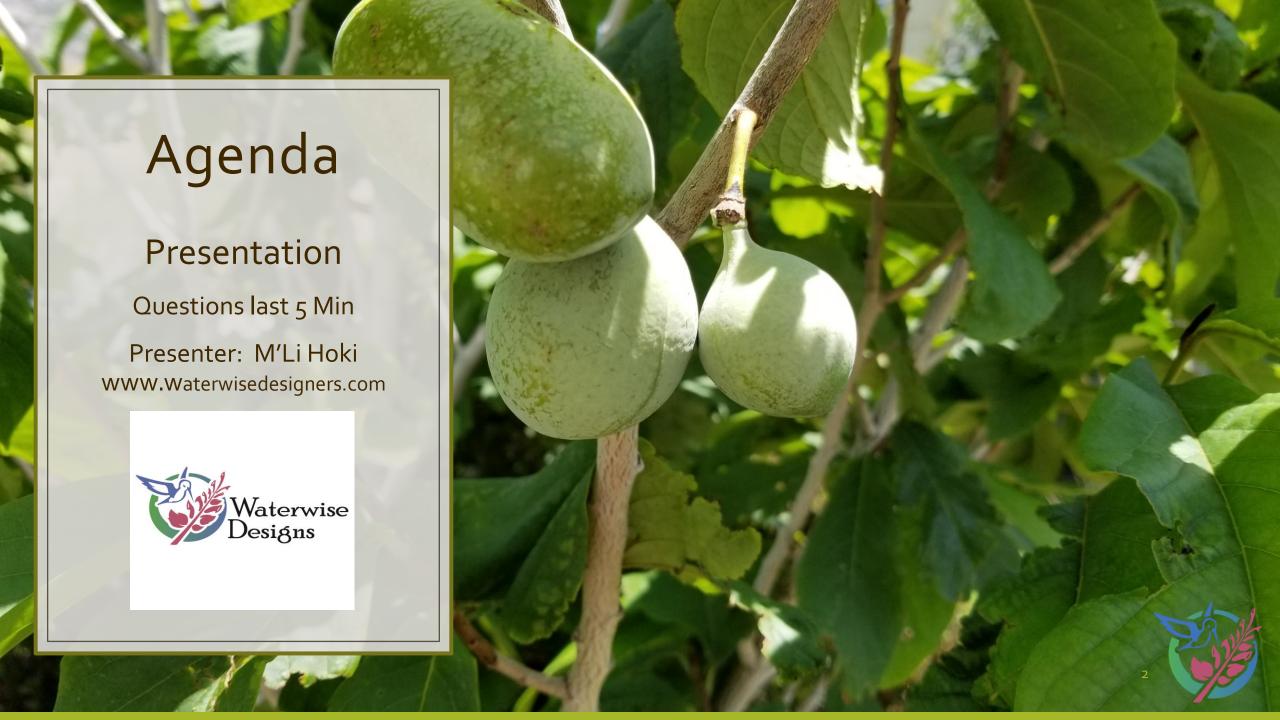
Building and Managing an Urban Food Forest

M'LI HOKI WITH WATER WISE DESIGNS









What is a Food Forest

A food forest, also called a forest garden, is a diverse planting of edible plants that attempts to mimic the ecosystems and patterns found in nature. Food forests are three dimensional designs, with life extending in all directions – up, down, and out.

