# TIME, LOVE, AND RELATIONSHIP



## **CLIMATE MITIGATION BROKERAGE**

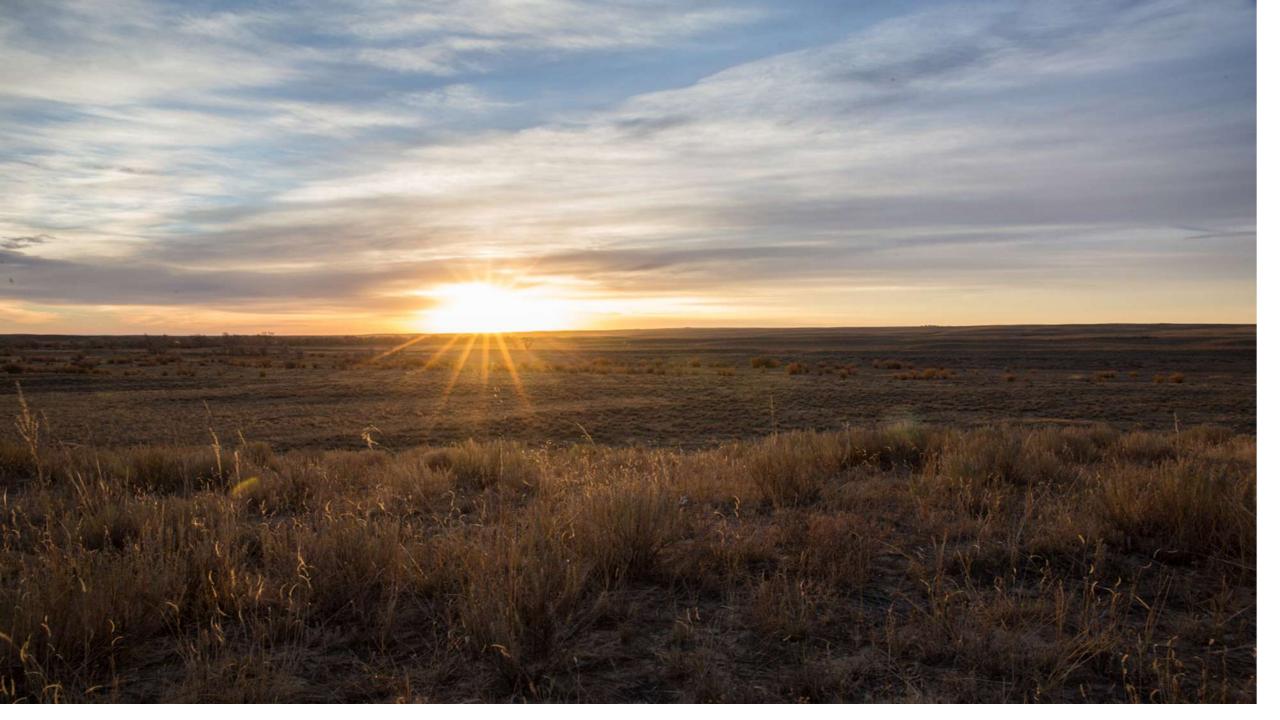
Integrated Systems Designer

Michael J. Alcazar

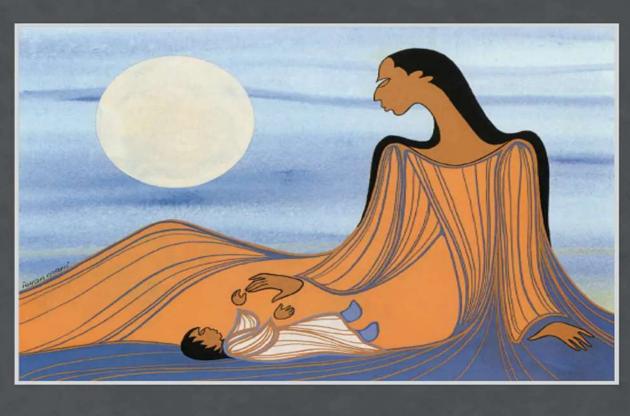
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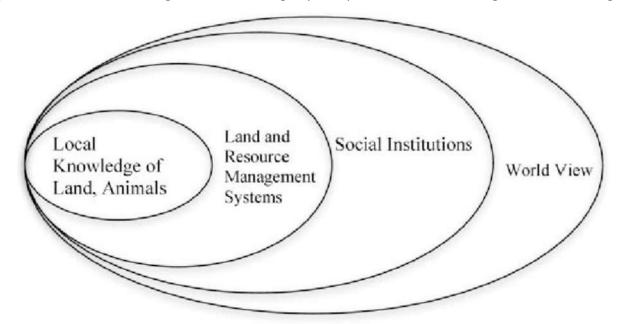






