

Appendix

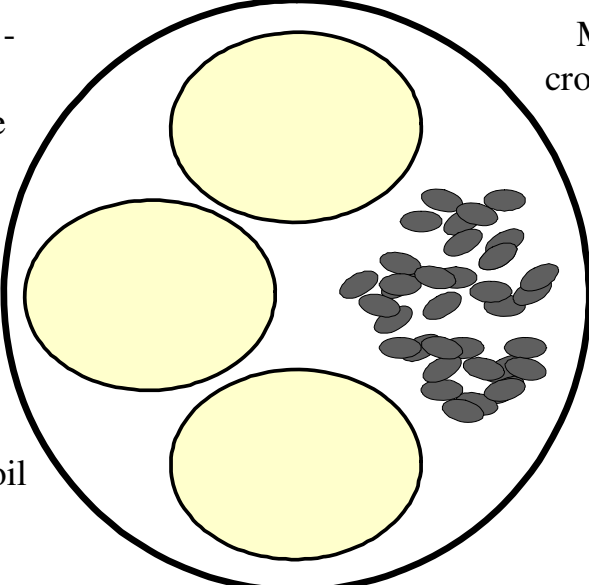
Handouts and Posters

All the handouts and poster provided on the following pages are free to be used and adapted for non-profit purposes. Please give credit to this manual and/or the original authors and artists as appropriate.

The order of the handouts is roughly the order they were covered in the manual.

Current Meal vs. Better Meal Handout

Current Meal
(Malawi example, but also worldwide)



Malnutrition - focused on energy alone

High risk of crop failure

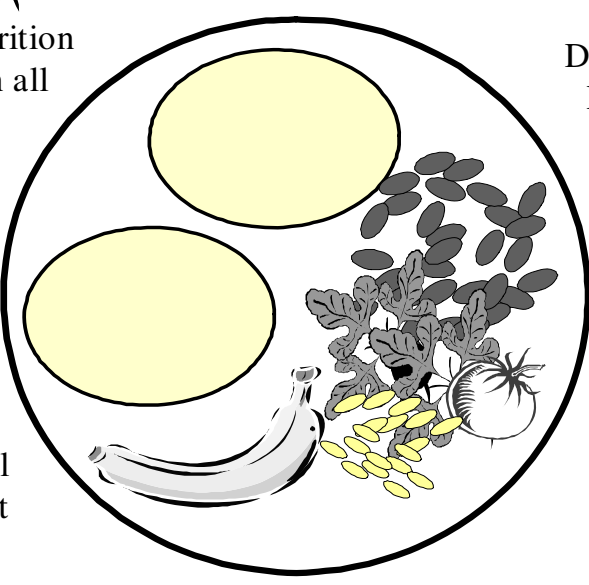
Detrimental to soil / environment

Monoculture cropping leads to

High risk of food insecurity

High inputs

Better Meal



Balanced Nutrition - focused on all nutrients

Increased chance of yields

Better for soil / environment

Diversified Planting

Increased Food Security

Fewer inputs

Source: *Permaculture Nutrition Manual 2004 edition*, Stacia & Kristof Nordin, nordin@eomw.net

Cycle of Dependency Handout

7.) Forgotten alternatives

Over reliance on a single crop causes susceptibility to drought, pestilence, crop disease, and a poor diet—which in turn increases vulnerability to malnutrition and human diseases. As this dependency grows, alternatives disappear. The knowledge of indigenous plants that had once been used or grown as food crops slowly fades out of memory, and people become locked even deeper into this detrimental cycle.

6.) Dependent on Inputs

Farmers end up caught in a “cycle of dependency” where each year they are dependent on buying seed and chemical fertilizer to ensure a harvest. Many find that they can barely afford to produce enough maize to meet both their food needs and their expenses.

1.) New Crop, Maize: Farmers are encouraged to abandon traditional food sources for higher yielding hybrids such as maize.

