

Reframing & Deepening Into Guilds & Polycultures

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Purposes:

- Update.
- Frame/reframe key concepts.
- Deepen conversation & inquiry.

Premises:

- Functional social structures kindle ecosystem health.
- Guilds and polycultures central to ecosystem social structure.
- Poor framing limits design potential.

Goal:

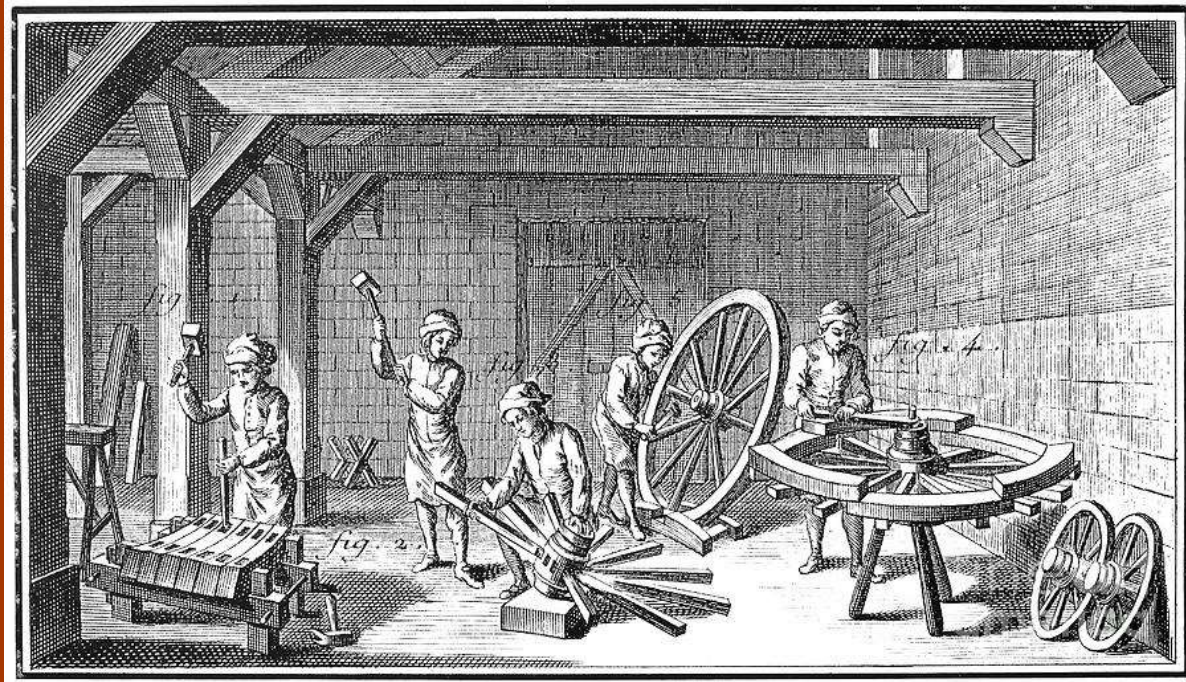
*Clear, operational framing
of guilds and polycultures
maximizes our ability to
observe, analyze, design & inhabit
functional edible ecosystems.*



Monoculture:
one species in a patch.



Polyculture:
two or more species
in a patch.



“Guild: an association of persons of the same trade or pursuits, formed to protect mutual interests and maintain standards.” *American Heritage Dictionary*



*Many different
definitions of “guild”
exist in the ecological literature.*

“A guild... is an harmonious assembly of species clustered around a central element [that] acts in relation to the element to assist its health, aid our work in management, or buffer adverse environmental effects.”

Permaculture: A Designer's Manual, pg. 60.



Photo by Craig Sillitoe



“A guild is...a group of species that exploit the same class of environmental resources in a similar way.”

Ecologist R.B. Root, 1967



Guild: A group of similar species. J.P. Kimmins, *Forest Ecology*

**“Everything should be as simple
as possible, but no simpler.”**

Einstein

Three Kinds of Guilds:

1. Community Function Guild

2. Resource Partitioning Guild

1. Mutual Support Guild

Community Niche = Community Function



Producers

- Butcher, baker, candlestick maker...
- Nut tree, canopy herbivore, canopy predator...