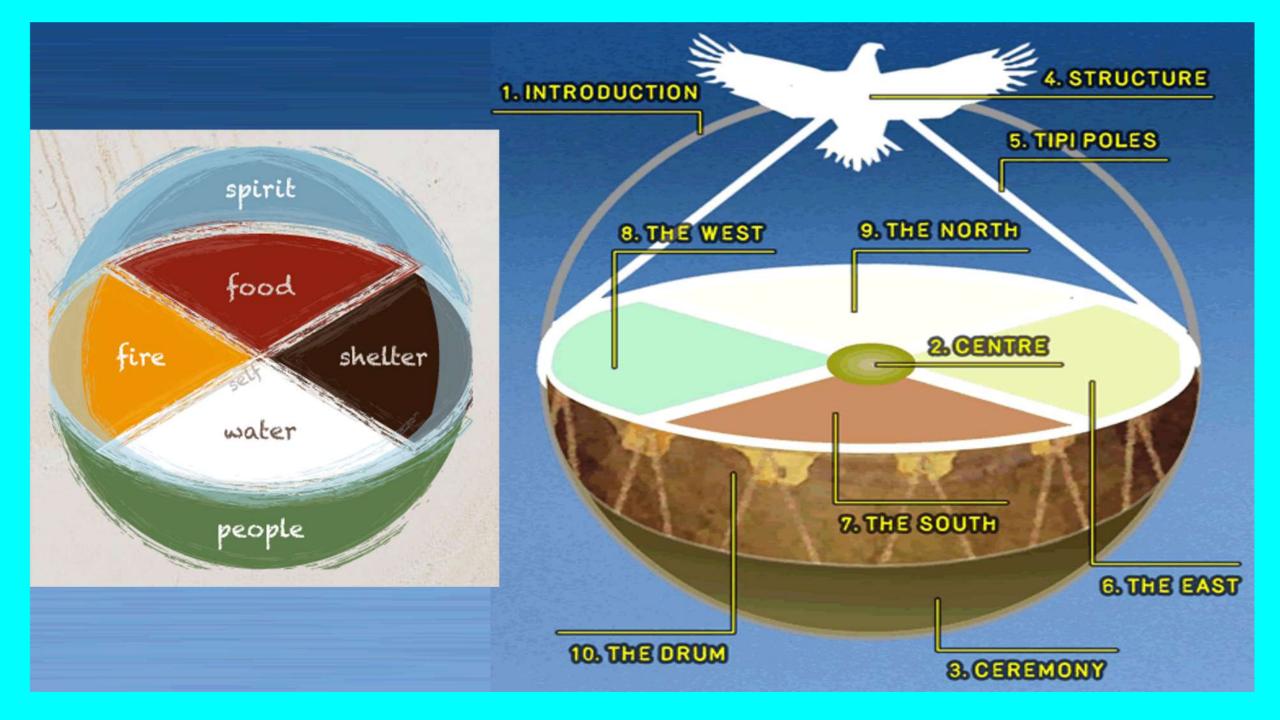
## Defining Traditional Ecological Knowledge

• TEK can be viewed as a knowledge-practice-belief system • Related terminology – Indigenous Knowledge (IK) and Indigenous Local Knowledge (ILK) – Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) = about the environment –



TK as context-specific and rooted in observations performed at distinct spatial/temporal scales Source: Berkes, 1999 D-12 Page 12

Terminology specific to indigenous groups (e.g. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit or IQ) How TK is acquired is as important and what TK says TK in environmental governance • International level – Conventions and agreements • United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) • Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) • Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) • Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands • 1973 Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears – Arctic Council • Kiruna Declaration (2013) and Ottawa TK Principles (2015) Recognize that the use of traditional and local knowledge is essential to a sustainable future in the Arctic, and decide to develop recommendations to integrate traditional and local knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council • National level D-1



## **Anishinabeg Medicine Wheel**

## **Keewatinong - Spirit Keeper of the North**

Colour: White Direction: North Time of Day: Night Season: Winter Stage of Life: Elder

Animal: Deer

Plant Medicine: Sweet Grass

Place: Mind

## Sha'ngabi'hanong - Spirit Keeper of the West

Colour: Black Direction: West Time of Day: Evening

Season: Autumn

Stage of Life: Adult Animal: Bear

Plant Medicine: Cedar

Place: Physical



## Wabanong - Spirit Keeper of the East

Colour: Yellow Direction: East

Time of Day: Morning

Season: Spring

Stage of Life: Baby

Animal: Eagle

Plant Medicine: Tobacco

Place: Spirit

## Shawanong - Spirit Keeper of the South

Colour: Red

Direction: South

Time of Day: Afternoon

Season: Summer

Stage of Life: Youth

Animal: Coyote

Plant Medicine: Sage

Place: Emotion

# THE VISION



## **TENANTS**

Of the Lakota Medicine Wheel: Food, Fire, Water, Shelter, Earth, Spirit, Self.



## **GENERATIONS**

Our choices today will shape the world for our children tomorrow.





