RE : WILD

BEN FOX & ETHAN DAVIS

Grocery Stores, Markets and Supermarkets Map

Store Locations

15 minute radius

20 minute radius

25 minute radius

30 minute radius

Site

Hawthorne Valley Farm

ShopRite of Hudson

Family Dollar

Upstate Grocery Inc.

Price Chopper

Gorham and Norton Inc.

Hillsdale Supermarket

Big Y Market

Hannaford Supermarket

Random Harvest

Otto's Market

15 Min

20 Min

25 Min

30 Min

Camphill Village Co-op

Copake General Store

Stop and Shop

Hudson Valley Farmer's Market

LaBonne's Market

Hannaford Supermarket

Peck's Food Market

Local Agriculture Map

Farm Locations

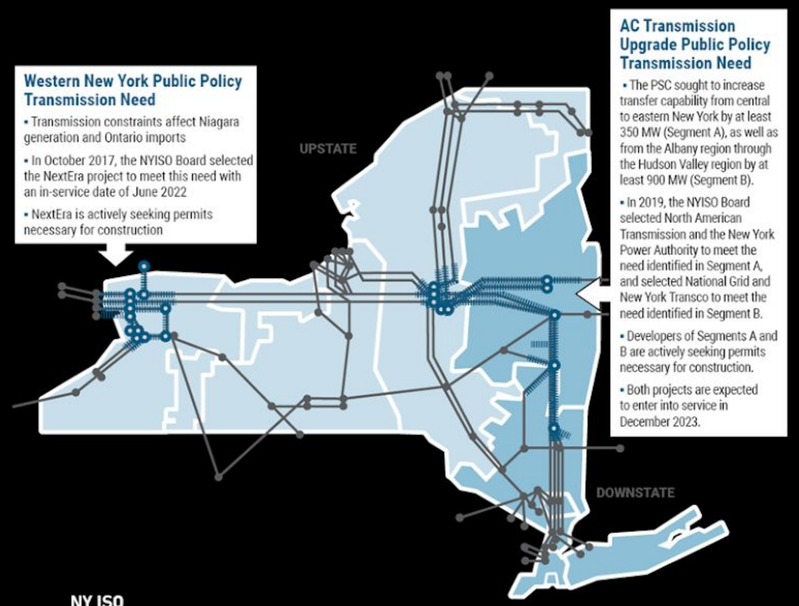
Site

Little Seed Gardens
The Chatham Berry Farm
Fun Family Farm
Kinderhook Farm
Dog Wood Farm
Overlook Farms
Goodwin Farms
Low Meadow Farm
Retrograss Farm
Dropstone Farm
Cowberry Crossing Farm
Hans Schrober Farm
Hawthorne Valley Farm
Cool Whisper Farm
Harvest Moon Farm
Farm Girl Farm
Farm at Millers Crossing
Double Decker Farm
Scarecrow Farm
Whistle Down Farm
Markristo Farm
Farm Girl Farm
Scrodin Farms
Stone House Farm
Moonmirallc Farm
Heller's Farms
Pigasso Farms
Belt's Farm
Cross Country Farm
Migliorelli Farm
Catkin Farm
Markristo Farm
Hearty Roots Community Farm
Beaver Mountain Farms
Herondale Farm
Wil-hi Farm
Thomspon-Finch Farm
Greig Farm
Willowbrook Farms
Brittany Hollow Farm
Kesicke Farm
The Farm Bridge
Farm to Table Copackers
Farmstock Farm

