

CREATE AN EDIBLE LEGACY: MAKE YOUR OWN FOOD FOREST GARDEN



BOB BRZUSZEK, DEPT. OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

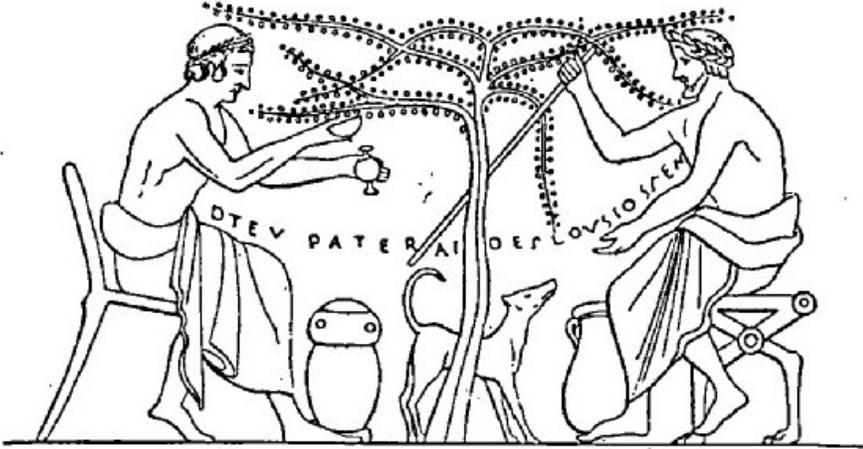
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

IMAGE:
AMERICAN
PERSIMMON

TOPICS INCLUDED:

- BRIEF HISTORY OF FRUIT PRODUCTION
- NATIVE AMERICAN USE OF FRUITS AND FOODS
- FRUIT CROPS BEST ADAPTED TO MISSISSIPPI'S ENVIRONMENTS
- PERMACULTURE AND FOOD FOREST PRINCIPLES
- FOOD FOREST EXAMPLE GARDENS
- FOOD FOREST PLANTS ARRANGED BY HEIGHT

FRUIT PRODUCTION HAS BEEN AROUND A LONG TIME



Ménard, René. *La vie privée des anciens.*

WARKA VASE, URUK, LATE URUK
PERIOD, C. 3500-3000 B.C.E



POMOLOGY, THE SCIENCE OF FRUIT GROWING, STARTED IN EUROPEAN GARDENS



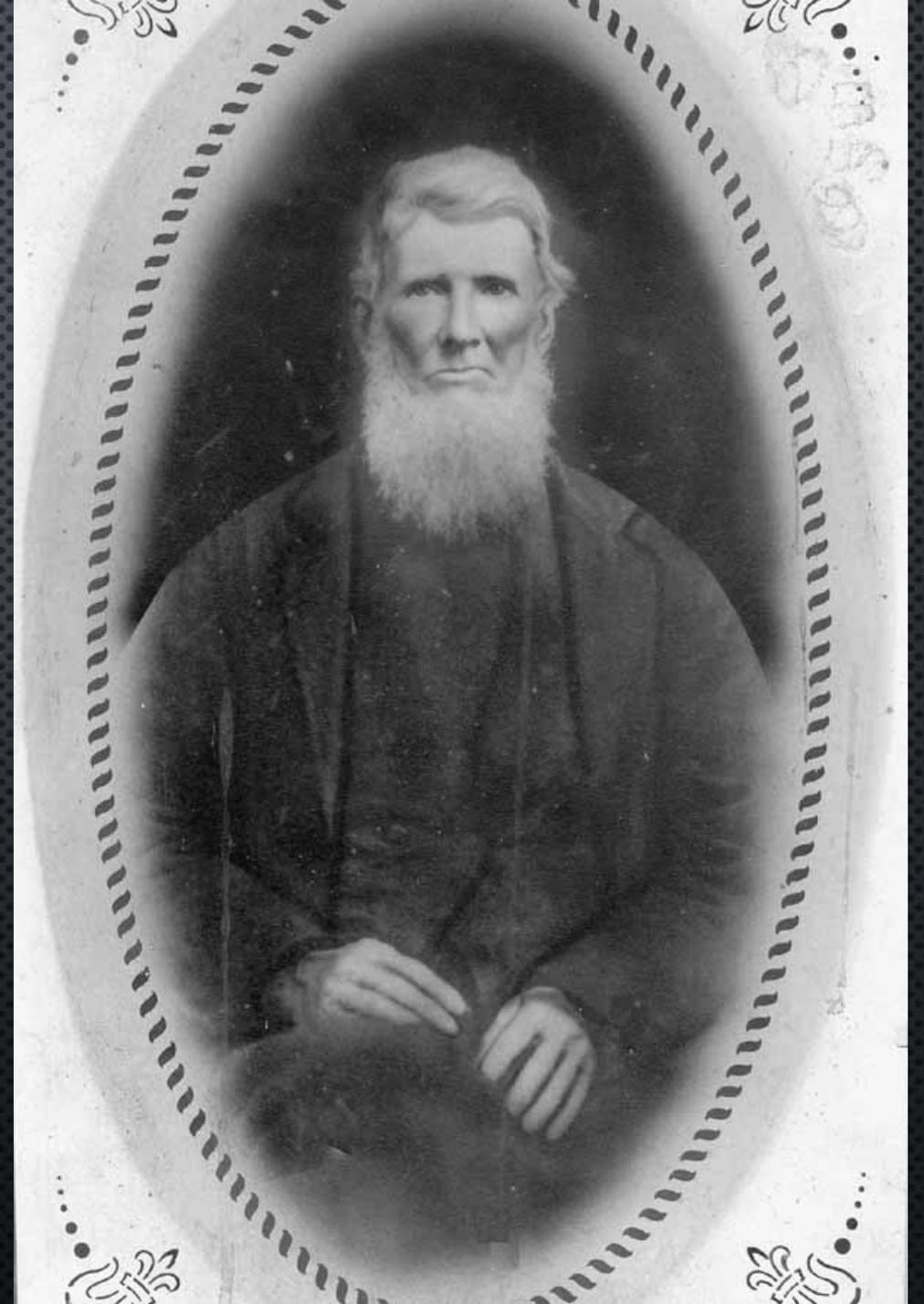
MEADOW ORCHARD



JOHNNY APPLESEED

(JOHN CHAPMAN, 1774-1845)

JOHN
CHAPMAN
PLANTED
APPLE TREES
IN NURSERIES
AND CAME
BACK TO
TEND THEM
ANNUALLY



MISSISSIPPI TREE FRUITS-
APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, AND NECTARINES, CITRUS
(KUMQUAT, SATSUMA, MEYER LEMON), FIGS, MAYHAW, AND
PERSIMMONS



Pecans



Oriental persimmons



Peaches

- “INTENSE MANAGEMENT, IRRIGATION, PROPER INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL, TIMELY HARVEST, AND PROPER MARKETING ARE ALL NECESSARY TO MAKE FRUIT PRODUCTION PROFITABLE.”

- -- TREE FRUIT IN MISSISSIPPI, MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION SERVICE



Peach brown rot

THE MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAW
AND CHICKASAW PEOPLES
GREW CROPS REGULARLY,
SOME WHICH PERSIST
TODAY

AGAVE AMERICANA IN WOODS
AGE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED YEARS???



NATIVE AMERICAN FAMILIES
GREW CORN, BEANS AND
MELONS IN COMMUNITY
GARDENS BUT ALSO
FORAGED IN THE WOODS
AND FIELDS FOR WILD FOODS



Sketch by Ruby Bolding

“CHOCTAWS AND A CORNUCOPIA OF FOOD”

- TAKKONLUSHI (PLUMS), HASHI (SUNFLOWERS), CRABAPPLE, UKOF (PERSIMMONS, OFTEN MIXED WITH WAK NIPI-BEEF OR ISI NIPI-DEER MEAT IN A STEW), PAHKI (LARGE BLACK GRAPES), ITALIKCHI ANI (CHERRIES), BIHI (MULBERRIES), AND ANI (NUTS) SUCH AS UKSAK (HICKORY), OKSAK FULA (PECANS) AND UKSAK HAHE (WALNUTS)

**Recovering Our Ancestors' Gardens:
Indigenous Recipes and Guide to Diet and
Fitness.** University of Nebraska Press, 2005

CROPS WELL SUITED TO OUR STATE (CLIMATE, SOILS, RAINFALL, AND HUMIDITY)



MAYHAWS



MUSCADINES



BLACKBERRIES



- THE MAJOR FRUIT CROP IN MISSISSIPPI IS **BLUEBERRIES**, WITH MORE THAN 2,000 ACRES IN PRODUCTION.

