

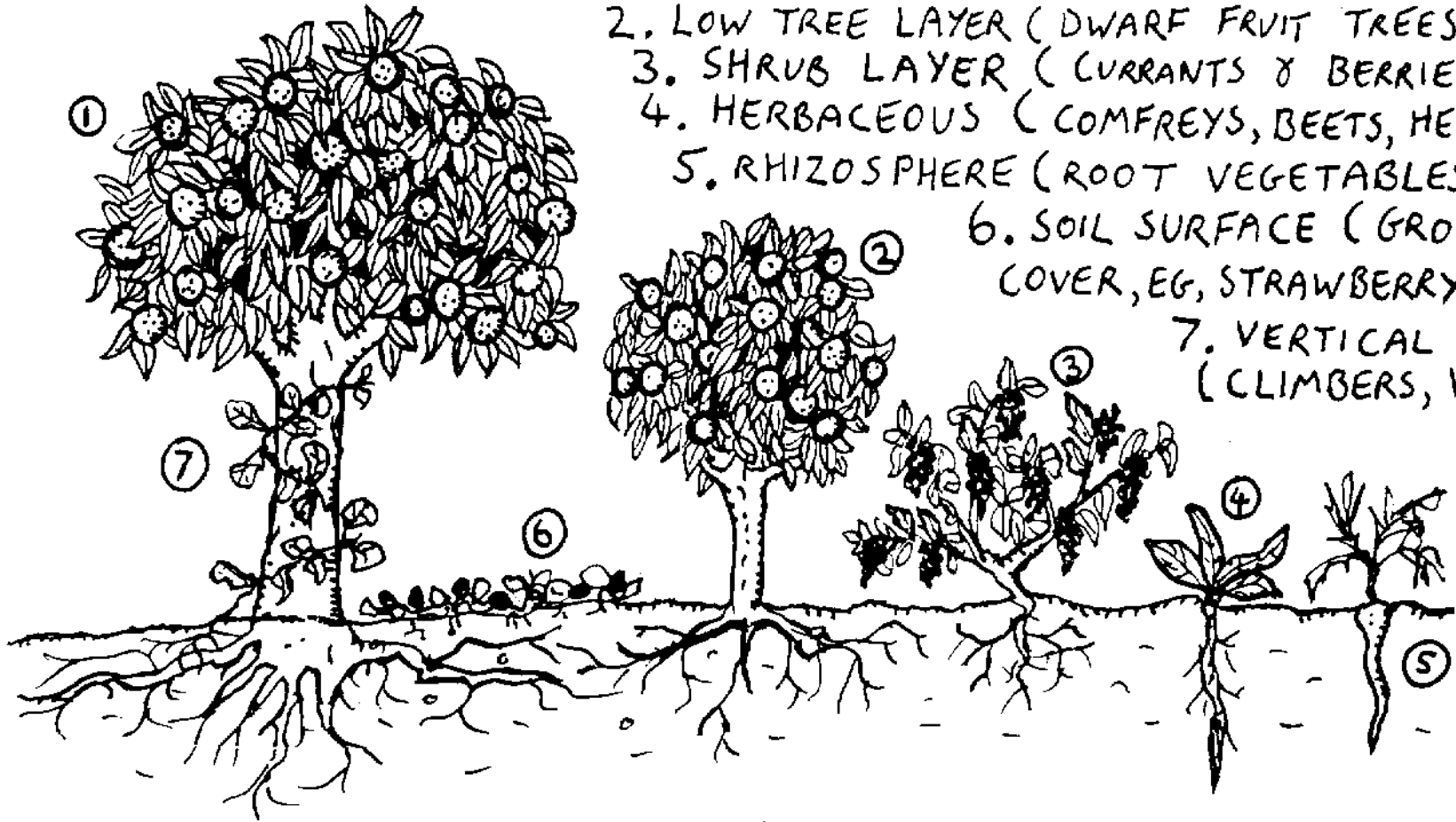
Edible Landscapes



Every type of ecosystem, whether it is a desert, wetland, etc., can provide natural food sources for wildlife and humans.

