



Cornell University  
Cooperative Extension and  
Department of Horticulture

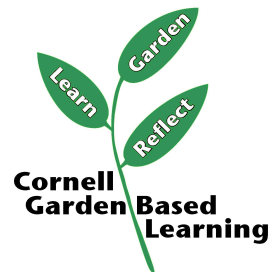
# Ecology for Garden Design

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This presentation was originally created for use in the fall of 2013 for the Cornell Garden-Based Learning Regional Training for Cornell Cooperative Extension educators and Master Gardener Volunteers. This training kicked off our CCE 2014 Growing Season Educational Campaign: Designing for Garden Ecosystems.

Garden design is critical for setting the stage for garden success and environmental stewardship. In this training we consider a **polycultures** approach to garden design. The concept embraces growing multiple crops in the same space, in imitation of the diversity of natural ecosystems.

[gardening.cornell.edu](http://gardening.cornell.edu)



# Ecology Defined

- Oikos = home
- Study of the relationship between organisms and their environment
- Study of the relationship between organisms, their environment, ***and each other***













# PARADISE LOT

TWO PLANT GEEKS, ONE-TENTH OF AN ACRE

*and*

THE MAKING OF AN EDIBLE  
GARDEN OASIS IN THE CITY

**ERIC TOENSMEIER**

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM JONATHAN BATES



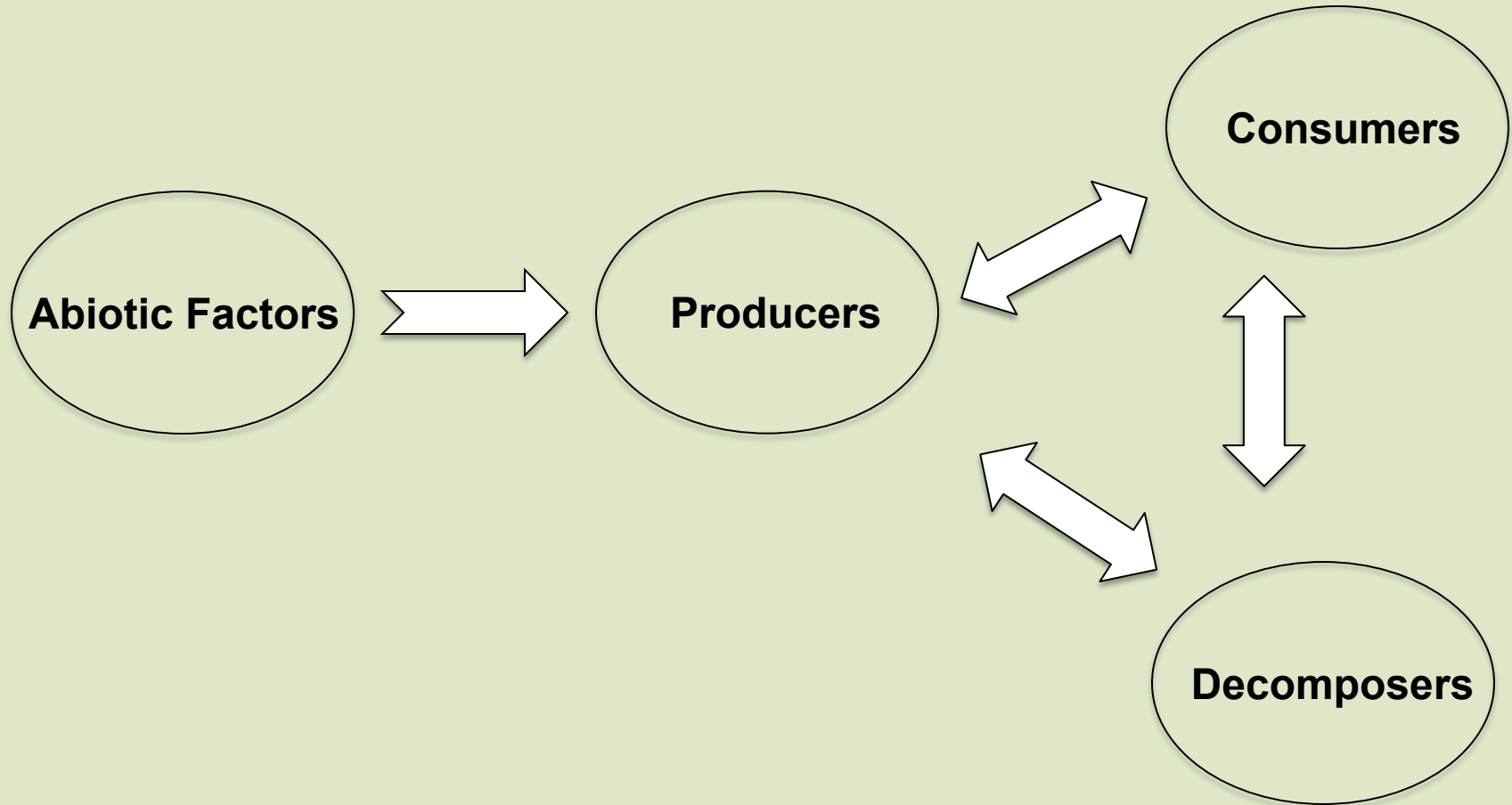


# Ecology for Gardeners

STEVEN B. CARROLL and STEVEN D. SALT



# Nature is a web



# Abiotic Factors

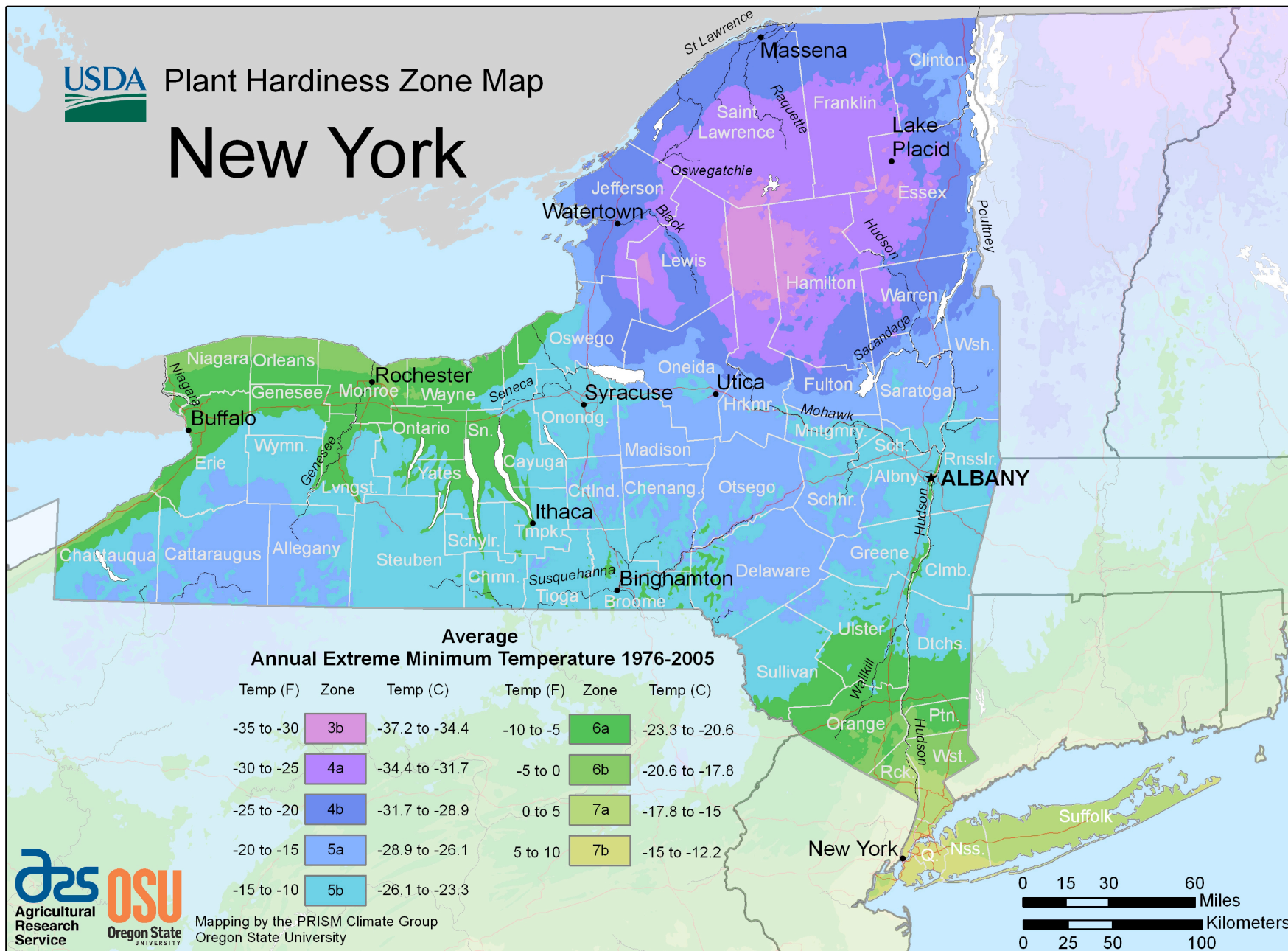
- ***Non – living*** elements of the ecosystem
- *Precipitation, Landform, Sun, Soil, Geology, Climate, Microclimate, Wind, Water, etc*
- **“Limiting Factor”**
  - An environmental variable that limits or slows the growth of an organism/system:
  - ***Sets limits to what we can do!***





