

Design Principles



1. Observe & interact



2. Catch & store energy



3. Obtain a yield



4. Apply self-regulation & accept feedback



5. Use & value renewable resources & services



6. Produce no waste



7. Design from patterns to details



8. Integrate rather than segregate



9. Use small & slow solutions



10. Use & value diversity



11. Use edges & value the marginal



12. Creatively use & respond to change

Permaculture Ethics



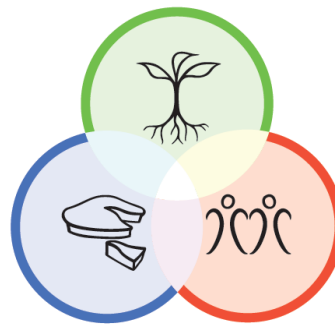
Care of the Earth



Care of People



Fair Share



Permaculture is one of the most holistic, integrated systems analysis and design methodologies found in the world.

- Permaculture can be applied to create productive ecosystems from the human-use standpoint or to help degraded ecosystems recover health and wildness.
- Permaculture can be applied in any ecosystem, no matter how degraded.
- Permaculture values and validates traditional knowledge and experience.
- Permaculture incorporates sustainable agriculture practices and land management techniques and strategies from around the world.
- Permaculture is a bridge between traditional cultures and emergent earth-tuned cultures.
- Permaculture promotes organic agriculture which does not use pesticides to pollute the environment.
- Permaculture aims to maximize symbiotic and synergistic relationships between site components.
- Permaculture is urban planning as well as rural land design.
- Permaculture design is site specific, client specific, and culture specific.

Permaculture at its core works with a set of ethics that suggest we think and act responsibly in relation to each other and the earth. The ethics of permaculture provide a sense of place in the larger

scheme of things, and serve as a guidepost to right livelihood in concert with the global community and the environment, rather than individualism and indifference.

1. **Care of the Earth ...includes all living and non-living things– plants, animals, land, water and air**
2. **Care of People ...promotes self-reliance and community responsibility– access to resources necessary for existence**
3. **Fairshare - Setting Limits to Population & Consumption ...gives away surplus– contribution of surplus time, labor, money, information, and energy to achieve the aims of earth and people care.**

Permaculture also acknowledges a basic life ethic, which recognizes the intrinsic worth of every living thing. A tree has value in itself, even if it presents no commercial value to humans. That the tree is alive and functioning is worthwhile. It is doing its part in nature: recycling litter, producing oxygen, sequestering carbon dioxide, sheltering animals, building soils, and so on.

Books on Permaculture

1. Introduction to Permaculture. 1991. By Bill Mollison and Reny Mia Slay. Tagari Publishers, Tyalgum, Australia. 198 p.
2. Permaculture One: A Perennial Agriculture for Human Settlements, 3rd Edition. 1987. By Bill Mollison and David Holmgren. Tagari Publishers, Tyalgum, New South Wales, Australia. 127 p.
3. Permaculture Two: A Practical Design for Town and Country in Permanent Agriculture. 1979. By Bill Mollison. Tagari Press, Stanley, Australia. 150 p.
4. Permaculture: A Designer's Manual. 1988. By Bill Mollison. Tagari Publications, Tyalgum, Australia. 576 p.
5. Gaia's Garden: A Guide to Home-Scale Permaculture. 2001. By Toby Hemenway. Chelsea Green Pub. Co., White River Junction, VT. 222 p.
6. The Best of Permaculture. 1986. By Max O. Lindegger and Robert Tap. Nascimanere Publishers, Nambour, Australia. 136 p.
7. The Permaculture Way: Practical Ways to Create a Self-Sustaining World. 1992. By Graham Bell. Thorsons, London. 239 p.
8. The Permaculture Garden. 1994. By Graham Bell. Thorsons, London. 170 p.
9. Permaculture: A Beginner's Guide. 2001. B Graham Burnett. Land and Liberty, Westcliff On Sea, Essex, England. 60 p.
10. Urban Permaculture. 1993. By David Watkins. Permanent Publications, U.K. 152 p.
11. Permaculture in a Nutshell. 1993. By Patrick Whitefield. Permanent Publications, U.K. 75 p.
12. Earth User's Guide to Permaculture. 1994. By Rosemary Morrow and Rob Allsop. Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst, NSW Australia. 152 p.
13. Getting Started in Permaculture. 1998. By Ross and Jennifer Mars. Candlelight Trust, Hovea, Western Australia. 96 p.
14. Permaculture: Principles and Pathways Beyond Sustainability. 2002. By David Holmgren. 320 p.

"Permaculture is revolution disguised as organic gardening."

- Graham Burnett 'Permaculture – A Beginners Guide'