

專題報告

Power of CSAs

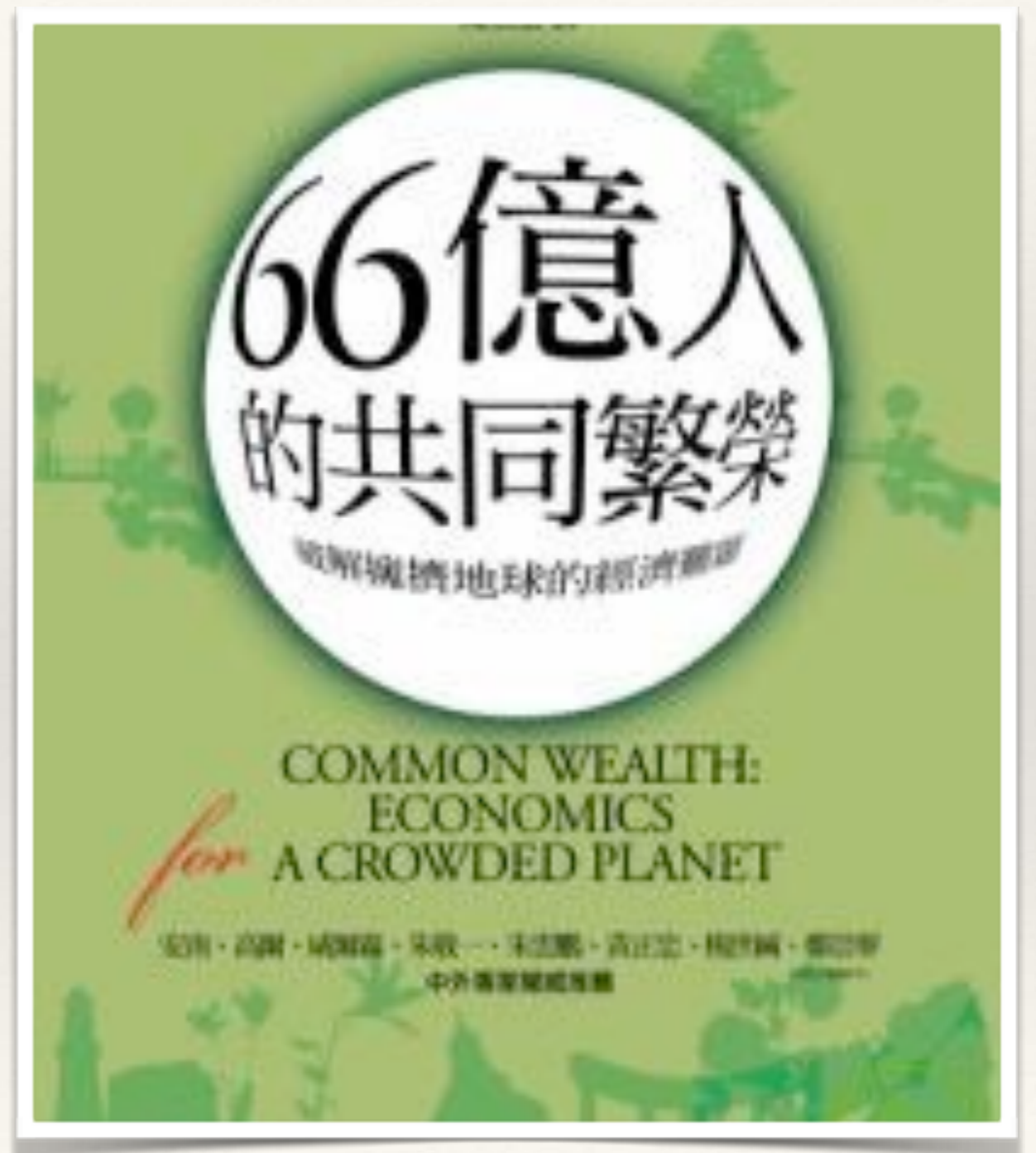
探討 CSA 的力量
2017-11-05

不安，unrest

- ❖ 如果你檢視描述地球現況的報告而不悲觀，那資料就是錯的；
- ❖ 如果你遇見這項無名運動（指當今全球澎湃的公民運動）裡的人而不樂觀，就是沒有心。



- ❖ 「從過去的歷史來看，過去最成功的全球合作，都結合了明確的目標、可以大規模推展的有效科技、明確的實行策略以及資金來源」
- ❖ 也就是說，就人類的「經驗」來看，解決這次的氣候變遷問題，對人類來說，並不是什麼困難的事，然而真正的問題就在「意願」。



面對永續 CSA 的必然

- ❖ 從產業面相：農業
- ❖ 從社會組織面相：社區
- ❖ 從人性面相：利他、互助（女性特質）





洗澡洗再快也不夠：為甚麼個人改變不等於政治改變

Taking Shorter Showers Doesn't Cut It: Why Personal Change Does Not Equal Political Change