2.) Change in diet:

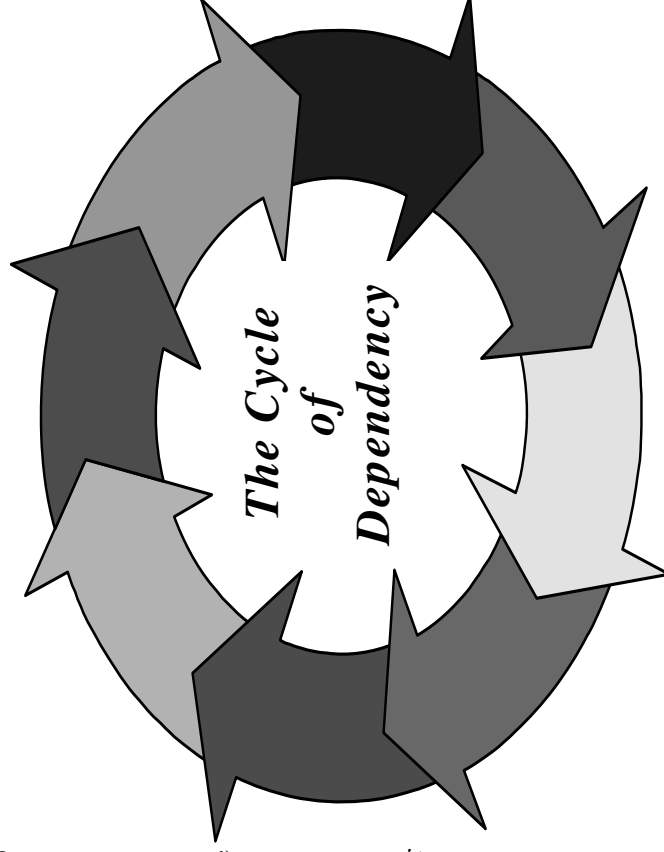
Maize takes over as the crop of choice. Early yields, as promised, are extremely high.

3.) Money Required:

The higher yields, however, carry a price. Hybrid seeds are not self-replicating and therefore need to be repurchased each year. Maximum growth is encouraged through the use of expensive chemical fertilizers.

4.) Soil Destroyed

Successive maize crops on the same soil combined with the “slash and burn” method of preparing for each year’s planting begins to take its toll. As less organic matter is added back into the nature cycle, more chemical fertilizer is needed to maintain the yields.