CROPS WELL SUITED TO OUR STATE (CLIMATE, SOILS, RAINFALL, AND HUMIDITY)



Chickasaw plum



Oriental persimmon



Fig



Mulberries

CROPS WELL SUITED TO OUR STATE (CLIMATE, SOILS, RAINFALL, AND HUMIDITY)



Canning pears



Elderberries



Paw paws



Southern crabapple

GROWING AN EDIBLE FOOD FOREST (PERMACULTURE)



- A FOOD FOREST DIFFERS FROM A TRADITIONAL GARDEN OR ORCHARD IN THAT IT INSTEAD MIMICS HOW A WOODLAND OR FOREST GROWS.

A garden for the needy
Peace Lutheran Church
Fairfax County, VA

TRADITIONAL ORCHARD (MONOCULTURE)

MAXIMIZES YIELD FOR ONE CROP

PESTS AND DISEASES SPREAD EASILY

REQUIRES MORE ACRES FOR CROP

ALL PLANTS IN FULL SUN



FOOD FOREST (POLYCUltURE)

MAXIMIZES DIVERSITY OF CROPS

PESTS AND DISEASES MINIMIZED SPREAD

MINIMIZES SPACE NEEDS FOR CROP

PLANTS SELECTED FOR VARIED SUN AMOUNTS



TRADITIONAL ORCHARD

- BECAUSE PLANTS ARE GROWN CLOSE TOGETHER IN A MONOCULTURE, PESTS AND DISEASES SPREAD EASILY FROM PLANT TO PLANT CREATING INFESTATIONS



Woolly apple aphid spreads from tree to tree

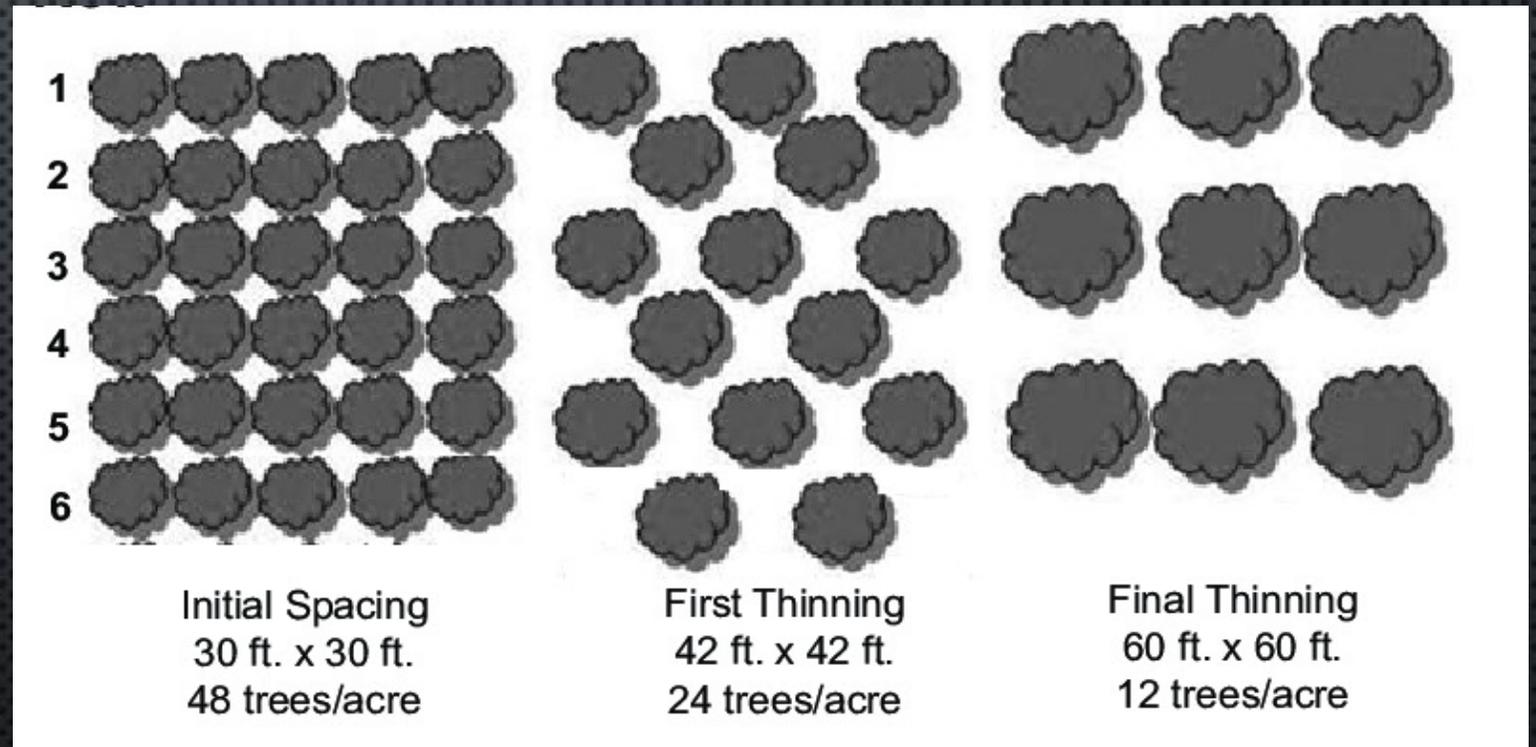
Pecan scab occurs from poor air flow

Intercropping apple trees with other species slows aphid spread and spacing pecans further apart opens air flow to prevent diseases like pecan scab.

TRADITIONAL ORCHARD

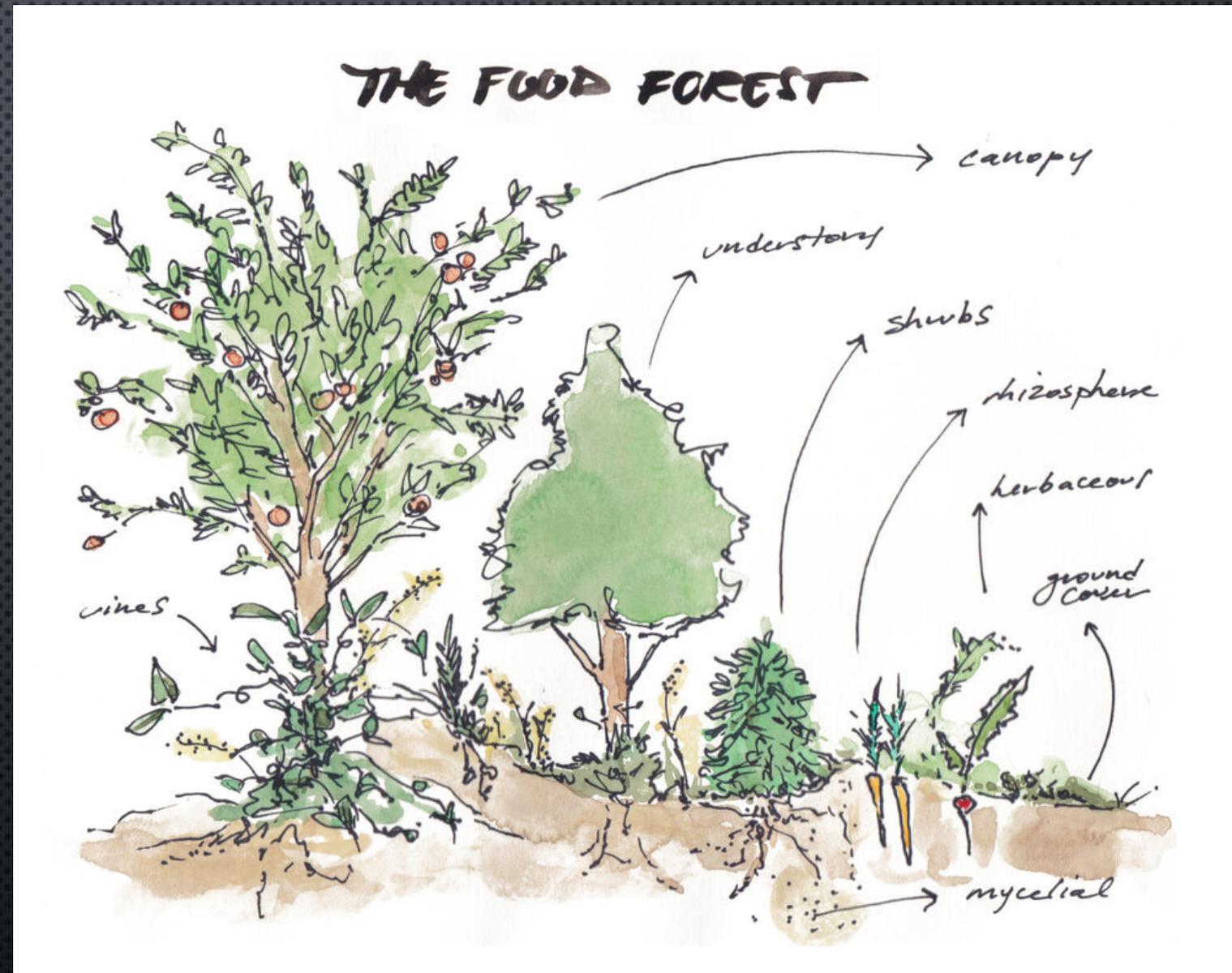
- TYPICAL FRUIT TREE SPACING MAXIMIZES AMOUNT OF SUNLIGHT FOR FRUIT PRODUCTION AND SPACE FOR MECHANICAL HARVESTING