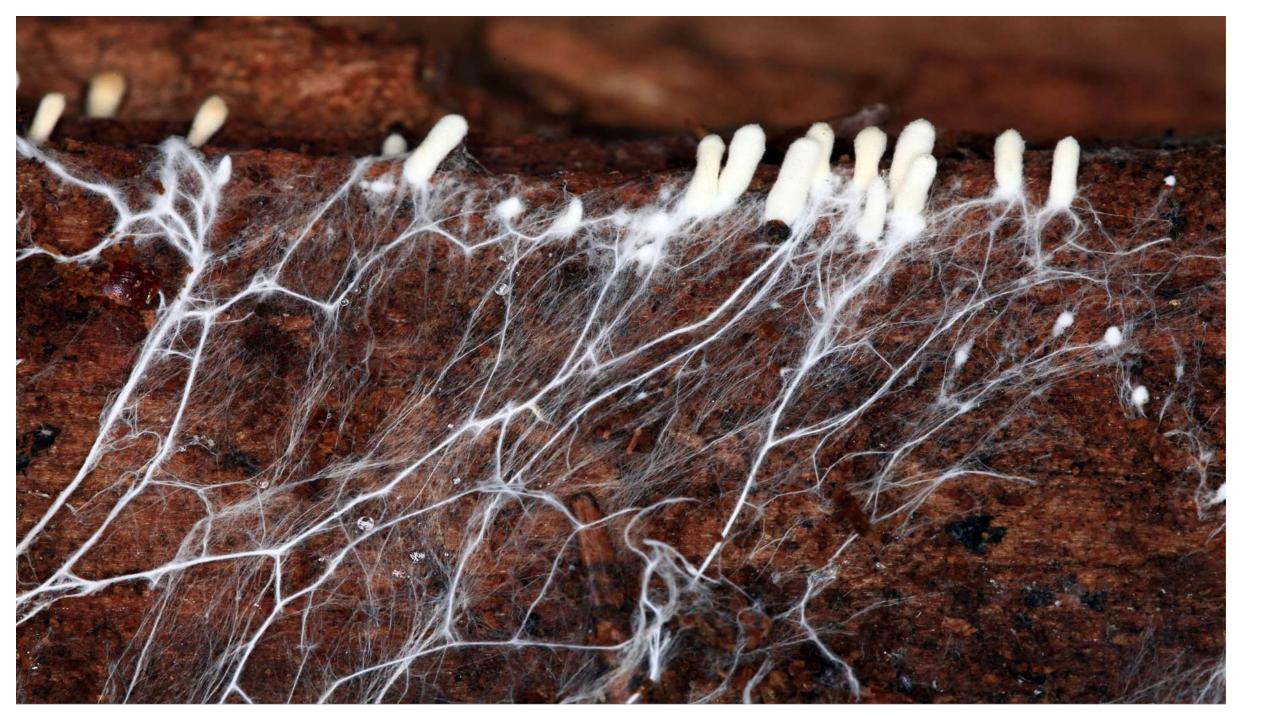
## **YEARS**

Our vision is a world where all people are leading a regenerative lifestyle based on these seven tenants

















## Amazon Urban Planning

Some experts once believed that the people native to the Amazon jungle did little more than survive the Stone Age-the period in human history when people used stone, rather than metal, tools. Recent discoveries by archaeologists-scientists who study of the remains of past human cultures-demonstrate that the Amazon peoples created advanced social structures. This is apparent in their organization of the Upper Xingu territory.

Extension

BRAZIL

**AMAZONIA** 

An anthropologist iscientist who

studies humans and their cultures)

named Michael Heckenberger was

the first to number the deposits

the best preserved site.

found in the Upper Xingu, X11, for

example, corresponds to Kuhikugu,

AMAZON

JUNGLE

Today, the remains of about 20

population centers have been

found which, if they were put

of about 11,787 square miles

would house about \$0,000

(30,528 square kilometers) and

together, would occupy an area

## **Circular Cities**

The first people to live in Mato Grosso came from the west about 1,500 years ago. Before the arrival of Europeans, these Amazon settlers had already lived in a complex urban (city) system of interconnected centers. They built remarkable circular cities protected by high palisades (fences of stakes set firmly in the ground) made of logs. These centers may well be the "walled cities" that Francisco de Orellana wrote about in 1542.

### Types

In the area studied, three types of centers were found: cities and ceremonial. centers; towns or villages; and centers without any buildings.

### Orientation

The centers are connected by a series of paths. The main paths run east-west. with secondary paths going north-south.

### Avenues

The main "avenues" that are preserved are about 65 feet (20 meters) wide. but some may have reached widths of 130 feet (40 meters).



## Why Didn't They Create Larger Urban Centers?

Some scientists, such as American anthropologist Jonathan Haas of the Field Museum in Chicago, believe that city size in the Amazon was defined by natural conditions. "The jungle landscape does not favor centralization of production," he states. Other researchers feel that city size was more likely held back by boundaries set for reasons of political balance between native leaders. The fact that the largest urban centers are equally distant from each other seems to confirm this theory.

## Kuhikugu, the best preserved

Of all the cities, Kuhikugu has provided the most details about the way of life of the ancestors of the tribes that now inhabit the Mato Grosso, It reveals that the largest expansion of the native population of Upper-Xingu took place between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1400

### Fertile soils

The garden and grounds show that these tribes were able. to make the Amazon soil more fertile and

### **Powerful families**

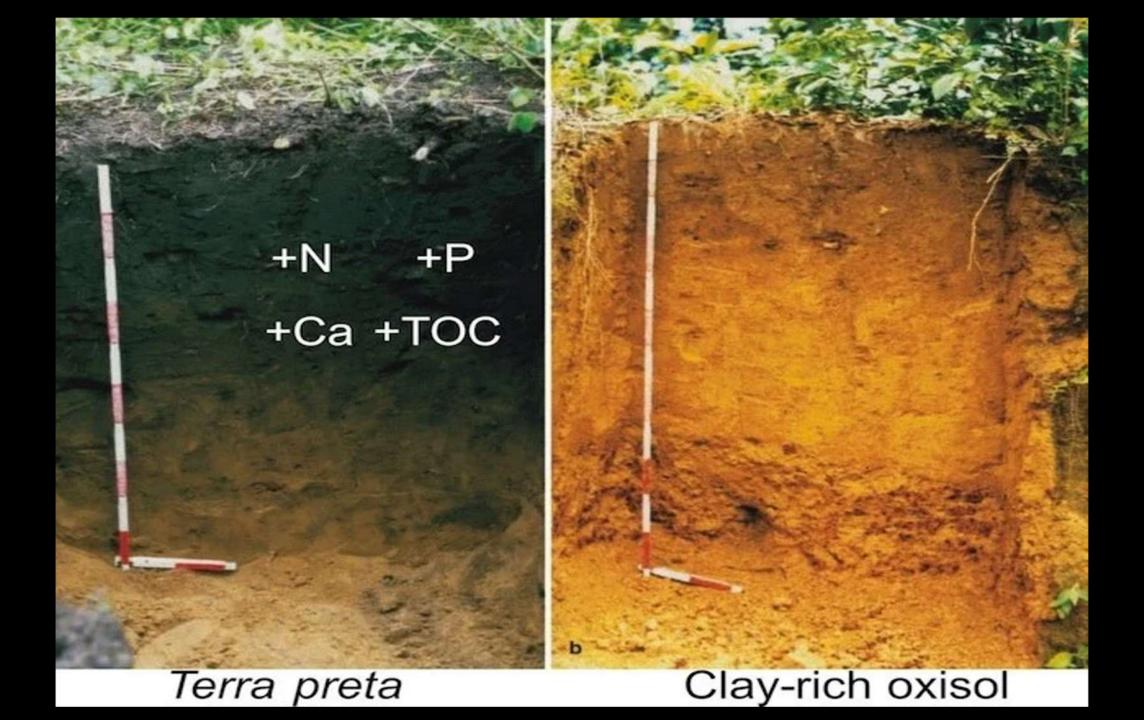
The most influential families of the tribe were distributed to the northeast and southwest of the city, with the chief always in the center. Their houses were larger than any others.

