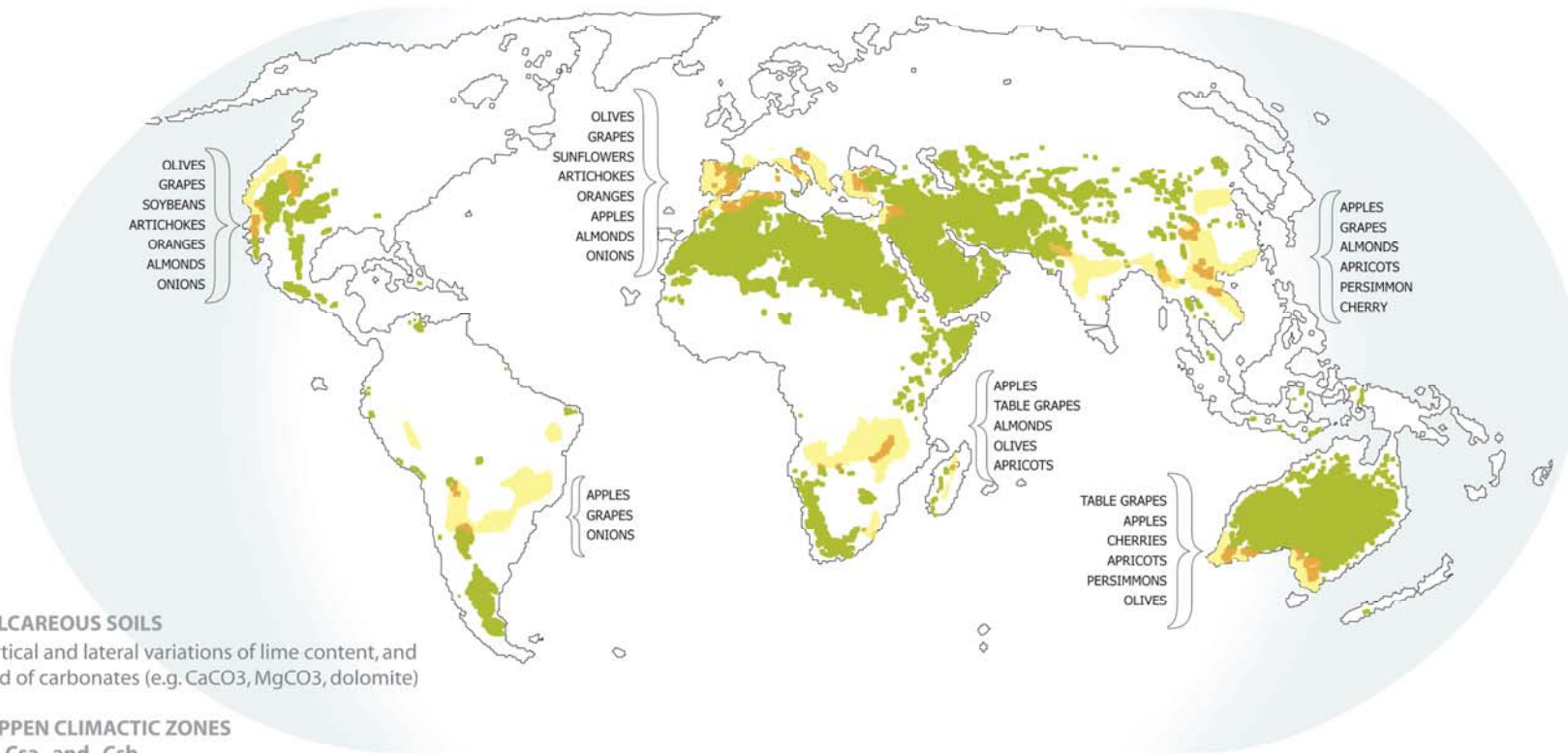




# CULTIVANDO UNA HUERTA SOSTENIBLE

- Aprovechar el clima y la geología del lugar
- Fomentar la bio-diversidad
- Conservar los recursos naturales
- Aprovechar los recursos de las investigaciones científicas de las instituciones universitarias
- Re-estructurar la topografía del suelo para apoyar nuevas tecnologías agrícolas y la fijación del nitrógeno en el suelo



