







5 Core Characteristics of an Ecosystem

- (1) Bio diversity
- (2) Uniqueness
- (3) Interaction
- (4) Adaptability
- (5) Sustainability





5 Fundamental rights of a human system



Five steps of observation in upland use master planning

- (1) Open your eyes and look around to see the characteristics of ecosystems (standing in different positions)
- (2) Interaction of energy flows
- (3) Identify the advantages/ disadvantages/ opportunities & obstacles of seasonal system
- (4) Identify challenges & seasonal potentials of the system
- (5) Choose a planning option that suit for the garden (what we are going to design for your garden?)



Seven principles

- (1) Follow the laws of interdependence of the nature
- (2) Apply energy flow (3 energies: Sun, Water, Wind, Micro-organism)
- (3) Basic understanding of bio geo chemical cycle in the system (Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen 16 elements)
- (4) Understanding of garbage and waste (no garbage, no waste)
- (5) Respect/ offering opportunities to any living things positive or negative. (Balancing the nature)
- (6) Nurture/ enrich all core characteristics
- (7) No top down/ no bias against insects or worms / don't force (Don't spray chemicals/ offer more food for insects), find alternative ways to divert them





9 Behaviors

- (1) Listening & feedback
- (2) Respect
- (3) Create opportunities for microorganisms
- (4) Update (regularly on changes)
- (5) Strengthen the adaptability of each component (consolidating)
- (6) Enriching ecosystems and share with neighboring systems
- (7) Maintain a habit of documentation/ diary / self-reflection
- (8) Share with others the ecological processes
- (9) Socialization of behavior in serving nature



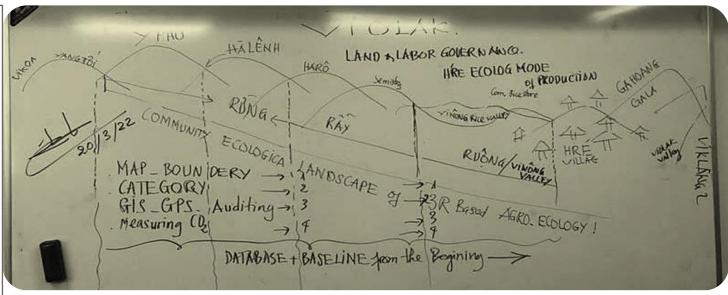


Diagram & Landscape Transect Cutting

Reminding carefully 1) coordinates, 2) latitude, 3) longitude, 4) Sun light, 5) water, 6) windy 7) micro-organism (Topsoil humus)-5% of the earth but producing chloriphill for the whole earth

Topography

- Height
- Slope
- Soil status
- Flora
- Fauna
- Management
- Challenges/ Difficulties
- Planning



Ví dụ: Mặt cắt sinh thái Vườn Sinh kế Sinh thái Giác Ngộ - HEPA Hướng Tây – Đông và dòng năng lương mặt trời

Hướng T →Đ Đường địa hình	Tây Khe Soong	Núi Thung lùng Giác ngộ Rừng sản xuất Gió Lào	Rừng phòng hộ	Nhà, chuổn g trại	Đất sản xuất nông nghiệp	Sông Rào Àn	Đồng Nới An Bản
Độ cao	150	258	253	90	85	78	250
Đô đốc		>250	>250	150	3 - 80		>250
Đất đai		Sét pha màu nâu. Tầng dày>30cm	Sét pha màu nâu. Tầng dày >30cm		Cát pha, tầng dày >20cm		Sét pha màu nâu. Tầng dày >30cm
Thực vật		Lim, de, dối, vàng tâm, táu, sến, cồng, vạng Thuốc nam	Lim, de, dồi, vàng tâm, táu, sến, cồng, vạng				Lim, de, dỗi, vàng tâm, táu, sến, cồng, vạng Thuốc nam
Động vật	Cá	Lợn rừng, chồn, sóc, chim, rắn	Lợn rừng, chồn, sóc, chim		Chuột, rắn	cá	Lợn rừng, chồn, sóc, chim, rấn
Khó khăn	Người ngoài vào tận diệt	Người bên ngoài vào săn bắt thú	Người bên ngoài vào săn bắt thú			Người ngoài vào tận diệt	Người bên ngoài vào săn bát thú, chặt cây

