



Kōanga

Fruit Tree Catalogue 2026

Plant Pears for Your Heirs



Our very special NZ Heritage Fruit Tree collection evolved and grew through generation after generation of families and communities taking care of their favourites and passing them on down...
This collection contains our history and our future!

“The extinction of biological diversity is inextricably linked to the destruction of cultural diversity. With the loss of native cultures, there is also disappearing the vital and important knowledge of a way of living in balance with the earth and the value system in which it is encoded. To approach the process of restoration, it is essential to learn to see the earth through native eyes.”

Kenny Ausubel, *Seeds of Change*

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Our Mission

The vision of Kōanga was born out of 40+ years of collecting heritage fruit trees, vegetables and flowers by Kay Baxter and others, in association with Kōanga. This nationally important collection is in turn built on the foundation of hundreds of generations of gardeners and farmers who have nurtured the biodiversity and cultural heritage upon which civilisation has developed (we have co-evolved with our food plants).

Much of Kōanga's work was in response to the fact that in the last 100 years much of the genetic biodiversity in food plants, all over the world, has disappeared as a result of the industrialisation of our food production.

In the process of “saving the seeds”, all those involved have come to the wider realisation that not just the ecology of our “food evolution” has been compromised by industrialisation, but many other aspects of our “human ecology” have likewise been compromised, and we can't address the one issue (e.g. seed saving) in isolation. Seed saving is one aspect of the broader need to address our “human ecology”. Thus, while an immediate priority for Kōanga

is seed protection and conservation, it is also committed to contributing practical holistic solutions in the wider field of sustainable living:

- Protection, conservation and development of NZ's genetic and cultural heritage food plants.
- Understanding the connections between soil health, plant and animal health and human health.
- Research into the practical strategies and techniques required for communities and individuals to be self reliant, with a focus on regenerative land use, nutrient dense food production and processing, appropriate technology and community development.



Kōanga Subscriptions

Root Subscription

Access the roots

\$11

Monthly

Free Online Workshop:
Growing Great Seedlings

Access to Extremely Rare Seeds

Waitlists for Plant Material

11 Webinar and Q+A Replays

Physical Seed Catalogue

Billed monthly – no need for you to
do anything! Or pay yearly:

Yearly Payment Option – \$120



Shoot Subscription

Access the shoots

\$24

Monthly

Free *Grow Your Own Nutrient
Dense Food* e-book

20% Discount on all other e-books

Free Online Workshop: Design
Your Own Nutrient Dense Diet

20% Discount on all
Online Workshops

Access to Extremely Rare Seeds

Waitlists for Plant Material

Monthly Live Interactive Webinars
and Q+A (with replays)

Annual Physical Seed and
Fruit Tree Catalogues

Billed monthly – no need for you to
do anything! Or pay yearly:

Yearly Payment Option – \$199



Fruit Subscription

Access the fruits

\$50

Monthly

Free Online Workshop: Kōanga Gardening Masterclass

Free *Urban Garden Design for Nutritional Resilience* e-book

30% Discount on all other e-books

30% Discount on all Online Workshops

Access to Extremely Rare Seeds

Waitlists for Plant Material

Monthly Live Interactive Webinars and Q+A (with replays)

5 Monthly Interactive Webinars with Guest Speakers

Annual Physical Seed and Fruit Tree Catalogues

Billed monthly – no need for you to do anything! Or pay yearly:

Yearly Payment Option – \$450

Lifetime Membership

Access the root subscription forever!

\$2000

One time payment

Free Online Workshop: Growing Great Seedlings

Access to Extremely Rare Seeds

Waitlists for Plant Material

11 Webinar and Q+A Replays

Physical Seed Catalogue

Billed once



Editorial by Kay Baxter

Kia Ora e Te Whanau!!!

Wow it's 2026, and another crazy year climate wise.

The only answer is diversity, diversity, diversity!

Sean is finding his way into a forest garden he didn't plant and creating magic in there. It's getting better and better, and we are still learning lots about better ways to do things all the time.

We've had a hell of a season and it feels as though that is definitely normal now. Insanely hot November/December, mostly in the 30's and now in mid January it is cold and wet for days on end. Consequently we had amazing early fruit and now in mid season the plums and peaches are too wet and getting brown rot, which they do not usually get. A fruit tree is a big investment, and they mostly produce a lot of fruit, far more than one family can eat. It is increasingly feeling as though a nuclear family on a small house site cannot easily plan for enough diversity to know there will always be something. It is far easier to do if you have a larger area that can become a forest garden with several families working together. The idea is that if you have enough diversity there is always something.

The other thing that is really hitting us hard right now is that there are so many people out there who have planted orchards, or even what they are calling the beginning of forest gardens, and they are not doing their planning well, and then find they need way more support species if they are going to have enough chop and drop or ramial wood chip to keep the trees healthy, and they have not enough room to plant the support species in. It is also very common to find we plant the wrong support trees in the wrong places creating a lot of extra work. We just need to do some learning. Those of us in this already for 20 years or so have learned a lot, so using what we have learned can potentially put you years (and lots of \$) ahead. You should be able to create your forest gardens far faster than we did.

Sean and I both recommend you spend three years creating a forest before you plant your fruit trees.

If you spend three years getting to know which support species fit with your environment and the tools you like to use, as well as how to manage the support species, you will be far better off by year five when your two year old fruit trees will have grown so well and be so healthy, because they will immediately be getting fed by the fungi in the soil who will be getting well fed by the mulch or chip, and the sugars the tree roots send out... Your system will be humming.

Kōanga has a specific set of tools to support you on your journey:

- * *Design Your Own Orchard* book
- * *Designing and Managing Forest Gardens* booklet
- * Forest Garden Management Chart
- * Forest Garden Masterclass (This is about Design and Management)
- * Webinars for members with some specific webinars for Forest Garden discussions.
- * Guided Tours for Groups you organise (Minimum of 10 people paying \$50 each for 3 hours).
- * Our website contains a free Knowledge Base with a section on Forest Gardening.
- * We finally have a Students of Kōanga Facebook page where you can all participate if you have done workshops at Kōanga or Kōanga online workshops.
- * We hold an annual Free Open Day for all Life Members as well as Fruit Subscription Garden Club Members.

I was tossing up what to say in this editorial, sussing what it was, I was really feeling about forest gardens and I reread some of my older editorials. I came across the editorial I wrote in 2024, and I just thought "there is absolutely nothing I can say better than this". So I edited it again, changed a few things and here it is. I just love living in a forest garden!

Are you living with a deep pervading sense of helplessness and depression about the things we are feeling and seeing happening in this world right now?

Are you feeling deeply, with every cell of your body that you would like to live simply?

I believe the answer to both of these feelings is 'reconnection' We must plug ourselves back in again... to the:

- * Voltage of the earth
- * To the sky and even the universe
- * To our rivers and lakes
- * To our oceans and mountains
- * To our food
- * To our ancestors and their stories, our stories
- * To our neighbors
- * Our families
- * But most of all ourselves

It rained last night here, and this morning there had been so much growth in the forest garden that I had to get the hedge clippers out to recreate the tunnel through the forest that my path to home has become. Trimming my way from the house up the path to the garden through the jungle made me realise once again (this happens everyday!) that living right in a forest garden is an incredibly life enhancing experience. Our forest garden is now a jungle in every sense of the word, albeit a temperate one for the Summer only (bare branches and tree skeletons in the Winter, also beautiful).

The feeling one gets looking at it, on it, in it and through it is the same feeling one gets when looking at, on or through the NZ native bush. I believe the feeling of calm and peace that comes is because of the huge diversity and beautiful integration of elements where they are now all in a dance together building something that is far greater than the sum of the individual elements. Together all these parts become a living system that creates a life of its own, bringing in the insects, birds and myriads of other living things under our feet and in the air around us, and we become the connected human element who joins the dance changing the whole in subtle ways as we go about our lives in it, just as all participants in the web of life do, and over hundreds of years and generations as we

keep giving and taking, as a dance partner in this organism we are part of... the whole 'shebang' molds us and who we are, and we mold the whole 'shebang' as well. Co evolution towards health, peace and beauty.

We can all do this, start small, get confident, and become exuberant with it. Build peace, happiness, satisfaction, confidence and a sense of your own power to positively influence the future of life on earth.

You can all do this far faster than I did. These days you can begin with the books and charts and also by coming and looking at what these forest gardens look like, and follow the design processes that are being created.

I'm not sure if there will be spaces left on the Forest Garden Masterclass (sorry it's full!) when this catalogue comes out, maybe it's next year for you or maybe you can begin with the books and use the Kōanga Students page to get the support you need to take the steps. There is also a lot of valuable forest garden information on the Kōanga website in the Knowledge Base.

I would just encourage you to begin taking steps under any of the above bullet points above, every small step is a powerful one.

It is up to us!!!

Ngā Mihi Nui

Kay

P.S. This catalogue will be out before our second webinar especially to talk about forest gardens, and for you to ask any questions you might have... check education/webinars on the website.



Education

Here at Kōanga we are learning to live simply and in a regenerative way. Our workshops and online workshops have regenerative practices at their core and are for anyone interested in gaining the skills and knowledge to redesign their lives to live in a regenerative way and to empower change in their community.

Our education program of cutting edge workshops is one of the ways that we share the essential skills and knowledge that we have accumulated over decades in order to support people on their path to regenerative living.

Empower yourself with the practical skills to turn your dreams of self-resilience into your reality. We use the Permaculture design process to design and teach solutions for all aspects of our lives and environment.

We're Committed To:

Inspiring and supporting regenerative living in New Zealand through education

Empowering home gardeners to develop efficient gardening skills, build top-soil and improve their health through enjoying their own quality, nutrient dense produce.

All food served on our courses is:

Prepared following Weston A. Price principles

- Locally sourced
- Organic
- Unrefined
- Nutrient dense
- Traditional

See our website for more detailed information on our workshops, www.koanga.org.nz/our-shop/education/



Workshop Program

See our website for further details on our workshops including pricing, food and accommodation <https://koanga.org.nz/product-category/workshops/>

Forest Garden Masterclass

Five Days

22nd to 27th February 2026 or

21st to 26th February 2027

Tutor: Kay Baxter

This Masterclass has two parts:

1. Learning how to design your own forest garden, based on the principles of nature and the patterns of natural forests and how to apply this to your own specific context, conditions and goals.
2. Learning to manage your forest garden is essential to success! And to do this well we must learn to be more observant and work with the ebbs and flows within this environment. Super empowering and exciting stuff taking us on a path to reconnection.

Bioregional Seed Saving & Food Security Masterclass

Seven Days

8th to 15th February 2026 or

7th to 14th February 2027

Tutors: Kay Baxter & the Kōanga seed team

This comprehensive workshop will equip you with all the knowledge and skills necessary to establish your own bioregional or family/whanau seed bank, ensuring future food security. Additionally, you will learn how to design a food garden that facilitates seed saving, empowering you to become self-reliant in producing your own seeds.

Herbal Health & Healing

Two Days

7th to 8th March 2026 or

6th to 7th March 2027

Tutor: Kay Baxter

In this exciting workshop Kay will:

- Encourage and support you to begin connecting and working with the herbs in your garden, and environment, for your health and the health of your family.
- Show you how to choose the local, easy to grow and harvest herbs that could work for you and the best ways to use them as medicine.
- Show you how to make your own herbal remedies including tinctures, teas, and salves and infusions.
- You will go home with lots of goodies.