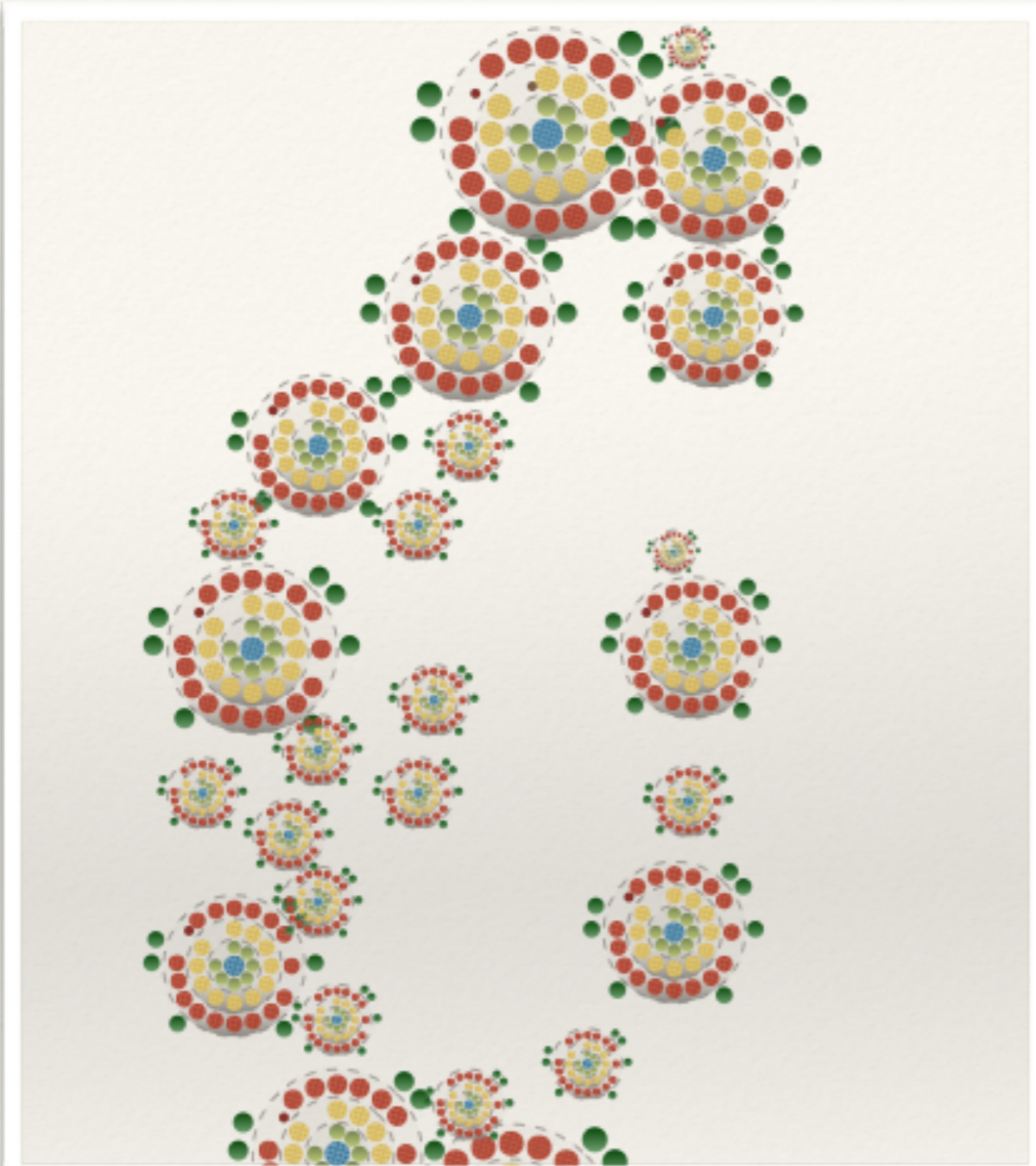


101煙火 這晚，340 噸的二氧化碳排放，連放 365 天，總排放量將達 15.6 萬噸
麥寮六輕與台中火力發電廠，每天排放 18.5 萬公噸（大於煙火連放 365 天）

創新 ~ 技術創新、流程創新、經營模式（或體系）創新

CSA 是一個體系性的創新

糧食網路 / Food Web

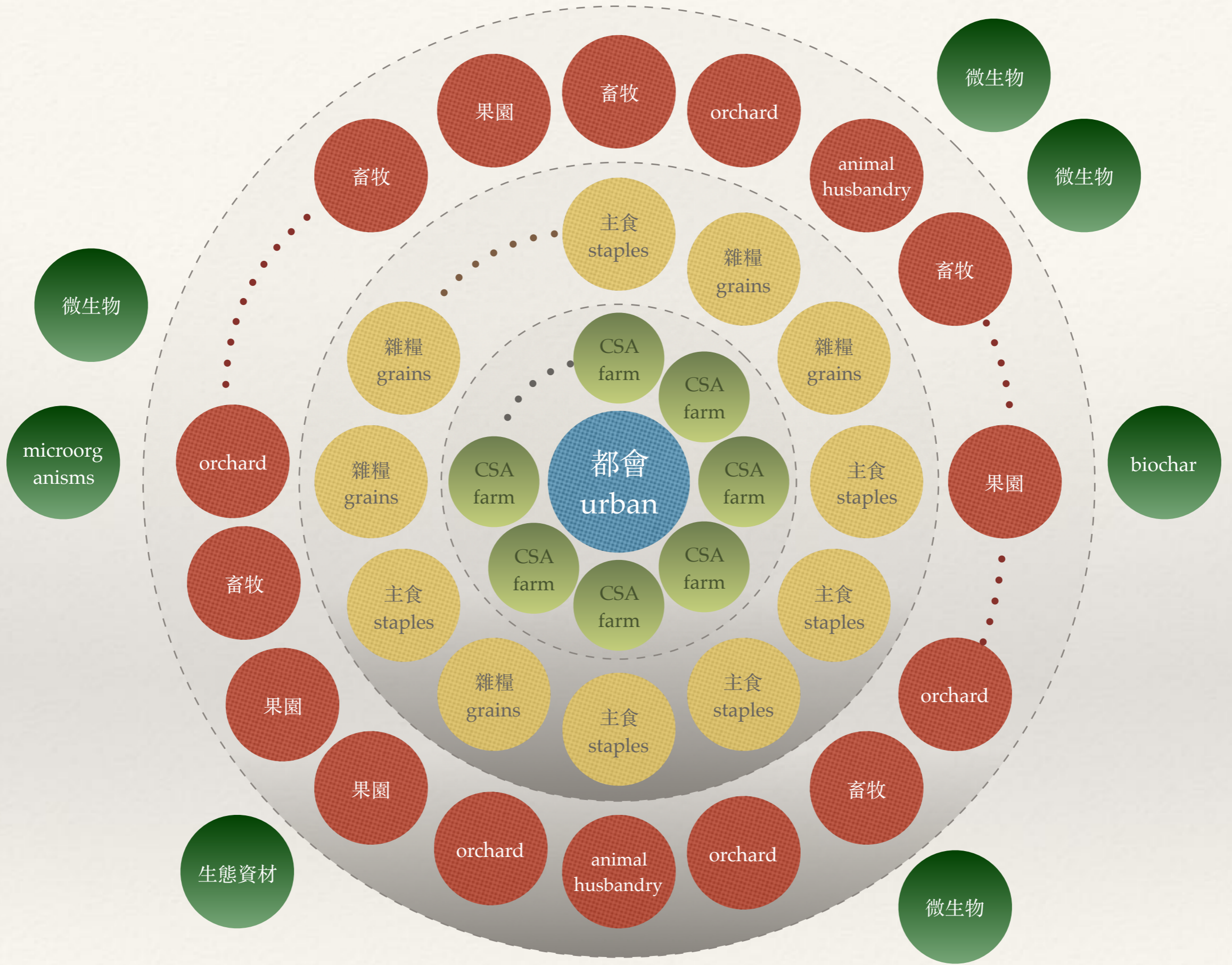


79.74%



餐桌 & 網頁 / Dinner table & webpage

- ❖ 一個都會的糧食需要除了
主食 (text on the local server) 、
雜糧 (pictures from flickr) 、
蔬菜 (social networking aggregated information) ，
還需要油脂、蛋、乳、肉與水果 (videos from youtube, vimeo, 優酷...) 。
- ❖ 什麼是最佳化的網絡佈局？（想像一個都會，若是可以在最小的範圍內達到自給自足，那麼，它的糧食來源分布應該如何？）



都會糧食圈模組 / Model for Urban's Food Security

分區/Zones

- ❖ zone 0 都會 / urban
社區支持者 / community supporters
- ❖ zone 1 城鄉交界 / peri-urban
社區協力農業 (蔬菜) / CSA (vegetable)
- ❖ zone 2 郊區 / suburban
主食、雜糧 / staples and grains
- ❖ zone 3 里山 (前山) / satoyama
畜牧、果園 / animal husbandry & orchard
- ❖ zone 4 奧山 (後山) / Okuyama
微生物、資材 / microorganisms & biochar