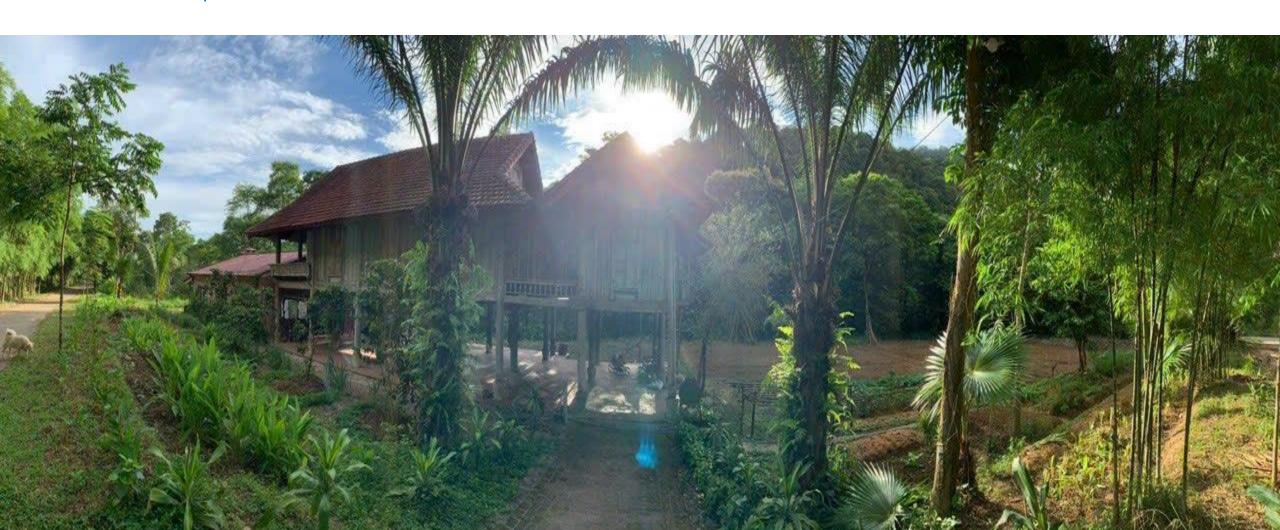


SUN Energy Flow



SUN Energy Flow

- Morning sunlight is ideal for trees and plants
- Afternoon heat from the west is often excessively intense for the trees and plants



WATER Energy Flow



WATER Energy Flow

- Water Energy
 Governance System is
 the key principle
- Geographical core features are key conditions (contours and edges)
- Bed and pathway are proper designing systems

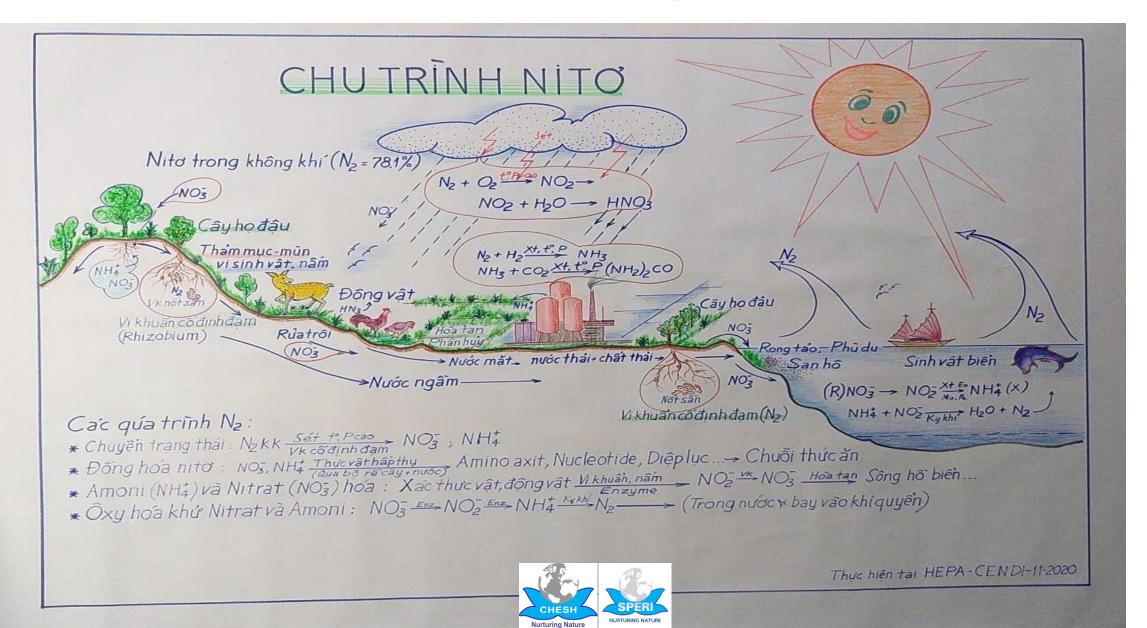


WIND Energy Flow

Windbreak Hedgerow (strong wooden tree species)



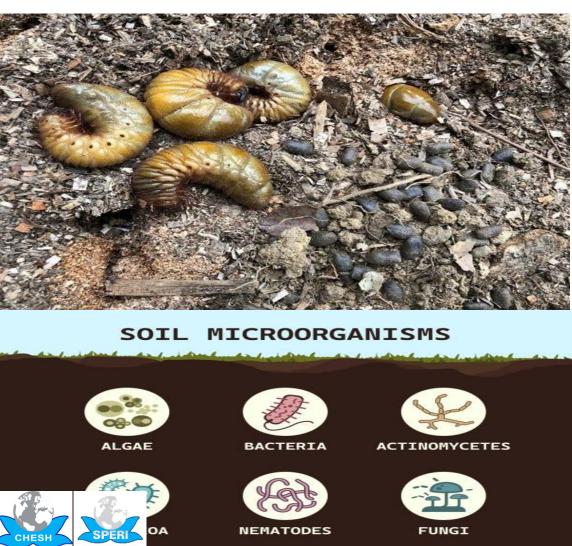
MICRO-ORGANISMS Society



MICRO-ORGANISMS Society

- The top soil layer-Key Living Foundation for all living beings
 - (5% of the earth)





Contour Principle



Industrial Acacia Plantation V.S Ecological Cultivation

