

1000 YEARS PER INCH

A FRAGMENTED FIELDGUIDE TO POSSIBLE PASTS,
PRESENTS AND FUTURES OF GRIZEDALE FOREST.



SATINWOOD

CEDAR

BITTERWOOD

SILKY OAK

FUSTIC

MAHOE

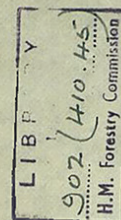
MAHOGANY

JAMAICA OAK



The name Grizedale is derived from the name given to the valley by the Norse invaders, who in the ninth century, colonised Furness and its Fells. At the heads of the high valleys, the then wild forest land was used for the keeping of pigs.

This then was the "dale of pigs", spelt in the debased Norse of the 14th Century "grisa-dalr".



FORESTRY  COMMISSION



HISTORY
OF
GRIZEDALE

FOREST
NW(CE) CONSERVANCY

FOR
REFERENCE ONLY



Geology and Soils

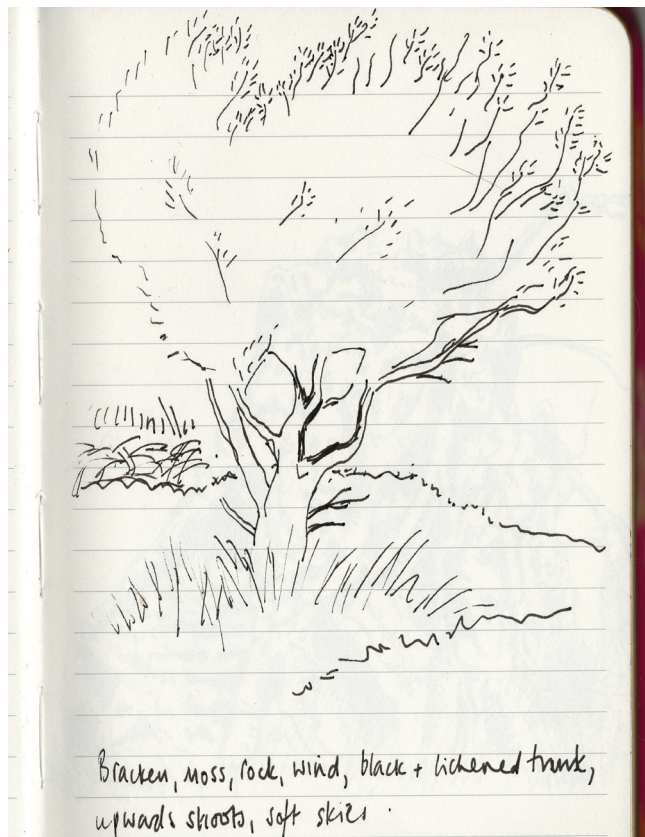
The soils are generally of a light clayey nature, characterised by an admixture of grit and stones. In some areas there are beds of grit and sand; with practically no evidence of clay. Leaching and peat formation are restricted to the higher elevations.





RUNNING WATER, STICKY DRAGONFLY,
PURPLE MISTIES, PURPLE FOXGLOVES, WIND
IN THE PINES.





Silurian

The whole area of the forest overlies rocks of Silurian origin, in the form of slates and shales. They are marine sediments of a clayey character. During the Ice Age the area was affected by the action of the Lake District Ice Sheet. Evidence of this can be seen in moraine formations immediately to the west of Ormandy Farm.



slates and shales.

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The woodland at the time of the Church Commissioners Report, consisted mainly of coppice, most of the primeval oak, birch, holly and alder forests having already been felled; and part of our present day woodland especially in Hall Wood and Scale Green, is a direct descendant of these coppice woods.





Soils provide the fertile ground from which all terrestrial life springs, and play a key role in storing carbon, which circulates in dynamic exchange between air, trees, mycorrhizal networks, soil, soil organisms and water.

Healthy soils sequester carbon, but where soils are degraded, of poor quality or eroded they release it into the atmosphere. Despite being the very foundation of our civilisation and a crucial tool in tackling the climate crisis, soils are hidden from view in forests and suffer from serious neglect.

