

# Edible Landscaping at Humboldt State University

ENVS 411; Sustainable Campus

Fall Semester 2010

Prepared by:

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## Problem Statement

Humboldt State students are not adequately subjected to locally available edible plant species. The current edible landscape on campus is ambiguous to most students and in need of signage and repairs.

## Introduction

Edible landscaping provides a community with food or medicinal crops while utilizing space that would not otherwise provide these benefits. Humboldt State University (HSU) in particular has a large percentage of landscapes devoted to exotic or invasive species such as English-Ivy and non-native annual grasses. HSU would benefit from planting native edible plant species in place of exotics and invasives as they reflect the rich natural environment that the campus resides within, are often easier to maintain and less stressful on natural resources such as soil and water, and provide a practical source of supplemental food and medicine crops to the community. Edible landscapes can provide basic fruits or nuts, herbal remedies, teas, and healing agents. They strive to not only facilitate food production but also improve soil through the use of organic cultivation and composting. Entire cultures had flourished in this region for thousands of years using the sustainable harvest of locally available native food crops to live harmoniously with their environment. Several universities have already realized the inherent benefits of edible landscapes leading further production of food crops as well as education and awareness to their student populations.

Many universities have already been striving to make their campuses sustainable and environmentally friendly by implementing edible landscapes. Evergreen State College in southwestern Washington provides an excellent example. They have created an edible forest garden through the university's own residential and dining department. They were given an area within their campus that wasn't being utilized and created a working and efficient edible landscape. One innovative aspect of the project was the use of cardboard and wood chips as their foundation to help suppress weeds and to allow mycelium to run through. This foundation was also effective in the soil moisture retention of the landscape. The grounds were able to encompass approximately fifty different types of local species on the landscape. The project has been heralded as a great success not only in the sustainable spectrum, but also for the education it has provided for Evergreen students. Since its establishment many volunteers who had limited gardening or cultivation experience prior to the edible landscape establishment received the opportunity to help with the planting, maintenance, and harvesting of the landscape. This experience also enriched their knowledge regarding local sustainable food production and created a mechanism that brought the community together.

Another example of a local community building edible landscapes is the Potawat Health Village in Arcata, California. The village works as health facility serving nine Native American tribes including the Weeot, Yurok, and Tolowa. The village includes a 1.5-acre nutritional food garden with beneficial vegetables, herbs and flowers that can be grown in a typical back yard setting. The garden is encircled by a native edible landscape of shrubs and a small fruit orchard providing year round harvest of fruits and vegetables. One of the goals of this project is to improve nutrition, enhance the overall health of the community, and prevent the onset of disease

such as diabetes, which is often caused by an inadequate diet. The garden produces six to ten tons of fresh food each year and is distributed to the local community. Health and diet are tightly linked together and the Potawatow Health Village is an excellent example of how small scale local food production can benefit an entire community.

### Project Background

Edible landscapes at HSU began with an ENVS 411; Sustainable Campus group in Fall 2009. A small edible landscape plot in the courtyard beside Science A was the product their work (Figure 1). The plot, however, as of the beginning of the Fall 2010 semester was in disrepair. The area was being overtaken by weeds and the soil bed was poorly drained and was beginning to be washed out onto the dirt trail below. The plot also had no signage to let the student community know it existed or how to use the plants that were there. The Fall 2009 edible landscape project was accomplished with the help of HSU landscaping coordinator Doug Kokesh who provided research on the geographical limitations and benefits of this local area. Once the project idea was established, the group worked in conjunction with the university to provide an area, purchase tools, and create contacts to get the project underway. The landscape is currently comprised of mostly perennial herbs, shrubs and fruit trees. The Fall 2009 group also laid out plans and ideas for future edible landscape groups or clubs on campus. This left many opportunities for improving and expanding edible landscapes at HSU for future ENVS 411 groups. Our group continued the Fall 2009 project in Fall 2010 as part of ENV 411; Sustainable Campus by promoting its use in the The Lumberjack and campus tours to create a greater connection to HSU students and the community. We also improved hardscapes on the plot and continued the maintenance of existing areas. We also secured a new area for edible landscapes for future groups to utilize in order to promote the continuation of the project into future semesters.

