

Weathering the Perfect Storm

2019 Marc Noyce Transforming cities into water catchments and urban farms



Biofilta

www.biofilta.com.au







Biofilta approaches urban farming at a low tech, low cost and accessible level

Top reasons not to grow food

Not enough time

Not enough space

Not enough expertise

Supermarkets too convenient

Traditional Garden Beds



- Water intensive
- Weed intensive
- Labour intensive

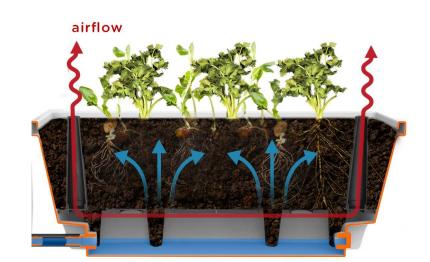


Advances In Wicking Gardens

- ✓ Low water use
- ✓ No irrigation pipes or ag lines
- Plants access all the stored water
- ✓ Higher yield
- ✓ Aeration to the roots
- ✓ More constant watering of plants







Launch Food – Innovation X Change









2 car space test farm Port Melbourne, Victoria





Target

Grow 150kgs of fresh produce in each car space within 12 months



WHO/FAO target for annual fresh produce consumption







Even a city car park space..



2 Car spaces = 20m2



300kg grown in 6 months = vegetable intake for 2 Adults

Tuvalu perched gardens

DFAT/Australian Aid project



Tuvlau is located 1,000km north of Fiji in the Pacific Ocean.



The island of Funafuti has 6,000 residents and an average elevation of 1.83m above sea level



GROWING FOOD ON AN ISLAND

Sustainable food growing needs:

- > Access to water
- > Growing media such as compost
- > Replenishable nutrients for plants
- ➤ Seedlings
- Closed nutrient loop
- > Land area
- > Education





GROWING FOOD ON AN ISLAND - WATER





100% dependant on roof water for everything!

Many water tanks have been installed to collect rain water – 3,000mm pa falls on Funafuti



ISLAND - WATER



Much more can be done to collect more water for food growing

Maximising water capture allows the most food and water security to occur.

Rainwater is high quality water suitable for drinking and growing food.



ISLAND - SOIL



Funafuti has nearly zero topsoil and is primarily coral scree.

This material is highly alkaline and not good for growing vegetables.



Some plants tolerate high alkalinity like the coconut tree and other vegetation that has adapted.



Island - pH



pH affects how plants uptake nutrients

Higher pH means alkaline and nutrients aren't available to plants unless adapted

Few vegetables like pH above 7

Tuvalu is coral scree – calcium = HIGH pH



ISLAND - COMPOST



Current green waste collection results in mixed rubbish piles that sit for long periods of time.

The green waste is exposed to sea water intrusion as it is located on one of the lowest areas in on the island which is inundated during high tides.

ISLAND – Traditional Approach











TRIAL GARDENS IMPLEMENTED

200 Foodwall Step units = 100 m2 total



50% in July 2018

50% in Sep 2018

Local install team overseen by Biofilta staff

Local monitoring and reporting





UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH PACIFIC

Harvested and replanted Week 4









Week 1 Week 3 Week 5







Week 6 Week 7



RED CROSS









Before Week 1 Week 5



TRIAL GARDENS IMPLEMENTED

RED CROSS







Week 6 Harvest

Produce sold to local families



TRIAL GARDENS IMPLEMENTED

HOME GARDENS





biofilta TRIAL GARDENS IMPLEMENTED

HOME GARDENS





Week 1 Week 3



TRIAL GARDENS IMPLEMENTED

Tomatoes being grown at home – very rare to see!







Pride taken with home made supports for plants

Week 1 Week 4 Week 5



RESULTS



























Key Learnings



Tuvalu has resources















Not everything goes to plan!







