September 2013 handyman.net.au

DIY MADE EASY

THROOM NOVATIONS

- Design secrets
- Step-by-step makeoversFast and easy repairs

PATIO REVAMP

FROM SLAB TO FAB!

EASY TO BUILD

Mini garden shed Poolside storage box



Plant up lush HANGING BASKETS
thriller spiller filler

APERFEC

IN 6 SIMPLE STEPS

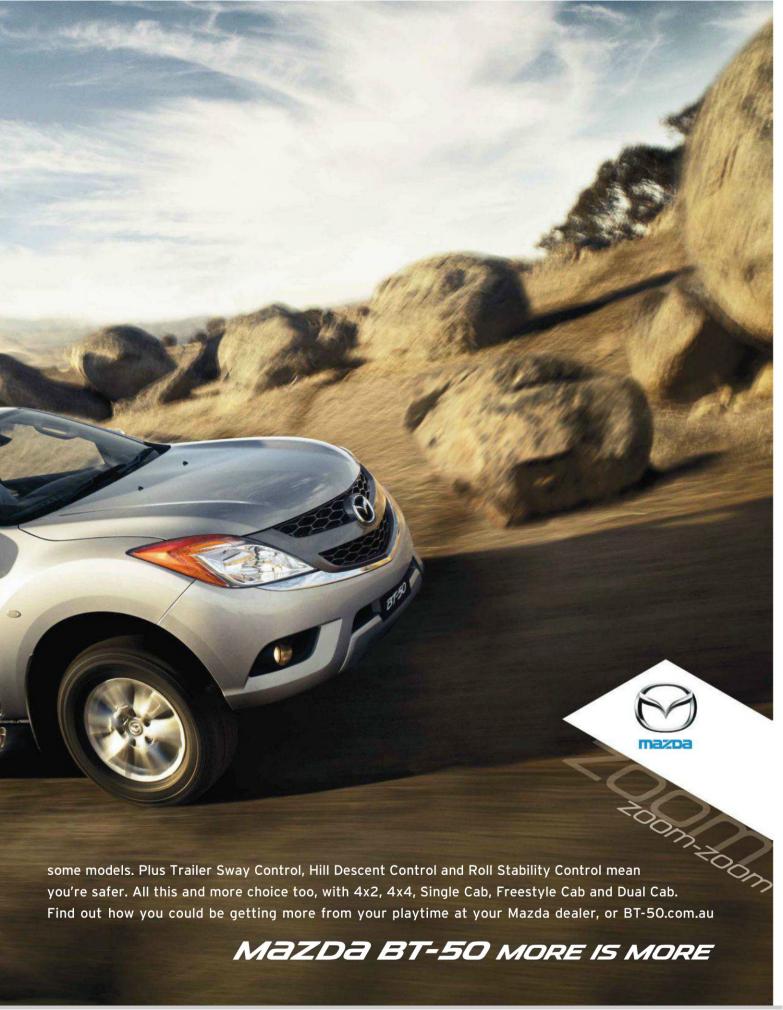
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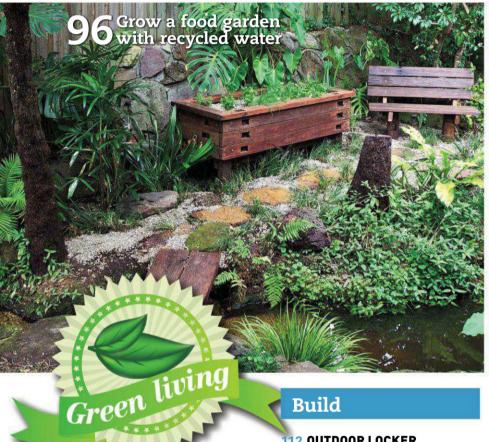
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PECIAL 63 ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO LAWNMOWERS MADE EASY All you need to know about buying and maintaining this backyard essential

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Before embarking on renovations, wouldn't it be great to gaze into a crystal ball and see what the final outcome will look like?

Cherie Barber, Australia's Renovation Queen, joins *Handyman* to provide one reader each month with a virtual renovation. This issue, she has taken a picture of a dated kitchen and photoshopped it to show what it would look like with a fresh modern facelift.

She also shares her knowledge on how to renovate inexpensively to add value. And Cherie should know as she has renovated more than 35 houses.

If you would like a chance to have Cherie do a virtual makeover of one of your rooms, or even the front of your house, turn to page 42 to find out how.

LUSH LAWNS

A thick carpet of green grass not only looks beautiful, it also adds value to your home but you have to find which type of lawn is best suited to your place.

To help you out, we have created the ultimate lawn guide showing how to grow the greenest grass, including what to do, what not to do and how to install irrigation. There's also a guide to lawnmowers with tips, techniques and a buyer's guide.

And if all else fails, you could always install synthetic turf. We even show you how to do that, on page 60.

KEEPING IT GREEN

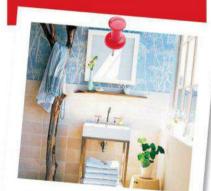
From the kitchen to the garden, this month we have some fantastic tips for reducing waste and saving money.

We also show you a unique sustainable house, how to keep bees and even how to grow vegies in a raised bed, which is fertilised by the water from a fishpond. That would have to be recycling at its best!

MANAGING EDITOR **LEE DASHIELL**

More inspiration

Looking for inspiration? Pinterest lets you create and organise boards of your best pictures. It's a great way to find and share ideas for your next DIY project. Check out *Handyman* at pinterest.com/diyhandyman or scan the code below with your phone.



Plenty of natural light enhances a bright, clean bathroom renovation.





Bathroom makeovers

The bathroom is one of the most costly rooms to renovate so you want to make sure you get it right

Keeping the plumbing in the same position is one way to save money, but if the overall design doesn't work, it is probably worth the cost of moving things around.

We spoke to several design experts to get their best renovating



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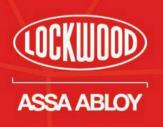


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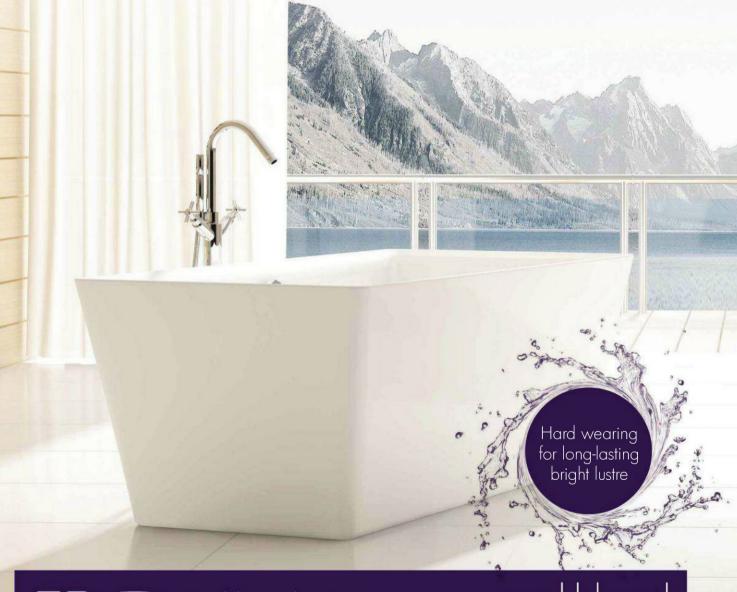




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Easy entry

Avoid being doorman for the hairiest member of the family with the Hartman Large Pet Door for patio and

sliding doors, \$229. Its two-piece aluminium construction with vinyl magnetic flap is designed to fit most doors and can be installed permanently or temporarily for renters. Featuring 4mm tempered safety glass and a sturdy locking function on the flap, it won't compromise the security of your home. hartmangroup.com.au





Prickly pet paws

Fed up with your dog destroying your garden and possums running riot? Discourage your dog for good with the On-Guard Dig Stopper Possum Guard, \$15 for 2m. Bury it in your pet's favourite spot with the plastic spikes facing up, or wrap it around the base of a popular tree with the spikes facing out to stop possums clawing.

bunnings.com.au

On the nose

Protect up to 50 square metres of your yard from problem pets with

Skedaddle Dog and Cat Deterrent Granules, \$12 for 500g. The non-toxic granules come in an easy-to-use shaker pack and contain citronella and eucalyptus oils that dogs and cats dislike

multicrop.com.au

Dig Stopper 900 Dig Stopper

Stuck on you

Embrace your pets in all their furry glory then freshen up with the Mr Clean Pet Hair & Upholstery

the Mr Clean Pet Ha Cleaning Mitt, \$5. Just slip it on your hand like a glove and swipe lightly, lifting away stubborn hairs and lint from clothes, bedding, couch and cushions.





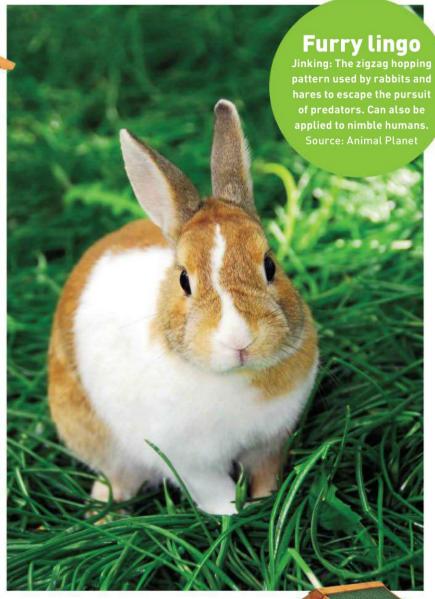


Happy little layers

Making sure your hens are safe and productive is easy with the QIQ FIX Pet Ranch Chicken Coop, \$229. The double-storey coop is simple to assemble, with a hinged lid and doors for easy access when cleaning. The chooks can wander down to the enclosed mesh area via a wooden ramp or roost in the separate laying box.

bunnings.com.au





Bunny bliss

Peter Rabbit would be so happy in this huge 1410 x 1190mm enclosure, he wouldn't be tempted to trespass in Mr McGregor's garden. The spacious QIQ FIX Pet Haven, \$299, has side ventilation and three access doors, so keeping it clean is a breeze.

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BUYER'S GUIDE TOOLS

Trace evidence

Like a square that can be set to any angle, the Empire Sliding Bevel, \$15, can be used to mark cut lines by setting the stock against a surface and tracing along the blade. It's a super handy tool that can transfer an initial angle from an existing workpiece but it can also be set with the aid of a protractor.

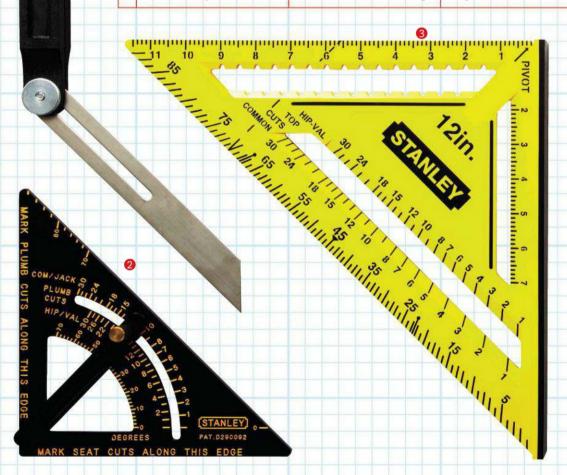
Quick draw

With an adjustable swing arm, the Stanley Quick Square, \$27, can be clamped firmly to act as a saw quide, turning a circular saw or jigsaw into a mitresaw. It's particularly handy when marking cuts at the ends of rafters, or cutting birdsmouth notches with a minimum of measuring.

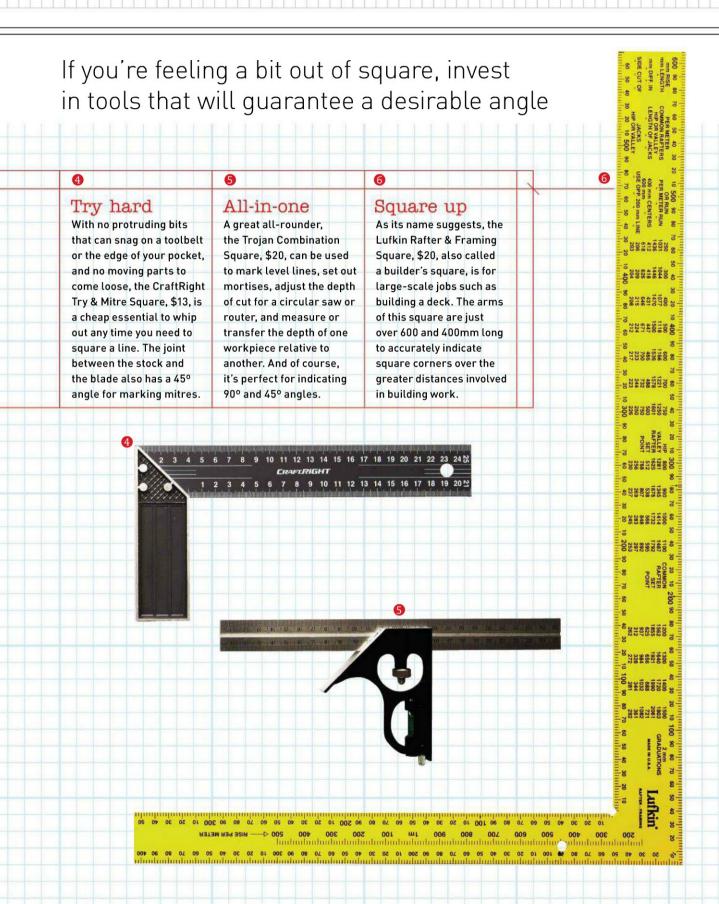
Slip & guide

Slide the Stanley Speed Square, \$20, up to the baseplate of a jigsaw or circular saw with its blade resting against the waste side of the cut line, clamp it to the workpiece and you have a quide for a perfectly square cut in seconds. It can also take the place of a protractor for marking angled cuts.

URE STUART SCOTT



1







TOP 10 rules

Do the homework and take the time to get the best bathroom for your budget

WORDS SITA SIMONS

well-planned bathroom is a pleasure to spend time in and since it's a room that is used daily by every member of the family, it's worth getting the design right.

A full bathroom renovation is costly and mistakes can be difficult to live with. Saving money with DIY installation can be tempting, but if your skills are not up to it don't risk a reno disaster and call in the pros.

Shop around for fittings and keep within your budget. While a dream bathroom is great on paper, be realistic when drawing up the plans as moving the plumbing can cost thousands.

To get the best return on your reno investment, follow these 10 simple rules for designing a bathroom.

Go for a flush fit

Anything freestanding or fancy may look great when installed, but the bathroom is a space that needs to be regularly cleaned. Reaching in behind awkwardly placed fittings can be difficult, and leaving parts inaccessible can result in a health hazard.

Instead choose flush or floating vanities, toilets and sinks that make cleaning much easier as well as giving the illusion of extra space.



• Keep to a schedule

You don't want the bathroom to be out of action for long, particularly if it's the only one in the house.

Being well prepared and doing all the research and planning before you start will cut the length of time the room will be out of commission.

The average bathroom renovation takes between one and two weeks, so book contractors and ensure all fittings and fixtures are on site.

Plan a time when perhaps not all members of the household will be there, check in with friends about using their facilities and investigate hiring a portable toilet, if necessary.

• Be clever with cash

It's important to be realistic about the amount of money you have to spend, allocating the most cash to quality upgrades that improve functionality rather than style.

It's tempting to go for obvious additions that have a big visual impact but a dingy bathroom that could be transformed by a skylight will still look dingy if you simply add an expensive clawfoot enamel bath.

Add enough storage

The bathroom gets cluttered when storage is scarce. Well-designed vanities and wall-mounted cabinets are good long-term investments that pay for themselves.

Wraparound shelves, recessed nooks and slimline cabinets all help to streamline small spaces.

5. Get the light right

As in all parts of the house, natural light in the bathroom is desirable. If you're not lucky enough to have a large window, a skylight is a fantastic investment as it gives even, ambient light throughout the daylight hours.

Wall-mounted task lighting is best around the mirror and vanity for grooming as overhead lights cast shadows on the face. Use recessed downlighting for general illumination and access lighting under cabinets, in nooks or around the bath for visual impact and atmosphere.

Good storage can take a room from slovenly to serene.

Materials matter

Getting the surfaces right can set the tone of the room. The materials must be moisture resistant and able to withstand high humidity.

Unsealed timber may warp and stain over time, but stone, porcelain, laminates and vinyls work well.

Consider paying a bit extra for superior quality that will look better and stand the test of time.

Room for two

In a family home there may often be more than one person using the bathroom at the same time.

Create a functional space in even the tightest of spots by anticipating individual needs such as power points for appliances and extra storage.

Buy fixtures and fittings that are compact enough to work in the dimensions and allow two people to manoeuvre simultaneously. Avoid sharp corners in a small space. >





OMind the view

If you are tearing out your old bathroom suite and rebuilding it completely from scratch, take the opportunity to consider the right location for the toilet.

It should be positioned out of the line of sight when the door is open, and in the most private situation possible so that it's not the first thing that people see when they enter the room.

If you are renovating and not willing to go to the considerable expense of changing the location of the plumbing, experiment with different layouts and consider other ways of screening off the toilet, such as building a partial wall.

Function over fashion

The proliferation of renovating blogs and reality TV shows means that ideas for home design and improvement have never been more plentiful and available.

But translating those ideas to your own home won't necessarily work if you are choosing them primarily for their appearance rather than performance or practicality.

Over time, the user-friendliness and functionality of an appliance will become much more important than how it looks.

And like trends elsewhere in the home, following fashion means the room will date and lose its value sooner rather than later.

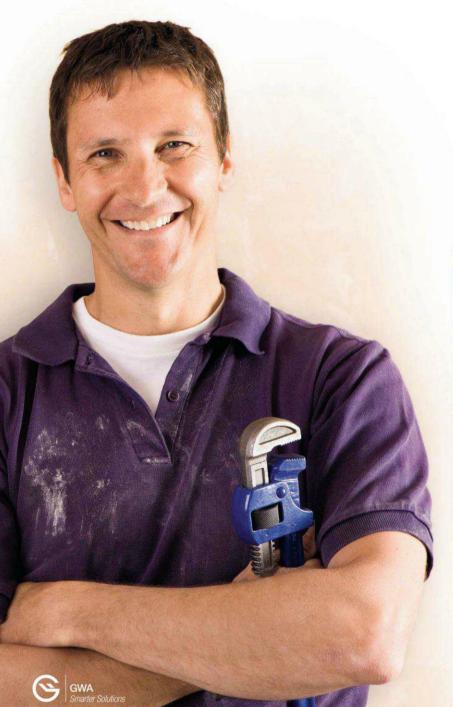
10 Plan for the future
If you are remodelling
a bathroom in a home you anticipate
staying in for the long term, planning
a few elements for older age will
serve you well.

Baths are favourable for young families but not necessarily practical in later life. By eliminating steps, slopes, difficult angles and corners when renovating the bathroom you'll save yourself having to shell out for a redo further down the line.



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he softness of rounded, organic shapes is very much on trend. Keeping the traditional elements on track while using form as a point of difference adds spa-like appeal. Create a natural colour scheme to complement the look.

AHEAD OF THE CURVE

Start a curvaceous theme with an egg-shaped bathtub and echo with a curved freestanding tap and hemispherical sink. A curved walk-in shower makes the most of corner space while feeling roomy within.











BATHROOM MAKEOVER

Removing an old spa made room for a shower cubicle and new loo

PROJECT DARREN BRADFORD MAIN PICTURES GEOFF BECK

he spa in this bathroom was only used as a shower space and was taking up room that could be used more efficiently.

And while there was a separate toilet in the house, removing the spa from this bathroom created space for an additional loo.

The tiles on the wall were thick, and in order to remove them it was necessary to take off the plasterboard right back to the studs.

New insulation and wet-area plasterboard were installed before the waterproofing could be applied.

The slate floor was mostly level, so coating it with a self-levelling

compound meant tiles could be laid directly on top, which was much easier than demolishing the slate.

PLANNING THE MAKEOVER

Before starting on the reno, the lighting, heating and colour scheme were worked out in advance.

LIGHTING The single recessed light over the vanity was not bright enough, so it was replaced with three warm white LED recessed downlights.

The light bulb hanging from the ceiling and a plastic ventilation fan were both removed and replaced with a combined light, heat light and vent fan in a stainless steel finish.

HEATING Before the renovation an oil-filled electric heater had been sitting on the floor with its power cord trailing to a socket above the sink.

It looked untidy and obstructed the vanity drawers. A wall-mounted electric heater was installed to free up floor space and improve safety.

COLOUR To avoid trendy shades that might date, sand-coloured floor tiles and alabaster wall tiles were installed.

The other walls hadn't been tiled, so they were used to inject colour into the room and can be easily repainted to change the look.



The spa took up too much space while the slate floor tiles were dated and dull.



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Waterproofing wet areas

For any wet-area makeover, making sure the surfaces are properly waterproofed is essential.

Apply the appropriate primer to the walls and floor then a bead of wet-area silicone to all wall and floor joints up to tiling level.

Protect areas prone to movement like wall and floor joints, drains and pipe outlets by embedding a joint band or mat into the first layer of waterproofing membrane.

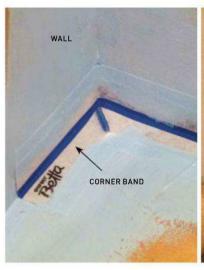
TIP Some local councils require waterproofing work to be carried out by licensed professionals, so always check what applies in your area.



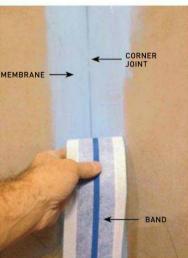
Gripset Betta Under Tile Membrane, \$79 for four litres. gripsetbetta.com



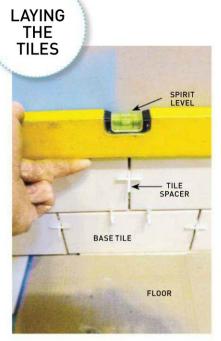
1 USE A PAINTBRUSH to apply a waterproofing membrane to all horizontal and vertical movement joints. Coat the floor and wall joints, waste outlets and floor penetrations with a 1.5mm film of membrane to 75mm wide on either side.



SET CORNER BANDS using ready made waterproofing corners to lay banding in tricky areas and ensure a rupture-free seal. Set internal and external corner bands plus pipe sleeves into the first coat of membrane while it is still wet.



3 SEAL THE JOINTS with cut lengths of straight waterproof banding, overlapping the corner bands and bedding it into the wet membrane. Apply a coat of membrane to the walls and floor and let dry then apply a second coat to the entire area.



Lay the base wall tiles Check the corners for plumb then draw a vertical setout line that reduces corner cutting. Draw a horizontal line on the walls at the top of the base tile. Lay two rows with spacers using the lines as a guide then check for level.



A Set out the floor tiles

Draw two perpendicular setout
lines on the floor using a builder's
square. Here, a line was set at a right
angle to the shower drainage channel.

TIP Position the lines to avoid having
to make cuts for small tiles at the walls.