## Plant Hardiness Zone Map

# New York



**Average  
Annual Extreme Minimum Temperature 1976-2005**

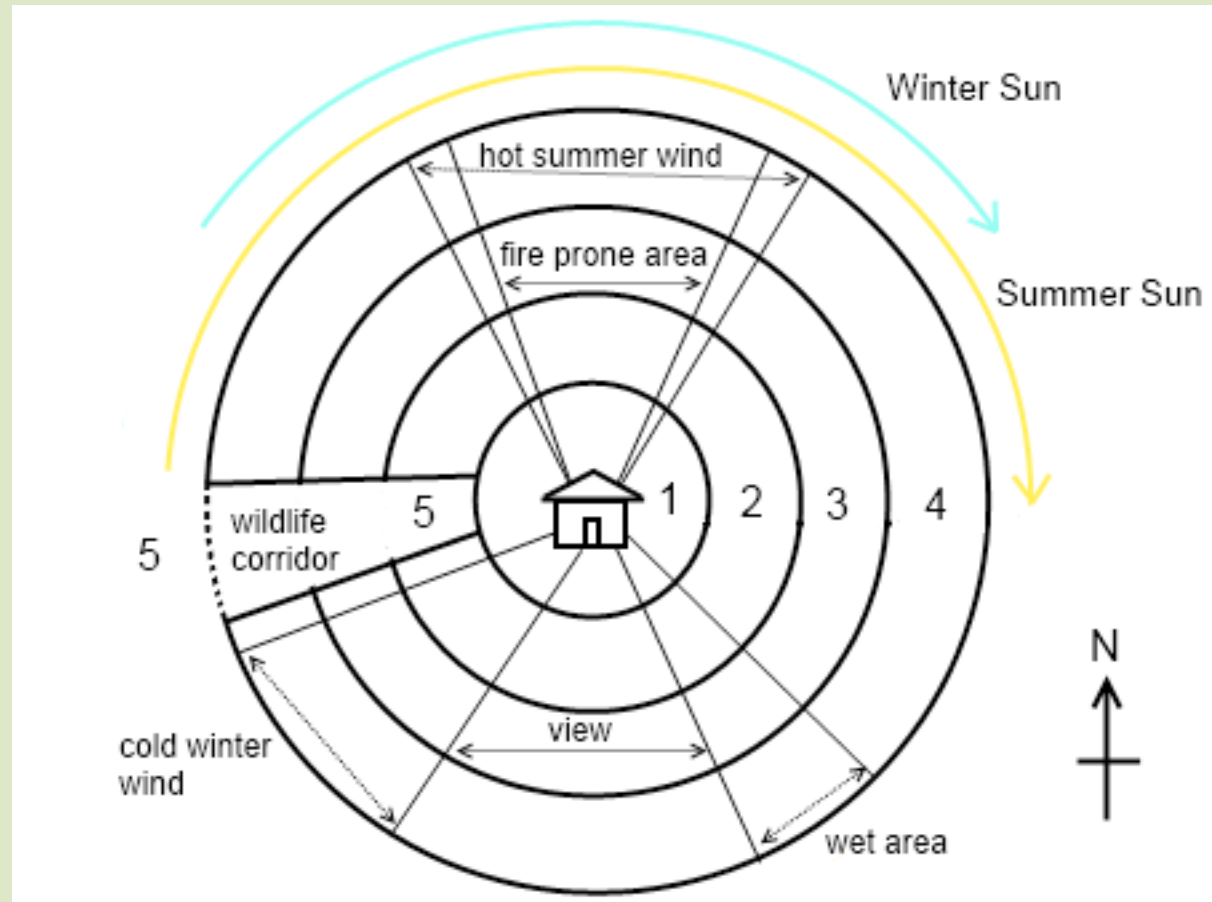
Temp (F)	Zone	Temp (C)	Temp (F)	Zone	Temp (C)
-35 to -30	3b	-37.2 to -34.4	-10 to -5	6a	-23.3 to -20.6
-30 to -25	4a	-34.4 to -31.7	-5 to 0	6b	-20.6 to -17.8
-25 to -20	4b	-31.7 to -28.9	0 to 5	7a	-17.8 to -15
-20 to -15	5a	-28.9 to -26.1	5 to 10	7b	-15 to -12.2
-15 to -10	5b	-26.1 to -23.3			