Photo: Eric Toensmeier

Decomposers

Initial Community Niches/Functions...



Photos: Eric Toensmeier

Crops



Ground Covers



Soil Improvers...

...Initial Community Niches/Functions

Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green and gold
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	highbush cranberry
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	foamflower
<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	lovage
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	elderberry
<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	sweet cicely
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	tickseed
<i>Solidago odora</i>	sweet goldenrod
<i>Sium sisarum</i>	skirret
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster

Nectary Plants

1. Community Function Guild

Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green and gold
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A group of species in the same community niche, therefore serving the same community function.

1. Community Function Guild

Tree Fruit Guild

Stone Fruit Guild



Photo: Eric Toensmeier

One Community Niche, Many Possible Species Niches



One Species, Many CF Guilds

Summer
Insectivores

Winter
Omnivores

Lower
Canopy
Gleaners



Year-round
Residents

Cavity &
Crevice
Nesters

Black-capped Chickadee

Three Kinds of Guilds:

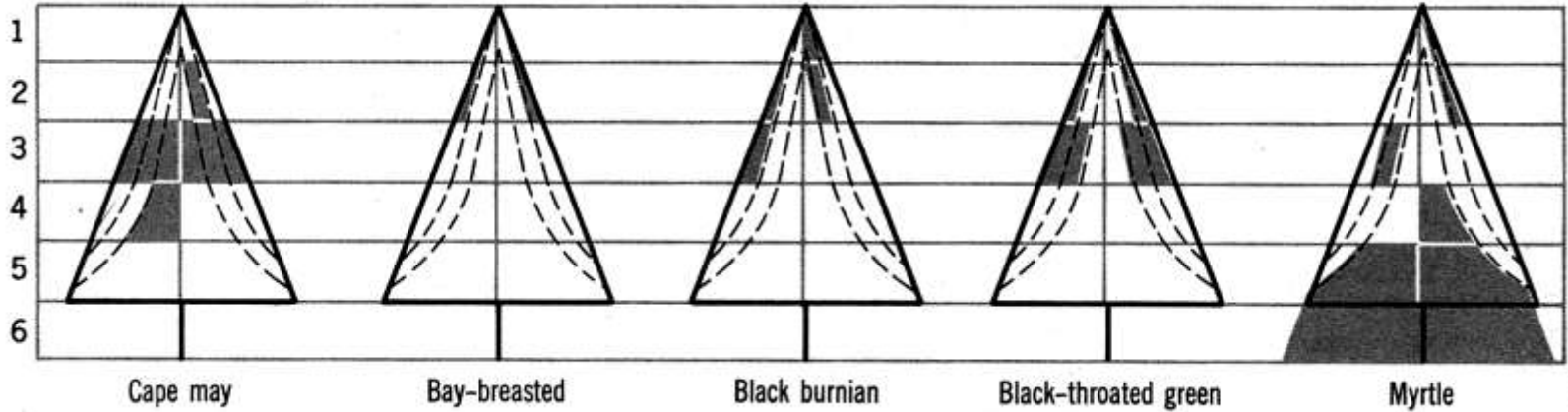
1. Community Function Guild:

