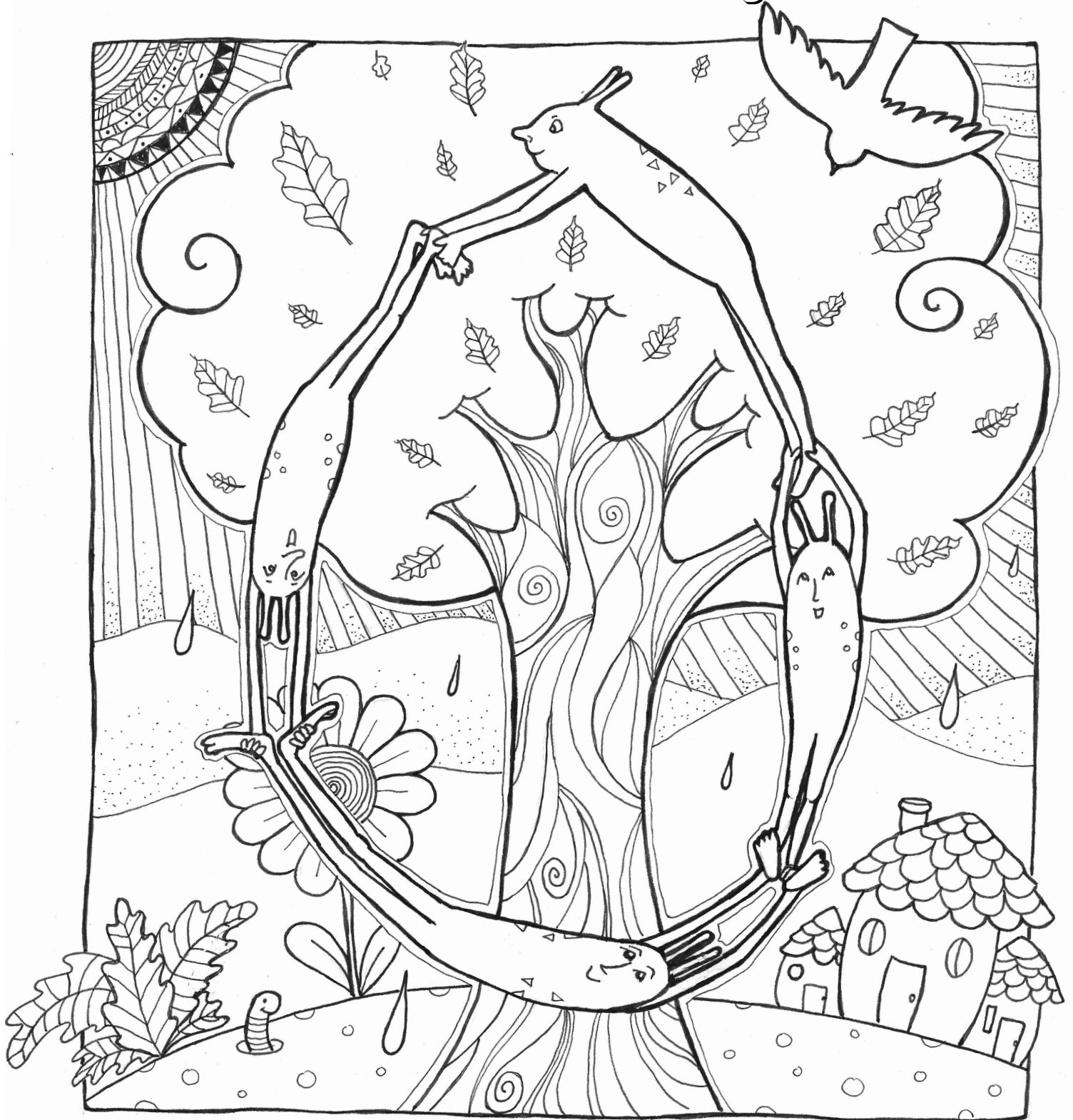


R.E.S.E.S

Rhizome Eco-Social Education Society

Permaculture Colouring Book



Written and Illustrated by Lucie Bardos

Welcome!



Hello and welcome to our Permaculture colouring book!

We hope that you enjoy spending time colouring and learning about permaculture together with your friends, the Glarfles.

They can be a bit mischievous, but are always lovable and happy to share what they know with people who are willing to listen!

Feel free to use the white spaces around the text to take notes, make drawings, and to make this book your own!

Thank you so much for supporting the Rhizome Eco-Social Education Society!

Go to reeses.org or email us at rhizomeecosocial@gmail.com for more information!

Please consider donating at reeses.org/donate to help support the creation of more free and low-cost Permaculture education tools.

This book may be used for personal or educational purposes only. It may not be re-sold or otherwise marketed.

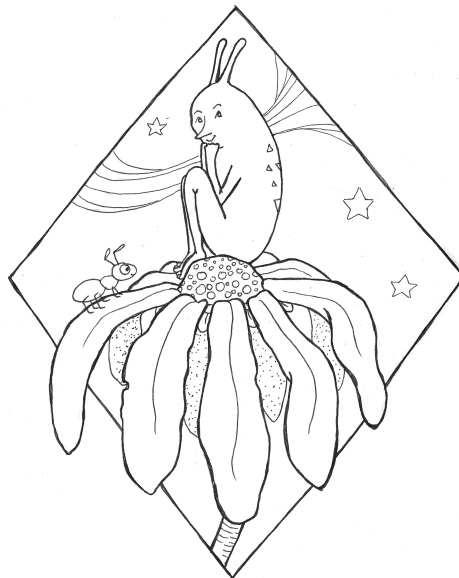
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Permaculture: What is it?

Permaculture is an approach to the design of human habitats. This approach is based on working with nature, not against it.

The permaculture ethics of Earth care, people care, and fair share remind us to always respect each other and the planet.

Permaculture principles help us understand what permaculture is all about. They guide our designs to make sure that they make sense and are sustainable. The principles used in this book are a slightly modified version of David Holmgren's 12 Permaculture Principles. The original principles can be found at permacultureprinciples.com



Permaculture Ethics:

Care for People

Caring for people means thinking about the wellbeing of ourselves, our families, and our communities. It is important to care and support one another and work together to solve problems.

We also have a responsibility to future generations who will inherit the Earth.