AVERAGE ORCHARD THINNING PLAN

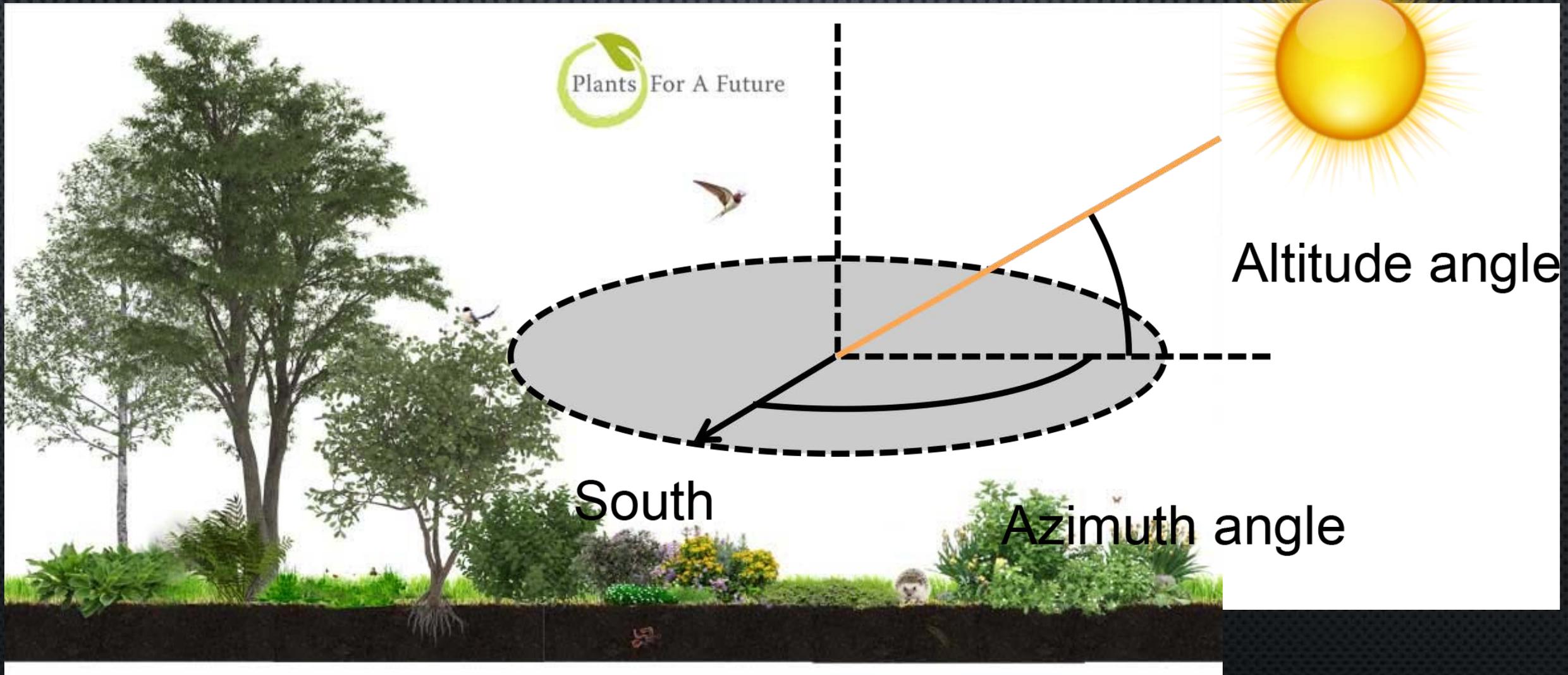


A FOOD FOREST, LIKE
A NATURAL FOREST,
ALLOWS FOR PLANTS
TO BE PLACED UNDER
EACH OTHER BY
HEIGHT LEVELS:

CANOPY
UNDERSTORY
SHRUB
GROUND
VINE



SUNLIGHT IS THE LIMITING FACTOR IN A FOOD FOREST



PLANTS CAN BE ARRANGED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MAXIMUM SUN ANGLE

SUNLIGHT IS THE LIMITING FACTOR IN A FOOD FOREST



- BEST FRUIT PRODUCTION WITH 6 HOURS OF DIRECT OR INDIRECT SUNLIGHT
- FILTERED LIGHT FROM PINES OR THINNED NUT TREES PROVIDES AMPLE UNDERSTORY LIGHT FOR FLOWER AND FRUIT

IF YOU ARE STARTING WITH AN OPEN SUNNY AREA, OVER TIME THE UNDERSTORY WILL BECOME SHADY AND HAVE LIMITED PRODUCTION

SOLUTIONS INCLUDE:

- PERIODIC LIMB THINNING TO OPEN SUNLIGHT
- OCCASIONAL TREE REMOVAL
- ALLOW TO GO INTO FOREST SUCCESSION



OR JUST ADD MORE SHADE TOLERANT EDIBLE PLANTS, THOUGH PRODUCTION DIVERSITY WILL BE MUCH REDUCED:

- CANOPY NUT TREES INCLUDING BEECH, WALNUT AND HICKORY
- UNDERSTORY TREES INCLUDE TWO WING SILVERBELL (*HALESIA DIPTERA*) AND KOUSA DOGWOOD (*CORNUS KOUSA*)
- SHRUBS LIKE AGAVE, BAMBOO
- GROUNDCOVERS SUCH AS VIOLETS, WOOD SORREL, PARTRIDGE BERRY
- VINES INCLUDING MUSCADINE AND GREENBRIAR



Partridge berry
Mitchella repens

FOOD FOREST PRINCIPLES: (FROM PROJECT FOOD FOREST)

- PLACING EMPHASIS ON TREES, SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, AND SELF-SEEDING ANNUALS,
- PLANTING THICKLY AND USING GROUND COVERS TO SHADE SOIL AND SUPPRESS WEEDS,
- RETURNING WASTES TO THE LAND TO CREATE HEALTHY SOIL RATHER THAN APPLYING FERTILIZER,
- PLANTING A DIVERSE ARRAY OF PLANTS THAT ATTRACT BENEFICIAL INSECTS TO POLLINATE THE FRUIT CROPS AND KEEP PEST POPULATIONS FROM EXPLODING AND CAUSING DAMAGE.

FOOD FOREST PRINCIPLES

USE PERENNIAL FOOD PLANTS INSTEAD OF ANNUALS

- AVOID DISTURBING SOIL TO PREVENT WEEDS
- EXAMPLES OF PERENNIAL HERBS INCLUDE:
 - ASPARAGUS
 - FENNEL
 - MINT
 - SHALLOTS
 - ROSEMARY
 - SAGE
 - THYME