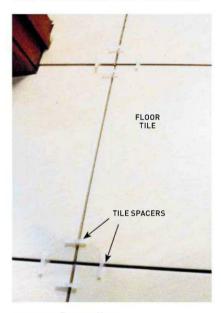
2 Spread the wall adhesive
Use an 8mm notched trowel to
spread tile adhesive in an upward
motion. Follow the plumb line,
bedding the tiles with an up and down
push to expel any air then align using
spacers, laying one row at a time.



Spread the floor adhesiveMix the floor adhesive using a drill and mixing screw then use a 10mm notched trowel to spread one square metre of adhesive at a time. Hold the trowel at a 45° angle and make circular sweeps to get an even adhesive bed.



3 Grout the wall tiles
Mix grout to a creamy consistency
and work it into the joints diagonally
with a sponge float. When the adhesive
starts to set, clean the tiles twice using
a sponge and water. Let the grout dry
then wash the tiles with warm water.



Position the tiles along the marked setout line, here the drainage channel, setting them 1mm higher than the edge. Lay one row at a time and settle each tile, aligning with spacers. Allow the adhesive to dry then apply grout.

Get the look



Highgrove 2000 x 875mm Fixed Shower Panel, 10mm safety glass with mounting brackets, \$232. highgroveglass.com.au



Johnson Tiles 200 x 100mm Alabaster Gloss Ceramic Tiles, \$0.58 each. johnsontiles.com.au



Caroma Cube Wall Faced Toilet Suite with soft-close seat, \$1299. caroma.com.au



Dunlop Rapidflex Tile Adhesive for walls and floors, \$40 for 15kg. dunlopdiy.com





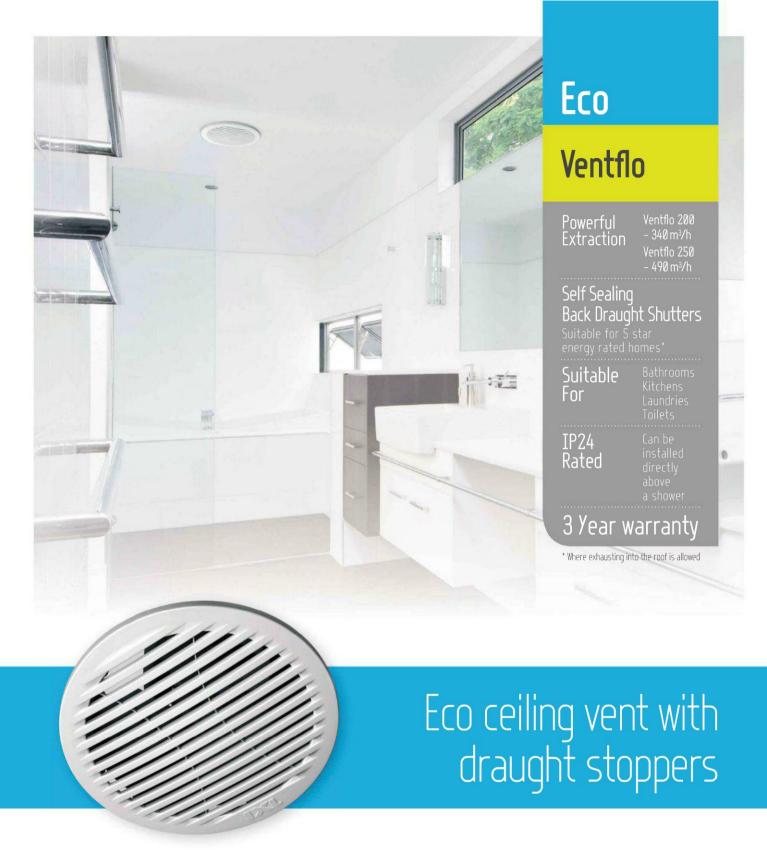
IXL Tastic Neo Remote Single with light, heat lamp and exhaust fan, \$752. ixlappliances.com.au



Knauf Insulation Earthwool R2.0 95 x 580mm Glasswool Insulation Roll, \$35. knaufinsulation.com.au



Dunlop Flexible Coloured Grout, \$22 for 5kg. dunlopdiy.com



The new IXL Eco Ventflo is available in two sizes and is the must have ventilation unit for your bathroom. With powerful extraction, self-sealing draught stoppers and suitable for installation directly above a shower, keeping your bathroom free from unwanted moisture build up and cold draughts has never been easier.







RENEW THE LOO

Install a new toilet and revamp the walls and floor to bring a small space bang up to date

PROJECT LEE DASHIELL MAIN PICTURE GEOFF BECK

he toilet may be the smallest room in the house but there's no reason it can't have style.

Last renovated 25 years ago, this powder room looked cold and uninviting. The slate floors were dark, making the room appear



Cold and bare with stripy walls and a slate floor, this loo was a mishmash of styles.

smaller and the basic toilet had an unusually large setout, with all the plumbing visible.

The challenge was to create a warm, tidy, modern look in a small space.

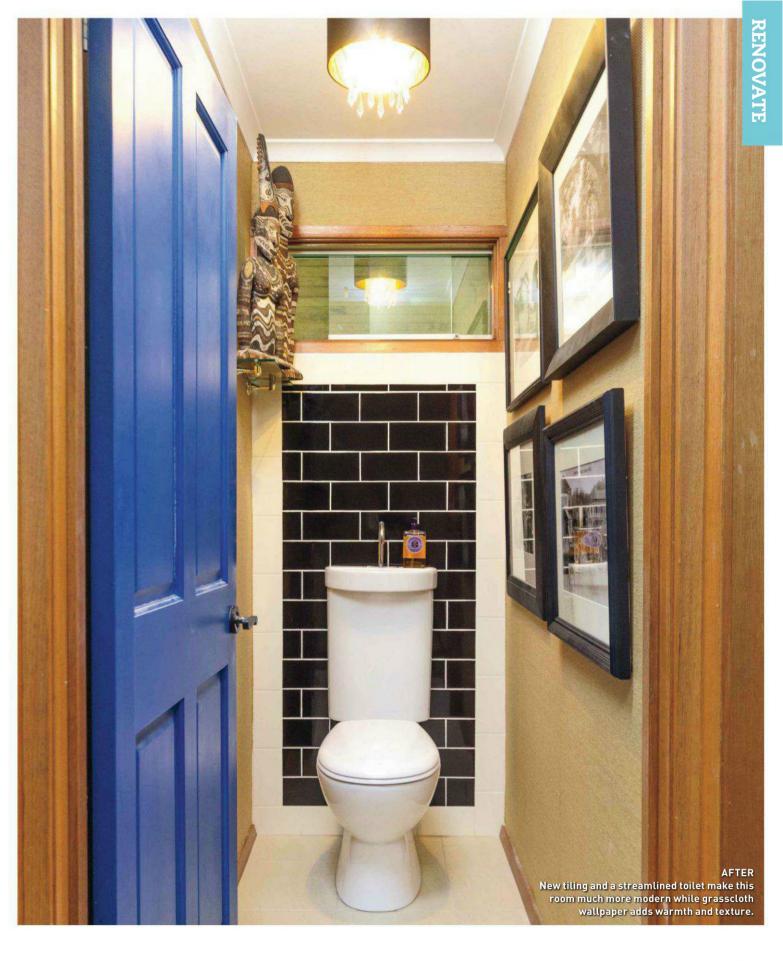
- RETILE THE FLOOR with light coloured large-format tiles to make the room seem bigger.
- **CREATE A FEATURE WALL** using glossy black tiles laid in a brickwork pattern with a cream surround.
- **REPLACE THE TOILET** with a sleeker and more streamlined model.
- **COVER THE WALLS** with grasscloth wallpaper for texture and warmth.
- **DECORATE WITH ARTWORK** that suits the look and adds atmosphere such as framed photos and statues.
- ADD BLING with a light fitting that complements the decor and injects a bit of sparkle, like the Mercator Zahlia black shade with gold lining, \$60 (mercator.com.au). ➤



Saving water

To save space and water the Caroma Profile 5 Deluxe Toilet Suite with integrated handbasin was chosen for this powder room.

It uses fresh water for hand washing which then flows into the cistern to be stored for flushing the toilet. With a soft-close seat and dual flush this self-contained unit is just \$884 (caroma.com.au).



HANG THE WALLPAPER



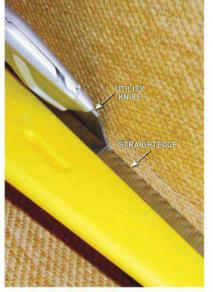
Prepare the surface Repair any cracks or dents in the walls, mask off the skirting boards and apply primer with a paintbrush. Use an oil-based primer to prevent wallpaper paste being absorbed, creating a base for better adhesion.



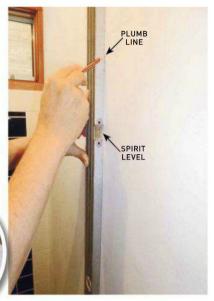
Smooth the surface Run a vinyl smoother across the top half of the wallpaper sheet, moving up and down then diagonally away from the edge to work out air bubbles and wrinkles. Unfold the base half and continue smoothing.



Measure the wall and cut the paper to length with 100mm extra. Apply wallpaper paste to the back of the sheets with a brush then fold the top and base quarters of the sheet into the centre to keep the paste moist.



Trim the overhang Use a utility knife and straightedge guide to trim the overhang. Align the second sheet by matching the pattern then press the edge, working out any wrinkles with a vinyl smoother. Wipe off excess paste with a damp sponge.



Hang the first sheet Starting from one corner, draw a plumb line using a spirit level. Unfold the top half to position the first sheet, aligning the edge with the marked line and overlapping the cornice by 50mm, leaving the base folded.



Grasscloth wallpaper was used in this powder room. It features variations in tone throughout. so the colour at the seams will always show a visible variance.

To create the least contrast when using textured wallpaper, work with a few rolls at a time.

Compare adjoining drops before cutting from the roll, moving them up and down to match the colour closely.



CUSTOMISE PICTURE FRAMES

To decorate the revamped powder room, vintage prints were hung on a wall. Having the pictures professionally framed would have cost \$270 each, but some clever scouting around and a little DIY resulted in a saving of \$830.

Four frames were bought from an op shop and painted all the same colour

The frames and glass were in excellent condition and cost between just \$5 and \$20 each.

to unify the different styles.

The glass was removed and two coats of matt black spray paint applied to the frames.

The pictures were professionally mounted in the frames for \$50 each.

🕇 Get more online

Visit handyman.net.au/mag for step-by-step instructions on How To Make A Picture Frame.



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AN AUSTRALIAN COMPANY



Half price bathroom

Handyman reader Alex Goodwin and his partner Samantha consulted their favourite magazine when tiles started falling off their shower wall.

The couple were inspired by the easy to follow step-by-step instructions and decided to renovate the whole bathroom with a modest budget of just under \$3500.

After talking to builder friends and staff at various hardware stores Alex estimates that the renovation would have cost at least double that amount if done professionally.

'In total it took seven weeks and included new plasterboard, floor and wall tiles with a mosaic feature strip, toilet, shower, taps and rose, mirrored cabinet and vanity.

'We gutted the room and demolished the old bathtub ourselves with our nosy cat, Billy acting as foreman, and saved heaps of money in the process.

'We'd never tiled before but found the process fun and it was great to see an end result,' says Alex.

Cash for DIY?

Send us photos of your DIY project be published in Handyman. Take

handyman.net.au

bathroom with tub and shower curtain.

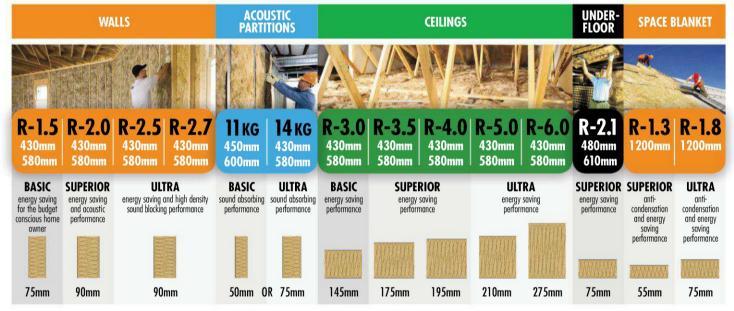
Billy the cat inspects the work in progress as the bathroom is gutted.







Choose your energy saving performance and comfort level.



For guidance on installation - watch the videos. Scan the QR codes or go to www.knaufinsulation.com.au





















UNDERFLOOR



CEILING

SPRING CLEAN SECRETS

Get the busiest room in the house sparkling this season with these top 10 tips to banish grime

WORDS ASHLEIGH PERRIOTT





or most families the bathroom is a morning battlefield, meaning that it can get filthy fast.

Water, soap, toothpaste, hair products and makeup are thrown at its surfaces every day in the morning rush, and scrubbing it all off can be tricky and exhausting.

And with a huge 50% of Australian families reportedly feeling stressed for time, cleaning duties are often put on the back burner.

Hardly surprising when you consider that we're already spending an average of two hours on chores around the house every single day.

Buff off grime
If your clear shower doors
are starting to look like
frosted glass then the soap scum
has become nearly impossible to
remove and normal cleaning
products just won't cut it.

Pick up some polishing compound from your local hardware or auto parts store and use an orbital buffer to polish the scum off for a streak-free finish.

TIP Remove the doors and buff them clean in the garage.



Ozito 110W Orbital Buffer Polisher, \$35. ozito.com.au This spring, take back control of your bathroom with these no-fail techniques and fast-acting products that will make it easier to clean and keep it gleaming for longer.



De-Solv-it Citrus Based Cleaner, \$16 for 750ml. rcr.com.au

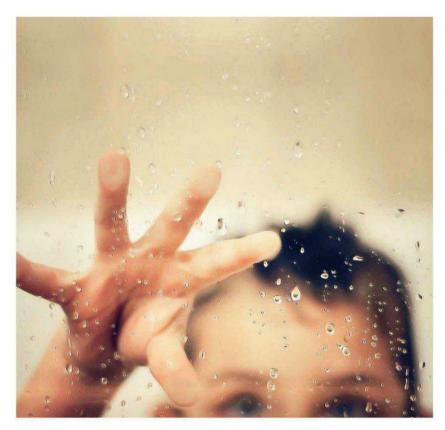
Polish up
For a brilliant result
with minimum elbow
grease, microfibre cloths are
the best choice. They pick up
dust, wipe off smudges, don't
shed fibres and won't leave
streaks or scratches.

Microfibre cloths can be used wet or dry on glass, mirrors, countertops, tiles and fixtures.
TIP Use a cleaning solution first, dry the area then polish off with a microfibre cloth to a high shine.



Glitz Microfibre Glass Cloths, \$9 for a three pack. cleanwithglitz.com.au





Remove rust
If you have high levels of iron in your water supply and struggle with rust stains in the toilet or bathtub, there is a removal solution that works.

Ranex Rustbuster cuts through rust quickly to leave your bathtub looking like it came straight from the showroom. Just apply the rustbuster with a cloth and wait a few minutes before rinsing off with clean water. **TIP** For stubborn stains, reapply and scrub the surface with a brush.



Ranex Rustbuster, \$24 for 1L. bondall.com/rustbuster/

Dirt buster
Whether it's built-up
soap scum on the shower
walls, ground-in dirt on the floor
tiles or dried toothpaste on the
sink, a Mr Clean Eraser Pad
will power through it fact

Melamine pads are especially useful for removing stubborn dirt from porous floor tiles and getting those non-slip strips in the bottom of your tub clean.

Just dampen the sponge and rub over the target area. TIP Unlike regular sponges they wear out quickly, so stock up.



Mr Clean Melamine Eraser Pads, \$6 for a 4 pack, from Bunnings. Prevent build-up
When the beads of water on your glass shower door dry
out, they leave minerals behind that are at best unsightly and at worst can be tough as nails to remove if you allow them to build up.

Stop the water from beading on the surface in the first place by coating the glass with a treatment such as Enduro Shield, which repels water, soap scum and grime.

Follow the instructions on the packet to apply the treatment to your glass shower door for lasting clarity.



Highgrove Enduro Shield Glass Kit, \$139 for 500ml. enduroshield.com.au

Greener cleaner

To clean your bathroom thoroughly without upsetting Mother Nature, mix up this planet-friendly solution.

In a 5L bucket, combine a cup of distilled vinegar, three tablespoons of borax, 3.8L of hot water and half a cup of natural cleaning soap. Add 10 to 15 drops of tea tree, lavender or lemon oil for a nice fragrance.

Stir well, then fill a spray bottle with the solution to clean tiles, vanities and painted woodwork or apply to floors with a squeeze mop such as the Oates Sqwivel Mop for easy manoeuvrability in tight spaces.

TIP Store any extra in a bottle for next time.

Oates Sqwivel Mop, \$19.

Clean grout Is the grout in your fungus than a petri dish in a lab? Claim it back with a grout pen.

Selleys Grout Stain Whitener

Applying the paste takes patience. but it's time well whitened grout will

Vacuum first If vou've ever been driven

nuts pushing hairballs around the bathroom floor when mopping, you should try vacuuming before you start cleaning.

Begin at the top, sucking dust from light fixtures, then work down around the room, before methodically vacuuming the floor. A wet-and-dry vacuum with an upholstery brush attachment will work best.



Dirt Devil 6V Wet & Dry Hand Vac. \$29. dirtdevil.com.au

Detachable toilet seat

No matter how hard you try, cleaning the hinges on the loo is tricky and there's always some cleaning fluid that seeps out later. A detachable toilet seat is the solution to this particular problem.

The Caroma Germgard Seat snaps on or off for easy access when cleaning and is coated with an additive that disrupts the metabolic process of microorganisms to inhibit bacteria.



Caroma Germgard Toilet Seat, \$45. caroma.com.au

Scrub and wax Give your showerhead and taps a facelift by scrubbing them with CLR Bathroom

& Kitchen Cleaner to erase calcium and lime deposits, soap, dirt and tarnish. Rinse before buffing with car wax to keep them shiny for up to three months.



CLR Bathroom & Kitchen Cleaner, \$14 for 750ml. clrbrands.com.au

DIY **SAVERS**

Learn how to save time. money and effort. Packed with practical hints and



clever shortcuts, How to Clean Just About Everything (\$50, readersdigestdirect.com.au) is the ultimate household helper.



DIY OR TRADIE?

Be clear about your skills and know when to call in the professionals



here is plenty you can do in a bathroom reno to save money without compromising safety standards but knowing your limitations and the legalities is key.

Overestimating what you can achieve in terms of quality and time is the DIYer's downfall, and skimping on quality can cost you more in the end.

Warranties and insurance for many products may be void unless

installed by a licensed tradie and in most cases you need a compliance certificate to make a claim.

Anything involving plumbing or wiring is off limits, but jobs you can do yourself include stripping and demolishing the old bathroom.

Replastering, tiling, painting and installing fixtures are all DIY jobs. **TIP** If you are doing a complete reno, factor in skip hire or waste removal.

General guidelines

A plumber and a sparkie are essential and, depending on your state and council regulations, a waterproofer may be required.

Tiling and painting can be done DIY but be realistic about your skills and the value of your time before getting stuck in.

PAYING THE PROS		
TRADE	WORK	COST
PLUMBER	A licensed plumber will disconnect and reconnect the services, as well as installing tapware, toilets, sinks, showers and baths. You'll need a plumber to move or reconnect pipes and install waste outlets.	About \$70 an hour. If you don't relocate plumbing then budget for \$1200.
SPARKIE	A licensed electrician has to do all hard wiring of lighting and power, and can also install exhaust fans, heaters and power outlets.	About \$60 to \$70 an hour plus appliance costs.
WATERPROOFER	Waterproofing is essential to prevent leakage that can cause structural damage and damp. Termites are also attracted to wet and warm environments. It's illegal to DIY the waterproofing in some areas.	An average-sized bathroom costs about \$600 to waterproof.
TILER	A pro charges by the square metre, plus materials. The final quote will depend on logistics and the condition of the walls and floor.	From \$2000 for labour, plus materials costs.
PAINTER	A pro quotes for a full job but the final bill also takes logistics such as height of the room, access and preparation requirements into account.	About \$50 an hour plus the cost of the paint.



Gotta love a good spring clean.

Whatever you need to clean, Oates has a product to meet your needs. For over 80 years we've been making innovative, great value cleaning products that you can rely on to get the job done, easily and effectively.

From scourers to mops, brushes, brooms, buckets, sponges and wipes, Oates® is the name you can trust.

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Whatever you clean, Oates® cleans best!



- B-12401
- Short, stiff durable synthetic bristles for aggressive scrubbing
- Ideal for scrubbing large areas, concrete, decking and patios
- 22mm powder coated handle

. Supreme Garden Broom

- Ideal for concrete & paved areas
- Extra stiff dense bristles for heavy duty outdoor use
- 22mm powder coated steel handle

3. 450mm Medium Stiff Outdoor Bro

B-12135

Stiff durable bristles ideal for concrete, paving and outdoor surfaces

Stiff durable bristles ideal for concrete, paving and outdoor surface

- Save time sweep, collect & go
- Compact dustpan set conveniently clips onto slimline broom Angled bristles for tight spots & skirting boards
- 22mm powder coated steel handle

6. Sqwivel® MK2 Squeeze Mop

- Unique rotating sphere enables mop to swivel and glide over floors
- Heavy duty wringing mechanism
- Angled mop head for getting into tight spots
- 22mm powder coated steel handle

ainless Steel Designer Round Pedal Bin 20L

- Hygienic heavy duty opening mechanism
- Durable inner bin with handle
- Non-slip foot pedal and non-marking base
- Convenient carry handle

- Open back design helps eliminate build up of dirt making mat easy to c Unique 'pin' like bristle design helps remove dirt from footware Mat can be joined together to make larger mats



FROM DRAB TO FAB

Design software shows how to transform a 1980s relic for less than \$2000 with a few cosmetic touches

DIY profits

Cherie Barber is the director of Renovating For Profit (renovatingforprofit.com.au), a workshop training provider that teaches everyday Aussies how to buy, fix up and sell property for a healthy return, from business basics to reno steps and project completion.



he dowdy cupboards, bland tiles, dated lino and old benchtops in this kitchen would lead many renovators to simply gut the room and start again, easily spending at least \$7000.

But the drab finishes mask good bones that could be transformed for a budget price using paint, resurfacing products and clever know-how.

THE RENO PLAN

To modernise the kitchen while keeping the existing layout, saving on plumbing costs and materials.

- **REVAMP** the cabinetry with paint.
- **REPLACE** the lino with flooring that can go straight over the top.
- **RESURFACE** the existing appliances, as they are still in good shape but look old-fashioned. ➤





The 6 secrets of success

CABINETS are revamped with White Knight Laminate Paint tinted to a custom colour. Remove the handles and lightly sand the doors then apply one coat of White Knight Tile & Laminate Primer, then two coats of paint to block out the brown and create a new finish.



White Knight Laminate Paint, \$47 for 1L.

@ WALLS are painted the same colour as the cabinetry so the tones of the room are consistent, then the trim and door architraves finished in an off-white, high-gloss enamel. Paint the ceiling white using Dulux Once which only needs one coat and hides surface imperfections.



Dulux Super Enamel High Gloss Paint, \$45 for 1L. dulux.com.au

@ BENCHTOPS can get the look of granite or natural stone for a fraction of the cost with a resurfacing kit that lets you recoat them in situ. The product comes in five shades with Desert Sand the most modern looking. It takes about two days to apply but is worth it for the savings.