Permaculture Ethics:

Care for People



Permaculture Ethics:

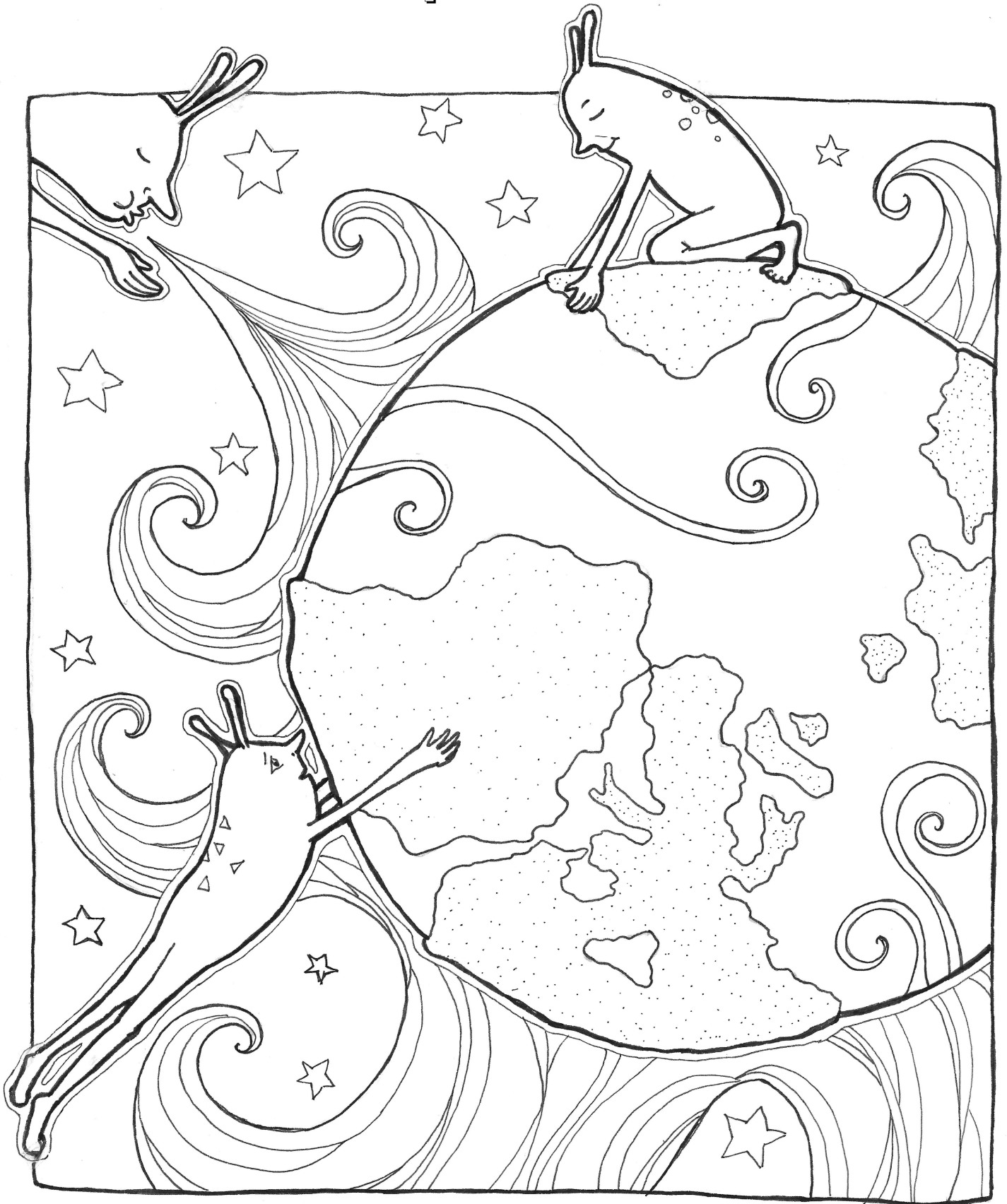
Care for the Earth

We care for the Earth because the Earth cares for us. The Earth provides clean air, water, materials, food, soil, and much, much more.

Earth's ecosystems also have a special kind of value called intrinsic value. This means that they deserve to be protected just because they exist.

Permaculture Ethics:

Care for the Earth



Permaculture Ethics:

Fair Share

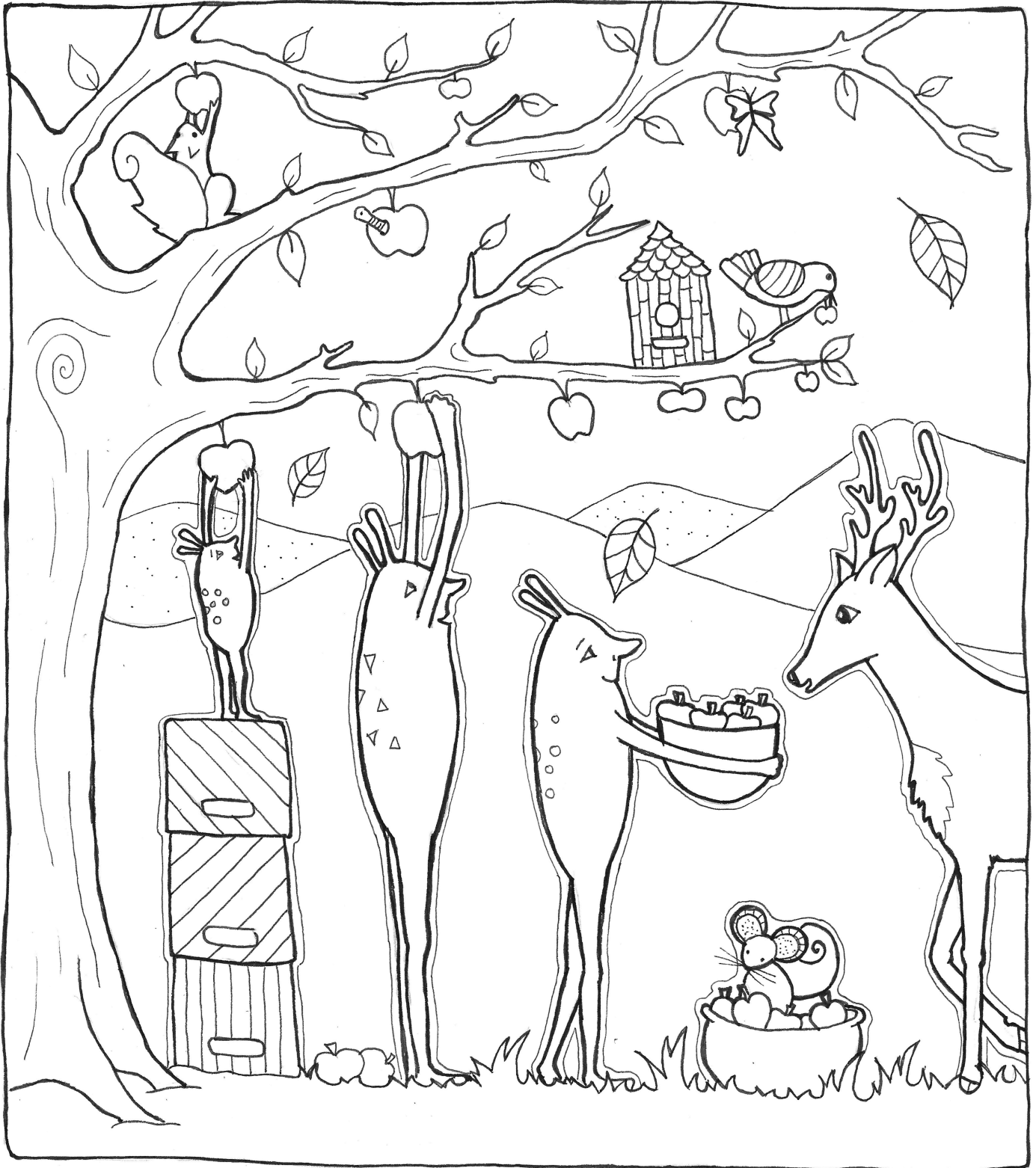
Fair share means that we take only what we need and we give away or recycle the rest.