### Goals and Objectives

- 1.) Educate 20% of students, faculty, and guests of HSU and 10% of the community about the possibilities and benefits of edible landscapes by the first week of December.
  - A.) Create identification for all species present in the plots by November 21<sup>st</sup>, 2010.
  - B.) Incorporate edible landscapes into the student led HSU tour groups for 2011 Spring Preview.
  - C.) Publicize and spread knowledge about the existing plot through the Lumberjack magazine
- 2.) Create a base for continued implementation of the edible landscape plot and create opportunities for expansion to new sites around campus for future groups.
  - A.) Produce and provide a document outlining the current plans associated with Phase Two of the project and promote the implementation possibilities for future edible landscape groups.
- 3.) Increase the availability of edible native species and non-invasive plants at the plot on the HSU campus by the end of the semester.
  - A.) Facilitate one new 25yd × 15yd plot on the HSU campus for edible landscapes.
  - B.) Plant 10 appropriate edible species on the new plot.

- C.) Maintain both past and present plots once per month for the duration of the Fall 2010 semester.
- 4.) Promote the use of community based food systems and support for all aspects of our local agriculture.
- A.) Showcase to the HSU students effective native landscape management at the conclusion of Phase One through tabling on the HSU quad on December 10<sup>th</sup>.
- 5.) Encourage the applied use of eco-efficient landscaping through landscape management to help replace outdated landscape practices.
- A.) Talk with Plant Ops director Doug Kokesh by November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010 to complete drainage upgrades to landscape at the original edible landscape site by November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2010.

### Alternative Actions

	<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Pros</u>	<u>Cons</u>	To be applied Fall 2010
1	Create signs to inform people of the species information (habitat, fruit production, identification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grabs attention</li> <li>• Draws people in</li> <li>• Contains specific information</li> <li>• Low maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time and resource consuming</li> <li>• May be aesthetically intrusive</li> <li>• Can be expensive</li> </ul>	Yes
2	Create container gardens that would inform students and community members of the ability to produce edible landscapes and gardens at home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visually informative</li> <li>• Tangible</li> <li>• Engages people into action</li> <li>• Very mobile</li> <li>• Recommended in Fall 2009 report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time consuming</li> <li>• Requires expertise in growing plants and construction.</li> <li>• Seasonal/locational restrictions</li> </ul>	No
3	Tabling on the HSU quad to present information on edible landscapes and their effects on our campus to students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can reach large numbers of people</li> <li>• Cost efficient</li> <li>• Allows for public forum and discussion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No tangible products from the project to display</li> <li>• Permits are required by HSU to do tabling</li> <li>• The response from the public is unknown</li> </ul>	Yes

4	Locate new sites and create new edible landscapes around the HSU campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases the amount of edible plants available on campus</li> <li>Decreases areas planted with invasive species</li> <li>Provides tangible products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires future maintenance and upkeep of new and existing plots</li> <li>Administrative boundaries for location and approval</li> </ul>	Yes
6	Promote existing edible landscapes on campus for utilization and knowledge surrounding locally abundant edible species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost efficient</li> <li>Uses infrastructure already in place</li> <li>It reinforces available resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It does not increase the amount of edible landscapes on campus</li> <li>Working within a limited and confined space</li> </ul>	Yes
7	Improve existing landscapes by weeding and building a more advanced hardscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highly needed on existing landscapes</li> <li>Recommended in Fall 2009 report</li> <li>Relatively inexpensive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time consuming</li> <li>Does not provide more space for edible landscaping</li> </ul>	Yes
8	Collaborate with CCAT to create edible landscapes at CCAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It increases amount of available edibles</li> <li>It decreases reliance on school for maintenance</li> <li>It utilizes CCAT's resourcefulness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Space and resources at CCAT are limited</li> <li>There would be required maintenance</li> <li>Regulations and scheduling are done by CCAT</li> </ul>	No
9	Create signs for current edible landscapes to make their existence better known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would allow people in passing to know of its existence</li> <li>Flashy/ attention grabber</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials may be expensive</li> <li>Signage may deteriorate/ need maintenance over time</li> </ul>	Yes

### Chosen Alternatives and Justification

- 1.) Create signs to inform people of the native species information (habitat, fruit production, identification).

We decided to implement this alternative because it is an instant attention-grabber, the signs we made are attractive and will catch the eye of passerby. Also the signs will help draw people into the edible landscape plot and make them aware that edible species are growing there. We also chose this alternative because the signs contain specific

information about the edible landscape to help students distinguish between which species are native and edible. We also chose to make informative signs because they are low maintenance and can survive storms and weathering.

- 2.) Tabling on the HSU Quad to present information on edible landscapes and their effects on our campus.

Our decision to implement the idea of tabling was taken into effect because it is a great way to inform large number of people through face to face discussion about edible landscapes. It is also very cost efficient because the tables are provided by HSU and we are not trying to sell products, but rather inform students in the vicinity. We also chose tabling because it stimulates an engaging forum for students to discuss their ideas about locally grown agriculture and making native edibles available to the community.