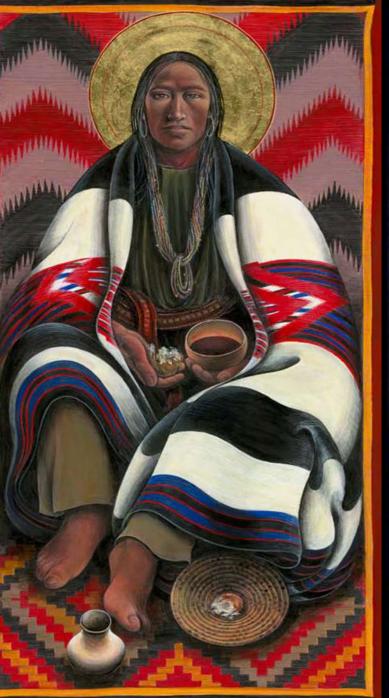
### Protection

The presence of fences is still unexplained. From what did these fences protect the people? If it was from rival tribes, why leave the side open to the lagoon without protection, as in Kuhikugu?

## The Kuikuro

Experts believe that the Kuikuro, one of the tribes of Mato Grosso, are descendants of the Caribs-a warlike group of South American tribes-and once occupied Kuhikugu.



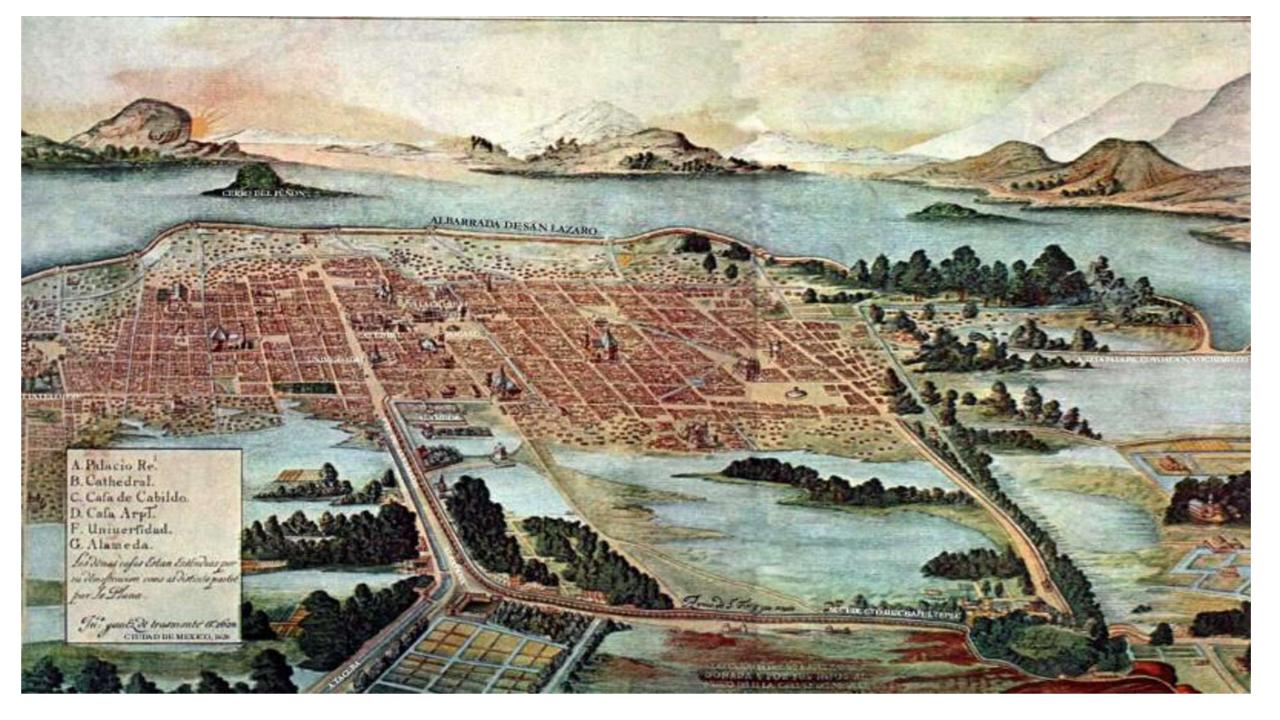


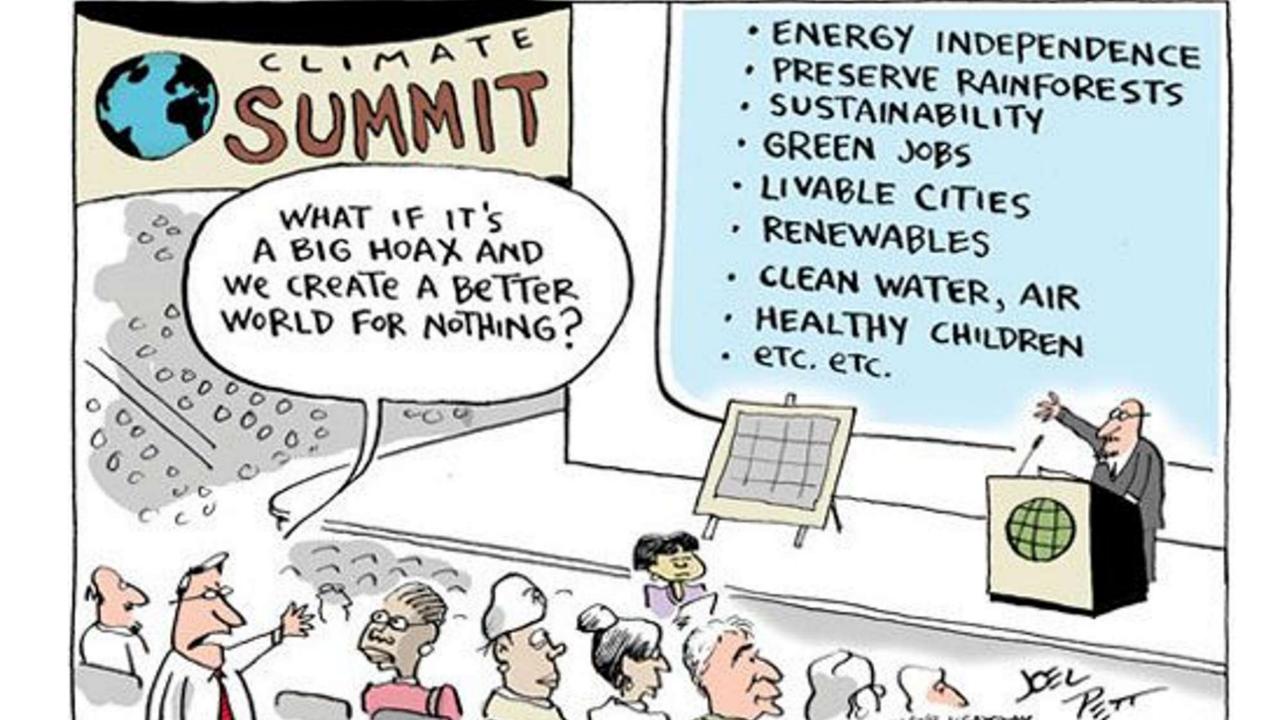






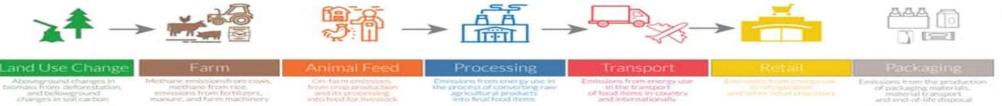
# Ceremony

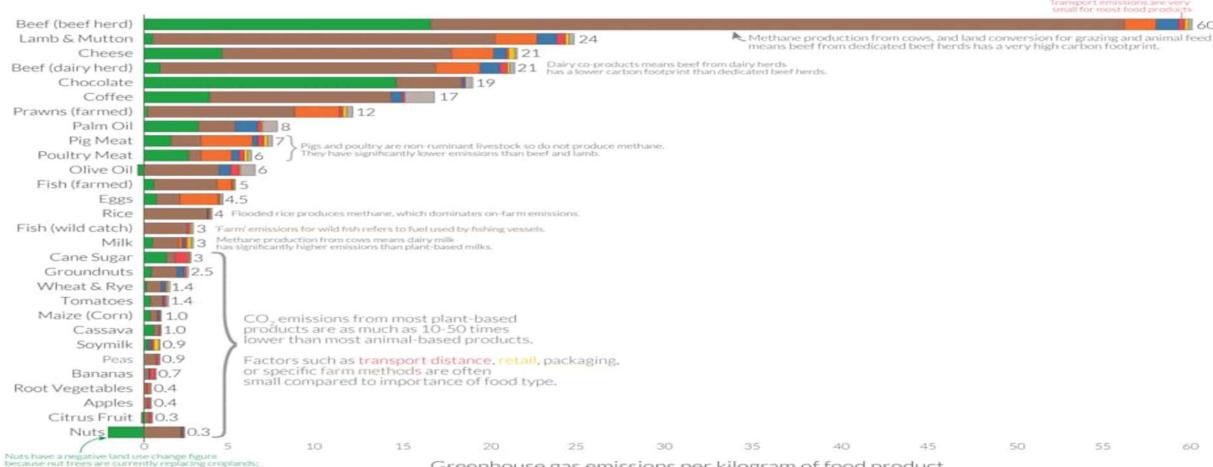




## Food: greenhouse gas emissions across the supply chain







Greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of food product (kg CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents per kg product)

carbon is stored in the trees.