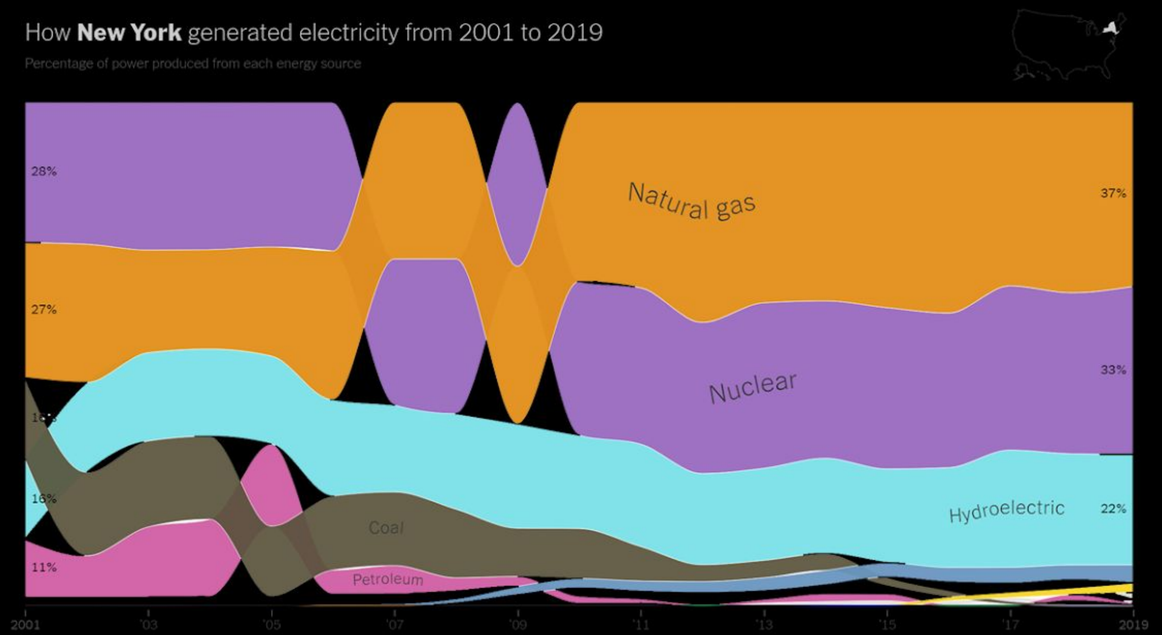
Energy Production Facilities

- Petroleum
- Natural Gas
- Hydroelectric
- Solar
- Site

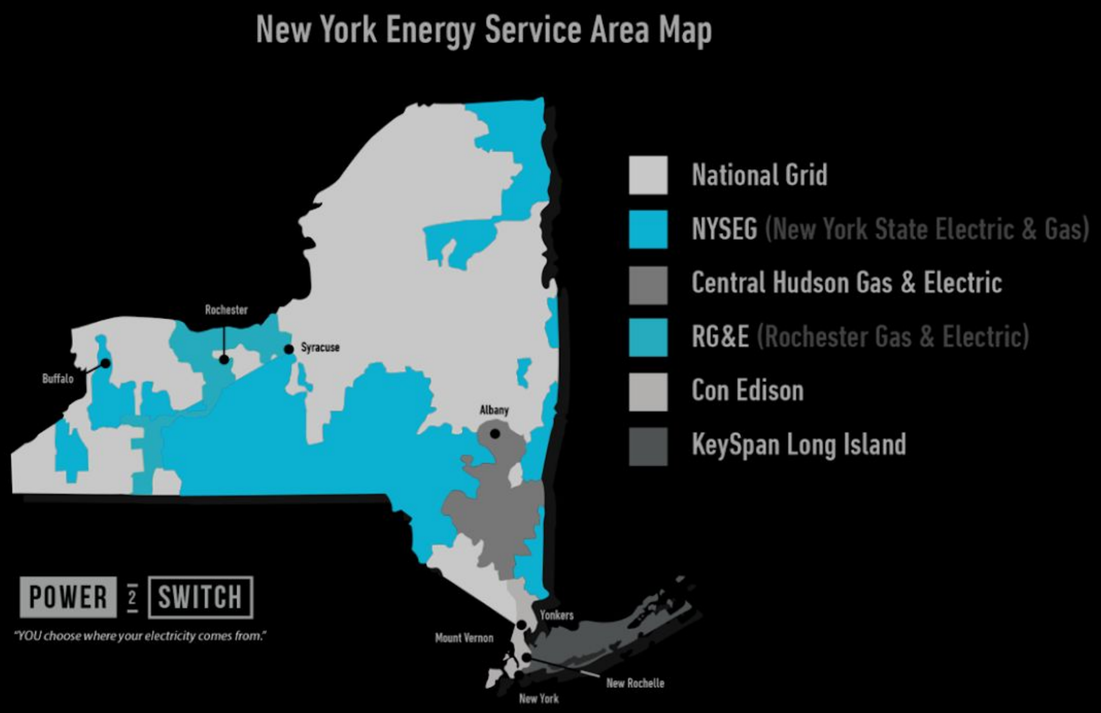
NEW YORK STATE ENERGY TRENDS AND TRANSITIONS



NY ISO



NEW YORK TIMES



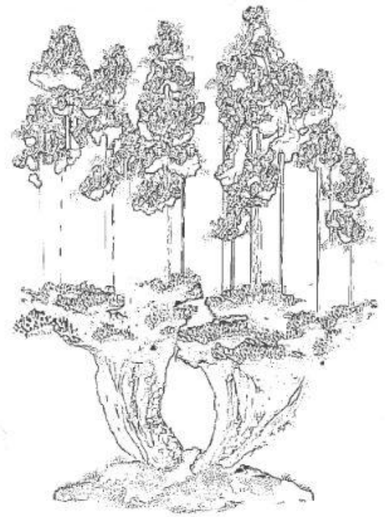
New York City's Biggest Power Producer Aims to Import Renewable Energy From Upstate

The Ravenswood plant owners look farther afield to supply clean electricity to the metropolis.