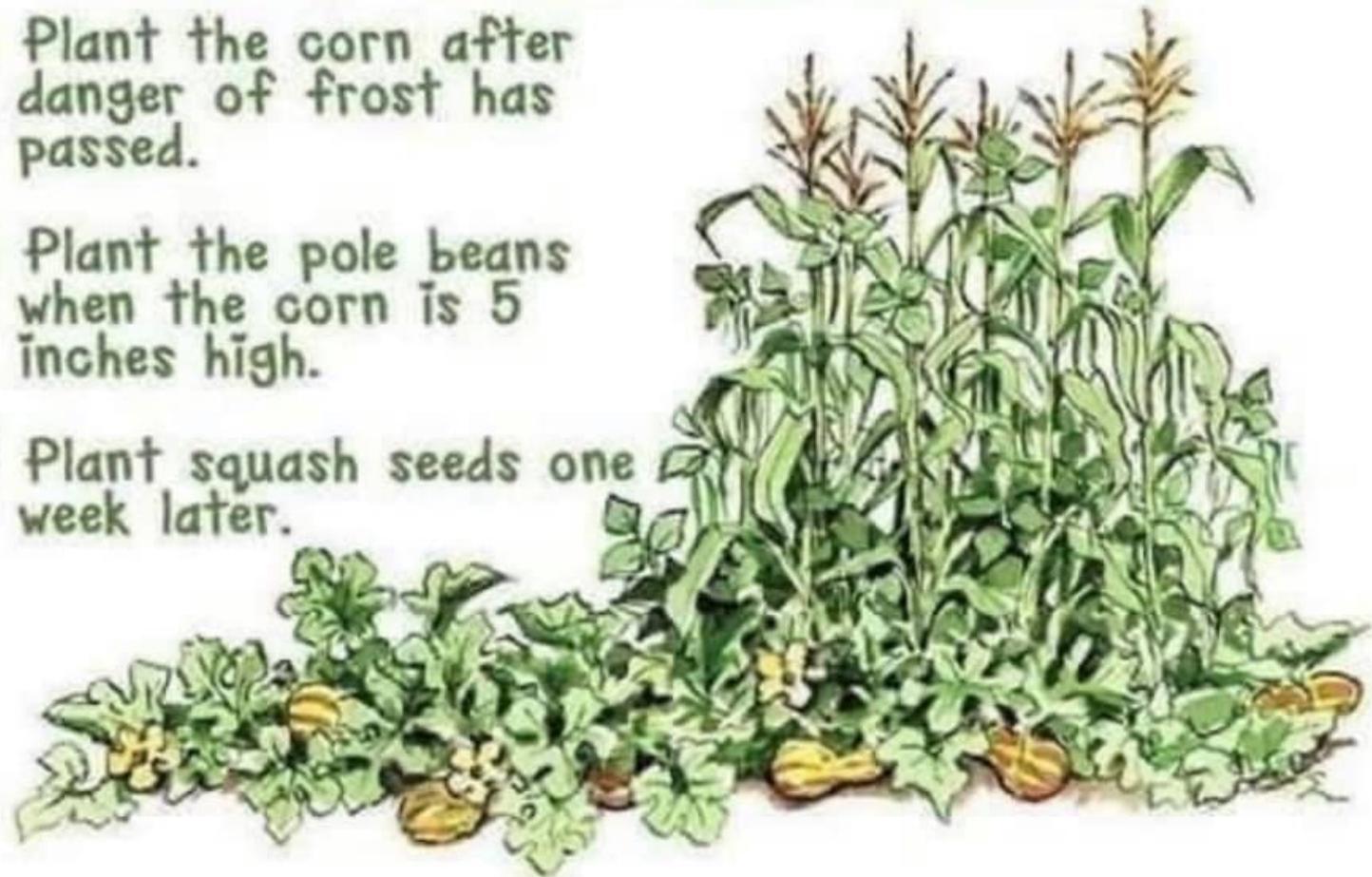
USE GROUND COVERS TO SUPPRESS WEEDS

- PLACE PLANTS CLOSELY TOGETHER TO COMPETE AGAINST WEEDS
- PLANT A LOW GROUND COVER TO SHADE THE SOIL AND PREVENT WEEDS, SUCH AS:
 - CREEPING OREGANO
 - WOOD SORREL
 - CREEPING THYME

Three Sisters Garden Corn, Pole Beans, & Squash

THE CORN SUPPORTS THE BEANS, THE BEANS ADD NITROGEN
AND THE SQUASH SHADES OUT THE WEEDS

- 1) Plant the corn after danger of frost has passed.
- 2) Plant the pole beans when the corn is 5 inches high.
- 3) Plant squash seeds one week later.



THREE SISTERS
PLANTING
CONCEPT



FOOD FOREST PRINCIPLES

RETURN GREEN WASTE TO SOIL

- BUILDING A HEALTHY LIVING SOIL IS KEY
- USE LEAVES FROM TREES AS MULCH
- RETURN FOOD AND PLANT WASTE BACK TO GARDEN OR USE COMPOST

USE PLANTS THAT ATTRACT BENEFICIAL INSECTS

- PLANT POLLINATOR PLANTS:
 - ASTERS
 - BLAZING STAR
 - MISTFLOWER
 - COREOPSIS
- BENEFICIAL PREDATORY INSECTS LIKE LADYBUGS ALSO REQUIRE NECTAR, USE PLANTS:
 - YARROW
 - GROUNDSEL BUSH
 - BOLTONIA

BROWN'S MILL FOOD FOREST, ATLANTA, GA

7.1 ACRES -LARGEST

- FEATURES:
- APIARY (BEES)
- COMPOST AREA
- MUSHROOM AREA
- MEDICINAL PLANTS



BROWN'S MILL FOOD FOREST, ATLANTA, GA

“WE ARE DELIVERING AROUND 40 BOXES OF FOOD TO PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY A WEEK, WITH EACH BOX WEIGHING ABOUT 40 LBS — AMOUNTING TO 1,600 POUNDS OF FOOD PER MONTH TO THE IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY”

--CELESTE LOMAX,
VOLUNTEER



JESSE GATES EDIBLE FOREST JACKSON, MS

- THE "EDIBLE FOREST" INCLUDES 26 FRUIT TREES AND MULTIPLE HERBS AND VEGETABLES. THE FORMER RESIDENTIAL LOT IS MANAGED BY LOCAL VOLUNTEERS.



TREE STREETS FOOD FOREST

JOHNSON CITY, TN

- SMALL RESIDENTIAL EMPTY LOT
- APPLES, PAW PAW,
- SERVICEBERRY, TEA TREE,
- ELDERBERRY



MOUNTAIN HOME FOOD FOREST

JOHNSON CITY, TN

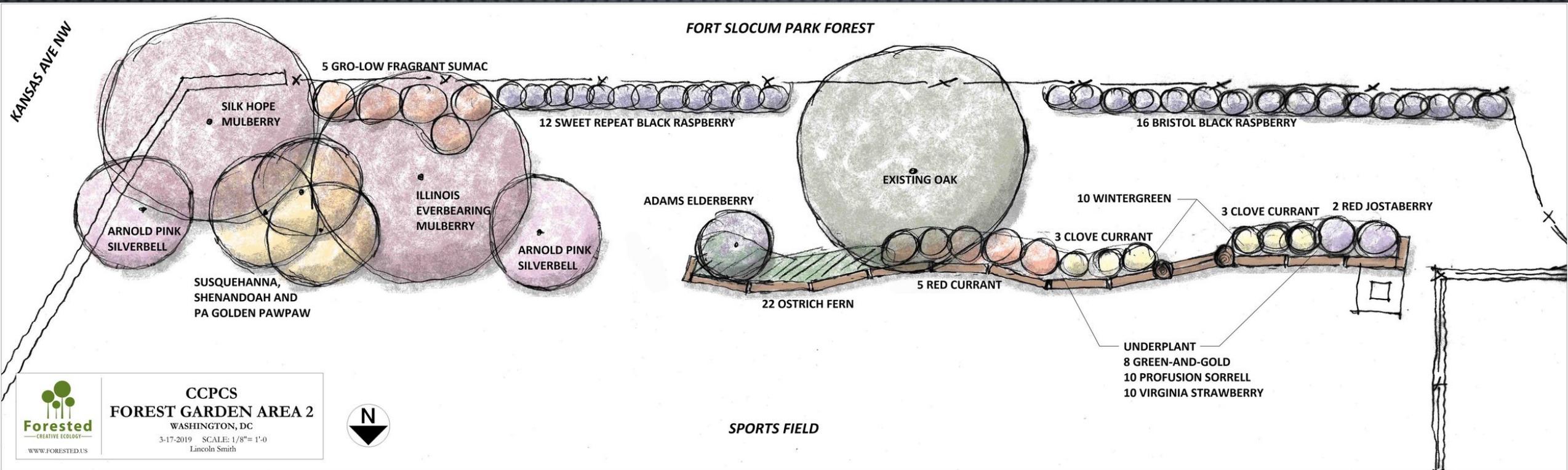
- AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH

MUSCADINE, MULBERRY,
BEACH PLUM, HARDY KIWI,
AMERICAN HAZELNUT,
ELDERBERRIES, HORSETAIL,
JUJUBE, APPLES, PEARS



PLANNING YOUR FOOD FOREST

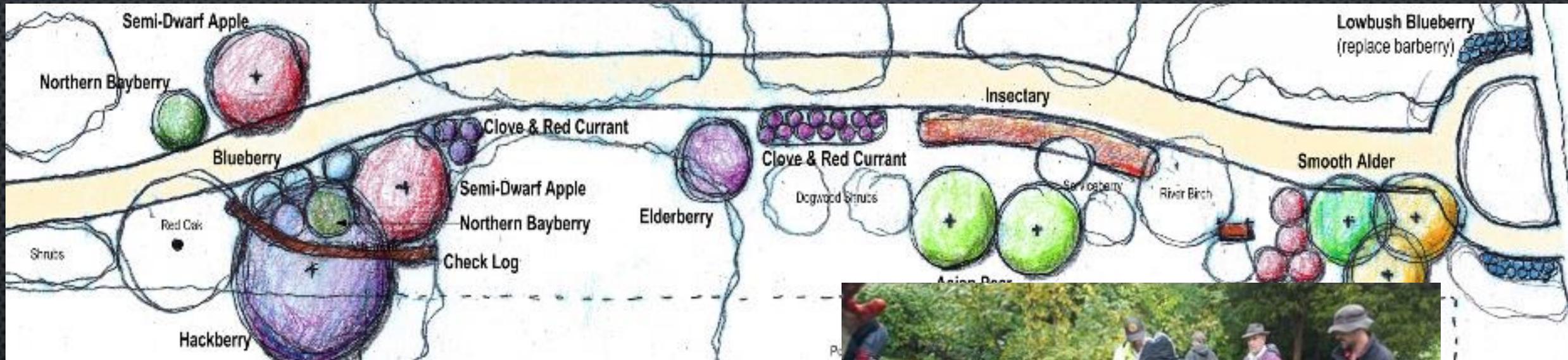
- CAN BE AS SIMPLE OR AS COMPLEX AS YOU WISH,



