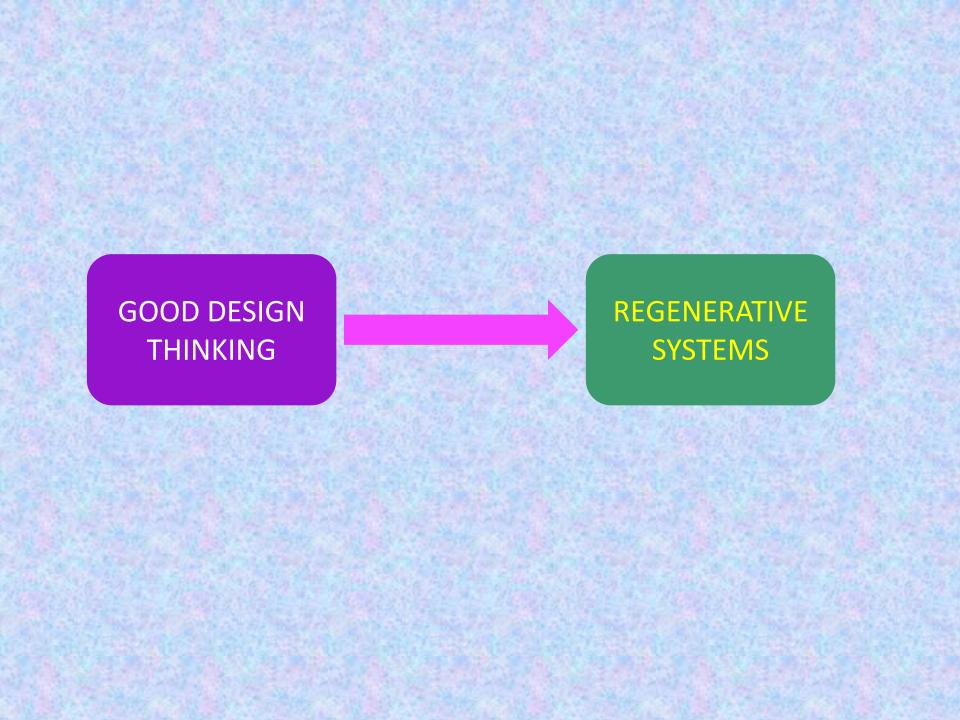
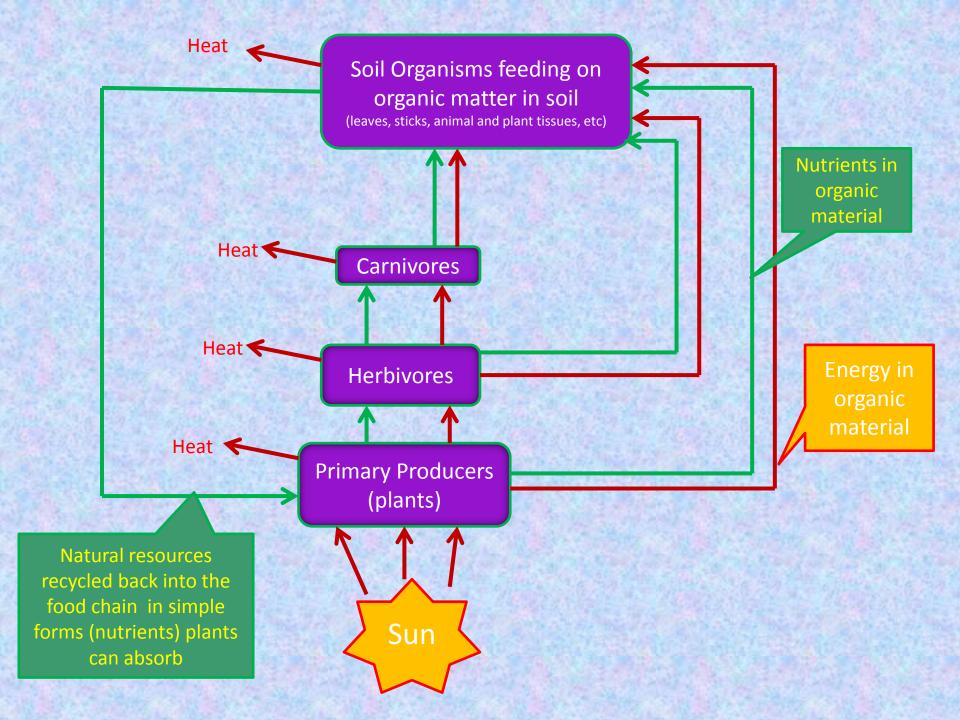
Using Ecosystem based design to enhance our Sustainability Outcomes