# [gardening.cornell.edu/sectors](http://gardening.cornell.edu/sectors)

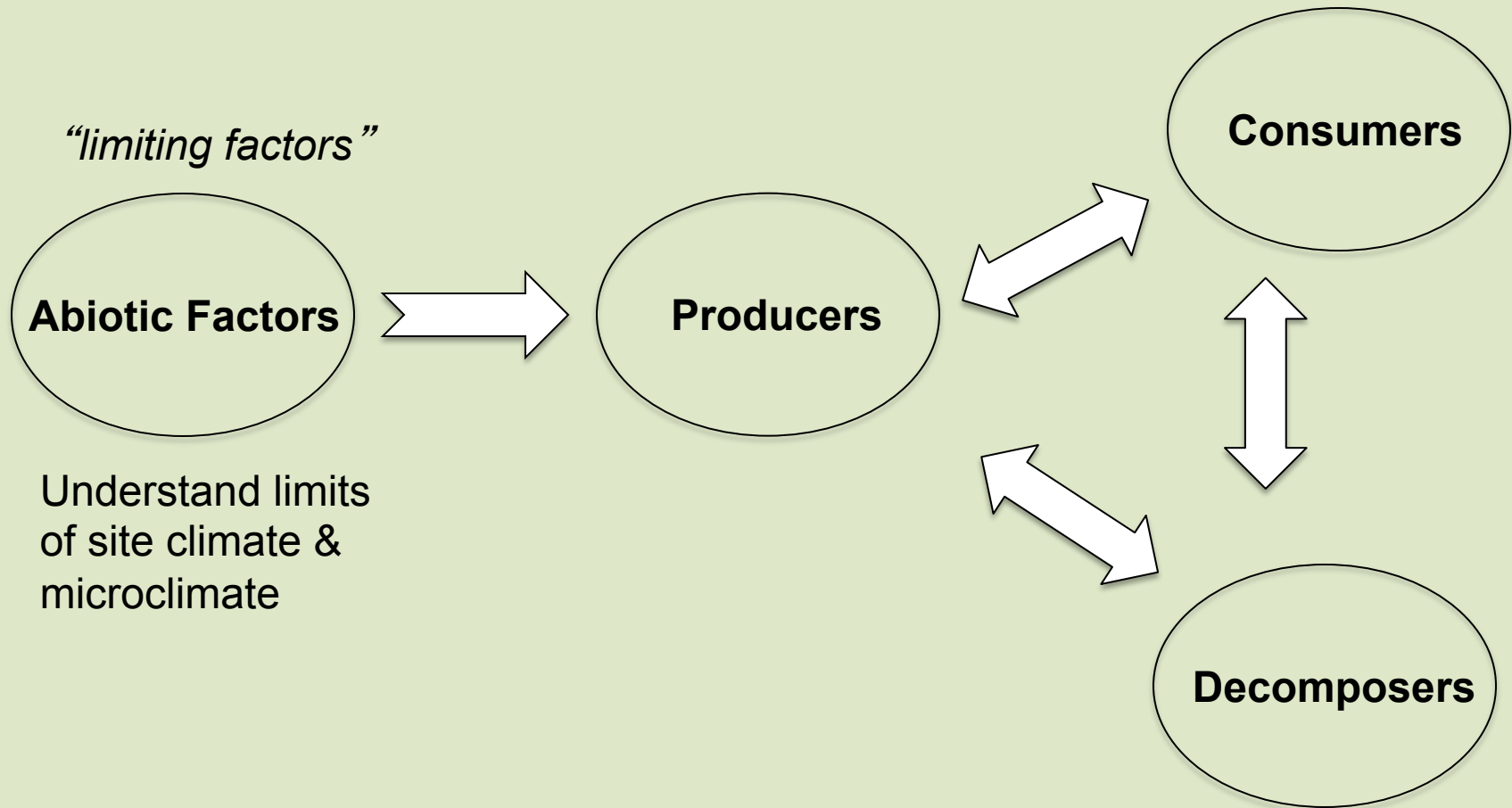
- Sun
- Shade
- Wind
- Water
- Noise
- Visual
- Wildlife
- Pollution
- Traffic



# Microclimate



# Basic Ecology



# **Producers = plants**

Only organisms that can  
Photosynthesize sunlight



# Producers = plants

Only organisms that can  
Photosynthesize sunlight

“Catch &  
Store  
Energy”