In this way, we can share food, land, space, time, skills, and many other things!

Practicing fair share creates healthy communities.

Permaculture Ethics:

Fair Share



Permaculture Principles: Observe and Interact

It's important to slow down and take the time to look at the world around us before beginning a new project. We can learn many important lessons by observing the environment through our 5 senses.

Observing ecosystems like forests, rivers, or grasslands helps us understand how the soil, plants, and animals are all working together. This knowledge can help us to be better designers.

Permaculture Principles: Observe and Interact

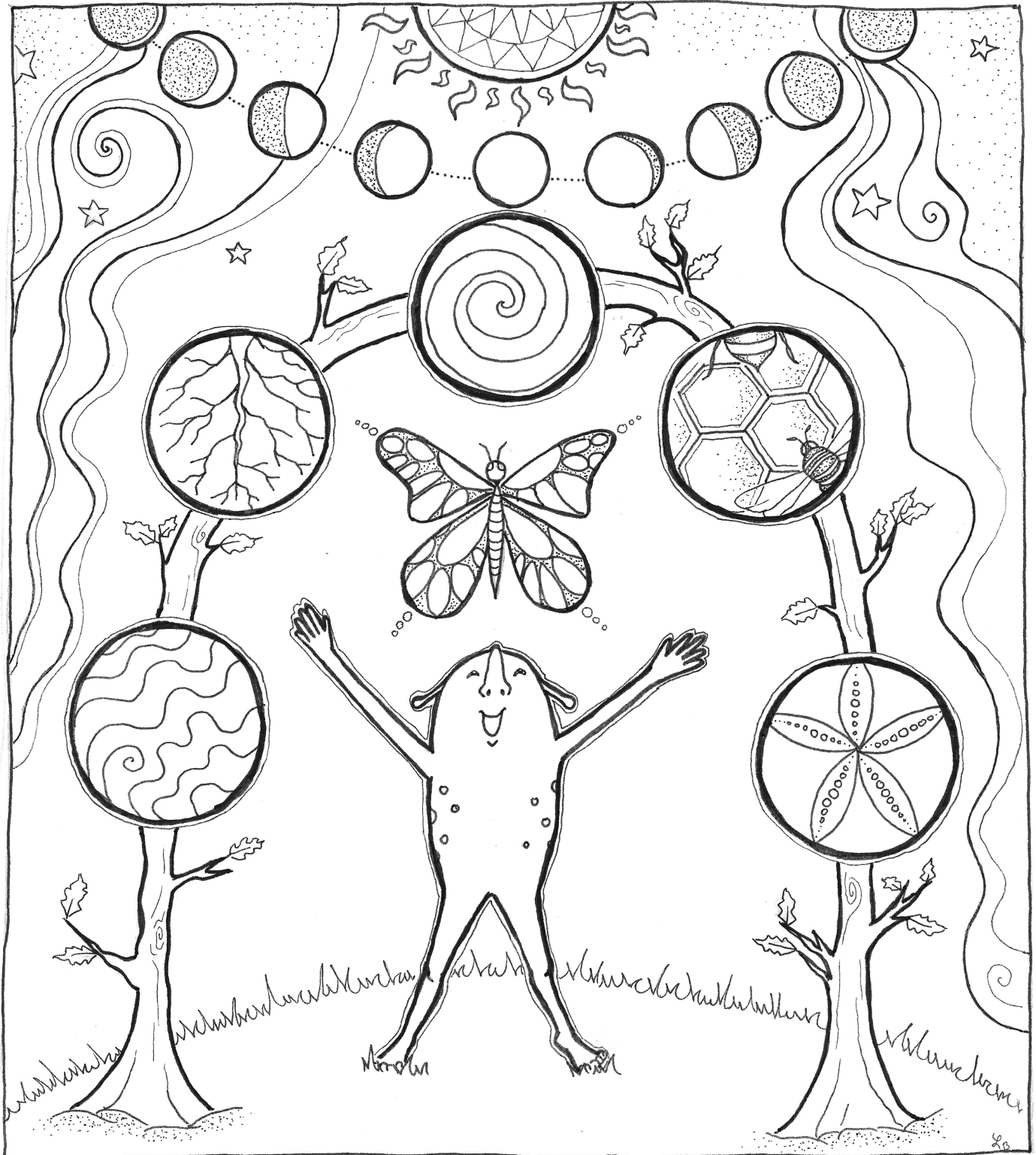


Permaculture Principles: Understand Nature's Patterns

Nature is full of different kinds of patterns like waves, spirals, and branches. We can use these patterns to help us design sustainable habitats.

It's important to be able to see the big picture before focusing on the small details.