JULIAN SPECTOR | JANUARY 15, 2021

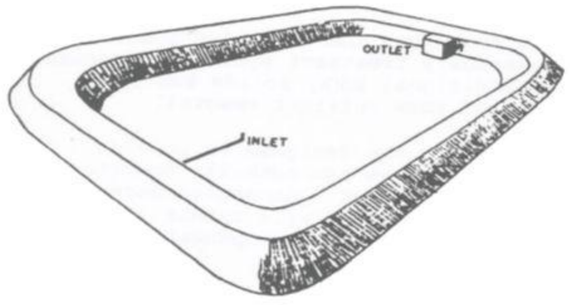
NYC plan to import Canadian hydro sparks opposition

Source: By David Iaconangelo, E&E News reporter • Posted: Wednesday, September 9, 2020



DAISUGI

Sometime in 15th century Japan, a horticulture technique called daisugi was developed in Kyoto. Written as 台杉 and literally meaning platform cedar, the technique resulted in a tree that resembled an open palm with multiple trees growing out if it, perfectly vertical. The method involves pruning the branches of Kitayama cedar so that the remaining shoots grow straight upward from a platform. The technique was developed in Kyoto as a means of solving a seedling shortage and was used to create a sustainable harvest of timber from a single tree. Done right, the technique can prevent deforestation and result in perfectly round and straight timber known as taruki, which are used in the roofs of Japanese teahouse. Rather than harvesting the entire tree for lumber, loggers can fell just the upper portions, leaving the base and root structure intact. It can be done with different species of trees as well as other plant varieties.

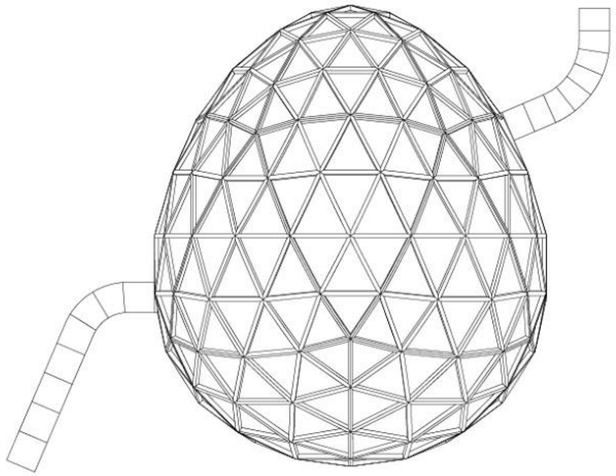


WASTEWATER TREATMENT PONDS

The most often used ponds in domestic wastewater treatment are the stabilization pond and facultative lagoon. The stabilization pond is designed to be aerobic throughout its depth and the facultative lagoon will be anaerobic at the bottom and aerobic at the top. This article will examine the normal uses of each of these treatment ponds. In other parts of the world, where rivers are contaminated with sewage, a city of 15 million people cleans its waste water with its flood plains. On the edges of Calcutta, flanked by a smoking escarpment of the city's trash and ribboned by its highways, an Indigenous technology of 300 fish ponds cleans its water while producing its food. And through a combination of sunshine and sewage and a symbiosis between algae and bacteria, the wastewater is broken down. Fish ponds continue this cleaning of the water in a process that takes around 30 days.

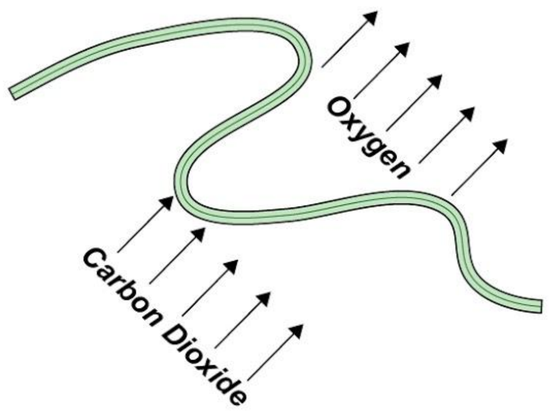
LIVING BRIDGES

The Khasi people live in a forest that receives more rainfall than anywhere else on earth. And during the monsoon season, travel between villages is cut off by these floods, which transform this entire landscape from a forested canopy into isolated islands. This hill tribe has evolved living root bridges that are created by guiding and growing tree roots that you can barely wrap your arms around through a carefully woven scaffolding. Multiple generations of the Khasi men and the women and the children, they'll take care of these roots as they grow to the other side of that bank, where they're then planted to make a structure that will get stronger with age. This 1,500-year-old tradition of growing living root bridges has produced 75 of these incredible structures. And while they take 50 years to grow, in this landscape they actually last for centuries.



