**Foodscaping with Natives**

**What is a foodscape?**
Foodscaping is the integration of edible plants in traditional ornamental landscapes. The goal is to maximize the available square footage in an existing landscape by cultivating open mulch space with seasonal produce. By designing with native ornamental plants, you can provide important ecosystem services. The advantage of Foodscaping is simple – with the expectation of eating from the landscape, common management strategies change. Organic practices are employed to ensure that public and private landscapes are utilizing biological controls, natural fertilizers and soil science methodologies to help clean storm water while nourishing the community and the environment.

**How to Foodscape?**

* Utilize the existing ornamental base of plants
* Design around the sunniest areas, vegetables and herbs prefer full sun
* Vegetables need supplemental water, especially in summer
* Plant edibles or sow seeds directly in the open mulch space
* Start by planting bed edges because they are easily accessible, underutilized and exist in every landscape
* Design with a bio-diversity selection of plants
* Beneficial insects will be attracted to help manage pests!
* Common diseases are reduced when you incorporate your food crops in the landscape instead of segregating them
* Manage the entire landscape organically
* Soil matters most. Add organic matter seasonally to naturally improve drainage, aeration and increase fertility

**Dealing with mammal browsing:**

* Fencing, netting & cages
* Block deer runs with our native plant Yucca as it is spiky
* Repellents: Bobbex, Mint Soap
* Reflect tape or CD’s on fishing line to deter antler rubbing
* Motion censored irrigation is very effective
* Plant your bed edges with deterrents: Arugula, Basil, Garlic, Onions, Peppers and Potatoes
* Deter in ground mammal by planting your edges with garlic

**Native Foodscape Combinations:**
These combinations are based on cultural needs: sun, water, fertility

* Agastache foeniculum with Buckwheat, Kale, Mustard, Okra
* Asclepias tuberosa with Celery, Cilantro, Peppers, Rice
* Baptisia australis with Barley, Carrots, Okra, Squash
* Callicarpa americana with Beets, Rosemary, Tomatoes
* Echinacea purpurea with Corn, Lettuce, Radish, Wheat
* Heliopsis helianthoides with Dill, Oats, Parsley, Tomatoes
* Itea virginica with Arugula, Lettuce, Potatoes, SEsame
* Phlox paniculata with Beans, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips
* Pycnanthemum (any species) with Oats, Onions, Sorghum, Zucchini
* Vaccinium “Powder Blue” with Chard, Garlic, Peppers, Strawberries
* Vaccinium “Blue Suede” in a container with Chard, Peanuts, Peppers

A short guide to when to install different vegetables:

Cool Season/Short day direct sow:

* Arugula
* Collards
* Lettuce
* Carrots
* Garlic
* Mustard
* Cilantro
* Kale
* Radish
* Wheat
* Grains: Barley, Oats, Rye & Wheat

Cool Season/Short Day transplant plugs:

* Beets
* Cabbage
* Chard
* Garlic
* Broccoli
* Cauliflower
* Chives
* Kohlrabi
* Bok Choy
* Celery
* Fennel
* Onion

Warm Season/Long Day Direct Sow:

* Buckwheat
* Gourds
* Pumpkins
* Sesame
* Sunflowers
* Corn
* Millet
* Okra
* Sorghum
* Watermelon
* Cucumber
* Peanuts
* Rice Squash
* Zucchini

**Edible Native Plants that we carry most of the time:**

**Sun**

Amelanchier – Serviceberry

Asimina triloba – Pawpaw

Blackberry – Blackberry

Cranberry – Cranberry

Diospyrios virginiana – American Persimmon

Grape – certain varieties: Concord, Edelweiss, Frontenac, Marquis, Reliance, Vanessa

Humulus lupulus – Hops

Raspberry – Raspberry

Sambucus canadensis – Elderberry

Tayberry – Tayberry

Vaccinium – Blueberry