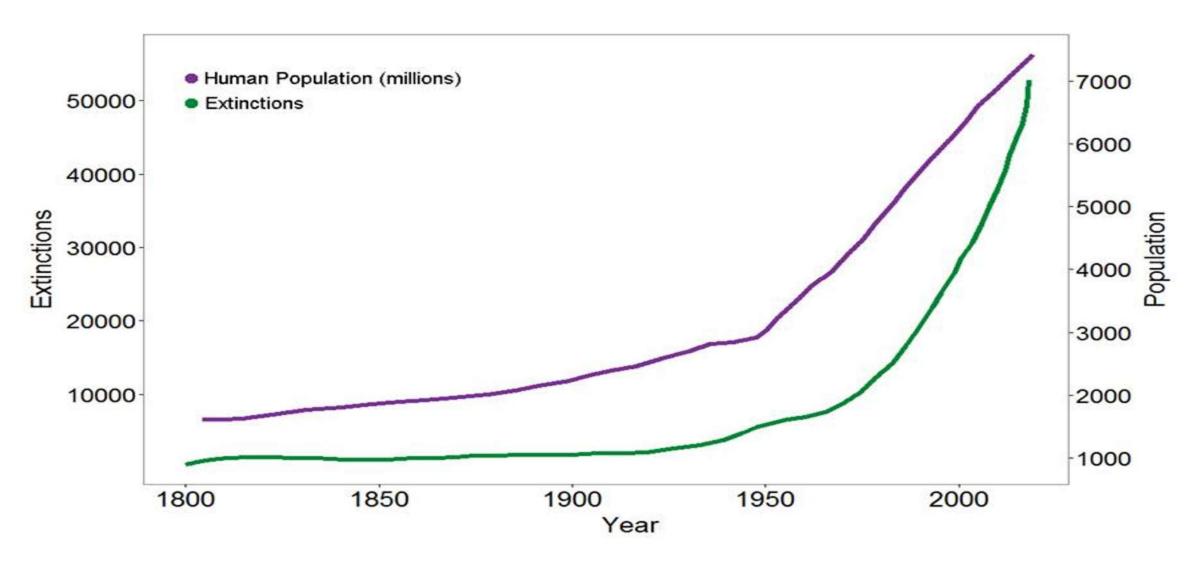
Note: Greenhouse gas emissions are given as global average values based on data across 38,700 commercially viable farms in 119 countries.

Data source: Poore and Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. Science. Images sourced from the Noun Project.

OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

# **Humans & The Extinction Crisis**



Data source: Scott, J.M. 2008. *Threats to Biological Diversity: Global, Continental, Local*. U.S. Geological Survey, Idaho Cooperative Fish and Wildlife, Research Unit, University Of Idaho.