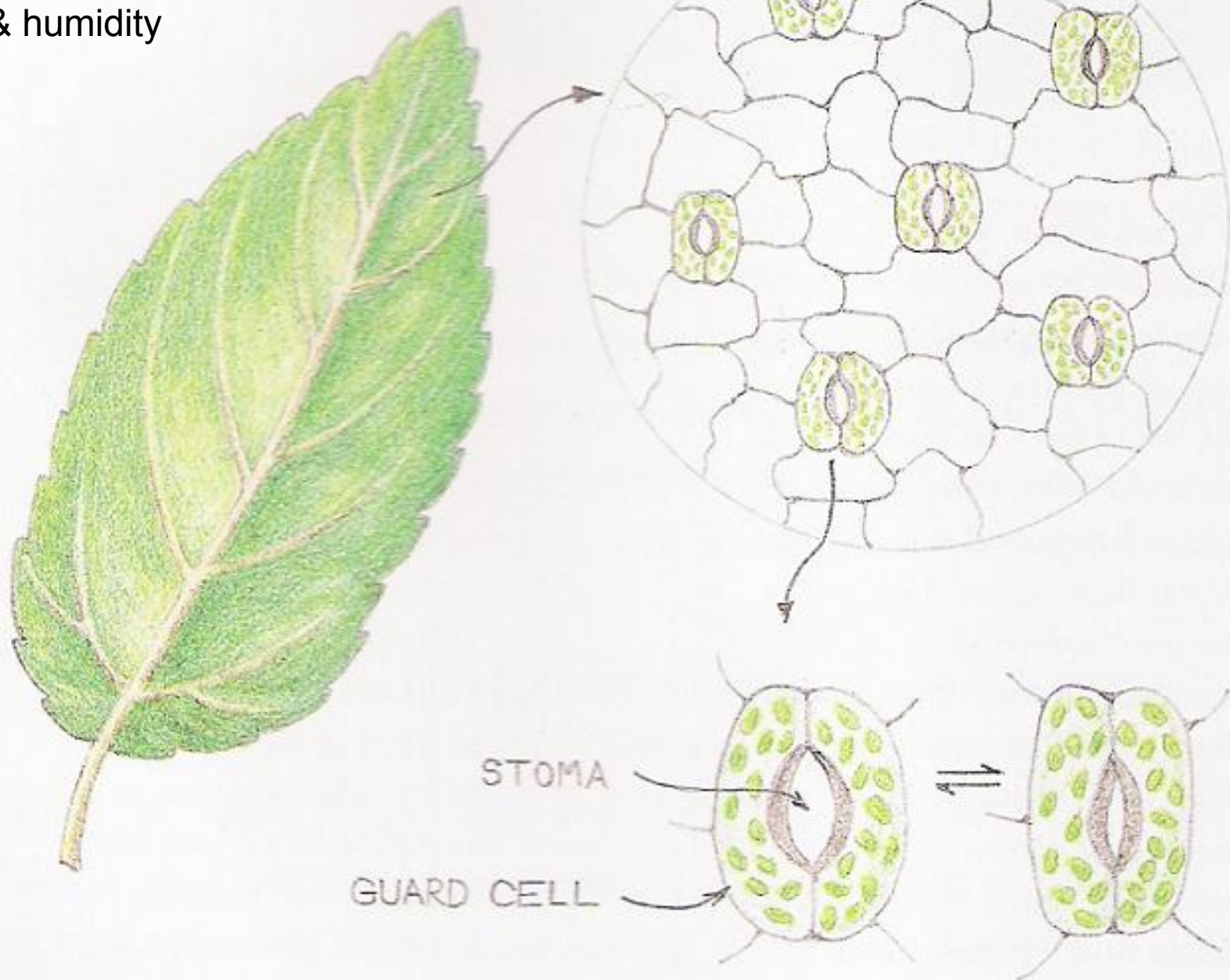




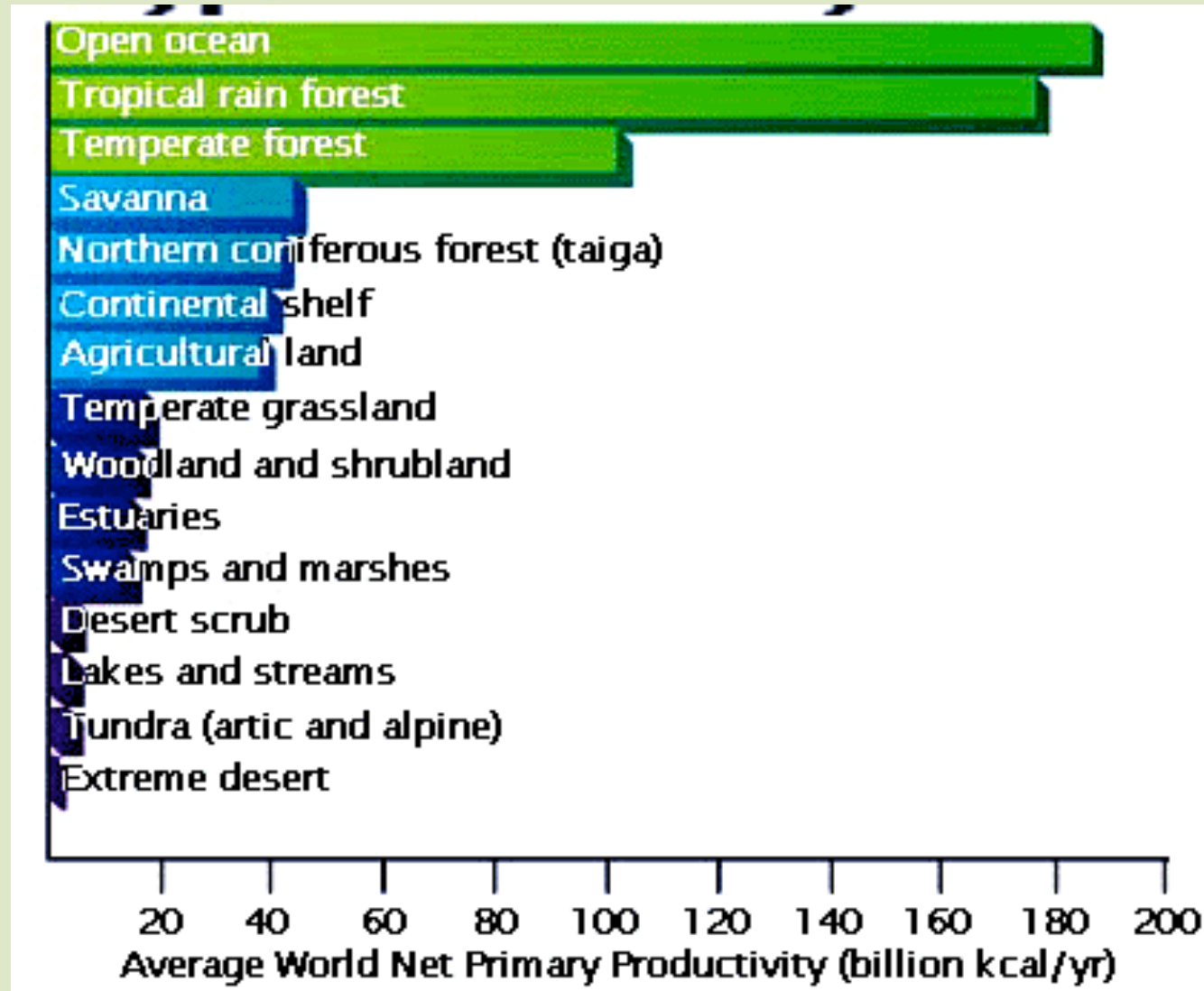
Plants transform sun energy to  
wood, seeds, fruits, roots, & shoots