Dr Wendy Seabrook Hill Top Farm - working with nature

www.hilltopfarm.wix.com/beyondsustainability





HEALTHY NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

PRODUCTIVE
SELF-MAINTAINING
RESILIENT
SUSTAINABLE







Renewable NR

Embodied energy in living organisms and organic material

HEALTHY NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS



Renewable NR

Embodied Energy in living organism & organic material

Year

Renewable Energy

Non-renewable Energy

Embodied Energy in manufactured goods

Embodied Energy in humans (\$)

Renewable NR

Non-renewable NR

CITY



Embodied Energy in manufactured goods

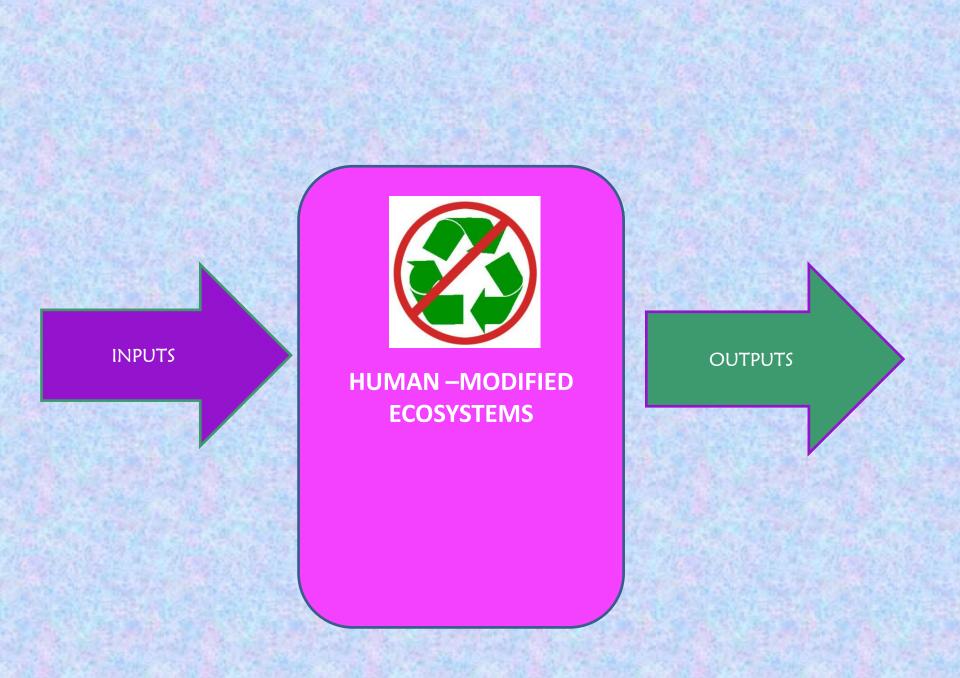
Embodied Energy in humans (\$)

Renewable NR

Non-renewable NR in manufactured goods

Natural resources in waste and pollution

Embodied energy in waste and pollution



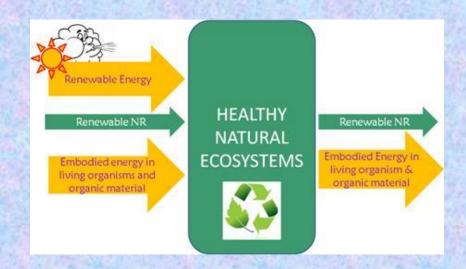
The Ecosystem model enables us to:

