

Stages of (plant) life

As the structure decomposes from elemental exposure, the embedded seeds (as well as the naturally spreading seeds of surrounding vegetation) will grow in its ever-increasingly nutrient-rich soil. The structure has been purposefully designed to not only encourage new life but to encourage prolific growth due to its healthy soil and increasing fungal presence.

Primary or Pioneer species - The embedded seeds and preliminary nursery-grown plantings have been designed to mimic the natural successional stages of the area. Primary species will establish themselves, quickly growing a base layer of vegetation and preparing the soil for the next generation of plant life (these plants both rapidly thrive and then die to add nutrients to the soil and provide optimal growing conditions for other plant material through soil retention, soil cooling, erosion control, bacteria creation, et cetera).

Secondary species - As pioneer species grow a vegetative covering, slower-growing and more delicate species have a chance to establish themselves and take root. These species are slower growing but longer living than their pioneer counterparts. Relationships in the soil between plant and bacteria begin to develop, encouraging life symbiosis. Healthy plant life breeds a healthy soil, and vice versa.

Climax species - plant life is continually evolving and adapting. Long-living elder species establish themselves as the dominant life forms. By now, many pioneer species have vanished from the core of the growth but continue to push the outer boundaries of the greenery, enlarging the forest and rehabilitating the soil as it spreads. The dominant species are the heart of the forest, and the pioneer and secondary species clear a path ever-outwards to make room for a strong and interconnected life system.