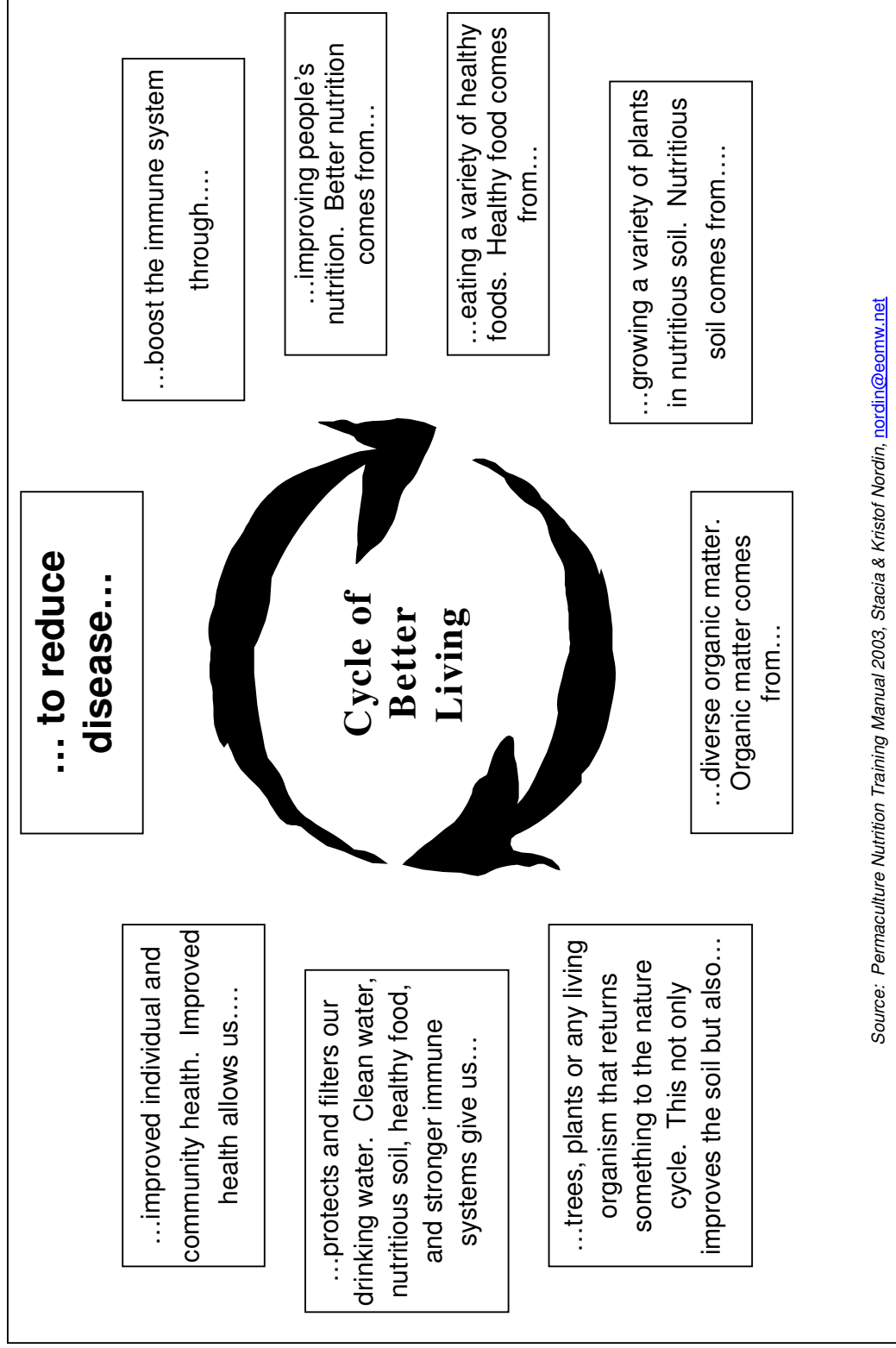


5.) More fertilizer, less money:

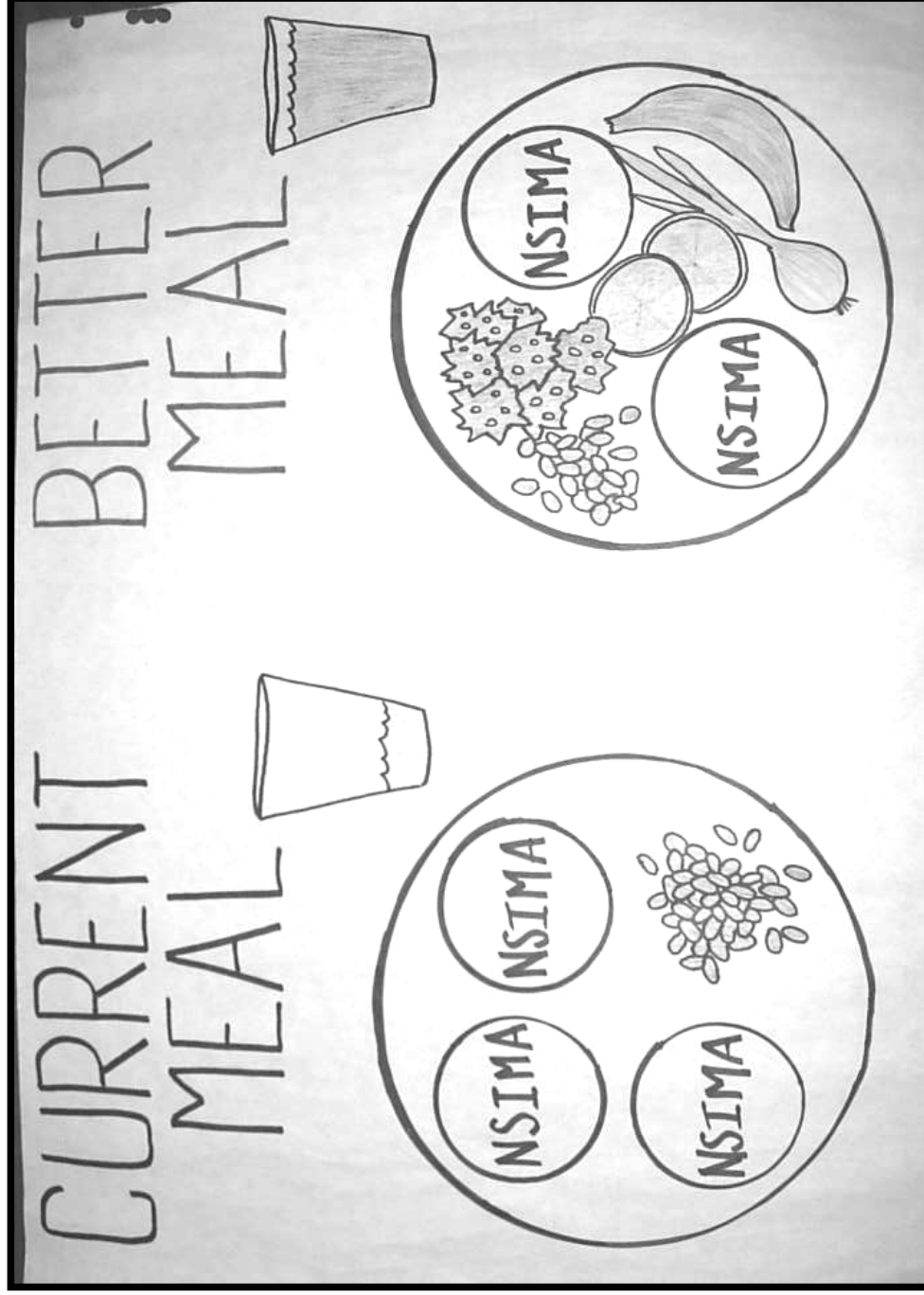
Local farmers are forced to sell off more and more of their yields in order to cover the costs of the increased demand for artificial fertilizer and new seed. Less food ends up being saved each year as more ends up being sold.

