

from the ashes

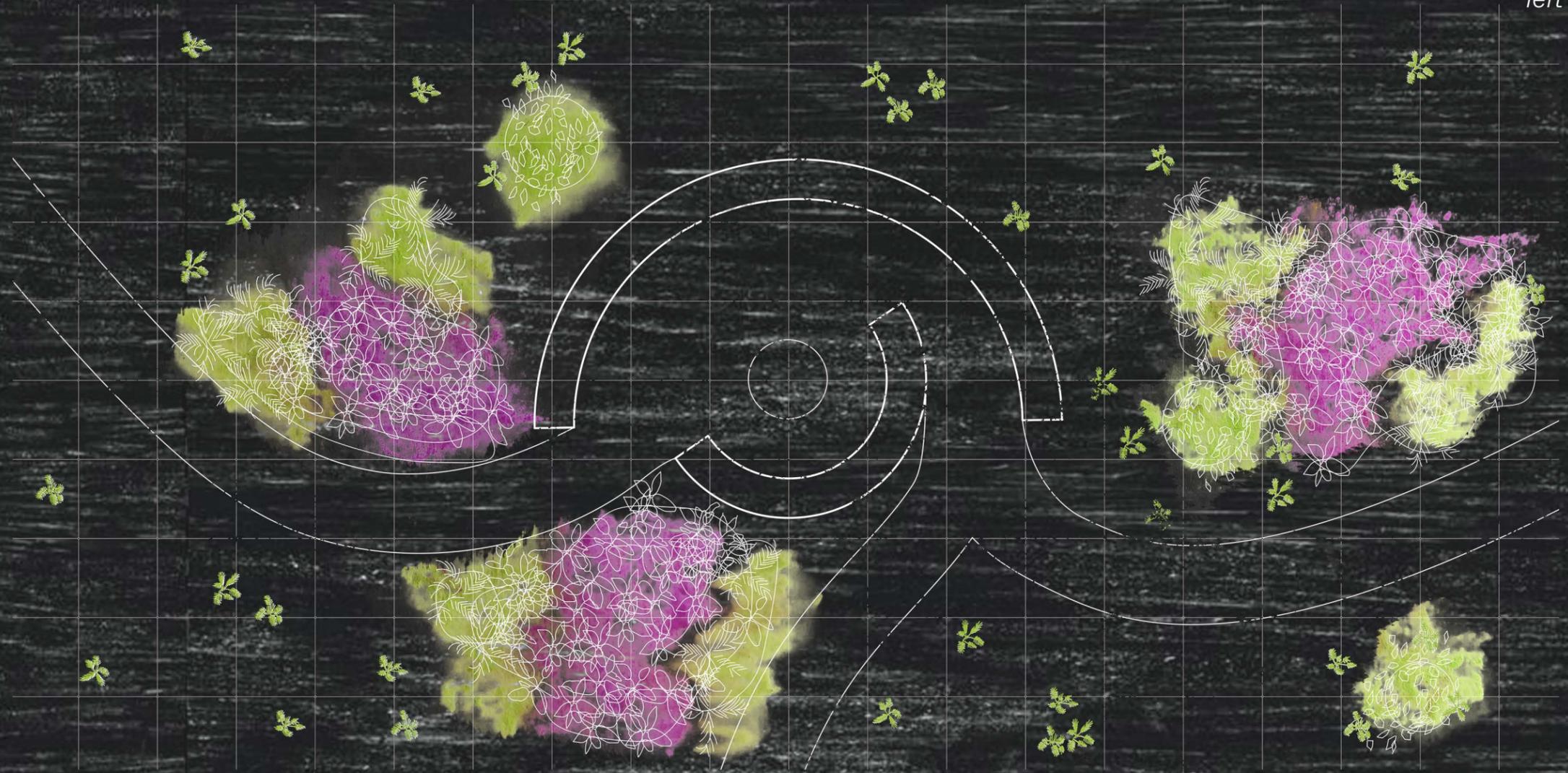
things that have fallen
and things that are

left

Moving through an ashen landscape of pioneer species toward a rammed earth pavilion, visitors encounter the primordial strangeness and symbolic potential of post-fire regeneration.

Biochar and ash create turbulent compositions in the soil while bright pink fireweed shoots up like flares, illuminating nature's determination to overcome destruction. The pavilion rises like a charred tree stump. Inside, visitors are enveloped by a hollow of compounded blackened earth that creates a sacred atmosphere and an opportunity to reflect on the endless cycles of destruction and renewal.