The Food Forest Project

https://projectfoodforest.org/what-is-a-food-forest/





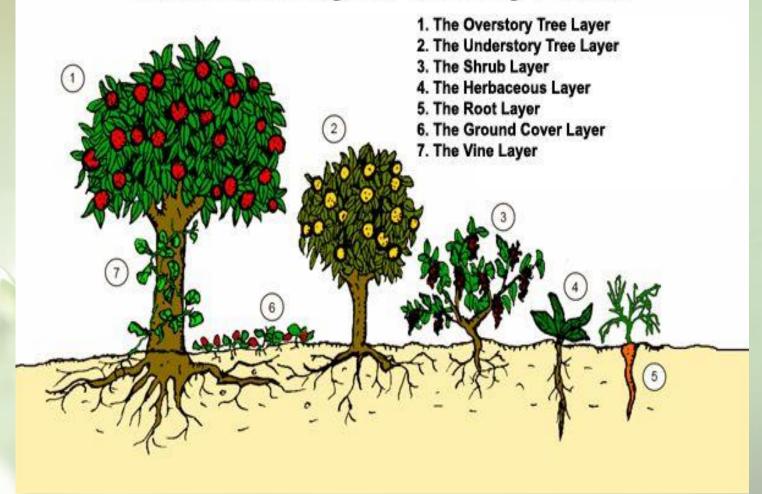
Food Forest 7 Layers

The Food Forest Project

https://projectfoodforest.org/what-is-a-food-forest/

Credit: Permaculture a Beginner's Guide by Graham Burnett

The Seven Layers of Every Forest





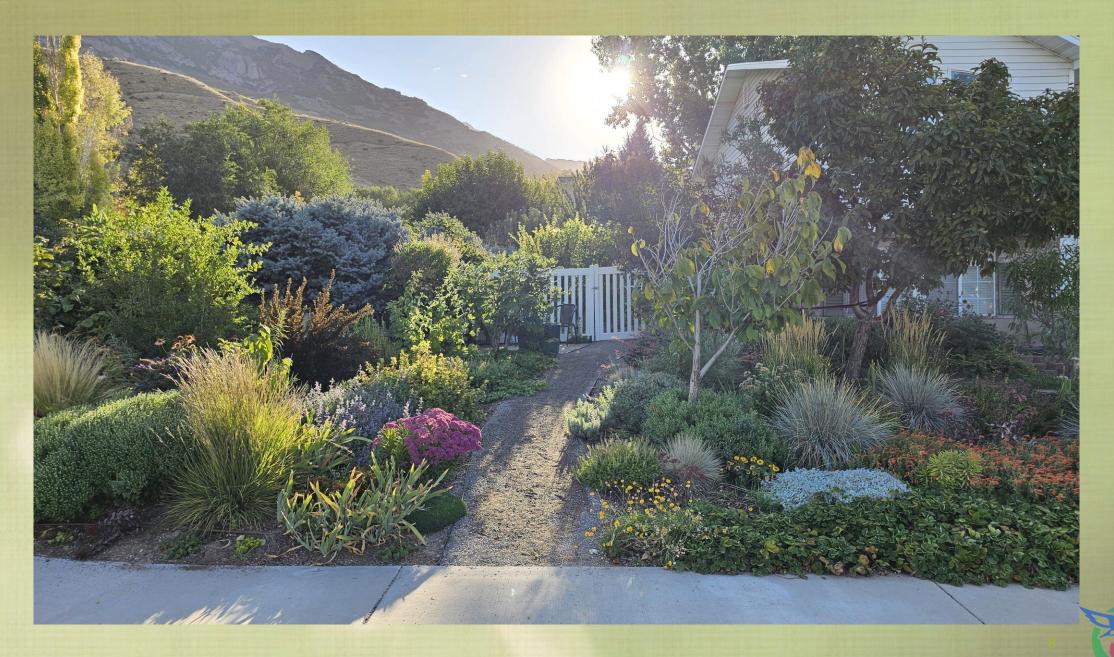
Urban Food Forests

Urban food forests take the attributes of a rural food forest and adapt them to an urban environment





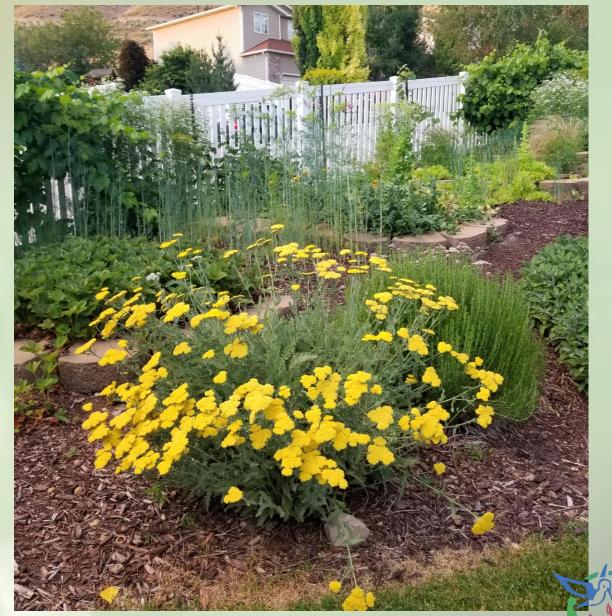






Why should you grow edibles in your landscape?

- 1. Beauty
- Food Security
- 3. Enjoyment
- 4. Improves Health



What should you research before choosing plants?



"Before anything else, preparation is the key to success." — Alexander Graham Bell, inventor



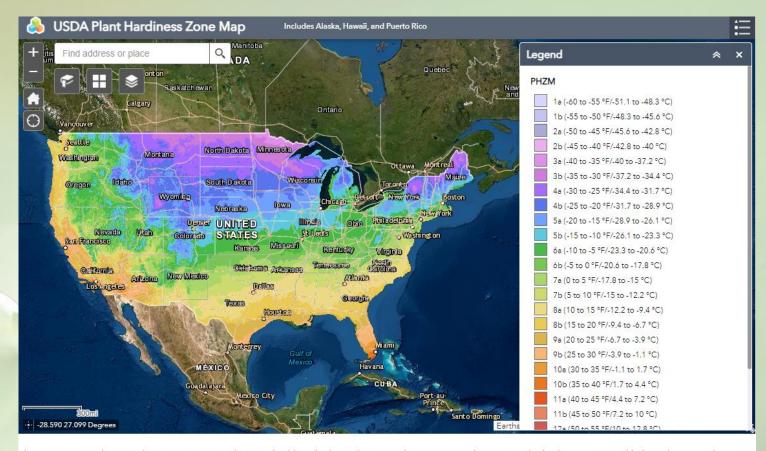


Planting Zones

Microclimates

First and Last Frost Date

Https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/



The 2012 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map is the standard by which gardeners and growers can determine which plants are most likely to thrive at a location.
The map is based on the average annual minimum winter temperature, divided into 10-degree F zones.

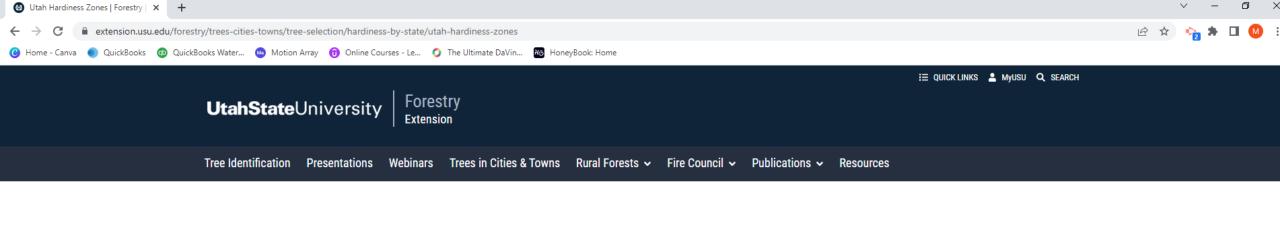
For the first time, the map is available as an interactive GIS-based map (above), for which a broadband Internet connection is recommended, and as static





Where else can you get information?