Butchery – Sheep, Goats & Pigs

Two Days

9th to 10th April 2026 or

8th to 9th April 2027,

15th to 16th October 2026 or

14th to 15th October 2027

Tutor: Taiamai Corker

Limited to 4 people.

This is a hands-on workshop where you will have the experience of killing a sheep and a pig (if you wish), butchering and preparing all the meat ready to go into the freezer. You'll learn the various ways sheep and pigs can be cut up depending on the cuts you like to eat, with an emphasis on using the whole animal.

You will learn:

- How to choose which animals are ready to butcher.
- Which tools and or equipment are required to do this well on a home scale.
- How to manage the animals in stress free ways before killing.
- How to skin them, or scald the pigs, gut them and cut the entire animals up into cuts ready for the freezer, including the bones.
- How to choose which fat is best to use for lard, and which fat is best for which purpose.

Butchery – Salami, Sausages & Bacon

Two Days,

11th to 12th April 2026 or

10th to 11th April 2027,

17th to 18th October 2026 or

16th to 17th October 2027

Tutor: Taiamai Corker

Limited to 4 people.

This will be a hands on workshop where you will learn to make your own very special small goods, often a great way to store the valuable seasonal food in very delicious ways, on a home scale. You will make sausages, salami, bacon, biltong, black pudding, ham, liverwurst and pate.

Propagation Workshop

One Day, 20th June 2026 or 19th June 2027

Tutor: Kay Baxter & the forest garden crew

This workshop is a combination of theory and practice, where you will learn all the necessary techniques to propagate your own fruit and nut trees, along with your forest garden support trees as well as save heritage fruit trees in your family or bioregional orchards. You will go home from this workshop with enough plant material to start a home orchard or propagation facility, or both.

Butchery – Cattle

Two Days

24th to 25th September 2026 or

23rd to 24th September 2027

Tutors: Taiamai Corker

Limited to 4 people. This is a hands on workshop for those of you wanting to feel confident about putting your own beef on the table at home. Taiamai will show you:

- How to choose the cattle that are ready to butcher.
- The best times of the year to do this.
- The facilities and tools required to do this on a home scale.
- Which breeds are easiest to butcher at home and why.
- How to kill and butcher a beef animal from beginning to having all your cuts ready to go into the freezer, using all parts of the animal.



Butchery – Poultry

Two Days

8th to 9th October 2026 or

7th to 8th October 2027

Tutor: Taiamai Corker

Limited to 4 people.

This workshop is for those of you wanting to be able to develop your own regenerative poultry systems that are not dependent on industrial chicken food, to produce your own eggs and meat.

On this workshop you will learn how to:

- Choose the best breeds and birds to suit your egg and meat needs.
- Choose the best breeds to suit the food you actually have available.
- Choose the breeds that are the most efficient converters of food to eggs or meat.
- Raise birds for meat or for eggs, several different ways.
- Butcher chickens, ducks, muscovies, possibly geese.
- Choose birds that are ready for butchering.
- Catch them and butcher them in relatively stress free ways.
- Pluck by hand and using a plucking machine.
- Butcher them in several different ways, so you can choose the way that works for you.
- Keep and use all parts of the birds.

Gardening Masterclass

Five Days

18th to 23rd October 2026 or

17th to 22nd October 2027

Tutors: Kay Baxter & the garden crew

This Masterclass is a combination of Kōanga Gardening Best Practice, covering all the basic skills required to be a great gardener, as well as our *How To Grow Nutrient Dense Food* workshop showing you how to understand what your soil needs in order to be growing nutrient dense food, and how to tailor your own fertilizer recipes to suit the needs of your situation. A great mix of theory and hands on.

Build Your Own Very Low Cost Greywater & Toilet Systems

Two Days

5th to 6th November 2026

4th to 5th November 2027

Tutor: Bob Corker

This workshop will be a mix of theory, looking at a range of existing systems we have here, and practical building of systems in the workshop.

We will cover the theory and design for building greywater systems, as well as toilet options, for varying situations, and how to relate to local authorities in relation to these systems. They cost almost nothing compared to the usual industrial models. Once you have been over the various designs for various situations, and seen them in action, we will build some systems in the workshop together so you can work through the various practical implications. You will go home with comprehensive notes and designs.

You will co-operate to build a simple greywater system for places with a good fall, another model for places that have very little fall, a worm farm that could act as a fat trap on older houses where they do not have them already, as well as a simple but elegant composting toilet system where all nutrients are recycled into the mineral cycle around us whilst following Tikanga!



Kōanga Online Workshops

Kōanga now has an extensive range of online workshops which can be found on our website www.koanga.org.nz.

Our **Gardening Masterclass** Comprises the following workshops which can be bought singly or together as the Masterclass for great savings:

- Growing Great Seedlings
- Growing Great Compost
- Garden Planning
- Garden Bed Preparation and Planting
- Growing Nutrient Dense Food (with or without industrial fertilizer)
- Building a Passive Solar Cloche
- Making Regenerative Fertiliser
- Kay's Garden Management Series

The Health and Wellbeing Masterclass

The Health And Wellbeing Masterclass brings together our three health-specific workshops: *Designing Your Own Nutrient Dense Diet*, *Traditional Food Storage*, and *Herbal Health & Nutrition*.

Design Your Own Nutrient Dense Diet takes you through a process of designing your own ideal diet based on what you like to eat and your local climate and soil conditions and importantly the principles behind the diets of all indigenous peoples as discovered by Dr Weston A. Price.

The **Herbal Health & Nutrition** workshop enables you to step into taking care of your health, and the health of your family through engaging with the herbs already in your garden or herbs you can easily grow. It is a really exciting and empowering journey.

Traditional Food Storage, a really exciting workshop for all those of you wanting to be able to live totally out of your gardens. This workshop explores traditional methods for harvesting, processing and storing our regeneratively-grown produce. These techniques enable us to store the crops we have grown to feed us throughout the year, and take any excess in season food from your gardens, process them and store them in simple, traditional ways, creating abundance and food security year round! The methods involved require no expensive equipment, no previous experience and are a sure way for you to build your food security - preserving fruits, vegetables, nuts, herbs, medicine and seeds for the future. This workshop can be purchased alone or as part of the new *Health and Wellbeing Masterclass*.



Kōanga Potato Festival

Kōanga is holding an annual Potato Festival. Four days of work, fun, eating, learning and sharing.

Bookings essential, please fill in the form on the website and we will let you know if you are in.

**Tuesday 17th February to Friday 20th February 2026 or
Tuesday 26th of January to Friday 29th January 2027.**

10 adults only.

Bookings Essential: <https://koanga.org.nz/koanga-potato-festival/>

Must be able to begin with the team at 8am on Monday morning, and stay until Thursday lunch time. We will work mornings harvesting potatoes with picnic morning teas, and do other things in the afternoons, and evenings around the fire story-telling etc.

Koha entry.

Children over 7 more than welcome so long as they don't stop parents from being involved.

We are looking for people who are passionate about potatoes, and who are fit and active people capable of harvesting potatoes by hand and having fun. We will be harvesting 180m of potatoes in beds.

Bring your own tent and bedding, your potato stories, karakia, and music! We will feed you well (Weston A. Price type food, from our land).

This will be four days of potatoes inside and out, harvesting, stories, potato 'lore', tasting and an over indulgence in potato 'fare'. You will all have a guided tour of the Kōanga forest gardens and seed gardens. You will all go home with a potato from every cultivar we hold (approx 40), and their stories.

Life Members & Fruit Subscription Holders OPEN DAY

Sunday 29th November 2026, 9:30am to 3:00pm

We have over 200 life members and you have all made a very big contribution to saving our NZ heritage food plants. Possibly a bigger contribution than you realise!

We would like to put on a very special day for all of you this year, so we can show you what we are up to here and thank you all for your support.

9:30 Introduction and a drink

10:00-11:30 Guided walk around one of our seed gardens, showing you the whole process from planting seeds to cleaning seeds ready to packet. (flat ground, easy walking).

11:30-12:30 Visit new perennial garden on the River Block.

12:30 Kōanga Lunch

1:30-2:30 Choose to walk around Kay's garden and forest garden with Kay, or have a tour through the Kōanga Forest Garden.

2:30 -3:00 Afternoon tea and discussion.

3:00 The shop will be open.

Please book via our website. Numbers will be limited to 20, but if we have a big demand we will put up another date as well.

Looking forward to meeting you all!

Fruit Tree Catalogue 2026

The **MOST** special things about our trees are:

1. They are our own New Zealand heritage fruit trees, they are the trees of our own ancestors, They have co-evolved with us and our land. Modern science and indigenous understandings show us that this makes a difference!
2. Heritage food plants including fruit trees produce food that is far far more nutritious than modern food plants bred to fit the industrial system.
3. They are the food plants and trees that do best in biological organic systems. It is the life in the soil and the nature of heritage food plants that enables the plants and trees to connect with the life in the soil, bring in the energies of the universe and feed all of that information to us, connecting us to our ecosystem, for the nourishment of the whole web of life.
4. We grow our trees without any industrial sprays including copper and sulphur and do not use nitrate nitrogen to boost and force growth, we rely on the microbes who we feed and take care of. We are still learning and building skills here but when you buy our trees you can know their growth was building life not degenerating it!

"Life is a living, pulsing, vibrating, plasmic mystery, a spontaneous improvisation linked through time by memory encoded in genes. The seeds that carry these genes are the regenerative life forms, the bridge that passes life through the generations. They are the fixed cellular recollection of the identity of lives in a moment and place in time, they encode the information of life's experience."

Joseph Campbell
in Seeds of Change by Kenny Ausubel

This is a very special collection of NZ heritage plant material, gifted to us by the gardeners of this land. We believe every tree in this catalogue to be worthy of a special place in our lives today, for one reason or another. All trees in this catalogue have been organically grown by hand in a way that regenerates the land they were grown in. We'll email you the planting instructions for your trees, so you can also plant them well, ensuring strong healthy growth and maximum nutrient dense fruit production.

These trees have been grown in Open Ground situation and marked with a white dot on the North side of the trunk, so that you too can plant these trees in the same alignment. Trees grow their main roots along the earth's magnetic field and they grow far better if they are planted in that same alignment as they were in the nursery. The white dots allow you to do that.

Many of the trees offered here are from our Northern Bioregional collection. These trees have naturalised in the North where the winters are warm, and they have been through a 150 year process of natural and human selection in that climate. The significance of this is that they fruit well in warm winters. Cultivars with the same name grown south of the Bombay Hills and taken north, do not. That is the reason Kay began saving these old trees.

Please note: All Fruit Tree Catalogue items will be sent when the fruit trees are dormant, this is generally July.



One of the good things about having this collection is that you can now buy trees that will fruit well in Northland, but we also now know they do very well when taken south again. Martin Crawford of Forest Garden fame in England is recommending that we should all be planting our orchards these days with fruit trees that came from 2 climate zones north of where we are, so that they will fruit in the future in warmer winters!

In the Stone Fruit section of our catalogue you will notice we now offer more and more cultivars as seedlings. We are doing this because we believe them to be a superior way to grow our genetically stable heritage varieties.

Modern peaches do not grow true in the same way, and so we trial all cultivars before offering them to you. The trees are stronger and more disease resistant, but grow in size to be somewhere in between the smaller Marianna rootstock and the larger peach rootstock.

Enjoy the range of trees we have available this year, they have been grown and packed for you with love.

