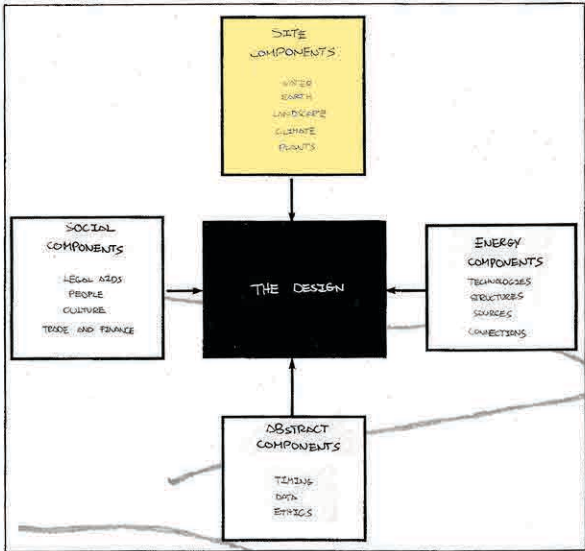


Landscaping architecture involves everything outside the built space, it revolves around making the habitat of people a more productive, pleasant and enduring space. As such, it is the science that translates nature into designed spaces, by making it object of human engineering that can be sought from many types of philosophies. The main focus of this investigation is the landscaping science applied to food production. Permaculture is the meta-science that takes the axioms of landscaping science to the fullest, it began simply as the science of natural agriculture invented by Masanobu Fukuoka then evolving into a philosophy surrounding sovereignty. The economics and synergies of nature are at the core, not superficially environmental considerations. This work was inspired by the particular circumstances in which the Pilis Forest achieved it's own sovereignty, for despite being protected by the prerogatives of Royalty and religion, the monasteries in it built ponds, mills and other landscaping tools to achieve an economic independence that made them almost self-sufficient in terms of resources and land administration. This bridge building between landscaping and permaculture begins with the forests, its resources are described as well as the approaches than a permacultural forestry can propose. How it was proven by Fukuoka that a 'wild' forest can have a high yield of produce by letting nature synergize its forces with the minimal of intervention by the farmer.

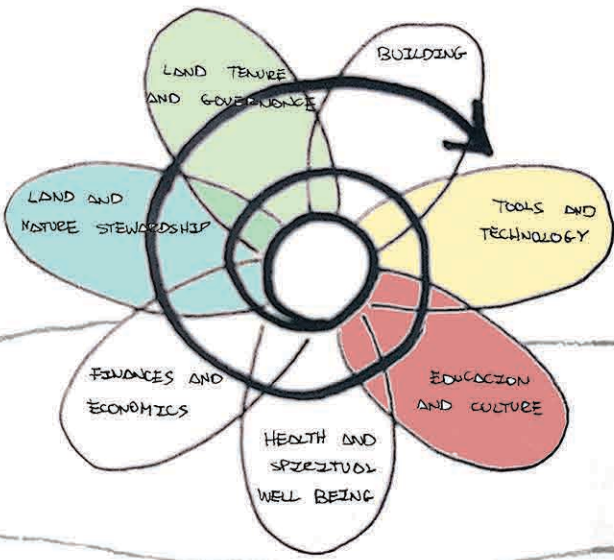
Where there were traditional forestry methods in Hungary that included the management of livestock, the same principles can be adapted today for making a more sustainable use of the land that doesn't flatten forests in favor of animal foods production, several approaches can be introduced where the amount of forests are increased with the focus of creating silvopastoral areas of mixed use. Landscaping elements are observed in relation to forests or surrounding ecosystems. t
- The mycorrhizal relationships between with soil and plants; cultivation of mushroom, and environmental mycelial techniques. Aspects of landscaping are observed such as water management and how it relates to the topographical design of permacultural philosophy.
- Beds as a multi-function instrument of designing productive fences, or the traditional highly efficient agro-tech.
- Water management and the inclusion of natural pools into a leisure and environmental practice.
- Meadows that constitute self-contained dense food environment for pollinizers and birds, increasing the biomass of the ecosystem.

The final conclusions of this work are the philosophical closure provided by these type of systems into an integrated farm, a view of which is provided and one that would be centered around the unitary family of Hungary.