No. 1	Extension Service
No. 2	Local Nurseries
No. 3	https://forestry.usu.edu/trees- cities-towns/tree- selection/hardiness-zones



Utah Calculated Average and Minimum USDA Hardiness Zones

Search...

County \$	Weather Station ≑	Elev. (feet)	Average Annual Minimum Temperature (°F) \$	Absolute Minimum (°F) ≑	Average and Minimum Hardiness Zones ♦	Years of Data ≑
Beaver	Beaver Canyon Pwr House	7275	-7.6	-16.6	Zones 6a, 5a	22
Beaver	Big Flat	10349	-11.2	-23.8	Zones 5b, 4b	30
Beaver	Brimstone Res Milford 20WSW	5620	-0.4	-11.2	Zones 6b, 5b	30
Beaver	Merchant Valley	8703	-11.2	-27.4	Zones 5b, 4a	29
Beaver	Milford Muni AP	5040	-13	-34.6	Zones 5b, 3b	29
Box Elder	Brigham City Waste Plt	4230	-4	-25.6	Zones 6b, 4a	30
Box Elder	Cutler Dam	4290	-2.2	-18.4	Zones 6b, 5a	30
Box Elder	Rosette	5685	-5.8	-23.8	Zones 6a, 4b	30
Box Elder	Thiokol Plant 78	4600	-25.6	-25.6	Zones 4a, 4a	20
Box Elder	Tremonton	4310	3.2	-18.4	Zones 7a, 5a	20
Box Elder	Utah Test Range	4440	-4	-25.6	Zones 6b, 4a	28

Sun Exposure

Make sure sun loving plants are able

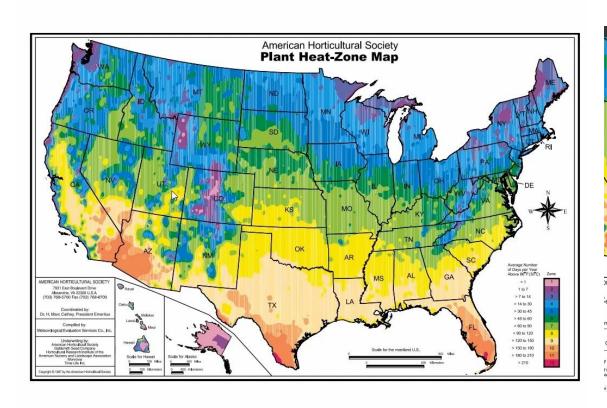
To get at least 6 to 8 hours of sun a day.

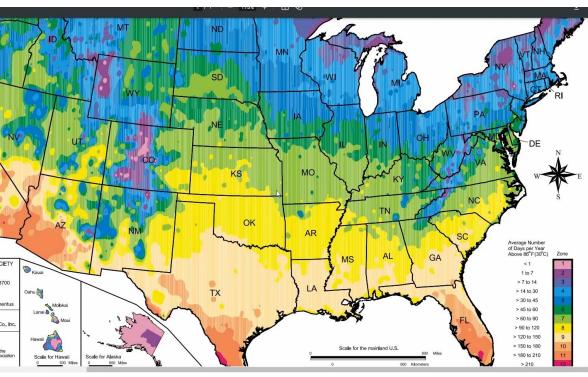
Shade loving edibles need full shade to 6 hours of sun a day depending on the Plant.



Find Your Area's Heat Index

American Horticultural Society Plant Heat-Zone Map





Access to Water Culinary Secondary



Access to Water Rotary Sprinklers Spray Heads Drip





Soil Types and Fertility?

No. 1	What is your soil type?
No. 2	How fertile is it?
No. 3	Where do you go to find out?

Soil Types and Fertility

Clay

Sand

Silt

Loam

How much organic matter is there? (Optimum is between 3% and 6%)

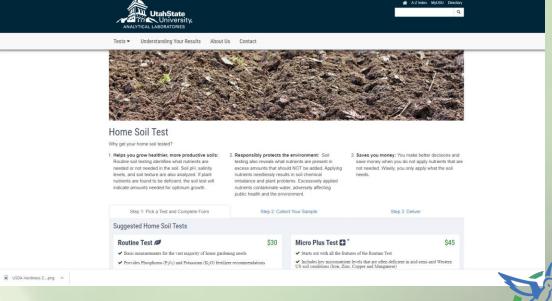


Soil Types and Fertility

Get your soil tested!

http://www.usual.usu.e
du/home-soil/index





Drought Tolerance

Most fruit bearing trees and shrubs are drought tolerant. They will need a deep soak every week to 2 weeks.



Drought Tolerance

Most edible perennials are very drought tolerant.