雜糧
grains

CSA farm

Hsinchu 都會
Hsinchu urban

CSA farm

CSA farm

CSA farm



主食
staples

千甲里CSA (1 ha)
Qianjia CSA

畜牧

主食
staples

果園

biochar

主食
staples

雜糧
grains

orchard

果園

animal husbandry

畜牧

微生物

Cinsbu base

苗栗縣

微生物

微生物

生態資材

Image Landsat

© 2015 Google
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO



鎮西堡
Cinsbu

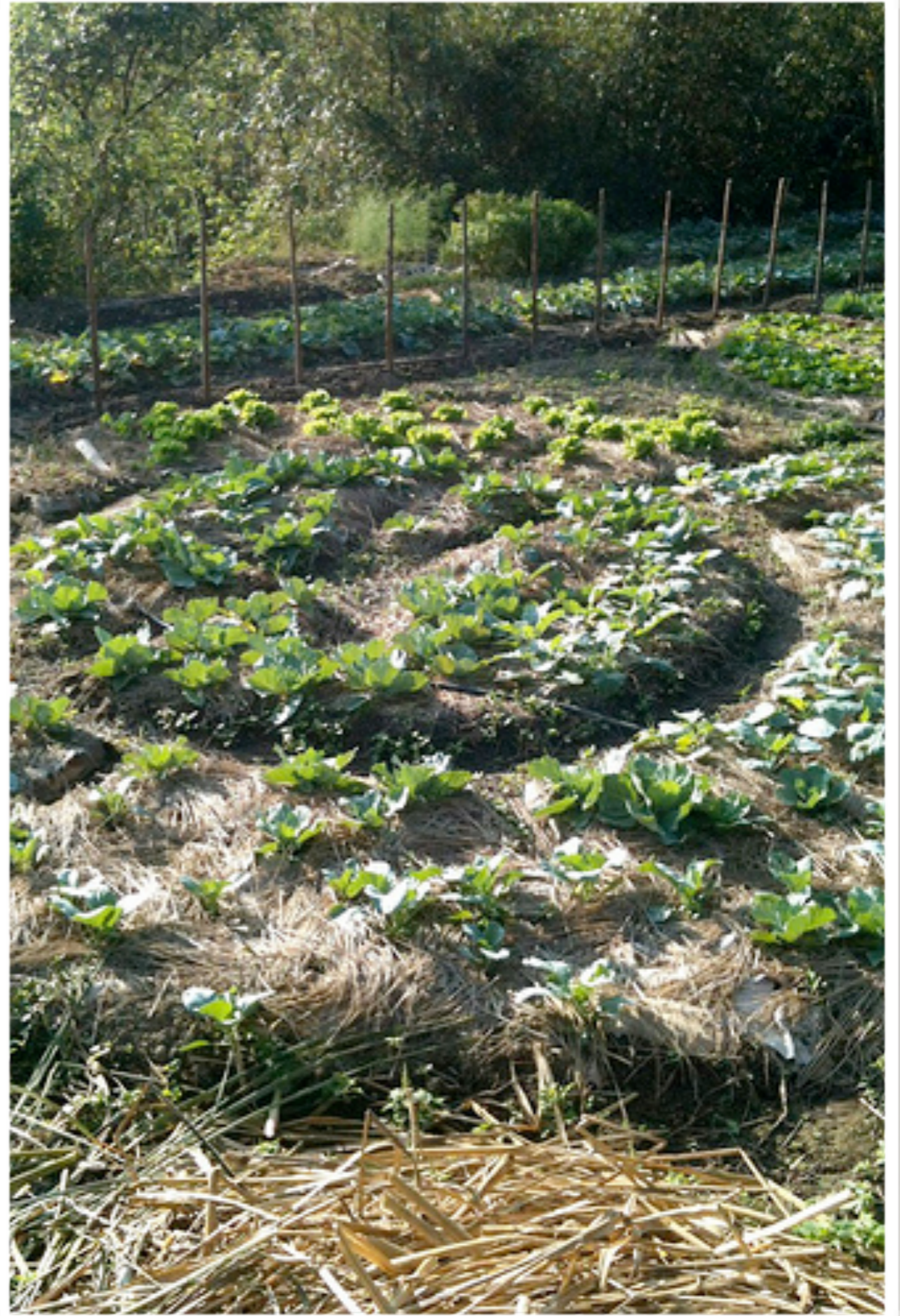


城鄉交界的生態農場是一個
關鍵線索

拍攝時間 2012-09-09













新埔



- 區位說明：
1. 樹林
 2. 地主住家
 3. 可食花園 (edible garden)
 4. 生態廚房預定地
 5. 教學資源中心
 6. 果樹區
 7. 生態蓄水池
 8. 瓜果棚架區
 9. 樹林、菜園混和露天栽種區
 10. 溫室 (七座)
 11. 竹林















大肚 2016～2017

















2017 爸爸參與



40

001438

001604













那麼，該怎麼辦呢？

農場

- ❖ 產量越來越高
- ❖ 維護越來越輕鬆
- ❖ 透入的能源越來越少

農夫

- ❖ 技藝純熟的人在工作，本身就是一個藝術創作。

社區的支持

當佛羅多無可奈何答應要送魔戒到末日火山，
人皇亞拉岡說：你擁有我的劍；
精靈勒苟拉斯說：你擁有我的弓箭；
矮人金靨說：你擁有我的斧頭；
巫師甘道夫說：你擁有我的魔杖。

Miguel A. Altieri: 農業生態學與誰將能夠在這個充滿危機的時代餵飽地球

Written on 五月, 14, 2016 by [蕭惠中](#) | No comments yet

Miguel Altieri 為農業生態學教授，任教於美國加州柏克萊大學環境科學、政策...

[Read more](#)

Agroecology: The Science Of Sustainable Agriculture

Written on 三月, 28, 2016 by [gaintai](#) | No comments yet

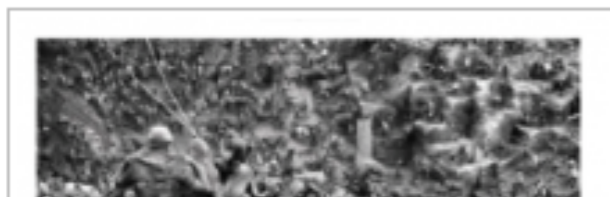


這是柏克萊大學 Miguel A. Altieri 博士寫的生態農業，本書雖然已經出版...

[Read more](#)

The Salt of the Earth (2014)