A GREAT WEBSITE FOR
FOOD FOREST PLANS

<https://www.forested.us/design>

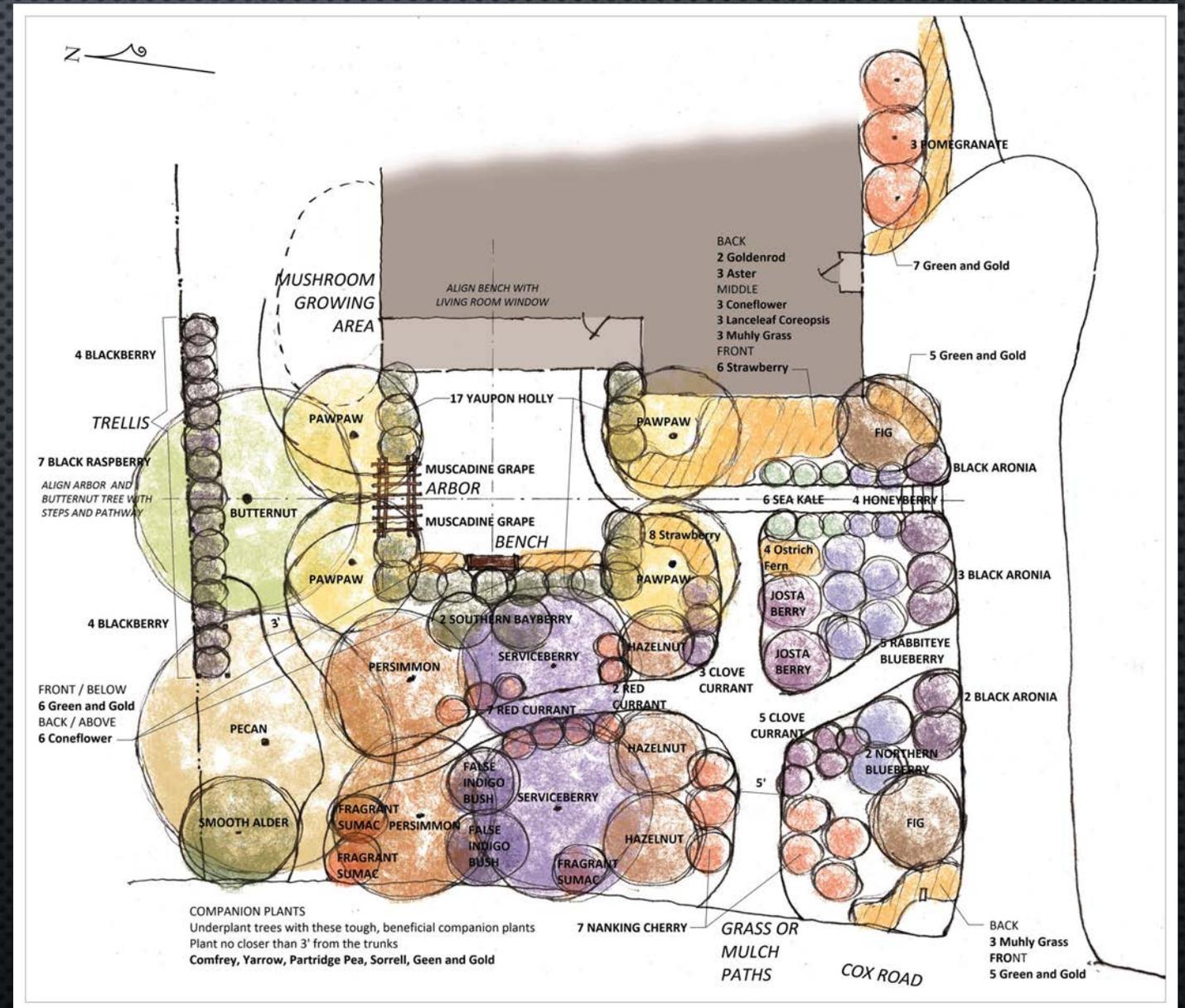
A LINEAR FOOD FOREST ALONG A SIDEWALK COLLEGE PARK, MD



- THIS SIMPLE GARDEN FEATURES;
- INSECTARY GARDEN
- LOGS AS BED EDGES/STOP EROSION

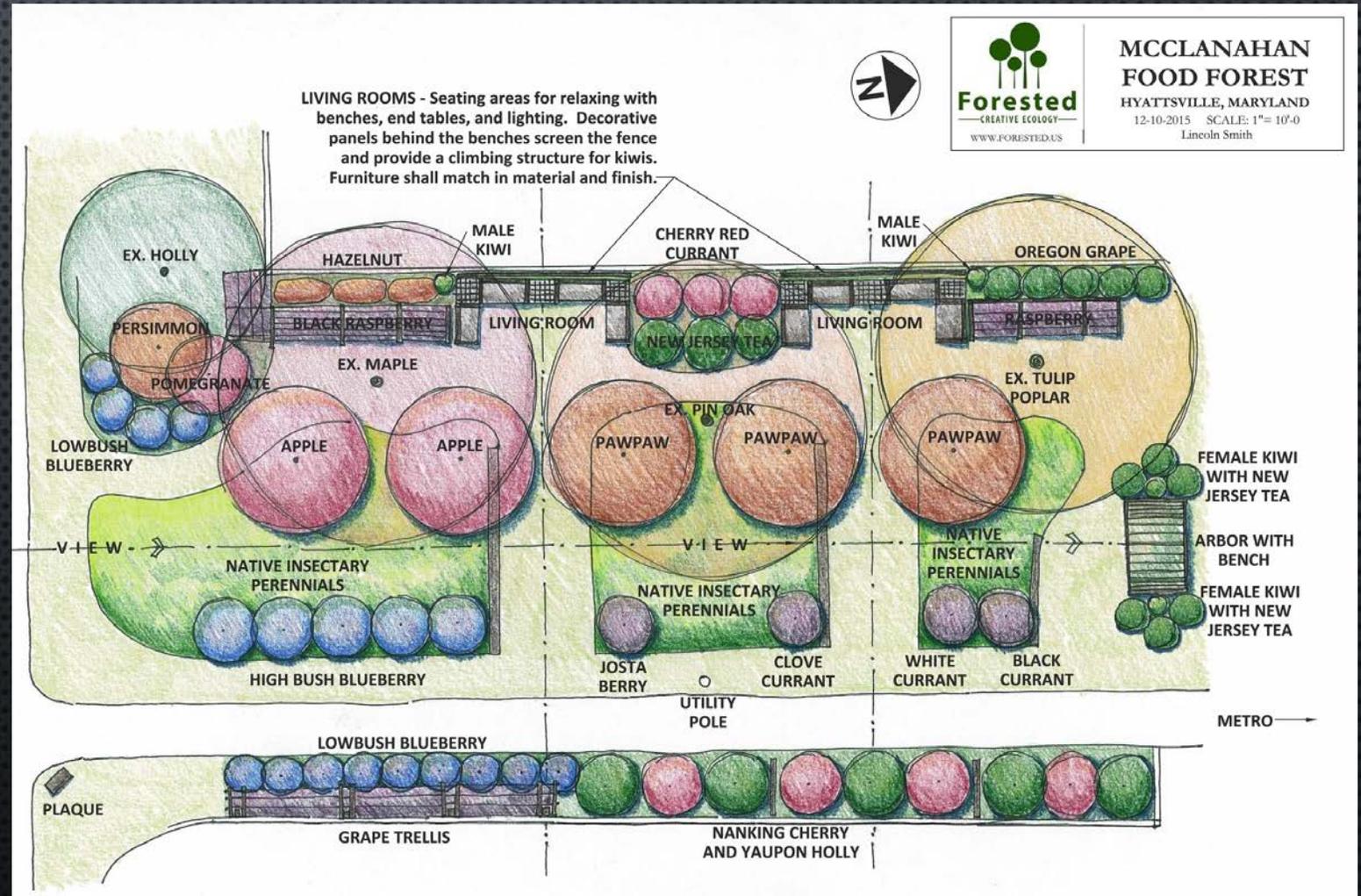
RESIDENTIAL YARD

- FEATURES:
- MUSHROOM AREA
- TRELLIS PRIVACY SCREEN
- GRAPE ARBOR
- BENCHES
- WALKS



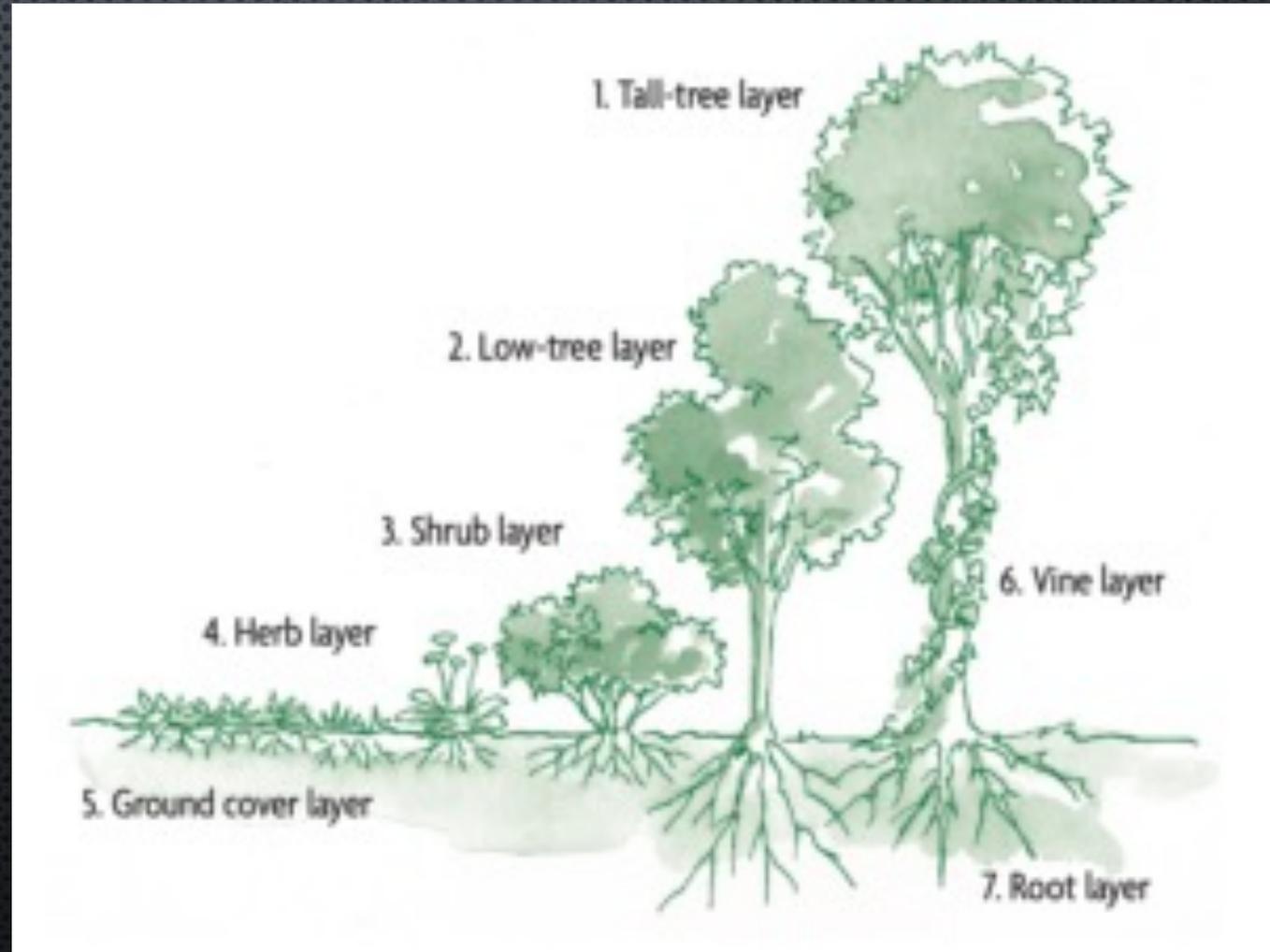
A SMALL PARK LIKE SETTING WITH SEATING IS APPROPRIATE FOR A COMMUNITY OR SCHOOL GARDEN

- MCCLANAHAN FOOD FOREST
HYATTSVILLE, MD
- BENCHES
- LIGHTING
- TRELLIS
- ARBOR
- TABLES



MISSISSIPPI FOOD PLANTS ARRANGED BY HEIGHT

- CANOPY
- UNDERSTORY
- SHRUB
- GROUND
- VINE



ALL PRESENTATIONS AND LISTS OF PLANTS AVAILABLE AT OUR SMART LANDSCAPES PRESENTATIONS PAGE AT [HTTP://EXTENSION.MSSTATE.EDU/CONTENT/SMART-LANDSCAPES-PRESENTATIONS](http://extension.msstate.edu/content/smart-landscapes-presentations)



Create an edible legacy: Make your own food forest garden

Bob Brzuszek, Extension Professor, Dept. of Landscape Architecture
Mississippi State University

FOOD FOREST GARDEN PLANT LIST

These are plants selected for Mississippi gardens but verify if they are suitable for your climate and soils in your part of the state.

CANOPY TREES (OVER 40' TALL)

- PECAN (CARYA ILLINOINENSIS)
- HICKORY (CARYA)
 - SHAGBARK
 - PIGNUT
- BLACK WALNUT (JUGLANS NIGRA)
- AMERICAN BEECH (FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA)
- CHINESE CHESTNUT (CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA)
- AMERICAN CHESTNUT (CASTANEA DENTATA)

UNDERSTORY TREES (20'-40')

- MEXICAN PLUM (PRUNUS MEXICANA)
- AMERICAN PLUM (PRUNUS AMERICANA)
- JAPANESE DOGWOOD (CORNUS KOUSA)
- SOUTHERN CRABAPPLE (MALUS ANGUSTIFOLIA)
- AM. PERSIMMON (DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA)
- OR. PERSIMMON (DIOSPYROS KAKI)