OLIVES  
GRAPES  
SOYBEANS  
ARTICHOKEs  
ORANGES  
ALMONDS  
ONIONS

OLIVES  
GRAPES  
SUNFLOWERS  
ARTICHOKEs  
ORANGES  
APPLES  
ALMONDS  
ONIONS

APPLES  
GRAPES  
ALMONDS  
APRICOTS  
PERSIMMON  
CHERRY

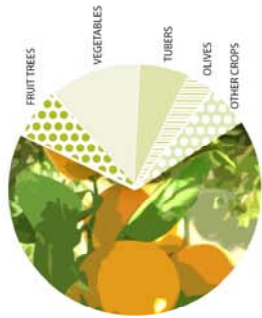
APPLES  
TABLE GRAPES  
ALMONDS  
OLIVES  
APRICOTS

TABLE GRAPES  
APPLES  
CHERRIES  
APRICOTS  
PERSIMMONS  
OLIVES

APPLES  
GRAPES  
ONIONS

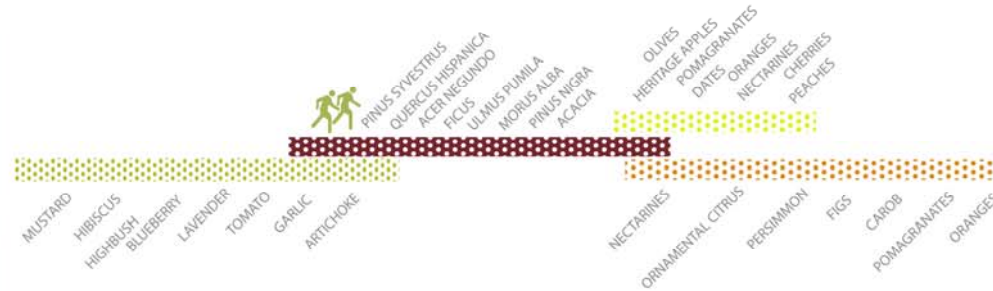
**CALCAREOUS SOILS**  
Vertical and lateral variations of lime content, and kind of carbonates (e.g. CaCO<sub>3</sub>, MgCO<sub>3</sub>, dolomite)

**KOPPEN CLIMACTIC ZONES**  
Cs Csa and Csb  
C Mild Mid-Latitude  
Csa MediterraneanMild with dry, hot summer  
Csb MediterraneanMild with dry, warm summer



**NARROW-CULTURE**  
**35%**  
 vegetables - tubers  
 fruit trees - olives  
 other crops  
**65%**  
 citrus trees

new model



# why save la huerta?

## GENETIC EROSION

in agriculture is mainly caused by the replacement of local varieties of crops by high-yielding commercial ones. In many east European countries, collectivization as well as the establishment of very large agribusinesses has accelerated the replacement of traditional crop varieties.

The success of plant breeding in producing new varieties and the effects of legislation in restricting seed trade to certified varieties has resulted in the almost total disappearance of landraces and old cultivars of most crops in western Europe and around the world.

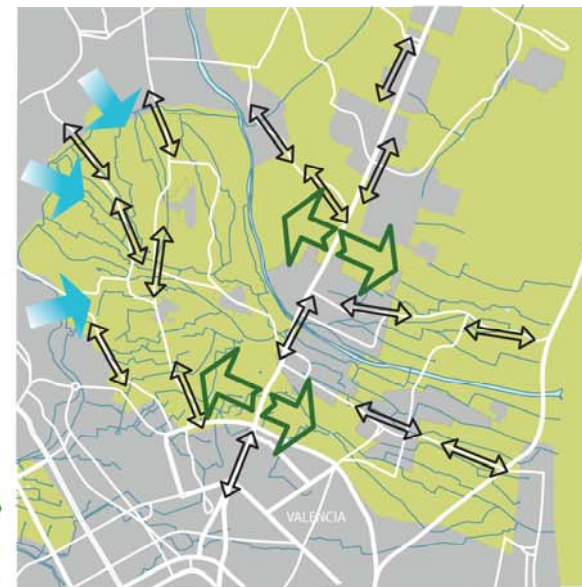
## OPPORTUNITIES

- Edges of corridors and agricultural patches become places that encourage diversity of interaction (HUMAN and NATURAL)
- Edge zones of agricultural land have higher phosphorus and nitrogen levels and encourage nitrogen loving sub-shrubs
- Woody vegetation areas become habitat for birds and small mammals that eat agricultural pests

## CONSIDERATIONS

- Size of agricultural sub-patches must account for farm equipment maneuverability.
- As sub-patch size increases, wind and water erosion increase.