The greatest impacts of forestry on soils occur by physical disturbance during drainage, planting and harvesting, with risks of soil erosion, compaction, nutrient removal and soil water changes. Soils can be vulnerable to erosion where they are on steep slopes, when vegetation is removed leaving soil exposed and when compaction causes increased surface runoff.



```

tion to simulate microbiome representation
def create_microbiome_representation():
    """Generate data for soil chromatograph"""
    x = np.linspace(0, 10, 100) # Horizontal axis
    """Sample data for mycelia, spores, and bacteria"""
    mycelia = np.sin(x) * 0.5 + 0.5 # Simulated mycelia data
    fungal_spores = np.cos(x) * 0.5 + 0.5 # Simulated spores data
    bacteria = np.random.rand(100) * 0.5 # Random data for bacteria

    """Create a chromatograph representation"""
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    plt.fill_between(x, mycelia, color="green", alpha=0.5, label="Mycelia")
    plt.fill_between(x, fungal_spores, color="orange", alpha=0.5, label="Fungal Spores")
    plt.fill_between(x, bacteria, color="blue", alpha=0.5, label="Bacteria")

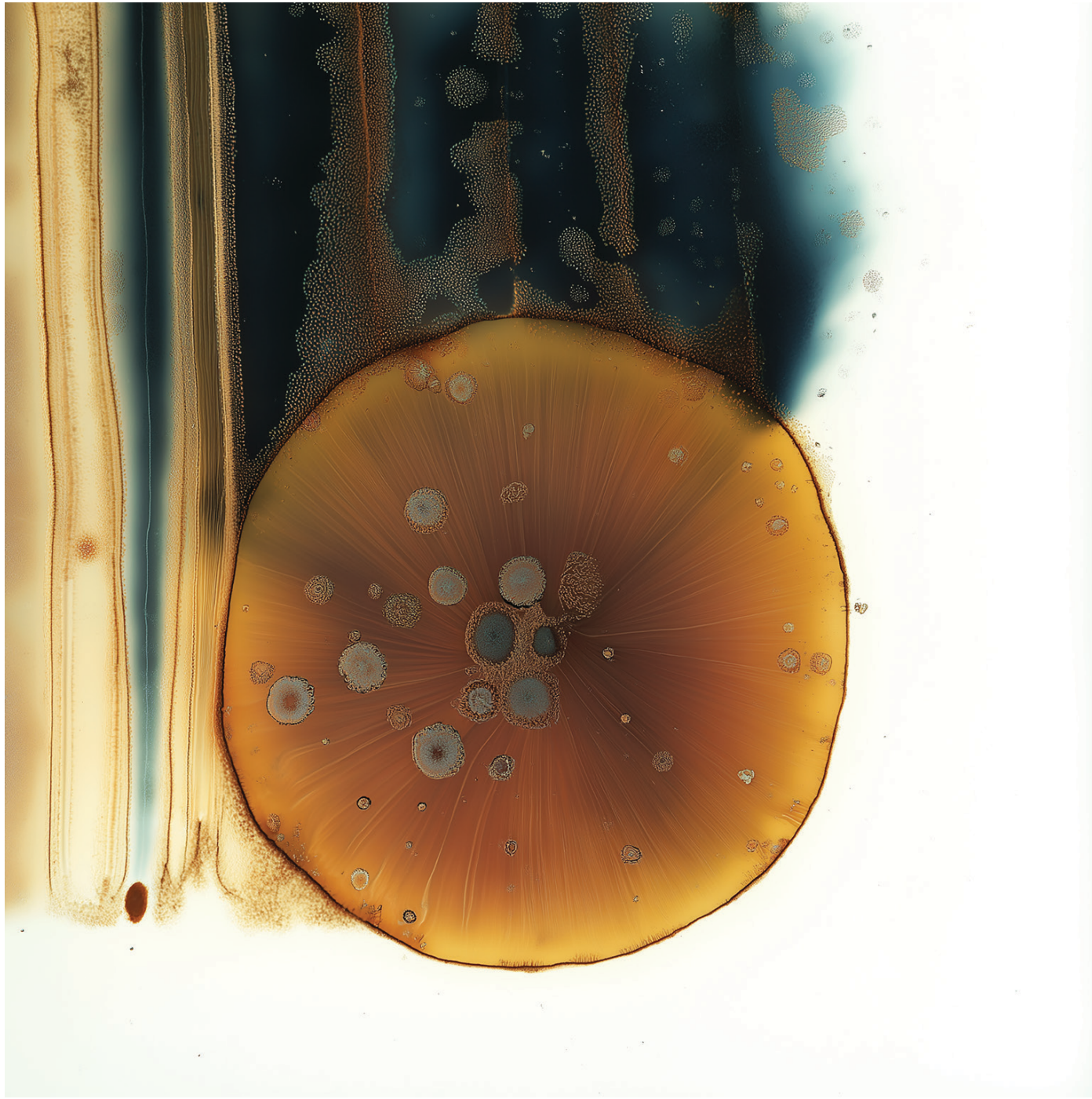
    """Annotate the plot"""
    plt.title("Microbiome Material in Healthy Soil")
    plt.xlabel("Chromatograph Position")
    plt.ylabel("Concentration")
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid(True)

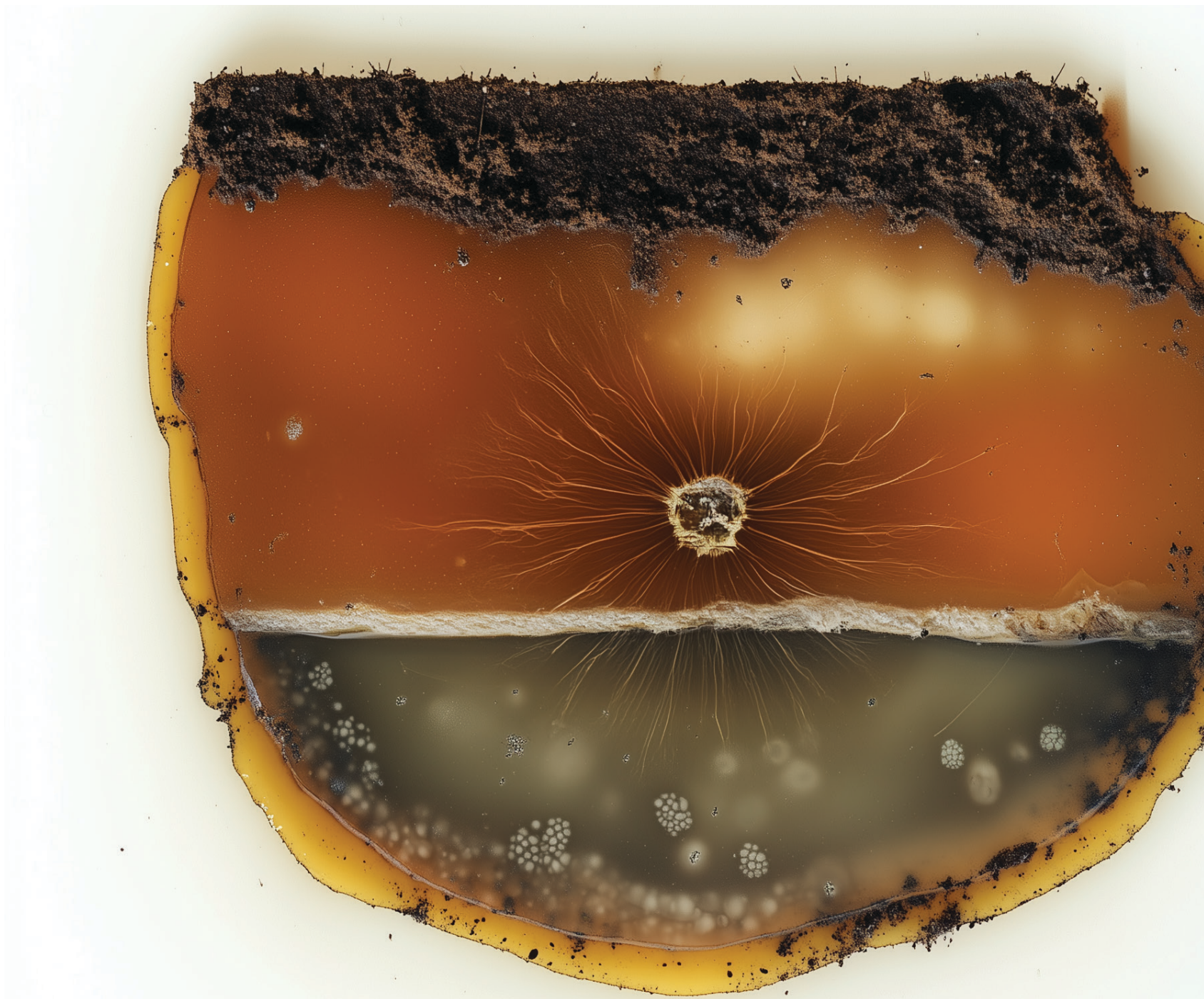
    """Show the plot"""
    plt.savefig("microbiome_representation.png")
    plt.show()

```

“WHILE A.I CAN SUPPORT THESE ACTIVITIES, ACTUAL TOPSOIL PRODUCTION INVOLVES NATURAL PROCESSES LIKE WEATHERING OF ROCKS, ORGANIC MATTER DECOMPOSITION, AND MICROBIAL ACTIVITY, WHICH CANNOT BE REPLICATED BY TECHNOLOGY ALONE”.

ChatGPT









Grizedale







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Made in respectful collaboration with elements from
the Forest, and Forestry Commission archival material.

Processes have included digital photography, silver nitrate
chromatographs and generative a.i. These processes reflect
the complex and implicated nature of cultural production in
a time of ecological crisis.

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