Permaculture Principles: Understand Nature's Patterns

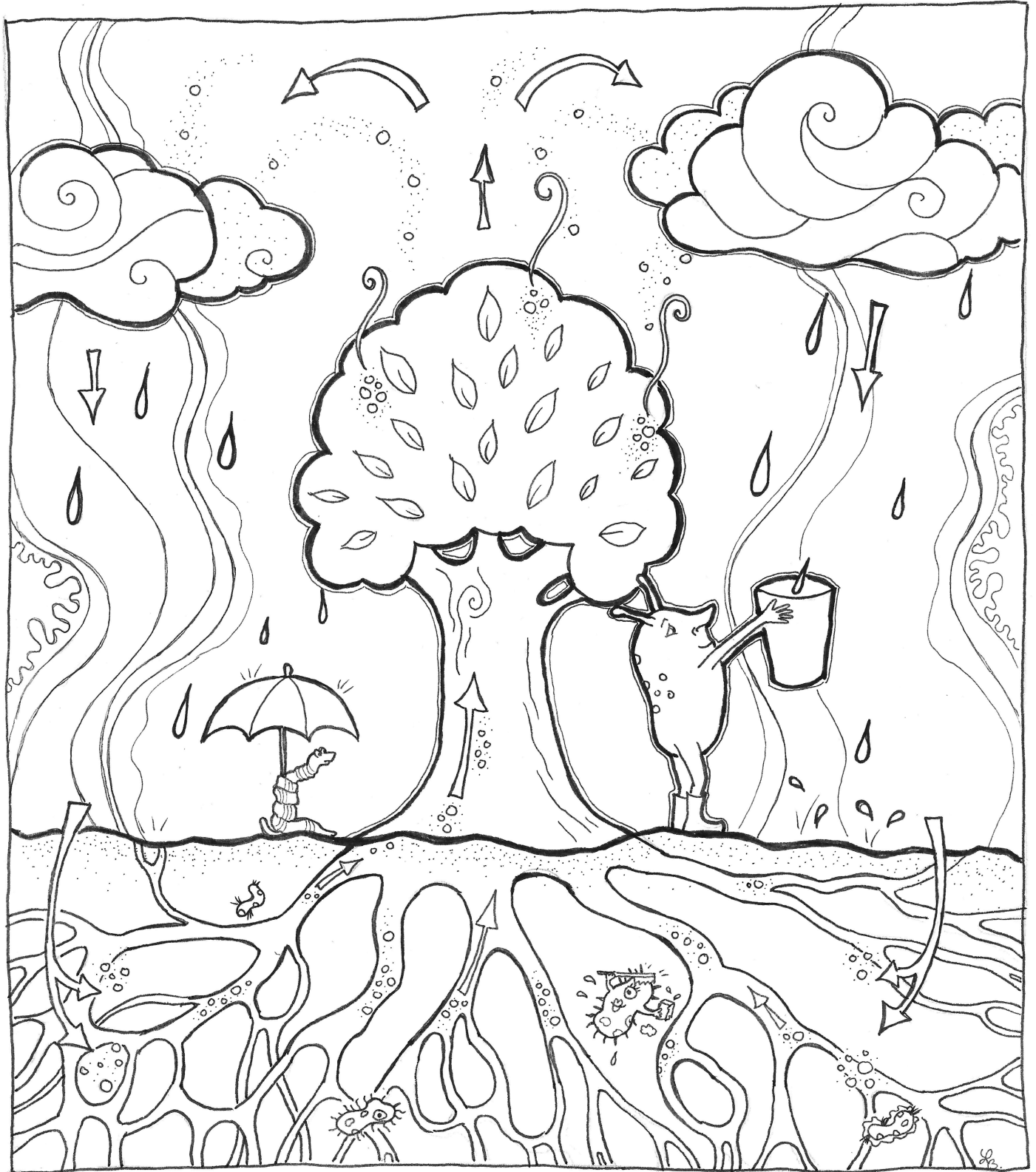


Permaculture Principles: Catch and Store Energy

Energy is plentiful when we can catch and store it properly. "Energy" can mean things like the light of the sun, the wind, or even the energy that people or animals have to do work.

For example, catching rain water can help us reduce the need for watering our gardens. Using leaves as mulch helps reduce the evaporation of water from the soil. Comfortable gathering spaces encourage people to be on the land and to care for it. A pollinator garden and insect habitats invite beneficial insects that help maintain diversity and reduce pests. The examples are endless!

Permaculture Principles: Catch and Store Energy



Permaculture Principles: Value Diversity

Systems with lots of diversity can handle changes and disturbances. This is called being resilient. This means that if one part of the system faces difficulty, other parts are there to support.

Diversity means cultivating a variety of species, but also a variety of skills, voices, and points of view.

Permaculture Principles: Value Diversity



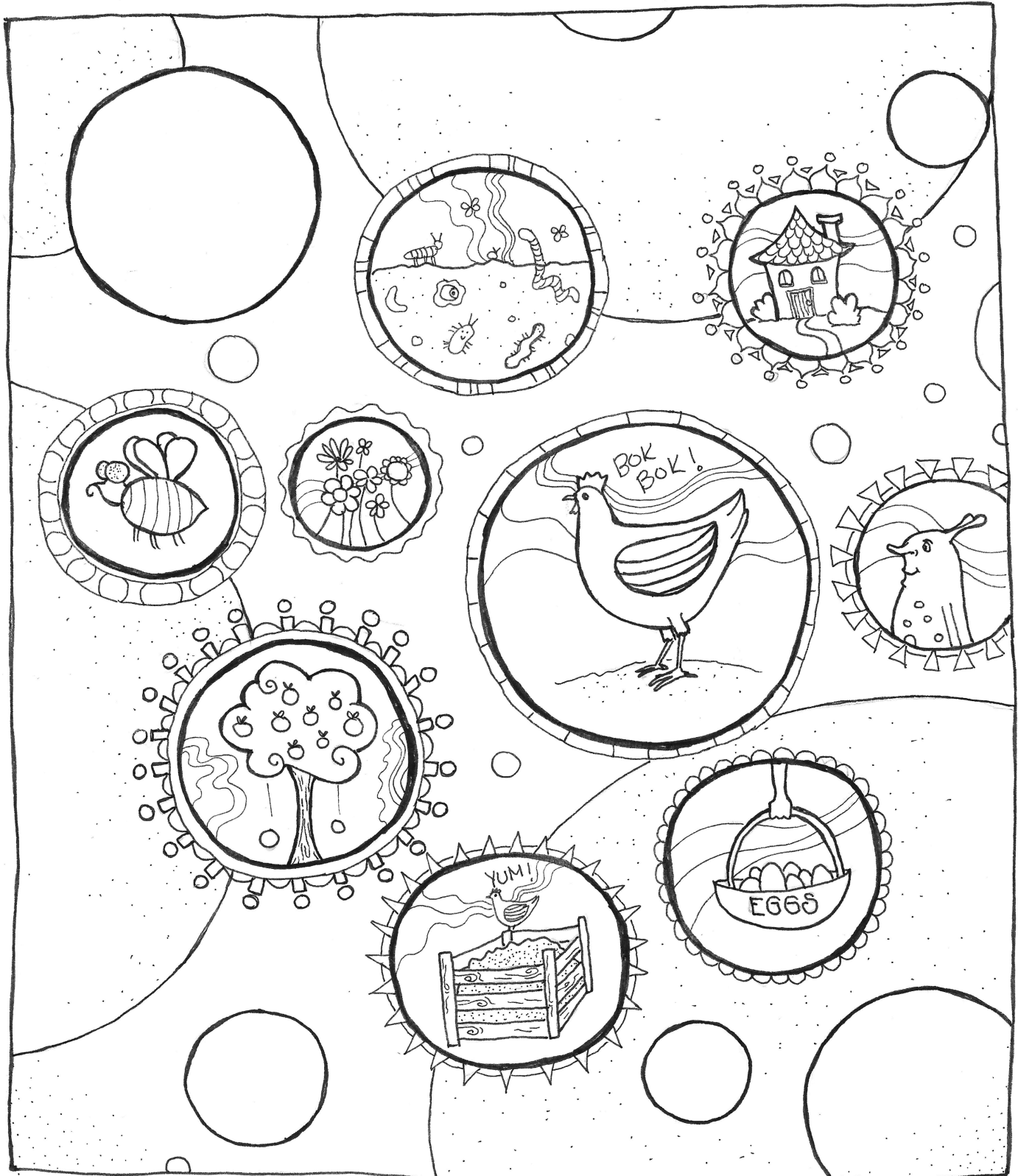
Permaculture Principles: Build Relationships

Every part of a system, whether it's an animal, plant, or person, has a special role to play. If placed together with the right "neighbours" then it will reveal its gifts to the world!