Written on 十二月, 30, 2015 by [gaintai](#) | No comments yet

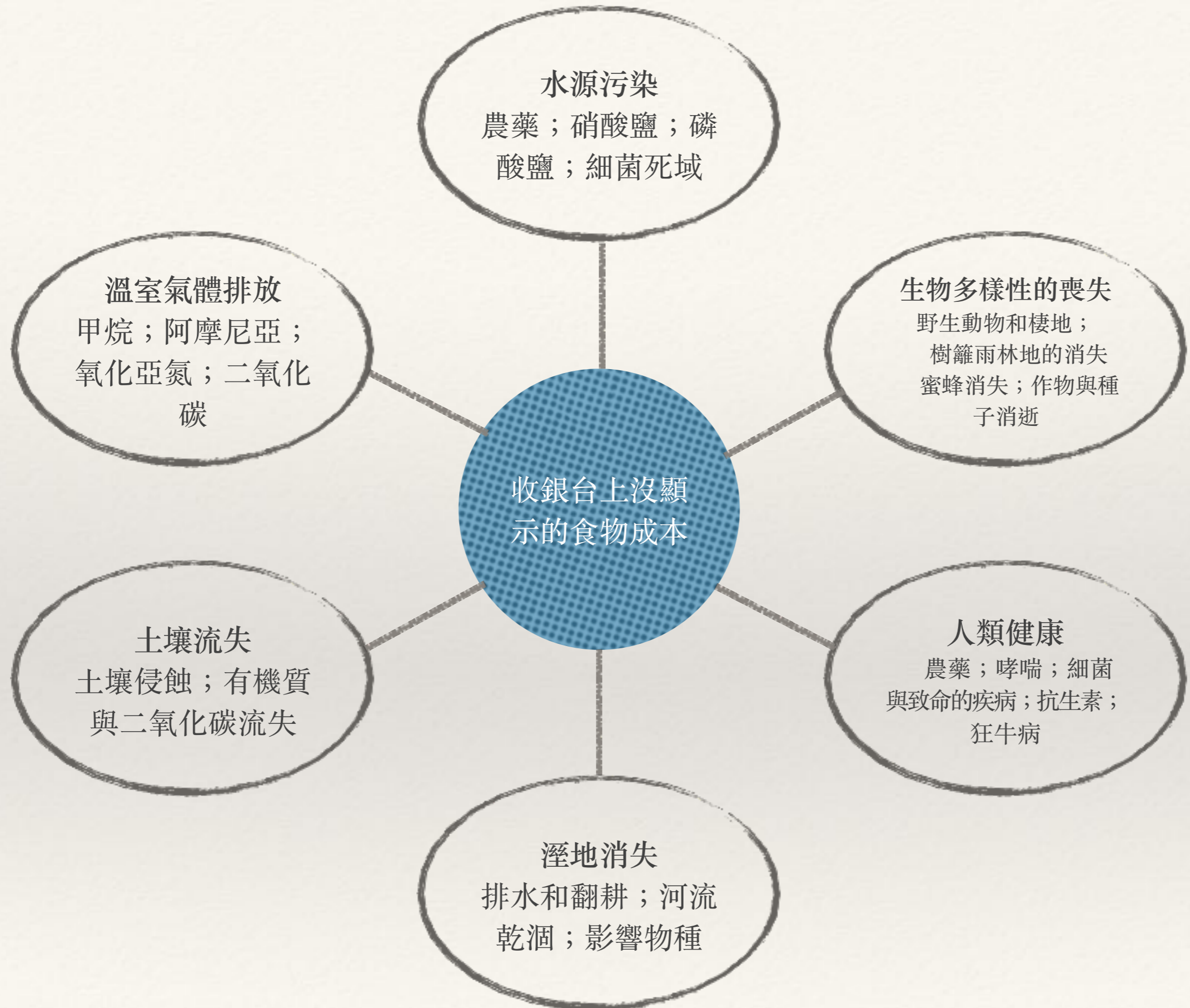


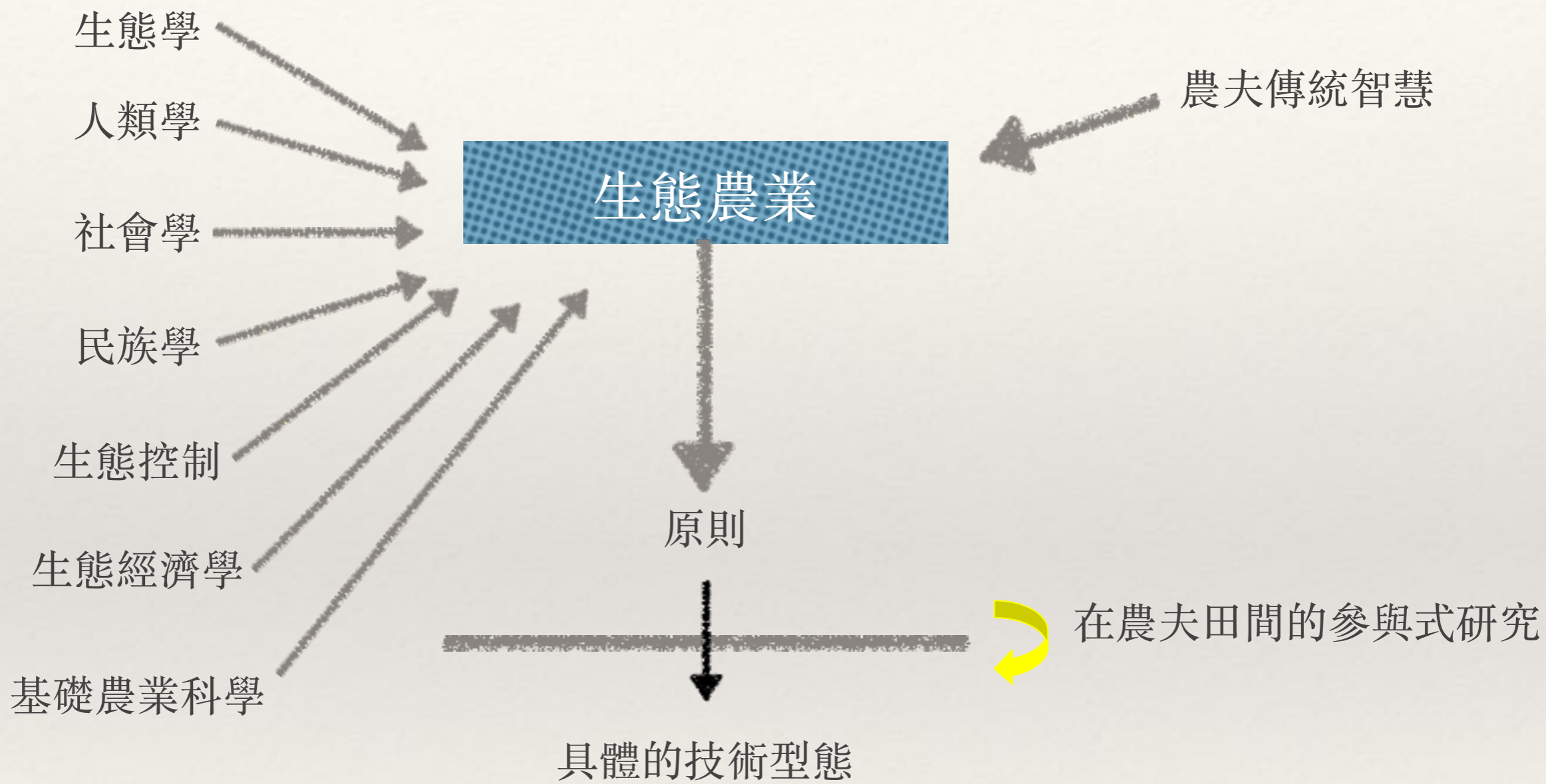
這部紀錄片是攝影師 Sebastian Salgado 恢復故鄉山林的生命故事。

Agroecology – by Wikipedia

Written on 十二月, 08, 2015 by [gaintai](#) | No comments yet

這是維基百科上面對於「Agroecology」的說明。文章開頭就說到「生態農業是對生態...





生態學的原則 (Principles of Ecology)

- ❖ 網絡 (Networks) : 在不同尺度的自然裡面，我們發現生命系統一個包含一個，一個網絡包含一個網絡，他們只有本質上的不同，卻沒有界線，每一個生命系統彼此溝通並且分享資源。
- ❖ 循環 (Cycles) : 所有生物必須不斷的從環境當中獲得餵養才能生存，而且所有的生物不斷的產生廢棄物。不過，生態系統是不會留有廢棄物的，一個物種的廢棄物會是另外一個物種的食物，藉由生命網絡，物質不斷循環。
- ❖ 太陽能源 (Solar energy) : 太陽能透過綠色植物的光合作用，轉換成化學能，驅動生態的群環。
- ❖ 合作 (Partnership) : 一個生態系統藉由全面性的合作，不停的交換能於與資源。生命不是透過戰鬥，而是合作，形成網絡。
- ❖ 多樣性 (Diversity) : 生態系統透過生態網落的豐富性與複雜性來達到系統的穩定與韌性。越多樣性，越生生不息。
- ❖ 動態平衡 (Dynamic Balance) : 一個生態系統是彈性、始終起伏不定的網絡。這種彈性是系統一直保持動態平衡的多重回饋所造成的結果。不會有任何一個變數能夠最大化；所有的變數在最佳狀態附近擺動。