- 3.) Locate new sites and create new edible landscapes around the HSU campus.

We decided to find new sites on campus to implement edible landscapes because it allows for more edible species to be available for student consumption and will help spread more knowledge. Having new sites is very feasible because it decreases the amount of invasive species planted and restores more natural balance. Having more edible landscapes also translates into more tangible products as well as more options for edible plant choices.

- 4.) Promote existing edible landscapes on campus for utilization and knowledge surrounding locally abundant edible species.

We chose this alternative because by using the existing edible landscapes, we are utilizing the existing infrastructure already in place. By using the existing site it makes the project very cost efficient and less resource demanding. This method also allows for guidance from existing resources such as teachers and personnel to assist with management decisions.

- 5.) Improve existing landscapes by weeding and building a more advanced hardscape.

Not only is this facet mandatory for landscape longevity but it also needed to prevent erosion from frequent rain and runoff on the site. Creating a hardscape was recommended in the Fall 2009 report, and is very necessary to preserve existing site so that it does not wear down and deteriorate. This technique is very practical because it is relatively inexpensive because all of the frame wood and stakes were provided by Plant Operations.

- 6.) Create signs for current edible landscapes to make their existence better known.

We created large centerpiece signs out of redwood slabs gathered in a nearby forest to catch peoples' attention and let them know of the site's existence. These signs were carved by hand to give them a college student- made appeal. This will make the site more relatable to the student experience since it was created and maintained by fellow peers.

## Implementation

The idea of edible landscapes at HSU was brought to us by the ENVS 411 Fall 2009 edible landscaping group. The fruit of their project was the creation of an actual edible landscape on campus. Our group decided to undertake the project and determine the most effective course of actions that would bring knowledge of the past groups effort so that it may better benefit the community. Upon meeting with the former edible landscape group and viewing the existing edible landscape on campus, it was established that the current plot was in disrepair and that knowledge of the edible landscape from the student population and faculty was lacking. The prior group addressed the problem of lack of edible native plants on campus. We in turn, sought to address the lack of knowledge of available edible landscapes on campus and the understanding of what specific plant species are palatable.

### Fall 2009 Edible Landscape Group's Work

During the fall semester of 2009 a group of students involved in ENVS 411; Sustainable Campus, completed a senior capstone project that established an edible landscape plot in the courtyard adjacent to the Science A building (Figure 1). They had also incorporated plans for future groups to continue their work in future projects. The plot was prepared and planted with numerous native edible species including evergreen and red huckleberries, sorrel, strawberries, blueberries, and an apple tree. The area was mulched and left in good condition at the conclusion of the semester with hopes that the site would prosper and that others would enjoy the benefits of locally produced fruits on campus. They also aimed to lessen the need for the excessive watering that is associated with the maintenance of exotic species that are used for aesthetics elsewhere on campus. Planting edible species on campus addressed their problem statement regarding the lack of native edible plants on campus. An extensive report on their purpose and methodology was included as a part of their project and suggestions were outlined for future groups to continue their work and vision of edible landscaping at HSU.

### Current (Fall 2010) Edible Landscape Group's Work

Throughout the Fall 2010 semester our group provided upgrades to the existing edible landscape, educated HSU students and faculty of the existence of edible landscapes on campus, and provided plans for future students to continue our work on campus into the future and continue the vision of edible landscaping at HSU. At the beginning of the Fall 2010 semester the plot had begun to show signs of disarray. This can be primarily attributed to the lack maintenance from a concerned group and lack of an edible landscape group in ENVS 411 during the Spring 2010 semester. As a group we performed various duties to tidy up the plot including weed pulling, debris removal, and reattaching species tags. The most influential improvement to the existing landscape, however, was the installment of a new and improved wooden hardscape and drainage trench that was highly recommended by members of the previous group. These improvements were very much needed as the bed had begun to degrade at the border and the previous hardscape which consisted of railroad ties had rotted away. We also created and installed large redwood signs reading "HSU Edible Landscape" at the current edible landscape plot.

We became involved with campus organizations to make our student population aware of the edible landscape plots. We contacted the university newspaper to get an article published about HSU edible landscapes in the December 7<sup>th</sup> edition of the HSU Lumberjack newspaper. Tabling was also ensued on December 10<sup>th</sup> on the HSU quad to promote its benefits. The Lumberjack brought out interviewers and photographers to the plot and asked both the students and the faculty involved in the project about our involvement (Figure 4). The questions were mostly related to what our plans were, what our goals were, and who else was involved in the project. The article was also correlated with other recent articles in the newspaper involving the use of non-native exotic plants such as English Ivy that was being planted around the new campus dorms for aesthetics and required a much higher degree of attention, watering, and maintenance from the campus landscaping crew. The signage at the current plot was crafted using large redwood rounds and carved using a wood engraving pen to create the an atmosphere of our natural flora at the landscape. The signs were stained and finished using a latex spray for protection against weathering. These signs will encourage students to check out the area and learn more about its uses.