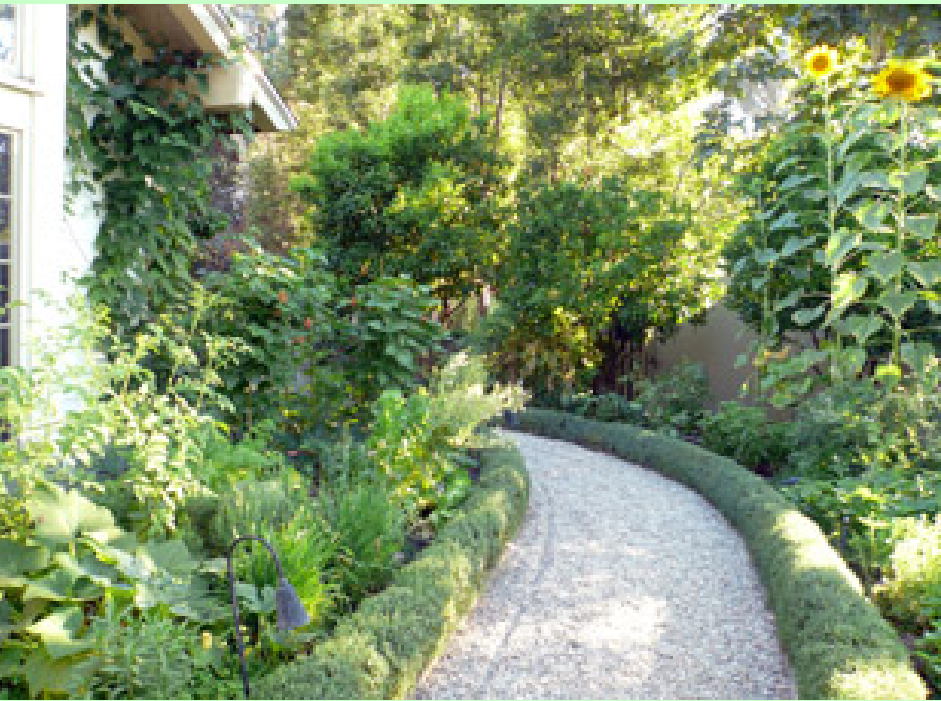


1. CANOPY (LARGE FRUIT & NUT TREES)
2. LOW TREE LAYER (DWARF FRUIT TREES)
3. SHRUB LAYER (CURRANTS & BERRIES)
4. HERBACEOUS (COMFREYS, BEETS, HERBS)
5. RHIZOSPHERE (ROOT VEGETABLES)
6. SOIL SURFACE (GROUND COVER, EG, STRAWBERRY, ETC)
7. VERTICAL LAYER (CLIMBERS, VINES)



THE FOREST GARDEN: A SEVEN LEVEL BENEFICIAL GUILD







Before.....

After



Possibilities....

Shrubs and Vines:

- **Blackberries** – Sucker, native or non-native varieties, mildly acidic soil
- **Blueberries** – Acidic soil, native or non-native varieties, challenging
- **Grapes** – Native or non-native varieties, limited to 9 varieties for bunch grapes

Evergreen Fruit trees:

- **Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime** - Needs a good pest control program
- **Olive** – Same requirements as Citrus, Arbequina is top variety

Possibilities....

Deciduous Fruit Trees:

- **Persimmons** – Native or non-native varieties
- **Peaches and Nectarines** – Need varieties adapted to Central Florida
- **Pecans** – Needs a good fertilizer and pest control program
- **Apple** – Needs a good pest control program
- **Fig** – Needs a good pest control program
- **Pears** – Needs a good pest control program
- **Plums** – Needs a good pest control program

Traditional Possibilities....

Sweet Corn – Sugary, Sugary Enhanced, Supersweet, Synergistic, Improved Supersweet, ADX

Sweet Potato – Beauregard, Covington, Hernandez, Jewel,

Ethnic Possibilities....

Sugar Cane

Cassava – Possibly Senorita

Tropical Sweet potato – Boniato, Batatas, Camote

Tannia – Malanga, Yuatia

Edamame – Green Legend, Lucky Lion

Tropical Pumpkin (Calabaza) – Agriset, La Estrella

Pigeon Peas (Gandules)

Just a Few Natives for Your Edible Garden!

Elderberry

Prickly Pear Cactus

Wild Onions

Wild Garlic

Dandelion

Peppergrass

Wild Grape - Muscadine

Pennyroyal

Cattails

Sassafras

Persimmon

Winged Sumac

White Clover

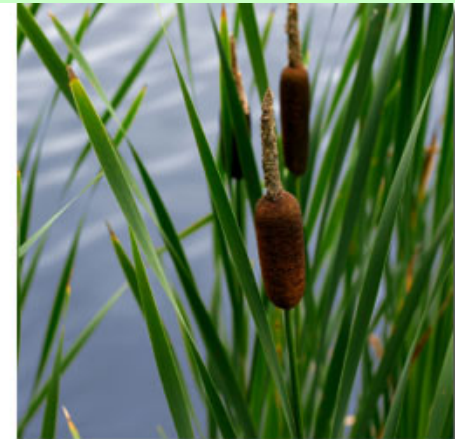
Wild Blueberry

Wild Blackberry

Basswood



Beautyberry,
Hickories, and so
many more.....



Food for Thought

Many herbs and fragrant flowering plants attract natural enemies

- Gaillardia
- Milkweeds
- Goldenrod
- Echinacea
- Sunflower
- Clover
- Cilantro
- Dill
- Fennel
- Mustards



Clover also fixes atmospheric nitrogen into a form available to other plants.

Companion Plants

- Companion plants may help other plants grow
- They enrich the soil by adding Nitrogen or as compost
- They act as a mulch to inhibit weeds
- They repel certain pests
- They attract beneficial insect predators
- Set up the garden by families –
 - ❖ Botanical – Crops with same cultural needs and pest problems
 - ❖ Feeding - Crops with same nutritional or soil needs
 - ❖ Performance – “Three Sisters” Corn (living trellis for beans), Beans (fix nitrogen), Squash (living mulch - shades ground, inhibits weeds, retains moisture)

Some plants do not grow well together – Companion plants are best if they are Herbs or Flowers

Things to Remember

- The final choice of a plant formula is dictated by location, the size of the garden, the site conditions and the kind of garden wanted.

Things to Remember

- Most food-producing plants need sunny locations and well-drained soils.
 - Certain fruit trees easily integrate into a landscape - as shade and/or flowering trees as well as edibles.
 - Smaller fruiting plants can substitute as shrubbery and some perennial herbs make nice ground covers.
 - Both can be inter-planted with existing ornamental shrubs and ground covers.
- * **Edibles, like vegetables or seasonal herbs that are planted and harvested frequently, should be planted in a garden solely devoted to their production. (Pots)**

QUESTIONS?

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