For example, planting flowers next to your vegetables helps keep away pests and invites in pollinators.

In a garden, farm, or forest there are many different species all working together to create a healthy habitat.

Permaculture Principles: Build Relationships



Permaculture Principles:

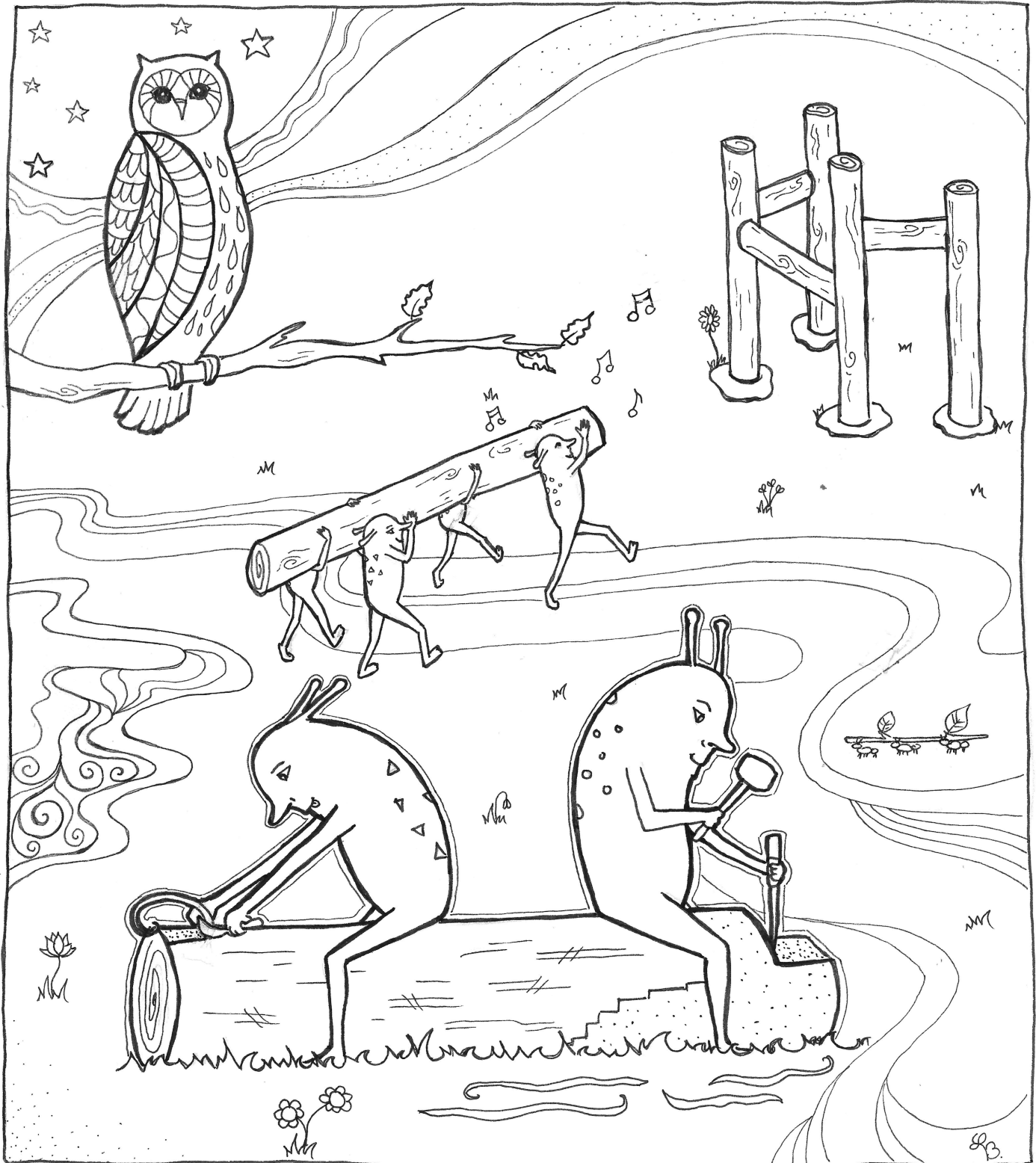
Use Renewable Resources

Renewable energy is the most reliable and sustainable way to power something.

These energy sources can help to reduce the pressure we put on the Earth to provide for us. If used responsibly, they do not run out, and can help reduce our reliance on fossil fuels. Sunlight, wind, and human power are some examples.

Renewable services are provided to us by nature. They include air and water filtration, soil building, and pollination. It is important that we protect and value them at all costs.