- assess the sustainability of our systems
- see how the types and relative quantities of our inputs and outputs differ from healthy natural ecosystems our models of Best Practice
- guesstimate, estimate or actually measure the quantities of these inputs and outputs and their environmental footprint
- look at the gap between where we are now and where we want to be using healthy natural ecosystems as our models of Best Practice
- use a Gap Analysis to highlight priorities or points of leverage for improving our systems
- prioritise Permaculture and other sustainability design tools and resources that can help us
- monitor and evaluate our progress in creating more regenerative systems

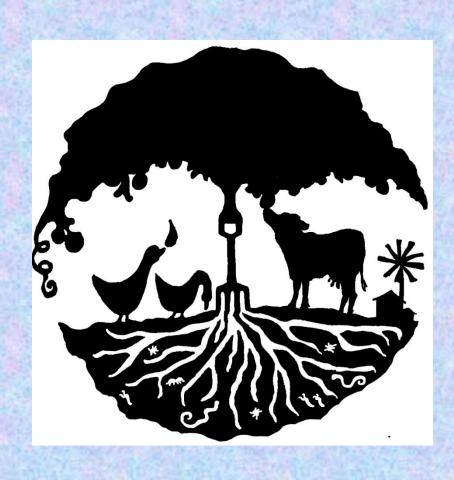


Design your system to:

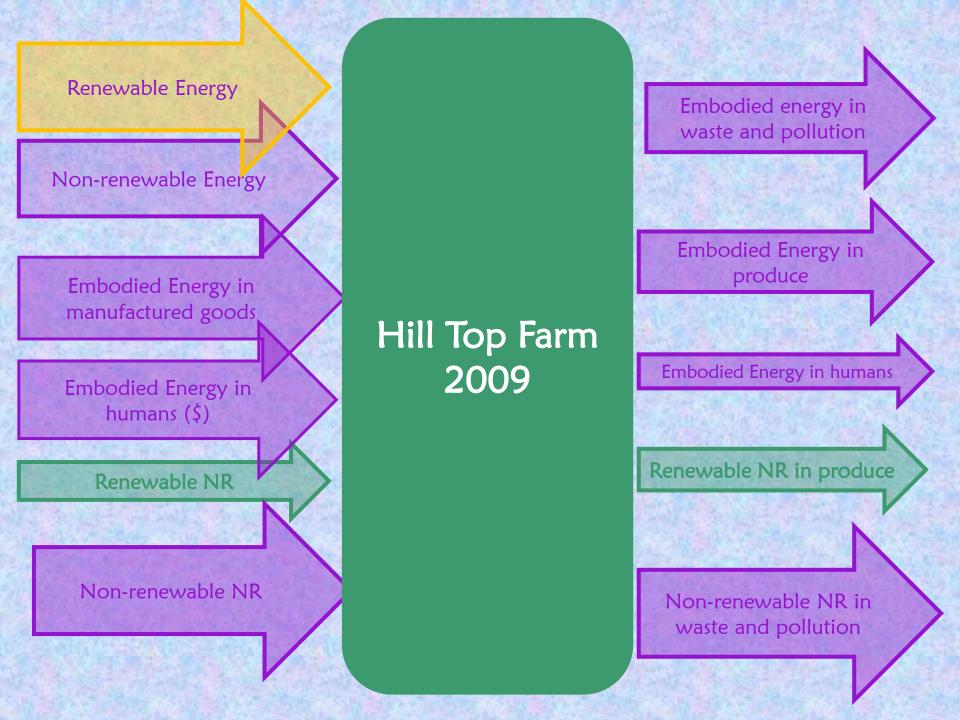
- avoid inputs of non-renewable natural resources and energy
- reduce your inputs of renewable resources
- reduce your inputs of energy embodied in materials you bring into your system
- produce no waste or pollution
- increase inputs of renewable energy and capture of 'wild' natural resources



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Renewable Energy

Non-renewable Energy

Embodied Energy in manufactured goods

Embodied Energy - humans (\$)