✓ *Shared function AKA shared community niche.*

→ ↑ □ *Redundancy of function, ↑ stability & resilience.*

2. Resource Partitioning Guild

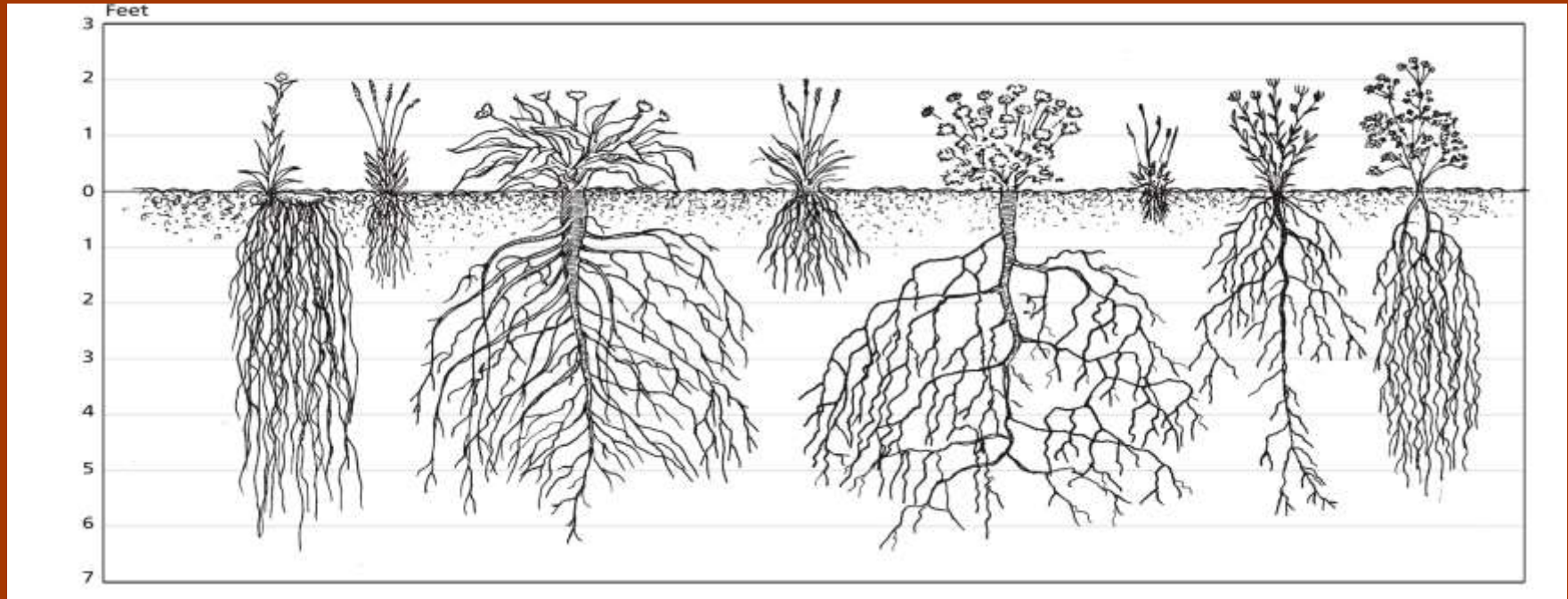
1. Mutual Support Guild



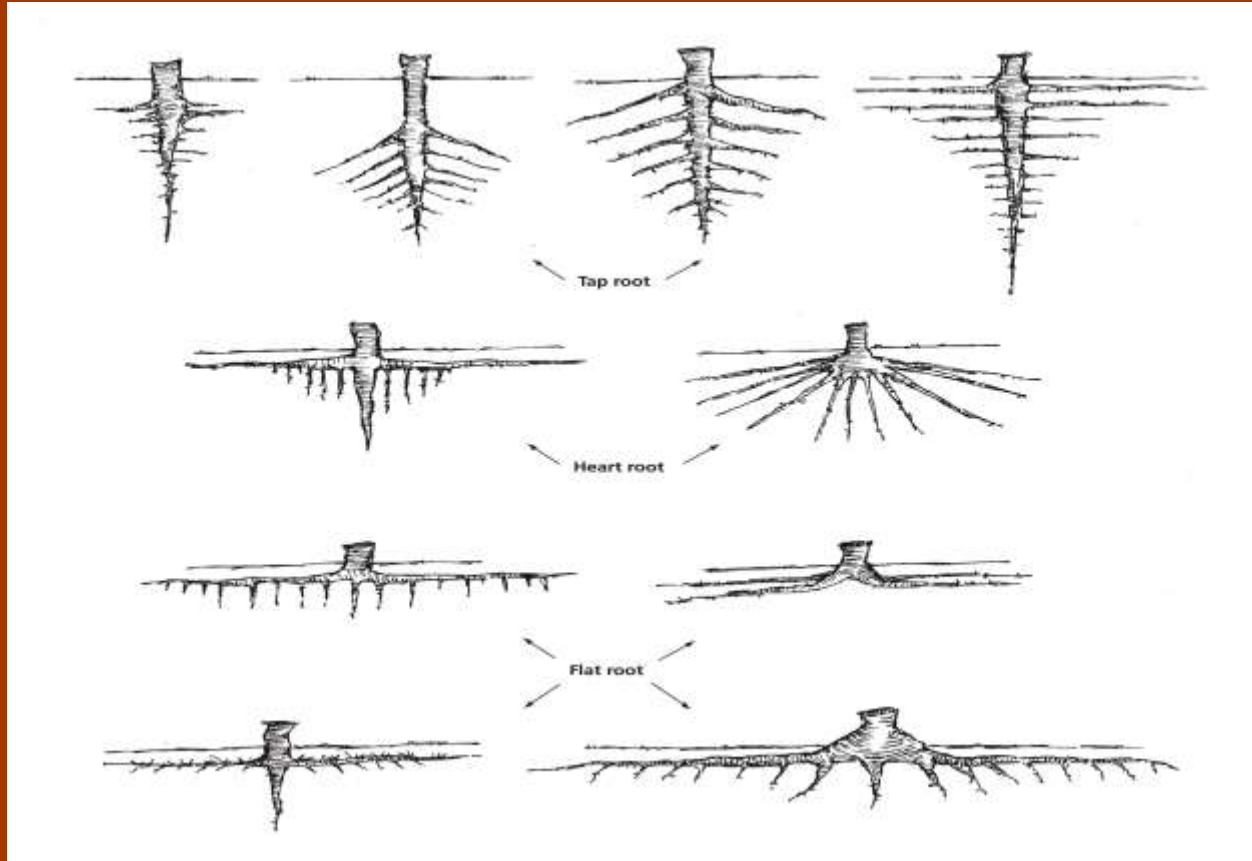
Warbler feeding niches; adapted from MacArthur, 1958 for *Ecology*, by Paul Colinvaux

