

Types of Forest Farming

Wild stewarded

- Working with an **existing stand of forest botanicals**.
- May entail stand expansion through **vegetative propagation and seeding**.
- May **modify the forest canopy** to favor growth and remove competing understory plants.
- Stewardship practices: **replanting seeds, dividing rhizomes, rotating harvests, harvesting only a certain percent to ensure a continual harvest and not deplete populations**.
- **Inputs are low**; yields vary depending on the species and how often harvested.



Wild-simulated

- **Cultivating forest botanicals** in natural growing environments.
- **Minimally invasive techniques** to expose the soil and plant seeds or root starter stock.
- Fertilizers and pesticides are **rarely used**.
- May **modify the forest canopy** to favor growth and remove competing understory plants.
- **Yields lower than woods grown**, however the roots will look more wild and so in some cases, **may bring in higher prices**.

Woods grown

- Sometimes referred to as forest gardening, **the most intensive**.
- May include **tilling, fertilizing, weeding and controlling disease, insects and wildlife**.
- Often includes **clearing vegetation in understory and thinning the forest overstory**.
- Often resembles **field agriculture with rows and clusters of a single crop**.
- Can be **costly, time consuming** but leads to **larger yields**.