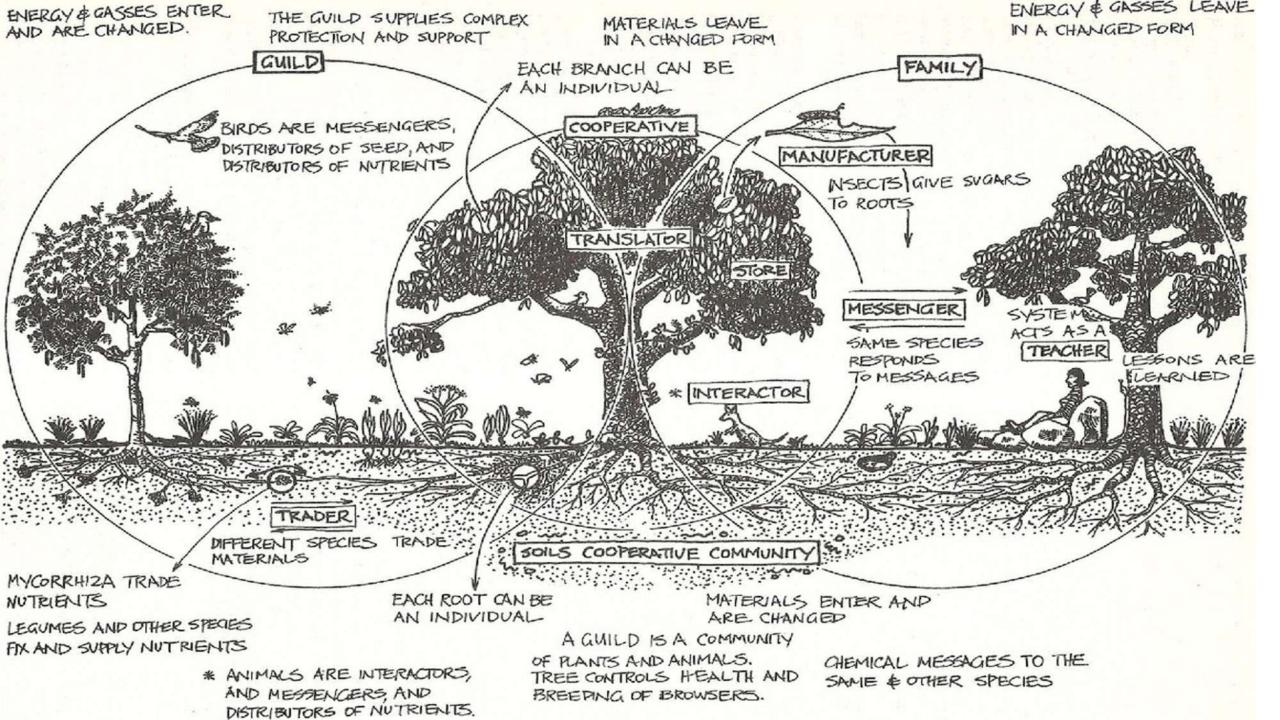


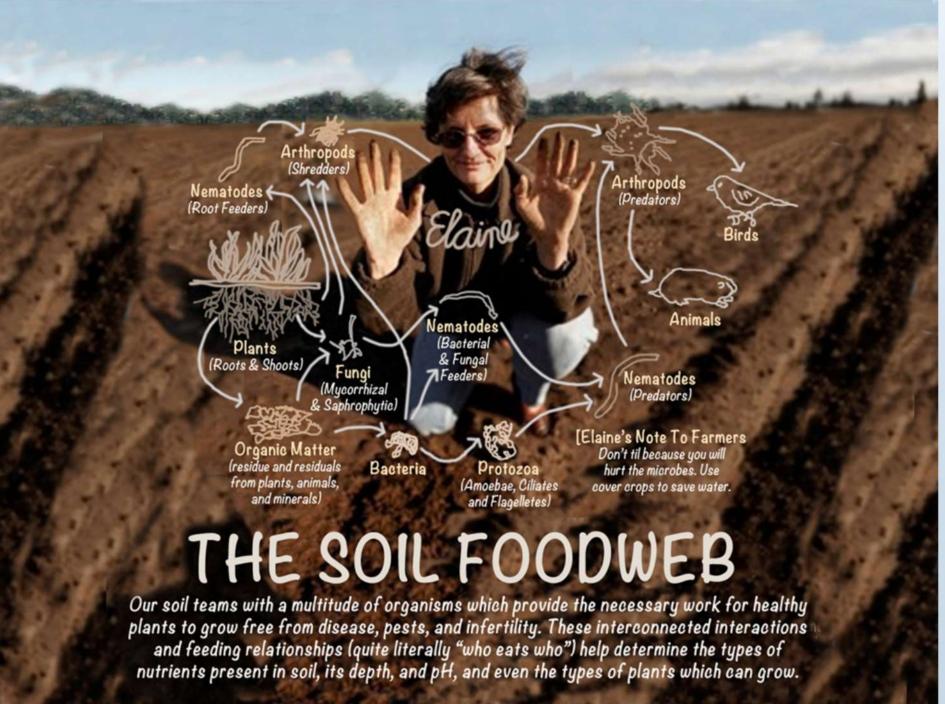
## United Nations 2030 agenda











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# 2. Catch & Store Energy



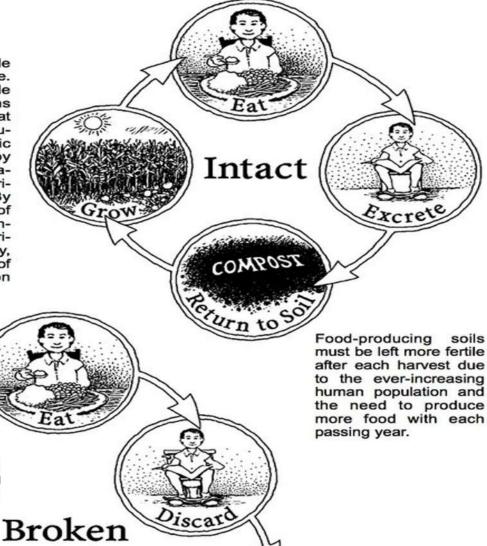


## 6. Produce no Waste



## THE HUMAN NUTRIENT CYCLE INTACT and BROKEN

The Human Nutrient Cycle is an endless natural cycle. In order to keep the cycle intact, food for humans must be grown on soil that is enriched by the continuous addition of organic materials recycled by humans, such as humanure, food scraps, and agricultural residues. respecting this cycle of nature, humans can maintain the fertility of their agricultural soils indefinitely, instead of depleting them of nutrients, as is common today.























