



Festival Beach Food Forest:

Growing edible forest gardens on public land that nourish, educate, and inspire.

Christopher Sanchez City of Austin Parks & Recreation Department Culture & Arts Education Specialist Zilker Botanical Garden | Wildlife Austin Elizabeth Carrera Festival Beach Food Forest Core Team | Volunteer Coordinator Landscape Architectural Designer

Top 9 Benefits of a Food Forest in Your Public Park:

Welcomes Visitors A unique tranquil public space that encourages and attracts visitors interested in Permaculture, reconnection with nature and edible landscapes.

Educates Informs visitors about edible plants that thrive in Central Texas, water conservation strategies, and soil building techniques.

Builds Soil Builds biodiversity and feeds soil organisms while reducing soil erosion.

Engages Communities for people interested in food sovereignty, growing food locally, medicinal qualities of plants and more.

About Us:

Our mission is to grow edible forest gardens on public lands to nourish, educate, and inspire. We are a non-profit organization and a group of volunteers that help maintain a seven layer food forest, open to all, in the heart of the city.

Make an impact & come to our Second Saturday Workdays every month!

www.festivalbeach.org contact@festivalbeach.org 25 1/2 Waller Street, Austin, TX 78702



Nourishes Provides food and medicinal plants, like elderberry.

Creates Resilience

Creates resilient and sustainable landscapes that have lasting potential for many generations.

Attracts Attracts and supports pollinators and beneficial insects.

Purifies Cleans water and the air through natural process.

Carbon Sequestering Captures carbon from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and stores it underground in organic matter.

Foundational Visions

- Regeneration of the land
- Free food for all
- Restoring relationships between ourselves, our land, and others in our community









































Growing Food, Growing Community



TRANQUILITY – HEALTH – JUSTICE – COMMUNITY – NATURE – DIVERSITY – ABUNDANCE

HOLLY SHORES/EDWARD RENDON SR. AT FESTIVAL BEACH MASTER PLAN AREA



Growing Food & Community in Seattle





Sm. Ave. S.

5cmle 1" + 20"



What is a Food Forest?







Plant uses:

- Edible fruits and berries
- Edible mast/ nuts
- Edible leaves, stalks and shoots
- Edible roots
- Culinary herbs and spices
- Teas
- Other edible parts (flowers, seeds, pods, grains)
- Edible mushrooms
- Superfoods and medicinal plants
- Coppice species

Plant functions:

- Nitrogen fixing
- Dynamic accumulators
- Wildlife (food & shelter plants for beneficial birds, insects, spiders, invertebrates, etc.)
- Nectary calendar (for hummingbirds, generalist and specialist nectary species)
- Ground covers
- Aromatic pest confusers

Drawbacks:

- Nuisances and poisonous plants



Earthworks- Passive rainwater catchment through berms and swales



Catching all water runoff and allowing it to slowly soak into the soil

water soaks in

off water

underground lens of stored water forms below swale A swale, laid out on contour so that water doesn't flow along it but instead percolates into the soil, forming an underground storage reservoir. Swales can be 1 to 3 feet deep and 1 to 4 feet or more across, with a berm downslope roughly the same size, made from the soil from the swale. Location: 21 Waller Street, Austin, Texas 78702 Area: 2.43 acres

Site,

HHHHHH













































The Community Spiral:

The spiral is a central organizing metaphor for our community; our message of free, local, healthy food, spiralling outward to embrace our whole community. Spread outward to touch our neighbors. Ever-spiralling outward to spark new initiatives of food security and strengthening community bonds.

The spiral will take on many forms from archways and gateways to seat walls and patterns on the ground. Different sections will have different characters as differing ideas or groups dedicate themselves and their stories to the sprial sections.

Rainwater Harvesting:

Four cistems are located around the spiral for storing rainwater. When the RBJ redevelopment occurs, it is our sincere hope that this project will benefit from rainwater capture from RBJ roof surfaces. The spiral in this section will have a continuous aquaduct that will fill all four cisterns in the rainy season to be used for irrigation thoughout the year.

The Community Garden Shed:

Our community envisions a multi-purposed structure that will be located on the boundary between the existing Festival Beach Community Garden and the Food Forest. The building will be symbolic in that we are reaching out to the community garden with a new facility for our shared use. We share our resources; we share our water.

We are neighbors, brothers and sisters in celebrating the bounty of the earth.

Light & Shade:

A variety of micro-climates are necessary including varying amounts of sunlight that reaches into a garden. The 1st phase will be planted with many trees and being young trees, there will be plenty of light allowing for sun-loving plants to thrive. As time passes and trees grow providing more shade, the sun-loving plants will migrate or transplant to later phases toward the RBJ redevelopment.





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Festival Beach Circulation and Signage Plan



Festival Beach Food Forest

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Top 10 Benefits of a Food Forest

Builds Soil Creates Biodiversity Provides Food Sequesters Carbon Grows Medicinal Herbs Educates Visitors Wildlife Habitat Filters Water Attracts Pollinators Recharges the Aquifer

2nd Saturday Volunteer Site Maintenance Day

2nd Saturday Volunteer Site Maintenance Day every month is where we focus on mulching, weeding, and educating volunteers. If you want to learn about healthy soil creation and forest gardening this is a great way to get hands on experience. We welcome all volunteers who want to be part of a community interested in food sovereignty, growing food locally, medicinal qualities of plants and more.

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Meet Zachary

Captain of site maintenance and planting. Zach watches over the food forest, mows the grass and supplies a lot of tools for volunteers to use during site maintenance days.



It's My Park Day - Spring

Welcome to Festival Beach Food Forest. Today we are building soil on the berms and suppressing weeds with sheet mulch...blah blah blah...need more content.



Photo: Taelor Monroe

www.austinpermacultureguild.com

Sheet Mulch Layers

- 1. Existing Soil Water well the night before
- Existing Vegetation Next day chop and drop. Remove woody material.
- Soil Amendments Next day, add any soil amendments to adjust soil ph or add trace minerals on the basis of soul test results.
- <u>High Nitrogen Material</u> Poke holes in the soil with a spade fork and add a thin layer of high nitrogen material to attract worms and burrowing beetles.
- <u>Sheet Mulch</u> Layer cardboard to smother existing plants. Overlap edges by 6 inches.
- <u>Nitrogen Material</u> Lay down a thin layer of manure, meal or fresh grass clippings to entice worms through the decomposing sheet mulch layer.
- Bulk Mulch Lay down 8-12" of hay, wood shavings or straw. For best composting add some nitrogen to this layer. Spray on water to make damp, but not wet.
- <u>Compost or Soil</u> Add 1-2" of compost or soil.
- Seed Free Organic Matter Mulch Add 1-2" of straw, fine bark, wood shavings or landscape mulch.

Three simple steps to help protect soil life:

- Manage More by Disturbing Soil Less
- Keep a Living Root Growing Throughout the Year
- Keep the Soil Covered as Much as Possible



How do you build soil life?

One of the oldest known problems facing humanity is how to grow food without depleting the soil? By nourishing the microbial life below ground, we can reverse compacted soils and the damage caused by plowing or tilling. The most important thing to know about soil is that soil is teeming with life. Millions of tiny micro-organisms are alive right under your feet! How do you turn lifeless soil into an abundant food forest? Feed the soil life coffee grounds, wood chips, leaves, and compost tea.