Rust-Oleum Countertop Transformations Kit, \$195.

S APPLIANCES that are the wrong colour but too good to be replaced are easy to resurface using Rust-Oleum Stainless Steel paint. This product contains real stainless steel pigments to create a rich, metallic finish, making that old oven or rangehood look like new.



Rust-Oleum Stainless Steel, \$69 for 887ml. rustoleum.com.au

3 SPLASHBACKS are easily transformed with White Knight Tile Paint, saving the labour and cost of retiling when the only real problem is the colour. Use White Knight Tile & Laminate Primer followed by two coats of paint, available in a range of shades including white.

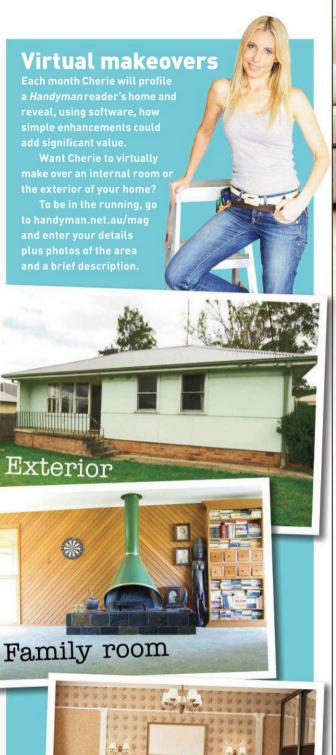


White Knight Tile Paint,\$47 for 1L. whiteknightpaints.com.au

G FLOORING is easy to update when you have a level concrete base to lay a laminate floating floor. There are many different timber tones to choose from and if you decide not to DIY you shouldn't pay more than \$50 per square metre, supplied and installed.



Laminae and Pascal 8mm Laminate Flooring, from \$15 per square metre, from Bunnings.



 $\operatorname{Bedroom}$



For a really healthy coat

♣Anti Mould ♣Anti Bacterial

Dulux Wash & Wear® +Plus will resist almost anything a busy family can throw at it. Resistance against stains, marks and now bacteria and mould, mean homes will stay looking clean and fresh for longer than ever before.

Dulux Wash & Wear® +Plus resists the growth of mould on walls, which may trigger asthma and allergy symptoms.

Visit dulux.com.au for more product information.







he look of natural stone is highly prized in the kitchen as it adds warmth and an organic feel to a very functional space.

Using the real thing, however, can be expensive and difficult to source.

Get the look of marble or granite and save money and time with Kaboodle's new range of cut-tomeasure benchtops that make installing a Kaboodle kitchen even easier.

SPECIAL FEATURES

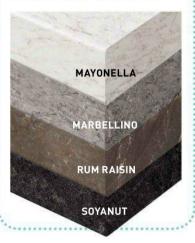
These benchtops are 38mm thick and feature a modern tight radius profile, or pencil round edge, to give the look of real stone.

Made of moisture resistant particleboard, the laminate finish is impact and scratch resistant. Each benchtop has an innovative vertical support edge to increase durability.

Style file

The Kaboodle range includes a selection of Europe's most popular colours and features both matt and gloss finishes that are easy to install, care for and maintain.

Simply choose a colour, draw the dimensions and place the order for a new-look kitchen.





Grow your GREENEST LAWN EVER

Make the neighbours envious with lush expanses of weed-free grass

here are many advantages to having a healthy, verdant lawn. Not only does it look great and increase the value of your home, but it can also have a noticeable effect on the local microclimate.

'Vegetation surrounding the dwelling plays an important role in storm drainage and biodiversity, and has serious ecological implications,' says Tony Hall, professor of Urban Research at Griffith University.

Unfortunately, the Aussie backyard is shrinking as we continue to build high-density housing. Garden areas are now typically 100 square metres smaller than 20 years ago.

The home also covers a larger proportion of the average block, leaving less natural space to balance the impact of artificial developments.

With outdoor areas getting smaller Meredith Kirton, horticulturalist and spokesperson for Turf Australia, says it's more important than ever to utilise the space we have.

Turf Australia has found that a lawn adds significant value to the home, with buyers prepared to pay up to \$75,000 more for a lawn.

'Surrounding the home with natural turf increases property value and aesthetic appeal,' Meredith says.

'It also means you are doing your bit to ensure environmental sustainability,' she adds.

Whether you have huge expanses of green or just a tiny patch of grass in a courtyard, here is the ultimate guide to planting, fertilising, weed killing and mowing, plus how to lay a new lawn from scratch.



WATER DEEPLY, NOT OFTEN

If you water frequently and for short periods, the grass has no reason to grow long roots. Shallow roots can't reach nutrients deep in the soil, or deliver extra water when the surface is dry.

Water deeply enough to penetrate the soil to about 100 or 150mm deep. Use a spade to check the water penetration and get an idea of how long and how often to water for your local soil type and weather conditions.

Heavy clay soils should be watered less often and less intensely but for longer periods of time. Sandy soils, on the other hand, can handle heavy, fast watering but also dry out more quickly.

OPTIMISE GROWING CONDITIONS

Feed the lawn well in autumn, as even after grass growth slows right down the roots are soaking up nutrients and storing energy for the warm months.

Another important consideration is the soil's pH level, because grass grows best when the soil is neither too acidic nor too alkaline.

Soil pH meters and DIY test kits can be purchased from hardware stores and nurseries, or collect three tablespoon-size samples of soil from different parts of the yard and take them to a garden centre for testing.



Set up a sprinkler

Water the grass for 30 minutes then plunge a spade into the soil and pry open a wedge to see how far the water has penetrated.

If the soil at 100 to 150mm below the surface is dry, water for a few more minutes. When you know how long the lawn needs, set up sprinklers and connect a timer.



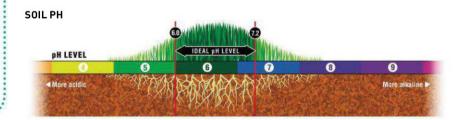
A neutral or slightly acidic pH between 6 and 7.2 is ideal. If the pH is too high, treat the lawn with iron sulphate or sulfur, or apply lime if the pH is very low.

Ask the staff at the garden centre where you buy the lime or sulphate for advice on how much to use. From there, it's simply a matter of dispersing the product over your lawn.

KILL WEEDS WHEN IT'S WARM

Herbicide is absorbed into weeds through the leaves. When the weather is cool, the weed isn't actively growing so the herbicide won't be absorbed.

If the weather is too hot, the herbicide will stress the grass, but don't apply weed killer when rain is forecast. A downpour is likely to rinse off the herbicide before it can act.







MOW TO IDEAL CUTTING HEIGHT

Each type of grass has an ideal cutting height for good health and strong growth. If it is cut back to this height before it gets too long, it will usually outcompete weeds as long as it's also fertilised and watered properly.

Longer grass helps prevent weeds by shading the ground, keeping it cooler and slowing weed germination. And if weed seeds sprout, they have insufficient sunlight for hardy growth.

It's important to mow your grass when it's about 30% longer than the ideal cutting height.

Depending on the weather conditions and the time of year, that can mean mowing each week or fortnight, or every four to five days.

Keeping the height in check also means you're clipping off the seed heads of weeds before they can spread.

Don't mow after it's been raining, or you'll leave giant clumps of sodden clippings that will smother the grass beneath. You will also need to clean a thick layer of matted clippings from under your mower deck.

Beware of bindii

Bindii has brown seeds with sharp spines. Most active in early autumn, it has green flowers when mature.

CONTROL is easy if bindii is spotted before it has gone to seed. Remove the weed by hand or spray with a herbicide.





USE A BROADCAST SPREADER not a drop spreader to distribute seeds and fertiliser. Drop spreaders are difficult to use and can result in stripes or chequer patterns.

A broadcast spreader sprinkles its contents in a wider pattern, resulting in consistent coverage.



RESEED IN LATE SUMMER or early autumn for best results. The fragile seedlings are unlikely to survive when the weather is too hot and dry.

By the time winter comes, the grass will be well established and the heavier rainfall will promote strong and deep root growth.



USE CONCENTRATES whenever possible and dilute them yourself, which is considerably cheaper than buying premixed products.

Only mix as much as you can use within a week or two, as minerals in tap water will reduce the potency of the chemicals within that time.

Green lawn dos and don'ts

Ensure the best results when sowing or caring for grass with these easy tips.

DO APPLY SEED CAREFULLY

To avoid an overpopulated lawn with too many plants competing for nutrients and sunlight, take care when distributing grass seeds.

The exact concentration for a given species will be recommended on the pack of grass seed, but it will usually be about 40g per square metre.

Water new seed lightly at least twice a day. Dampen the soil more often during hot, windy weather and keep watering for at least two weeks.

DO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS

Whether you're diluting concentrate or adjusting the spreader setting for grass seed, take care to follow the recommendations on the packaging.

It's also important to pay attention to the details, such as the preferred temperature range or to avoid using a product if rain is forecast.

X DON'T CATCH THE CLIPPINGS

Leaving grass clippings on the lawn releases nutrients back into the soil, reducing the need for fertiliser by up to 25%. Spread them in a thin layer instead of leaving them in thick clumps to avoid suffocating the grass.

✗ DON'T OVER-FERTILISE

Increasing the amount of fertiliser you use is not going to improve its effect. Overdosing on fertiliser will either kill your lawn outright or make it turn yellow and take weeks to heal.



Seasol For Lawns, about \$10. seasol.com.au



DO WORK WITH THE SEASON

Rake up fallen leaves in the autumn or they will suffocate the new sprouts in spring and leave dead spots.

Aerate before fertilising in autumn if you have heavy loam or clay soil.

Just before winter, mow the lawn back hard to about 40 to 50mm high to help prevent mould growth.

DON'T DETHATCH TOO OFTEN

Dethatching, also called vertimowing, involves using a device resembling a powered rotary rake to tear out the matted dead grass stems below the green growth. Dethatching damages the roots as well, stressing the grass, and should only be done when more than 6mm of thatch has accumulated.

✓ DO USE A SPREADER

For the most even distribution of seed or fertiliser, set your spreader to half the recommended rate and treat the lawn twice from opposite directions.

When using the spreader for fertiliser, fill it on a paved area, not grass, and clean it carefully after use.



Scotts Handheld Spreader, about \$19. scottsaustralia.com.au

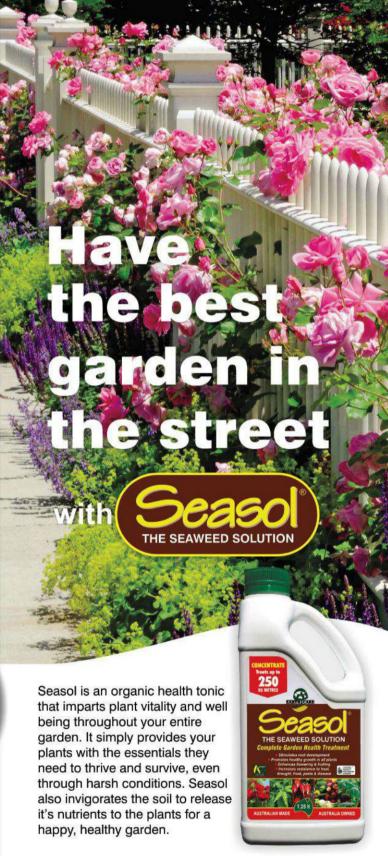


New directions

Poor conditions can make it impossible to grow grass in some areas. If you've tried and failed repeatedly, it may be worth trying a landscaping alternative.

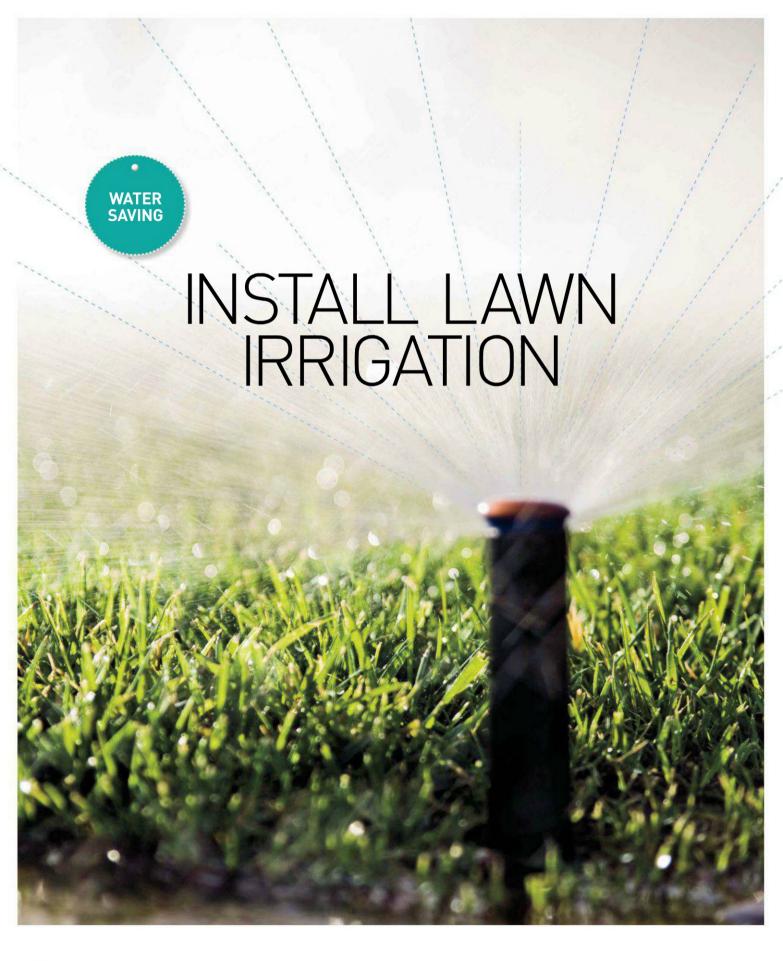
The best choices are stone, mulch and attractive groundcover plants that thrive in the conditions the grass can't handle.

Kill weeds with a non-selective herbicide, which will break down within two weeks and leave the ground safe for new plants. If you're planning to cover the ground with a decorative material such as pebble mulch, lay weedmat first to prevent the weeds from returning.



EVERY PLANT... ALL YEAR ROUND!

www.seasol.com.au
Australian Made and Australian Owned



Keep your grass healthy and green by installing a simple watering system

WORDS JECCA BLAKE

ince water restrictions have been relaxed in many parts of Australia after increased rainfall, an automatic watering system has become a viable way to give your lawn the water it needs without wastage.

The type of pop-up sprinklers you choose will depend on the flow rate of your local water supply, which can easily be calculated by timing water as it flows into a bucket.

You will also need to sketch a scale diagram of your lawn, including the position of larger trees, any shady or sunny areas and slopes where water may run off.

FINE-TUNE THE SYSTEM

When the system is set up, attach a timer and position small containers in different parts of the lawn.

Time how long it takes for the containers to fill up with water about 30 to 40mm deep and set the timer for this number of minutes.

Water penetrates clay soils more slowly than sandy soils so they should be watered at a slower rate to reduce runoff. The system should also be adjusted in winter when the lawn won't need as much water.

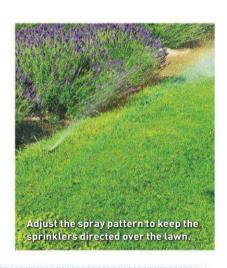
DIG WISELY

Even for a small-scale project like this one, it's essential to dial 1100 before you dig or visit 1100.com.au to locate any underground utilities.

Mark these on your diagram to prevent disasters like putting a shovel through a pipe or cable.

When the trenches have been backfilled, reseed the bare patches, or for running grasses you can just wait until they spread to cover the soil.

Add some turf fertiliser and water regularly, keeping weeds at bay so the grass has a chance to grow.





INSTALL LAWN IRRIGATION



1 Measure the flow rate Position a bucket under the tap that will supply the system and open fully for exactly 10 seconds. Measure how much water is in the bucket and multiply the number of litres by six to find the flow rate in litres per minute.



4 Connect the parts
Assemble the system, including the timer and backflow preventer, using ratchet clips to secure the joints.
TIP The backflow preventer stops dirt being sucked back into the potable water supply if there's a pressure drop.



2 Set out the system
Unroll the poly pipe on the surface of the lawn and position the pop-up units, elbows and T joiners according to your planned setout.

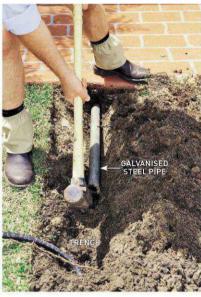
TIP Leave the pipe in the sun to soften



Install the sprinklers
Install the sprinklers, packing the soil firmly around the sprinkler heads to hold them in position.

TIP Bury the heads slightly lower than

TIP Bury the heads slightly lower than the surrounding lawn surface to avoid damage from lawnmowers.

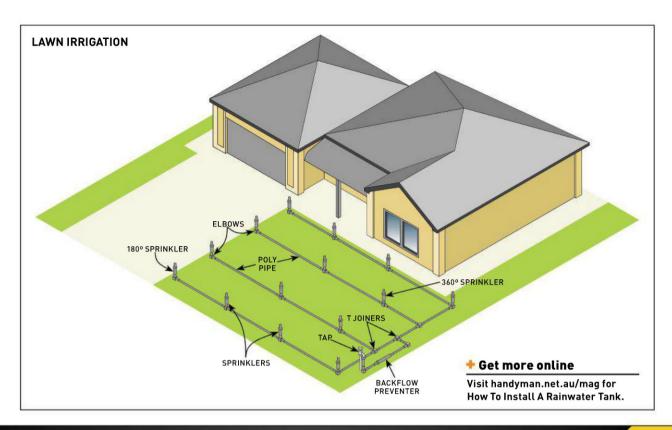


Dig the trenchesExcavate trenches deep enough for the sprinklers to finish at ground level then position the pipe in the trenches.

TIP To get poly pipe under a path, tap in a length of 50mm galvanised pipe, pulling it out to clear every 200mm.



Test the system
To flush out any dirt in the pipes, turn the tap on before adding the end sprinklers. Inspect the system for leaks and rotate the heads to keep the entire spray pattern over the lawn, instead of overlapping any hard surfaces.









LAY A NEW LAWN

If the yard has more weeds than grass, the simplest solution might be to dig it all up and start again

here is nothing worse than a dry, patchy lawn studded with weeds and struggling to survive. It ruins the appearance of the yard and feels unpleasant underfoot.

This lawn was little more than a mass of weeds because the type of grass that had been planted found it hard to cope with the dry conditions. The easiest solution was to rip it up with a bobcat and lay new turf.

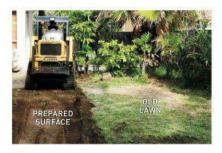
Once the new Sir Walter buffalo lawn was established, some simple rules were followed to keep the grass in optimum shape.

MOWING every two weeks should normally be enough. Cutting the grass too much and too often reduces root growth, which can weaken the plants and allow weeds to invade.

The higher you leave the grass, the more moisture it is capable of holding.

WATERING should only be done when needed. Test by walking across the lawn and if the grass is slow to spring back in your footprints, it needs watering. Soak thoroughly to help the grass establish deep roots.

FERTILISING is best in the form of a complete lawn food with wetting agent, applied four times a year. The best time to fertilise is after mowing, and the worst is during a hot day.



1 PREPARE THE AREA by hiring a bobcat, from about \$90 an hour, to excavate the area efficiently. It took just 30 minutes to scrape this 40 square metre backyard, removing the weeds and levelling the surface.



3 IMPROVE SANDY SOIL as in this yard by topping it with 25mm of loam to help it retain moisture. Screed the area level before laying turf.

TIP Break down a clay soil using gypsum and top with sandy loam.



S WATER IMMEDIATELY and don't allow the lawn to dry out for the first few weeks, watering twice daily if possible. Wait four weeks then fertilise with a complete lawn food, adding a good handful for every square metre.



2 TRIM THE EDGES using a shovel or spade to level to about 50mm below any adjacent hard surfaces.

TIP This keeps the lawn just below paving height, letting water run off the hard surfaces and onto the lawn.



4 LAY THE TURF in a brick-bond pattern as soon as it's delivered, using a spade to trim. Butt the edges without overlapping or leaving gaps, then use a lawn roller to go over the turf, improving root contact with the soil.

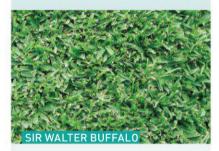


6 LEAVE THE GRASS for up to four weeks before mowing. Couch grass should be left to grow up to 30mm, buffalo and kikuyu up to 50mm. Cut 25% off the leaf length on the first mow, then gradually cut it shorter.



Thriving in sunny areas, kikuyu can withstand heavy traffic, but sends out runners at the edges. It costs about \$5 per square metre.

MAINTENANCE Mow this variety once a week in summer.



Sir Walter is suitable for all soil types, has soft blades and likes hot weather, but also tolerates shade. It costs up to \$10 per square metre. MAINTENANCE In summer, mow Sir Walter Buffalo every fortnight.



Tolerating both sandy and clay soils, zoysia has soft, dark blades and costs \$6 per square metre. MAINTENANCE Requires less mowing than other grasses.





LAY A FAKE LAWN

For a foolproof alternative to real grass with zero maintenance, install sheets of synthetic turf

A lawn can be tough to grow, plus it needs regular mowing, weeding and watering. But there is an easy way to make your garden green without the hassle.

Synthetic grass has come a long way since the days of lurid AstroTurf and is available in tiles and rolls, with options to suit a range of applications.

For a no-mow lawn that looks real, lay Coolaroo Plush synthetic turf,

a third-generation synthetic grass from Coolaroo (coolaroo.com).

Calculate how much is needed by dividing the lawn into rectangular areas and multiplying the length by the width. Next, scrape away weeds and excavate the yard, spraying it with a glyphosate weed killer.

Whatever base material you use will need to be compacted, forming a solid substrate to lay the sheets on.

Your local landscape supplier will be able to recommend a suitable choice.

For the best results, take your time when levelling the base material and pay particular attention to the joints, which need to be invisible for a realistic, natural look.

TIP Use a commercial grade tape, like Tuff Turf Synthetic Turf Joining Tape, \$35 for 10m, with a woven backing to prevent tearing (tuffturf.com.au).



1 EXCAVATE THE AREA by setting out perimeter stringlines to the desired finished height. Remove weeds then excavate the soil to a depth of 75mm.

TIP A standard house brick is 76mm high and makes an ideal height gauge.



3 LAY THE TURF by first spreading a thin layer of dry, fine sand and raking it level. Measure and cut the first piece of turf to length with an extra 50mm. Unroll it in position and repeat for adjacent pieces, aligning the grain.



2 COMPACT THE BASE by laying weedmat with an overlap of 50mm, turning up the edges. Spread roadbase to 15mm below the stringline, screed the surface and spray with water then firm down using a plate compactor.



4 JOIN THE PIECES by peeling off half the protective backing and firmly attaching one roll of turf tape. Peel off about 600mm of the remaining backing at a time, carefully join both edges and press down firmly.



Perfect for exterior floor coverings and high-traffic areas, this turf features a short one-tone 9mm pile and costs \$30 per metre. WARRANTY One-year cover against UV degradation.



Ideal for replacing natural lawn, this two-tone 30mm pile has a special backing that helps drain animal waste. It costs \$63 per metre off a 1.83m wide roll.