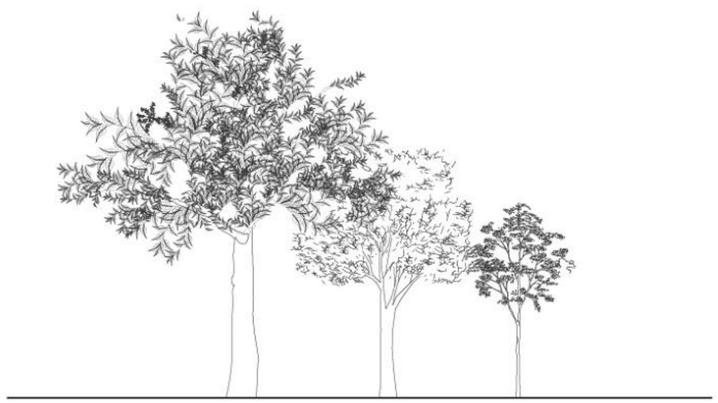
METHANE DIGESTER

A Methane Digester creates opportunity from waste. Harnessing the by-product of human and animal excrement, the methane digester extracts both biogas and ready-to-use fertilizer from waste that would otherwise be disposed of in environmentally harmful ways. This is done by sealing the waste into closed containers, and allowing microbes to feed off of that waste, creating a sustainable cycle of constant renewal. The biogas produced during this process can be used to generate electricity and heat. If done at a large enough scale, biogas from methane digesters can even be used as an environmentally friendly alternative to fossil fuels. In addition to this, what remains of the original waste becomes a viable and green source of fertilizer, perfectly suitable for farming and soil enriching needs.