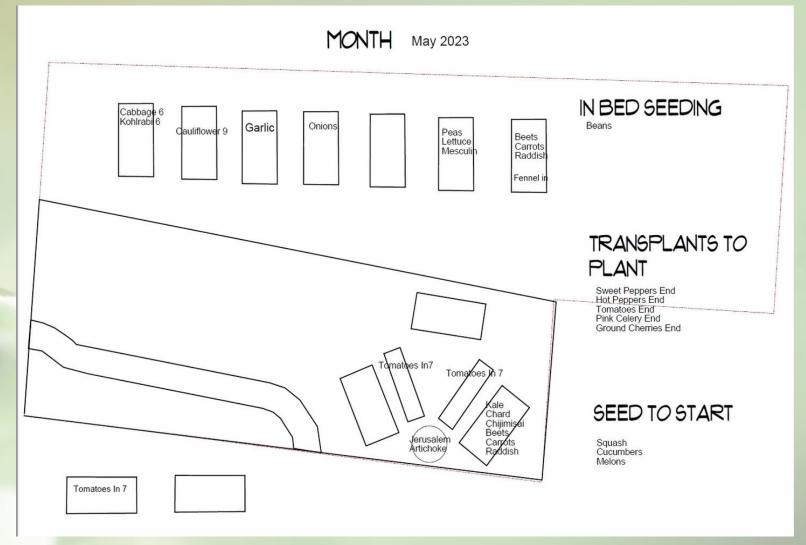
Drought Tolerance

Hydrozone your edible annuals so they are grouped together.





What is the size of the area to be planted?



Where Will You Be Growing Your Edibles?

Pots?

Raised Beds?

In Ground?





What To Think About When Growing Edibles In Pots

No. 1	Size of pot and how easy is it to move.	
No. 2	Will it over winter?	
No. 3	Fertilizing, sun exposure and watering.	