#### Future Edible Landscape Group's Work

An important aspect of edible landscaping through ENV5 411 is that it allows for the continued expansion of edible landscaping at HSU do to the continuous influx of new student groups who can take on the project for a semester and expand on previously accomplished work. As our group worked on the project during the Fall 2010 semester we took advice on suggested improvements from the future recommendations section of the Fall 2009 group's report. They suggested that future groups implement ideas that they had not been able to accomplish during their time working on the project. These ideas included the upgraded hardscape as well as the creation of more edible landscape sites around campus.

Our group has also laid out a recommendation for future groups that wish to continue the edible landscapes project on campus as part of ENV5 411 and plan to promote the project idea to ENV5 411 students next semester. Through discussions with Doug Kokesh, TC Comet, Plant Ops and Andrew Demos from campus composting we were able to secure an area southeast of the softball field to be designated as an edible landscape plot for future groups to work with (Figure 1). The area is in a great location with lots of sun and has all the amenities needed for a superb plot. The Fall 2009 edible landscape group included a diagram called the 'Fruit Tree Centered Guild' in which a single fruit tree is surround by a host of habitat forming and nutrient enriching food plants creating a mini ecosystem that also acts as a garden (Figures 2 and 3). The plot that we secured southeast of the softball field would be an excellent place to incorporate this design and prove to be a fruitful project for future groups.

Our vision for future edible landscaping groups is that they will use our information to create a new edible landscape at the plot we secured with the campus as well as manage, maintain and repair current edible landscape plots as needed. We would also like to see new campus groups working on the project through a newly created or already established campus club. Both CCAT and the Natural Resources club are possible clubs for this task as they have expressed interest in providing help in managing the plots, but neither would commit to its management and upkeep this semester. Further discussions could be planned with these groups in the future to establish a permanent grounds keeper for edible landscapes. It will be beneficial to future groups to have the wealth of knowledge from members of these clubs to help contribute



to the overall health and production of the plots as well as to perform maintenance and upgrades to the plots which will be undoubtedly necessary in the future.

Implementation Strategies & Timeline

Fall 2010

Phase 1: Secure resources and plots November 1-November 7

- Obtain new plot for new edible landscape on campus.
- Secure a source of seedling from same local nurseries previously group obtained from.

Phase 2: Landscape Preparation November 8-November 14

- Create signs to help spread awareness of the old plot.
- Create designs for new edible landscape plot.
- Weed and restore the existing landscape.

Phase 3: Installation November 15-November21

- Install signs at the old landscape.
- Install hardscape and improve drainage.
- Plant seedlings on new landscape plot.

Phase 4: Promotion November 22- December 10

- Inform students, professors, and faculty about the project through tabling on the HSU quad.
- Incorporate the edible landscapes in campus tours to spread publicity.
- Have the edible landscape project included in an article in the HSU Lumberjack.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Objectives	Completed by end of Semester?	Monitoring by Campus group?	To be completed by future groups?
Secure new plot on campus for edible landscapes by end of semester.	Yes	N/A	Yes, hopefully more plots in the future
Maintain past and present plots throughout semester.	Yes	Doug Kokesh has authority over actions performed	Yes, future groups will maintain all plots
Produce document			Yes, groups involved

outlining plans for future phases of project by end of semester.	Yes	N/A	should leave guidance for future plans
Create identification for all species in plot by November 21 <sup>st</sup> .	No	N/A	Yes, this should be a goal of future groups
Incorporate edible landscape plot into campus tours starting next semester.	Yes	Campus Tours (Buddy White)	No
Publicize plot through local media outlets by December 10 <sup>th</sup> .	Yes	The Lumberjack	Yes, the more work done on plots the more attention it should receive
Talk with Doug Kokesh by November 1 <sup>st</sup> to create upgraded drainage to edible landscape plot by November 14 <sup>th</sup> .	Yes	Doug Kokesh and Fred Miller	Work should be done to repair or replace if needed

Tabling on the HSU quad to present project to the student body.	Yes	N/A	Yes, future groups may also do this to create awareness of their projects
Create signs identifying plots as Edible Landscapes	Yes	N/A	Yes, signs at the new plot would be beneficial to increasing

### Recommendations

Throughout the duration of the semester we had difficulties getting in contact with some of the people that were needed give clearance to proceed with the project. During this time, efforts should have been made to start simpler tasks such as weeding and putting up the siding to the old edible landscape instead of doing it towards the end of the semester. This would have increased time efficiency of the project and allowed to get more of our initiatives done. With more time, we could have worked on the new plot by setting it up and planting seedlings. This phase will have to be carried out by the next group to take over the edible landscaping project whether it be through ENV5 411 or an outside source.