健康農業生態系統的支柱



生態農業的策略

多樣化種植

動物整合

輪種

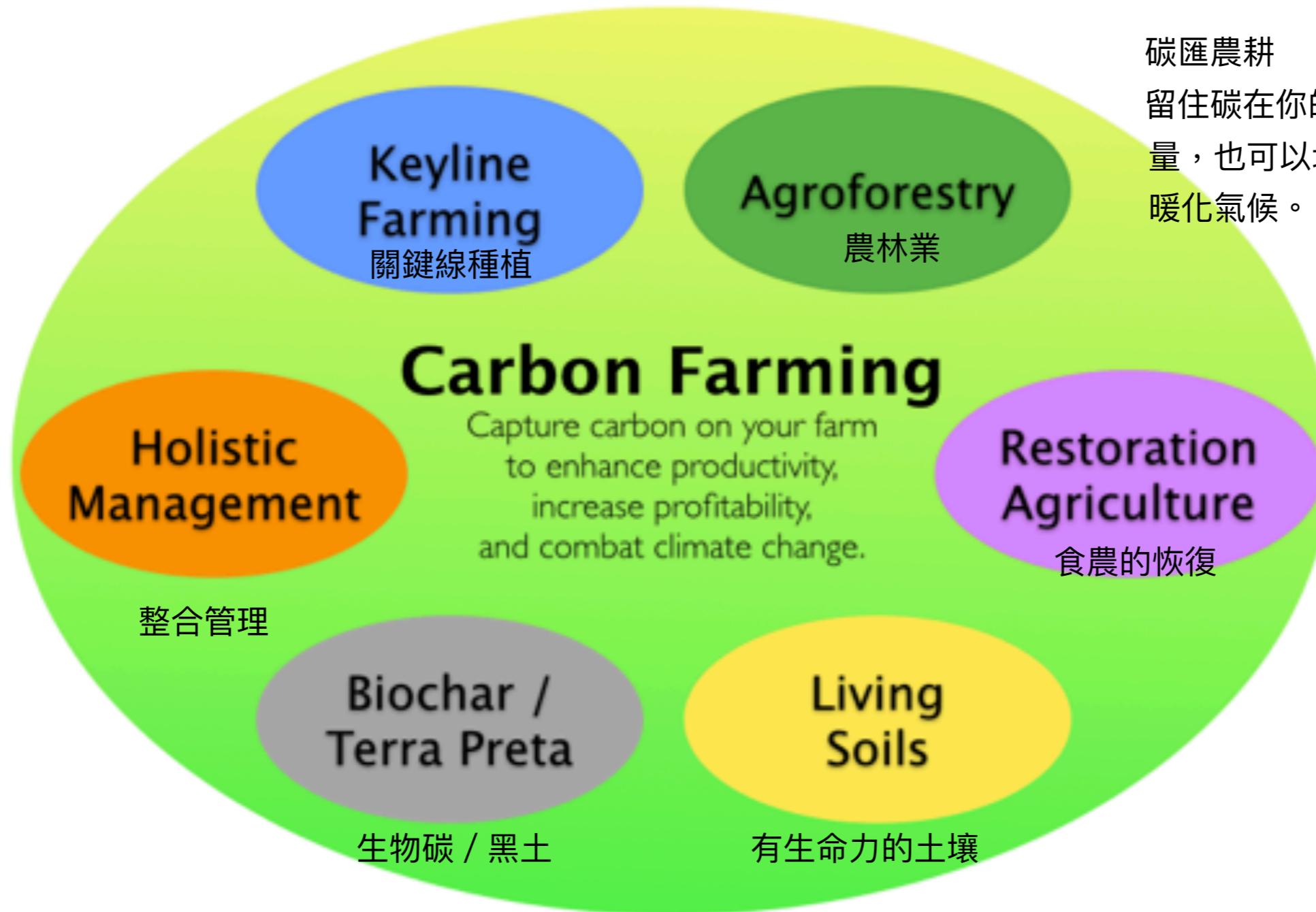
種植綠肥

增加有機質

碳匯農耕 (Carbon Farming)

碳匯農業集合最先進的農作經驗並採用生態設計工具，建構出健康的土壤及有產能的農田

Carbon Farming combines cutting-edge agricultural practices with the tools of ecological design to build healthy soil and profitable farms.



碳匯農耕

留住碳在你的農場，可以提升產量，也可以增加收益，並可以對抗暖化氣候。

TERRA PRETA

1公頃 (甲)
1 公尺深度
含有 250 公噸的碳

BIOCHAR SOILS OF
THE AMAZON

1公頃 (甲)
1 公尺深度
>100 公噸的碳
NORMAL



在巷道式作物系統中，將果樹種植于等高線上。



“生態農業是運用生態學的理论來研究、設計、管理並且評估農業系統是否能夠具有生產力並且能夠保護資源的一種科學訓練。生態農業的研究關心農業系統當中生物物理學 (biophysical) 、技術的以及社會經濟 (socioeconomic) 等方面所有重要元素的交互影響，並且把這些系統視為研究的基礎單位，把礦物質的循環、能源的轉換、生物變化以及社會經濟的關係視為一個整體的跨領域訓練方式。”

– *Miguel A. Altieri*

無為。在大徹大悟之後，您唯一能夠採取的行動。

生態系統服務功能

- ❖ 生態系統服務功能是什麼？簡單的說，就是人類從自然生態系統中直接或間接得到的利益，可以分為 4 個類別，包括：
 - ❖ 供應（provisioning），例如食物來源、原料、水等；
 - ❖ 調節（regulating），例如氣候調節；
 - ❖ 支持（supporting），例如傳粉或種子傳播、營養循環等；
 - ❖ 文化，例如娛樂及精神層面的價值等。

（資料來源：嘉義大學教授劉建男提供）

The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital

Robert Costanza^{*†}, Ralph d'Arge[‡], Rudolf de Groot[§], Stephen Farber^{||}, Monica Grasso[†], Bruce Hannon[¶], Karin Limburg^{‡*}, Shahid Naeem^{**}, Robert V. O'Neill^{††}, Jose Paruelo^{‡‡}, Robert G. Raskin^{§§}, Paul Sutton^{|||} & Marjan van den Belt^{¶¶}

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[‡] Economics Department (emeritus), University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82070, USA

[§] Center for Environment and Climate Studies, Wageningen Agricultural University, PO Box 9101, 6700 HB Wageningen, The Netherlands

^{||} Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, USA

[¶] Geography Department and NCSA, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA

[#] Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook, New York, USA

^{**} Department of Ecology, Evolution and Behavior, University of Minnesota, St Paul, Minnesota 55108, USA

^{††} Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, USA

^{‡‡} Department of Ecology, Faculty of Agronomy, University of Buenos Aires, Av. San Martín 4453, 1417 Buenos Aires, Argentina

^{§§} Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California 91109, USA

^{|||} National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis, Department of Geography, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

^{¶¶} Ecological Economics Research and Applications Inc., PO Box 1589, Solomons, Maryland 20688, USA

The services of ecological systems and the natural capital stocks that produce them are critical to the functioning of the Earth's life-support system. They contribute to human welfare, both directly and indirectly, and therefore represent part of the total economic value of the planet. We have estimated the current economic value of 17 ecosystem services for 16 biomes, based on published studies and a few original calculations. For the entire biosphere, the value (most of which is outside the market) is estimated to be in the range of US\$16–54 trillion (10¹²) per year, with an average of US\$33 trillion per year. Because of the nature of the uncertainties, this must be considered a minimum estimate. Global gross national product total is around US\$18 trillion per year.