- MAYHAW (CRATAEGUS OPACA)
- COMMON PEAR (PYRUS COMMUNIS)
- REDBUD (CERCIS CANADENSIS)
- MULBERRY (MORUS RUBRA & M. ALBA)
- CHINQUAPIN (CASTANEA PUMILA)
- CHINESE DATE (ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA)
- LOQUAT (ERIOPHYLLA JAPONICA)
- CHICKASAW PLUM (PRUNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA)
- PAW PAW (ASIMINA TRILOBA)
- BLACK CHERRY (PRUNUS SEROTINA)
- WINGED SUMAC (RHUS COPPALINA)
- TWO WING SILVERBELL (HALESIA DIPTERA)

SHRUBS (4'-20')

- AGAVE (AGAVE AMERICANA)
- BANANA (MUSA)
- BAMBOO (PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA)
- FLOWERING QUINCE (CHANOMELES SPECIOSA)
- BLUEBERRIES (RABBITEYE, SOUTHERN HIGHBUSH)
- DEWBERRY (RUBUS TRIVIALIS)

- PRICKLY PEAR (OPUNTIA SPP.)
- RUGOSA ROSES (ROSA RUGOSA)
- WILD ORANGE (PONCIRUS TRIFOLIATA)
- YUCCA (YUCCA FILAMENTOSA)
- NATIVE BLUEBERRIES (V. ELLIOTTII, STAMINEUM)
- ELDERBERRY (SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS)
- NATAL PLUM (CARISSA GRANDIFLORA)
- RUSSIAN OLIVE (ELEAGNUS PUNGENS)

GROUNDCOVERS (UNDER 4')

EDIBLE SALAD PERENNIALS

- LAMBS QUARTERS (CHENOPODIUM ALBUM)
- PLANTAIN (PLANTAGO SPP.)
- PURSLANE (PORTULACA OLERACEA)
- PEPPERGRASS (LEPIDIUM VIRGINICUM)
- DANDELION (TARAXACUM OFFICINALE)
- BEE BALM (MONARDA DIDYAMA)
- WOOD SORREL (OXALIS SPP.)
- VIOLETS (VIOLA SPP.)
- CHICKWEED (STELLARIA MEDIA)

EDIBLE PERENNIAL VEGETABLES

- ASPARAGUS (ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS)
- DAYLILY (HEMEROCALLIS SPP.)
- SHALLOTS

SEASONING GROUNDCOVERS

- CREEPING OREGANO (ORIGANUM VULGARE)
- WOOD SORREL (OXALIS)
- CREEPING THYME (THYMUS)
- WILD GARLIC (ALLIUM CANADENSE)
- NATIVE MINT (PYCNANTHEMUM)
- SPEARMINT (MENTHA)
- ROSEMARY (ROSMARINUS)
- SAGE (SALVIA OFFICINALIS)
- FENNEL (FOENICULUM VULGARE)

FRUITING GROUNDCOVERS

- PARTRIDGEBERRY (MITCHELLA REPENS)
- WILD STRAWBERRY (FRAGARIA SPP.)

