



ILLUSTRATION 6 IS FIGURE 23 FROM URBAN AGRICULTURE: FOOD, JOBS AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES BY THE UNITED NATIONS *DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME*, PUBLICATIONS SERIES *HABITAT II*, VOLUME ONE, 1996, PAGE 30; PAINTING SOURCE FROM THE *URBAN RESOURCES SYSTEM*, SAN FRANCISCO, CA. SHOWING THE PRE-COLUMBIAN PAINTING OF THE “CHINAMPAS” OR “FLOATING GARDEN” OF THE VALLEY OF TENOCHITLAN, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, CIRCA 2,400 B.C. WHICH ILLUSTRATES THE ABORIGINAL *SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT* HORTICULTURAL TECHNIQUE TODAY CALLED “*SUSTAINABLE AGRO-FORESTRY (SAF)*.”

ILLUSTRATION 6 above is described as follows:

“At Tenochtitlan, the site of Mexico City today, the Spanish invaders in the 15th century found the largest city they had known at the time. A principle source of food production was a form of *aqua-terra farming* now known as the *chinampas*. Irrigation systems helped farmers produce three crops a year that today produce now only one or two crops.”

[From Urban Agriculture: Food, Jobs And Sustainable Cities by the *United Nations Development Programme*, Publications Series *Habitat II*, Volume One, 1996, Page 29]

Note that the misnomer “floating gardens” do not float but actually are large deep planting beds constructed in the marsh areas around the lake whose outer circumference soil along the irrigation canals was secured with an outer log frame and living tree roots.