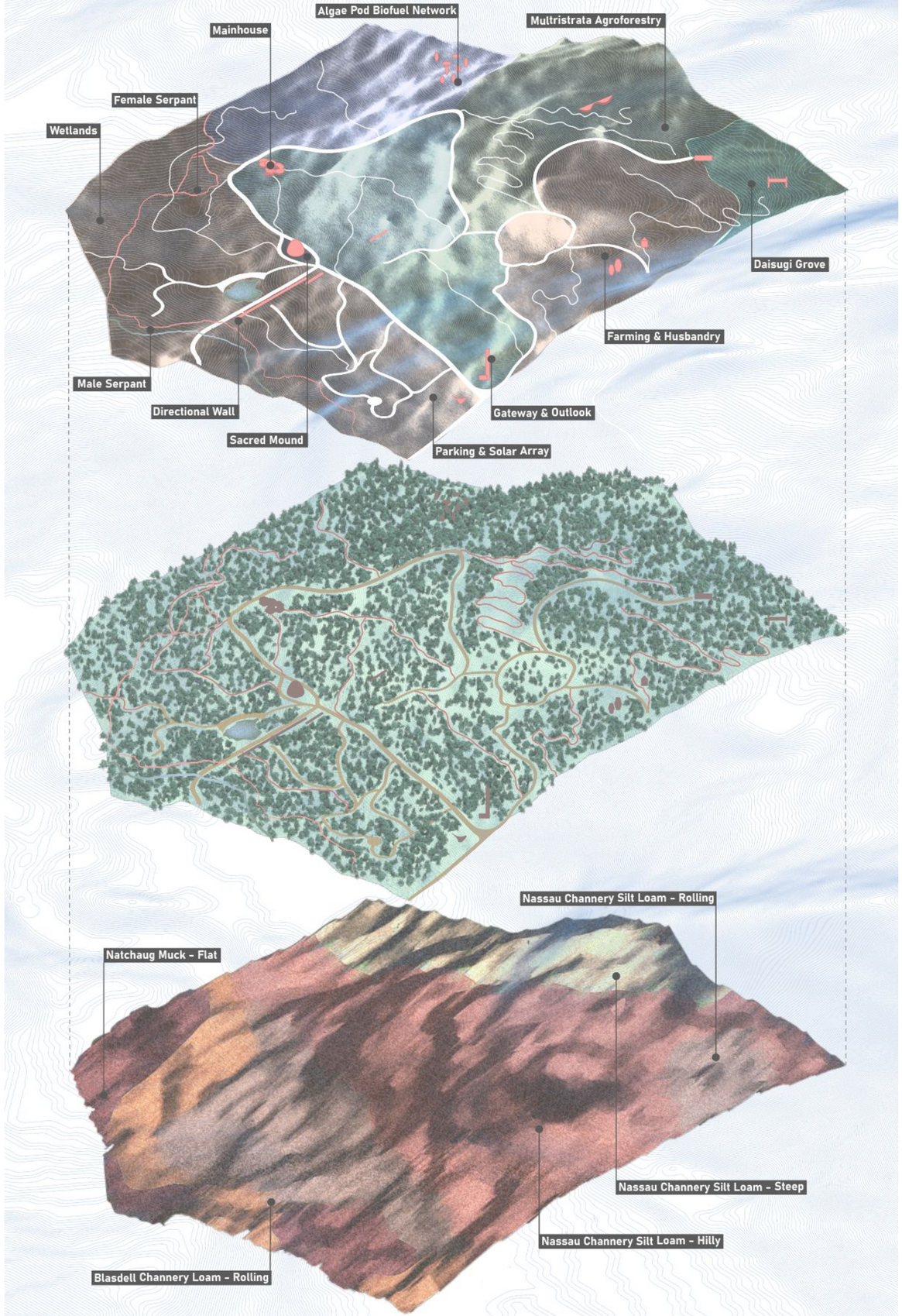
MICROALGAE VINES

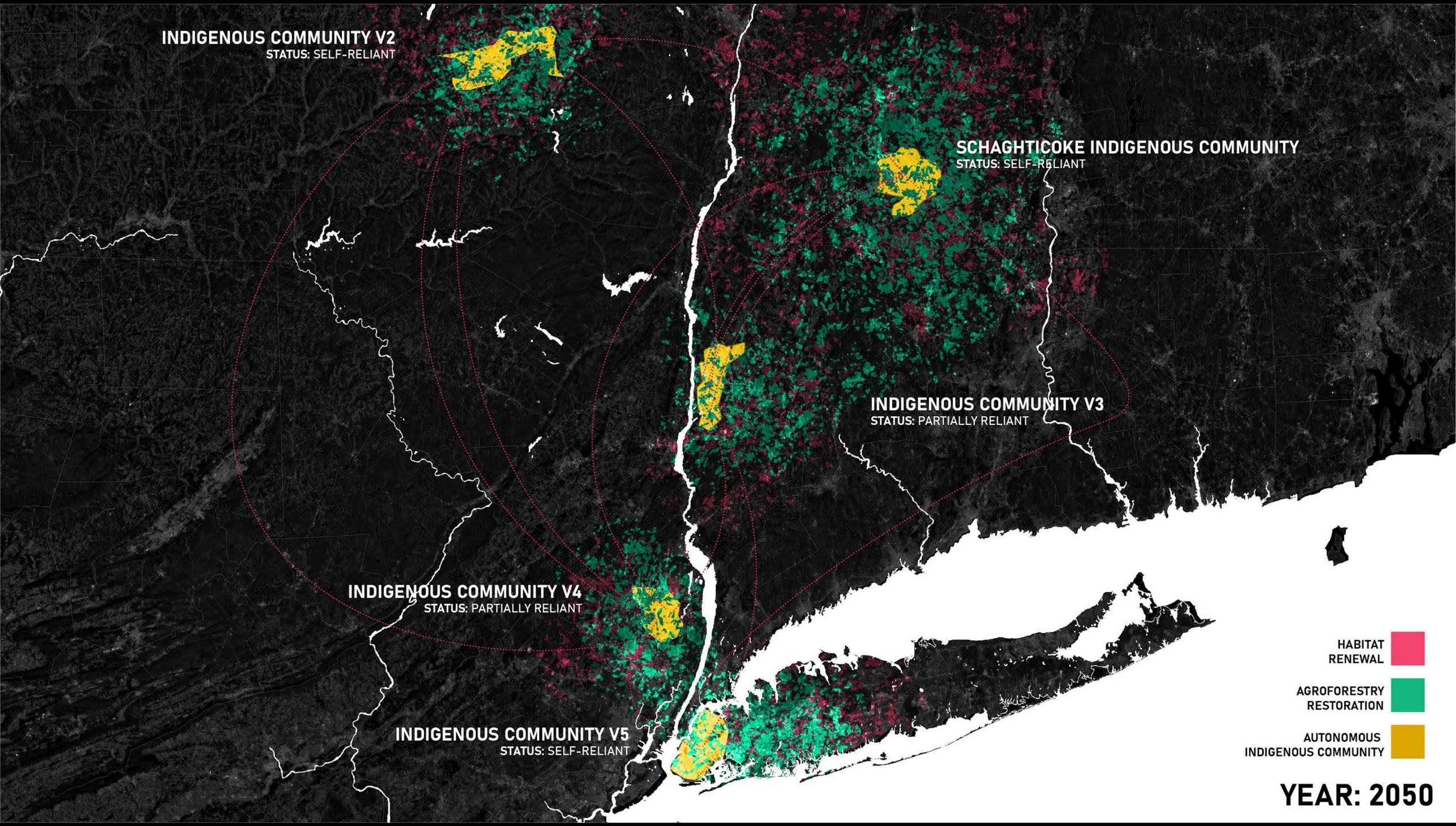
In a bid to discover new and creative alternatives to our specie's dependence on fossil fuels, algae has emerged as a viable candidate with a slew of sustainable properties. Algae as a species can be considered invasive, but if used thoughtfully algae can be capable of harnessing biofuels capable of energy production that could one day rival preferred fossil fuel options. They can prosper in a variety of conditions and climates, however they thrive along sub-tropical and tropical coast lines. In addition to this, algae does not require land that would otherwise be used for farming, adding to a list of sustainable and spatial benefits. As the planet heats up and our climate zones continue to migrate further north, New York is quickly becoming a possible habitat for oxygen producing algae vines that can as a facade bioreactor.