We recommend that future groups go to other on-campus groups and organizations, such as CCAT or the natural resource club, for more information about building and maintaining

edible landscape. These places will also provide a good source to obtain tools and possible volunteers. This semester we implemented the creation and implementation of signage on the old plot in order to spread its awareness on campus. We believe that this can be expanded by creating other signs to inform students and faculty of the names of the edible plant species planted as well as how to identify them or a description of what parts of the plants are edible. We also recommend that the next group keep in contact with us as well as the Fall 2009 group if they are available. This is a collaborative project that should incorporate those who have previously worked on the project.

We also recommend that the new plot be created and prepared for planting in the Spring 2011 semester, and the planting be done during the Fall 2011 semester. These recommendations are based on restrictions due mostly to weather and our regions rainy season. We would also recommend an increase in the on-campus involvement with this project. This could take the form of increased tabling events on the HSU quad or more involvement with other organizations and classes. We would like to see this project persist and become a movement striving to replace HSU's current practices of planting non-native and invasive plant species on the landscape with native and edible vegetation everywhere on the HSU campus.

#### References

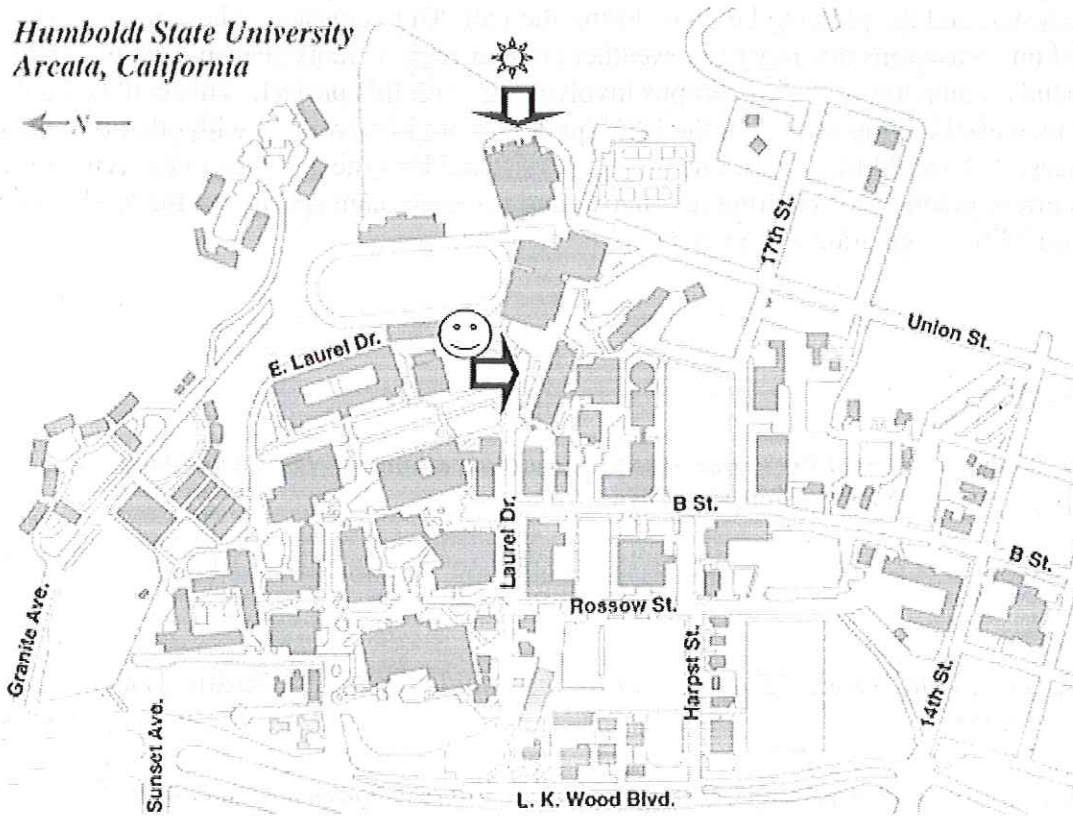
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Mike Romano  
msr21@humboldt.edu  
volunteered plants from his nursery for future groups