Permaculture Principles: Use Renewable Resources



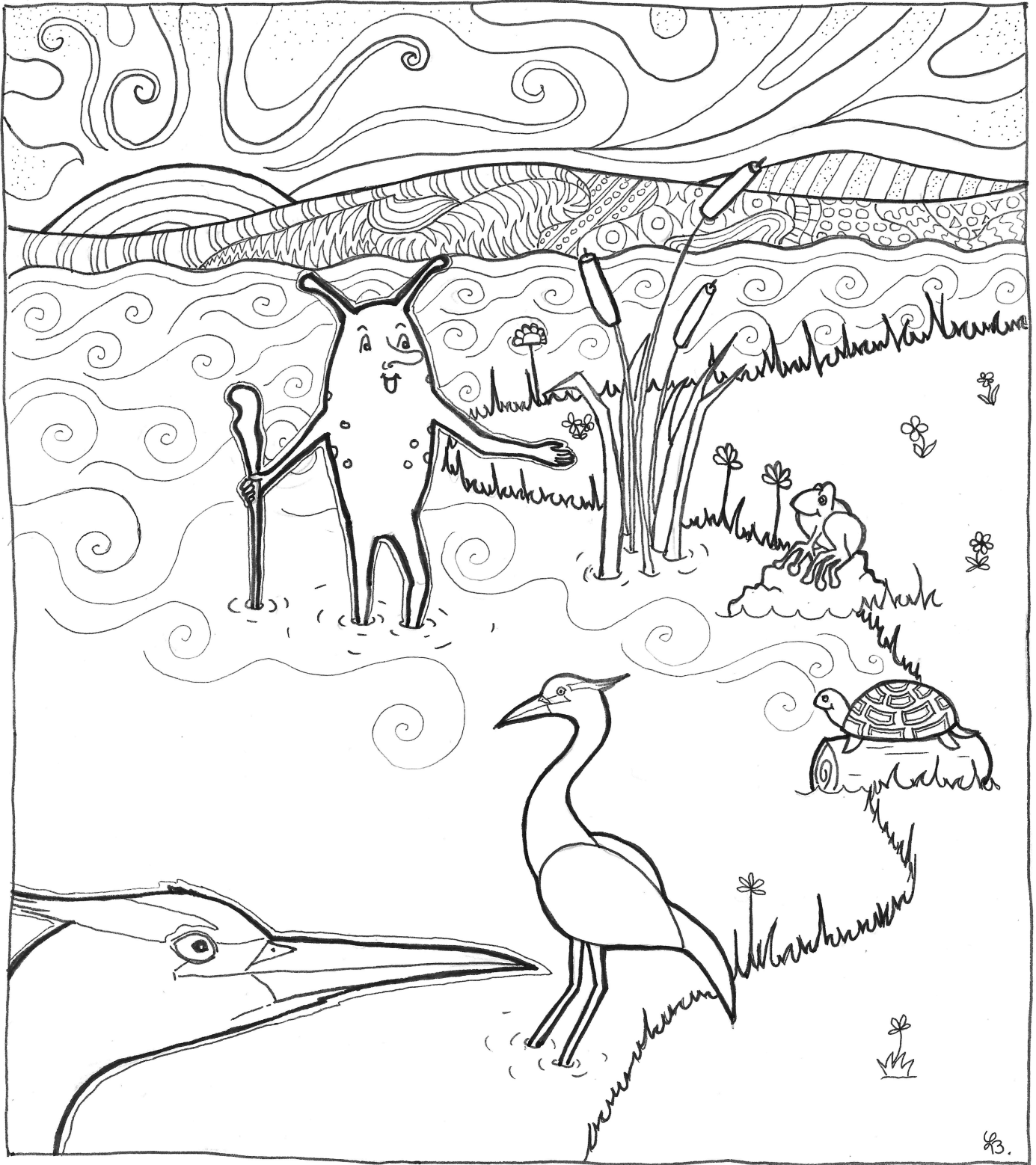
Permaculture Principles: Value Edges

The space where two ecosystems touch is often where you will find the highest species diversity.

The “edge” can refer to the boundary between two ecosystems, like a grassland and a lake. It can also refer to ideas or concepts that are new or innovative.

By maximizing the “edge” we invite diversity.

Permaculture Principles: Value Edges



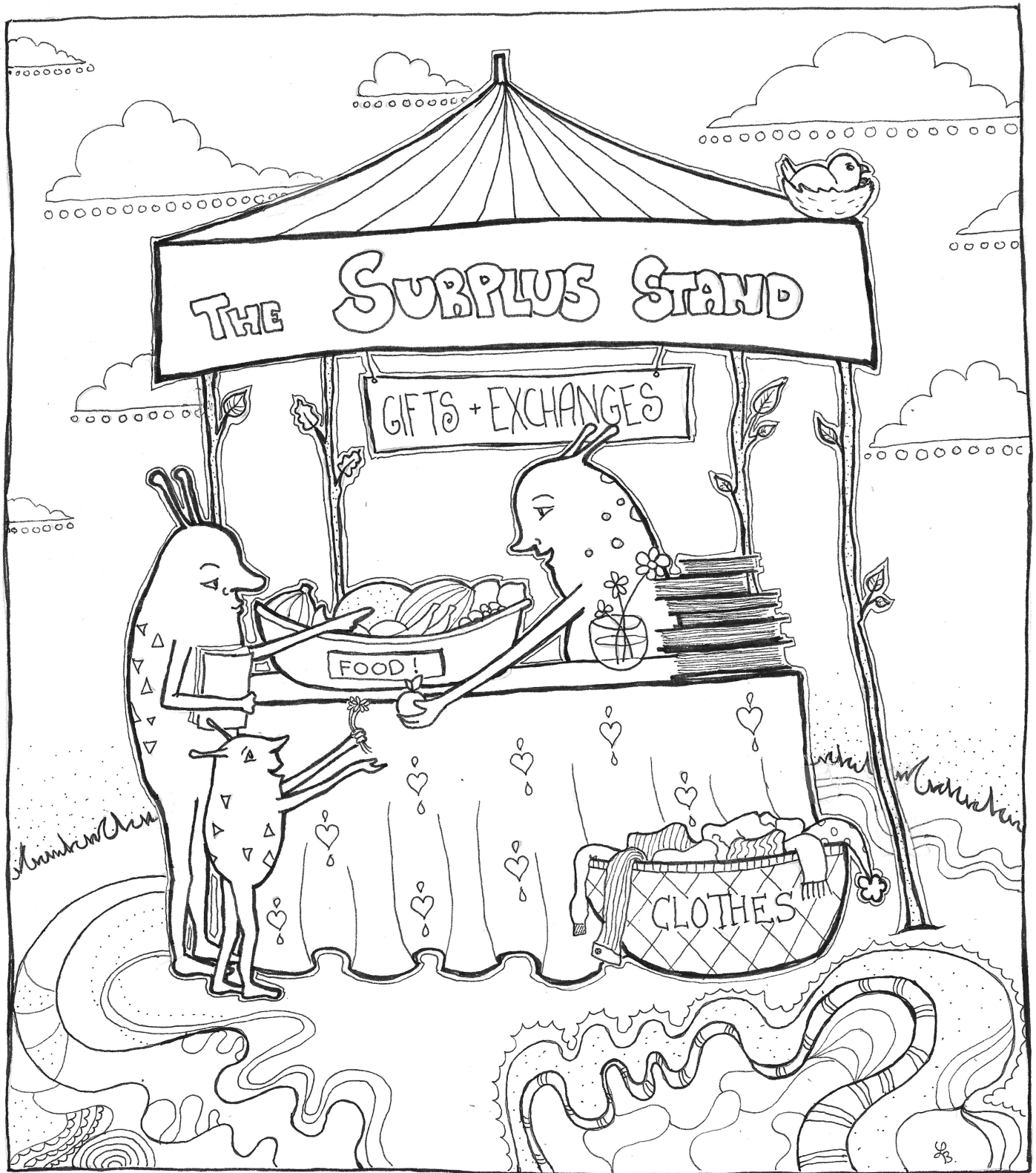
Permaculture Principles: Small and Slow Solutions

Doing things little by little and working towards goals at a steady pace is a good idea.

Often, small scale projects are easier to fit into their communities. Think of community markets, clothing swaps, or local farms.

The same thing applies to solving a problem. A challenge that seems overwhelming at first can become much simpler if we work on it a little every day. Patience is the key!

