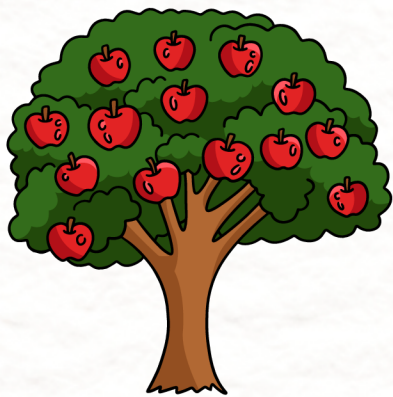


7 LAYERS OF A FOOD FOREST

These layers create a sustainable and productive ecosystem.



01

Canopy Layer

The tallest trees such as fruit or nut trees form the canopy layer. These provide shade, protect lower layers and produce food like apples, chestnuts and walnuts.



Understory Layer

Smaller trees or dwarf varieties grow under the canopy layer. These trees produce fruits like plums, cherries and citrus fruits in warm climates.

02



03

Shrub Layer

This layer consists of shrubs and bushes, such as berries (blueberries, currants, raspberries), which thrive in partial sunlight.



Herbaceous Layer

Non-woody plants like herbs, vegetables and medicinal plants grow here. Examples include mint, comfrey, oregano and kale.

04



05

Ground-Cover Layer

Low growing plants that spread across the ground, such as clover, strawberries, and creeping thyme prevent soil erosion and suppress weeds.



Root Layer

This layer includes root vegetables and tubers, like carrots, potatoes and garlic that grow underground.

06



07

Vine/Climber Layer

Climbing plants that use trees or structures for support such as grapes, kiwi or beans, add vertical production to the food forest.