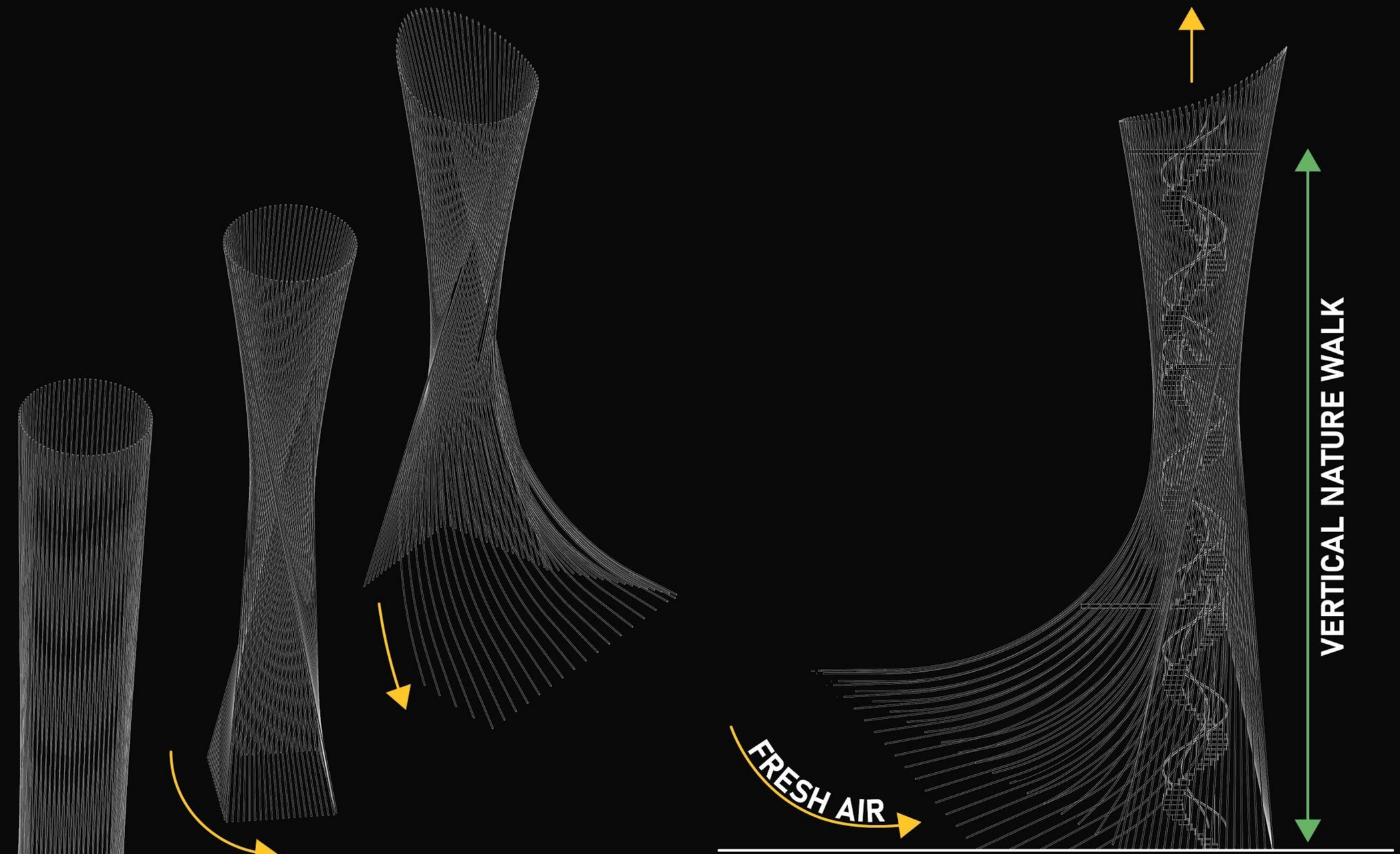
MULTISTRATA AGROFORESTRY

Land that has been occupied by a colonizing human presence has often been ravaged of its nutrients and resources. Multistrata Agroforestry is a method that can mimic the natural makeup of a forest through a variety of plant species and scales. By doing this, the land becomes rejuvenated as it returns to its former state. New habitats are created for displaced wildlife, carbon is sequestered and stored, and soil that was once degraded can begin to mend and flourish once again. In addition to this, groundwater is restored to proper balances and flood-risk is mitigated by the return of natural species. As a method of sustainability, multistrata agroforestry has the potential to give destitute land a chance to thrive.