Permaculture Principles: Small and Slow Solutions



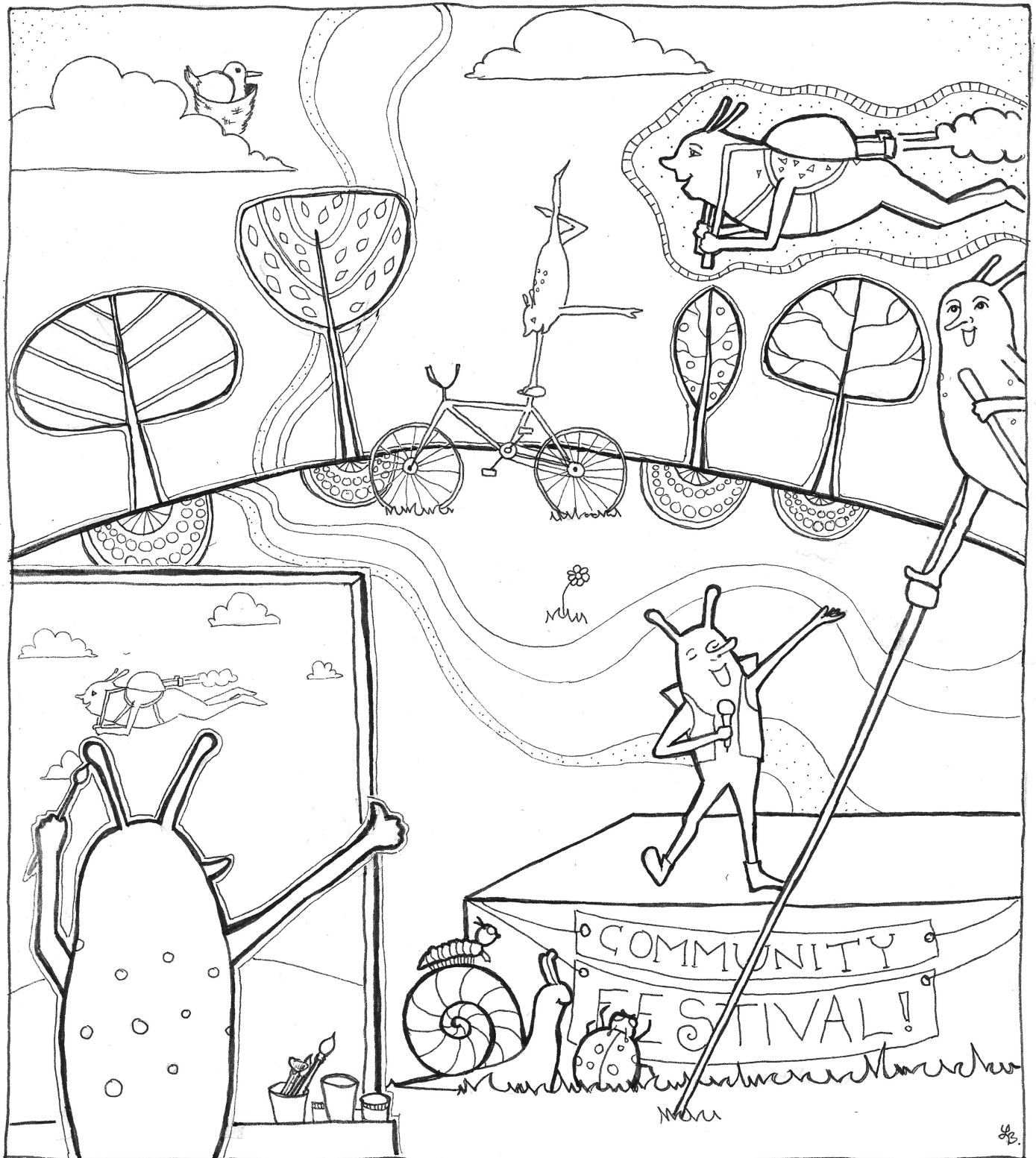
Permaculture Principles: Use Creativity When Facing Challenges

The world around us is changing quickly and it's up to us how we respond.

We can use our observation skills to notice the things we would like to change. We can use our creativity to decide on the kind of future we would like to see and start working towards it.

Using the saying: "the problem is the solution" is a good guide for creating positive change. For example, abandoned pieces of land can be opportunities for gardens or other community projects.

Permaculture Principles: Use Creativity When Facing Challenges



Permaculture Principles: Accept Feedback and Self Regulate

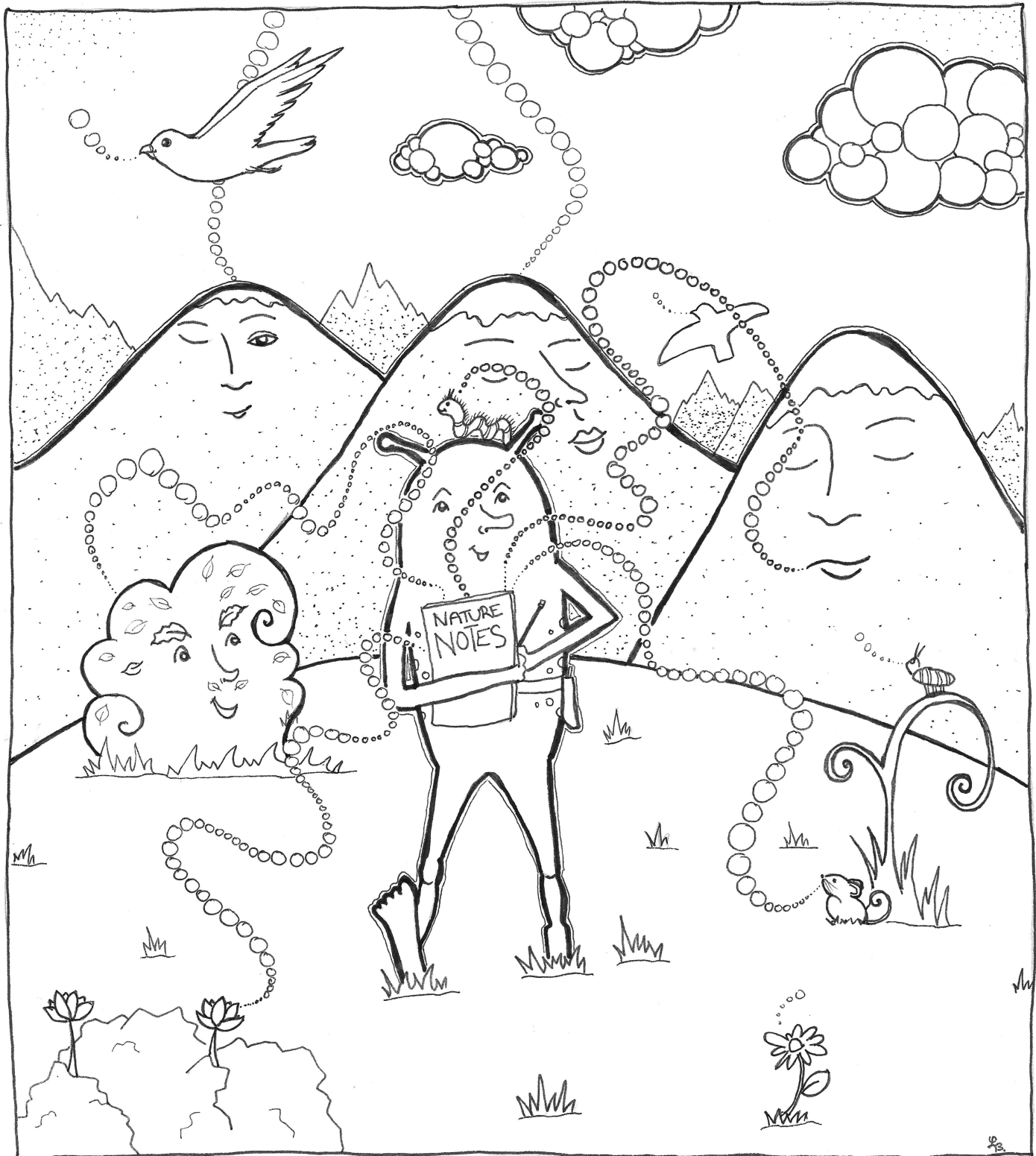
Feedback is when something tells us if we are on the right track or not. For example, if a plant in our garden is not doing well, it is sending a message that something in its environment needs to change so that it can be healthy.