Appendix

Figure 1: Edible landscapes at HSU

# HSU Edible Landscape

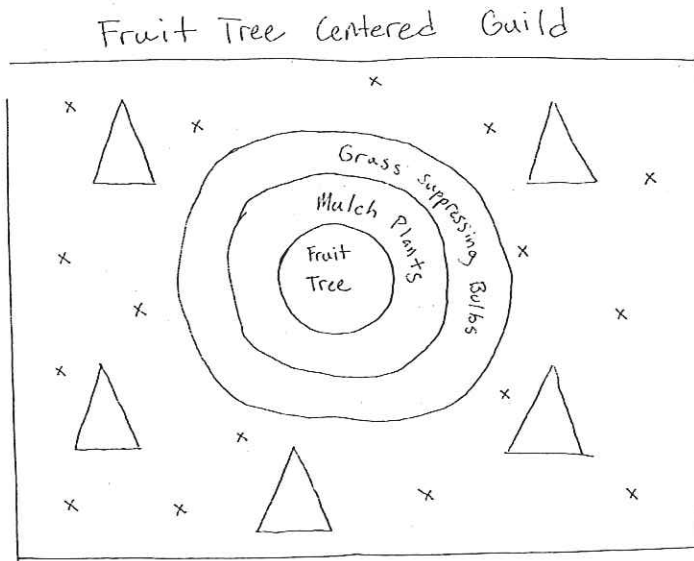


☺ Old Plot: Between the Science A building and Laurel Dr.

☀ New plot: On the Southeast side of the Forbes Complex

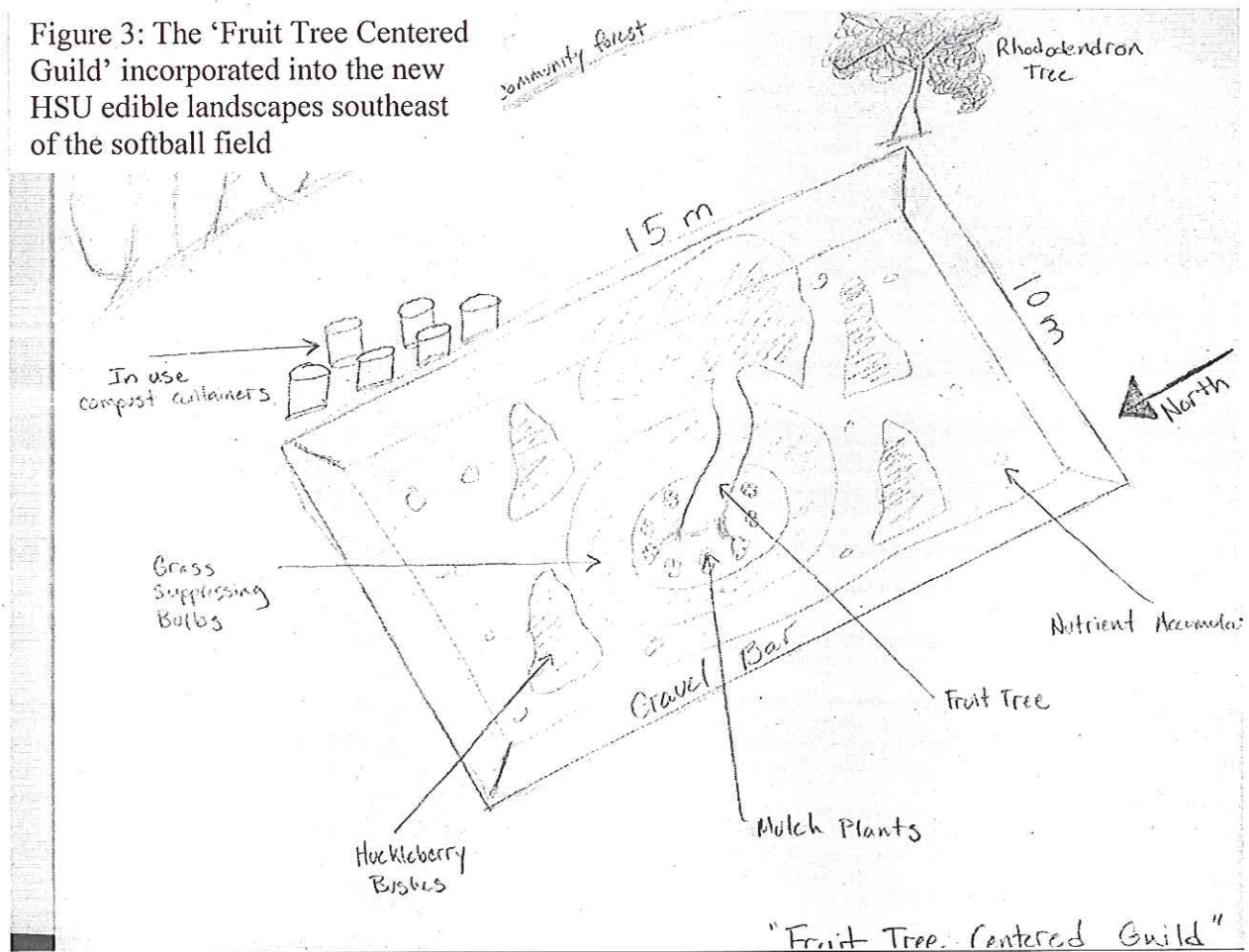
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Figure 2: The 'Fruit Tree Centered Guild' as a generalized diagram