We have lots of cuttings and seeds of our forest garden support species, I suggest you focus instead on creating the 'forest' of all the trees you will be coppicing and chopping and dropping that are going to feed the fungi to feed your trees and maintain tree health. Any trees you plant will grow far better if the support trees are well established first.

Tree seeds are often more tricky to germinate than vegetable seeds are so read the instructions on the packets carefully.

Please place fruit tree orders online via the website www.koanga.org.nz. If you definitely cannot order via the website then email contact@koanga.org.nz or, if you can't email, phone 027-329-2850. Please note that both of these methods are slower than using the website (phoning is slowest) and you may miss out. Fruit tree orders are packed and sent separately so incur a separate freight charge from other categories so please order them separately and don't combine with other items (seeds, books, perennials etc).



Stone Fruit

ROOTSTOCK	DIAMETER	CANOPY SIZE	PREFERENCES	DESCRIPTION
Colt	4-5m	12 sqm	Good for difficult soil.	Vigorous. Some good disease resistances.
Marianna Plum Root Stock	3-6m	12 sqm	Heavier, wet soils, essential.	Smaller than on peach rootstock.
Myrobalan	5-6m	25sqm	Tolerant of variable soil conditions including wet soils.	Vigorous.
Peach Root Stock	5-8m	15 sqm	Light, dry, boney soils.	Vigorous rootstocks.
Seedlings (OG Open Ground)	5-8m	15 sqm	Drier, bony soils, exposed.	Seedling grown trees, not grafted, Form strong, healthy trees.
Quince BA29	2m	4-6 sqm	Moist year round.	Dwarfing pear rootstock.



Cherries



CHERRY

Tangshe on Quince BA29

Small, pale pink-blushed cherries with yellow flesh, juicy and good-flavoured. Early Summer ripening, self-fertile and great as an early fruit-fill variety. Best used fresh or in the kitchen for cooking and preserves.

Nectarines



NECTARINE

Goldmine Seedling

Medium size, mid season, white fleshed nectarine with red over green skin, dessert quality with a sweet flavour. Ripe in February. An outstanding old variety from the Kaipara.

Peaches



PEACH

Four Winds Seedling

Green skin, red blush, and very firm sweet white flesh and great flavour. Produces huge crops. Ex Kaitaia, from collection trip with David Austen. Ripe February.



PEACH

Hungry Creek Seedling

Medium sized peach with firm, juicy white flesh, clingstone excellent flavour, ripening very late in the season. An outstanding reliable, heritage seedling with classic peach taste. Seedling from near Hungry Creek Road near Puhoi, gifted to our collection by Ken Vincent.



PEACH

Korako Seedling

Small to medium fruit with honey-amber skin and tender white flesh, super sweet and melting. Ripens mid February. Must be picked at peak ripeness and eaten quickly, as it bruises easily. Ex Te Whanau A Apanui, very old cultivar from earliest ship captains that is now wild in the area.



PEACH

Mediterranean Seedling

Medium size, white flesh, medium firm but very sweet flesh with outstanding flavour, skin honey coloured when ripe with red blush. This looks like a variation on the Batley peach as well. Reliable heavy cropper, that comes when there is a gap after Christina. Gifted to the Kōanga Collection by a member in the 1990's.



PEACH

Orion on Marianna

This is our earliest fruiting peach and is ripe from mid November to early December depending on where you are located. Smallish, white fleshed peach with a red blush on the skin. Is an extremely heavy cropper and the sweetness varies with season.



PEACH

Pouto River Seedling

A pouto version of the River peach. Small, white flesh, green skin with red blush, freestone, good flavour, sweet, reliable heavy crops, similar to ancient peaches of Nepal. Ex Kaipara Harbour, NZ Heirloom. Ripe late January/early February.



PEACH

Sanguine Seedling

Small-medium, dark reddish grey hairy skin, bright port red/white streaky flesh, freestone, juicy, strong flavour. Amazing when dried, also great bottled. Ripe late February, early March. Ex Kaiwaka, NZ Heirloom, likely brought here by early French settlers. Also known as blood peaches or pêche de vigne, originated in China.



PEACH

Silver Queen Seedling

Large white flesh peach with green skin, old fashioned marooned red blush (very unusual colouring), free stone, elongated shape, outstanding flavour. Came from the original French settlers orchard near Kohukohu. Ripe February.

Peacherines



PEACHERINE

Joy Yearbury Seedling OG

Excellent flavour. Medium sized, slightly egg shaped fruits. Yellow skin with very pale red blush, very pale yellow/off white flesh. Crisp velvety skin, crisp texture, very sweet and juicy. Ripe late January/February.



PEACHERINE

Kohukohu Seedling OG

Average size fruit, honey coloured skin with old fashioned red blush, bright yellow/gold flesh, with red around stone. Outstanding flavour. Very unusual, also from the French family orchard. Ripe March.



PEACHERINE

Matakohe Seedling OG

This tree came from an old orchard still being well maintained in the Matakohe area. Deep golden peacherine, very sweet with buttery flesh and lovely flavour. Excellent as a dessert fruit and also for drying. Ripe mid-February.



PEACHERINE

Robertson's Seedling OG

Reliable cropper, medium size yellow peacherine with a furry skin, buttery texture and lots of flavour, very sweet, clingstone, ripe late Feb to early March, great bottling. Best peacherine for drying.

Plums & Prunes



PLUM

Prune Italian on Peach

Dark purple/black skin, egg shape, yellow flesh, freestone, fruits well in North. From DSIR collection, Havelock North, years ago. Well known cultivar. Ripe February March.



PLUM

Prune Victoria on Peach

Dark purple, egg-shaped plum. Yellow flesh, freestone to semi-freestone. Mid to late season, reliable and versatile for eating fresh or preserving. A classic heritage variety with gentle, sweet flavour. This is a self fertile prune unlike the later fruiting cultivars. From the Jim Cox collection at Tangiteroria.

Please Note – Orders not sent until July when the trees are dormant.



Pip Fruit

ROOTSTOCK	DIAMETER	CANOPY SIZE	PREFERENCES	DESCRIPTION
M9/M26 Dwarf	2m	3 sqm	Irrigation, mulch, staking, free draining soils.	Produces a dwarf tree. Can be espaliered, cordoned or grown as a staked tree.
MM106	4m	13 sqm	Free draining soils.	Developed for free draining lighter soils. A semi dwarfing tree, if well pruned can be kept to 2.5m high and 3m wide. An excellent choice for home gardens if you have the right soil
793	4-8m	30 sqm	Free draining soils.	Large tree. Has been bred from Northern Spy and does well on heavy soils.
Northern Spy	4-6m	30 sqm	This is the old rootstock that does best on heavy clays. It can handle heavy wet soils as well.	Tree Size: It is possible to keep trees on this rootstock to 3m if you are a very skilled pruner. They can grow to 6m, but not too difficult to keep them to 4-5.

Varieties labeled 'UG' = suitable for a small urban garden

Apples – Dessert



APPLE

Bert's on 793

Medium size, round apple with yellowish russet skin with a red blush. Dessert apple with excellent flavour and old fashioned firm flesh. From Bert Davies collection planted in 1917 in his old pear orchard, one of 2 apples in the pear orchard (the other was Northern Spy). Ripe end of February. Good keeper.



APPLE

Bill Rodgers on MM106 or N Spy

Small to medium, round fruit with red streaky skin. White flesh, sometimes showing pink near the skin. Hard skin and firm flesh that birds can't penetrate. Healthy trees with huge crops. Flavour is OK; crisp and hard texture. A late-season dessert apple and a good keeper. From an old commercial orchard, Whitianga, Coromandel, from Bill Rogers, 1990s. Ripe May/June.



APPLE

Dawn O'Leary on 793

Large, round apple. Dark red skin. Crisp firm texture. Good flavour. Sweet but with slight sharpness. From Dawn O'Leary near Silverdale. Chance seedling. Her father had an apple nursery and orchard when she was a child and she realised this was a good one and not like others she knew. Great dessert apple, fantastic cooker and stores quite well. Ripe late March/April.



APPLE

Cox's Orange Pippin on N Spy

A well known heritage apple from the UK. Medium sized round slightly flat apple with yellow skin with red streaking and russet around top and bottom. Fantastic dessert apple with a great flavour. Will keep for a few weeks but not months. Also good for cooking and juicing. Ripe in February.



APPLE

Freyberg on M9

Large, pale green skin which turns pale honey yellow when ripe, crisp, juicy and very sweet flesh, excellent texture and flavour, heavy cropper. Ripe late February to late March. Bred by JH Kidd, Greytown, Golden Delicious/Cox's Orange cross, in collection since 1986.



APPLE

Giant Geniton on M9

Green skin, similar to Granny Smith, but reddish striping when ripe, sweet/tart crunchy dessert apple from April on and great cooking, reliable heavy cropper. This is an outstanding apple that came to this land with the Dalmatian Gumdiggers.



APPLE

Granny Smith on MM106, 793 or N Spy

Large, round, bright green skin, crisp, sweet tasty/acid tangy flavour. Great dessert apple when left on the trees to fully ripen, when the skin goes yellow with a red blush, and the flesh goes super sweet and juicy. Ripens April-May. Also great used for cooking, juicing drying and storing.



APPLE

Jonathan on N Spy

Old fashioned dessert apple, crisp with very juicy flesh, mostly red skin with green patches when ripe, white flesh. Keeps very well, ripe March April. Originally from the settlement and huge orchards planted at Port Albert (on the Kaipara Harbour) by the Albertlanders from Germany.



APPLE

Matakana Golden Russet on MM106 (UG)

Golden russet skin, round, flattish, yellow flesh, reliable heavy cropper, very rich aromatic flavour, sweet, soft, excellent with cheese. From Jim Cox, Tangiteroria, 1989, ex Metcalf, Tinopai; once very common around the North. Ripe late February/March.



APPLE

Maxwell Quirk on 793

Golden Delicious parent, large, yellow skin, with pink blush on sunny side, excellent sweet Golden Delicious type flavour, crisp. From seedling tree in Northland, 1998. Dessert apple, mid February to late March.



APPLE

Mayflower on N Spy

Medium-large, flat, green skin, turning yellow when ripe, gold russet on top with yellow flesh. Excellent old-fashioned full flavour, crisp, heavy reliable bearer, small tree. Ripe March/April. Selected from thousands of seedlings in the Hokianga by missionaries Knaggs/Fairburn 1840s, named after boat he arrived in.



APPLE

Northern Spy on 793

Green skin turning pale yellow in the shade and red/purple in the sun when ripe, good on dwarfing stock, otherwise slow to bear, delicious, juicy, rich sub-acid aromatic white flesh, fine grained, tender. From old Bert Davies orchard, Wellsford, 1987. Ripe March/April.



APPLE
Ohinemuri on 793

Round, yellow skin, classic old fashioned cooking apple. Great dessert apple when fully ripe. Precocious prolific bearer, very health, full flavour. Ripe late February through March. From Jim Cox, Tangiteroria, 1989, ex Te Puke, originally from Ohinemuri area, Hauraki.



APPLE
Red Delicious on M9

Original cultivar, almost black skin when ripe, wonderful sweet flesh, excellent aromatic, rich flavour. Ex Kaitaia, 2000. Ripe March/April.



APPLE
Red Spy on MM106

Large, round, very red; juicy sweet, sweeter dessert apple than Northern Spy but similar, old-fashioned winey flavour. From Mrs. Chadwick (along with Cemetery rose), 1991, originally from Harold Hames Valley Rd. (sport off one of his Northern Spy trees). Good keeper. Ripe in March.