Trees and plants respire  
water, modify temperature  
& humidity



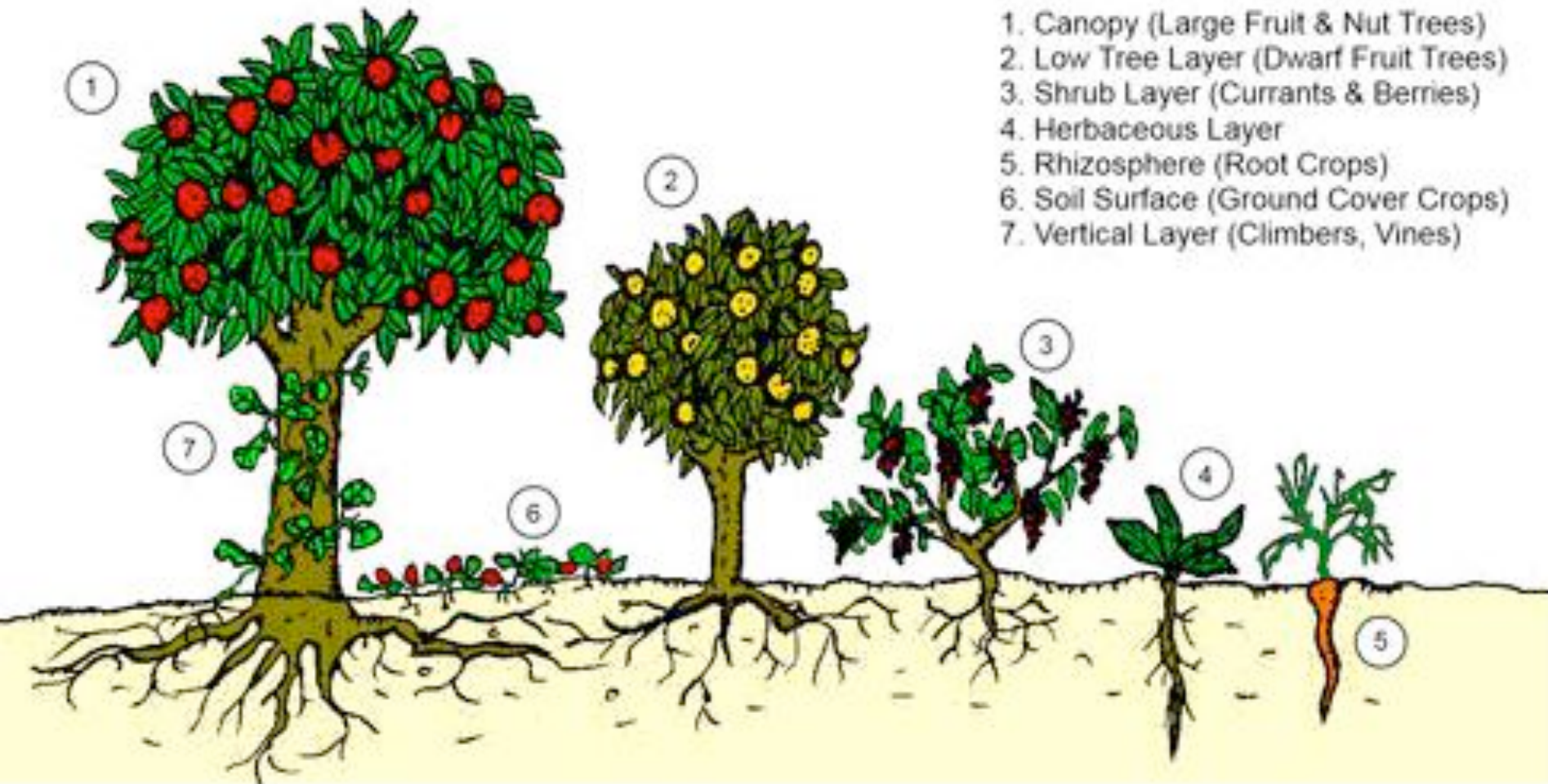
# Biomass production – the *root of ecosystem wealth*