Grass Suppressing Bulbs: Daffodils, Camas, garlic chives  
 Fruit Tree: Liberty Apple, Sweetheart Cherry, Elephant Heart Japanese Plum  
 Mulch Plants: California Woodsorrel, Nasturtium, Clover  
 Δ = Huckleberry, Mantrain Pepper, x = Nutrient Accumulators  
 Salat, Salmonberry → Yarrow, Wild Strawberry, Fennel, Dandelion

Figure 3: The 'Fruit Tree Centered Guild' incorporated into the new HSU edible landscapes southeast of the softball field



# Plants Invade Humboldt State

Michael Kennedy



Dec. 5, 2010- Joseph Wear (front), Mitchell Girard (standing), Miles Barnett (back left), and Adam Shapiro (back right) endure the rain to complete their Environmental Science senior thesis, Humboldt State University's Edible Landscape Project. <- Samantha B. Seglin

senior project. They did this by dedicating a small plot of land next to the science building A. Solely reserved for native plant species, some of which produce edible fruits to help attract more people.

Continuing their predecessors' work, three environmental science majors Mitch Gerard, Adam Shapiro and Joseph Blair work with these edible landscapes for their own senior projects. "We are working with the educational aspects... We want to raise awareness about native and non-native species," said Mitch Gerard, one of the seniors working on the project.

The possibility for greater diversity and visual appeal might not seem so bad, but these exotic plants tend to favor a few species while driving the others out. "Take for example a shrub on campus, called Cotoneaster. It produces berries that robins love to eat. Nothing wrong with robins. They just happen to spread its seeds while traveling...not only does it highly disfavor other bird species, but it also helps drive out competing shrubs," said Hansis.

Sticking out like a sore thumb, College Creek Apartments is a new housing option for HSU students that has been available since the beginning of this semester. The new apartments and facilities allow for the university's largest student enrollment to date. However, they are also receiving negative attention.

In an attempt to attract more students, HSU has planted many non-native species on College Creek apartment grounds. Adding to a growing problem behind the Redwood Curtain, the College Creek Apartments is one of many places criticized for housing non-native plant species on campus. "One of the things we want to do is raise awareness about the disconnect between people and their food and environment," said Joseph Blair, one of the students working on the landscapes.

Environmental science students began raising awareness of this problem last year as their

See PLANTS, page 20

Figure 4: Article about edible landscaping from the Lumberjack

Adam Shapiro

ENVS 411

12/9/2010

## Edible Landscapes Timesheet

• Sept 15	Met with Aya to discuss project	3 hours
• Sept 19	Researched edible landscapes at other colleges	3 hours
• Sept 21	Group meeting in Gist Hall about project plans	2 hours
• Sept 21	Group research about landscape maintenance	3 hours
• Sept 25	Inspected the existing edible landscape site	1 hour
• Sept 28	Worked as a group on the problem statement	4 hours
• Sept 29	Edited the problem statement to ensure quality	2 hours
• Oct 2	Further researched about native edible species	2 hours
• Oct 4	Met with Aya as a group for Goals and Objectives	3 hours
• Oct 5	Met as a group to formulate our goals and objectives	3 hours
• Oct 19	Met as a group to discuss and formulate alternatives	2 hours
• Oct 20	Spoke with Buddy about getting our project on campus tours	1 hour
• Oct 26	Site maintenance and aesthetic work	2 hours
• Oct 28	Researched in HSU about landscape drainage techniques	2 hours
• Nov 3	Group meeting at the depot about monitoring	2 hours
• Nov 6	Visited the other plot near the HSU recreation center	2 hours
• Nov 7	Researched more edible landscape designs from other colleges	2 hours
• Nov 9	Monitoring and evaluation of site	2 hours
• Nov 12	Weed-pulling and aesthetic repair at the site	2 hours
• Nov 21	Creation of the hand-carved signs used at the site	5 hours
• Nov 27	Met with Mike K about gathering the drainage materials	1 hour
• Nov 27	Helped carry drainage materials from Plant Ops to site	2 hours
• Nov 28	Cleaned up the site and organized materials	2 hours
• Nov 29	Planned and prepared for tabling on the HSU quad	2 hours
• Dec 5	Implemented the siding and drainage onto the site	2.5 hours
• Dec 5	Spoke with Lumberjack writer about our project	.5 hours
• Dec 6	Worked as a group on the edible landscapes presentation	2 hours
• Dec 10	Tabled on the HSU quad to provide a forum and discussion	3 hours