APPLE
Surprise on N Spy

Small to medium size, round, flattish mid-season apple that has a colourful red streaked skin. Sweet and full of flavour with crispy flesh. Ripe March.



APPLE
Taiamai's Best on 793 or N Spy

Very bright streaky red on gold, russet, super sweet and full of flavour, possibly our favourite mid-season apple. Ripe February/March.



APPLE
Tinopai on N Spy

Beautiful round red streaky dessert apple with excellent flavour. Came to us from Tinopai on the Kaipara. Ripe March/April.



APPLE
Vaile Early on M9

Small-medium, conical, yellow greasy skin with red streaks; juicy sweet, sub-acid, reliable cropper, medium vigour, takes some years to ripen early. From Lionel Quaife (well known orchardist in Paparoa), 1987. Ripe late December to early February.



APPLE
Winesap on M9

Red skin, old fashioned excellent winey flavour, very sweet dense flesh. Reliable super heavy cropper that keeps well, origin Ex Kaipara.



APPLE
Parkes Large on MM106

Large, strong fruit with green skin overlaid with red. The skin is fairly hard and full-flavoured, helping protect the fruit from bird damage and allowing it to remain on the tree longer. The flesh is sweet, crisp, and mildly flavoured. Ripe in March.

Please Note – Orders not sent until July when the trees are dormant.

Apples – Cooking



APPLE

Lord Nelson on M9

Golden russet skin with red blush. A well known, old fashioned, early cooking apple. Excellent disease resistance, heavy cropper in the North, it has the classic cooking apple flavour and bite, ripe in January well before other cooking apples of any quality. Ripe January/February.



APPLE

Reinette du Canada on 793

Medium size, green partly russeted skin, acid, healthy, reliable cropper. Common variety around the North, from the old Becroft orchard, Te Hana. Late ripener.



APPLE

Worcester Pearmain on MM106 or N Spy

Large, round, green skinned fruit, maroon blush on sunny side when fully ripe. Heavy, reliable cropper with outstanding disease resistance. Melts when cooked, with a great flavour. In the Kōanga Collection since 1987, origin unknown. Ripe April/May. Good keeper.

Pears

ROOTSTOCK	DIAMETER	CANOPY SIZE	PREFERENCES
Quince BA29 Semi Dwarf	2-4m	7 sqm	Heavier, wet soils essential.
Quince C Dwarf	2m	3.14 sqm	Heavier, wet soils essential.

Varieties labeled 'UG' = suitable for a small urban garden



PEAR

Bert's Early on Quince BA29

Small, excellent quality pear. From Bert Davies' orchard near Wellsford. Ripe January. Great dessert pear and can be bottled. Self fertile.



PEAR

Bon Chretien on Quince BA29

An outstanding selection of William Bon Chretien. Superior flavour, good size, ripe early Feb. Good dessert and bottling. Bert had many Bon Chretiens, this one grew and tasted different. From Bert Davies, Wellsford. Pollinator: Seckles.



PEAR

Clergeau on Quince BA29

Reliable beautiful pear ripe early March. Great as a dessert pear or for bottling. From Bert Davies in Wellsford. Pollinator: Seckles.



PEAR

Kieffer on Quince BA29

Large, golden-yellow pear often with a russeted skin and crisp, coarse, juicy white flesh. Sweet-tangy flavour that holds up well for eating fresh, cooking, canning or preserves. Reliable and hardy tree with good yields, ripening in the later season. Ripens late March. Pollinator: Seckles.



PEAR

Seckles on Quince BA29

Pollinator of all other pears that need pollinators. Excellent small sweet fruit - the old 'honey' pear of Bohemia. Ripe end of Feb through March. Self-fertile, small tree, if you only have room for one pear, this is it! The bees love it too. From Bert Davies, Wellsford.



PEAR

Triumph de Vienna on Quince BA29

Excellent dessert pear. Outstanding flavour, large and juicy. Ripe March, after Bon Chretien. One of the very best pears for flavour and texture, large brown russet. From Bert Davies, Wellsford. This was Bert's favourite pear (he made pear sandwiches with this one). Pollinator: Seckles.



PEAR

Winter Cole on Quince BA29

Small pear with russet skin and excellent flavour. Keeps well. Ripe late April/ May. Pollinator: Winter Nellis, Seckles.

Other Fruit

Varieties labeled 'UG' = suitable for a small urban garden

Berries



BERRY

Boysenberry Hanmer Springs, Vegetative Reproduction (UG)

Boysenberries are a cross between a blackberry and a raspberry and produce delicious berries that are high in antioxidants and full of flavour. They behave like blackberries and produce arching stems that can be tied to a frame. They do well in climates with mild winters and warm summers. Fruit usually mid December.



BERRY

Currant, Aniwanawa Red, Cutting (UG)

Bright red currants in long hanging clusters, juicy with a sharp, sweet-tart flavour. From the Wendy Evans Collection in the lower North Island. Needs coldish winters, does well here at Kōanga near Wairoa. 10 x 3 degree frosts should be enough cold for currants to fruit. Ripe early to mid December.



BERRY

Currant Giant Red Ruby, Cutting (UG)

Bright ruby-red clusters on a vigorous shrub, great for fresh eating, jams, jellies and preserves. From the Henry Harrington Southland collection. Henry collected most of his berries along the railway lines travelled by the early settlers and gold miners. This is the largest of our red currants ripening in mid December.



BERRY
 Currant, Heritage Black, Cutting (UG)
 Small, deep black berries in hanging clusters, rich, aromatic and sharp-sweet in flavour. Excellent for juice, syrup, jam and preserves. Productive shrubs that like cold winters to fruit well, thriving where there are good frosts. From the Henry Harrington Southland collection. Ripe December.



BERRY
 Currant, Seddon's Early Black, Cutting (UG)
 A classic black currant, useful because it is a little earlier at a time when we are all hanging out for fresh fruit again! Fruits early December.



BERRY
 Currant, White, Cutting (UG)
 From the Henry Harrington Collection, white currants are the sweetest and the least likely to be found by the birds. Henry collected his currant collection mostly from plants found growing wild along the railway lines from the gold mining days. Ripe December.



BERRY
 Goji Berry, Root Trainer (UG)
 Edible berries and superfood on a thin-branched, hedge-forming shrub. Precocious and reliable bearers, producing nutritious fruit for fresh eating, drying, or preserves. Ripens late Summer.



BERRY
 Mulberry, Black Shahtoot, Grafted on Black Mulberry Rootstock
 Producing rich, sweet Shahtoot berries. Juicy fruit is excellent fresh, frozen, or made into jams and preserves. Lush foliage makes it a beautiful addition to heritage gardens and edible landscapes. Rippens first, about November.



BERRY
 Raspberry, Black, Root Division (UG)
 These raspberries are Kay's favourite fruit. Non suckering with management. The vines grow tall but can be tipped to keep down to 1m if tied to wires in loops. Fruit Christmas week until mid January. Must have old wood taken out each winter and all new vines tipped. Black raspberries are reputed to be the most nutritious.



BERRY
 Raspberry, Lake (Red), Root Division (UG)
 Classic red raspberries that sucker strongly like the yellow one. Best in a largish Forest Garden situation where they can form a raspberry patch. Fragrant and tasty. From Louise Shaw 2006, originally from the central North Island lakes area. 1.5m, ripe December and again February.

BERRY
 Raspberry, Yellow, Root Division (UG)
 Outstanding raspberry, was well known all over New Zealand 100 years ago. Average size, pale yellow fruit, one of the best eating raspberries, with a strong Autumn crop following a Summer crop. 1.5m, ripe December. Widely found in South Island goldmining areas.

Feijoas



FEIJOA

Tony Firman, Cutting on Root Trainer

Large fruit, with a yellowish, very sweet flesh, and thin skin. An outstanding cultivar gifted to Kōanga by Tony Firman. Selected from a large field of seedling feijoas grown from White Goose and Golden Goose, which are outstanding cultivars in their own right and patented as export cultivars. Out of the field of seedlings this is his favorite. He chose it because of its very large size, excellent flavour like the old ones used to be, its ability to crop with no irrigation (i.e. it has strong deep roots) and its keeping qualities. Ripe May/June.

Figs



FIG

Black, Cutting Open Ground (UG)

Small dark skinned, pink-fleshed fig, creamy texture, very sweet skin. An early fig, best for marginal areas that may experience cooler summer, ripens March. Allow 4-8m (depends on pruning). Ex Auckland, NZ Heirloom.



FIG

Hyndemans, Cutting Open Ground (UG)

Small figs with a purply skin and silky pink centre, two crops if you don't prune it the first around Christmas, the next in March/April. Very good for drying. Allow 4-8m (Depends on pruning). Ex Kaipara, Hyndmans original farm, Kaiwaka.



FIG

McLeod (aka Adriatic), Cutting Open Ground (UG)

Same cultivar as the Adriatic fig. Selected and named by Kay Baxter after the McLeod homestead in the Kaipara region, where it was found. Known for large, round fruit with green skin and dark red, very sweet pulp. Huge, reliable crops. Mid-season. Best in warmer areas. Great for drying.



FIG

Pouto Sugar, Cutting Open Ground (UG)

Very sweet fig, hence its name. Early, small, pear shaped, red-brown colour on one end with pale flesh. A reliable very sweet cropper, it is larger than the earlier ripening figs (Black and Hyndemans), and a particularly good one. Allow 4-8m (depends on pruning). This fig was used in the north as a sweetener, i.e. was dried or bottled and then added to other dishes. Was given to Kōanga by Logan Forrest of Pouto. Ripe March.

Grapes



GRAPE
Bishop Pompallier, Cutting (UG)

Large black grape, sweet with full flavour, excellent as dessert grape. Disease resistant, ripe in March. From Bishop Pompallier's original early orchard plantings, Kerikeri, Northland. This grape has spread all over Northland now and is a very famous grape.



GRAPE
Isabella, Cutting (UG)

It is one of my favourite dessert grapes with intense flavour, lovely bunches of small grapes, juicy, sweet with a good flavour, thin skins, small/no seeds and very easy to eat. A very old Northland Grape that came in with the early settlers on the boats via America. This is one of the oldest grapes in this land. Ripens mid March.



GRAPE
Italian Table, Cutting (UG)

This grape was sent in to Kōanga because it was very well regarded by a member, who had grown it for many years. These grapes originated in Romania, and are a cross between the Cardinal and Aluz Ali varieties. It is an early variety, ripens February. The grapes are large and cylindrical-conic, with clusters that are generally winged. Pink, round, medium size, excellent flavour, bunches are open and sprawly.



GRAPE
Niagra, Cutting (UG)

Excellent choice for the organic home gardener. Large, juicy, mildly sweet and aromatic green-gold fruit considered hardy and vigorous. Ripens early March. Easy to grow with reliable heavy crops. NZ Heirloom, in our collection since 1985.



GRAPE
Wairarapa Pink, Cutting (UG)

Small oval pink skinned grape with outstanding flavour. Crunchy very small seeds. Large open bunches. Huge crops. Found in an old vineyard, when pruning grapes. Owner had kept these outstanding old dessert grapes because of their quality amongst modern wine grapes. Ripe February/March.



GRAPE
White Dalmatian, Cutting (UG)

Came to us from an old Dalmatian orchard in Kohukohu. Very sweet, excellent flavour. With small seeds it makes excellent, incredibly full of flavour sultanas. Ripens mid March. It is known for its balanced flavour profile, ability to accumulate sugar and extract while maintaining freshness and its adaptability to different wine making styles, including aged, robust wines and lighter, fresher options.