WARRANTY Five years.



For realistic lawn replacement without the maintenance, this long three-tone 40mm pile can't be beaten and costs \$79 per metre.

WARRANTY Eight years.



S TRIM THE EDGES using a utility knife to carefully cut around the borders. Trim in small sections and check the fit to avoid cutting too much. TIP Cut from the underside of the turf and use a sharp new blade in the knife.

6 SECURE THE GRASS by driving turf pins around the perimeter and across the joints at 300mm spacings and at 600mm across the centre. Wearing safety glasses, brush in fine, dry sand against the grain to half-pile height.

IAST THE STANCE



LITHIUM ION

Go longer in the garden with Ozito

Introducing the new 36 volt Lithium Ion Cordless Mower from Ozito. No hassle start, super quiet operation, no extention leads and powered by Lithium Ion technology to last the distance. Another reason to give it a go with Ozito!

Visit ozito.com.au or call 1800 069 486

Available at SUNNINGS warehouse

2 YEAR REPLACEMENT WARRANTY

OZÍTO
give it a go!

LAWNIMOWERS

Keeping the grass neat has never been easier thanks to this ever-evolving garden must-have

CARE FOR YOUR MOWER

'Mowers are real workhorses, especially if you give them some routine maintenance,' says Joe Camilleri, Victa technical services officer. 'Just like you service your car, you should give your mower some TLC. It'll run better, last longer and burn fuel more efficiently.

'And the good news is that most mowers are quite simple machines, so they're easy to service. Seasonal maintenance consists largely of cleaning and lubricating,' he explains.

THE HISTORY OF LAWNMOWERS

Before a machine for trimming grassy areas was designed, the only options were grazing animals or scythes.

In 1830, Edwin Budding patented a contraption that was remarkably similar to the cylinder mowers used today, although the first petrol-driven mower was not invented until 1919.

The idea was scaled down to a size suitable for the average backyard when Mervyn Victor Richardson

designed his 'peach tin' prototype Victa mower in 1952. With a rotary blade instead of the original cylinder arrangement, it went on to become an icon of Aussie domesticity.

By 1973, Victa Mowers expanded to New Zealand, and a record two million mowers were produced. The first electric models appeared in 1980, then in 1996 the mulch-and-catch alloy based mower was introduced.



*CHOOSING A LAWNMOWER

The most important issue to consider is the size of your lawn. A small 20 sqm courtyard lawn is easily kept neat with an old-style cylinder push mower.

They're great for a bit of exercise, plus there's no engine to worry about, so they're eco-friendly, inexpensive and problem-free.

Cost is another significant factor, with a basic four-stroke petrol push mower costing about \$250 and up to \$3000 for a quality ride-on mower.

MATCH THE MOWER TO THE LAWN

Electric or battery-powered models are the perfect choice for small yards typical of townhouses and inner-city dwellings.

Both are much quieter than petrol-driven mowers so they cause less disturbance to neighbours.

Most petrol push mowers have a larger cutting radius than electric units, making them the best choice for urban lawn areas that are from 250 to 1000 square metres in size.

Self-propelled push mowers are one labour-saving option, but if the lawn area is so great that it takes a prohibitive amount of time to cut it, a ride-on mower becomes a worthwhile investment.



*ELECTRIC

Electric mowers have two main advantages, they are significantly quieter than their petrol-powered cousins, and they do not produce any CO2 emissions. They are generally less powerful than petrol mowers, but are very easy to use and require less maintenance.

The downside of using an electric mower is that you need an extension cord long enough to reach the farthest point of your garden, unless you opt for a battery-powered model.



*PETROL MOWERS

Petrol push mowers are the most common type in Australian yards. More powerful than electric and battery powered mowers, they also often have a wider cutting radius.

They are the noisiest variety of lawnmower and it's essential to wear hearing protection when using one.





These mowers are the best option for use on steep sloped lawns as four-stroke mowers need to be kept upright to work efficiently.

In a two-stroke engine, petrol must be mixed with oil in a ratio specified by the manufacturer. The engine will seize otherwise, and repairing the mower is likely to cost more than replacing it. rotates underneath the base, sucking the grass up so the blade edges can cut it as you push the mower along.

Mulching mowers are a more expensive variation as they recut the lawn clippings into tiny pieces and blow them back onto the lawn.

The two basic types of petrol push lawnmowers feature four-stroke and two-stroke engines.



FOUR-STROKE

This type offers the widest choice of mowers available in stores. They operate like the engine of a car with the oil contained separately to the petrol.

The oil needs to be changed on a regular basis to maximise engine life. Four-stroke engines use less fuel than two-stroke varieties, offer greater torque and are easier to start.



RIDE-ON

The traditional ride-on mower has a rear-mounted four-stroke engine with a cut width of about 700mm and is popular on large residential blocks.

The lawn tractor is the other main variety, and is available in sizes up to 20 horsepower or more. It features a front-mounted V-twin engine and has a cut width of more than 1000mm.



As simple and quiet to use as mains-powered mowers, while offering all the freedom of petrol-driven ones, battery mowers combine the best of both worlds.

They run off a 36V battery, but despite this giving an impressive power output, they are best suited to smaller gardens.

Not designed for continuous use over long periods, most battery mowers have a maximum run time of half an hour or less.



ROBOTIC

With autonomous vacuum cleaners increasing in popularity, their outdoor cousins are also gaining a foothold.

Even though they cost as much to buy as a ride-on mower, you'll never have to mow your lawn again.

They run on battery power and recharge themselves automatically.

Anti-theft safeguards are included, such as an alarm, PIN lock or even sending an SMS alert to a mobile.

*MOWER MAINTENANCE

In winter, when grass growth slows and you only mow the lawn once a month, give the mower a maintenance makeover.

Thoroughly clean the catcher and undercarriage of clippings to help prevent rust while the mower is stored for lengthy periods.

Tighten all the nuts and bolts, change the oil, replace the spark plug, clean the air filter and sharpen or replace damaged blades.

Lastly check the pull-start

mechanism, replacing a badly worn pull cord before it breaks. TIP To store newer-type mowers for a lengthy period, drain the fuel tank, spray the mower with WD40, cover with plastic and keep in a dry place.

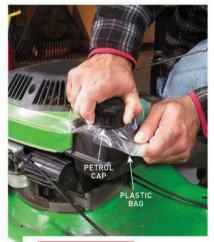


*CHANGE THE OIL

Changing the oil in a four-stroke lawnmower takes about 15 minutes but will greatly extend the life of its engine. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations, which are often to change the oil after every 25 hours of operation.

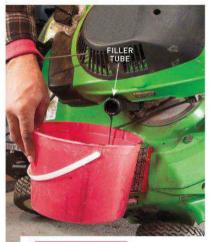
Before you drain the old oil, run the mower for a few minutes to warm it and stir up the sediment.

Then disconnect the spark plug, drain the old oil and add the new to the correct dipstick level using the oil type recommended in the manual.



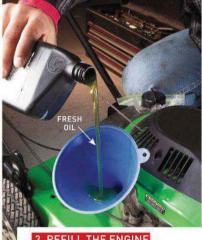
1. SEAL THE TANK

Unwind the petrol cap and cover the opening with a plastic bag. Screw the cap back over the plastic bag to prevent fuel leaking out through the vent.



2. DRAIN THE OIL

Remove the dipstick from the oil filler tube, tip the mower onto its side and let the oil drain into a container. Contact your local council about recycling the oil.



3. REFILL THE ENGINE

Pour the recommended amount of new, clean oil into the filler tube. Use the dipstick to check the level, adding more if needed but taking care not to overfill.

*REPLACE THE SPARK PLUG

If your lawnmower is running badly and misfiring, or is difficult to start, it might be because the spark plug is worn or dirty, or the gap between the tip and electrode is set incorrectly.

The easiest solution is to replace the plug, which costs less than \$7.



Select a spark plug socket sized to fit over the hex collar on the plug. turning anticlockwise to unscrew it.



. REMOVE THE PLUG

Pull the cap of the spark plug cable off the spark plug. Fit a socket over the plug and apply firm pressure in an anticlockwise direction to unscrew and remove the plug.



2. INSTALL A NEW PLUG

Wind in the new plug until it is finger tight then use a socket to rotate it by only another half a turn in a clockwise direction to compress the washer. Refit the plug cable onto the terminal.

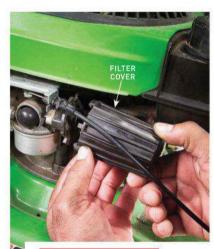
*CHANGE THE AIR FILTER

A dirty air filter can choke the engine, causing it to run poorly and lose power. If you have a very dry and dusty lawn, the filter may Some mowers have cylindrical

get clogged in a matter of months.

paper filters while others, especially

older models, have foam filters. Whichever type of filter your mower uses, soak it in motor oil then squeeze out the excess before installation. TIP Check the air filter by shining a torch into it. If you can't see any light coming through, replace the filter.



1. REMOVE THE COVER

Unscrew a pleated paper filter cover or snap it out of its mount. To open a rectangular foam filter cover, unscrew the retaining bolt or unhook the cover.



2. TAKE OUT THE FILTER

Remove the filter then clean the cover and filter mount, wiping away any grass or dirt. On a foam filter, wipe the housing and cover using a clean cloth.



3. PRIME WITH OIL

Soak the new filter in fresh motor oil then wrap it in a clean cloth and gently squeeze out the excess. Position the filter in its housing and replace the cover.

*SHARPEN MOWER BLADES

Dull blades make mowing more laborious, and they also tear the grass instead of cutting cleanly, increasing your lawn's risk of sun damage or disease.

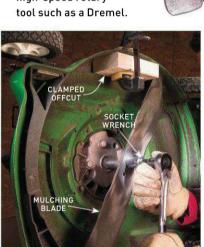
Mower blades can be sharpened with a file, using a bench grinder or angle grinder, but in these cases they have to be removed first.

For safety, always disconnect the spark plug first, then tip the mower on its side and clamp the blade against an offcut of timber to keep it stationary while you remove it.

BLADES TH

On an electric mower, the blades can be easily sharpened in situ. Simply turn the machine upside down, clamp the blade in position and grind the edge with a high-speed rotary tool such as a Drem





1. REMOVE THE BLADES

Use a socket wrench to undo the nut securing the blade or blades. TIP Before tipping over a petrol mower, secure a plastic bag under the fuel cap.



2. SHARPEN EACH EDGE

CUTTING

Clamp the blade in a vice then use a file or angle grinder to remove dings and hone the edge. TIP You can also sharpen the blade on a bench grinder.

VICE

3. BALANCE THE BLADE

If your mower has a single blade, hang it on a nail and if one side dips, grind that edge down a little more, then check again before reattaching the blade on its hub.



*REPLACE THE STARTER CORD

The nylon starter cord on a petrol mower is subjected to considerable wear and tear while being yanked every time you start the engine, so it will eventually snap or come loose from the spool.

To replace it, buy a new rope with a handle for about \$7.

If you find the return spring is broken when you remove the rewind housing, which is less common than the cord failing, take the mower to a professional repairer.

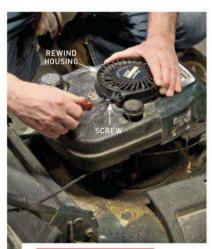
DEALING WITH RIVETS

SHROUD

The rewind housing is usually secured with screws, but

if it's held with rivets, gain access to it by removing the whole shroud, unscrewing the bolts holding it to the engine.

If rivets are loose or damaged, drill them out and replace them with bolts and Nyloc nuts.



1. OPEN THE HOUSING

Remove the screws that secure the rewind housing to the lawnmower, then turn it upside down and use long-nose pliers to remove the broken cord.



2. WIND THE RETURN SPRING

Turn the cord spool to tension the spring then wind it back until the holes in the spool and housing are aligned. Wedge a screwdriver in to keep the spring tensioned.



3. SECURE THE NEW CORD

Thread the end of the cord through both holes, then tie a knot in the end to secure it and gently let the spool take up the slack.

LAWNMOWER BUYING GUIDE

Just as there is a great deal of variation in lawn sizes, there is a range of mower sub-types within the main categories of petrol-driven or electric, while human-powered push mowers also continue to be popular for very small lawns.

PETROL

ROTARY PUSH

Affordable four-stroke mower with 460mm cut width, pressed steel chassis and 140cc engine. Perfect for medium-size residential lawns, it has a cut height from 11 to 75mm and dual swing-back blades.

Victa 18in Classic Cut Four-stroke Mower, \$349. victa.com

RIDE-ON

Ideal for domestic applications with an ergonomic seat and 660mm wide cutting deck. This ride-on has three-speed manual transmission and cutting height from 38 to 102mm.

McCulloch MowCart66 Ride-on Mower, \$1448. mcculloch.com



ELECTRIC

ROTARY PUSH

Powerful vet quiet electric mower with 1600W motor suitable for townhouse and small residential lawns. This mower is fitted with a single 420mm blade and eight height settings from 20 to 77mm.

Homelite 1600W Mower, \$229. homelite.com

HOVER

Made to cut small to medium sized lawns, this lightweight mower is easy to manoeuvre and is made from highly impact-resistant ABS plastic. Cutting width is 350mm and cutting height from 15 to 41mm.

Flymo Turbo Lite 350 Mower, \$219. flymo.com.au



CORDLESS

BATTERY

No need to worry about extension cords or mixing fuel with this 36V lithium-ion powered mower. It's suitable for small residential lawns with five height settings from 20 to 70mm and a single 400mm blade.

Ryobi 36V Li-ion Cordless Mower Kit, \$499. ryobi.com.au

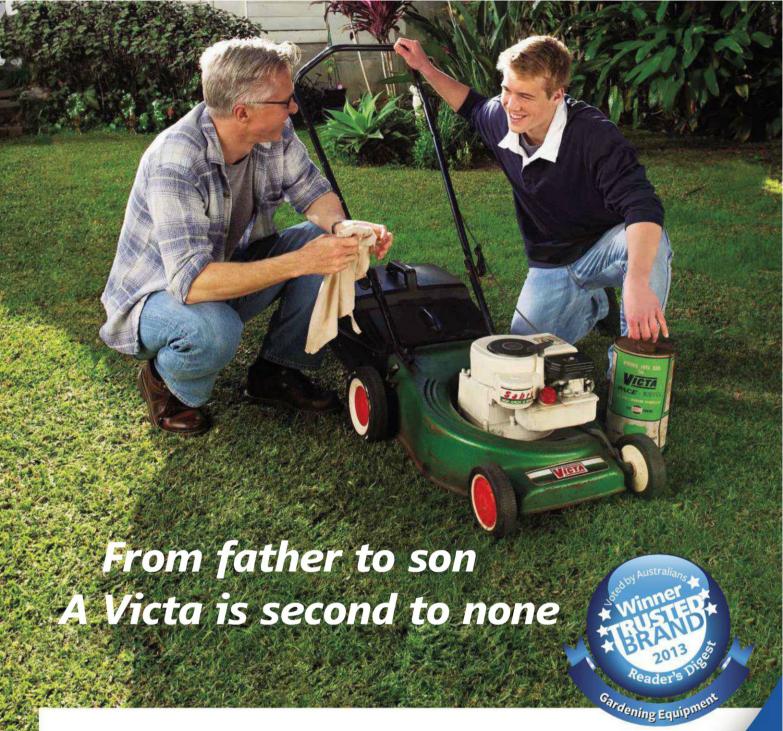


PUSH

With slip-resistant dual-drive wheels and self-sharpening blades, this mower has a cutting height from 15 to 42mm and cut width of 300mm. It's also the most eco-friendly type as it has no motor.

Ozito Push Reel Mower. \$59. ozito.com.au





For generations, dads have been teaching their children the art of lawn mowing using their trusty Victa. And ever since the first Victa lawn mower was invented in 1952, our Australian development team of thinkers and tinkerers have been hard at work designing new products to help families turn their gardens into a picture. Today, Victa has a complete range of outdoor equipment that includes Chainsaws, Hedgers, Edgers, Trimmers, Ride-ons and more. So whether you're a backyard learner or expert turner, a lopper or a chopper, history has proven that Victa is altogether better.





my first garden Fun outdoor learning.

Available at







Learning and development

My First Garden gives children the opportunity to create and care for their own project, from soil preparation to harvesting their garden, whilst also developing their fine motor skills.



Healthy lifestyle choices

By planting and growing their garden, children will be encouraged to make healthier food choices and lifestyle habits which they will carry through to their adult years.





Five-minute assembly

My First Garden's patented assembly system slides together in less than five minutes, with no to ols or screws required!

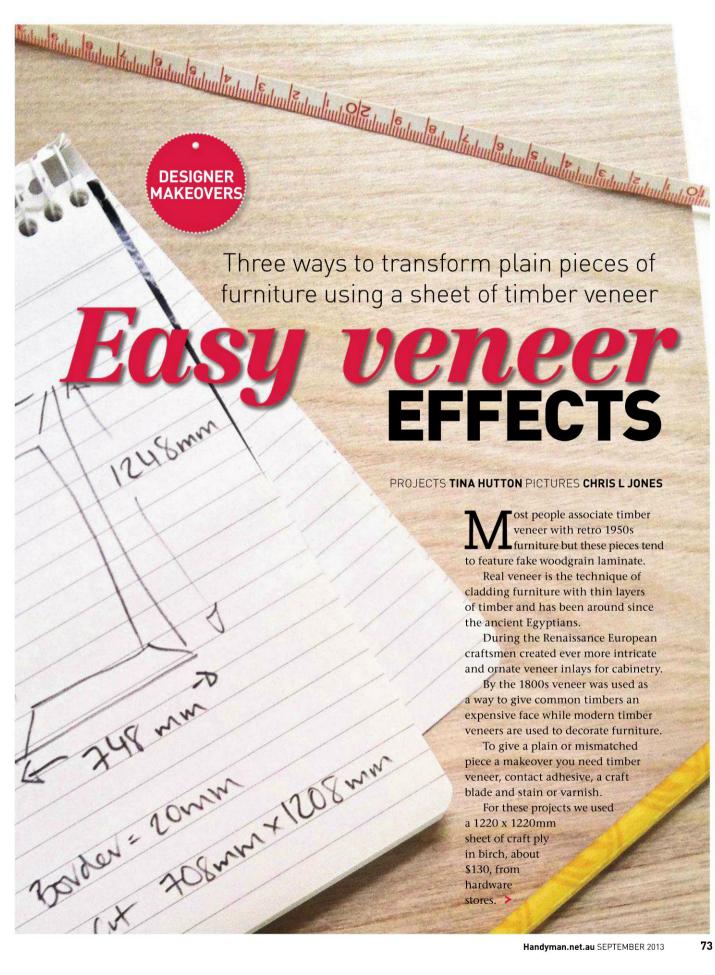




Australian Made

My First Garden was developed and is manufactured in Australia using high quality Australian BlueScope Steel.

www.myfirstgarden.com.au



Stained veneer table

To turn a bargain melamine table into a designer piece all you need is a homemade stencil, contact adhesive, timber stain and a sheet of veneer.

Measure the tabletop accurately and cut a sheet of veneer to size using a craft blade and metal ruler.

For this tabletop the veneer top was inset 25mm all around and a 20mm wide border added, leaving 5mm of the melamine edge showing. The border was stained to match the stencil cutout.

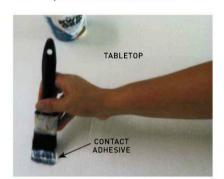
Dilute the stain with methylated spirits to control the depth of colour.

Mix one part timber stain and three parts methylated spirits in a plastic container. Apply the diluted stain to the border and stencil cutouts with a paintbrush using long strokes.

Reapply the stain until the desired depth of colour is achieved.



Cabot's CFP Floor Waterbased, \$31 for 1L. cabots.com.au



Prepare the surface
Sand the tabletop with 180 grit
abrasive paper to create a key for the
adhesive. Apply a 2mm thick coat of
contact adhesive using a paintbrush,
then leave for 20 minutes until tacky.



To create the stencil, select the word or image from a computer program, printing one letter per A4 sheet.

For this project a compressed helvetica font was chosen for its straight edges and simplicity.

Straight edges are easier to cut and refit than curved edges so keep this in mind when choosing a design. Position the veneer tabletop piece on a self-healing mat.

Secure the printed pages on the veneer using masking tape, cutting out the stencil with a craft blade.
TIP Using a self-healing mat protects the surface underneath, gives you more control over the cut, and helps blades last longer.



2 Secure the veneer
Lay the stencil and border pieces face down, then apply contact adhesive to the back and leave it to go tacky.
Position the veneer top, the stained border then the stencil cutouts.



3 Apply the finish
Let the adhesive dry for 24 hours then apply two coats of water-based polyurethane with a paintbrush, sanding lightly between coats.

TIP Use a floor product for durability.





Hallway cabinet

Decorate the doors of a melamine cabinet with rows of timber veneer with a scalloped edge.

Measure the doors then make a template of the scallop design and calculate the number of rows needed.

Here, the total width of both doors was divided by 10 to give the width of each scallop. To get the height of the scallops, divide the door height by the number of rows you want.

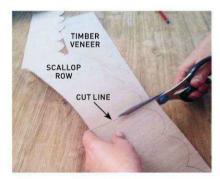
For this project there were 12 rows of scallops and two 100mm wide strips of veneer cut to fit across the base of each door to conceal the white surface area scalloping didn't cover.

Remove the cabinet doors and lay them side by side to attach the scallop rows, checking the half-scallops on the inside edge are aligned.

TIP To seal the veneer doors, apply a water-based polyurethane.



Selleys Kwik Grip Contact Adhesive, \$40 for 2L. selleys.com.au



1 Cut the veneer
Use the template to trace the scallop design on lengths of veneer.
Cut each strip in half, alternating full and half-scallop ends, cutting around the scallops using a craft blade.



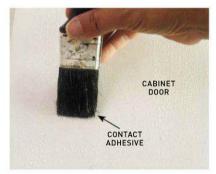
Making a template

Draw a rectangle on a piece of paper using a marker pen then trace around a drinking glass to make a curved edge at one end, ensuring the diameter of the glass is the same width as the rectangle.

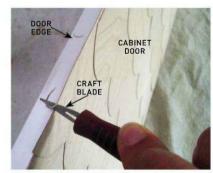
Cut out the paper shape using scissors then position it on one corner of a sheet of timber veneer.

Mark the rectangle with the curved end on the veneer in pencil and cut out with scissors.

Use the veneer template to mark rows of 12 scalloped rectangles butted up against each other.
TIP Veneer is used for the template as it's thick enough to give a good edge for tracing.



2 Secure the scallops
Apply a 2mm thick coat of contact adhesive to the doors and the scallop rows with a paintbrush and let it go tacky. Attach the scallop rows, starting from the base and overlapping.



Trim and finish

Use a rolling pin to go over the doors to remove any air bubbles. Let the adhesive dry, then trim any excess veneer on the door edges with a craft blade and lightly sand to smooth.

SIKABOND SPRAYFIX HIGH STRENGTH AEROSOL CONTACT ADHESIVE



- Superior bond strength aerosol adhesive for easy application
- For permanent and temporary bonding, repositionable for 1-2 minutes

- **■** Will not damage delicate materials including photographs
- Suitable for use on a wide range of substrates and surfaces including laminate and carpeting

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BUILDING TRUST



Pendant light shade

Give a pendant light a new look by using two embroidery hoops and a small piece of 6mm thick plywood to make a frame for a shade.