**Total Project Hours: 63**

Mitch Girard

Timesheet

• September 15	Meet with Iya to discuss project	3 hours
• September 19	Researched edible landscapes at other colleges	3 hours
• September 21	Group Research	2 hours
• September 25	Inspected existing landscape plots	1 hour
• September 27	Further Research on E.L.	2 hours
• September 28	Problem Statement	4 hours
• October 3	Research on E.L	2 hours
• October 4	Meeting with Iya on goals and objectives	3 hours
• October 5	Working on Goals and Objectives	3 hours
• October 18	Working on Alternatives	1 hour
• October 19	Working on Alternatives	1 hour
• October 23	Meet and talked with Doug Kokesh	½ hour
• October 26	Implementation Plan work	2 hours
• November 3	Meeting at Depot	2 hours
• November 5	Acquired redwood logs for signs	3 hours
• November 7	Ace Hardware Trip	1 hour
• November 9	Monitoring Plan	2 hours
• November 11	Weed pulling and cleanup	2 hours
• November 15	Talk to Doug about materials	1 hours
• November 19	Tall chief	1 hours
• November 21	Create signs	6 hours
• November 25	latex signs	1 hours
• November 29	plan for tabling	2 hours
• November 27	meet with Mike K.	1 hours
• December 4	Plans for phase two	2 hours
• December 5	putting in siding	2 ½ hours
• December 6	work on presentation	2 hours
• December 10	Tabling	3 hours

Total ----- 59 hrs



Joseph Wear  
Time sheet

Sept 21	Group meeting in Gist Hall	2 Hours
Sept 23	Researched other Landscapes	3 Hours
Sept 24	Group Research	3 Hours
Sept 25	Inspecting the plot	1 Hour
Sept 27	Researched Ever Green's Landscape	3 Hours
Sept 28	Problem Statement	4.5 Hours
Oct 4	Goals and Objectives	3 Hours
Oct 5	Goals and Objectives	3 Hours
Oct 18	Alternatives	1 Hour
Oct 19	Alternatives	1 Hour
Oct 29	Implementation Strategies	2 Hours
Nov 3	Group meeting at the Depot	3 Hours
Nov 9	Monitoring and Evaluation	2 Hours
Nov 11	Weeding old Plot	2 Hours
Nov 21	Creation of signs	6 Hours
Nov 29	Planning for Tabling	2 Hours
Nov 30	Weeding old Plot	3 Hours
Dec 2	Talked to Buddy White about tours	2 Hours
Dec 5	Putting in siding for old Plot	2.5 Hours
Dec 6	Started working on presentation	2 Hours
Dec 10	Tabling	(~4Hours)
Total		55 Hours

## Edible Landscaping

## Timesheet

Miles Hartnett

• September 19	Researched edible landscapes at Potawot	3 hours
• September 21	Group Research at Gist	2 hours
• September 25	Inspected exiting landscape plots	1 hour
• September 27	More research	2 hours
• September 28	Problem Statement (group)	4 hours
• October 3	More research	2 hours
• October 4	Meeting with Iya on goals and objectives	3 hours
• October 5	Goals and Objectives	3 hours
• October 18	Alternatives	1 hour
• October 19	Alternatives	1 hour
• October 26	Implementation Plan	2 hours
• November 3	Meeting at Depot	2 hours
• November 5	Acquired redwood logs for signs	3 hours
• November 9	Monitoring Plan	2 hours
• November 11	Weed pulling and cleanup	2 hours
• November 13	Talk with Tallchief	1 hour
• November 15	Talk with Andrew Demos (composting)	2 hours
• November 21	Create signs	6 hours
• November 25	latex signs	1 hours
• November 29	plan for tabling	2 hours
• December 4	Plans for phase two	2 hours
• December 5	putting in siding	2 ½ hours
• December 6	work on presentation	2 hours
• December 8	Create/compile final draft	4 hours
• December 9	Edit final draft	2 hours
• December 10	Tabling	4 hours

Total ----- 61 ½ hours