pace. “Work days” can be fun and educational events by turning the tasks into an educational workshop for others in the community.

Chester County and Food Insecurity

Chester County is the wealthiest county in Pennsylvania and yet 1 in 14 people are food insecure, which means they don't know where their next meal is coming from. Many families and individuals lack reliable access to enough affordable, nutritious food.

Most of us have participated in a food drive at some point, donating canned, and shelf stable items. Canned foods are not always the healthiest choice, they tend to be high in sodium, sugar, and preservatives. With the garden we can grow fresh vegetables to donate and help our neighbors meet their dietary needs in a healthful way. For example, fresh green beans from the garden have more vitamins and nutrients than canned green beans.

Sharing the bounty of a garden cultivates community, builds relationships, and provides healthy nourishing food for those in need. Food safety is an important part of growing, harvesting and storing garden produce whether growing for ourselves or to share with others.

The Chester County Food Bank would like to share recommendations on

- Top 10 crops and tips for harvesting
- Best Practices for harvesting and transporting produce

Top 10 Crops & Tips For Harvesting

Contact your local food cupboard to find out what crops are most popular yet rarely received. Keep seasonal availability in mind. Visit our video library for tips on planting and harvesting.

Broccoli – harvest when heads are firm approx. 4-6 inches wide, harvest before florets begin to separate, use harvest knife to cut stem, refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/349738068>

Cabbage – harvest when heads are firm approx. 6 inches wide, cut stem at base of head, refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/356244445>

Carrot – plant in spring and in late July, when you notice orange shoulders emerge loosen soil with garden fork, wipe off any soil, keep in cool, dark space. <https://vimeo.com/356246046>

Cucumber– harvest at 5 to 7 inch long, harvest every 2-3 days for optimum production, use clippers to cut the stem, refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/356243295>

Green Beans – harvest pods at 4 to 5 inches long every few days, refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/356239279>

Lettuce – Different varieties can be planted in spring, summer, and fall. Harvest head lettuce when the heads are full about 6 inches wide, cut at base of head and remove any dead or brown leaves, refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/356256850>

Pepper – harvest green 65 days after planting when firm, and red at about 85 days, refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/356261116>

Potato – harvest after foliage dies, use a garden fork to loosen soil, gently wipe off soil, careful not to break the skin, allow skin to dry, store in cool, dark space, DO NOT refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/356261935>

Snap Peas – harvest pods when slightly plump, refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/417240336>

Spinach – harvest outer leaves, or cut at base of stem to harvest full “head”, remove any dead or brown leaves, refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/417248778>

Consider not growing the following for donation, as many home gardeners have an overabundance to donate and food cupboards often receive more than they can distribute.

Squash & Zucchini – harvest at 6 to 8 inches long, large oversized squash should not be donated, refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/356266096>

Tomato – store in open crate/box, stack tomatoes no more than 2 rows high, do not donate cracked or overripe tomatoes, DO NOT be refrigerate. <https://vimeo.com/358077435>

Harvesting and Transport

Harvesting Best Practices

- Early morning is the best time to harvest as water levels are high in the plants, however for some crops this is not ideal and can spread disease (green beans, tomatoes, basil). In these instances wait until plant foliage is dry.
- Pick at appropriate maturity/size for full ripeness.
- Frequent harvesting stimulates vegetable production ie. cucumber, beans, tomato, pepper, eggplant, squash and zucchini.
- For some crops a sharp knife or scissors are best for making a clean cut, not damaging the plant.
- Keep the harvest in the shade, out of full sun while in the garden. Do not leave produce in a hot vehicle for an extended period of time before donating.

Storage/Transport For Freshness

- Use only clean containers for transport of produce from garden. Bins should be properly washed/sanitized between each use.
- Be mindful of the containers you are donating in. Please use food safe containers. Do not use garbage bags to donate produce (especially not scented ones). Many containers are made from compounds that are not intended for food use. Use food grade bags and bins when possible.

Rutgers Edu. <https://njaes.rutgers.edu/community-garden/food-safety.php>

Food Safety Tips for School Gardens https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/foodsafety_schoolgardens.pdf

Common Garden Challenges

Common challenges for community gardens may include:

Management- Managing a community garden can be an intensive task. Organizing both people and a project will require the creation of systems to enforce rules, make decisions, and keep projects moving.

Maintenance- There are many ways the space within the community garden will need tended to, such as mowing the grass, repairing equipment/irrigation, clearing debris/trash, turning compost, replenishing woodchipped pathways, mending fences.