The garden maps what our digital interfaces cannot: the embodied experience of standing on burned ground, the scent of charcoal, the shocking pink of pioneer blooms, the profound silence that follows flame. In an age when wildfires around the world produce endless streams of images and videos, this tactile journey restores sensitivity to what a wildfire truly represents.



suggested plants

Plants were selected to demonstrated the richness emerging from post wildfire landscapes, exploring three natural regeneration strategies and adaptation to low nutrient, disturbed ashen soil

post wildfire soil amendment

biochar | 60–70%
wood ash | 20–30%
mix in the top 10–15cm of
exisiting soil at a 5–10% ratio

regeneration strategies

- heat-activated seed release
- rapidly resprouting
- nitrogen fixing pioneers



Fireweed
Chamerion angustifolium



Jack pine
Pinus banksiana



Black spruce
Picea mariana



Green alder
Alnus viridis subsp. crispa



Trembling aspen
Populus tremuloides



Wild Lupine
Lupinus perennis



Bracken fern
Pteridium aquilinum



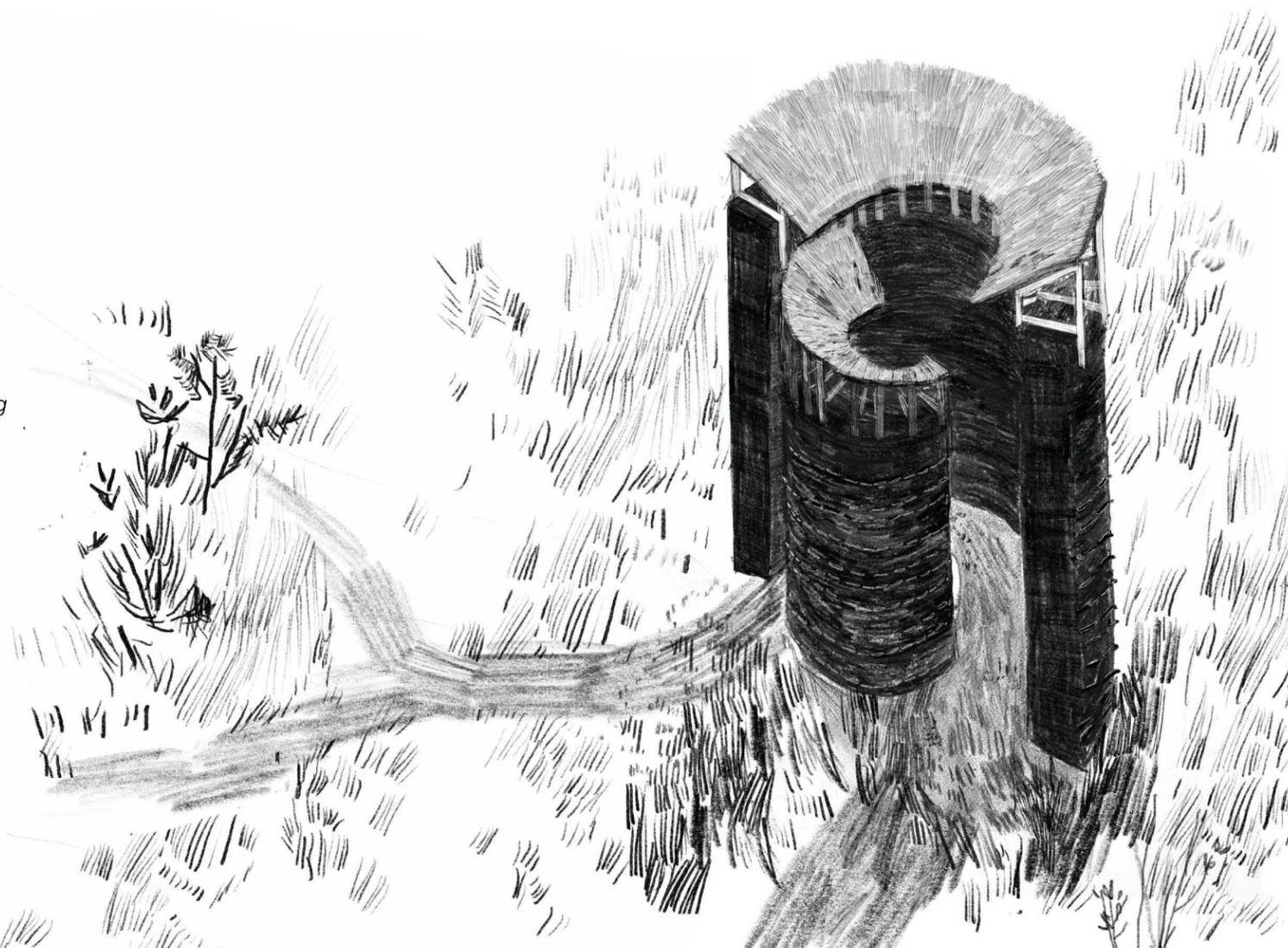
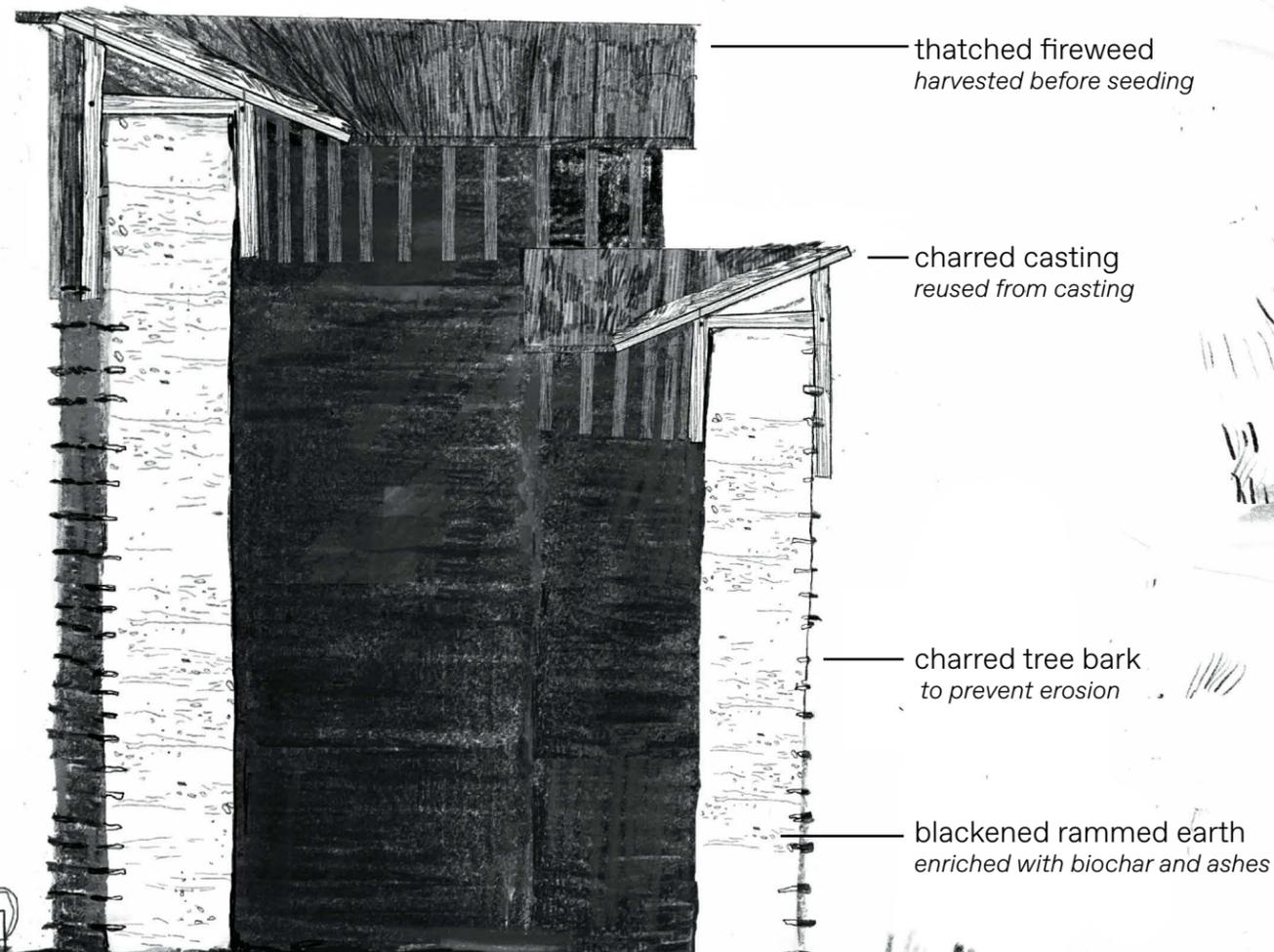
Canada bluejoint
Calamagrostis canadensis



Wild strawberry
Fragaria virginiana

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The pavilion rises from sustainable, biodegradable materials, available in abundance after a fire.



Walls of rammed earth create intimate passages toward light and make visible the processes usually hidden underground.

The charred wood can be reused or burnt, the thatched fireweed composted, and the blackened earth released as fertilizer in the surrounding soil.