2. Resource Partitioning Guild

A group of species that partition a shared resource to avoid competition.



2. Resource Partitioning Guild



2. Resource Partitioning Guild



Am. Chestnut
Castanea dentata

- *Taprooted*
- *Fruits in full sun*

Juneberries
Amelanchier spp.

- *Flat rooted*
- *Fruits in shade*



Photo: Eric Toensmeier

2. Resource Partitioning Guild

Latin Name	Common Name	A	M	J	J	A	S	O
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green and gold	•	•	•				
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	highbush cranberry	•	•	•				
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	foamflower		•	•				
<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	lovage		•	•	•			
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	elderberry			•	•			
<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	sweet cicely			•	•	•		
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	tickseed			•	•	•	•	
<i>Solidago odora</i>	sweet goldenrod				•	•	•	•
<i>Sium sisarum</i>	skirret					•	•	
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster						•	•

What is the partitioned resource?

Three Kinds of Guilds:

1. Community Function Guild

2. Resource Partitioning Guild:

✓ *Partitioning a shared resource avoids competition.*

→ *Increases diversity & productivity; reduces stress.*

1. Mutual Support Guild

3. Mutual Support Guild



Three Kinds of Guilds:

1. Community Function Guild:

2. Resource Partitioning Guild:

1. Mutual Support Guild:

✓ *Yields of one element meet needs of another.*

→ *Increases stability & health; reduces stress, work, waste.*

3. Mutual Support Guild



3. Mutual Support Guild



This guild can function with the grapes and raspberries as much as four miles apart!



Not all guilds are polycultures.



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and raspberries as much as four miles apart!

Not all guilds are polycultures.

Latin Name	Common Name	A	M	J	J	A	S	O
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<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	sweet cicely			•	•	•		
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	tickseed			•	•	•	•	
<i>Solidago odora</i>	sweet goldenrod				•	•	•	•
<i>Sium sisarum</i>	skirret					•	•	
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Nectary CF guild: not necessarily a polyculture.

Pollinator partitioning guild: not necessarily a polyculture.

SPACE

defines *polycultures*:
who grows in the same patch?

RELATIONSHIPS

between species define *guilds*.

Interspecies Relationships Define Guilds

1. Community Function Guild:

✓ *Shared function / community niche.*

2. Resource Partitioning Guild:

✓ *Partitioning avoids competition.*

1. Mutual Support Guild:

✓ *Yields meet needs.*

Not all guilds are polycultures.

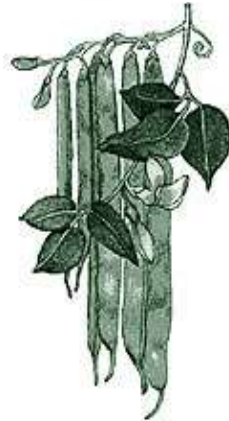
*To be effective,
a polyculture
must contain multiple guilds.*

1 Polyculture, 3 Species, 13+ Guilds

The Three Sisters: dry corn, dry beans, winter squash (et al!)