Self regulation is the action we take in order to limit negative effects on the ecosystems and communities around us. It can also be something we do when we get the feedback that we are doing too much of something. For example, if we notice mould growing in the soil, we can use less water on the garden.

There is no such thing as a perfect system. We are always observing and making changes as we go.

Permaculture Principles:

Accept Feedback



Permaculture Principles:

Produce No Waste

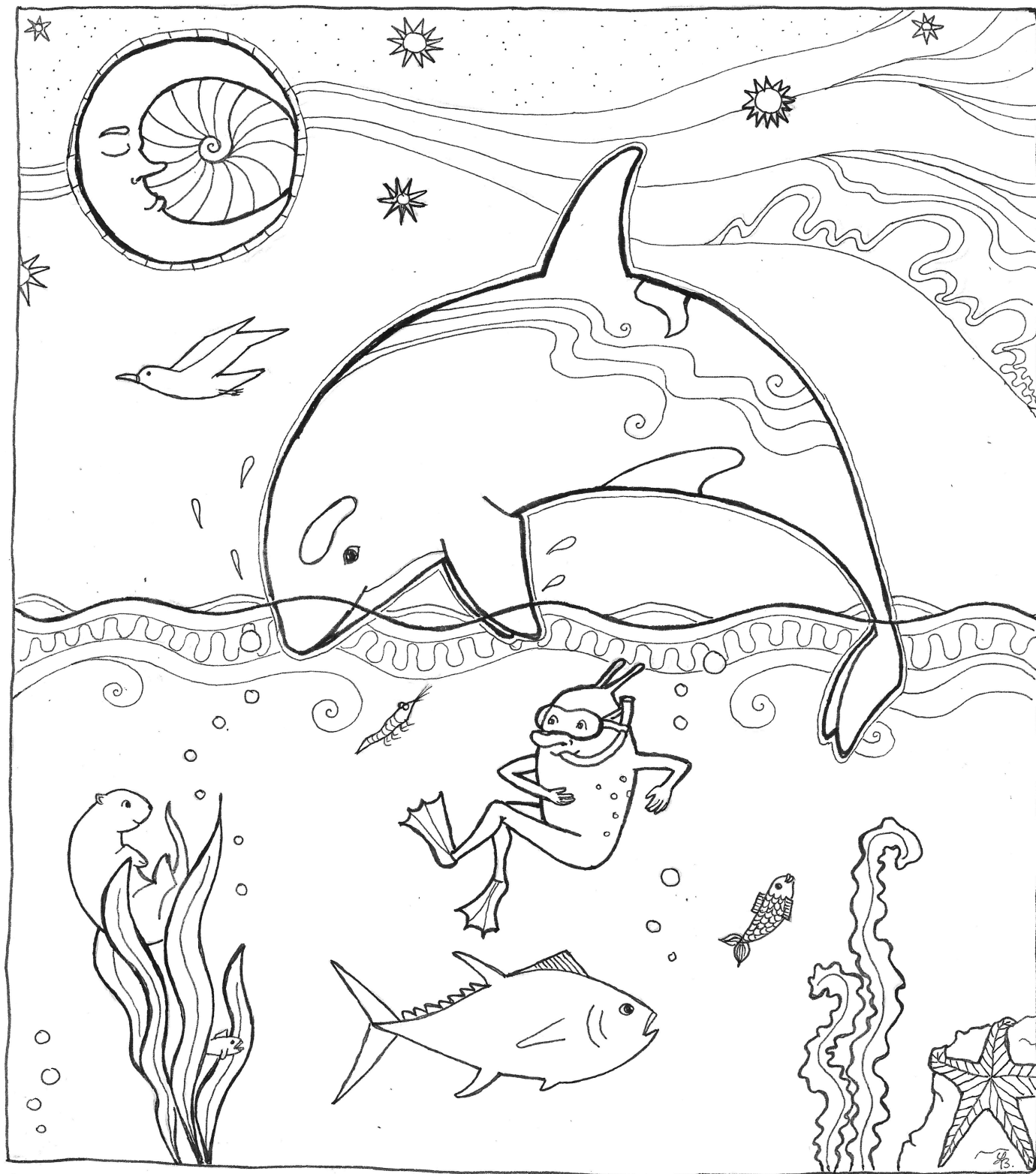
In nature there is no such thing as waste. Each resource gets put to use to help support the system in some way. For example, in an ocean system, whale poop is an important food source for tiny plankton, which is food for fish.

In permaculture, we try to cut waste by creating connections between elements in the system.

For example, leftover food or raked leaves make great compost. We can use discarded building materials to make a clubhouse or meeting space. We can use old plastic bottles and fill them with dirt to make bricks. The possibilities are endless!

Permaculture Principles:

Produce No waste



Permaculture Principles: Obtain a Yield

When designing a new project, we can think about how the energy we put into it turns into the energy that it gives back to us.

A "yield" is anything that we harvest from a system. This includes food, water, or materials for building a house. Even things like fun, shade, or peace and quiet can be a yield.

It's always important that we are able to benefit from the hard work we put into creating something. That helps our projects be sustainable over time.

Permaculture Principles: Obtain a Yield



