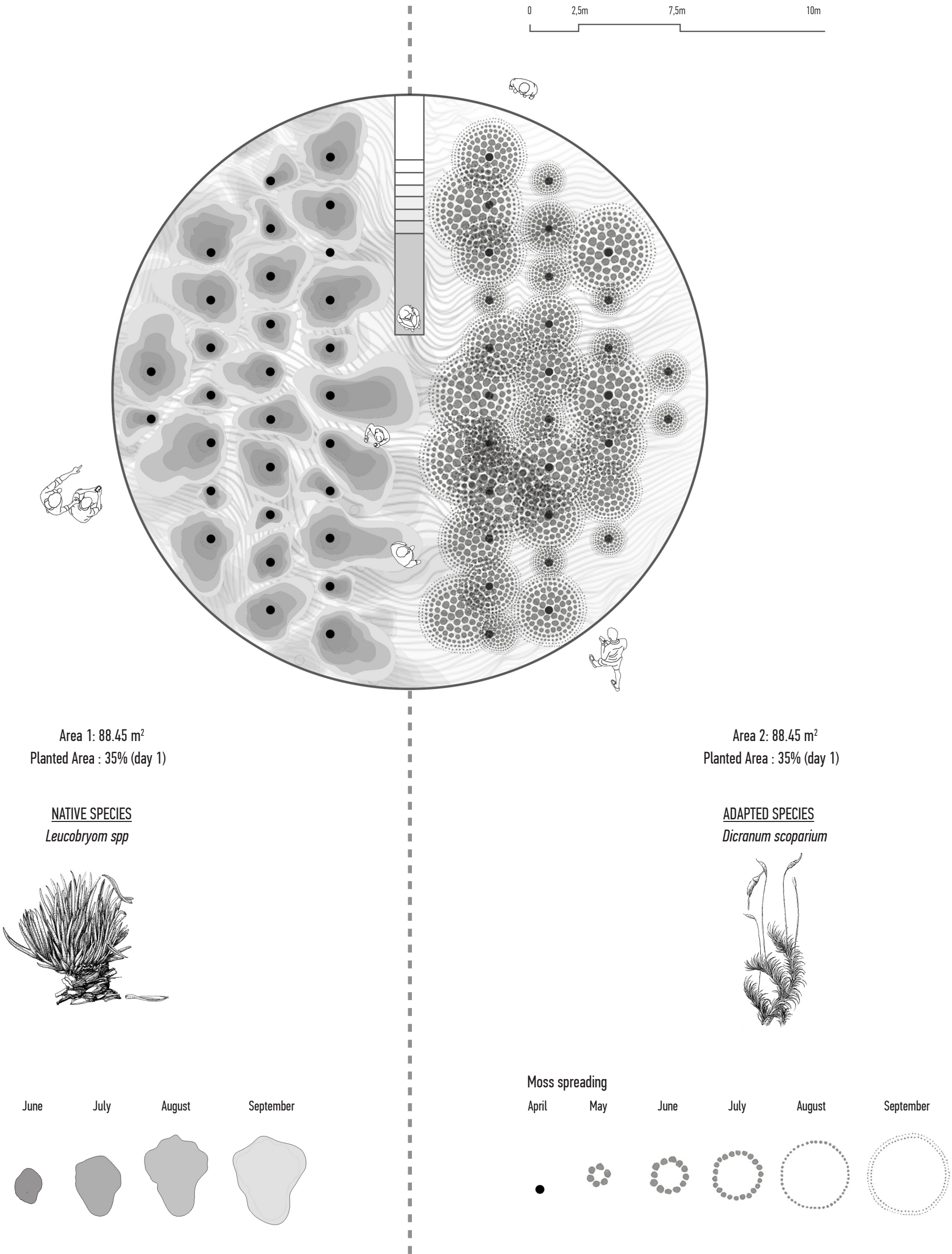


DICHOTOMIE

In our attempt to find a common ground between Canada and Greece, the recent wildfires became our point of initiation. Healing the landscape is a shared challenge and opportunity for both countries. There is a common practice in restoring and protecting the landscape against a wildfire and it can be applied in Greece and Canada as well. Mosses can potentially slow down the progression of a fire and provide some protection to the underlying soil, becoming the first organisms to recolonize after such a catastrophic event. Dichotomie refers to the symbiosis and cohabitation of native and adapted moss species on a special landform. The proposal is a circular garden hosting both species, each of them occupying equal surface, total of 70% of the circular terrain. Dichotomie becomes a living exhibit of the parallel growth of the two moss species. Time limitation is surpassed with a special application that enables visitors to immediately immerse themselves in the garden experience, as they scan the circular terrain within the forest and explore various scenarios by observing them through the screen of their smartphones.



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native

Leucobryum spp

Leucobryum mosses, often called cushion mosses, are found in alpine regions and rocky habitats in Quebec.



adapted

Dicranum scoparium

Broom Forklet Moss is an introduced species commonly found in Greece that can be located in some regions of Canada. It can coexist with native mosses.