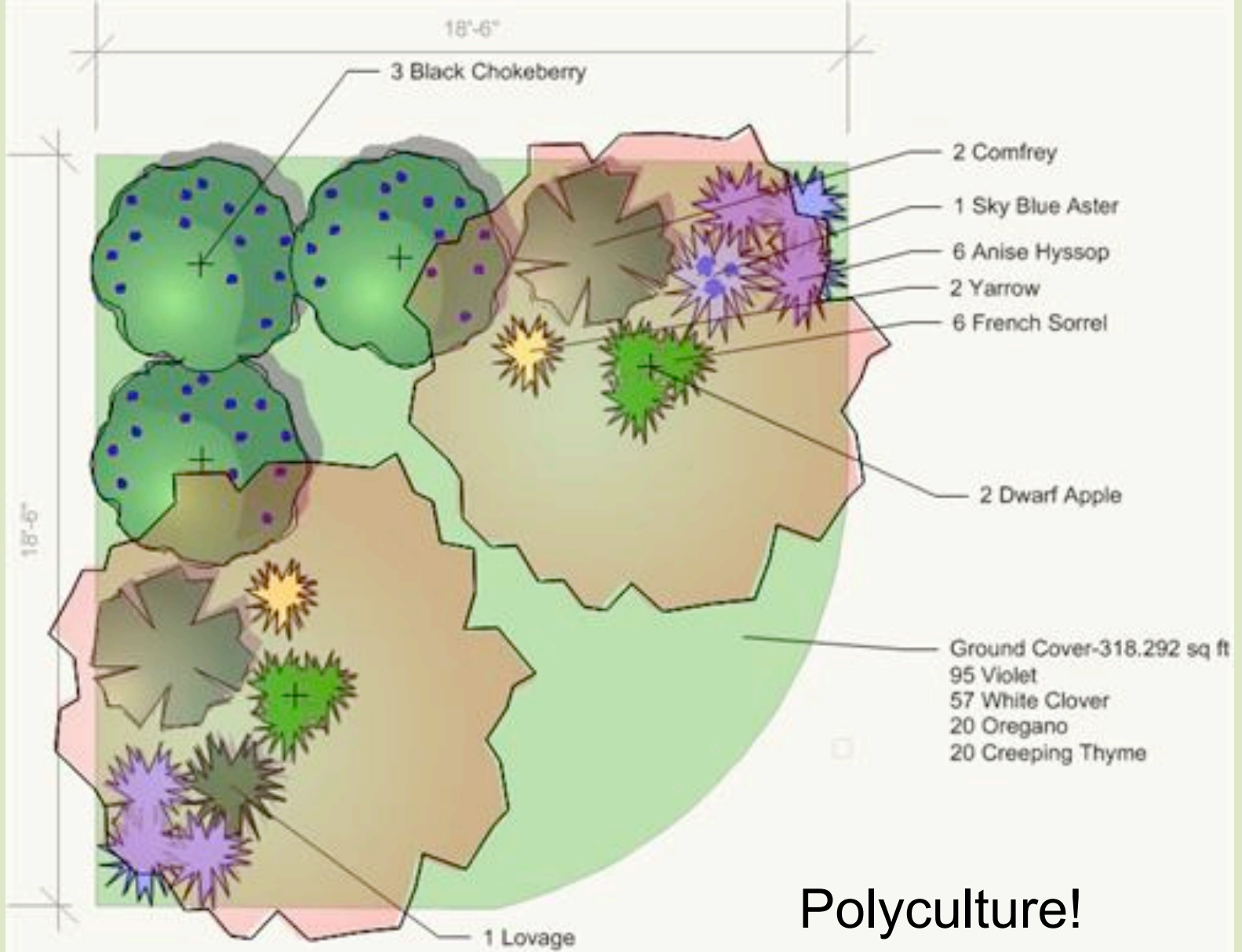




# The forest as our model

The Seven Layers of a Forest Garden





Polyculture!



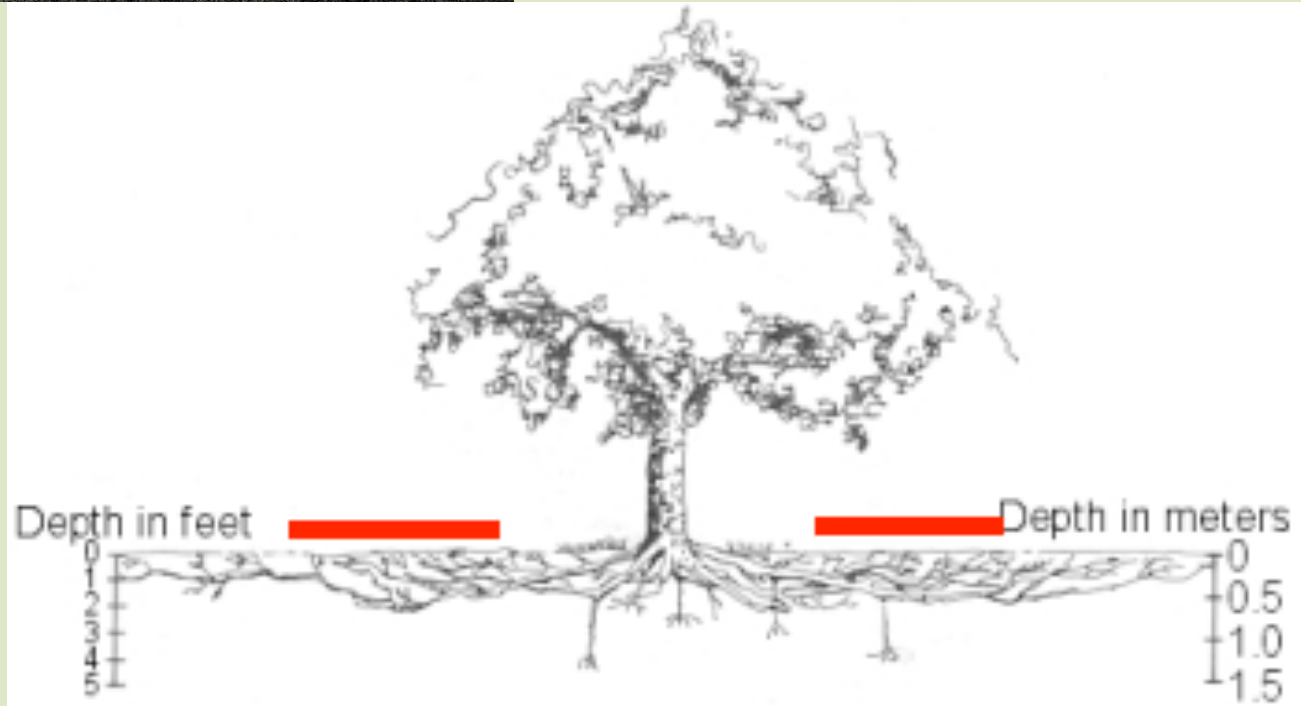








VS.