What To Think About When Growing Edibles In Raised Beds

No. 1	Irrigation	
No. 2	Soil Mix	
No. 3	Durability	

Plants that are both ornamental and Edible

Trees

Shrubs

Perennials

Annuals







Ornamental and Edible Trees



Cherry, Apple, Peach, Pear, Pluot, Plum, Nectarine







Ornamental and Edible Trees



"Grow a Little Fruit Tree" by Ann Ralph

Dave Wilson Backyard
Orchard Culture

https://www.davewilson.com/h ome-garden/backyard-orchard-——culture/













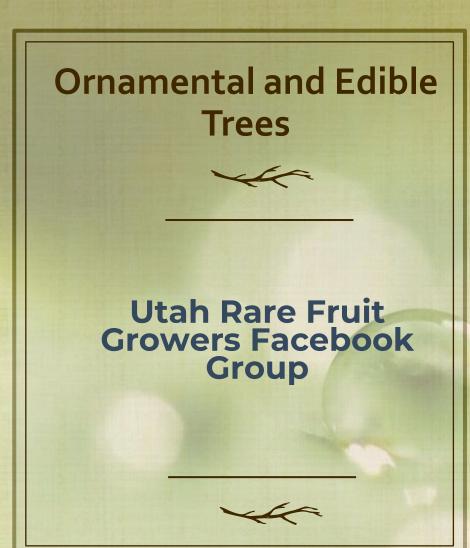


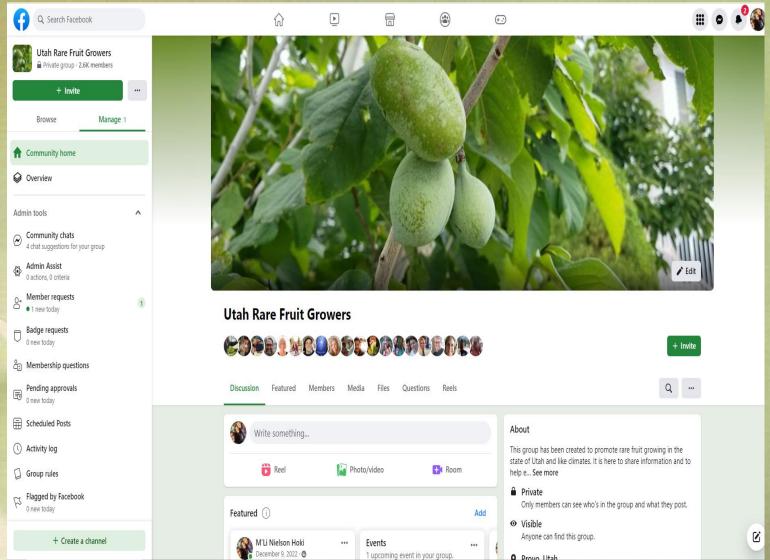
















Jujubees

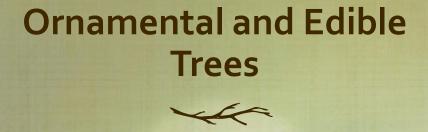














Paw Paw

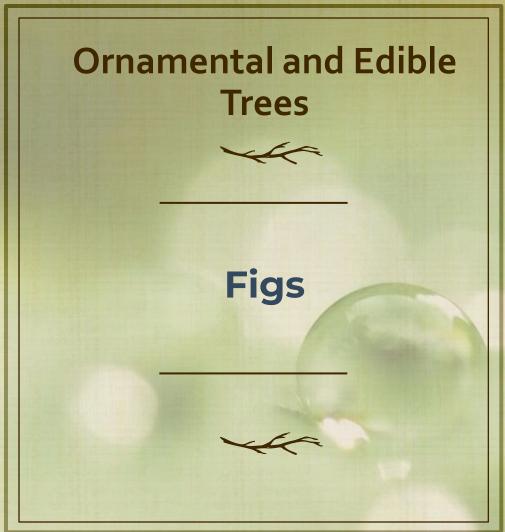