A sheet of timber veneer is cut and wrapped around the frame to make a two-tier drum shade then finished with Scandinavian timber oil.

Designed to fit an existing light fitting, the plywood is cut to house the socket. Only use CFLs with this light shade as they produce 75% less heat than incandescent bulbs.

Buy timber embroidery hoops, sized from 75 to 350mm in diameter, for about \$3 each, from suppliers like Craft 4 Less. craft4less.com.au



Cutting the veneer

Use a tape measure to find the hoop circumference, add 20mm extra for overlap when gluing, then mark and cut a 300mm wide piece of veneer to length for the shade. Cut a 100mm wide strip to the same length.

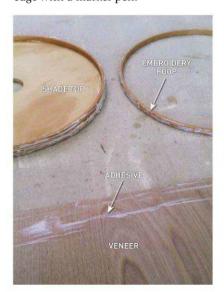
For straight strips of veneer, cut right through the sheet with a utility knife for the best finish.

Or you can score the marked line then fold it against a straight edge and back on itself. TIP If you want the grain of the timber veneer to run around the light, cut the long edge in the direction of the grain. >

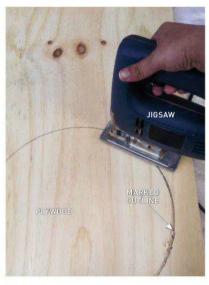




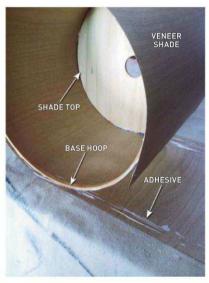
1 Mark the plywood
To make a top for the pendant light shade for the light socket and socket cover, lay the piece of 6mm thick plywood on a flat surface and position a timber embroidery hoop on top, tracing around the outside edge with a marker pen.



Apply the adhesive
Use a paintbrush to apply contact adhesive to the edge of the shade top and the inner edge of an embroidery hoop, leave for 15 minutes to go tacky then slot the hoop over the ply. Apply adhesive to the outer hoop edges and 20mm from the veneer long edges.



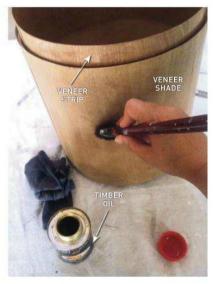
Cut the shade top
Clamp the plywood to the work
surface and drill a starter hole at
any point on the marked outline.
Cut out the top of the light shade
using a jigsaw, keeping the blade
directly on the outline for a top
exactly the same size as the hoop.



Secure the veneer
Position the shade top and base hoop at one end of the veneer shade and roll along the glue line. Apply adhesive to the base hoop inner edge and the top outer edge of the veneer strip and let it go tacky then secure, ensuring both shade seams line up.



3 Make the light hole
Find and mark the centre point of
the shade top then measure the light
fitting to cut a hole for it to pass
through using a holesaw. Make sure
the hole is big enough for the socket
to pass through but small enough for
the cover to sit against the plywood.



Finish the light shade
Peg the shade on the seam until
the adhesive dries then apply two
coats of Scandinavian timber oil to
the veneer using a paintbrush. Leave
to dry then attach the light fitting
to hang the pendant shade.
TIP Stain the veneer before oiling.



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Designer furniture upgrades

»Be inspired to transform classic timber pieces using paint, stain and varnish for a contemporary look

heck out these furniture makeovers by two Australian designers. They both upcycled old timber items into modern statement pieces using Feast Watson wood-care products. Stripping, refinishing and upholstering furniture are all jobs that can be done D.I.Y. Here's how.

REVAMP A TELEPHONE TABLE

This telephone table was a great shape and in good condition but the dark timber stain and faded pink upholstery dated the piece.

The original finish was sanded off and the upholstery removed. Proofseal was applied to the timber frame

then three coats of white stain and varnish.

New fabric was stapled in place and trim hot-glued to cover the staples.

Feast Watson Liming White Stain & Varnish, about \$52 for 1L.





Functional but plain these timber dining chairs needed a makeover. The current trend of dipping, where most of the piece is painted but some raw timber is left, was used to colour each chair.

The timber was sanded, primed and the legs taped. Two coats of semi gloss enamel were applied and the pieces finished with a coat of clear varnish.

Feast Watson Clear Varnish Matt, \$38 for 1L.

D.I.Y. Workshops

»Brush up your knowledge and gain new skills with workshops for everyone, including the kids

Grow Your Own Workshop Weekend

Get out into the garden this spring with Bunnings D.I.Y. weekend workshops. On Saturday the 28th and Sunday the 29th of September, all adult and kids' workshops (excluding QLD) will be focused on helping customers grow their own vegie and herb gardens. So visit your local Bunnings to learn how to grow your own and live more sustainably this spring.

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INDOOR PROJECTS

KIDS' WORKSHOP WOODWORK

SUNDAY 15 SEPTEMBER

GARDENING

KIDS' WORKSHOP DECORATOR

GROW YOUR OWN in QLD

SUNDAY 1 SEPTEMBER

INDOOR PROJECTS

KIDS' WORKSHOP WOODWORK

SATURDAY 21 SEPTEMBER

SPRING PROJECTS

KIDS' WORKSHOP SPRING PROJECTS

SATURDAY 7 SEPTEMBER

KITCHEN, BATHROOM & LAUNDRY

KIDS' WORKSHOP GARDEN CRAFT

SUNDAY 22 SEPTEMBER

SPRING PROJECTS

KIDS' WORKSHOP SPRING PROJECTS

SUNDAY 8 SEPTEMBER

KITCHEN, BATHROOM & LAUNDRY

KIDS' WORKSHOP DECORATOR

SATURDAY 28 SEPTEMBER

GROW YOUR OWN

KIDS' WORKSHOP GROW YOUR OWN (ex QLD)

SATURDAY 14 SEPTEMBER

GARDENING

KIDS' WORKSHOP GARDEN CREATURE

GROW YOUR OWN in QLD

SUNDAY 29 SEPTEMBER

GROW YOUR OWN

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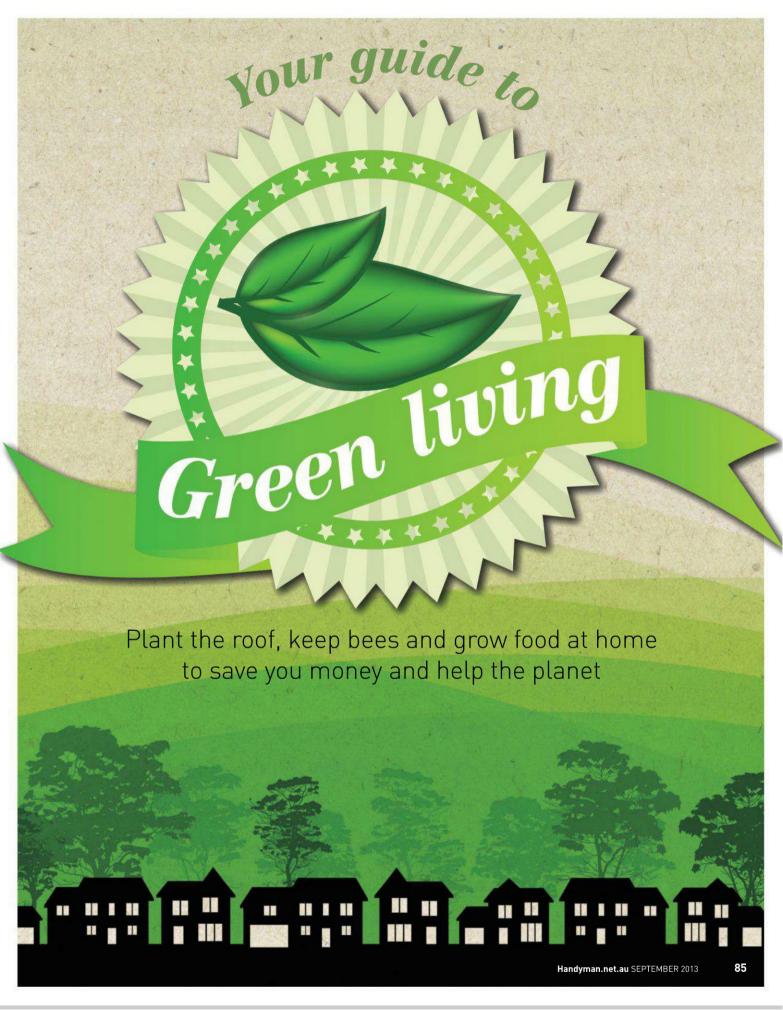
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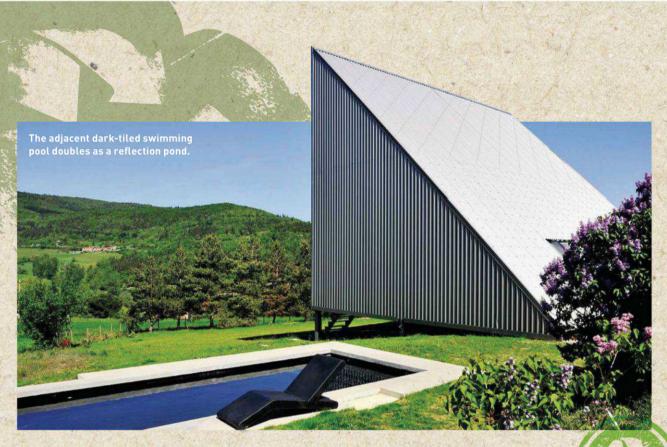












DESIGN FUTURE

INNOVATIVE DESIGN

An enterprising duo on a tight budget create a bold sustainable home in a stunning location

Perched on the edge of a valley in a clearing surrounded by hectares of lush bushland, the dramatic shape and unusual materials of this home rival its surrounds.

The private property is reached via an unsealed road. With no neighbours in sight, the architects were able to design a bold structure unhampered by restrictions.

The two-level steel isosceles triangle with mezzanine is anchored on stilts with a 45° roofline starting at ground level and soaring to the peak of the top floor.

Its reflection is mirrored in an adjacent swimming pool that is finished with dark tiles.

THE DESIGN BRIEF

Created by architects Caroline Barres and Thierry Coquet, the futuristic home was built for a young couple, David and Justine.

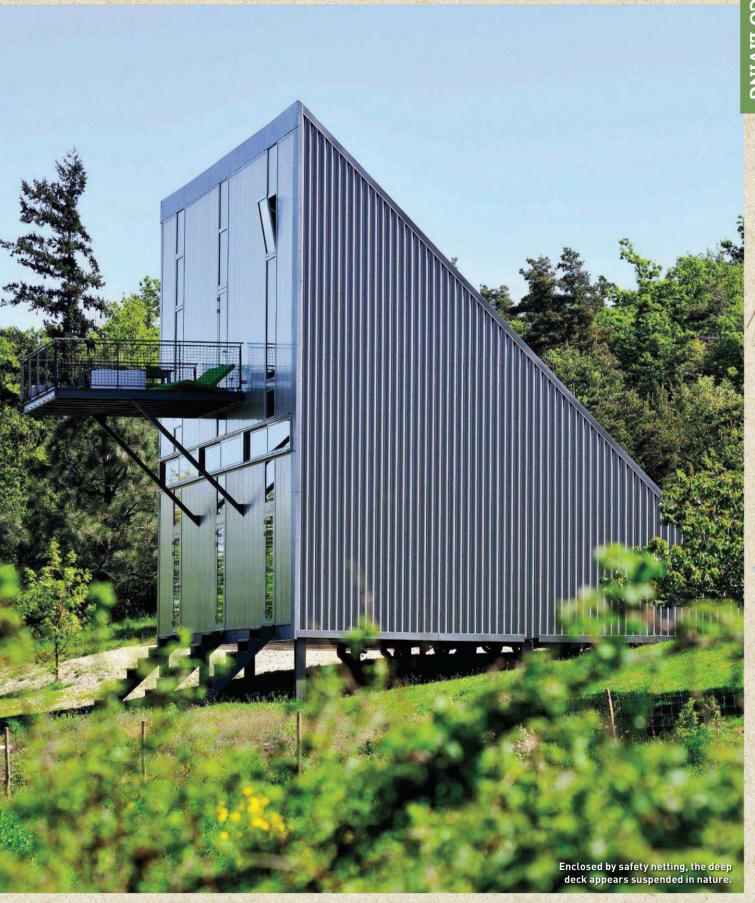
The pair are passionate lovers of contemporary architecture who simply wanted 'something original'.

The architects chose industrial-style materials for longevity and to fit the eco-friendly brief and budget.

Inside the 160 square metre home is just as innovative, with galvanised walls and lofty ceilings reaching seven metres at the apex.

Truly open plan, the two levels are separated by safety netting that's also used on the deck.







Sustainable construction

Pure, inexpensive materials in shades of grey are the hallmark of this environmentally friendly modern designer home.

The framework is anti-rust treated steel, cladding consists of siding container steel and the woodwork is a natural shade of aluminium grey.

Underfloor heating runs on a geothermal system while harvested rainwater supplies the garden and both toilets. The front of the house features an entire wall of translucent polycarbonate instead of glass to keep costs down, while numerous aluminium-framed opening windows provide airflow.

Like a giant Meccano toy the framework and structure were fabricated off-site then pieced together at the location.

As a bonus, the final cost for the home came in under budget at about \$2300 a square metre.

BUILT TO LAST

The ground level has a combined dining and kitchen area opening directly to the pool, plus a garage, three bedrooms, the main with ensuite, and a bathroom.

Structural walls of galvanised metal and white polycarbonate form room partitions.

The mezzanine level incorporates a living area and a home office space where the couple can work without leaving their idyllic surroundings.

The floors are divided by a beamed punched metal ceiling, and large sliding aluminium windows capture valley views, airflow and sunshine.

A suspended deck off the top floor living area juts out dramatically, providing an excellent viewing platform and capturing breezes from three directions.

With its perforated metal flooring, the deck looks like an industrial cage but is cleverly designed for maximum strength and durability.









INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS

The triangular shape with a single facade and side-view windows to the southeast forms what the architects call an eye on the valley.

In an unusual choice of materials, the high-ceiling side of the house features a floor-to-roofline wall of translucent polycarbonate to let in light and frame the view.

The master bedroom has a very contemporary, industrial look with walls of white-ribbed polycarbonate sheeting and an open-plan ensuite with sink, shower and tub.

In the kitchen the workbench and ceiling are made of punched metal sheeting, which also forms the staircase.

With the look of a viewing platform, the deck is ideal for outdoor entertaining.



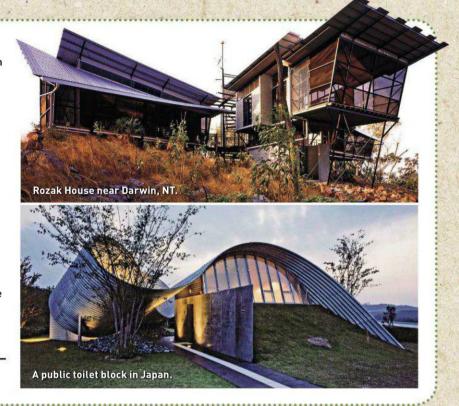
Docks in the 19th century, but generations of Australians have grown up under corrugated iron roofs and built any number of sheds and chook houses with it.

As fashions changed and more modern alternatives became affordable and available. corrugated iron roofing was gradually replaced by materials such as tiles and the more rust-resistant Colorbond.

But in the last 40 years or so, corrugated iron has enjoyed a resurgence as architects have come to appreciate its appearance and design potential.

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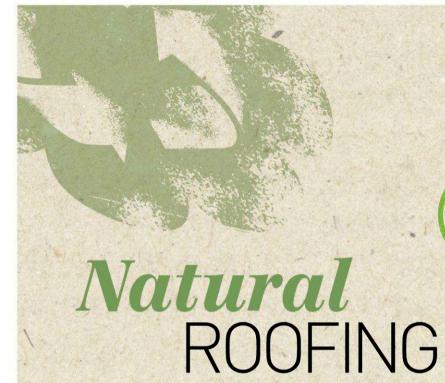


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Maximise green space and reduce cooling costs with a garden up high

WORDS MONICA NYE

A ustralia's population has passed 23 million, which means more people squeezing into cities and towns designed for far more modest numbers.

About 90% of Aussies live in urban areas, most in freestanding homes, and modern block sizes are being scaled down to accommodate us.

In the 1950s, the average block size was 810 to 910 sqm, dropping to 600 sqm by the 1980s, then 350 to 450 sqm by 2000. As of last year, new lots were as small as 187 sqm, with an average of 200 to 350 sqm.

Fortunately, a shrinking block size doesn't have to mean a corresponding reduction in green space.

Melbourne-based company Fytogreen (fytogreen.com.au) has been addressing the issue in an innovative way for the past decade by establishing roof gardens on public, commercial and residential buildings.

National sales manager Stuart Tyler says the concept of gardens going up,

which originated in northern Europe, is gaining traction here as engineers, architects and horticulturalists work together to create rooftop oases that last as long as the building itself.

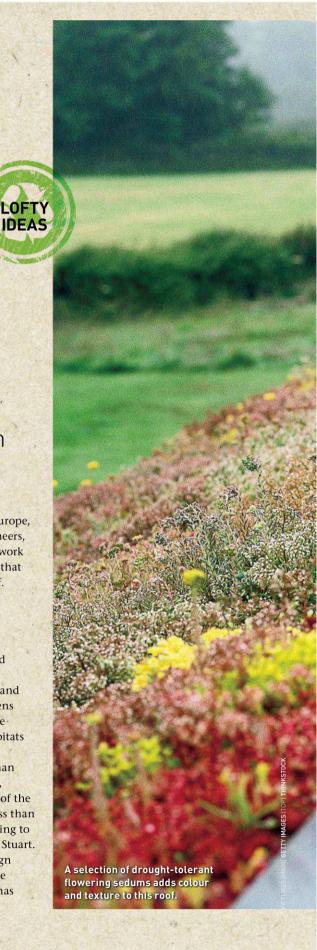
WEIGHING UP COSTS

As with other energy-efficient additions, such as solar panels, installation costs are outweighed by the long-term benefits.

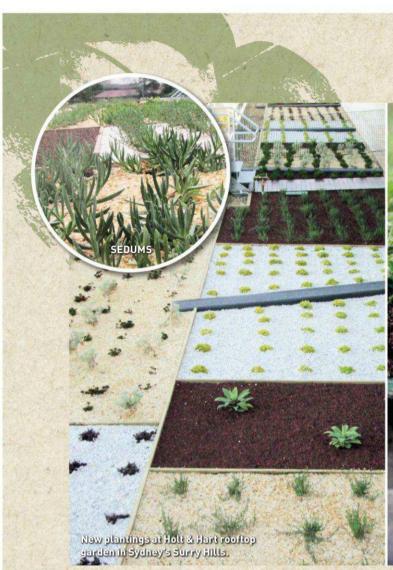
In addition to looking good and reducing energy costs, the gardens delay stormwater runoff, provide filtered rainwater and create habitats for birds and insects.

'Costs can range from less than \$200 a square metre up to \$300, depending on the profile depth of the roof, but if you have a roof of less than 50 square metres, that cost is going to increase quite dramatically,' says Stuart.

'The infrastructure, the design process, getting everything there then lifting it onto the roof all has a bearing on the price,' he adds.









TYPES OF GARDEN

Fytogreen installs two main types of roof garden for different applications.

Extensive roof gardens have a thin growing medium less than 200mm deep and can be retrofitted on existing homes or sheds.

Intensive gardens support a soil depth of up to 1500mm or greater and substantial vegetation.

Says Stuart, 'Extensive roof gardens maximise the outdoors, reduce energy emissions and create enhanced landscapes.

'Any shaped roof is suitable, up to a 60° pitch if needed, and as long as you have the right structural support beneath it, you can clad the garden with as little as 25mm of plywood.

'Intensive roof gardens are ones you can walk around as they have hard surfaces like paving, built-in seating, garden beds, a recreational area or maybe even a barbecue.'

An extensive garden is generally installed for its insulation and aesthetic properties.

The aim could be to deflect glaring light and radiant heat if located near a metal roof, or the owners may want to create an appealing outlook.

'Extensive roof gardens are mostly all garden and you can't walk around them as they have no hardscape areas like concrete and paving.

'This type has a much thinner profile, is much lighter and typically you only go on it when you're doing maintenance,' Stuart says.

HOW IT WORKS

Before considering a roof garden, ensure the structure can hold the saturated weight loading of the entire profile, including mature plants.
The surface also needs to be prepared with proper waterproofing and drainage installed.

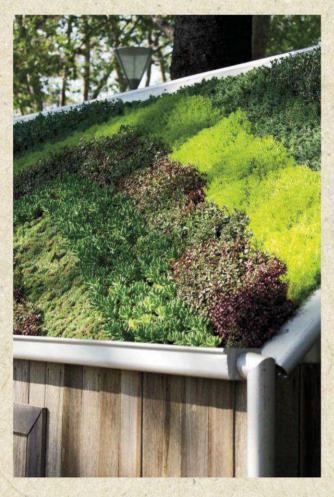
Fytogreen uses a growing medium called Hydrocell, a lightweight, water-retentive soil enhancer that enables fast plant establishment and lasts for up to 10 years.

An extensive roof garden with a thin profile has a blanket of air created by the foliage above the soil.

There's also air within the soil layer and an air gap with the drainage layer underneath.

The air in gaps provides the insulation and protection against temperature changes.

As water transpires in and out of the plants the composition of the layers changes. Water is held in the soil and flows out of the drainage layer.



SAVING MONEY

Whatever the reason for the installation of a rooftop garden, the happy result is a marked reduction in cooling and insulation costs.

'One of the true benefits of a green roof is it keeps hot air out of the building,' Stuart explains.

'In Japan I've seen an example where a green roof installation resulted in a 40% reduction in air-conditioning use. If you apply that to Australia, especially during our warmer times, there's a huge energy cost benefit that can be achieved.'

Many countries consider green roof design an essential part of the national landscape, Stuart says.

'It is far more accepted in northern Europe and in countries like Germany. In Dusseldorf, government incentive programs have led to a huge uptake of green roof construction.'

Stuart says although a green roof costs more, it pays for itself.

'The idea is to last the life of a building or a home. We start work knowing it's going to last a minimum of 20 years.'