Algae Pod Biofuel Network
Mainhouse
Multristrata Agroforestry
Female Serpant
Wetlands
Daisugi Grove
Farming & Husbandry
Male Serpant
Directional Wall
Gateway & Outlook
Sacred Mound
Parking & Solar Array
Nassau Channery Silt Loam - Rolling
Natchaug Muck - Flat
Nassau Channery Silt Loam - Steep
Nassau Channery Silt Loam - Hilly
Blasdell Channery Loam - Rolling


INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY V2
STATUS: SELF-RELIANT
SCHAGHTICOKE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY
STATUS: SELF-RELIANT
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY V3
STATUS: PARTIALLY RELIANT
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY V4
STATUS: PARTIALLY RELIANT
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY V5
STATUS: SELF-RELIANT
HABITAT RENEWAL
AGROFORESTRY RESTORATION
AUTONOMOUS INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY
YEAR: 2050


REWILDING THE NORTHEAST
YEAR: 2050


VERTICAL NATURE WALK
FRESH AIR

1. *Multi-Use Flexible Space*
2. *Reception Area*
3. *Outdoor Seating*

Gatehouse - Level 1

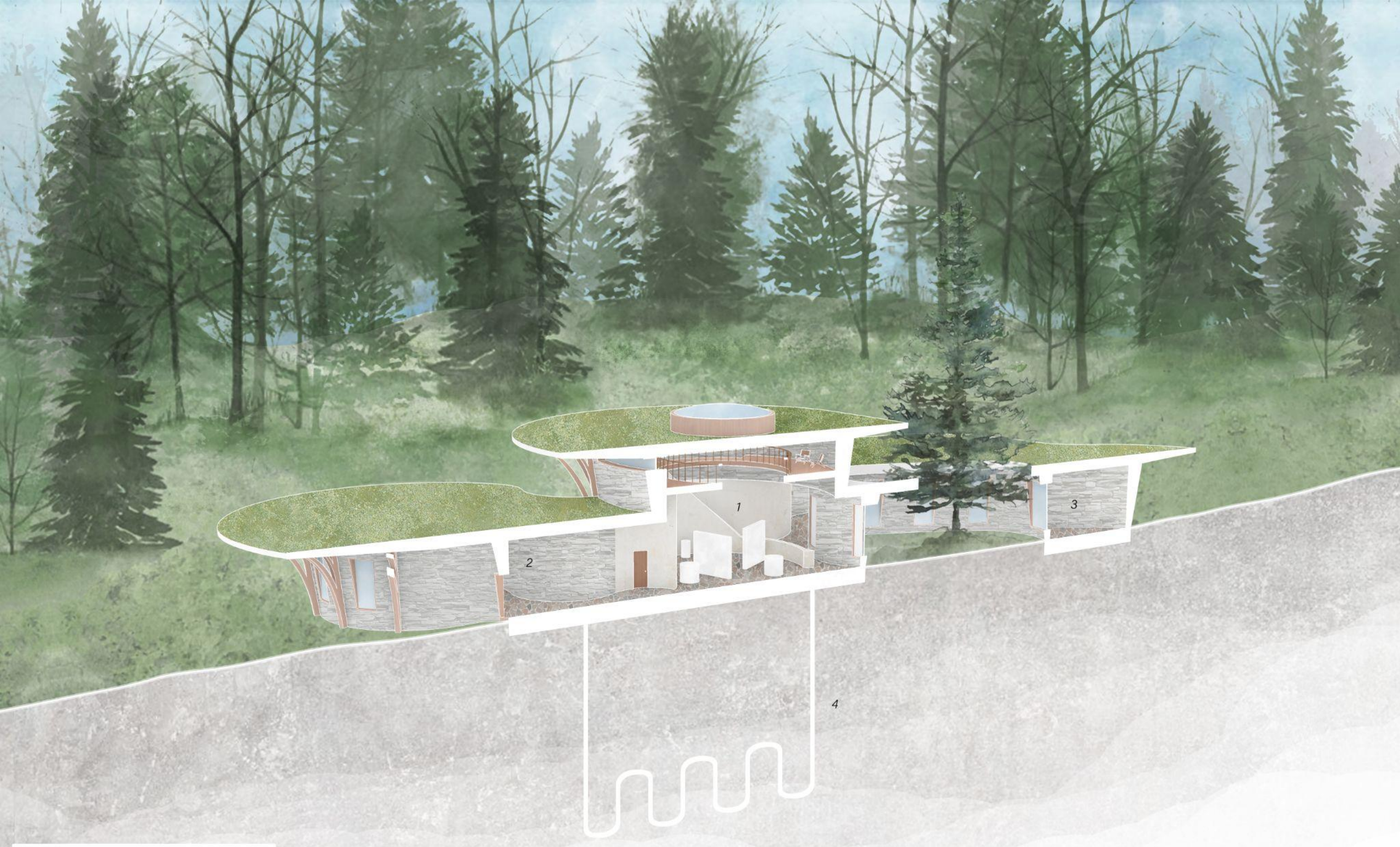
1. Exhibition Space
2. Conference Room
3. Administrative Office
4. Library
5. Archive
6. Guest Rooms