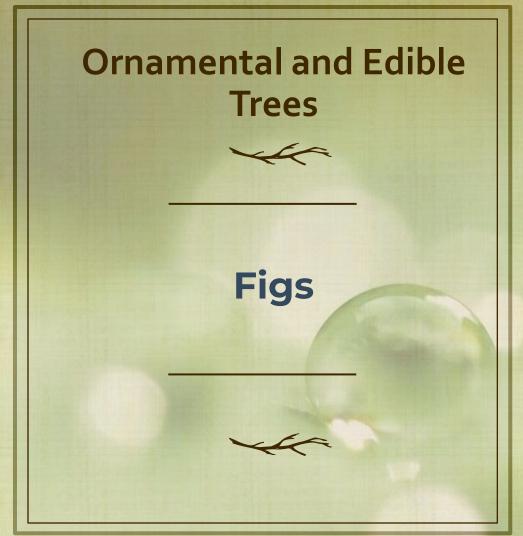


























Medlar







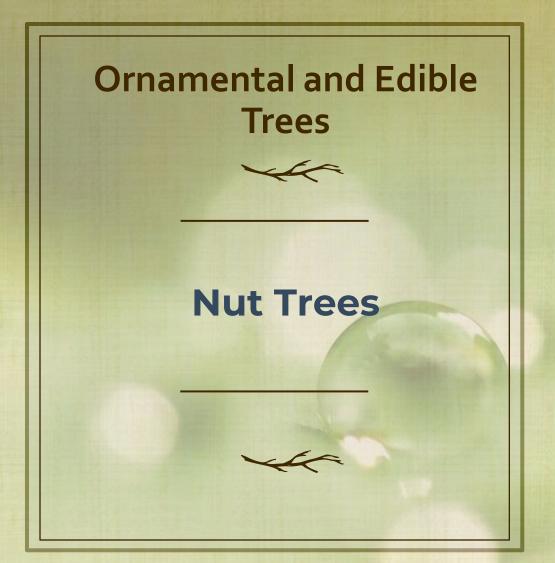
















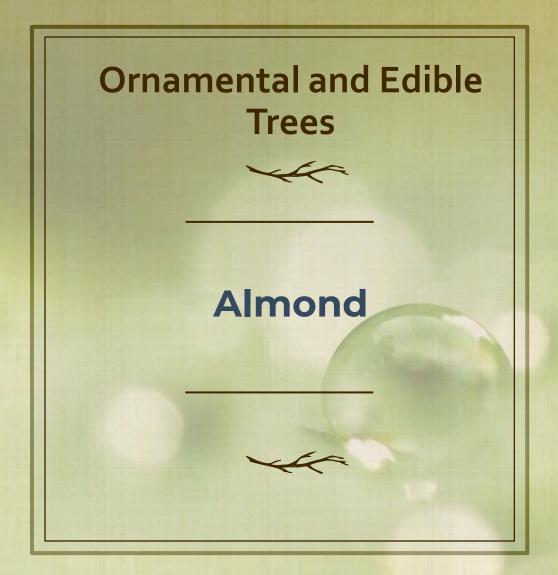


Hazelnut















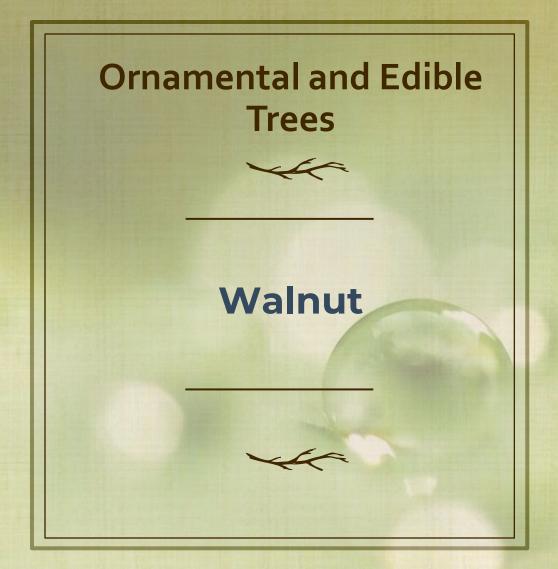
Yellowhorn















Elderberry







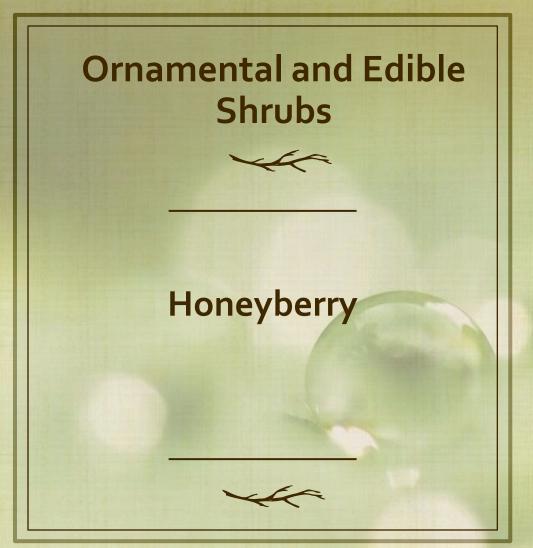




Bush Cherry and Nanking Cherry













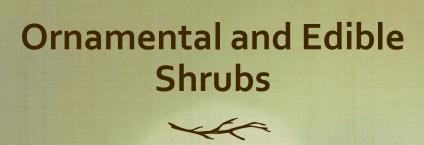


Goumi Berry



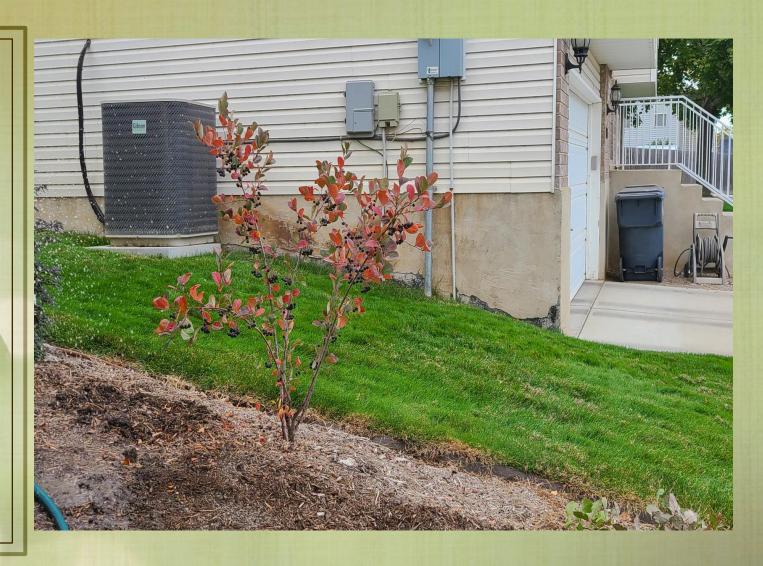




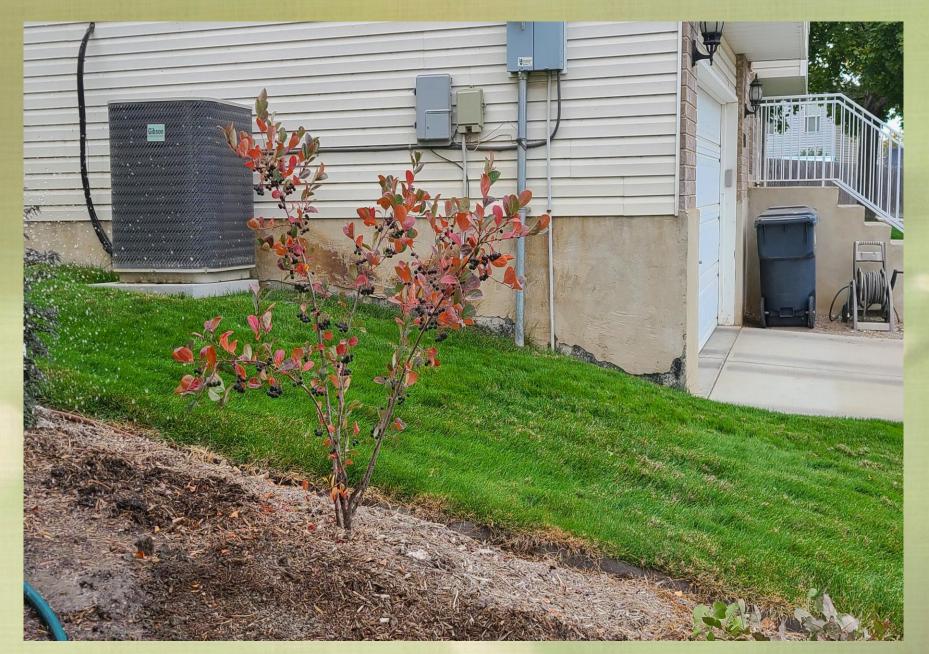


Chokeberry











M'Li Hoki www.waterwisedesigners.com



Serviceberries!







TO WE

M'Li Hoki www.waterwisedesigners.com



Hardy Pomegranates!