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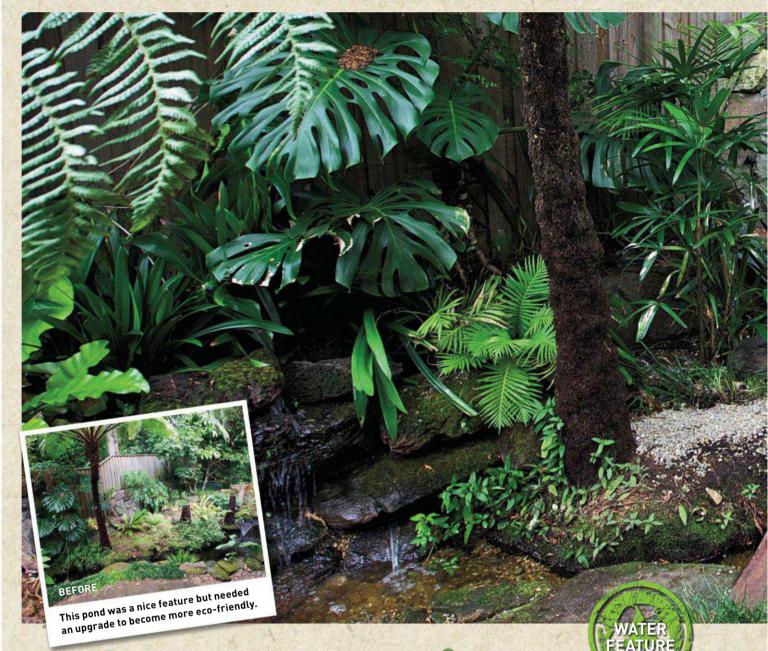
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Aquaponics MADE EASY

Build a raised garden bed and link it to a backyard pond to grow vegies using recycled water

PICTURES ADAM WOODHAMS PROJECT CHARLIE BACON



s plots get smaller and homes get greener we seem to be demanding more and more from our shrinking outdoor spaces.

At the same time there is growing awareness about sustainability and the advantages of growing your own food.

But how do you get a small garden to perform the multiple functions of producing edibles and providing a place to relax, maximising space and giving you bang for your buck?

One solution is aquaponics, a system that combines aquaculture, raising aquatic animals in tanks, with hydroponics, cultivating plants in water. The idea behind it is very clever and surprisingly simple, and can be used in the average garden to create a self-watering vegie and herb bed.

It's easy to retrofit an aquaponic system to an existing pond, adding a new dimension to your landscape.

INSTALL THE SYSTEM

To turn a basic backyard pond into an aquaponic system for growing edible fish and greens, all you need to do is build a raised planter, called a grow bed, and connect a few pipes.

The grow bed is filled with gravel then planted and pond water is pumped in to fill it before draining back into the pond.

Natural bacteria colonise the gravel which works like a big biofilter to break down waste from the water so it returns to the pond filtered.

The edible plants thrive on the nutrients that are in the pond water and made available by the bacteria.

And if you choose edible fish over ornamentals like koi for your pond you won't just be harvesting vegies.

As long as a pond is deeper than 600mm and has a volume of over 2000L, converting it to an aquaponic system means it can house edible fish such as silver perch or barramundi. TIP Ensure you select fish that are suitable for your local climate.

Build a grow bed

For this aquaponic system, recycled hardwood 1800mm fence posts were cut with a circular saw to build a 1700 x 766 x 300mm deep grow bed.

Three box frames with internal dimensions of 1624 x 700mm were assembled using 100mm galvanised bugle screws. The bed was capped with mitred fence posts positioned face down and joined using exterior construction adhesive and screws.

As the output needs to be 300mm above the water level of the pond, the

grow bed was secured to posts to elevate it, with the high end of the bed 20mm above the low end where the drain will be fitted.

An 1800 x 1200 x 18mm sheet of marine plywood was used as a base for the grow bed and secured to base frame rails and joists using construction adhesive. The post holes were covered with pieces of paling.

TIP You can also use ACQ treated pine 2400 x 200 x 50mm sleepers and 90 x 90mm posts for the grow bed.





Prepare the timber

Recycled timber needs sanding to freshen its appearance and remove the splinters. Use a belt sander fitted with a 40 grit belt to tidy up the faces that will be exposed, then an 80 grit belt if a smoother finish is desired.



Build the raised bed

Position the box frames and check for level, attaching to the posts with screws. Secure the rails with their top edges level with the box frame base. Drill clearance holes then position the three joists, securing with screws.



Make the box frames

Butt the sides against the ends to make three box frames, drilling pilot holes then securing with screws. Cut the capping sides and ends with 45° mitres, securing the mitred corners with adhesive and screws.



Sink the posts

Mark the corners of a box frame, dig holes 300mm deep and 200mm square then add 50mm of gravel. Position the posts and check for plumb then add quick-set concrete, angling the top away from the posts.



Secure the base

Use a circular saw to cut the base to fit, notching the corners around the posts. Seal the edges with exterior paint then position the base. Use a holesaw to drill a 35mm hole centred 200mm from the edge of the low end.

Line the grow bed

Cover the internal sides of the grow bed with geotextile fabric, securing to the top edges with a staple gun. Spread pond liner over the grow bed and push it into the corners. Trim it to fit and secure to the top edge with clouts.

Here are the materials and equipment you need to build a raised grow bed to convert a backyard pond into an aquaponic system. Other basic items like hardware, exterior paint, timber oil and sealant are also required.



Aquapro 3 x 2m PVC Pond Liner, \$45. aquapro.net.au



Grow Bed Auto Siphon Assembly Kit, \$69, from Practical Aquaponics online store. aquaponics.net.au



Pope Poly Irrigation 19mm Inline Barb Tap, about \$5. Elbow joints about \$1. popeproducts.com.au



Sika 310ml Sikaflex 11FC Polyurethane Adhesive Sealant, about \$17. sika.com.au



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Connect the plumbing

The grow bed was lined with flexible pond liner, filled with gravel then planted with herbs and vegies.

A pond pump continuously runs water through the grow bed while a purpose-designed valve called a bell siphon creates cycles where the bed fills to 90% of capacity then drains automatically back to the pond.

This action takes nutrients and waste material from the pond, giving the plants a constant supply of nutrient-rich water that acts like



Secure the flange

Find the hole in the base, clean the lining with methylated spirits then cut it out with a utility knife. Apply caulking sealant to the hole, position the nut and join it to the other half of the flange fitting from underneath.



Connect the pump

T Use a T joiner to connect the pond pump to the grow bed inlet pipe and to the waterfall reservoir above the pond.

TIP The outlet finishes at the waterfall reservoir and runs in cycles as the siphon is established then broken.

a natural liquid fertiliser and returns clear, filtered water to the pond.

A bell siphon kit includes a 25mm tank flange and a length of 100 or 150mm PVC or rigid poly pipe. The pipe is fitted as a shroud to keep the bell siphon filter clear of gravel.

You can buy a bell siphon kit from an aquaponics supplier or go online for instructions on how to make one. TIP Only use blue metal aggregate and washed river pebbles in the grow bed to stop sediment entering the pond.



Attach the shroud

Use a drill to perforate the 100mm pipe for drainage. Measure from the bed base to 10mm below the top edge, cutting the pipe to length with a saw. Slot the pipe shroud over the flange, adding 40mm pebbles to the base.



Lay the pipes

Connect an inline tap to the inlet pipe and add a piece of pipe with an elbow. Position the outlet pipe from the bell siphon far enough away from the pump pick-up point to maximise water turnover in the pond.





Install the inlet pipe

Cut a 25 x 25mm rebate on the back of the grow bed using a saw and chisel. Fill the bed with 10mm gravel, add the inlet pipe and siphon then drill pilot holes and secure the capping with a 25mm overhang using screws.

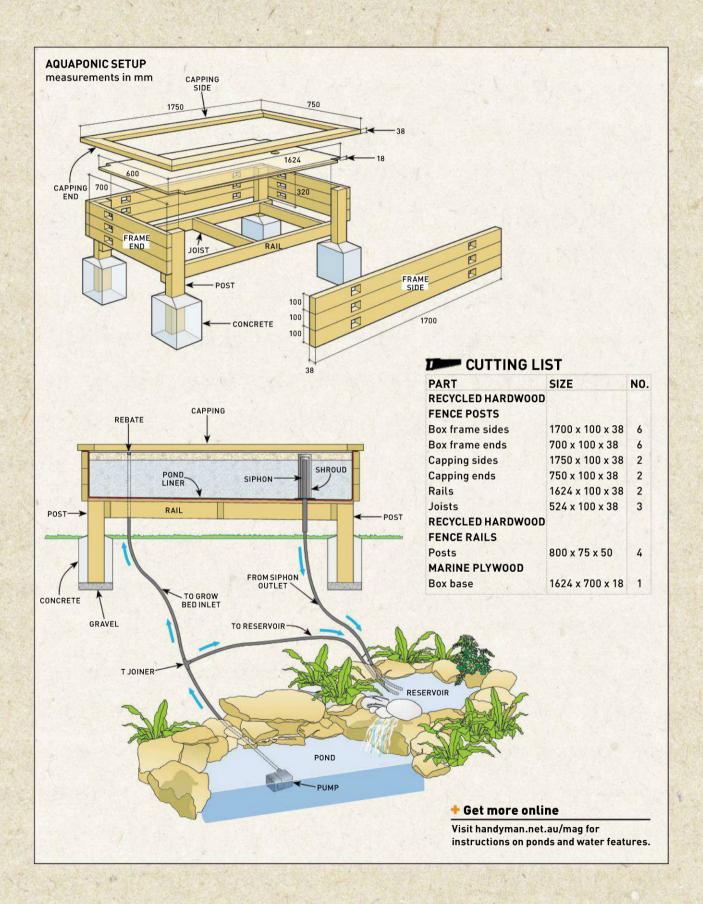
Planting the bed

Before you plant any herbs or vegies in the grow bed you need to remove all the soil from the rootball of the plants.

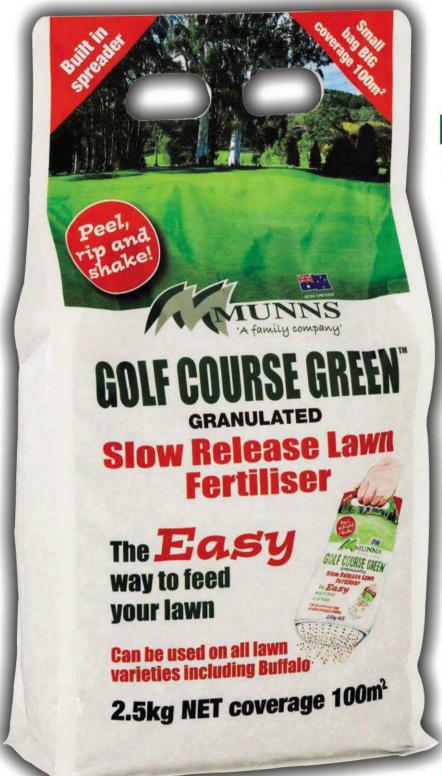
Soak the plants in a bucket of water then remove them from their pots and gently rinse off remaining soil in a bucket of water.

Dig a shallow hole in the grow bed and position the plants, filling around the roots with the gravel.









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BACKYARD Beekeeping

Take the next step in sustainable living and keep bees at home for fresh honey and a healthy yard

WORDS SITA SIMONS

Bees and human beings have co-evolved over many thousands of years and in the last century the relationship has spawned a global industry.

Recent times have seen a boom in urban farming and sustainable living, putting hobby beekeeping firmly back on the agenda.

For a yield of fresh, natural honey up to three times a year depending on the climate and general health of the hive, beekeeping is a relatively low-demand interest.

It can also be accommodated in small spaces and city environments.

Our suburban landscapes and cities have plenty of nectar-rich flowers and bees will happily produce honey and serve in their essential role as nature's pollinators.



Beekeeping at home

Most of us try to avoid them, but without bees our natural ecosystems would collapse. Worldwide, bees are responsible for pollinating a third of all crops, including orchard fruits, nuts and most vegetables.

Industrialisation within agriculture has brought dramatic changes for the lives of bees and large-scale beekeeping has become big business.

Because wild bee populations have dwindled dramatically while the demand for crops has skyrocketed, commercial apiarists keep thousands of colonies and rent them to farmers to pollinate crops.

This leads to bees being transported thousands of kilometres and then introduced to new and often hostile environments, which threatens the bees and hastens the spread of disease.

Just this year, the Californian almond harvest, source of much of the world's supply, was under threat because there were simply not enough bees to pollinate the plants.

Scientists and theorists put forward many reasons for the great decline.

Global climate change, pesticides used on crops, decline of wild habitats, a hive-destroying insect called the small hive beetle, and a nasty parasite called the varroa mite all play significant roles.

As does monoculture, or forcing bees to pollinate only one species of plant, which happens commercially.

Luckily, Australia is unaffected by the varroa mite, but many of the other conditions that threaten bees and their survival exist here and experts feel that it's only a matter of time

before the mite reaches our shores. TIP For a free online training course on bee health and biosecurity visit planthealthaustralia.com.au

TAKE UP THE HOBBY

Keeping a couple of beehives for home honey production is a rewarding and undemanding hobby that will produce up to 20kg of liquid gold a year, more than enough to supply the family.

Greg Deakin has been keeping bees for 25 years and has seen a huge increase in the number of people interested in having a hive or two in the backyard.

'People are getting greener and many are noticing that their gardens are not being pollinated like they

used to be. This sparks an interest in bringing pollinators to the garden and bees are foremost among them,' he says.

You need space to house the hives, ideally away from neighbours, and the willingness to learn.

The best idea for anyone wanting to start hobby beekeeping is to join a local club. There are many listed online and local councils also offer information and guidelines.

Greg obtained his knowledge the hard way, through trial and error.

'Now, with all the gear and access to a club, you have so much support and shared information,' he says.

'Bees can be susceptible to many diseases and it's a climate dependent hobby, so there are variables.'

Despite the challenges, the hobby has a very successful uptake.

'Most people who show an interest go on to keep hives and really enjoy the process. It's very family friendly, for the obvious reasons of fresh honey and environmental contribution.'

TIP Check with your local authority before setting up a hive because you may need to be registered with the Department of Primary Industries.

Local beekeeping clubs provide information to new enthusiasts.

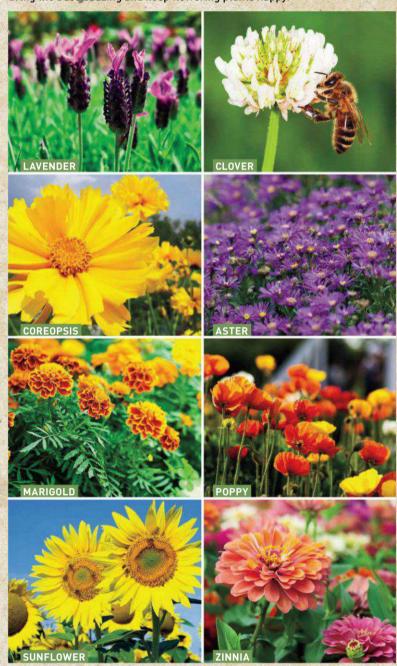


Planting for pollination

If you don't want to commit to beekeeping, you can do your bit by consciously planting to attract pollinators to the garden.

Native gardens will attract native honey bees, but all types of bees enjoy a wide range of nectar sources. The highest sugar content is what a bee is actually after, and blooming annuals are the best providers.

Planting in a crescent shape in a sunny, sheltered area of the garden will bring the bees buzzing and keep flowering plants happy.







September is the ideal month to start and you can set yourself up for about \$600, with little further investment other than jars for storing honey. Here's what you need to get started. HIVE to house 40,000 to 60,000 bees. Start with one box, adding boxes up to four layers high three to four weeks later as the numbers increase.

Not giving the bees enough space can cause swarming, in which the queen leaves with a number of workers and drones and establishes a new hive.

There are several components you'll need to set up the boxes, including frames, foundation sheets that go in the frames, stainless steel wire to suspend the foundations in the frames, and paint to finish it all off.

A beehive is a very moist environment as the bees have to evaporate 60 to 70% of the moisture from the nectar to make honey, so

nails and other hardware should be cement or plastic-coated.

SMOKER of any size, although larger ones are easier to keep lit. You can burn bark, casuarina needles, woodchips, even hessian, but don't use anything that has been sprayed with pesticides. PROTECTIVE GEAR such as a suit that covers you head to toe, or a veil, gloves, long sleeved top and long trousers, socks and shoes.

HIVE TOOL to lift off the lid, move the boxes around and lift out the frames. Buy a commercial one or use a flat drive screwdriver for the job.

BRUSH for gently removing bees from the frames when harvesting honey. BEES are sold by weight and a 2kg bag of bees costing about \$100 is sufficient for a four-box hive. Each bag contains a new queen in her own wooden cage. She is placed in the box and the rest of the bees are shaken in.

Treating stings

Though a bee sting can cause potentially fatal anaphylaxis in a very small minority of people, it generally triggers a localised reaction of swelling, redness and itching that should improve within a few hours.

Remove the stinger as quickly as possible using a fingernail, then ice the area and take an antihistamine or ibuprofen tablet.

Seek immediate attention if there are multiple stings to the face, or if symptoms occur such as difficulty breathing, a spreading rash, a swollen mouth,

eyes and throat, and a rapid pulse.



Types of bees

Most of the bees you buy for beekeeping in Australia are Italian honey bees. Well suited to hiving they make plenty of surplus honey.

Kangaroo Island in South Australia is home to the only pure Ligurian bee colonies in the world and is an environmentally protected site.

NATIVE BEES come in about 1600 varieties but only five of these form colonies, which is the social habit required for hiving. The others are solitary bees, with each fertile female building a nest for her eggs.

Most natives don't produce honey but 10 stingless species create small amounts, with a very distinctive taste. These are social bees that tend to hive in trees and prefer warmer climates. HONEY BEES comprise seven of the 20,000 known species of bee. Many species make honey but only honey bees make enough to be harvested.

Some only make enough to feed the queen, others make enough to feed themselves and a little extra. Certain strains make as much as they can.

BUMBLEBEES are a species not native to Australia. Common in the northern hemisphere, they are larger and hairier than honey bees, with very defined



AUSTRALIAN BEEKEEPERS' CALENDAR

Honey production is seasonal, according to the needs of the hive.

SPRING

The first flowers appear and nectar and pollen duly increase. The queen responds by laying more eggs to increase the population of the colony.

Most of the honey that is made will be eaten by the bees, who need it for wax production, energy and maintaining hive temperature, so there will be little surplus.

SUMMER

By summer, the colony is at full strength. The adult workers will die between six and eight weeks after producing a honey surplus.

During the summer months, honey can be harvested up to three times per hive. The hive requires little intervention but there must always be enough empty cells on the frames available to take honey.

AUTUMN

Most nectar-providing flowers are finished by autumn so the population declines. Some frames used to store surplus honey can be removed to make the hive smaller and easier to keep warm.

This reduces the honey in the hive, but there is enough for the bees to survive winter, ready to start work again in spring.

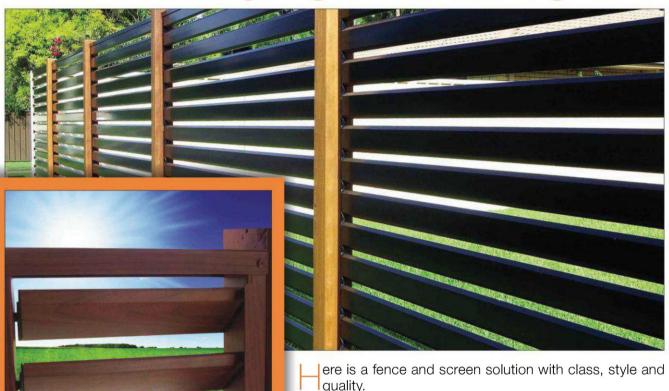
WINTER

In very cold conditions, bees stop flying and form a tight cluster in the hive to stay warm, though in mild climates this may not be necessary.

The brood nest is small in winter and adult worker bees may live for up to three months. The hive should be left alone as much as possible at this time.



MORE THAN A SCREEN A THING OF BEAUTY





Since 1995 Protector Aluminium has been a leading manufacturer of aluminium screens and pool fencing, and is the only aluminium manufacturer in Australia with CodeMark Certification.

Protector Easy Screen aluminium screens bring lightweight, low-maintenance beauty to your deck or veranda, or to any outdoor application, such as bin enclosures or air-conditioning units.

They're available off the shelf to 2m x 2m in three styles – slat, louver, and adjustable louver. Easy Screens are easily assembled, and you minimise wastage by purchasing only what you need.

Easy Screen comes in Satin Black, Pearl White, Palladium Silver and Woodtech (wood grain) to fit in with your colour scheme. Larger sizes, different colours, adjustable louvers and welded panels are available – just ask at Bunnings special orders counter.

Your **Easy Screen** never rusts and requires very little maintenance. Unlike timber screens it won't split, warp, burn or crack, and the powder coating has a 10-year warranty.

See our full range at your local Bunnings Warehouse.





SUNNINGS warehouse

Install a garden tank

dding a rainwater tank to the yard is a smart way to irrigate plants throughout the year and is particularly good for growing thirsty food crops without the guilt.

While there is some cost at set-up, a tank adds value and will give many years of service. A range of materials, sizes and colours are available, with options to suit even the tightest space.

Before choosing a tank, consider how much water you use, whether you intend to use some of it inside the house for tasks such as flushing toilets, how much rainfall you receive in your area, and the size of your roof and garden.

The most efficient way to use water from a tank is by adding a pump, which creates even pressure and flow. It is essential to connect a pump if using the water inside.

Check with local council to see if requirements need to be met before installing. Most councils include tank information sheets on their websites. TIP Choose a minimum tank size of 2000 litres if you have a small to average sized garden.

THE PERFECT SPOT

The correct position is essential when installing a rainwater tank. It must be located near a downpipe with access to a power supply for the pump, and it also must be close to the parts of the garden you wish to irrigate.

If an additional power supply is required it must be installed by a licensed electrician.





1 POSITION THE TANK on a concrete base. This tank was installed on a slope so the site was excavated, formed up and a 100mm thick reinforced concrete slab poured then a brick retaining wall built.



2 REDIRECT THE DOWNPIPE by cutting it and adding a 90mm stormwater pipe to run water to the tank. Attach 90mm pipe to the overflow outlet to return excess to the downpipe, securing with PVC cement.

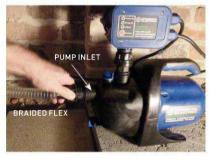
»Even the smallest backyard can go green and stay greener with a rainwater harvesting system







3 CONNECT THE OUTLET by wrapping plumber's tape around the thread. Wind the tap clockwise onto the thread then tighten with a shifter. Connect plumbing underground to the pump location.



INSTALL TO PUMP INLET securing a length of braided flex line to absorb vibration between the pump inlet and tank outlet. Use Dynabolts to secure the pump then connect to the power supply.



tap. Secure the hose reel and connect to the tap with a short length of hose. For instant operation leave the tank tap open and the power switched on.



Outdoor LOCKER

Make this compact shed for your garden tools and lawnmower

DIY> \$850
HAVE IT DONE FOR \$1650

SKILL> 1 2 3 4 5 TIME> 2 DAYS

arden equipment seems to be either constantly underfoot or tucked away out of sight.
This easy-build locker solves

both these problems, as it stores tools so they're organised and at hand without cluttering up the garage.

The 2400 x 1200mm footprint provides room for space-hoggers like lawnmowers and wheelbarrows, while long-handled tools and potting materials also fit inside nicely.

A flat site is ideal for this project and it's best to bolt the locker to a concrete slab. If you don't have one, site the locker on a paved surface or pour a 2500 x 1300 x 75mm slab with a layer of steel mesh in the centre.

You can build and paint the locker in a weekend, but you might need another half day to give the treated pine trim a second coat of paint.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS

To assemble it you need a circular saw with a standard carbide blade and a drill. An air compressor and nail gun aren't necessary but will make the framing and trim work easier.

We used fibre cement (FC) panels for cladding as they resist rot.