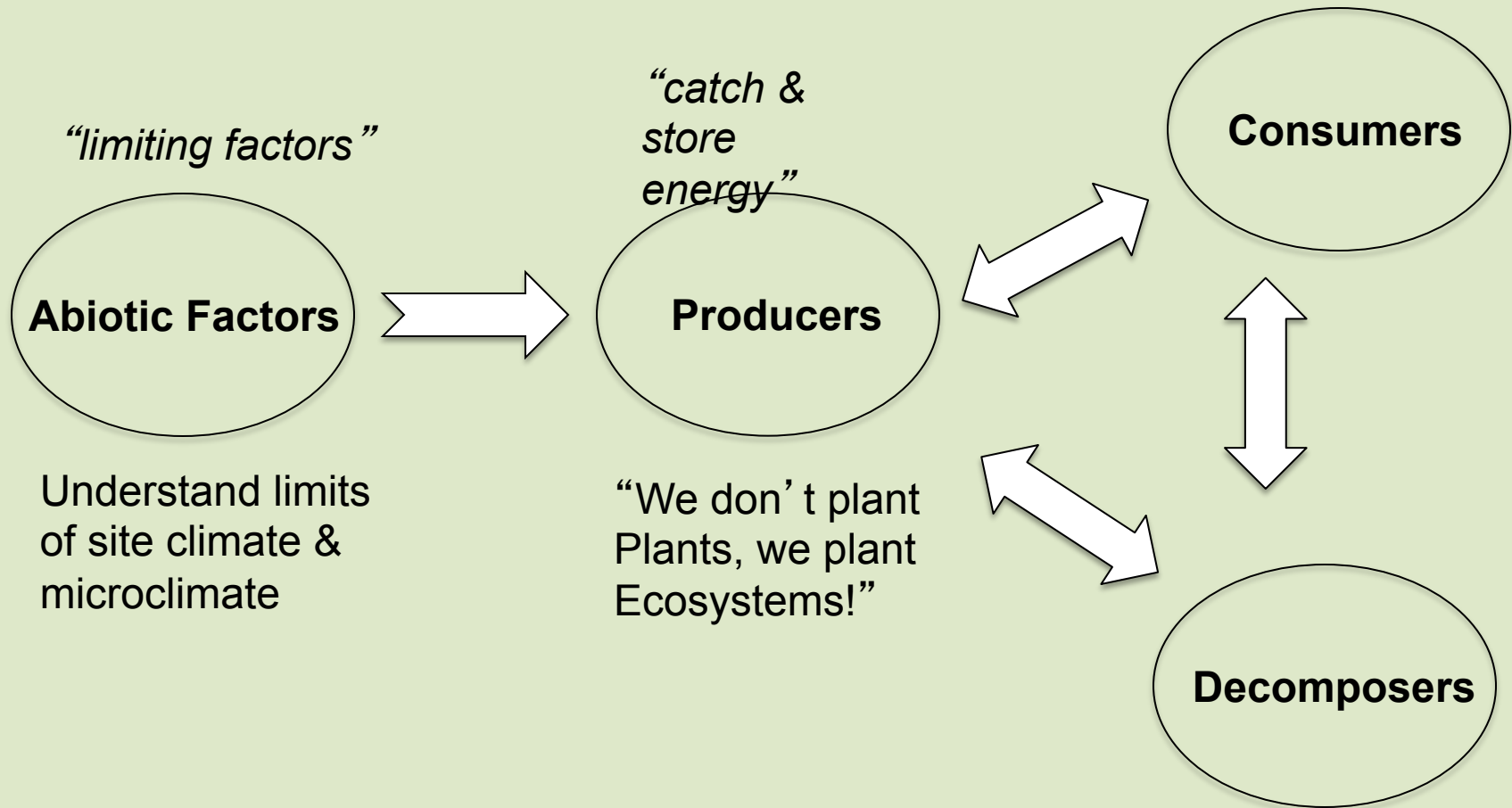






“We don’ t plant plants,  
we plant ecosystems”

# Basic Ecology



# Consumers = Animals



- Move **fertility**, seed, pollen, materials



# Pollination





# Not just honey bees

Green Sweat Bee



Bumble Bee



Leaf Cutter Bee



THE XERCES SOCIETY GUIDE

# Attracting NATIVE POLLINATORS

Protecting North America's Bees and Butterflies

Ensure pollination in your  
garden, orchard, or farm



Identify the flower-visiting  
insects of your region



Provide host plants and  
nesting sites for bees and  
butterflies



Create a landscape that is beautiful, diverse,  
and pollinator friendly



FOREWORD BY DR. MARLA SPIVAK



# Domestic animals cycle fertility





# Importing fertility from offsite



# “Importing” fertility

*Winter food sources, diverse plantings & edges, nesting habitats*

- Bluebirds
- Chickadee
- Nut Hatches
- Sparrows
- Swallows
- Woodpeckers





# Edge, Structure, Texture is Key

## Habitat Chart