Because ecosystem services are not fully 'captured' in commercial markets or adequately quantified in terms comparable with economic services and manufactured capital, they are often given too little weight in policy decisions. This neglect may ultimately compromise the sustainability of humans in the biosphere. The economies of the Earth would grind to a halt without the services of ecological life-support systems, so in one sense their total value to the economy is infinite. However, it can be instructive to estimate the 'incremental' or 'marginal' value of ecosystem services (the estimated rate of change of value compared with changes in ecosystem services from their current levels). There have been many studies in the past few decades aimed at estimating the value of a wide variety of ecosystem services. We have gathered together this large (but scattered) amount of information and present it here in a form useful for ecologists, economists, policy makers and the general public. From this synthesis, we have estimated values for ecosystem services per unit area by biome, and then multiplied by the total area of each biome and summed over all services and biomes.

Although we acknowledge that there are many conceptual and empirical problems inherent in producing such an estimate, we think this exercise is essential in order to: (1) make the range of potential values of the services of ecosystems more apparent; (2) establish at least a first approximation of the relative magnitude of global ecosystem services; (3) set up a framework for their further analysis; (4) point out those areas most in need of additional research; and (5) stimulate additional research and debate. Most of the problems and uncertainties we encountered indicate that our

estimate represents a minimum value, which would probably increase: (1) with additional effort in studying and valuing a broader range of ecosystem services; (2) with the incorporation of more realistic representations of ecosystem dynamics and interdependencies; and (3) as ecosystem services become more stressed and 'scarce' in the future.

Ecosystem functions and ecosystem services

Ecosystem functions refer variously to the habitat, biological or system properties or processes of ecosystems. Ecosystem goods (such as food) and services (such as waste assimilation) represent the benefits human populations derive, directly or indirectly, from ecosystem functions. For simplicity, we will refer to ecosystem goods and services together as ecosystem services. A large number of functions and services can be identified^{1–4}. Reference 5 provides a recent, detailed compendium on describing, measuring and valuing ecosystem services. For the purposes of this analysis we grouped ecosystem services into 17 major categories. These groups are listed in Table 1. We included only renewable ecosystem services, excluding non-renewable fuels and minerals and the atmosphere. Note that ecosystem services and functions do not necessarily show a one-to-one correspondence. In some cases a single ecosystem service is the product of two or more ecosystem functions whereas in other cases a single ecosystem function contributes to two or more ecosystem services. It is also important to emphasize the interdependent nature of many ecosystem functions. For example, some of the net primary production in an ecosystem ends up as food, the consumption of which generates respiratory products necessary for primary production. Even though these functions and services are interdependent, in many cases they can be added because they represent 'joint products' of the ecosystem, which support human

^{*} Present address: Department of Systems Ecology, University of Stockholm, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

「根據 Costanza 等（1997）在全球自然科學最重要的期刊 Nature 發表之研究指出，全球以農業為核心之生態系統服務所產生的價值介於16~54 兆美元之間，平均約為 33 兆美元，相當於當時全球 GNP 的兩倍；

台灣經濟研究院生物科技產業研究中心研究推估，2010 年，台灣農業產生之生態系統服務價值可達新台幣 3.99 兆元。」

— 資料來源：台灣經濟研究院

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

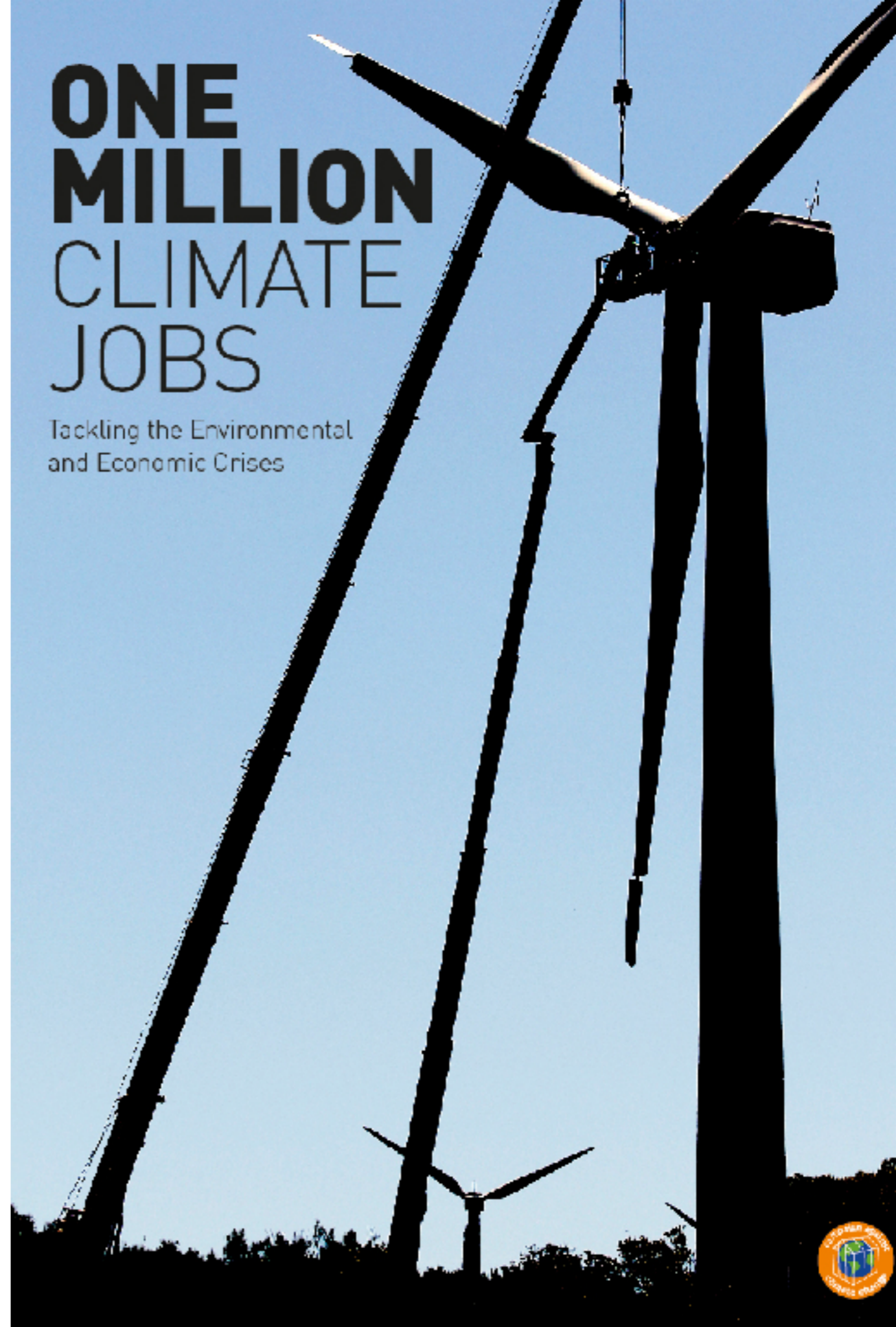
USE MANY COUNTRIES WATER ENERGY DEVELOPING SYSTEMS LOW
MAY ELECTRICAL PUMPS AVAILABLE NUMBER LOW-COST
EARTH POTENTIAL COMMUNICATION YEARS URBAN INCLUDE MATERIALS TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED
ELECTRICITY SERVICES BASED KNOWN CONSIDERED FILTRATION PEOPLE INFORMATION SOLAR
SUSTAINABLE WAY EXAMPLES CITIES STORAGE ONE LESS POVERTY WASTE FOUND
ABLE USE MANY COUNTRIES
ELECTRICAL PUMPS AVAILABLE NUMBER
POTENTIAL COMMUNICATION YEARS URBAN INCLUDE MATERIALS TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED
SERVICES BASED KNOWN CONSIDERED FILTRATION PEOPLE INFORMATION SOLAR
SUSTAINABLE WAY EXAMPLES CITIES STORAGE ONE LESS POVERTY WASTE FOUND
ABLE USE MANY COUNTRIES