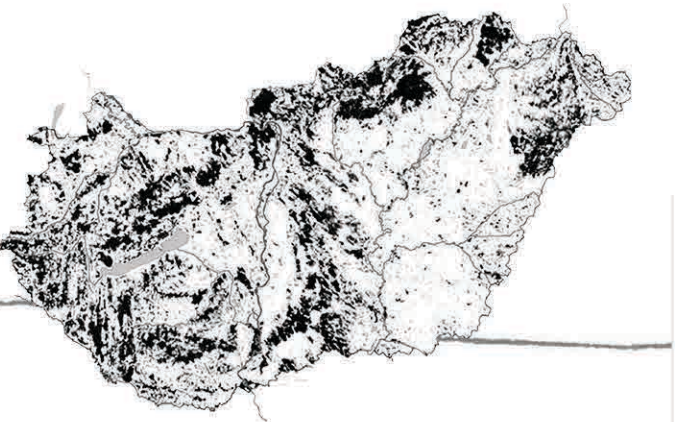
ELEMENT BASED APPROACH



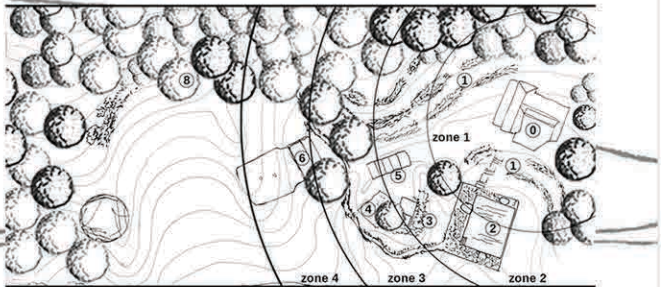
PERMACULTURE FOCUS



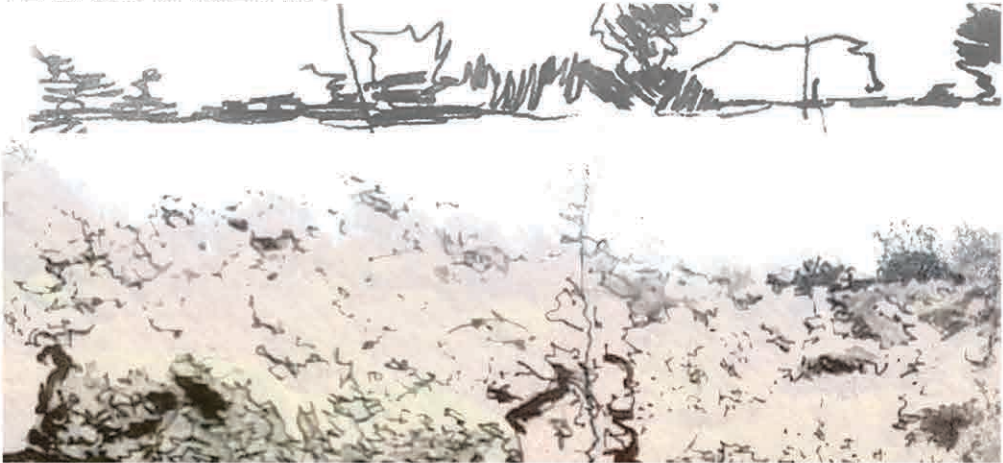
FORESTED AREAS (AROUND RESERVATIONS)