Nuts



NUT Chestnut, Seedling

Grown from single nuts that fell naturally from the parent tree, without the spiky husk. Produces sweet, rich nuts on a hardy tree suited to heritage orchards and edible landscapes. A slow maturing, long-lived tree that rewards patience with delicious, versatile nuts for roasting, baking, or cooking.



SUPPORT SPECIES Oak (*quercus faginea*), Root Trainer Seedling

A smaller, upright, conical, deciduous oak with leathery dark green leaves. Produces bountiful sweet edible acorn crops that can be used to feed pigs. Tolerates exposure, heat & dry conditions. Trims as a hedge. Height to 20m.



NUT Walnut Wilson's Wonder, Seedling

Large nut, easy to crack and shell by hand, suitable for most climates around NZ. These are from an old tree outside Wairoa.



NUT Hazelnut Barcelona & Merveille de Bollwiller Pair

Two trees, one of each variety. These trees are clonally propagated from proven parent plants, ensuring reliable growth, flowering overlap, and nut quality. Seedlings are highly variable; this paired selection removes the guesswork and supports consistent cropping. 1m high each tree.

Barcelona produces large, round nuts with excellent flavour and good kernel fill, a reliable and productive variety for fresh eating and roasting. Merveille de Bollwiller carries large nuts and sheds pollen late, making it an excellent pollinator partner.



NUT Pecan, Seedling

Pecan nuts have a rich buttery flavour and can be eaten fresh or used in cooking (traditionally in sweet desserts). Pecans fruit from seed around 6-10 years but require several trees for pollination to be effective, best out in the paddock! Pecans need hot summers and a very sheltered spot as well because their wood is brittle. They grow to be very large trees like walnuts and require similar free draining soil. Like walnuts they also kill other plants growing under them.

Please Note – Orders not sent until July when the trees are dormant.



Paw Paw



PAW PAW

American (*Asimina triloba*) Root Trainer Seedling

A native to America called the American pawpaw, these trees/shrubs and fruits are like tropical fruits in every way except that they handle hard frosts and prefer wet feet. They grow as multi stemmed shrubs or thickets. The fruit is large, looking like elongated cassimiroa, with a skin similar to cassimiroa, and flesh that is smooth and wet with a passionfruit feijoa banana type flavour. They have large seeds inside. You need more than one for good pollination, however they do still fruit with only one flowering. Plant 2-3m apart.

Persimmon



PERSIMMON

Fuyu, Grafted on Persimmon (*Astringent*)

Fuyu persimmons are the most common cultivar. They are an excellent non-astringent fruit, great eaten fresh or dried. Fuyu persimmons also help extend the fruiting season, as they are among the last fruits to ripen in May.

Forest Garden Support Species



SUPPORT SPECIES

Brush Wattle (*Paraserienthes lopantha*), Root Trainer Seedling

Short-lived tree with densely hairy ribbed twigs and bronze, hairy young shoots. Tiny, numerous, green-yellow flowers in flowerheads (May-Aug) resembling a bottlebrush are followed by flat, green to brown seed pods containing foul-smelling seeds. These trees are excellent to use for building soil. Just chop and drop frequently and/or chip for mulch when quite young, two years is ideal, they grow so fast you get a lot of mulch very fast.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Crab Apple Siberian (*Malus baccata*), Root Trainer Seedling

Malus baccata is an Asian species of apple also known by common names Siberian crab apple, Siberian crab, Manchurian crab apple and Chinese crab apple. It has white blossoms and small fruits that are edible raw or cooked but, like most crab apples, are most commonly eaten cooked. Crab apples can also assist in the pollination of other apples and are a good support tree.



SUPPORT SPECIES

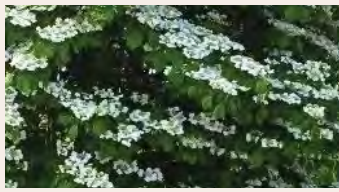
Goumi (*Elaeagnus multiflora*), Root Trainer Seedling

Nitrogen fixer. Deciduous shrub growing to about 3m. Bees love the flowers. Prolific producers of berries which are loved by the birds but are also great chicken food. Great as a forest garden support tree or in a hedgerow. Can be pruned for chipping or chop and drop. Copes with a wide range of soils.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Hydrangea, Oak-Leaved (*Hydrangea quercifolia*), Root Trainer Cutting
Native to the Southeastern United States. White flowers. Grow well particularly in damp places and can produce biomass for chop and drop. Up to 2m high.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum plicatum Lanarth*), Root Trainer Cutting
Horizontal branching ground cover to 1.2m. White lace cap flowers.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Maple, Boxelder, AKA Rocket Tree (*Acer negundo*) Root Trainer Seedling
A super fast growing maple that has wonderful colours in Autumn and is great for coppicing. It grows very fast and very upright just like a rocket, so it doesn't take up much space in the forest garden. Also known as boxelder.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Maple, Red (*Acer rubrum*), Root Trainer Seedling
Fast growing acer with scarlet foliage in Autumn.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Osage Orange (*Maclura pomifera*), Root Trainer Seedling
Medium-sized deciduous tree, bright green glossy leaves, large inedible orange-like fruit, traditionally used as hedging. Wood is dense and rot-resistant. Commonly found in historic hedgerows in New Zealand. Used for furniture making and wood turning. It is a wonderful dye for crafters.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Silverberry (*Elaeagnus ebbingei*), Root Trainer Cutting
A dense, fast-growing, upright shrub with glossy, dark-green leaves, excellent for regular chop and drop or pruning for amazing mulch. Highly-scented white flowers in autumn followed by orange-red edible fruit.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Passionfruit, Vanilla, AKA Red Banana, Root Trainer Seedling (UG)
Beautiful red flowers, a vigorous climber producing long golden fruit with soft, fragrant flesh, amazing flavour. Related to banana passionfruit but not invasive. Needs a support to grow on, best where the flowers can hang down below the plant. Vanilla passionfruit thrives where common passionfruit struggles, handling cooler conditions and continuing to chop through Autumn and Winter.

Cuttings



CUTTING

Dogwood, Red Stemmed (*Cornus alba* 'Sibirica'), 3 cuttings

Great for coppicing and ramial wood chip. Stunning colour in forest garden all year round but most noticeable in Winter, grow in a thicket to 3m high, stunning red stems, great for basket weaving, and excellent in boggy wet places. They need annual coppicing or the stems tend to root and spread.



CUTTING

Egyptian Willow, 3 cuttings

We have found that this willow is the most resistant to the large black aphid that is attacking our willows today, and it is the willow best suited to use as firewood, because it has very little branching, only good strong length of thick wood easily cut up, and as well as that an excellent bee forage because the catkins are among the first Spring pollen available for our bees.



CUTTING

Elderberry Adam, 3 cuttings

Fast growing, large bunches of black berries, even in warmer areas of New Zealand. Highly medicinal fruit and flowers. Loves wet soils.



CUTTING

Elderberry Lace Leafed (*Sambucus nigra* Laciniata), 3 cuttings

A handsome, deciduous, hardy shrub with fine, deeply incised foliage. In early Summer, flat flowerheads of creamy-white flowers begin to emerge followed by small, glossy berries in mid Summer.



CUTTING

Japanese Fodder Willow, 3 cuttings

A multi stemmed vigorous willow selected for it's long growing season with leaves retained into late autumn. Good for stock fodder and for firewood.



CUTTING

Poplar, Kawa Bundle

Kawa has good form for timber production and is a vigorous variety well suited to Northland's subtropical climate, holding its foliage well into Winter and flushing fairly early in Spring with no risk of frost damage. Very healthy, not damaged by poplar rust and fairly resistant to possum browsing.



CUTTING

Poplar, Black

This is a modern new hybrid poplar bred for timber and multipurpose uses in NZ. It grows fast, beautiful red young growth, does not sucker, very healthy, excellent as shelter and for coppicing in a forest garden, also stock food.

Please Note – Orders not sent until July when the trees are dormant.

Fruit Tree Planting Instructions

The aim of these instructions is to make sure you end up with a strong healthy tree that grows a main frame fast and is capable of producing high brix crops for many years.

Our heritage fruit trees have all been organically and regeneratively grown. We are building soil in a measurable way, which means we are increasing the mineral levels, the microbe levels, and the humus levels in our soil and growing high brix super healthy trees at the same time. All of our open ground, bare rooted trees have white dots painted on the North side of the tree, to make it easy for you to plant your trees facing the same direction. The roots of trees align with the earth's magnetic poles and they grow better if replanted in the same direction they began in the nursery.

- Dig a hole 50cm x 50cm minimum for each tree. If you are on heavy clay try to make it 1m x 1m. If you can't do that then accept the best you can do, but do your best effort, you will be rewarded! If you are on heavy clay or soil that does not drain, you will have to put drainage out the bottom of your hole, and if you are unable to do that you may have to build your tree space partly up above the existing soil surface.
- As you dig out the soil, separate topsoil from subsoil.
- Mix your topsoil 50/50 with good compost or you could use well composted hay or well rotted bark, rotted wood chip, cow manure or other animal manure etc.
- Read the information on our website about **Silverleaf**. You can choose to build an environment that will protect your trees or wait to see if they get infected and then use **Tricho Dowels**. If you are using ramial wood chip and wish to create an environment that builds soil and tree health, I would recommend dipping tree roots in **Trichoflow** before planting, and then watering in with **Trichoflow**.
- We are experimenting with watering each trees in with **BioBrew**, an incredible microbe innoculant that we have made here at Kōanga, and sell in the shop.
- Plant your tree into the hole so that it is sitting in the soil at the same level as it was in the nursery or pot previously, and make sure it is on a small mound, so that as the soil in the hole settles your tree will not be in a hollow!
- Your tree will also grow better and perform better if you plant it so that the strongest roots face into the South. Tree roots will have aligned already in the nursery with the magnetic field of the earth, which means the strongest roots will face south, so if you can also plant it facing this direction, your tree will perform better and be happier! All Kōanga fruit trees have a paint dot on the North side of the tree so you can also check how to plant it.

- Make a berm at a radius of 1m around the tree to hold all the nutrients, mulch and moisture inside it. You may have to breach this berm in the winter so that it does not hold water inside and drown the tree! After year 2 it won't be necessary to maintain the berm.
- Mulch heavily to suppress weeds and help maintain moisture over the Summer. If you use a ramial wood chip, this mulch will also serve as food for the fungi in the soil, and the fungi will make available to the tree roots the nutrients held in the ramial wood chip, they have balanced minerals for tree growth, especially when combined with appropriate support species and forest garden management.
- Tree roots are like water pumps, one of their jobs is to pump water up into the tree branches, after planting your trees you must prune them back so that the short roots can support the size of the tree, if the tree is not pruned back, the roots may not be able to support long branches and those will die back. Prune the trees so that when they regrow they develop branches and growth where you want it – thinking of the main frame you want your trees to have years from now.
- Feed your fruit trees each year in January as it is this time of the year that nutrition determines the size and quality and health of next year's crop. If you are using a ramial wood chip I would prune support species, chip, and mulch in Winter for some trees, and in Spring and Autumn for others (see our **Forest Garden Management** chart). This will ensure your heavy feeding fruit trees have nutrients available in January when they need them for next year's crop.
- We put our Winter wood ashes around the fruit trees and the whole forest garden, as heavy cropping fruit trees require a lot of potash, 2-5 litres per tree depending on the size of the tree.
- If your soil is naturally low in available calcium, adding garden lime will be useful.
- Our advice is to plant only as many fruit trees as you can take care of in this way. Your rewards will outweigh the effort required!
- It may help young growth to use **Fish Hydrolysate** as a microbe feed, or BioFert as a foliar feed (see **Growing Nutrient Dense Food** booklet for recipe)... the online workshop is well worth doing if you plan on making your own fertiliser.