## INTERDIGITATION OF A NEW HUERTA MODEL WITHIN A PATCH MATRIX

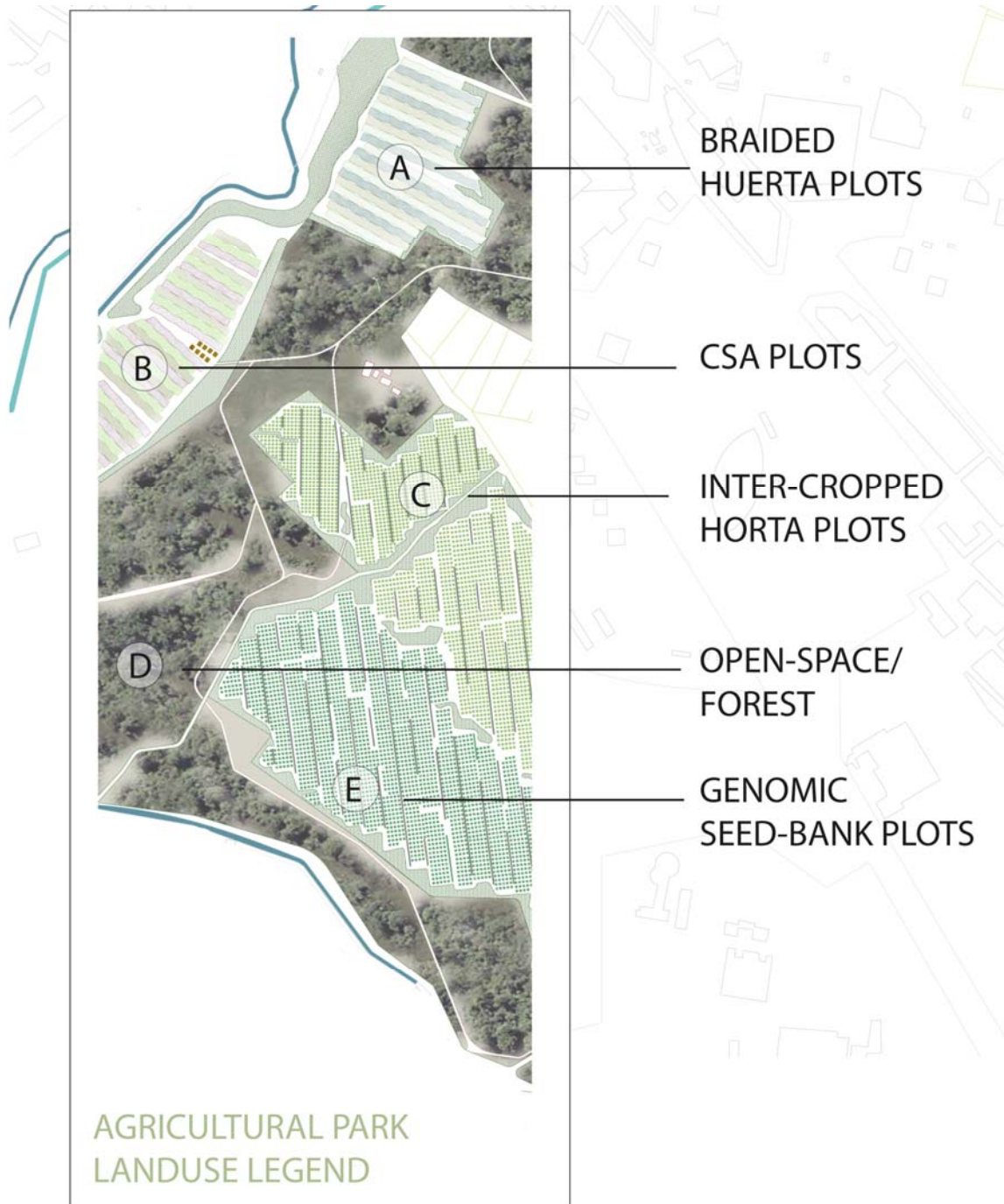


# site specific

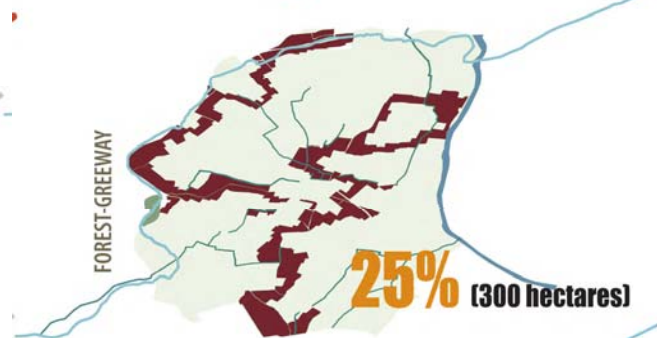