Renewable NR

Non-renewable NR

Embodied energy in produce

Hill Top Farm

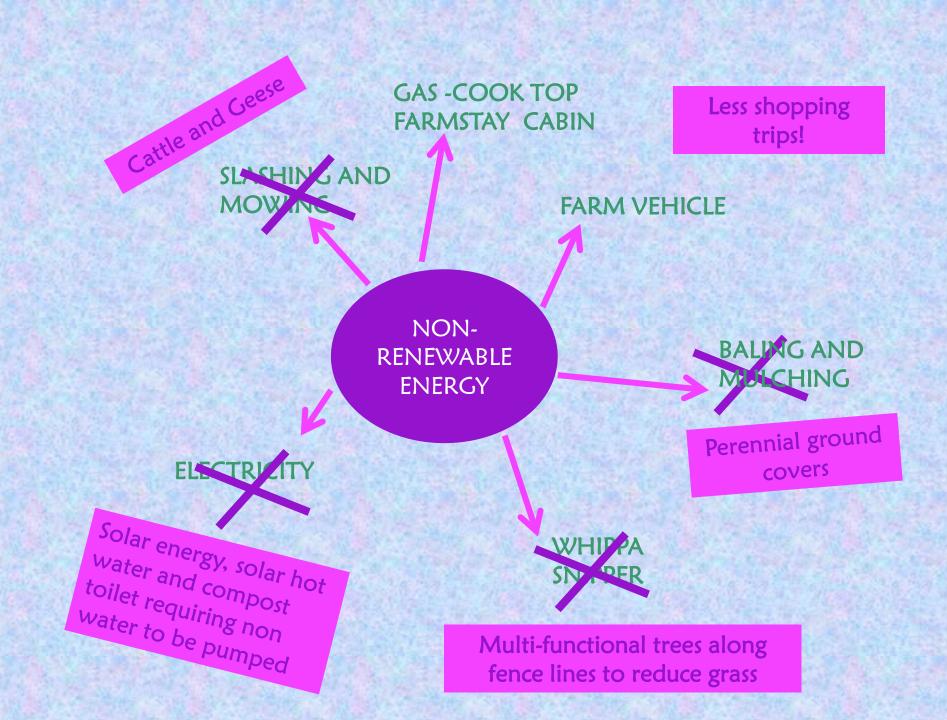
2015

Embodied Energy in humans

Embodied energy in waste and pollution

Renewable NR in produce

Non-renewable NR in waste and pollution



Meat fruit and veggies mostly carbohydrates instead of grains

Still using pelleted chook poo in bananas, but have legumes, biomass accumulators, compost toilet, cattle and poultry as other sources of fertiliser