MOVEMENT INTERMEDIATE SYSTEM ANOTHER
HOWEVER INCREASING NATURAL
COSTS ENVIRONMENT USING WORLD REQUIRED ORDER
SCHU

Climate jobs

氣候工作是指那些可以切斷、減少我們排放到大氣當中溫室氣體，並減緩氣候變遷的工作。

綠色工作可以是任何事情，國家公園、地景規劃、污染防治...但是，他們不見得對緩和全球暖化有幫助。



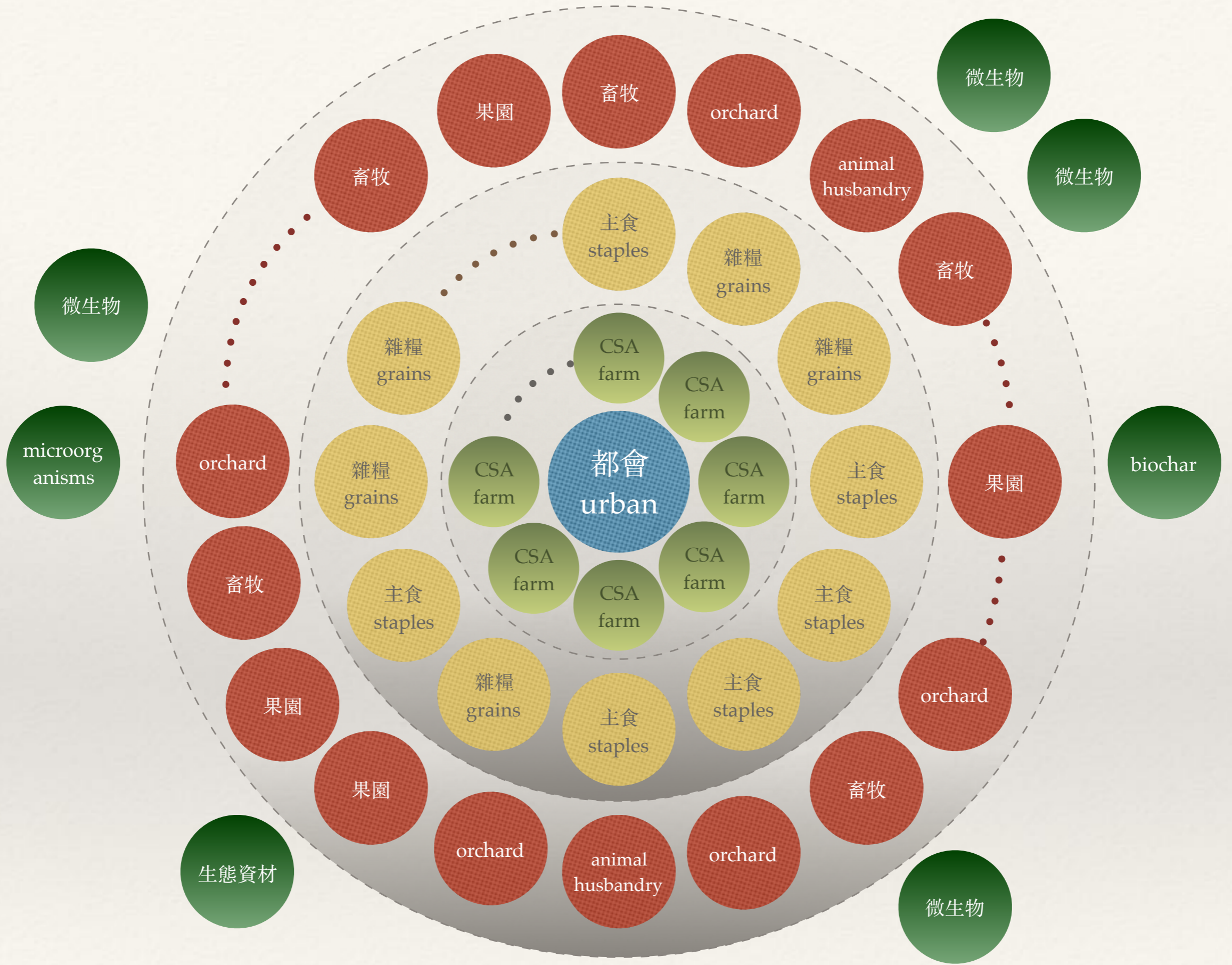
社區糧倉的倡議

城鄉交界的CSA育 成中心

竹塹社區大學
2016-04-26

願景：讓生態農場像珍珠一般掛在都會的頸項上

- ❖ 一個都會被 CSA 生態農場環繞
- ❖ 以最靠近都會的 CSA 農場作為這些糧食的匯集地，然後每週把多樣均衡的食物送到社區
- ❖ 沒有中間商的介入、以認識代替認證，社區認識自己的農民、農地以及食物的種植方式與處理過程
- ❖ 這是一個創造大量小規模 CSA 生態農場的倡議