We make our own regenerative fertilisers, you can participate in our online course **Making Regenerative Fertiliser**.

There is further, in-depth information available in our publications, **Design Your Own Orchard** and our **Designing & Managing Forest Gardens** booklet. These are available in both printed and digital formats.

We offer an on-site **Forest Garden Masterclass** for individuals seeking an in-person, comprehensive and in-depth learning experience.

You can purchase our beautiful **Forest Garden Management** wall chart from our website – designed to support you at a glance with your forest garden management. Keep on track with all of those essential tasks to get the best from your Forest Garden.

Silverleaf is a common fungal disease of trees, we have information and products available to help you prevent and cure this disease.

Success with Tree Seeds

Seeds and cuttings are a great way to get your Forest Garden off to a great start. It is the support species that build the soil and especially the soil fungi. It is the soil fungi that feed the fruiting trees and support their immune systems. I would totally recommend getting these plants off and away before even beginning to plant your fruit trees. In the *Designing & Managing Forest Gardens* process in my booklet you design the forest garden, then mark out where the permanent fruiting trees go, then plant the support species around them and get them well established before the fruit trees go in. You will not ever regret that decision.

You don't necessarily need a chipper to be making ramial woodchip with the prunings each year, I do it by hand with loppers and secateurs in my home forest garden of 900 sq m. After a few years you have a deep litter breaking down at the interface with the soil creating an amazing highly fungal soil, that takes care of tree growth and health.

Cuttings are the easiest to begin with, see willows and poplars under support species in the tree catalogue, but seeds are also a great way to do this. It is just really really critical that you follow the instructions on the seed packets because planting the seeds of trees is very different (very often) to planting vegetable seeds.

Many of our legumes have come originally from places where there are forest fires or very hot climates and the seeds often require heat, or seed coat damage to germinate so they need scarification – rubbing with sandpaper and pouring boiling water over them. The other tree

seeds most often come from climates far colder than ours, and they require stratification before they will germinate. That means putting them in the fridge or freezer for a few months. Watch your seed packets for instructions, and you will find it is very satisfying to build the skills to grow your own forest garden support species.

An important part of growing these trees is learning to manage them to the best benefit of your fruit trees. There is a pattern language to the way trees grow and the cycles of growth above and below ground. Our *Kōanga Forest Garden Management Chart* shows you these patterns and helps you with management of the trees. Showing you when, and how to prune the various trees. Join us on this super exciting journey.

Our tree seeds list is growing all the time, check out the Forest Garden Support Seeds section on our website.



Support Species – Tree Seeds



SUPPORT SPECIES

Angelica Shiny Leaf (*Angelica pachycarpa*)

This Angelica is used for decorative purposes and floral work. It is not the edible or medicinal variety. Biennial, putting on leaf growth in its first year and then flowering the second year. Stout, fleshy plant with bright green umbels of flowers that likes moist, rich soil that is slightly acid, performing best in semi-shade.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Amur Maackia (*Maackia amurensis*)

Grows to 6-7m. A legume for temperate forest gardens, with high water tables. They are good in other areas so long as their roots get to moisture. Slow growing initially unless weeds suppressed. Timber ground durable, coppice well, feathery light canopy, excellent bee and insect forage in flowers and the seeds are poultry food. We like them because they add so much and take up so little space.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Black Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)

Broadly conical, deciduous. Vigorous growth and good form. Habitat beside rivers and will grow in very wet places. Tolerates salt winds better than the other alders. Good firewood crop to utilise wet ground. Timber durable under water. Height 20-25m.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

A deciduous tree in the legume family, growing up to 20m. It is native to southern United States and is widely spread around the world. Robinia is a great forest gardens plant as we could harvest several crops – early flowers for bees, ground durable posts, it coppices so posts can be harvested every few years, and is nitrogen fixing. Poultry love the seeds. Seed drops in February/March/April.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Brush Wattle (*Paraserienthes lapantha*)

Short-lived tree with densely hairy ribbed twigs and bronze, hairy young shoots. Tiny, numerous, green-yellow flowers in flowerheads (May-Aug). These trees are excellent to use for building soil. Just chop and drop frequently and/or chip for ramial when quite young, two years is ideal, they grow so fast you get a lot of ramial very fast.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*)

Heritage, perennial, 1.3m stunning looking silvery leafed mineral accumulator that does very well in dry Mediterranean climates. Purple scotch thistle tip flower heads a lot like globe artichokes and the bees love them. Excellent in a Mediterranean forest garden situation, great carbon accumulators.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Chilean Guava (*Ugni molinae*)

Compact, evergreen bush that enjoys being pruned after fruiting in late Summer. Produces heavy crops of tiny, red, guavalike fruit. Delicious, they make a great hedge or border shrub, to 1.5m in the good soil.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Chinese Red Bud (*Cercis chinensis*)

Ornamental legume that can be coppiced but best chop and drop as it gets too high. Woody upright tree to 7m if not managed, multi-stemmed with free flowering highly ornamental pink purple flowers in Spring for 2-3 weeks. Ideal for small spaces, and urban gardens. Very beautiful trees.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Chokeberry, Black (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

These shrubs are multistemmed and open, growing to approx 2-2.5m high and 1m wide. The berries vary in size and the size of the bunches varies too. These seeds are from our largest berries and bunches. They begin to ripen in Early February, earlier than the red chokeberries. They are larger berries than the red chokeberries.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Chokeberry, Red (*Aronia arbutifolia*)

A thin-stemmed, shrubby tree to 3m. The wood is hard. They set huge crops of red 5-6mm berries, soft when ripe. The roots tend to throw up new stems if damaged and it naturally forms a thicket. We dry the berries and grind on breakfast or add to stewed apple etc. They have a great flavour but are astringent until dried.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Dogwood Evergreen (*Cornus Capitata*)

Medium-sized tree, glossy green leaves, white bracts surrounding small flowers, produces bright red fruit clusters. Evergreen and ornamental, provides year-round interest. Thrives in temperate climates with well-drained soil.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Cranberry, American (*Viburnum trilobum*)

A beautiful native American shrub also known as crampbark, found in wooded, usually moist areas, competing with the rest of the underbrush. Excellent orange-red autumn colour and red fruits. It is a fantastic chop and drop tree growing vigorously each year, or used for ramial wood chip. Birds love the berries.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Goumi (*Elaeagnus multiflora*)

Elaeagnus multiflora Nitrogen fixer. Deciduous shrub growing to about 3m. Bees love the flowers. Some plants produce berries which can be eaten. Great as a forest garden support tree or in a hedgerow. Can be pruned for chipping or chop and drop. Copes with a wide range of soils.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)

Nitrogen fixer. Large spreading tree to 15m, creating amazing shade for stock and prodigious grass growth in the filtered light semi-shade underneath the spreading branches, great trees in pasture and for swings. Seed selected from heavy croppers of valuable stock edible pods in late Winter.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Hawthorn, Fireberry (*Crataegus crysocarpa*)

Edible fruit, raw or cooked. Used mainly as a famine food. A very pleasant flavour when ripe, with the added bonus of ripening in late summer before most other members of the genus. The fruit can be used in making pies, preserves, etc., and can also be dried for later use.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Lupin, Tree, Yellow Flowering (*Lupinus arboreus*)

Evergreen shrub. In Spring bears many fragrant, soft, pea-like yellow flowers. Can tolerate temperatures to -12°C and lives for up to seven years. Great nitrogen pioneer species for forest garden. Great for chopping and dropping to use for mulch.



SUPPORT SPECIES

Oven's Wattle (*Acacia pravissima*)

A woody shrub/tree that grows up to 4m in height, it does well on heavy clay soils and is great for a subtropical forest garden situation. It is light and airy and can easily grow anywhere around heavy feeders, fix nitrogen, be chopped and dropped and also have flowers that feed the native and other beneficial insects, in particular some of the psyllids that we need! They handle a light frost but do not like heavy frosts so not an option in cold climates.

SUPPORT SPECIES

Tagasaste/Tree Lucerne (*Cytisus proliferus*)

Small spreading evergreen tree to 3-4m. Indigenous to the dry volcanic slopes of the Canary Islands. Great nitrogen fixing pioneer plant for forest gardens, producing large quantities of foliage biomass for mulch and fodder, firewood and biochar, early season flowers for bees and seeds for birds. If you train your chickens when young it is a wonderful high protein chicken food. First to flower in winter early Spring until November, seeds drop in January/February.

SUPPORT SPECIES

Tree Medick (*Medicago arborea*)

Small, slowish growing, evergreen tree to 3-4m. Indigenous to the Mediterranean basin. It is a great nitrogen fixing pioneer plant for forest gardens, producing large quantities of foliage biomass for mulch and fodder. Flowering after the Siberian pea tree these flowers release amazingly strong sweet fragrance around the area calling the bees and producing seeds for birds. Seed drops in January February.



Something Simple about Support Species

This topic gets so complicated so fast. Following steps as in the *Designing & Managing Forest Gardens* booklet is the best way I know to go about things...

However there are I think a few really good pieces of advice at least one of which may sound totally outrageous!

If you feel really at sea here take a good look at the pictures on pages 38, 39 and 40 of *Designing & Managing Forest Gardens*, and see if you can get a feel of the design process with taller support species on the south side of fruit trees, low on the north side or even better something that grows fast and tall but can often cut back to keep the tree in full sun (Egyptian or Japanese forage willow, or Jerusalem artichokes, or Tithonia or cardoons etc.) but also getting a lot of mulch from the support species (if you choose less work then plant something low that doesn't need much) cutting back, like tree lupins, or wormwood, globe artichokes etc.). Whatever you plant on the east and west has to be kept low enough that the trees get full sun from flowering to fruit ripening. The quality of the fruit suffers in relation to the amount of shade the tree is getting. Full sun is critical. Lots of things to cut back and up are also critical.

Take a look over time at the support species databases in the same booklet and you will see that different trees like different soil conditions and grow differently. The better you get a feel for what might suit you, your management skills and tools, and your soils and climate the better you will be equipped to start making good decisions. This might mean 20 support species per fruit tree!

I know this sounds outrageous but there are many ways to do it quite cheaply.

1. Begin by working with willow, either Egyptian or Japanese forage willow. I would have laughed at anyone telling me this 10 years ago but now I can see their incredible value. They are the easiest support species to manage, with no power tools necessarily, they produce the most biomass to feed the fungi and the soil, they are easy to chip, or simply cut up and drop. We like planting them in groups of maybe 5, 7 or 9, at 1m diagonal spacings.
2. Take a look at the legumes of your choice in the Support Species seeds on the website and choose your favourite legumes and learn to rogue those. The sooner you plant even one of each in the ground, the sooner it will produce seed you can then harvest and plant to bulk up the numbers. Tree seeds are fussier to germinate than vege seeds, you will need to read the packets carefully. Many of them need to be in the fridge all Winter so buying them in Autumn is a good plan.
3. Do the Propagation workshop in June and you will go home with enough seeds and cuttings and knowledge of support species to make a good beginning from which you can propagate all of your own support species fairly easily from then on in.