The framework is built from H3 treated pine which is suitable for exterior use, but because the frame is covered we recommend using H2 blue pine for the interior framing to save about \$100 in timber costs.

Clear corrugated polycarbonate sheets were used for the roof as they let in light and are easy to install.



Suntuf Clear Standard Corrugated Polycarbonate Sheeting, 3000 x 860mm, \$33, from Bunnings. bunnings.com.au





The pet lovers way to compost pet poo



The your Pet Poo Composter the stylish way to turn your pet droppings into great organic fertiliser.

- The easy way you can make a difference, with amazing results
- Turn your pets poo and kitchen scraps into rich organic fertiliser
- Reduce your dogs carbon paw print and help your environment





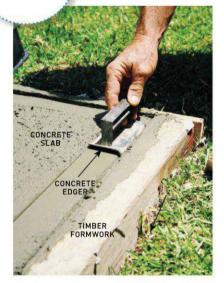
For more information and to view our 'How to' & 'Help' videos scan the QR code with your smart phone.





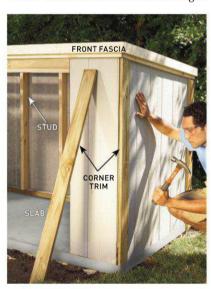
www.tumbleweed.com.au

BUILD THE LOCKER

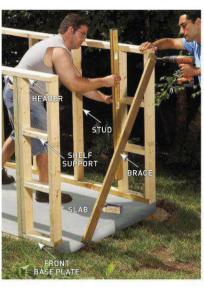


Pour a slab

Excavate the site and form up a 2500 x 1300 x 75mm deep rectangle. Secure level formwork with timber pegs and position a layer of steel reinforcing mesh. Pour the slab, screed the formwork and finish the surface with a timber float and concrete edger.



4 Add the trim
Secure the front and back fascia, then hold the sides in position to mark the angle of the butt joint. Cut it to size and secure. Add the front and back corner trim with overlapping butt joints then cut the door supports, securing flush with the door opening.



Make the wall frames

Build the stud walls and attach to the slab with Dynabolts. Plumb the frames and secure the header and temporary bracing. Skew-nail the side base plates, purlins and outside rafters to complete the framework, adding the roof joists and shelves.



Install the roof

Secure the foam infills flush with the front and back fascia outside edge using construction adhesive. Cut the roof panels with 50mm overhang and position with an overlap of one and a half valleys, securing at every third ridge to the header, joists and top plate.



Clad the frame

Starting at a corner, install the front panels using clouts. Install the back panels so they butt together over the middle stud on the wall. Hold the side panels in position and mark along the top of the rafters, cut the cladding to size and secure with clouts.

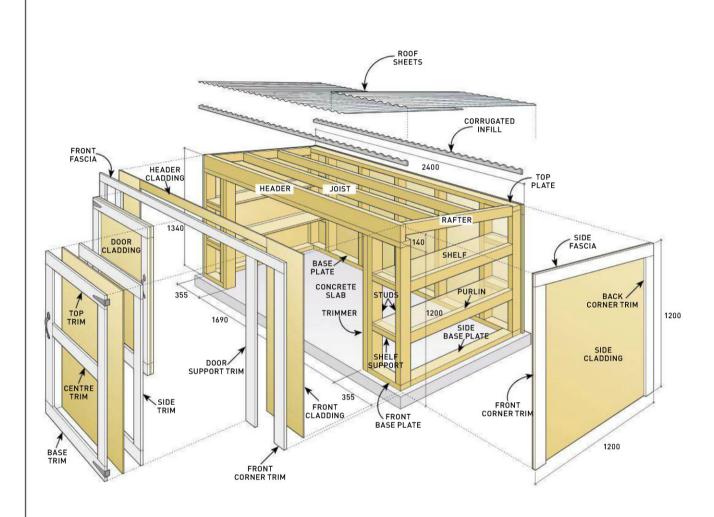


Hang the doors

Position the side trim between the top and base to make the door frames, adding the centre trim. Sandwich the cladding between two frames and hold the doors with shims wedged for even gaps, securing the hinges with screws. Add a handle and sliding pad bolt. >

OUTDOOR STORAGE LOCKER

measurements in mm



Fasteners

Use 75mm x 10g treated pine screws to join the wall frames and 100mm x 10g to attach the header.

Secure the frame to the slab with 100 x 10mm galvanised Dynabolts.

Attach the purlins and rafters with 75 x 3.15mm galvanised nails. Use 40 x 2.8mm galvanised fibre cement nails to secure the cladding.

Attach the shelves and trim with 50 x 2.8mm galvanised twist nails.

Join the door layers using 40mm x 8g treated pine screws.

Use 50mm x 14g Clearfix screws that predrill 10mm expansion holes to attach the roof sheets.

TIP Don't overtighten the screws so contraction and expansion can occur.

CUTTING LIST

2400 x 90 x 45	3
1020 x 90 x 45	2
310 x 90 x 45	2
1110 x 90 x 45	11
220 x 90 x 45	8
1020 x 90 x 45	4
1155 x 90 x 45	2
2400 x 140 x 45	1
1065 x 90 x 45	2
2310 x 90 x 45	2
2456 x 90 x 19	2
1220 x 90 x 19	2
1250 x 90 x 19	4
1110 x 90 x 19	4
1250 x 90 x 19	2
1060 x 90 x 19	8
830 x 90 x 19	8
650 x 90 x 19	4
220 x 1200 x 19	4
1225 x 1200 x 9	2
1340 x 1200 x 9	2
1340 x 355 x 9	2
90 x 1690 x 9	1
1240 x 830 x 9	2
1350 x 860	4
915 x 20 x 30	6
	1020 x 90 x 45 310 x 90 x 45 1110 x 90 x 45 1220 x 90 x 45 1020 x 90 x 45 1155 x 90 x 45 2400 x 140 x 45 1065 x 90 x 45 24310 x 90 x 45 2456 x 90 x 19 1220 x 90 x 19 1250 x 90 x 19 1100 x 90 x 19 1250 x 90 x 19 1250 x 90 x 19 220 x 1200 x 19 220 x 1200 x 19 1225 x 1200 x 9 1340 x 355 x 9 90 x 1690 x 9 1240 x 830 x 9 1350 x 860

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Go online to download the materials, tools and costs to build this storage locker.



AnkaScrew™ now has the

WERCS ! !

The Ramset™ AnkaScrew™ masonry anchor now comes with patented WERCS thread technology.

The new "sawtooth" thread allows for rapid removal of material, reducing jamming and installation torque.

The shallower thread pitch assists the rotary installation process and increases clamping force.

The combination of these product features makes installation easier and anchorage more secure.

On top of that, the **AnkaScrew**™ is still

- 100% removable
- ideal for close-to-edge and close-to-anchor installation and
- ideal for use in concrete, brick and block (solid or hollow)

It's also the only screw-in masonry anchor manufactured in Australia!

For fast, easy installation, secure anchorage and excellent, instant loading in a range of masonry substrates, you really can't go past the new Ramset™ AnkaScrew™ with the WERCS.

Now available at Ramset™ stockists.







POOLSIDE DAYBED

Make a bench seat that doubles as an outdoor storage box in less than a day using powdercoated aluminium

WORDS FRANK GARDNER MAIN PICTURE STUART SCOTT

DIY> \$930HAVE IT DONE FOR \$1330

SKILL> 1 2 3 4 5 TIME> 1 DAY

aking a storage box for pool maintenance equipment that can also be used as a daybed can take up to a week of planning, cutting, building and finishing.

But you can do it in a day with an Easy Screen Storage Box/Daybed plan from Protector Aluminium (protectoraluminium.com.au).

The unit is cut to size from 2m lengths of aluminium available off the shelf from Bunnings Warehouse.

To build the daybed you'll need a cordless drill with a Phillips head drive bit to secure the wafer screws and a mitresaw to cut the aluminium.

The panel parts are made from powdercoated aluminium so it's not only durable but low maintenance too.

BUILD THE BOX

The daybed is a 2040 x 1035mm box made up of a front, back and sides with a lid and floor, plus four horizontal ground posts to elevate the daybed by 50mm.

Assembling the panels of the box is as easy as slotting the blades into the end rails. The panels are held together with lengths of U channel side rails that fit over the end rails.

Secure the blades and U channels with 16mm x 10g wafer screws.

When the box is built, adding the floor is a simple matter of fitting the blades into a slotted end rail on either side and securing with screws, then laying it in the base of the box.

The lid has a framework of 50 x 50mm posts secured at the corners using slotted corner brackets.

Secured inside the framework are two end rails with the blades in between, just like the floor. The lid is attached to the box with hinges.



Keep pool equipment out of sight in an aluminium storage box that won't rust and can be used as outdoor furniture.

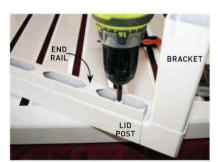
MAKE THE DAYBED



Join the rails and posts
Fix the end caps then lay the two centre ground posts on a level surface.
Position the front and back lower end rails on the ends, centring the posts under the 8th and 15th slots. Secure the rails to the posts with screws.



A Secure the side rails
Position the lower slotted end rails
for the side panels inside the corners,
securing with screws. Position the
end rails on the outer ground posts
flush with the outside edge, securing
each with three screws.



Push the lid corners
Push the corner brackets inside the lid posts with the brackets pointing up. Lay the end rails on the posts flush with the base edges. Join the rails to the posts, securing four equally spaced screws through the slots.



2 Add the blades
Slot the blades into the lower front and back end rail then add the upper slotted end rail, checking it is fully seated. Secure each blade to the end rails with two screws at each end through the pre-drilled rail holes.



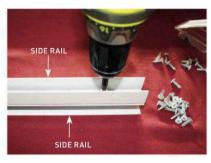
Slot the box
Slot the corners over the front and back panels, securing with screws into the upper and lower end rails. Slot in the blades for the side panels then add the upper end rails, securing the blades with screws to finish the box.



Attach the lid posts

Push the front post corner brackets into the lid side posts and slot in the blades, securing with one screw each.

Position the back post and work the corners and blades into position until fully seated, securing with screws.



Make the corners

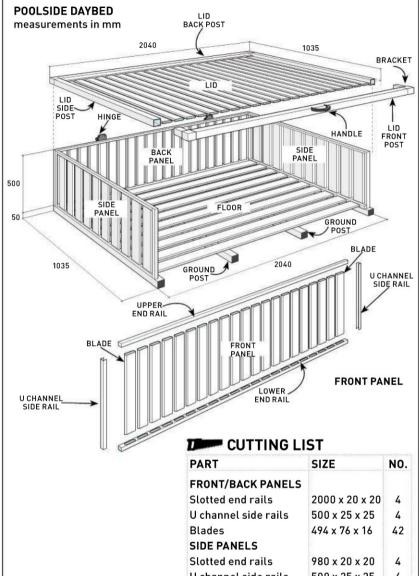
Position two U channel side rails with the back face of one rail against the side face of the other and the ends flush. Clamp then drill a 3.5mm pilot hole 50mm from each end, securing with screws. Make three more corners.



Assemble the floor
Lay the blades for the floor panel
on a level surface and fit into the slots
of the end rail on one side with screw
holes facing up. Brace the fitted rail
then slot the blades into the opposite
rail, securing the rails with screws.



Position the floor and lid, squaring up the sides. Secure the hinges to the lid back post 400mm from the ends with the supplied screws, then to the back panel upper rail. Add the handle to the centre of the lid front post.



U channel side rails 500 x 25 x 25 4 Blades 494 x 76 x 16 20 **FLOOR** 915 x 20 x 20 2 Slotted end rails Blades 1930 x 76 x 16 10 **Ground posts** 1035 x 50 x 50 LID Slotted end rails 1930 x 20 x 20 2 Blades 929 x 76 x 16 21 Front and back posts 1930 x 50 x 50 2 Side posts 925 x 50 x 50 2

🛨 Handyman.net.au

Go online to download the tools, costs and materials to make this storage box/daybed.



AnkaScrew[™] now has the

WERCS ! A !

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Now available at Ramset™ stockists.



TIME TO PLAY

Give your kids a healthy outlet for all their extra energy by installing a playground in your own backyard

ne of the joys of being a kid is having a swing or playset in the garden, providing a constant source of fun to keep boredom at bay.

Consider the size of the yard and the age of your children to decide on the most suitable equipment. From swing sets for babies to cubbyhouses with verandahs, rock climbing walls and swings for older children, there is a great deal of choice available at Bunnings Warehouse.

They're easy to assemble yourself so you'll have a safe and private playground ready for use in no time.



Soft Fall Rubber Pavers, 1 x 1m \$29.97 each, available in green or red.





Spend just \$990 to refresh a cracked and worn concrete surface by laying new paving over the top

concrete patio is practical but plain and over time cracks and stains build up on the surface.

The easiest way to transform a patio slab is to lay paving bricks. It's a budget-friendly DIY solution that is much faster than demolishing and replacing the concrete.

To lay a herringbone pattern you need field pavers twice as long as they are wide. Choose a contrasting colour for the border pavers and hire a bricksaw to cut them to fit.

To order the materials, measure the surface area in square metres.

PAVERS are measured by surface area. Work out the number needed, adding 5% for breakages and cutting waste.

PAVING SAND is used to bed the pavers. To find the amount needed, multiply the surface area by 30mm.

BEACH SAND is used as grout and is available bagged from hardware stores.

TIP The paving should finish below the height of an exterior door sill and fall away from the house for runoff.



My Pave Sandstone Pavers in Charcoal, Coffee or Cream, 200 x 100mm 89c each, 200 x 200mm \$1.39 each from Bunnings.



If the plate compactor bounces

too much, tie a scrap of carpet to

TIP Plate compactors are available

to hire for about \$60 per day. >

the base and continue.

\$60

\$110

\$987

Bricksaw hire

TOTAL

Grout with sand and level

with a plate compactor.

LAY THE **PAVERS**



Lay border pavers

 Measure and mark the setout of the border pavers on three sides so the corners are square. Mix the mortar and spread a 20mm thick bed, laying the pavers side by side in a soldier pattern with a 3mm gap in between. Use a spirit level to set pavers in place.



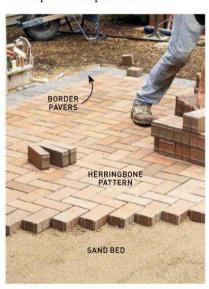
Screed the area

Cut a 45mm notch in one end of a straight timber screed board. Position the notch on the border pavers with the other end on the centre screed rail and screed the area level. Remove the rail and fill the channel with sand, smoothing with a steel float.



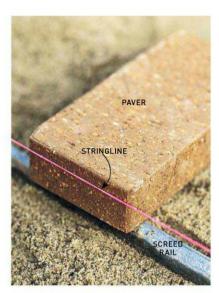
Spread paving sand

Allow 24 hours for the mortar to dry then spread paving sand over the entire concrete patio slab to a depth of 20 to 25mm. Use a square-mouthed shovel or a rake to roughly level the sand bed and use the back of the rake to tamp and compact the sand.



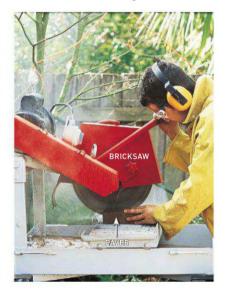
C Lay the pavers

Set up stringlines to follow at one-metre intervals to help keep the paving lines straight. Lay down the stringlines first then fill in to each side, keeping the paving aligned with the border pavers and adjusting the joints so the gaps are even.



Set the screed rail

Divide the screed area into two by positioning a centre screed rail, such as galvanised pipe, down the middle. Set a stringline at the finished paving height and use a paver to set the rail depth to the thickness of a paver less 5mm, to allow for compaction.



Finish the paving

Mark the pavers to be cut, cutting on the marked lines using a wet bricksaw and placing the cut edges to the border. Lay the last border side to complete the brickwork then sweep dry fine beach sand into the joints using a yard broom.

Setting out the border

Use stringlines or chalklines marked on the slab to set out the border and paving area. Bed the border pavers on mortar and leave to dry, then barrow in the paving sand.

Screed the sand level then lay the paving in a herringbone pattern.

- **1 SET A STRINGLINE** parallel to the house to mark the location of the border pavers, leaving a gap of at least 5mm between the border pavers and the house.
- LAY OUT A ROW of pavers to establish a field width that lets each course end with a full or half paver for less cutting and waste.
- MARK A SIDE BORDER square with the house using a stringline and the 3-4-5 method.
- 4 SET OUT the other side border, measuring from the first side to ensure they are parallel.

5 LEAVE THE BORDER opposite the house unmarked, installing the pavers after the herringbone pattern has been laid, making it easier to screed the excess sand and finish the border.

NOTCHING A SCREED BOARD

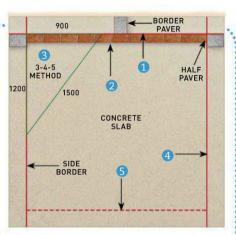
Cut a timber board with a notch on one end so it runs across the top of the border pavers while screeding

the sand to the correct depth and level.

■ MEASURE the thickness of a paver and transfer the measurement to the end of the screed board. reducing the height by 5mm for later compaction.

Mark the notch about 100mm long.

SCREED



PAVING LAYOUT measurements in mm

CUT OUT the notch on the screed board using a sharp handsaw, checking it fits against a paver.

🕆 Get more online

Visit handyman.net.au/mag for a guide to Classic Paving Patterns.

WHEELIE BINS!!!









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- ✓ Suitable for both 120 & 240 litre bin
- ✓ Good airflow & maximum block out
- Simple to use

Available in two sizes:

Single bin: $670 \times 810 \times 1200$ mm Two bins: 1340 x 810 x 1200mm

ACQ treated timber for safety & longevity







Give outdoor stairs a makeover and a safety upgrade for only \$100

WORDS FRANK GARDNER

oncrete steps crack and break up over time as weather extremes cause expansion and contraction. Water can also seep in and freeze, deteriorating the edges.

Once the breakup starts, it spreads and gradually gets worse, making the steps unattractive and unsafe.

The best way to fix concrete steps is to demolish them and pour new ones. Replacement is the only real option for steps that have sunk out of level or cracked all the way through.

But if the steps have only surface damage, you can save lots of cash and effort by resurfacing and recapping. Resurface steps with minor holes, cracks and spalling and recap any with more extensive damage. Both types of repair must be painted over.

To recap, cut away the damaged areas and rebuild them using concrete.

Mix Bondall Bondcrete with water in a 4:1 ratio and apply to the surface of the old concrete. Top the steps with new concrete using Bondcrete and water in a 1:10 ratio to make the mix.

Allow a day for the repair and half a day to paint the steps for uniformity after the concrete has cured.

TIP Cutting concrete creates dust and flying chips so wear protective gear.



Resurface steps

Clean step surfaces of wax, grease or loose contaminating materials then mix repair mortar with water. Spread mortar over the step with a brush, using a trowel to smooth and sponge to finish. Allow to dry then paint.



Cut up to recap

L Use a circular saw with segmented diamond blade, setting the baseplate depth to at least 40mm. Make a series of cuts on the step, without forcing the saw, slicing the surface into blocks about 100 x 100mm.



Remove the back corner

Make a cut as deep as possible along the back corner where the tread meets the riser using an angle grinder with a segmented diamond blade. Chisel out the last section of waste then hose away dust and debris.



Finish the steps

As the mix hardens, give it a rough non-slip surface using a timber float and round the corners with an edger. Remove the formwork after 24 hours and let the steps cure for 12 weeks. Etch with an acid mix then paint.



2 Chip off the blocks
Break the cut blocks off the step surface using a lump hammer and heavy-duty cold chisel. Begin at the front of the step and aim the chisel at the depth of the saw cuts, hitting with a heavy hand until each one pops off.



Pour the concrete

Build formwork to the original step height and out in front by 40mm. Paint the surface with a bonding agent then mix new concrete and apply with a shovel. Work a screed board back and forth to level the surface.

Essential products

CONCRETE MIX to recap the steps. **BONDING AGENT** to bond the recap to the existing concrete. MORTAR REPAIR for resurfacing the new concrete capping. **PAVING PAINT** to finish the capped and resurfaced steps.



Dunlop Ardit Rapidset Repair Mortar, about \$19 for 5kg. dunlopdiy.com





OUTDOOR BLINDS

Shade the house before summer hits, or screen the deck or patio for an extra room that can be used year round

ot just for interiors, weatherproof blinds and awnings can transform an outdoor area into a comfortable space for year-round entertaining and relaxing, maximising the square footage of the home and adding value.

Whether you prefer cafe-style clear bistro blinds to keep the light flooding in and the views unimpeded, or fabric

blinds to protect against the elements, there is a product at Bunnings to suit every home and outlook.

Choosing the right style depends on what you want to achieve, from a cosy outdoor nook to a funky entertaining space or a vibrant play area for children.

It's a straightforward DIY job to install blinds to enclose the deck or

to fit a retractable awning to shade an exposed window in summer.

As a guide, standard bistro blind widths range from 900 to 3000mm, increasing in size by 300mm, with a drop of 2400mm that includes the base flap, but see instore for details.

TIP If decorating the outdoor area with coloured blinds, accessorise with matching cushions or rugs.





Marquee Smart 150 x 240cm Clear PVC Outdoor Cafe Blind, \$74.

Shading the house in style

Awnings are a cost-effective way to shade windows from harsh sunlight, keeping the house cool.

They're often retractable with fixed or mobile arms, and made from durable fabric that blocks up to 90% of light and 99% of UV rays.

Complement your decor with a blind or awning from a range of fabric finishes and colours, including transparent. Decorators tend to recommend modern neutrals for a recent build and heritage colours for older homes.

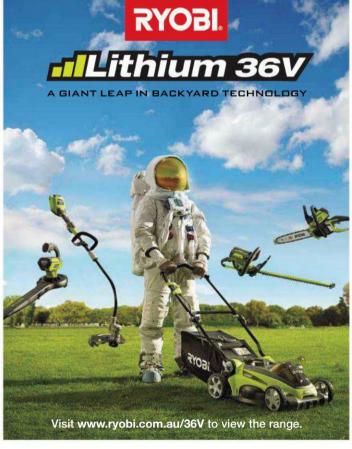




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STACK UP Award 50L Black Storage Containers, \$8.97, to maximise storage space in your home.



TO REFRESH the walls of your home easily, use British Paints Interior Low Sheen, \$44.90 for 4L.



SEAL AND PROTECT your garage floor with Berger Jet Dry Garage Floor, 4L for \$99.95.

Poly
PRIMETRO



INCREASE PAINT flow and reduce brush marks with Poly Easy Flow, \$10.22 for 500ml.



PRIME SURFACES for painting with Poly PSP, \$15.27 for 500ml or Poly Primetrol, \$13.31, which can also be used as a paint additive.

»Garden gear



LAY BACK AND RELAX in the Mimosa Hanging Lounger, \$249.



GET CONTROL of the garden with the heavy duty fibreglass-handled Kelso Digging Tools Range, \$44.94 each.

»Head in-store for everything you'll need for the new season from refreshing your room to gardening gear



»Spring essentials

fast with Scotts Patch



EASILY ERADICATE common weeds with Roundup Weedkiller Gel, \$19.90.





NOURISH GRASS like the professionals with Golf Course Green Lawn Fertiliser, \$22.98 for 2.5kg.