Three Sisters: corn, squash and beans.



Effective Polycultures Overyield

Cornell: 3 sisters 17% more calories/acre vs. monocrops.



Three Sisters: corn, squash and beans.

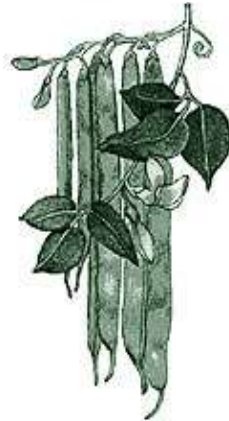


Effective Polycultures Lower Stress

More resources available; more stable & resilient.



Three Sisters: corn, squash and beans.



A Perennial Three Sisters?



Photo: Eric Toensmeier



Photo: Oikos Tree Crops

Jerusalem Artichoke
Helianthus tuberosus

Groundnut
Apios americana

Crosnes
Stachys affinis

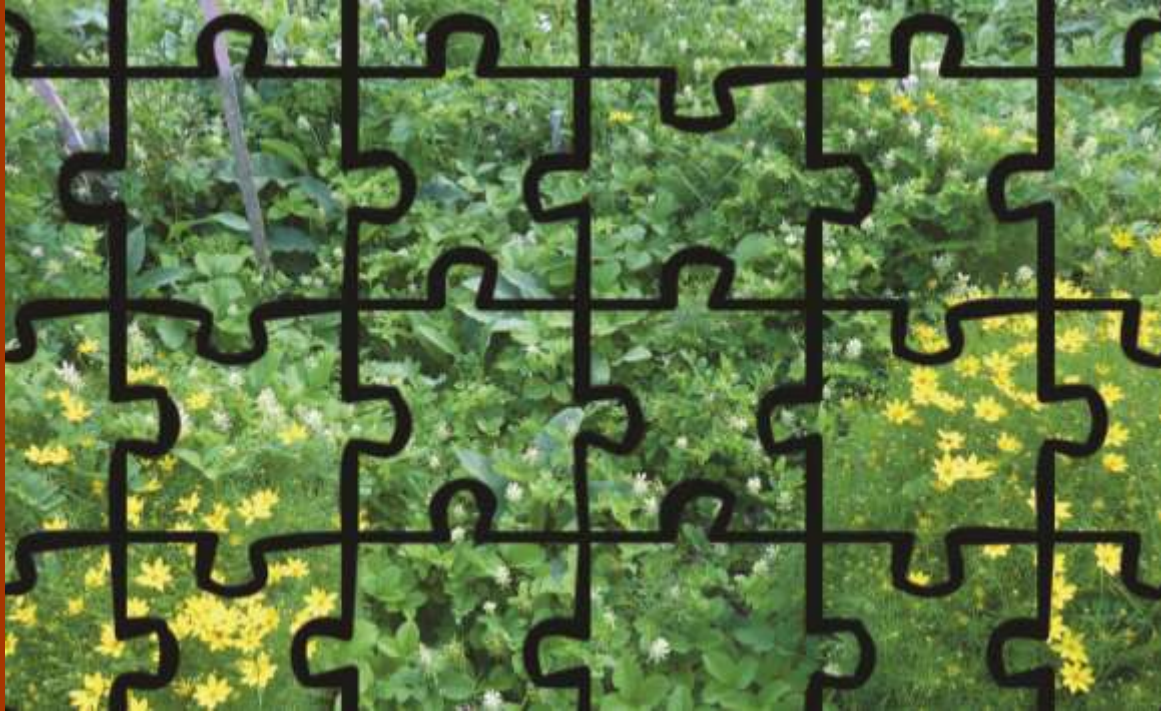


Photo: Oikos Tree Crops



Photo: Eric Toensmeier

Directed CoEvolution: Breeding for Polycultures



The ultimate goal of farming
is not the growing of crops,
but the cultivation
and perfection
of human beings.

--Masanobu Fukuoka
The One-Straw Revolution

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Robert Hart in his forest garden, 1997.