Revival/Survival Seed Kit

After receiving numerous requests over the years for a 'Revival/Survival Garden Kit' we are excited to introduce our answer to this demand.

Presenting the Kōanga Revival Heritage Seed Kit!

This kit includes a detailed garden design, management plan, action plan, and a complete set of heritage seeds to plant a garden that could provide all the vegetables and grains a small family would need to eat a balanced and enjoyable diet over the whole year, (so long as they are prepared to do the food storage and processing required).

It also includes all the information and the seeds you need to be able to save all of the seeds in this garden so you never have to buy seeds again, and potentially have seeds to sell or share.

This kit stands out as the most practical and effective solution for cultivating a self-sustaining, regenerative garden.

Whether you seek independence from the supermarket, wish to ensure your family's nourishment in times of food scarcity, or face budget constraints, this revival kit offers unparalleled value.

It is, without a doubt, a unique garden kit, thoughtfully designed for real-world family usage, occupying a total space of 200 sqm with an additional 50 sqm allocated for seed saving.

What sets this kit apart, aside from the organic, regeneratively grown seeds, is its inclusion of comprehensive design, action plans and compost recipes, which are instrumental in soil enrichment and the overall success of your garden. It's a holistic and regenerative approach to securing your food source and enhancing self-reliance. It is modelled on Kay's own home garden.



Perennials

Perennial vegetables are a great addition to a garden, bringing diversity and variety but also increasing resilience in the garden. I would have to say that in early Spring having globe artichokes and asparagus is one of the highlights of the year when you are eating from your own garden!

Our perennials collection contains treasures many of which were important elements of old food gardens that have now become rare. Some perennials such as potatoes, kumara, yams, shallots and garlic are usually grown as annuals, however naturally they remain in the ground and grow as perennials. Others such as strawberries, Welsh bunching onions, multiplying leeks, sea kale, rhubarb and asparagus are left in the ground. We also sell some of our perennial vegetables in the form of seed, details here: <https://koanga.org.nz/product-category/all-vegetables/perennial-seeds/>

It is our aim to make these plants available in the form of starter packs. All of these will be sent to you as live plant material, not seeds, and are sent out at only one time of year according to their needs.

ORDERING SYSTEM FOR OUR PERENNIAL COLLECTION

Please order items from our perennial collection via our website. Details of all perennial plant material can be found here: <https://koanga.org.nz/our-shop/perennials/>

When we are sure of stocking levels each year the relevant items will be made available to order. Orders can be placed in advance once the item is listed as in stock but will only be sent out at the time indicated. They are dealt with by date received so earlier orders will be sent out first. To be informed when items become available please make use of the 'wait list' function on our website (Please note: Only subscribed members can access wait lists) – you will then be sent an e-mail to inform you that the item has become available to order. Items will be sent out around the time indicated for that category although specific timing varies from season to season. If you have special requirements (for example will be away during part of the send out period) please let us know in advance as we are not able to contact customers to check before sending the items out. You will receive planting tips by email when you order and an order note with tracking number when your parcel is posted. If you have a back order query which does not relate to ordering or payment please e-mail contact@koanga.org.nz.



Seed Collections

These seed collections have been developed to encourage children and gardeners of all ages to be inspired to garden. Presented in an envelope printed with artwork by Franzi Corker, these collections make wonderful gifts. They include written material to help you get the most from each collection, and offer a chance to grow some of New Zealand's most rare heritage seeds, from the Kōanga collection.



Beginner Gardener Seed Collection, 40sqm salads, stir fries, soups & stews

Take your family another step toward future food security! This seed collection is specifically designed to go with our *Kōanga Beginner Gardener Booklet* (not included). Full instructions for every step of the way in words, diagrams and charts, are in the booklet. At supermarket prices the value of the food grown from these could be \$2,300!

Collection Contains:

- 48 packets of seed, including two Barley Carbon Crop packs.
- The Garden Action Plan.
- The Crop Rotation Planner.
- The Garden Map.

See more details on our website.



Children's Garden Collection

This collection contains the seeds a wide mix of all those plants that get children excited in the garden. We include hut building instructions using flowers and the vegetables included are exciting shapes and colours as well as easy and fun to grow – favourites for young gardeners.

Collection Contains:

Sunflower Giant Russian (for making children's huts), Morning Glory (for making children's huts), Zinnia Chromosia (to attract the butterflies), Cucumber Green Apple, Kiwano, Te Anu Salad Pea, Runner Bean White Scotch, Strawberry Popping Corn, Magenta Spreen Lamb's Quarters



Cottage Garden Faery Collection

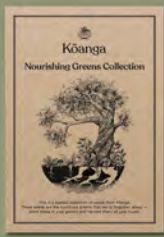
A special collection of heritage Cottage Garden flowers that are perfect for creating a space that feels really special place to remember our grandmothers, and to tangibly feel the garden faeries there as well. From my travels around old gardens it is clear to me that the flower gardens of our ancestors who came to this land in the early days were largely about reminding them of family and place.

Collection contains: Poppy Fire Circle, Foxglove, Chinese Forget me not, Sweet William Mix, Nicotiana Woodlands, Aquelegia Grandmother's Garden, Hollyhock Muriwai, Sweetpea Heritage Mix.



Children's Activity Pack

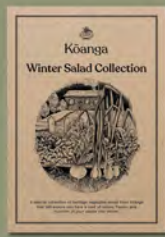
Unleash the wonders of nature with our Children's Activity Pack. Brimming with informative plant details, monthly garden ideas, and engaging activities tailored to each season, it's a treasure trove of nature-based learning. Dive into the world of planting with easy-to-follow instructions, and watch your little ones flourish as they explore the magic of the garden throughout the year.



Nourishing Greens

This is a special collection of seeds from the Kōanga Institute! A tasty collection of wild greens and highly nutritious garden greens to get the minerals and vitamins we all need each day, gotta love your greens!

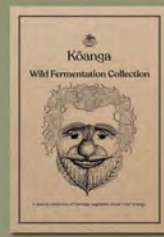
Collection Contains: Puha, Purslane, Upland Cress, Endive Indivia Scarola, Corn Salad, Dalmation Cabbage, Watercress, Borecole Kale, Magenta Spreen Lamb's Quarters.



Winter Salad Collection

This collection is great for beginner gardeners - it will ensure that you have fresh nutritious produce for winter salads over many months, with a variety of colours, flavours and textures. Includes some tips for garden preparation.

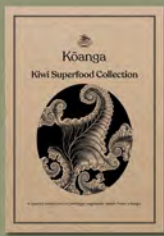
Collection Contains: Nutty Celery, Endive Indivia Scarola, Welsh Bunching Onions, Corn Salad, Radish Tokinashi Daikon, Upland Cress, Rocket, Oxheart Carrot.



Wild Fermentation Collection

This collection of vegetables is designed to inspire you to preserve your excess from the garden with the technique of lactic fermentation. Recipes included.

Collection Contains: Red Rock Mammoth Cabbage, Radish Tokinashi Daikon, Deka Cucumber, Ohno Scarlet Turnip, Watermouth Tomato, Austrian Yellow Lloberricher Carrot, Henry's Chinese Cabbage.



Kiwi Superfood Collection

Kiwis do not need to go to the Health Shop and spend money on imported products, to be able to eat 'super food'. We can all grow 'superfood' in our own back yards. There are two critical ingredients, the right seeds and the right growing conditions.

The vegetables and fruit you can grow with these seeds all have outstanding nutritional qualities and the details about each are in the Collection for you. We have included both Summer and Winter crops to create a year of fun and discovery and home grown superfood!

Collection Contains: Borecole Kale, Dalmatian Cabbage (Collards), Kiwano, Magenta Spreen Lamb's Quarters, Wild Crafted Golden Purslane, Dalmatian Parsley, Red Orach, Cape Gooseberries.



NZ Heritage Rare Seeds Collection

This is a very special collection of rare vegetables that you will not find in any other seed catalogue. They are some of the special vegetables that have come to this land with our own ancestors and were valued enough by the last few generations that they actually survived, to be available today for you through the Kōanga Institute and the generosity of our members, and our seed growers who are the life blood of our organization. This collection comes with the stories of each seed included.

Collection Contains: Bohermian Sugar Pea, Upland Cress, Dargaville Red Yellow Tomato, Dalmatian Cabbage (Collards), Dalmatian Bean, Alma Tomato, Burpees Thick Walled Pepper, Zimbabwe Squash, Port Albert Cucumber, Strawberry Popcorn.



Rainbow Summer Salad Collection

This collection of summer vegetables will ensure you have a load of colour, fun, flavour and nutrition in your salads this summer. We include some exciting recipes giving you some traditional ideas for using these veges in Summer Salads.

Collection Contains: Port Albert Cucumber, Magenta Spreen Lamb's Quarters, Red Orach, Finger Lettuce, Lightheart Lettuce, Genovese Basil, Carrot Touchon, Rainbow Cherry Tomato Mix.

Kōanga Garden Club Webinars

Each month we will discuss what's happening in our gardens, with our perennials and in our forest gardens, and our poultry, encouraging all your hard questions and creative solutions . Each month we will have a special feature as below.

Start time for webinars – 7:00pm

Zoom link provided a few hours before the webinar

<https://koanga.org.nz/upcoming-webinars/>

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| January 22nd 2026 | Getting Maximum Yields from Tomatoes, Peppers & Pumpkins |
| January 29th 2026 | This webinar is specifically to support your forest garden design processes and answer questions about forest gardens. |
| February 12th 2026 | Planning for Autumn Bed Turnover & Getting Your Compost Crops In |
| February 19th 2026 | This webinar is specifically to support your forest garden design processes and answer questions about forest gardens. |
| March 12th 2026 | Planning for Perennials – Which Are the Best Ones, Where & How to Grow Them |
| March 26th 2026 | This webinar is specifically to support your forest garden design processes and answer questions about forest gardens. |
| April 9th 2026 | Marae Garden Project with Tyne |
| May 14th 2026 | Getting Organised for Pruning & Planting in the Forest Garden |
| June 11th 2026 | Choosing Breeds for Housecows, Poultry, Pigs & Sheep |



Kōanga Garden Essentials

Conductivity Meter

If you're following our nutrient-dense food growing system, this tool is essential for measuring the electrical conductivity (EC) of your soil solution, a key indicator of available nutrient levels.

Kōanga BioBrew 500g

Kōanga BioBrew is compost that has been made in a Johnson-Su Bioreactor, and tested to contain super high levels of microbes that are approximately 50% fungi and 50% bacteria. This product is best used as an inoculant at any scale. There is a lot of research showing that if you combine this product into your garden beds, then plant a biodiverse carbon crop, you will increase production every year, after only one application. At Kōanga we are forking into our beds in Autumn when planting our carbon crops and then mulching with Ramial woodchip, then planting in a food/seed crop in Spring with outstanding results. We saw BRIX's of 20-30 this past Summer in Kay's garden using this product.

Kōanga Psyllid Solution 500g

This non-toxic organic spray is an absolute must for everybody wanting to grow potatoes, tomatoes, tamarillos or peppers in New Zealand. If you don't have the psyllids, you probably soon will. This product is a very finely ground, water soluble version of diatomaceous earth, and is applied as a foliar spray. Contains 85% silicon dioxide in the form of dispersible powder. Highly effective against a large range of insect pests. This will make enough spray to cover 100sqm eight times. Diatomaceous earth is also used as an ingredient in Tree Paste and as a Poultry Miticide.