VINES

- CHEROKEE ROSE (ROSA LAEVIKATA)
- MUSCADINE (VITIS ROTUNDFOLIA)
- PASSIONFLOWER (PASSIFLORA INCARNATA)
- GREENBRIAR (SMILAX ROTUNDFOLIA, LAURIFOLIA)

NOTE: ALWAYS properly identify edible plants before consumption and do not eat any wild edible plants, herbs, weeds, trees or bushes until you have verified with your health professional that they are safe for you.

CANOPY EDIBLE FRUITING TREES (> 40 FEET TALL)

NUT TREES:

- PECAN (CARYA)
- HICKORY (CARYA)
 - SHAGBARK
 - PIGNUT
- BLACK WALNUT (JUGLANS NIGRA)
- AMERICAN BEECH (FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA)
- CHINESE CHESTNUT/
AMERICAN HYBRID (CASTANEA)

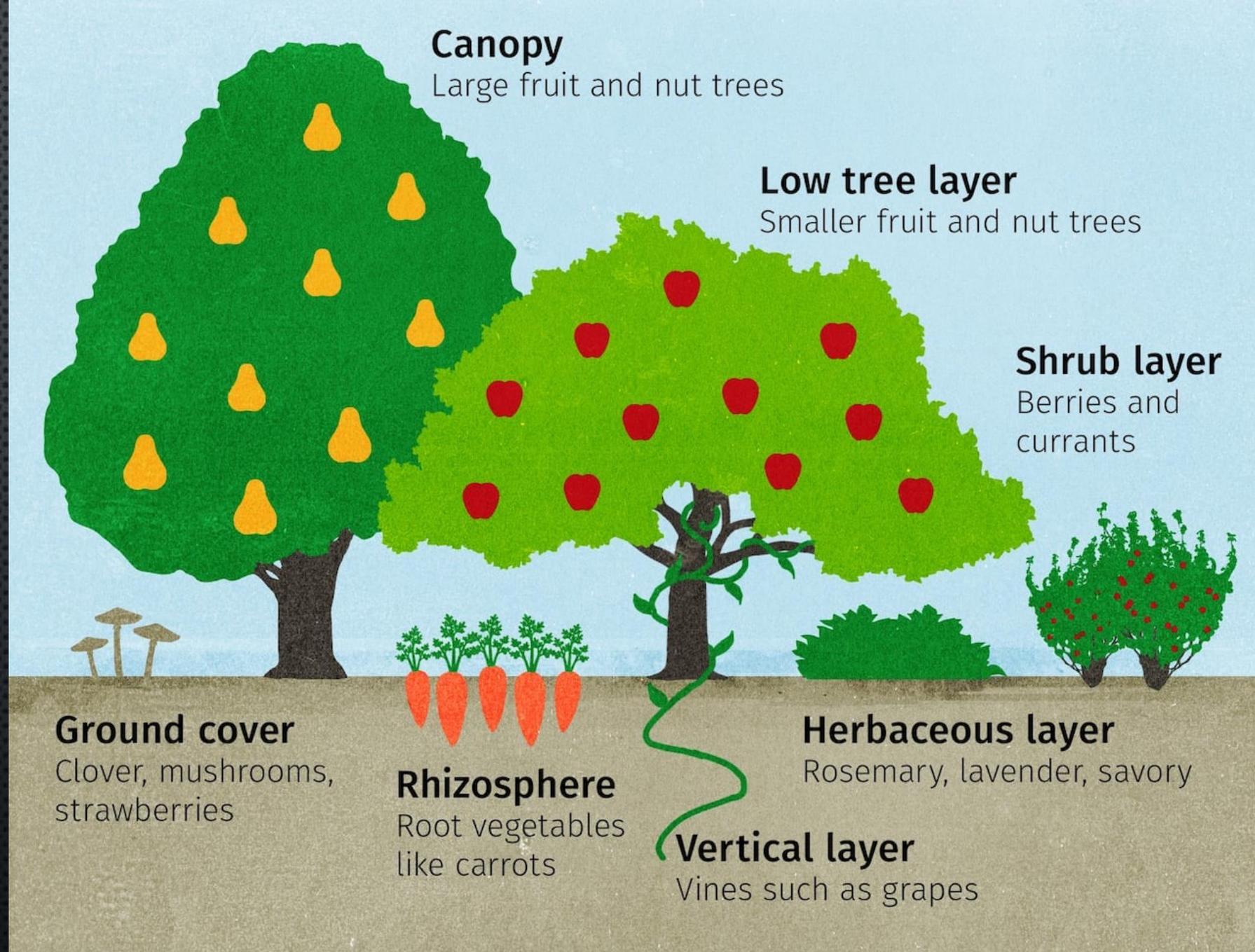


Disease resistant American chestnut

CANOPY TREE
SPACING 25'-
30' APART

SHADES GROUND

ROOM TO TUCK
PLANTS UNDER



UNDERSTORY TREES 20'-40' IN HEIGHT

MOST SMALL FRUITING TREES IN THIS HEIGHT LAYER

- MEXICAN PLUM (*PRUNUS MEXICANA*)
- AMERICAN PLUM (*PRUNUS AMERICANA*)
- JAPANESE DOGWOOD (*CORNUS KOUSA*)
- SOUTHERN CRABAPPLE (*MALUS ANGUSTIFOLIA*)
- AM. PERSIMMON (*DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA*)
- OR. PERSIMMON (*DIOSPYROS KAKI*)
- MAYHAW (*CRATAEGUS OPACA*)
- COMMON PEAR (*PYRUS COMMUNIS*)



UNDERSTORY TREES 20'-40' IN HEIGHT

- REDBUD (*CERCIS CANADENSIS*)
- MULBERRY (*MORUS RUBRA* & *M. ALBA*)
- CHINQUAPIN (*CASTANEA PUMILA*)
- CHINESE DATE (*ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA*)
- LOQUAT (*ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA*)
- CHICKASAW PLUM (*PRUNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA*)
- PAW PAW (*ASIMINA TRILOBA*)
- BLACK CHERRY (*PRUNUS SEROTINA*)
- WINGED SUMAC (*RHUS COPPALINA*)
- TWO WING SILVERBELL (*HALESIA DIPTERA*)



LOQUAT (*ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA*)

SHRUB LAYER 4'-20' TALL

- AGAVE (AGAVE AMERICANA)
- BANANA (MUSA)
- BAMBOO (PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA)
- FLOWERING QUINCE (CHANOMELES SPECIOSA)
- BLUEBERRIES (RABBITEYE, SOUTHERN HIGHBUSH)
- NATIVE HUCKLEBERRY (GAYLUSSACIA DUMOSA)
- DEWBERRY (RUBUS TRIVIALIS)
- PRICKLY PEAR (OPUNTIA SPP.)
- RUGOSA ROSES (ROSA RUGOSA)
- WILD ORANGE (PONCIRUS TRIFOLIATA)



SHRUB LAYER 4'-20' TALL

- YUCCA (YUCCA FILAMENTOSA)
- NATIVE BLUEBERRIES (V. ELLIOTTII, STAMINEUM)
- ELDERBERRY (SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS)
- NATAL PLUM (CARISSA GRANDIFLORA)
- RUSSIAN OLIVE (ELEAGNUS PUNGENS)



NATAL PLUM (CARISSA GRANDIFLORA)

VINES

- CHEROKEE ROSE (*ROSA LAEVIGATA*)
- MUSCADINE (*VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA*)
- PASSIONFLOWER (*PASSIFLORA INCARNATA*)
- GREENBRIAR (*SMILAX ROTUNIFOLIA*)

YOUNG GREENBRIAR
SHOOT



GROUNDCOVERS

EDIBLE SALAD PERENNIALS

- LAMBS QUARTERS (CHENOPODIUM ALBUM)
- PLANTAIN (PLANTAGO SPP.)
- PURSLANE (PORTULACA OLERACEA)
- PEPPERGRASS (LEPIDIUM VIRGINICUM)
- DANDELION (TARAXACUM OFFICINALE)
- BEE BALM (MONARDA DIDYAMA)
- WOOD SORREL (OXALIS SPP.)
- VIOLETS (VIOLA SPP.)
- CHICKWEED (STELLARIA MEDIA)



LAMBS QUARTERS
(CHENOPODIUM ALBUM)

GROUNDCOVERS

EDIBLE PERENNIAL VEGETABLES

- ASPARAGUS (*ASPARAGUS OFFICIANALIS*)
- DAYLILY (*HEMEROCALLIS* SPP.)
- SHALLOTS
- WILD STRAWBERRY (*FRAGARIA* SPP.)



