

PERMACULTURE

Ciaramella Alessandro
Clemente Jacopo
Crisci Thomas
Pisaniello Angelo



The word 'permaculture' was created by Bill Mollison and David Holmgren in the mid-70s to describe an integrated and evolving system of perennial or self-perpetuating plant and animals, and useful to humans.

PERMACULTURE



At first it meant "permanent agriculture", permanent agriculture. A more current definition of permits, reflecting the expansion of its focus implied in the book "Permaculture One", is "consciously designed to reproduce naturally occurring patterns and relationships capable of producing abundance of food, fibre and energy in order to meet local needs'. The people, their buildings and the way they organise themselves are central to the permaculture. That is why the vision of permanent or sustainable agriculture has evolved into a permanent or sustainable culture.

Permaculture today means "permanent cultures", a permanent culture, meaning that reflects the 40 years that this design methodology has now achieved.

PERMACULTURE



The implementation of ecological principles and strategies can restore the balance of those systems that are at the heart of life.

Permaculture is the design, conscious and ethical conservation of productive ecosystems that have the diversity, stability and flexibility of natural ecosystems.

It also applies to economic strategies and social structures.

PERMACULTURE



A human culture cannot survive for a long time without the basis of sustainable agriculture and ethical land management: this brilliant intuition inspired Bill Mollison in coining the term Permacultura, a theory and practice synthesis that systematically develops elements of different ecological sciences, opening new horizons.

Permaculture is an integrated design process that results in a sustainable, balanced and aesthetic environment.

PERMACULTURE



The Permaculture can be defined as a synthesis of ecology, geography, anthropology, sociology and design.

The Permaculture was created as a land design system that harmonises man with the environment and its elements (habitation, feeding, natural resources, human and social relations). The aim is to design sustainable settlements, which are as close as possible to natural ecosystems, by recognising, using and harmonising the components of the landscape (morphology, climate, soil, water, vegetation, animals) by developing mutual support relationships between elements of the environment and the needs of people and based on a 'non-predatory' and 'non-parasitic'. The result is a highly aesthetic, productive and over time sustainable system with low maintenance costs.