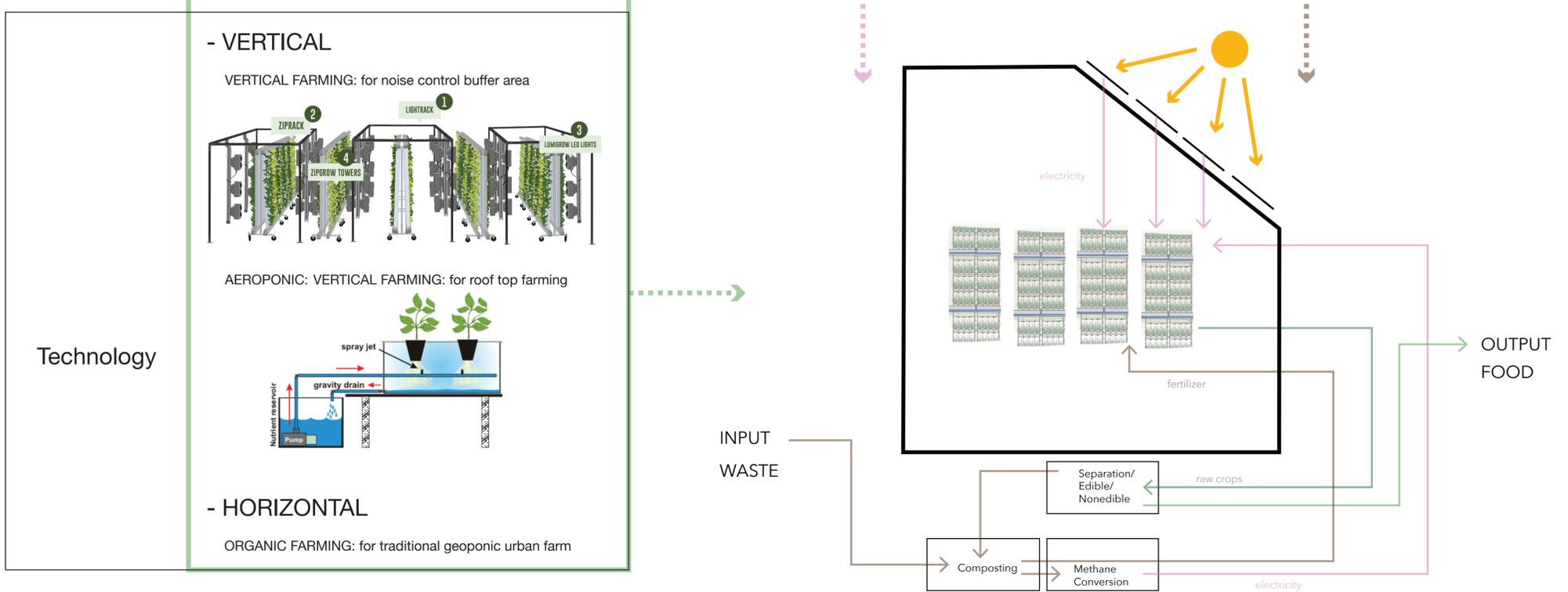
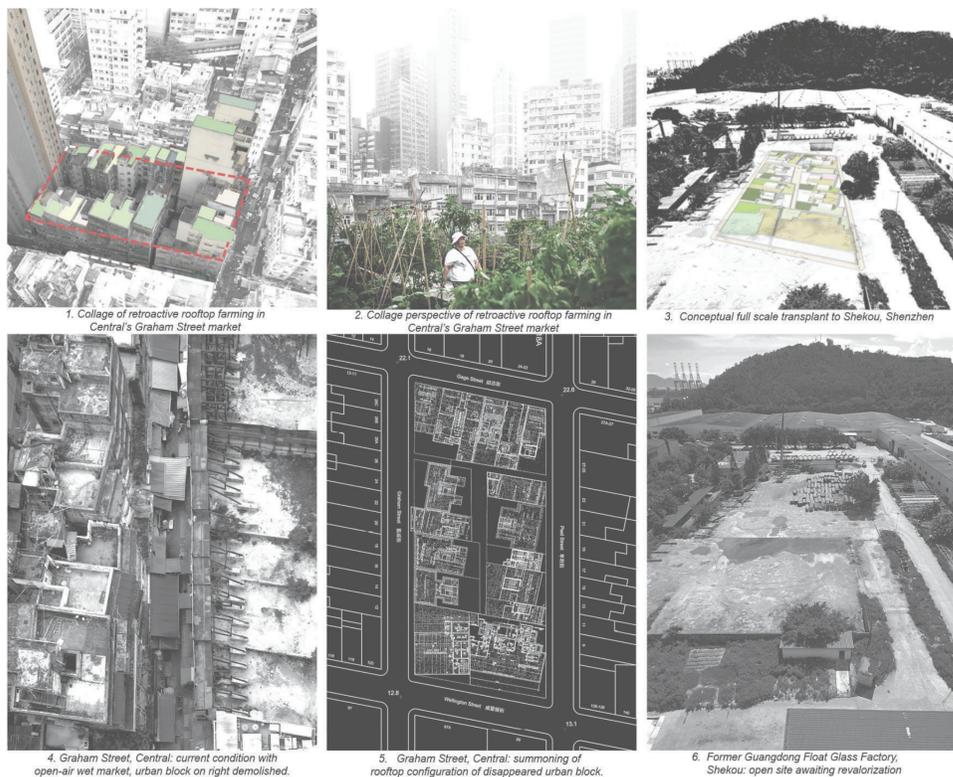


	FOOD	ENERGY	WASTE
Terminology	<p>Vertical & Horizontal Urban Farming</p>  <p>URBAN FARMING or URBAN AGRICULTURE is the practice of cultivating, processing, and distributing food in or around a village, town, or city. It can reflect varying levels of economic and social development. In the global north, it often takes the form of a social movement for sustainable communities.</p>	<p>Photovoltaic Panels - Electricity Saving</p>  <p>PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) is the name of a method of converting solar energy into direct current electricity using semiconducting materials that exhibit the photovoltaic effect. Driven by advances in technology and increases in manufacturing scale and sophistication, the cost of photovoltaics has declined steadily.</p>	<p>Organic Waste Composting - Waste recycling</p>  <p>COMPOST is organic matter that has been decomposed and recycled as a fertilizer and soil amendment. Compost is a key ingredient in organic farming. The compost itself is also a soil conditioner and as a natural pesticide for soil. Nowadays, it's better that every family should have their own compost system.</p>

Estimated data	<p>AREA: 30000 sqm</p> <p>WHEAT: 8,0000 - 30,0000 kg / year</p> <p>FRUITS & VEGETABLES: 6000 kg / year</p>	<p>average family in Italy consumes 4628 kwh / year</p> <p>AREA: 1000 sqm (with 40 degree inclination)</p> <p>ENERGY: 16.3830 kwh / year</p>	<p>For a single family, a digester tank of about 4 to 5 cubic meter capacity and a gasholder of at least 2 cubic meter capacity are required. Two or more digesters are desirable so that there will not be an interruption of production.</p>
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REFERENCE 1: VALUE FARM (Shenzhen)



REFERENCE 2: Flatpack hydroponic garden (Copenhagen)