Source: *Permaculture Nutrition training manual, draft 2003*, Stacia & Kristof Nordin, nordin@comvw.net

Cycle of Better Living Handout

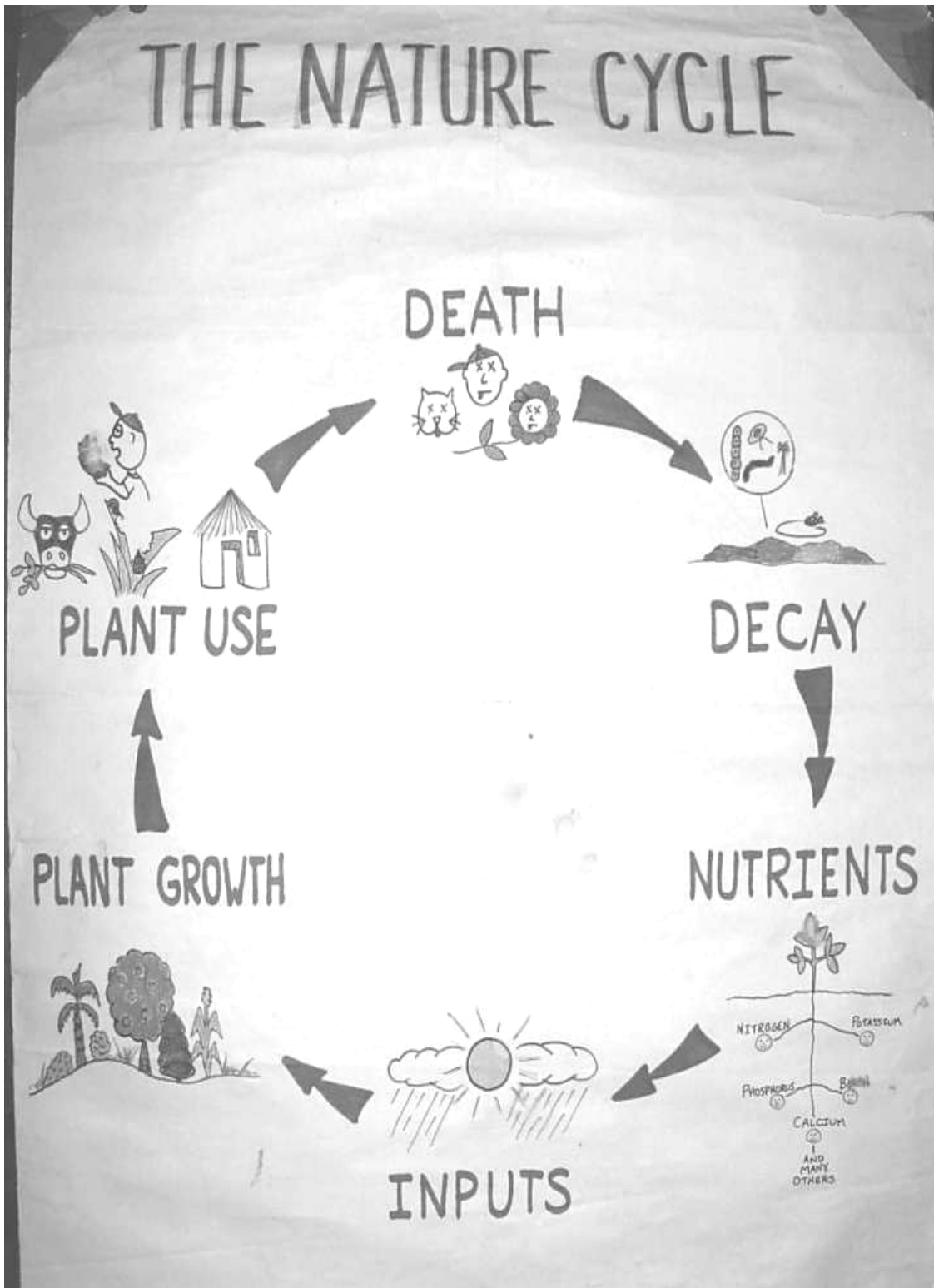


Current Meal Better Meal Poster



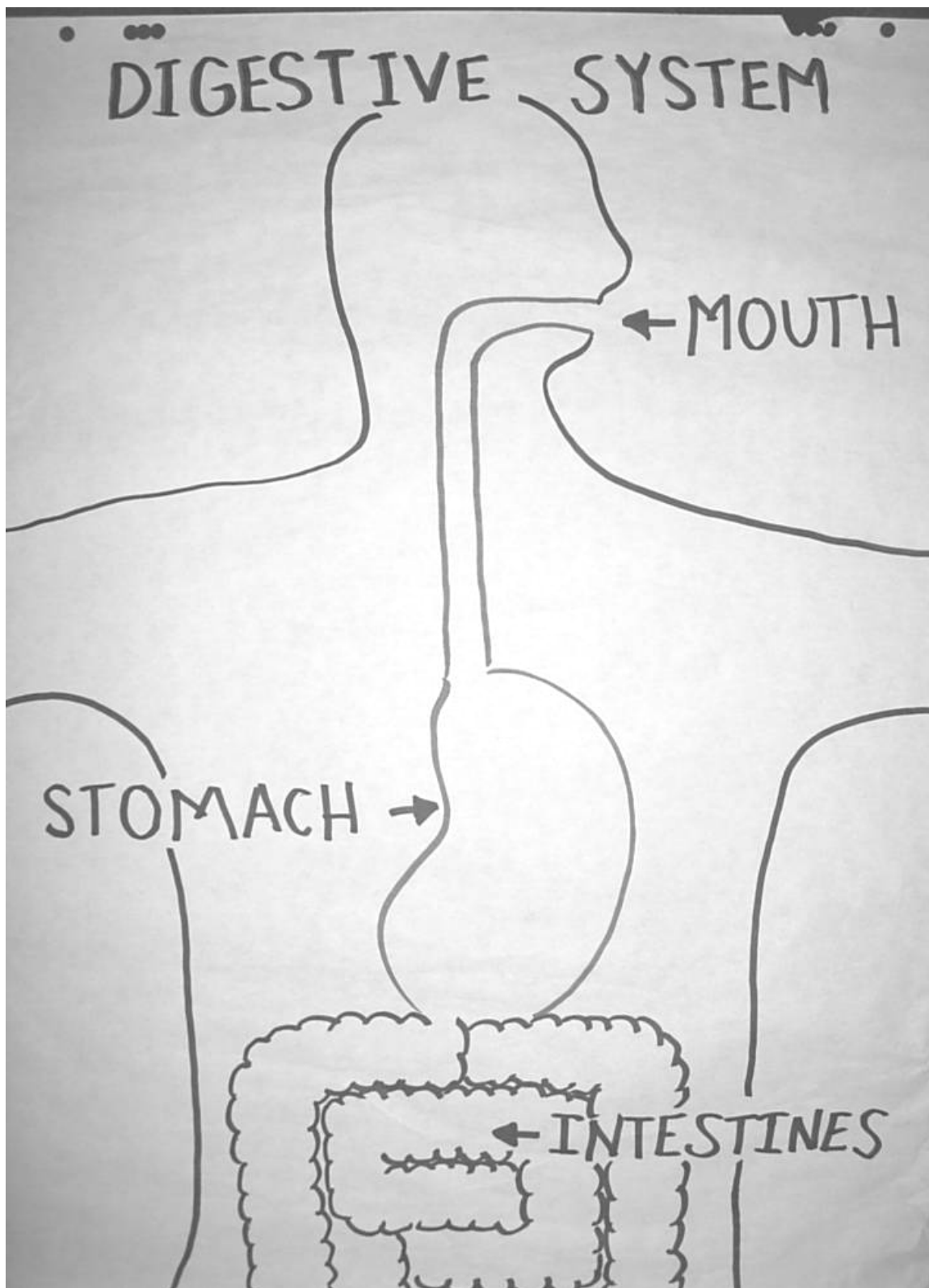
Source: Permaculture Nutrition Training Material 1999. Kristof & Stacia Nordin, nordin@eomw.net

The Nature Cycle Poster



Source: Permaculture Nutrition Training Material 1999. Kristof & Stacia Nordin, nordin@eomw.net

Digestive System Poster



Source: *Permaculture Nutrition Training Material 1999*. Kristof & Stacia Nordin, nordin@eomw.net