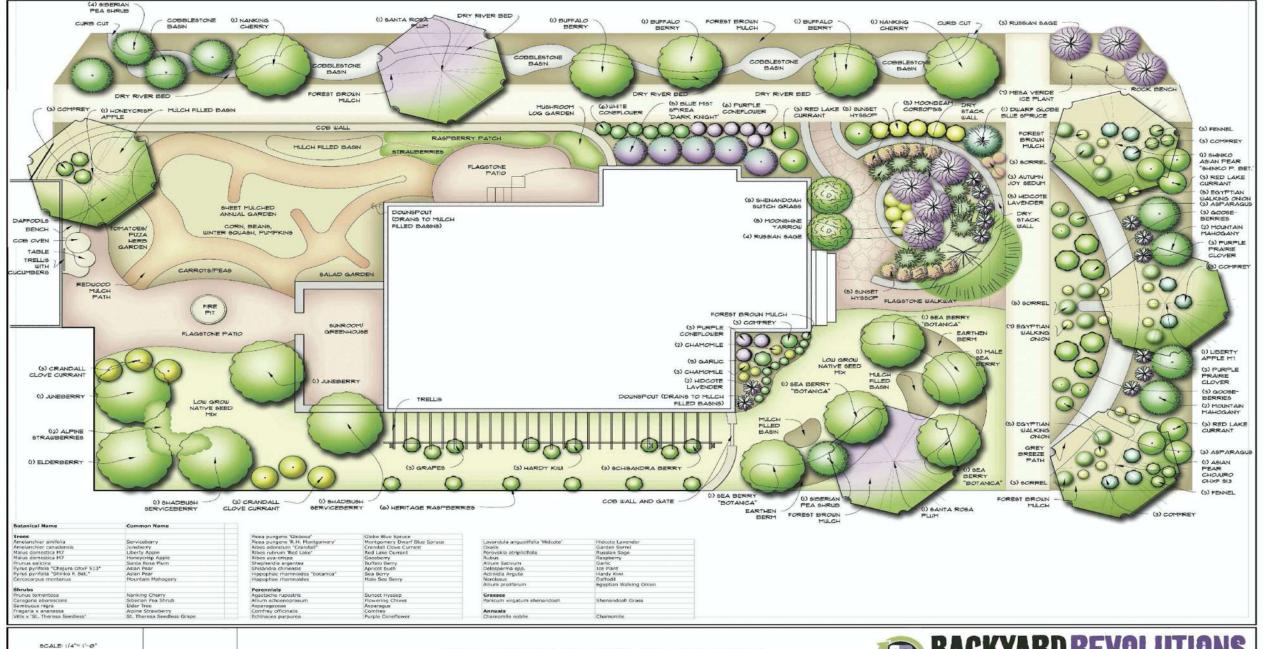




- 1 BARN YARD
- (2) CHICKEN COOP
- 3 COMPOST AREA
- 4 HARVEST TABLE UNDER PERGOLA
- (5) WATER QUALITY DETENTION
- 6 REGIONAL TRAIL CONNECTOR
- 7 PRIVATE PATIO TYPICAL
- 8 FARM ACCESS ROAD
- 9 BARN BENEATH ROAD
- 10 GREENHOUSE
- 11) EXISTING WILLOW TREE
- 12 MAIN FARM
- 13 DISPERSAL FARM
- 14 BIOSWALE FARMING
- 15 ORCHARD TREES
- 16 FARM PERGOLA SHADY REST SPOT
- 17 SHORT GRASS MEADOW LOW WATER USE 32 PARK
- 18 KITCHEN GARDEN

- MULTI-USE COURT PERMEABLE PAVERS FIRE TRUCK TURN AROUND
- TRELLIS STRUCTURE W/ GRAPES ENTRY PATH BENEATH
- 21) SERVICE & PARKING ENTRANCE
- 22 MAIN ENTRY PASSAGEWAY 23 ON STRUCTURE GARDEN PLOTS
- 24 CRUSHER FINES WORK SPACE / SEATING UNDER TREES
- 25 ACCESS TO PARK
- 26 PARKING 27 PARKING SPOT IN FRONT OF GARAGE, TYPICAL
- 28 INTERNAL PATH SYSTEM
- 29 SPRUCE STREET WALKWAY
- 30 MAIN ENTRY FROM SPRUCE 31) UPPER COMMONS TERRACE
- 33 BOHN FARM LANE





DATE: 6/36/26/4 N t





## What does it mean to be sustainable?

The term "sustainable" or "sustainability" has come to mean a number of things including:

- Renewing resources at a rate equal to or greater than the rate at which they are consumed.
- Living within the resources that are available without damaging the environment.
- A community that resembles a living system where all resources are renewed and in balance always.
- An economic system that provides a high quality of life while renewing the environment and its resources.



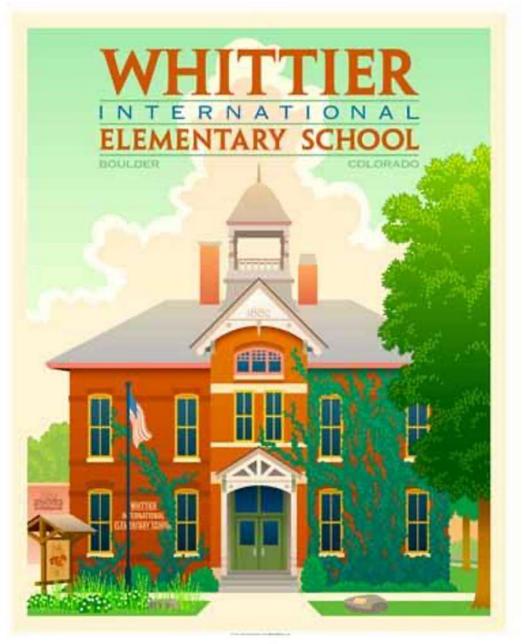
OUR MISSION BASICALLY IS TO TEACH URBAN KIDS HOW TO POSITIVELY IMPACT THEIR COMMUNITIES THROUGH THE



Inspiring Youth through learning













https://www.boredpanda.com/brazilian-couple-recreated-forest-sebastiao-leila-salgado-reforestation/?fbclid=lwAR1YG-8E-UipaBvzbGp9p6gmkuEHcpHVLjlyhARQ4PxF2Y0hzyeOTYpkfEo&utm\_source=facebook&utm\_medium=social&utm\_campaign=organic



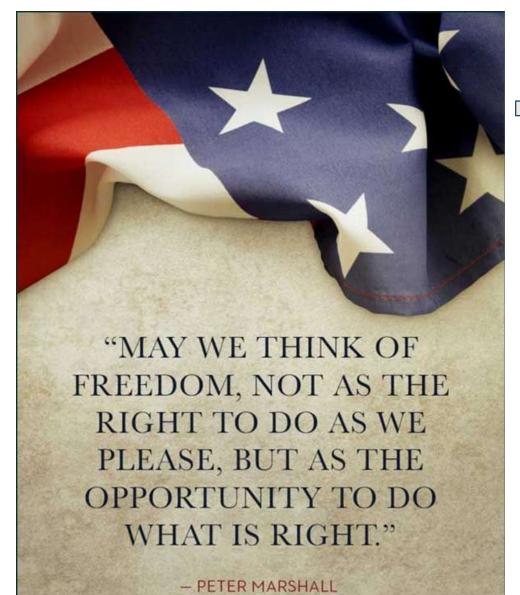
# Indigenous Wisdom and Permaculture skills convergence



hrough The Seasons FRMACHT. FURSE CERTIFICATE COURSE

# One Million Trees 4 Colorado







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