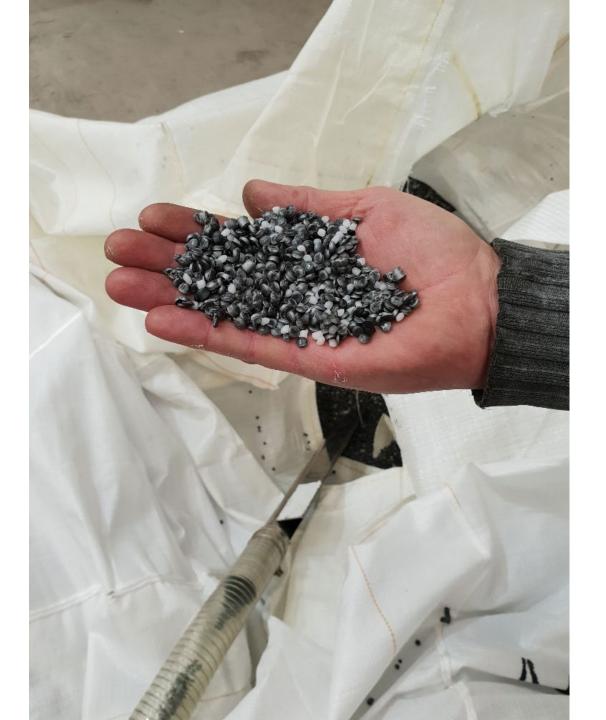
Learnings

- Self watering technology is appropriate
- Phase 1 Foodwall achieved results at the home scale
- Home scale demand exists
- Shade is necessary for hot periods
- Education on ground is very important
- Access to quality compost critical
- Heat build-up in planters can be an issue
- Perception is everything
- Get good partners
- Opportunity for larger scale requires different approach -Foodcube

Scaling Up



Recycled food grade chip packet film destined for landfill





No packaging or waste in this product – not even a pallet

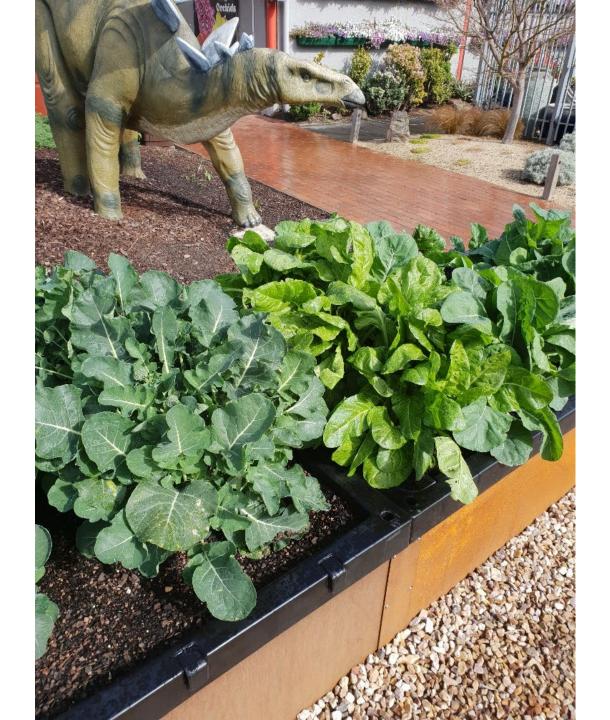


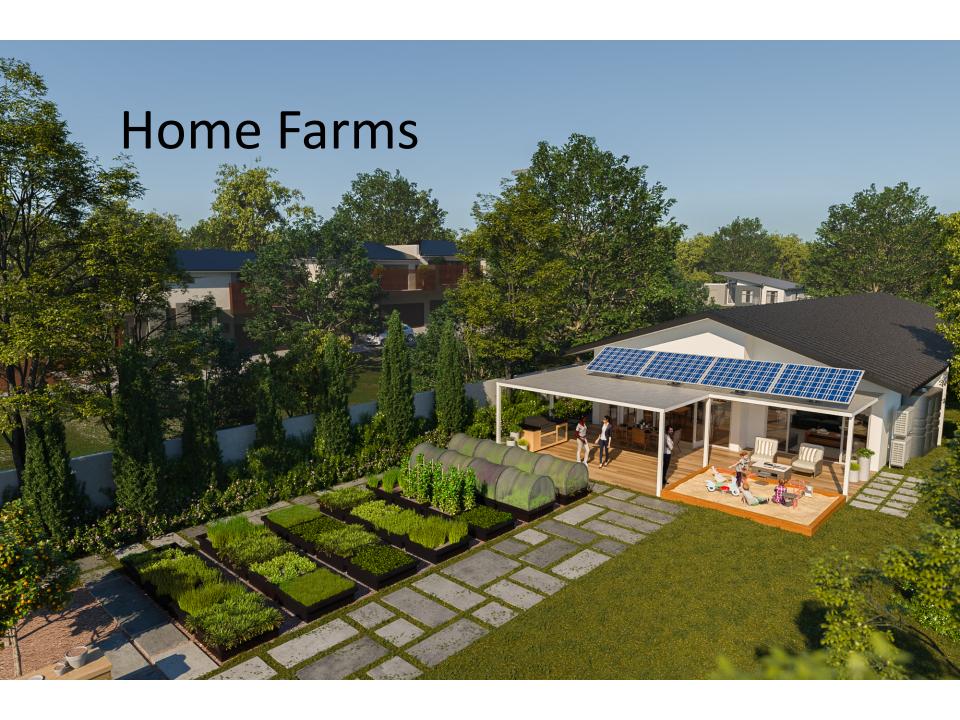














Rooftop Farms