Kazake Salavatzki Russian 26















Persimmons

American or American/Asian Hybrids are the most hardy







Chasteberry

Vitex Agnus Castus

Shoals Creek

Blue Diddley













Ornamental and Edible perennials, flowers and herbs

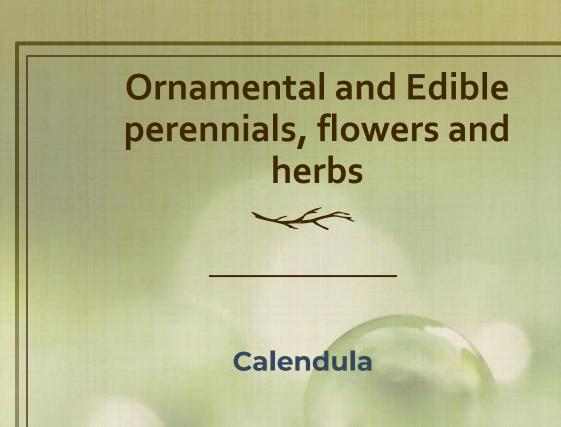


Echinacea
Or
Purple Coneflower



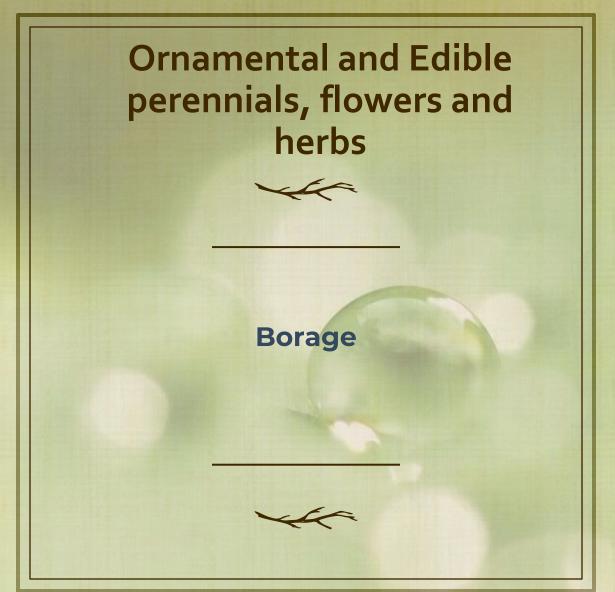




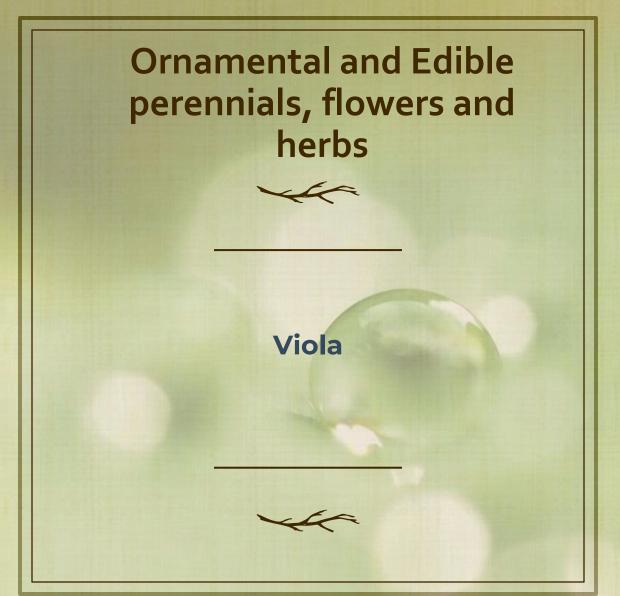






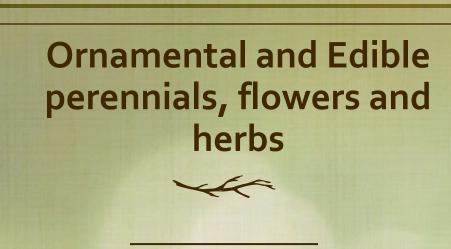












Nasturtiums







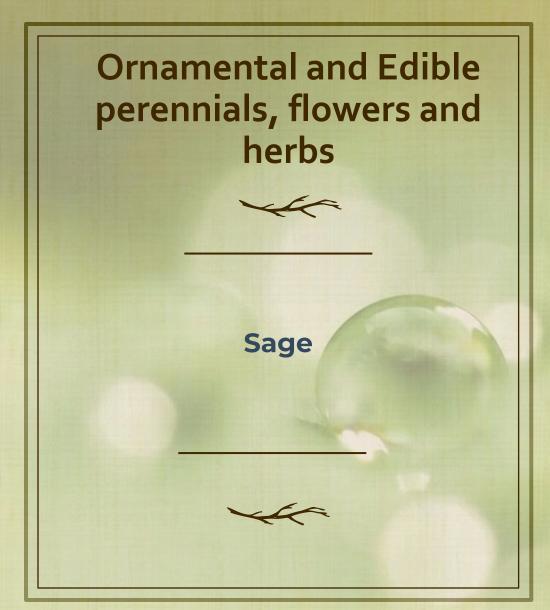


Bee Balm



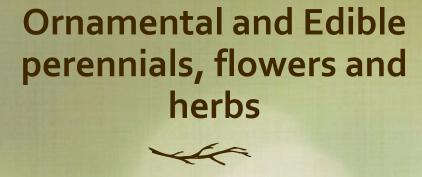














Oregano





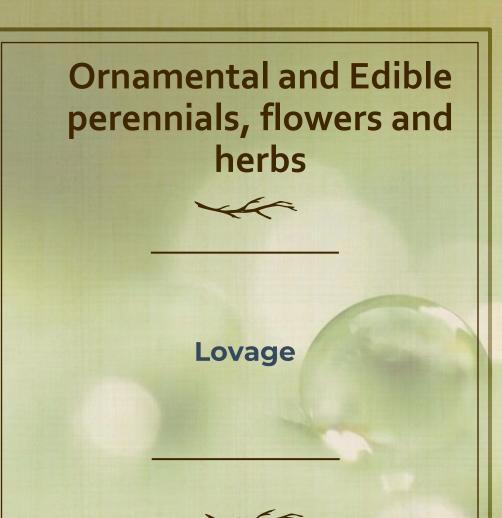


Drops of Jupiter Oregano











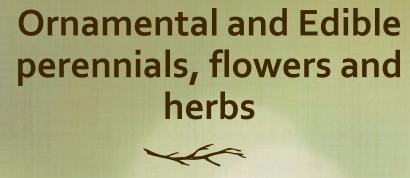


Rosemary









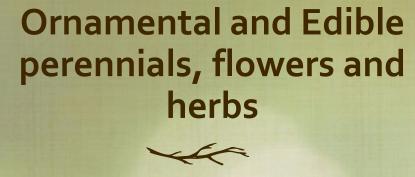


Lemon Balm











Mints







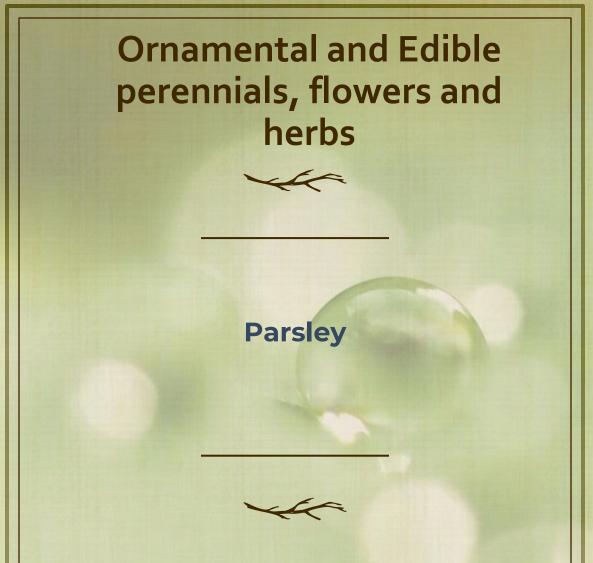
Stevia





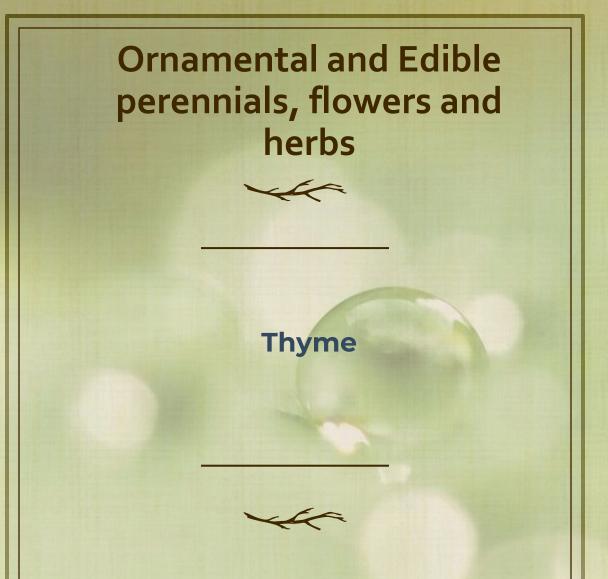