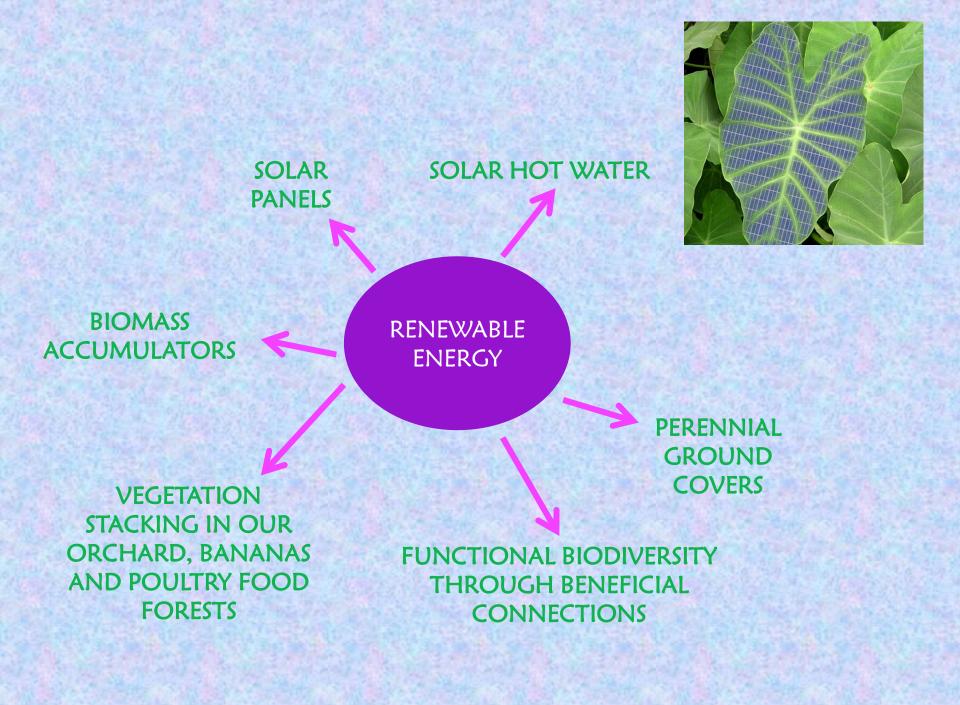
FERTILIST RS

RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

FENCE POSTS

Living fence posts

Garden only. Orchard and bananas beneficial insect attracting plants



Scenario

Small holding with pigs, chickens, ducks and turkeys in fixed yards and a separate veggie garden

Embodied Energy in humans (\$)

Renewable NR

Non-renewable NR Humans busy
buying feed,
feeding animals,
cleaning yards,
making and
spreading
compost, and
working off the
farm to pay all the
feed and Vet bills

Permaculture makeover

Embodied Energy in humans (\$)

Renewable NR

Non-renewable NR

Humans not so busy. Poultry and pigs in situ composting with their shit and scratching around!

Non-human biological energy!





How would the ecosystem models for these household systems differ?

From Material World: A Global Family Portrait, by Peter Menzel

Summary

By looking at our ecosystem from 'outside' we can easily:

- gauge how well our system is performing –
 environmentally, socially and financially
- use the types and quantities of inputs and outputs to prioritise actions, improving the performance of our systems
- monitor and evaluate our progress in creating more regenerative systems



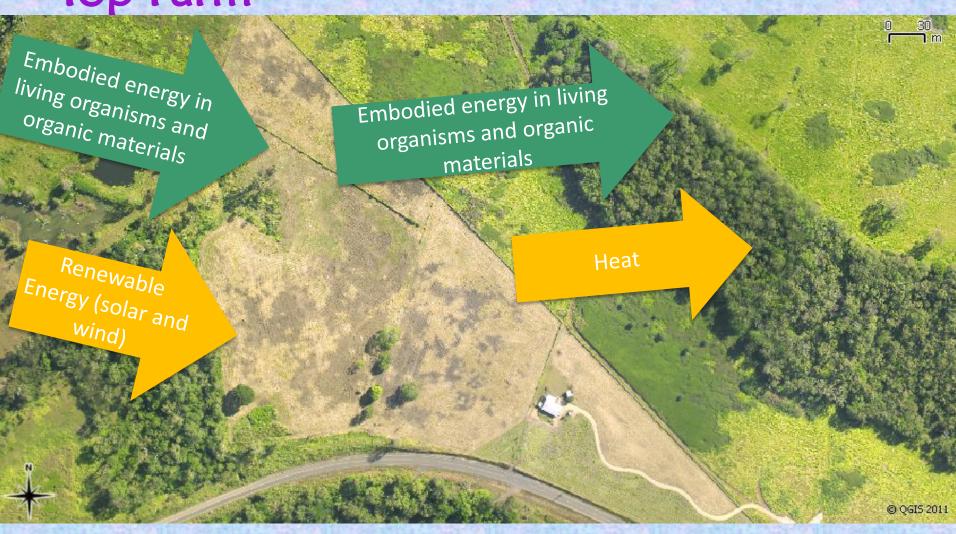
PERMACULTURE PRINCIPLES, TOOLS AND PRACTICES



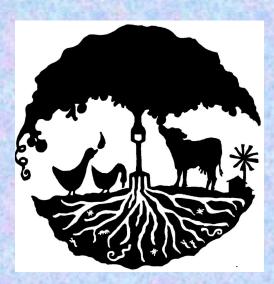
'Wild' natural resource inputs and outputs Hill Top Farm



'Wild' Energy inputs and outputs Hill Top Farm



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Renewable resources

Non- Renewable resources

DURABLE RECYCLEABLE



RE-USE

BIODEGRADABLE

Renewable resources

Waste and Pollution

Nonrenewable resources TOXIC



NON-BIODEGRADABLE Waste and pollution