DAYLILY (*HEMEROCALLIS* SPP.)

SEASONING GROWDCOVERS

- CREEPING OREGANO (ORIGANUM VULGARE)
- WOOD SORREL (OXALIS)
- CREEPING THYME (THYMUS)
- WILD GARLIC (ALLIUM CANADENSE)
- NATIVE MINT (PYCNIANTHEMUM)
- SPEARMINT (MENTHA)
- ROSEMARY (ROSMARINUS)
- SAGE (SALVIA OFFICINALIS)
- FENNEL (FOENICULUM VULGARE)



SPEARMINT (MENTHA)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS-- WET SOILS

- CAN YOU HAVE A FOOD FOREST IN WET SOIL TYPES OR CLAY THAT HOLDS MOISTURE? **YES! GO WITH WET TOLERANT PLANTS**

NUT TREES

PECAN (CARYA)

PIGNUT HICKORY (CARYA)

UNDERSTORY TREES

AM. PERSIMMON (DIOSPYROS
VIRGINIANA)

MAYHAW (CRATAEGUS OPACA)

WINGED SUMAC (RHUS COPPALINA)

SHRUBS

NATIVE BLUEBERRIES (V. ELLIOTTII,
GAYLUSSACIA DUMOSA)

DEWBERRY (RUBUS TRIVIALIS)

ELDERBERRY (SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS)

VINES

MUSCADINE (VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA)

GREENBRIAR (SMILAX ROTUNIFOLIA)

GROUNDCOVERS

VIOLETS (VIOLA SPP.)

CHICKWEED (STELLARIA MEDIA)

DAYLILY (HEMEROCALLIS SPP.)

NATIVE MINT (PYCNANTHEMUM)

SPEARMINT (MENTHA)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS– SHADE

CAN YOU GROW EDIBLE PLANTS IN SHADE? YES!

NUT TREES:

PECAN (CARYA)

HICKORY (CARYA)

SHAGBARK

PIGNUT

BLACK WALNUT (JUGLANS NIGRA)

AMERICAN BEECH

(FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA)

CHINESE CHESTNUT/

AMERICAN HYBRID

(CASTANEA)

UNDERSTORY TREES

JAPANESE DOGWOOD (CORNUS KOUSA)

PAW PAW (ASIMINA TRILOBA)

SHRUBS

AGAVE (AGAVE AMERICANA)

BAMBOO (PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA)

NATIVE BLUEBERRIES (V. ELLIOTTII, STAMINEUM)

VINES

MUSCADINE (VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA)

GREENBRIAR (SMILAX ROTUNIFOLIA)

GROUNDCOVERS

LAMBS QUARTERS (CHENOPODIUM ALBUM)

BEE BALM (MONARDA DIDYAMA)

WOOD SORREL (OXALIS SPP.)

VIOLETS (VIOLA SPP.)

NATIVE MINT (PYCNANTHEMUM)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS-- ALKALINE SOILS

NUT TREES

PECAN (CARYA)

HICKORY (CARYA) SHAGBARK PIGNUT

UNDERSTORY

MEXICAN PLUM (PRUNUS MEXICANA)

AMERICAN PLUM (PRUNUS AMERICANA)

SOUTHERN CRABAPPLE (MALUS
ANGUSTIFOLIA)

AM. PERSIMMON (DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA)

REDBUD (CERCIS CANADENSIS)

MULBERRY (MORUS RUBRA & M. ALBA)

CHINQUAPIN (CASTANEA PUMILA)

CHINESE DATE (ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA)

LOQUAT (ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA)

CHICKASAW PLUM (PRUNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA)

SHRUBS

AGAVE (AGAVE AMERICANA)

FLOWERING QUINCE (CHANOMELES SPECIOSA)

PRICKLY PEAR (OPUNTIA SPP.)

RUGOSA ROSES (ROSA RUGOSA)

WILD ORANGE (PONCIRUS TRIFOLIATA)

YUCCA (YUCCA FILAMENTOSA)

RUSSIAN OLIVE (ELEAGNUS PUNGENS)

VINES

CHEROKEE ROSE (ROSA LAEVIGATA)

GROUNDCOVERS

LAMBS QUARTERS (CHENOPODIUM ALBUM)

PLANTAIN (PLANTAGO SPP.)

PURSLANE (PORTULACA OLERACEA)

DANDELION (TARAXACUM OFFICINALE)

CHICKWEED (STELLARIA MEDIA)

DAYLILY (HEMEROCALLIS SPP.)

CREEPING OREGANO (ORIGANUM VULGARE)

FOOD FOREST ESTABLISHMENT- GETTING STARTED

- 1. IDENTIFY EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS
 - SOIL TYPE AND DRAINAGE
 - HYDROLOGY- HOW WET OR DRY DOES THE AREA GET?
 - AMOUNT OF AVAILABLE SUNLIGHT
 - IDENTIFY EXOTIC INVASIVES (PRIVET, KUDZU, CLIMBING FERN, COGON GRASS, ETC.)
- 2. REMOVE INVASIVE PLANTS
- 3. DEVELOP SUITABLE PLANT LIST
- 4. PLAN FOR FALL PLANTING
 - MULCH
 - PROVIDE INITIAL WATERING AT PLANTING



WEED WRENCH USED
TO REMOVE PRIVET

FOOD FOREST ESTABLISHMENT- MANGEMENT AFTER PLANTING

WATER FOR FIRST YEAR
DURING DROUGHT
CONDITIONS

- USE SELF WATERING
BAGS FOR TREES
AND
OCCASIONALLY
REFILL

MONITOR FOR INVASIVE
SPECIES ESTABLISHMENT

SELF WATERING
BAG SLOW
RELEASES WATER
TO TREE



FOOD FOREST ESTABLISHMENT- MANGEMENT AFTER PLANTING

WILDLIFE DAMAGE

- PERIMETER FENCING (6' HEIGHT RECOMMENDED FOR DEER)
- USING TREE GUARDS TO PREVENT BARK DAMAGE (TUBES, WRAP, OR MESH)
- OR, JUST PLANT MORE TREES!



TREE BARK PROTECTION

FOOD FOREST ESTABLISHMENT- MANGEMENT AFTER PLANTING

- USE OF FERTILIZERS?????
- CERTAINLY HELPS WITH FRUIT PRODUCTION, ANY FRUIT TREE FERTILIZER IS SUFFICIENT

Use mulches

Just as in a forest, leaving fallen leaves and having a healthy soil food web of insects and fungi is beneficial



AS WITH ANY
GARDEN DESIGN—
HOW YOU DO IT IS
UP TO YOU

I ENCOURAGE
YOU TO PLANT A
FOOD FOREST FOR
YOURSELF AND
OTHERS TO ENJOY



DISCLAIMER

- NOTE: ALWAYS PROPERLY IDENTIFY EDIBLE PLANTS BEFORE CONSUMPTION AND DO NOT EAT ANY WILD EDIBLE PLANTS, HERBS, WEEDS, TREES OR BUSHES UNTIL YOU HAVE VERIFIED WITH YOUR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL THAT THEY ARE SAFE FOR YOU.



MORE FOOD FOREST RESOURCES

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

PROJECT FOOD FOREST [HTTPS://PROJECTFOODFOREST.ORG/WHAT-IS-A-FOOD-FOREST/](https://projectfoodforest.org/what-is-a-food-forest/)

BOOKS

[*EDIBLE FOREST GARDENS, VOLUME 2: ECOLOGICAL DESIGN AND PRACTICE FOR TEMPERATE CLIMATE PERMACULTURE*](#) BY DAVE JACKE AND ERIC TOENSMEIER

STEP BY STEP GUIDE

[HTTPS://PERMACULTUREAPPRENTICE.COM/CREATING-A-FOOD-FOREST-STEP-BY-STEP-GUIDE/](https://permacultureapprentice.com/creating-a-food-forest-step-by-step-guide/)

EXAMPLE FOOD FORESTS

[HTTPS://WWW.SHAREABLE.NET/20-URBAN-FOOD-FORESTS-FROM-AROUND-THE-WORLD/](https://www.shareable.net/20-urban-food-forests-from-around-the-world/)

SAMPLE PLANS

[HTTPS://WWW.FORESTED.US/DESIGN](https://www.forested.us/design)

For more Smart Landscapes info and media, be sure to visit:

1. **Mississippi Smart Landscapes website** available at

<http://extension.msstate.edu/smartlandscapes>



2. Our Facebook page at

<https://www.facebook.com/smartlandscapesmsu/>