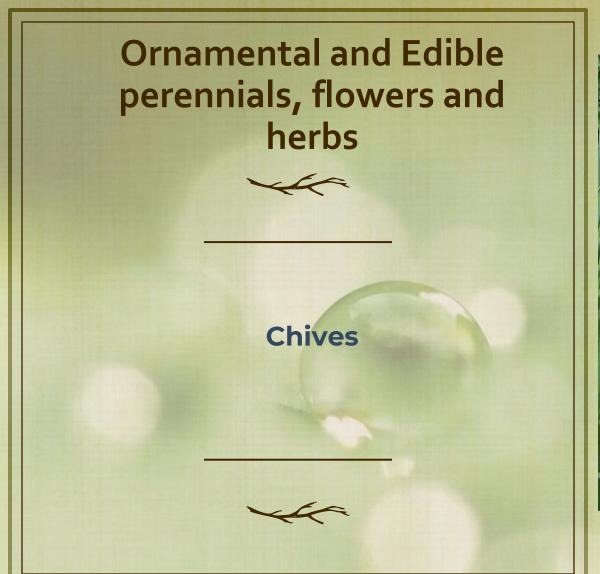
















Strawberries







Edible Landscape Care

No. 1	Mulch	
No. 2	Fertilizer	
No. 3	Watering	



Edible Landscape Care

No. 4	Winter Protection	
No. 5	Pruning	

Mulch

- 1. Materials
- 2. Depth
- 3. Maintenance



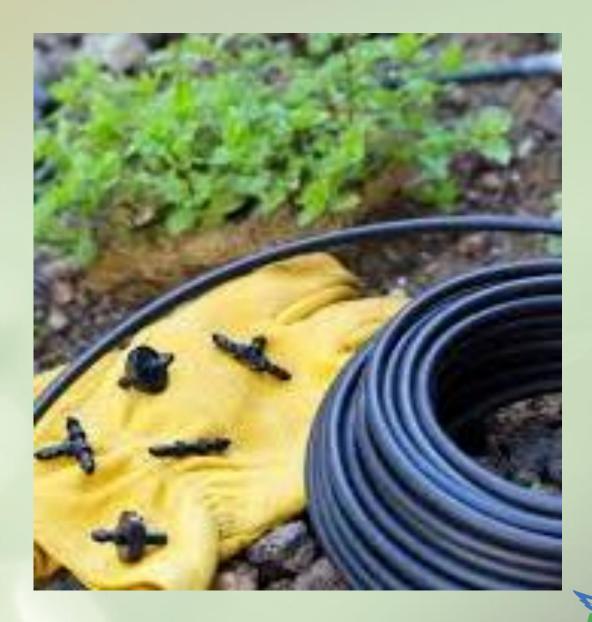
Fertilizer

- Research before fertilizing any plant
- 2. Get a Soil Test
 https://usual.usu.edu/home-soil/index
- 3. Natural or Synthetic?



Watering

- Hydrozone your plants
- 2. Use drip
- 3. Train roots to go deeper by deep soaking infrequently



Winter Protection

- Know your plants cold tolerance
- Place sensitive plants in warmer microclimates
- 3. Wrap your tender plants



Pruning

- Prune regularly and correctly.
- 2. There are many classes in the spring. Find a good one and take it!
- Make sure to put the right plant in the right place so you don't need to prune to make it fit the area you put it in.



