***Zero Hunger***

*Title of the production*:

**Permaculture as sustainable way of production**

Directed by Toni Dimitrov

Radio Kanal 103

*Topic*: Permaculture, a combination of the words permanent and agriculture, offers a unique approach to the practice of sustainable farming, ranching, gardening and living. Permaculture shows how to observe the dynamics of natural ecosystems that we can apply in designing constructed ecosystems that serve the needs of human populations without degrading our natural environment. Permaculture sites integrate plants, animals, landscapes, structures and humans into symbiotic systems where the products of one element serve the needs of another. Once established, a permaculture system can be maintained using a minimum of materials, energy and labor. By recycling "waste" resources back into the system, it also minimizes pollution. That’s why this is a perfect and efficient way of production in developing and poor countries. Cheap and healthy way of individual production.

***Script:***

Permaculture is a design method, which act in the environment and its support results to sustainable landscapes that mimic the work of natural ecosystems. By connecting different parts of multiple systems in an environmentally sensitive ways permaculture achieves high yields with low energy inputs, while at the same time actually builds fertility through subsequent seasons. Permaculture garden in the courtyard means that with relatively little work during the year provides us with an abundance organically produced food. Permaculture means rural property resistant to floods, droughts and fires, while providing food, water and energy security in the coming decades of global instability.

*Permaculture combines three key aspects:*

*1. Ethical framework 2. An understanding of how nature works, and 3. Design access*

The term permaculture (Permaculture) implies a sustainable system of agriculture in order to achieve long-term stability of productive ecosystems, uses the common relations and useful features of the natural environment. The term is a combination of the words permanent agriculture and permanent culture which in English introduces Bill Mollison in opposition to traditional agriculture which thinks irresponsible and short term with regard to the principle of sustainability. The meaning of the term is to emphasize the permanence of human needs that depend on the consistency of environmental integrity. Gently living on the planet in harmony with nature which makes us confident that we can sustain human activities and survival for many generations to come. In fact, it is about stability, deepening the soil and cleaner water, more prosperous communities in distinctive areas for biodiversificated agriculture, social justice, peace and abundance - all those positive representations of the world. And there's nothing wrong with the representations, but the way of coming to them with permaculture for sure differs from the existing carrier paradigms. One thing is certain, permaculture is a fascinating subject in many aspects, and it is still evolving. Once again, permaculture is ecologically sophisticated understanding of the world and nature intertwined with the common sense that through the design creates long-term sustainable fertile landscapes, both for man and the natural world.

*Background and definition*

The history of the gradual establishment of such permaculture approach involves more names that through practical experience putted into operation the principles on which it rests. Among them are Sepp Holzer, Masanobu Fukuoka and many others, but one that became the theoretical basis is Bill Mollison - who in the 70s of last century spell out information that he found in some research conducted together with David Holmgren. Since then Molison is the author of numerous publications on permaculture among which the most famous is the Permaculture - a designers manual. This book contains relevant data of the classic course in Permaculture Design - educational course organized by the official Institutes of permaculture worldwide.

Permaculture is a deliberate design and maintenance of agricultural productive ecosystems that own diversity, stability and adaptability of natural ecosystems. It is a harmonious integration of landscape and people which secures their food, energy, residence and other tangible and intangible needs in a sustainable way. Without permanent agriculture there is no possibility of a stable social order. Permaculture is a design system for collecting conceptual, material and strategic components in a model that works for the benefit of life in all its forms.

The philosophy behind permaculture is the one of working in harmony with rather than against nature; long and thoughtful observation instead of long and negligent action; the view of the system in all its functions, instead of seeking just one of its benefits; and allowing systems to demonstrate their own evolution.

Neolithic revolution, ie the discovery of agriculture, which allows the controlled production of human food is one of the main reasons for the development of civilization. However several key things have changed since the revolution to date - now we need more food, though in the current socio-economic paradigm if you are a farmer you’ll need income to survive. So today the average farmer in order to increase the annual yield of profitable crops uses pesticides, herbacidi, petroleum products and related toxins in dealing with the real problems with pests, weeds and the alike.

The permaculture approach claims and indicates that the natural control of pests and other elements that threaten yield is possible through thoughtful design. The concept of this is the polyculture of perennial, versatile and mutually beneficial plants arranged in Food forest or Forest garden in which animals are actively involved in integrated agricultural productive system that from the standpoint of the man has several functions: to rehabilitate the ecosystem, to be productive with the agricultural crops and ultimately to make profits for the farmers.

Permaculture is one of the most responsible approach to the management of the arable land as a non-renewable resource. Despite this approach other sustainable agricultural systems for growing crops without soil as a medium currently are being investigated, such as hydroponics (aeroponis, aquaponics). Some authors argue that these approaches allow farming in enclosed vertical farms that could be whole skyscrapers - urban jungles in the truest sense of the word. The future of a healthy and sustainable food production that protects the integrity of the environment from which depends the future of coming generations is in these approaches.

*Rural and commercial permaculture systems*

Rural permaculture design usually includes vegetable gardens and orchards, protectors of wind, olive plantations and involving planned farms which that may include space for growing livestock or land protection. Benefits from the planned farm or design of the property are those that they can develop a holistic approach to sustainable land use that can be develop at the various stages in the implementation of the plan.

Permaculture is not only the organic farming - ideology in practice should mean harmonious integration of environment and people - providing food, shelter and energy in a sustainable way.

*Suburban permaculture systems*

Suburban permaculture gardens can be highly productive edible landscapes where they grow vegetables, fruit trees, birds, small aquaculture, recycling and composting systems, worm farms, and also a space for fun and relaxation.

The main purpose of permaculture design is to integrate this area with buildings to help with heating and cooling, as well as meeting other needs of the household, to recycle waste from the building and so on.

*Principles of design permakulturniot*

There are 12 principles of permaculture designs that are offered as tools for thinking, and when used together, they can allow everyone to design their use of usaing the environment in a meaningful and sustainable way.