Refractometer

Refractometers are the hand held tools that we use to measure the Brix or sugar content of the sap of our plants. The sugar content is a reflection of the nutrient density of our plants. To be fully nourished and to know we are taking care of our soil (getting the right minerals in the right relationships) we must be growing High Brix crops or nutrient dense crops.

Seedling Widger

These are simple little tools that make a huge difference when you are pricking out seedlings, especially at the tiny stage when they have just got their first two leaves. Made from high quality stainless steel.

Tricho Dowels 20

For inoculation of Silverleaf diseased trees. These are dowels that are impregnated with the living Trichoderma species and they can be used to inoculate and heal infected trees. The severity of the infection, and the size of the tree will determine how long this takes. A newly infected tree with one branch infected may only take 1 season to clear up. A large tree with several branches affected may take 3 years. and as many dowels each year as there are branches. Huge branches may need 2 dowels per branch.

pH Meter

This is the pH meter we recommend for the Kōanga Soil Testing Process. We include an easy to follow set of instructions we have developed at Kōanga for home gardeners, and small scale regen ag producers. If you're on the journey to grow nutrient-dense food and build living, fertile soil using our methods, this tool is essential.

Trichoflow 200g

Trichoflow is a wettable powder bio-fungicide registered for a range of root diseases and designed for easy application through any irrigation method from watering cans, fertigation and drippers to boom spray and flood jet. It is formulated with seaweeds and humates to improve the soil biology and support the colonisation of the Trichoderma around the roots. This is a product that encourages tree health to specifically guard against Silverleaf in the future.

Tree Paste Pruning Powder 20g

This is a wettable powder that can be mixed with water to make a tree paste for pruning, and wounds or damage to trees. This paste will prevent Silverleaf entering wound sites.

Zelp 500g

Certified organic sustainably hand harvested kelp from New Zealand. This is the best kelp available in NZ and it goes a long way. It can be used in a huge variety of wats as it is a growth promotant, a health promotant as well as supplying many of the required minor minerals including iodine.

Soil Builder Magic

I have never ever seen soil improvement in one year as I saw it this year.

We had an area of our seed garden that we did not have the staff to plant and use this season. We had already planted the Soil Builder last Autumn and so we just left it in the bed all through the Winter, Spring and now into the Summer. When we were planting the bed next to it in watermelon a while ago, we decided to get a shark and cut back the Soil Builder because it was by then 9 months in the ground and it was dominated by vetch which had created a dense ground cover over the grains which were dying back and it was encroaching on the watermelon bed. As we were sharking the Soil Builder back we saw the soil underneath and we were totally blown out by the life in the soil and the look of it.

Since then it has rained for a week and the vetch is now flat on the ground acting as a thick mulch, perfect for planting Winter crops into.

For me it was amazing to watch the progress of the Soil Builder in the beds over this longer than usual period. First of all the lupins flowered in early Spring, as the legumes tend to do, then the Crimson clover. That is the point at which we often have to remove the compost crop to plant a food crop or a seed crop in this case. We didn't have the staff to do that so we left the compost crop in and the next things to flower were the grains, oats, wheat and the rye. After that came the brassicas and the chenopods and amaranth, and then after all of that had finished flowering the vetch came up over the whole lot and flowered, and prevented the birds getting all of the seed from the grains etc. When we sharked it back along the edge of one bed we could easily see that leaving these crops in that bed for almost a whole year made a serious increase in soil health that did not occur when taken out earlier. I guess the compromise is that it is about food production as well as soil health. And we know we are getting increases in soil health taking out the Soil Builder at the time we have to get the food or seed crops in.

I know somebody who began with sandy pumice poor soil like us (Taupo ash) and she has done nothing over 20 years but plant compost crops, then make compost with bone ash in it, and apply that in Spring, no fertiliser, no money spent on the soil, and slowly but surely she has transferred the soil into soil that will grow all of her crops far better than she could in the beginning (Kamokamo, potatoes, Dalmatian cabbage, Ruruhau and Rewhiti mainly). It has been amazing to watch that process.

If your aim is just to be building soil health, so that you eventually are ready to grow food then this is the way I would go. If possible I would throw bone ash or char around in Autumn as well. Not only that, but I would guarantee now that it will have reseeded itself and will come up again all by itself once the vetch gets weaker as it gets cooler again, which is the perfect time for all the other seeds to begin growing.

I did notice this year when we took out one bed of Soil Builder that the Crimson clover had already seeded and that bed was planted in cucumbers and the Crimson clever has reseeded itself and the cucumbers are growing in a living mulch of Crimson clover!

It all just goes to show that when you focus on creating diverse mixes of compost crop seeds (following the pattern language that has been discovered by researchers in the Biological Ag field in recent years), the results can be powerful.

We are still pretty excited about our Soil Builder mix, as well as the Black Oat and Peas Compost/Carbon Crop mix. We love that one because you can lay it down when you need to plant your foodcrops, cover it with plastic for a few days and then you have an incredible hay like mulch to plant through. Now is also the time to plant vetch alone if you want chocolate cake to plant into next Spring as well. It only grows in the warmer months, so getting it in now behind crops that are coming out will achieve a dense green ground cover for the Winter, and fill the bed with tiny nitrogen nodules.

Compost & Carbon Crops

Alfalfa 500g

Enough to cover 200 sqm. We love to grow alfalfa in beds specifically for harvesting over the Summer to use as a mulch or in compost. It is a dynamic mineral accumulator, bringing potash phosphate and calcium in particular to the places we use it. It can be fed to cows or sheep in molassus etc and then it grows through the existing pasture if you allow long grass grass grazing. It is great mulch because of the high carbon content it lasts along time before breaking down. It comes up early in Spring and dies back later in Autumn than comfrey and is also great chicken food. Alfalfa, or lucerne as some call it, needs to go into a permanent bed, as it can grow there for many years. It needs free draining lighter soils to do well.

Common Vetch 500g

Vetch is a wonderful, very cold hardy, easy to grow legume that can be used in many ways. It is part of both of our compost crop collections but it is also very useful by itself as a leguminous groundcover under brassicas for example. You will have to cut it back during the season to ensure it doesn't grow over them but cutting it back just pulses the brassica growth. It is also a great crop to plant by itself before beds that are going into early Spring crops such as garlic or onions that might be wet or difficult to work at that time. All you have to do is cut the plants off at ground level with a garden shark and roll it back off the bed and replant the bed with no bed prep. The bed will be like chocolate cake full of nitrogen nodules to feed the next crop.



Kōanga Soil Builder 1kg

Enough to cover 100 sqm. For years we have been looking for the best compost and carbon crop solutions. A lot of others are on this track now too and it seems clear that the mixes that grow soil the fastest, by pushing the most exudates into the soil to feed soil microbes, are the most diverse mixes. Mixes that are approx 60% legumes, 32% grains and grasses, 6% brassicas and 2% chenopods and amaranth, are achieving optimal results. Kōanga has created a mix that meets this criteria, using a blend of our own heritage regeneratively grown seed and seed from NZ Regen Ag seed producers in the South Island and organic grain growers. This pack contains blue lupins, common vetch, crimson clover, black oats, ryecorn, wheat, Kōanga brassica mix, and a Kōanga chenopod mix, and amaranth. Best planted in late Summer Early Autumn in all soil types, anywhere in NZ.

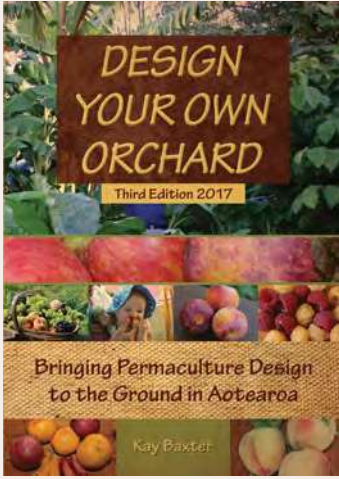
Black Oats & Maple Peas 1kg

Discover the power of our unique combination: grass paired with legumes for unparalleled soil-building synergy. Our specially bred Black oats from Germany are designed to maximize biomass, ideal for winter feed for horses and for building your soil. With their exceptional growth and high BRIX levels, oats excel in sequestering vital minerals like calcium and phosphate, enriching compost and fostering soil health.

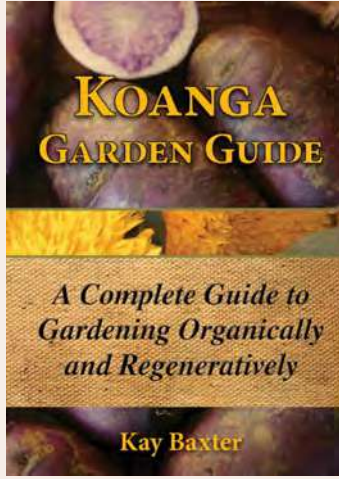
Harnessing the potential of oats and peas together, our mix offers dual benefits as a carbon crop or mulch for subsequent plantings. Easy to manage and encouraging natural mulching post-flowering, this blend ensures optimal soil health and nutrient retention. To get the best results, either as a carbon crop for compost making or to lie them down as a mulch wait until they are at least at 10% flowering before harvesting or flattening.

Elevate your gardening game with our premium oat and pea blend!

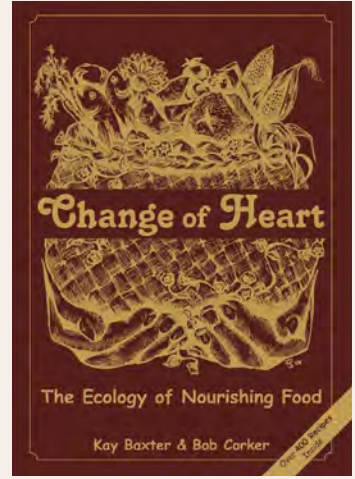
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Kay Baxter

If you want to get serious about your home garden and take permaculture to the next level, this is for you!



Kōanga Master Chart
Kay Baxter

The Master Chart sits at the core of our Garden Planner and is now available as a stand alone item. It contains decades of accumulated crop knowledge in an easily accessible format.



Kōanga Seed Saving Master Chart
Kay Baxter

This is a beautiful wall chart, to support you at a glance, to develop your seed saving skills.



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Forest Garden Management Chart

This is a beautiful wall chart designed to support you at a glance with your forest garden management. Keep on track with all of those essential tasks to get the best from your Forest Garden. A2 size.

Bequests

By making a bequest to Kōanga you will be supporting us to continue our important work. This gift is one that you may not be able to make during your lifetime, but will ensure that our heritage plants are available for future generations as a resource for cultivation and genetic diversity. The Institute relies on generous contributions, and our membership fees. In these

changing times it feels very important that we continue to flourish and grow. We are very good at making a little money go a long way. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you would like to know more. Our vision is to be able to save all of our NZ heritage seeds so that they can become the seeds our future food is grown from.

Email officemanager@koanga.org.nz



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- makes regeneratively grown heritage seeds and fruit tree available to you.
- researches and trials regenerative ways of growing our food on a local scale as models for the future.
- is creating models of integrated land use that whilst rewilding our whole ecosystem, create economic opportunities that regenerate life around them as they grow and as they operate on a daily basis.
- is sharing everything we learn with all New Zealanders via our social media posts, our Booklets and Books, our online workshops and our onsite workshops and in many other ways.

Come be inspired, join us for a Guided Tour, do an online workshop, or join us for a workshop here, we'd love to introduce you to Kōanga.

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Kōanga

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