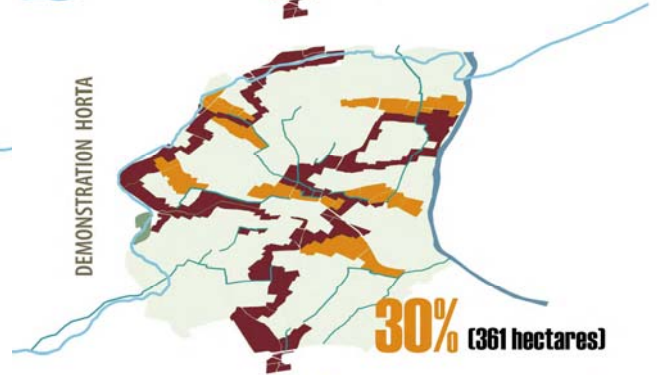
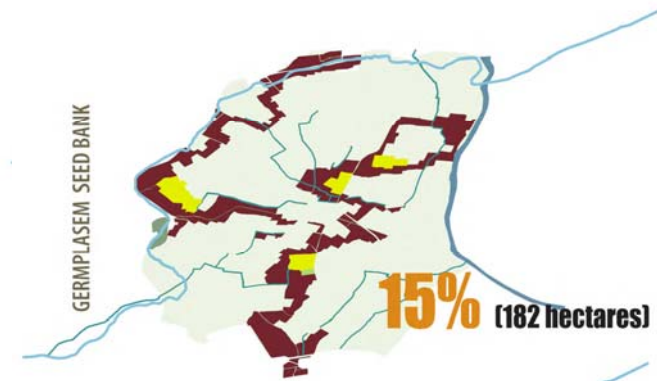
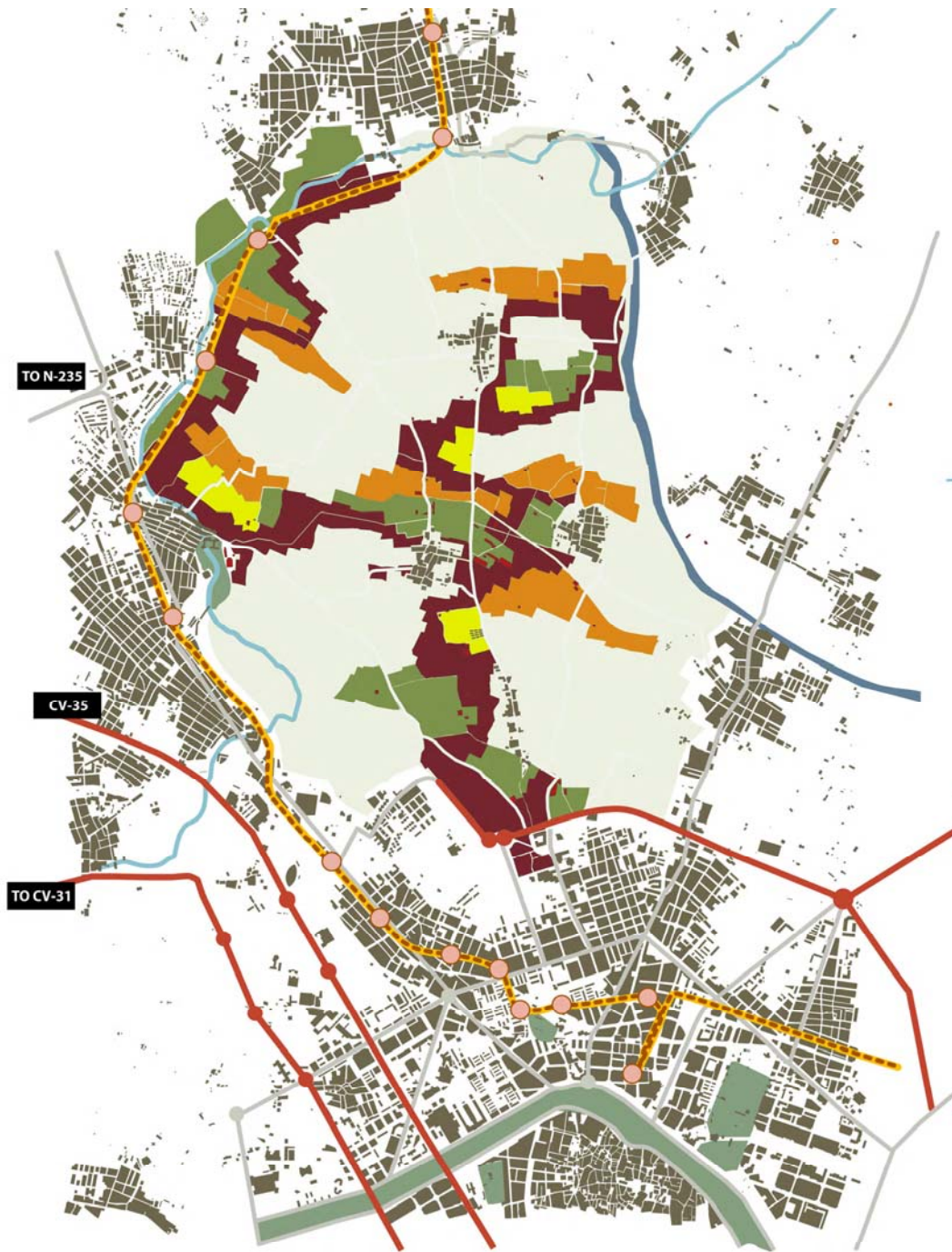