TAKE YOUR PICK of Mr Fothergills Microgreens Seed Range, \$4.25 per packet.

- **GROW** ginger in warm areas from a piece bought at the supermarket and add zing to your recipes from page 144.
- CONTROL cutworms now using natural remedies to stop them making a meal of the garden in the warmer months, on page 148.
- PLANT up a hanging basket with your favourite spring blooms to add instant colour to an exterior wall, see page 150.



THIS MONTH

Welcome back the longer days and warmer nights for extra time in the garden



Sow now

For a garden showcase in spring and cut flowers for vases put in seeds for these vibrant bloomers.

- **CHRYSANTHEMUM**
- **GERANIUM**
- RUDBECKIA
- **ZINNIA**
- GERBERA



To enjoy a festival of colourful vegetables for spring salads, get these seedlings in the ground.

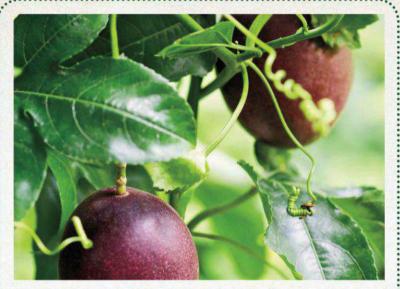
- BEANS
- BEETROOT
- CAPSICUM
- **EGGPLANT**
- **PUMPKIN**



Prune now

- **KEEP** plants bushy by tip pruning soft new growth using your thumb and forefinger.
- PINCH OFF dead flower heads of bulbs but leave the stems and leaves to die down naturally to feed the bulb for next season.
- **TIP** When the leaves start to yellow, after about six weeks, cut them off at the base.





Create edible shade

Train quick-growing evergreen passionfruit over a fence or pergola to establish shade for summer and provide exotic-looking flowers and delicious fruit.

Plant in fertile soil enriched with well-rotted manure, and protect from strong winds and hot sun. Replace the vines every seven years to keep them in top condition.

......

Top pick

If you planted tulip bulbs in autumn they should be poking their pretty

heads up now, or you can buy flowering pots at nurseries. There are hundreds of shapes, sizes and colours to choose from including Burgundy Lace, Golden Apeldoorn and Black Parrot. Leave bulbs in the ground for up to three years in cool areas but in warm climates, lift and pre-chill them before planting in autumn.

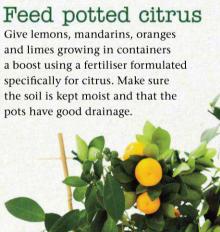




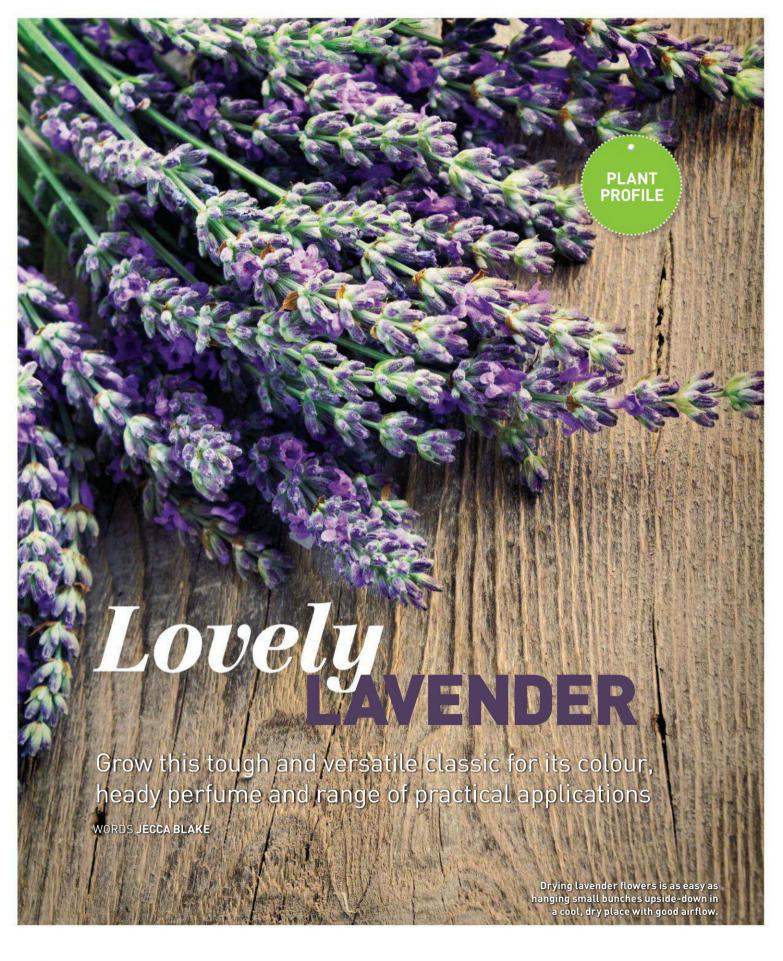
Seasonal vegies

Cold-weather vegetables that have finished for the season should be dug up, chopped into smaller pieces and put in the compost.

Dig out the last of the celeriac, parsnip and Jerusalem artichoke roots and enjoy them now while still fresh.









fragrant shrub from the Mediterranean, lavender has a long history as a healing herb and has been utilised as a tonic, antiseptic and sleep aid for centuries.

The ancient Egyptians used it for embalming and in cosmetics, while the ancient Greeks extracted lavender oil for medicine and aromatics.

It was carried by Roman soldiers to dress wounds and combat infection and was grown by monks and nuns in England in the Middle Ages.

Lavender became fashionable in Tudor times when it was used to perfume linen and its popularity peaked with the reign of lavender enthusiast Queen Victoria.

While lavender can be used as a culinary herb, these days it is mostly valued as an essential oil but still has many applications around the home.

KNOW THE TYPES

Lavender comes in three main types, English, Italian and French. Italian lavender has two brightly coloured wings at the top of each flower, while the French variety has serrated leaves.

The English variety is known as true lavender and is the most popular with home growers. It has deeply perfumed purple flowers that bloom on square stems from winter to spring with aromatic grey-green foliage.

Growing to 800mm high and 1m wide, this evergreen shrub forms a tight mound if pruned regularly.

It tolerates light frost but wet soil can cause root rot, while high levels of humidity lead to mould problems.

Avoid planting in exposed areas where it can be pummelled by strong winds and instead choose a warm northerly spot that receives full sun.

Position lavender next to a wall or solid fence to protect it during winter nights, as these surfaces retain heat from the day and release it after dark.

Lavender grows well in containers in part to full sun. Use a terracotta pot, as it's porous and dries out quickly. Good drainage is essential, so raise pots off the ground.

TIP Place potted lavender near vegies as a valuable companion plant.



Northcote Pottery 33cm Italian Terracotta Pot, \$20. northcotepottery.com Pot Toes, \$5 for six. gardenrite.com

CHOOSING A VARIETY

There are many different varieties of lavender available at nurseries and garden centres in a range of colours and sizes, so choose the plant that best suits your climate zone and landscape.



A new variety bred in Australia with large pink blooms in late winter to summer. Ideal as a hedge in small gardens, it grows to 700mm high and wide, and needs no special care.



Growing to 1m high and wide this Italian variety has bright purple-tipped flowers from spring to autumn. Good for a hot and dry area of the garden, as well as in pots and containers.



This early flowering variety has lilac-coloured blooms from autumn through winter and grows to about 700mm high and wide. Plant it in entryways to add winter colour.

GROW IT AT HOME

Choose a variety to suit your climate, adding lime to acidic soils to boost growth. Lavender tolerates poor soil as long as it is very well drained.

POSITION in full sun, as shade causes the plant to grow towards the light. **PLANT** seeds, container-grown plants or cuttings in spring.

or twice during the growing season.

WATER once or twice a week in hot weather after planting, as lavender is drought-tolerant once established.

MULCH year round to protect from the cold and reduce evaporation.

PRUNE the flowers in spring, cutting the plant back to keep it compact.

WATCH FOR grey mould in wet, humid conditions as fungal diseases can kill lavender. Ensure good airflow around plants and eliminate weeds. Remove and destroy badly infected plants.



Mr Fothergill's Lavender English Dwarf Seeds, \$4. mrfothergills.com.au



Propagating lavender cuttings

Take softwood cuttings from non-flowering stems in spring to grow a potted feature plant, hedge or garden border. Insert the cuttings in a pot and position in a warm shaded spot, transplanting into well-drained soil after six weeks.



• PULL SIDE SHOOTS 70 to 100mm long off the main stem with a thin strip of bark, or heel, still attached. TIP This is where the roots of the new plant will develop.



STRIP THE LEAVES from the base of the shoots by hand so the cuttings have a sufficient length of bare stem for clean insertion, then dip each cutting into hormone powder.



3 MAKE HOLES around the edge of a small pot filled with seed-raising mix using a stick then insert the cuttings and water. Cover with a clear plastic bag to create humidity.

RAISE A HEALTHY HEDGE

Lavender releases a strong scent when brushed against, so it makes a very fragrant hedge. Mature plants can be bought and planted, but this is an expensive way to create hedging.

A more economical method is to buy small plants as tube stock or propagate your own plants in spring, planting them out about 300mm apart.

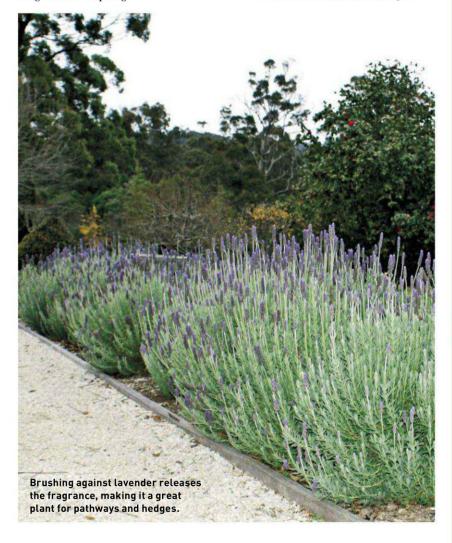
The effect might not be instant but within a year or two the hedge will be taking shape at a fraction of the cost.

Lavender is low maintenance but a hedge should be pruned twice a year to keep it compact and looking good.

Prune after flowering to remove spent blooms then give the plants a light trim in spring. For the first prune, trim as much of the season's green growth as possible without cutting into old wood. **TIP** Lavender won't regenerate from old wood, so don't prune too hard.



Lavender Fields Range, 140mm Avonview, \$10, from Bunnings.





- Now that the winter chill is behind us and all risk of frosts have passed, it is time to make sure you get your spring veggies underway. Capsicums, Chillies, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Tomatoes, Sweet Corn, Melons, Pumpkins and Zucchinis should all be sown now for an early crop. Whether it's a Blue Lake, Butterbean, Snapbean, Borlotti or even Edamame Soy Bean now is a great time to get your favourite beans in the ground too.
- All your favourite herbs can be planted straight in the garden now too, such as Basil, Coriander, Chives, Dill, Mint, Oregano, Parsley and Thyme. For exotic flavours try Lemon Grass, Lemon Coriander, Thai Basil or the new Celery Leaf that packs a strong celery flavour in each little leaf!
- Remember to plant flowers such as Californian Poppies, Cosmos, Sunflowers, Petunias, Phlox, Zinnias and Marigolds for a bright and colourful display throughout Spring. For something new try our new release Gomphrena Strawberry Fields or climbing Cathedral Bells. Marigolds are great planted near your vegetables as they can help deter insects and you can also add their petals to salads. See our website for other great 'companion plants' for chemical free pest management.



us on facebook



GINGER & SPICE

Add zing to your spring with this easy-to-grow zesty root that is packed full of tasty goodness

WORDS JECCA BLAKE

inger has been used in Asia for over two millennia to flavour food and drinks. It is an herbaceous perennial, meaning the leaves die down in autumn.

It has a hot, spicy taste without the burn of chilli and many health-giving properties, such as stimulating the heart, settling the stomach, and improving digestion and circulation.

The plant has a long history as a treatment for morning sickness and other types of nausea. Confucius was said to have eaten fresh ginger as a tonic with every meal.

Edible ginger is *Zingiber officinale* and the part used for cooking is a type of root called a rhizome, which can be lifted, split into smaller pieces then replanted each spring.

Versatile in the kitchen, ginger can be used freshly grated in stir-fries, curries and desserts, or kept dried and powdered for cakes and puddings.

It can be used to make a tea or brewed into beer, or preserved for serving with desserts or Asian food. **TIP** Ginger can add an energising dash of flavour to basic dishes such as pumpkin soup or ice-cream.

STORING FRESH GINGER

Fresh ginger root can be stored unpeeled in a Ziplock bag in the fridge crisper for two months, just cut off pieces to peel and use finely grated.

For a ready-to-use supply, peel the rhizomes and cut into chunks then put in a clean glass jar and cover with sherry or vodka before sealing tightly.

To dry ginger, peel and cut into 5mm thick slices then put on a wire rack in the oven on the lowest heat setting for 10 to 15 hours, turning every three hours. Cool and store in an airtight container for a year.

RAISING ORNAMENTAL GINGER

Closely related to edible ginger, the ornamental varieties are prized for their versatility and spectacular flowers. They grow best in tropical or subtropical areas and are effectively pest-free.



- Grows up to 2.5m high
- Not a true ginger but has fleshy green leaves and ginger-like stems
- Bright purple-blue flowers appear in autumn



- Grows up to 2m high
- Thrives in shady conditions
- Tolerates cold conditions
- Bears highly fragrant white flowers in summer



- Grows over 2m high
- Beehive-shaped bracts, or modified leaves, appear in summer
- The flower bracts turn from yellow-green to bright red



IN THE GARDEN

Ginger likes warm, temperate and tropical areas, and moist, well-drained soil with added organic matter.

It can be grown indoors in colder areas or started in pots during the cooler months then moved outside.

The foliage grows to about 1.5m high with colourful flowers in summer and aromatic leaves.

It usually takes five to nine months to produce a decent crop, with ideal conditions consisting of temperatures above 30°C and regular watering.

PLANT segments of the rhizome containing one or two buds in spring. Remove any rocks or soil clods to give rhizomes smooth passage.

WATER sparingly until shoots appear to avoid root rot, then weekly from late spring to autumn in dry periods.

Keep the soil damp until a month or two before harvesting then stop watering for optimum root growth.

MULCH to keep weeds at bay, retain moisture in the soil and provide protection from the cold for ginger plants left in the ground over winter.



HARVEST fresh ginger in late summer and early autumn or, if drying, dig up about 10 months after planting.

WATCH FOR red spider mite, which attaches webbing to plants, making leaves go yellow and mottled, and possibly papery. Control by overhead watering and spray with a mite killer every week except in very hot weather.

Rhizome rot occurs in hot, humid conditions. Ensure good drainage and dig up and destroy any affected roots.



Yates Nature's Way Natrasoap Insect & Mite Killer, \$13 for 750ml. yates.com.au

Growing from a rhizome

Ginger is grown from an existing root or rhizome, just like garlic or potatoes. Buy young, fresh, organic ginger to reduce the risk of contaminants. TIP Ginger likes moist not wet soil and filtered sunlight.



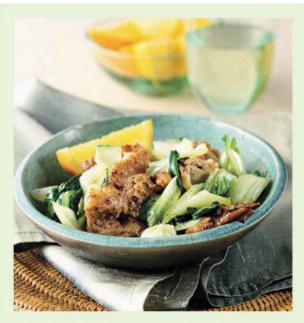
SOAK GINGER in water overnight to wash away any growth retardant it may have been sprayed with. Cut the rhizome into pieces that each contain at least one eye or bud.



PLANT THE PIECES in a container filled with good quality potting mix, making sure the knobbly eyes are facing up, and just cover the rhizome pieces with more mix. Water in well.



 MOVE THE POT out of direct sun when the shoots appear and water weekly. Transplant into a warm, sheltered spot in the garden and apply a liquid fertiliser fortnightly.



Stir-fried ginger pork

PREPARATION 30 mins, including marinating time COOKING 10 mins **SERVES 4**

INGREDIENTS

- 3 Tbsp dry sherry or rice wine
- 2 Tbsp soy sauce
- 1 Tbsp cornflour
- 1 Tbsp dark sesame oil
- 1 tsp soft brown sugar
- 4cm piece ginger, peeled and grated 500g boneless pork tenderloin, thinly sliced
- 2 Tbsp vegetable oil
- 3 bunches bok choy, coarsely chopped
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- COMBINE HALF THE SHERRY or rice wine, soy sauce, cornflour, sesame oil, sugar, ginger and freshly ground black pepper to taste in a bowl. Add the pork and toss to coat. Marinate at room temperature for 15 minutes.
- 2 HEAT A LARGE WOK or frying pan over high heat and add half the vegetable oil. Add the bok choy and stir-fry for two minutes. Cover and cook until just wilted. Transfer to a plate and discard any remaining liquid.
- 3 ADD THE REMAINING OIL to the pan and saute the garlic for 15 seconds. Add the pork mixture and stir-fry for four minutes, or until just cooked through.
- 4 RETURN THE BOK CHOY to the pan and add the remaining sherry or rice wine. Cook until heated through. Serve immediately with steamed rice.



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Problem solver

CONTROL CUTWORMS



Seek and destroy these troublesome pests before they make a tasty meal of your lawn and garden

WORDS JECCA BLAKE

he worst garden offenders are sometimes the ones you can't see, as they do most of their damage under the cover of darkness.

Nocturnal cutworms are the larvae of various moths that live in the soil. They earn their name by coming out at night and chewing through young plant stems and seedlings just above ground level.

They may only eat one side of the stem but it will eventually rot and topple over. Strawberry is a favourite plant for cutworms and they also destroy the fruit.

Measuring 30 to 40mm long and 5mm in diameter, these grubs vary in colour from pink to green and dark brown or black.

The bogong moth seen in the warmer months and in large numbers around lights at night hatches as a cutworm caterpillar.

TIP When disturbed cutworms curl into a coil, so keep an eye out for them when digging in the garden.

METHODS OF CONTROL

If a concentrated area of damage is noticed in the garden, dig up the soil and destroy any cutworms you find.

MULCH around new plants and keep garden beds free of weeds to help keep numbers down.

PROTECT seedlings by cutting out the bases of paper or plastic cups to make cutworm barriers.

Push them into the soil around the plants to keep cutworms from chewing through young stems. SPRAY plants, seedlings and soil with insecticide in the late afternoon as the larvae feed at night.

MAINTAIN LAWNS as cutworms hide in the thatch layer during the day.

A regular lawn maintenance program of feeding, watering and dethatching helps to prevent thatch from building up and providing a shelter for cutworms.

For small areas of thatch, drag a steel rake across the turf to lift and pull the excess grass runners out.





Eco-Neem Botanical Insecticide, \$20 for 100ml. ecoorganicgarden.com.au

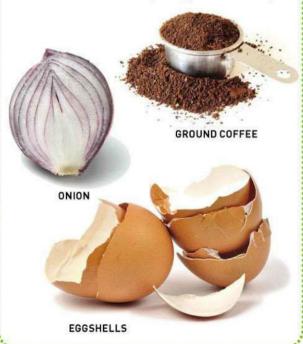


Using natural repellents

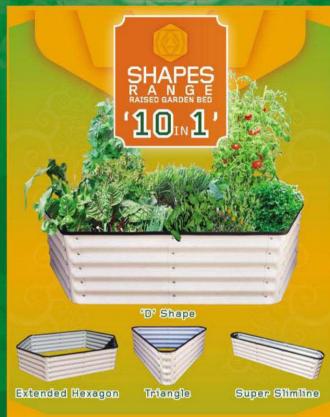
A good approach when dealing with cutworms is to delay planting for a couple of weeks after the initial feeding frenzy that comes with early spring. After this the number of cutworm larvae and the extent of the damage they cause will generally decrease.

Try spreading crushed eggshells around the base of plants or seedlings to create a rough surface. This helps deter cutworms as the sharp shells can wound them, causing the grubs to dehydrate and die.

Coffee grounds also create a rough surface and are said to repel cutworms or you can whiz an onion in a blender, strain through muslin into a spray bottle and coat the soil surrounding newly planted seedlings.













www.birdiesgardenproducts.com.au



HANGING BASKETS

Plant a pot with colourful annuals and attach it to a wall to brighten up a dull outdoor area in time for spring

PROJECT **JECCA BLAKE**

A hanging basket is an easy way to add instant appeal and seasonal colour to an exterior wall, enlivening the area.

Many nurseries sell pre-planted hanging baskets but it's easy to make one using flowers you like.

Buy a pot with a metal chain or plastic hanger, or recycle woven baskets and old metal buckets.

Attach a bracket to the wall that's strong enough to hold the weight of a basket filled with potting mix, using fasteners appropriate for the surface.

PREPARE THE POT

To customise a container for planting, make drainage holes in the base and line it with coir to let water escape while keeping the soil contained.

Add a layer of plastic over the coir to keep more moisture in, poking holes in it to stop the roots rotting.

Hanging baskets dry out quickly so, to reduce the need for watering, use a mix with water-saving crystals.

These crystals can hold hundreds of times their weight in water and release it to the roots as needed.

TIP If the mix is so dry it shrinks from the sides, soak the basket in a bucket of water to saturate the soil.



Gardman 40cm Beehive Hanging Basket With Liner, \$16. brunnings.com.au

Installing a basket

Plant annuals in a basket then drill holes in a weatherboard wall to hang them from metal brackets.



• ADD THE PLANTS to a basket two-thirds full of potting mix. Work from the outside, position the plants closely and firm down with extra mix.



ATTACH THE BRACKET by marking the positions on the wall to drill pilot holes, securing the base and top with galvanised screws.



HANG THE BASKETS from the brackets and water thoroughly then apply a slow-release fertiliser. TIP Apply liquid feed every 10 days.



Create a basket to showcase flowers, combining a few different types.

For an exciting display include a variety of growth habits.

The general rule is to choose plants that fit these three categories for maximum texture and interest.

A THRILLER has an upright habit and unusual foliage to attract attention.

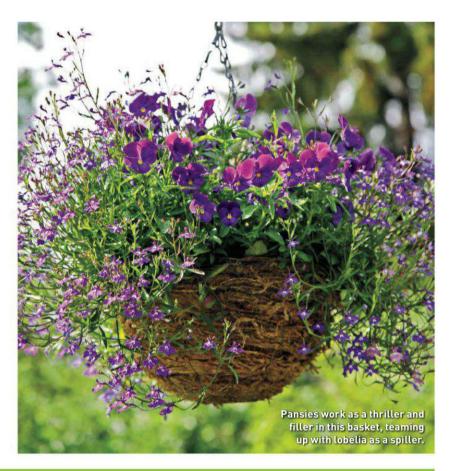
A SPILLER cascades over the sides.

A FILLER adds colour and substance.

Hanging baskets lose nutrients fast so give them a liquid feed fortnightly to encourage flowering and growth. **TIP** Deadhead flowers as they die and replace annuals as they finish to keep hanging baskets looking fresh.



Scotts Osmocote Pots, Planters & Indoors, \$6 for 500g. scottsaustralia.com.au



CHOOSING THE PLANTS

Popular inclusions for hanging baskets are brightly coloured annual bloomers and flowering perennials, or plants with variegated or coloured foliage that grow well in pots. TIP Choose plants that suit your local climate.









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