Participation- As time goes on, people/members will come and go. Keeping up with the constant change and turnover can be a challenge for keeping projects/maintenance running smoothly.

Theft & Vandalism- Theft and vandalism are a possibility regardless of whether gardens are in public spaces or on private land.

Leadership Skills- A leadership role requires skill and time that many gardeners may not have. We are continually learning, and learning leadership skills is just as important as learning how to garden.



Fairview Village Community Garden

Common Garden Challenges

Gardening Skills- Some community members may be completely new to gardening, or haven't gardened in a long time. Learning a new skill may be frustrating for some and could potentially lead to them giving up mid season.

Services and Supplies- There are many services and deliveries that may be challenging for some. Examples would be plowing, tiling, and delivery of compost and mulch.

Water- Finding water sources can be tricky. Installation of a water source may not be possible if your garden is on borrowed land.

Site Permanency- Along with installing water sources, borrowed land also limits infrastructure and the permanency of your site. This can be off-putting for some gardeners since the garden could possibly lose its site.



Photo courtesy of Chester County Food Bank

Building Community in the Garden

Community gardens are a wonderful space to share gardening knowledge, beautify a neighborhood and create a space for health and wellness. Planning the garden season starts long before the first seedlings are sown. Here is a month by month guide for engaging gardeners and your neighbors.

January – Host a meeting indoors. What do you envision for the garden in the coming year? Begin registering members and assign plots. Share seed catalogs, make wish lists and place your seed order. Plan your garden spaces. Visit the garden and observe the light and beauty of the winter season.

February – Plan a potluck and share ideas/plans for the season or host a “how-to” seeding workshop! Some early seed starting can be done as a group and taken home to brighten up windowsills. Make a list of projects needed in the garden and have gardeners sign up for committees; Spring Clean Up – Construction Projects – Social Events – Composting – Fall Clean Up

March – Spring is finally on its way! March can be a month of unpredictable weather. Peas, Radish and Spinach can be planted in late March. Cover these crops with row cover fabric, or build cold frames to keep them safe from the cold. Continue sowing seeds indoors for spring crops: beets, broccoli, cabbage, collards and kale. Plan a May plant sale to raise funds.

April – Spring Clean Up! Prepare the compost area. Host a planting party. Have gardeners make signs for their plots.

May – Plant some pollinator loving flowers in the garden and prepare trellising materials for summer crops. Mother’s Day is a great event to bring folks together in the garden. Plan an open gate party and host a garden tour with a plant sale.

June – By now your plots should be fully planted. Keep an eye out for destructive insect pests. Support one another with watering duties. Host a sunset gathering in the garden. Set up a watering schedule for common areas. Host Father’s Day in the garden with lawn games.

Building Community in the Garden

July- Share the bounty amongst gardeners and neighbors. Support one another with watering and share cut flowers. Harvest Potatoes on the 4th of July. Host a dinner picnic in the garden and encourage a recipe card swap. Open the garden for a kids garden tour; look for bugs, pick flowers and taste test cherry tomatoes. Start sowing seeds for fall crops.

August - The summer heat may be taking its toll on you and your garden. Get to the garden early in the morning or at twilight to water and weed. Have a musician in the group? Host an evening of song or invite a choir to use the garden as a rehearsal space. Start planting fall crops.

September - Harvest! Plan on freezing and canning the bounty. Gather up herbs to dry and collect seeds for next year. Test your garden soil and make amendments. Plant a cover crop to nurture the soil for next year. Build a cold frame for your garden bed to extend the season. The crafty might enjoy pressing or drying flowers for winter art projects.

October- Start the month with a cleanup task list. Harvest your frost sensitive veggies before the frost gets them. Watch the weather and be sure to cover cold hardy crops with row cover. Host a fall festival with a chili cook off or potluck. Gather the group by the fire pit and enjoy a recap on the season. Pumpkins and making scarecrows are a big hit at this party.

November- Recap on the garden season with your journal and make plans for next year. Host a photo exhibition of garden beauty.

December - Visit the garden in winter and make wreathes with items foraged from the garden and start dreaming about next year!

Community Garden Readiness Assessment

The community must assess its own readiness to support and sustain a community garden after the community members have agreed that a community garden is something that would benefit their neighborhood. Members of the garden should be able to answer these questions.