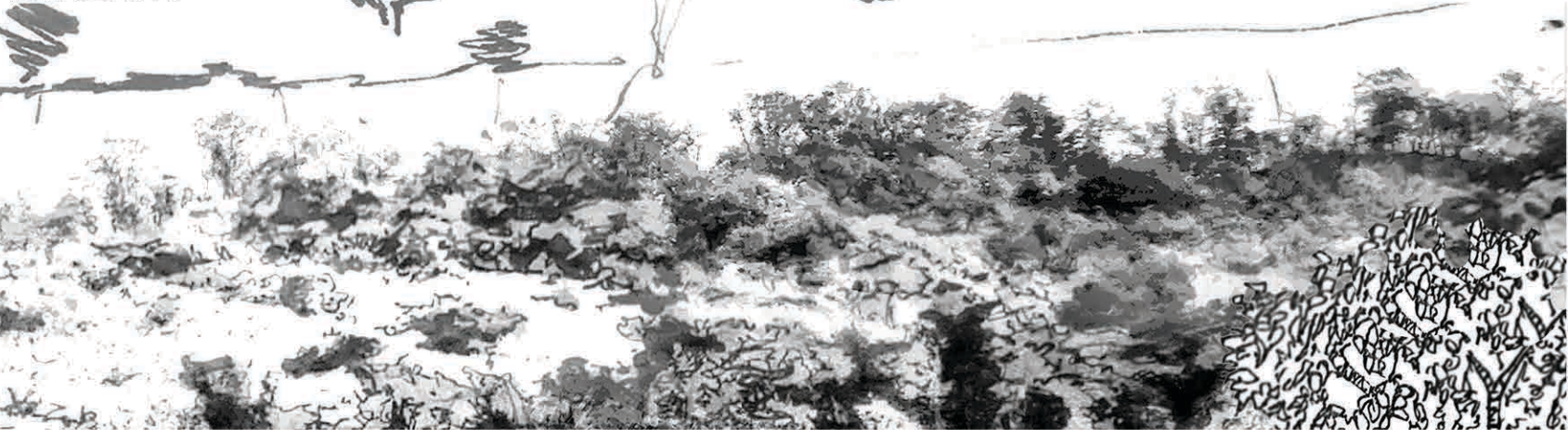
FARM ZONING



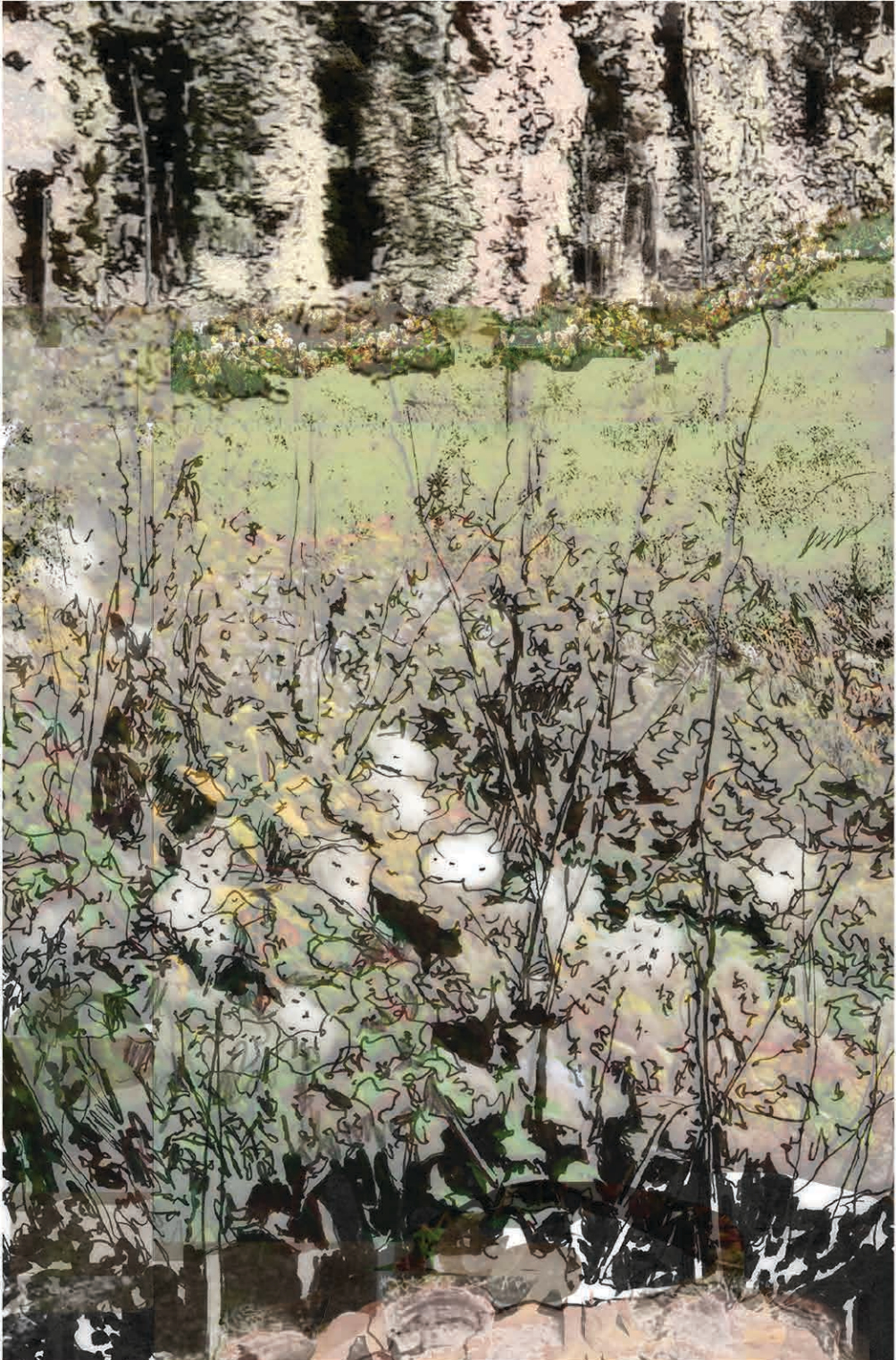
PERMACULTURAL ZONING



VISUALIZATION



MEADOWS AT EDGE OF FORESTS



BED AND FENCE



MEADOWS WITH MUSHROOMS



NATURAL POOL