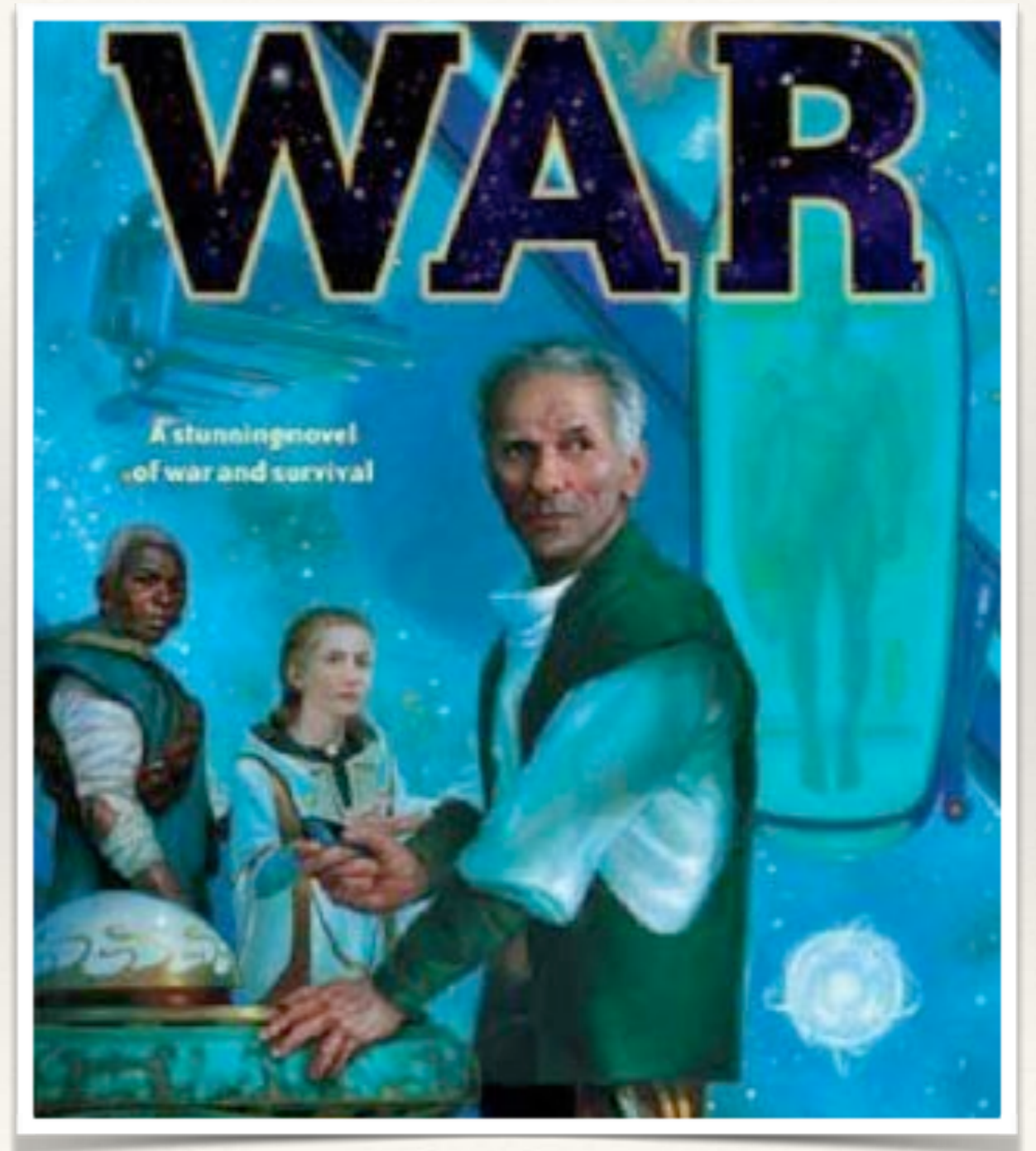


都會糧食圈模組 / Model for Urban's Food Security

退休？太早！

❖ 殖民防衛軍 (Colonial Defense Forces)
不要年輕人；他們要身懷數十載知識與技能的人們。

❖ ~ 《老人戰爭 (Old Man's War)》



預備「準退休」與「甫退休」的人員 Equip the retiring & retired

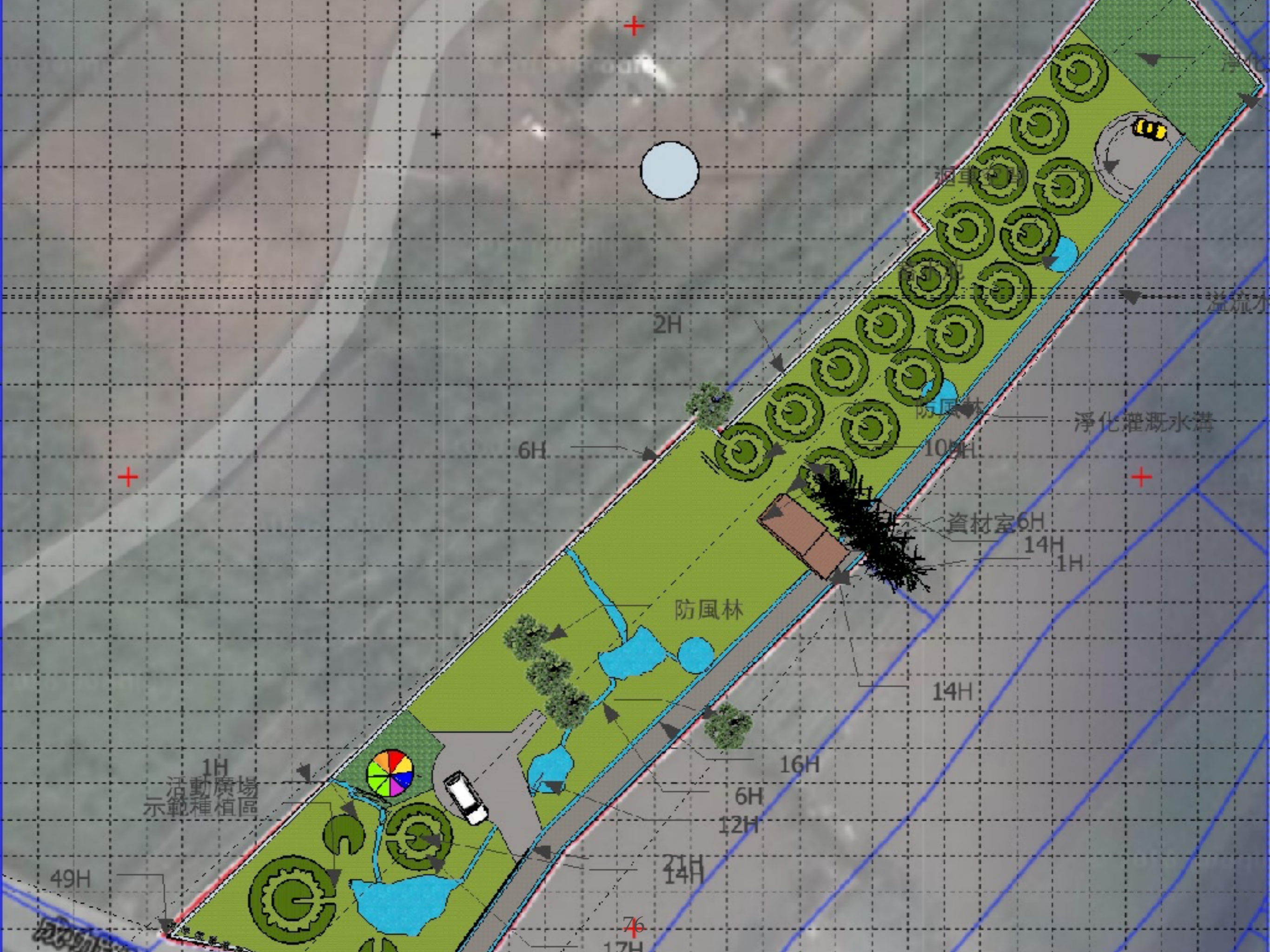
- ❖ 社區大學將擁有城鄉經驗或者喜愛農村生活的退休或屆退人員集結，透過課程，與樸門永續設計的實踐者、自然農法農夫、學界、官方結合，組成社團
- ❖ 社區大學協助尋找實驗農場場地，組成「社區糧倉工作小組」。
- ❖ 社區糧倉工作小組加上一個實踐場地，就形成一個以培育新的小規模生態農場為目標的「育成中心」
- ❖ 激盪出越來越多的新秀農夫
- ❖ 協助新秀農夫，建立自己的 CSA 農場

社區糧倉行動：訓練並陪伴成立農場

- ❖ 社區大學將擁有城鄉經驗或者喜愛農村生活的退休或屆退人員集結，透過課程，與樸門永續設計的實踐者、自然農法農夫、學界、官方結合，組成社團
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- ❖ 激盪出越來越多的新秀農夫
- ❖ 協助新秀農夫，建立自己的 CSA 農場







“一個系統的產出理論上是無限的，唯獨受限於資訊
與想像力。”

– *Bill Mollison*