1. Is there a demand for the garden?
2. Does the demand reflect the demographic makeup of your community?
3. Are there any local businesses or institutions to develop partnerships with? (ex. schools, food pantries, hardware stores, etc.)
4. Does your community have any local sites to host your garden? Your site will need to have enough space to accommodate the demand from your community.
5. Is there broad support and a group of committed participants? Remember, you need to have enough members to not only fill the garden, but also to form a committee.

Sample Agenda for First Garden Meeting

Before your guests arrive, try and have a welcoming setup and take these tips into consideration:

- Have a welcome table with name tags
- Provide healthy food/snacks and beverages
- If a volunteer and space are available, offer child care
- Place tables and chairs in a way that allows everyone to see each other and facilitate discussion
- Have the agenda readily available
- Provide paper and pencils/pens for the ability to take notes or leave comments

A sample agenda may look like:

1. Welcome and Introductions
 - Welcome guests as they arrive
 - Ice breaker activity: sharing names and interest in the community garden
 - Review the agenda
2. Garden overview
 - Provide information on the garden project
 - Explain progress so far

Sample Agenda for First Garden Meeting

3. Discussion

- Open up the discussion to allow the community members the ability to discuss the overall vision of the garden. Who is the garden for? What type of garden model will we use? Where are some locations available? Who will be a part of the committee? Will it be free?
- How will the garden be funded?
- How will the work for the garden be shared?

4. Wrap up

- Create a to-do list for everyone and ask people to volunteer for specific tasks.
- Schedule next meeting
- Have sign up sheets and gather interested participants contact information
- Thank everyone for attending, and invite them to stay afterwards for snacks and conversation
- Follow up shortly after and focus on communication about assigned tasks

Garden Committee Position Descriptions

It is important that the many different aspects of running a community garden are handled in an effective and efficient way. Dividing these tasks to dedicated garden members in the form of a committee can provide valuable support.

Coordinator- Manages the garden, participants, and partners. Works to maintain the continuity between the two groups.

Registrar- Coordinates registration, assigns plots, and maintains the wait list.

Communications Facilitator- Receives questions and comments from gardeners and communicates these with the committee.

Outreach Coordinator-Responsible for publicity and promoting upcoming events.

Treasurer- Collects and deposits garden fees, pays bills, authorizes payments, manages grants, and creates budgets.

Grounds Leader- Focuses on infrastructure, landscaping, and coordinating repairs/maintenance; mowing, pathways, hoses, fences, compost, sheds, greenhouses etc.

Education Leader- Sets up educational workshops, and fosters relations between new and experienced gardeners for mentoring.

Safety & Security Leader- Provides information about garden safety, monitors the garden for any safety hazards, and handles the first aid.

Sample Gardener Application

1. Name: _____
2. Gardening Partner: _____
3. Address: _____
4. Partner Address: _____
5. Phone: _____ Partner Phone _____
6. Email: _____ Partner Email: _____
7. # of Plots: _____

Please check off any interested jobs/positions:

Coordinator ___	Registrar: ___
Communications Facilitator: ___	Outreach Coordinator ___
Treasurer ___	Grounds Leader ___
Education Leader ___	Safety & Security Leader ___
Security ___	Supply Crew ___
Translation ___	Maintenance Crew ___
Events Crew ___	Communications Crew ___

If you are new, are you interested in partnering with an experienced gardener? Yes ___ No ___

Gardeners and garden leaders will take pictures, videos, and other forms of media occasionally. Do you give your permission for your photo to be published? (If no, let photographers know)

Yes ___ No ___

Sample Gardener Application Cont'd

It is required that all gardeners share their phone number and email address. Each gardener's contact info will be shared with all all gardeners. Do you give your permission to share your phone number and email with every gardener?

Yes___

No___

By signing below, I agree that I have read and understand the guidelines of the garden, and will abide by all rules. I understand that the garden group and the owners of the land are not responsible for any of my actions while in the garden. I also agree to take responsibility for any damage, loss, or any liability in relation to the use of the garden by myself or my partner

Signature_____

Date_____

Sample Garden Budget Plan

Adapted from Gardening Matters, CG Startup Guide, September 2007
gardeningmatters.org/Resources/Coordinating.htm

Revenue/Income

Plot Fees:

Grants:

Fundraiser:

Donations:

Balance from previous year:

Total Income:

Expenses/Costs

Water Hydrant:

Water Bill:

Hoses:

Shed:

Tools:

Compost:

Mulch:

Lease:

Liability insurance:

Tilling:

Raised Beds:

Seeds:

Transplants:

Printing:

Signs

Fencing:

Total Expenses

Net Income (Income—Expenses):