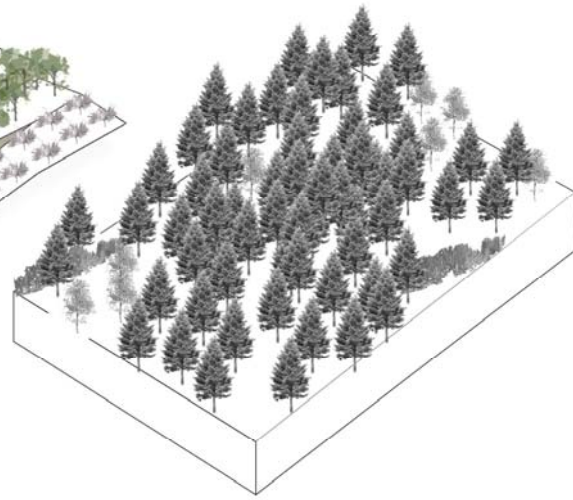
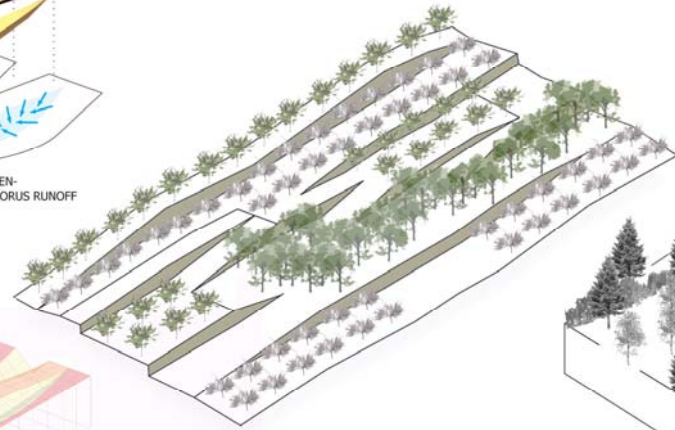
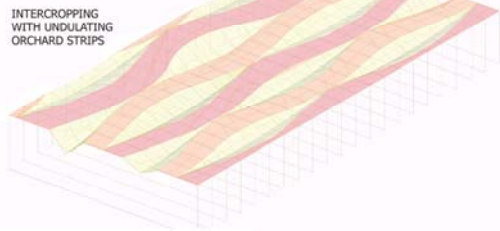
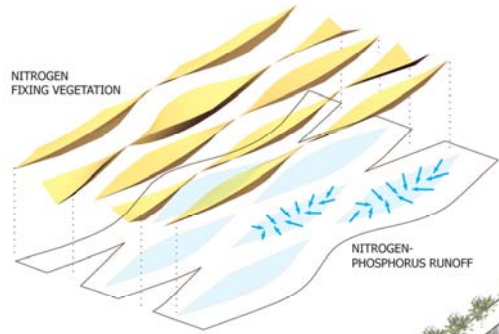








# landscape strategies



## STRIP INTER-CROPPING

Growing two or more crops together in strips wide enough to permit separate crop production using machines but close enough for the crops to interact.

## EXTRA-FLORAL NECTARIES

Nectare producing glands that are not associated with reproduction, attract beneficial insects to the plant which in-turn feed on predatory insects. Research has shown that the close proximity of plants that have extra-nectaries may confer the same benefits to crops that don't have these glands.

## FORESTED GROVES

Native Pine species planted initially, followed by deciduous seedlings. At least 14 rows deep at 6ft. on center.

Nitrogen fixing understory plugs.







# landscape strategies