Main House - Level 1

1. *Exhibition Space Gallery Level*
2. *Library Gallery Level*

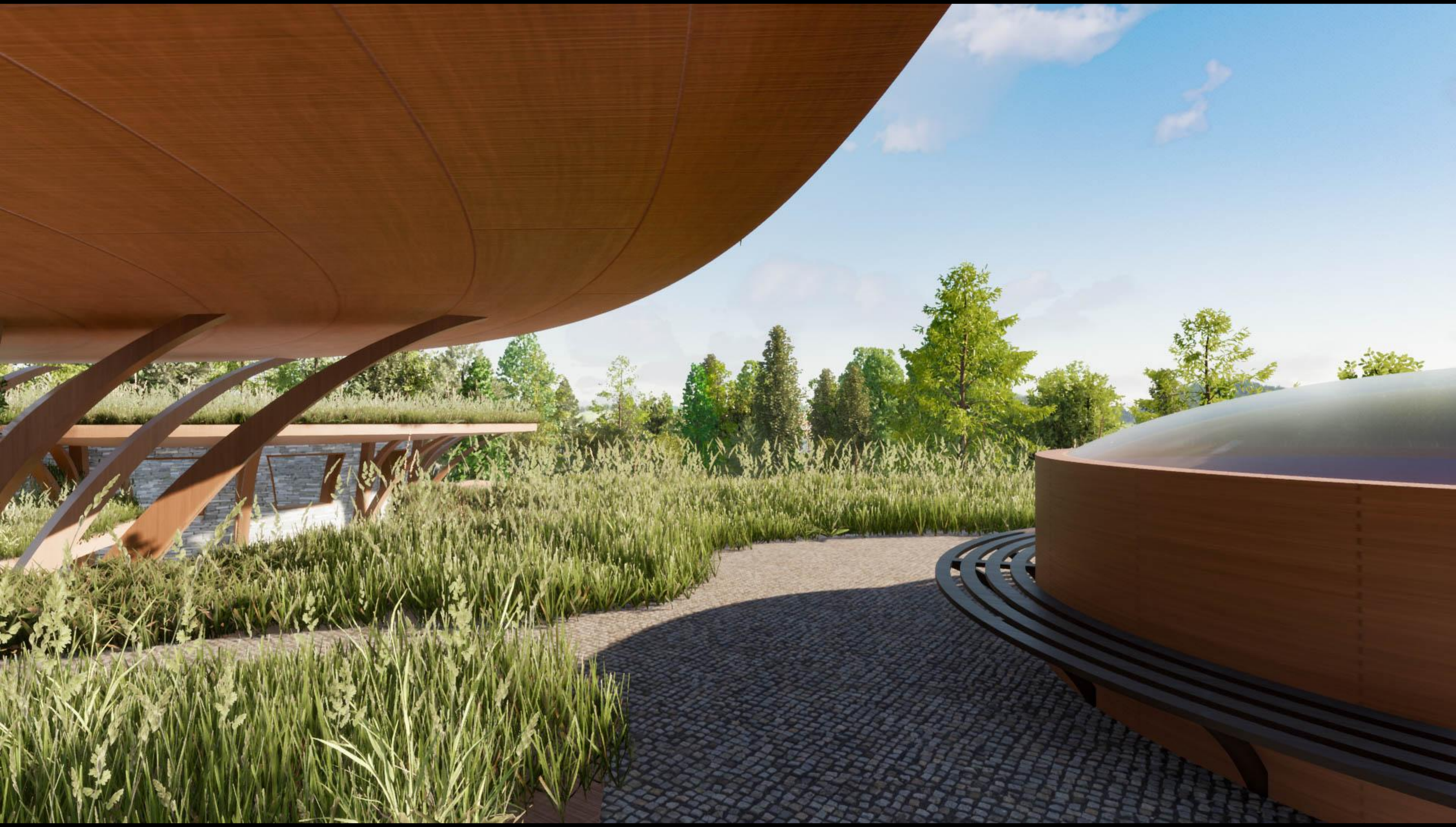
Main House - Level 2

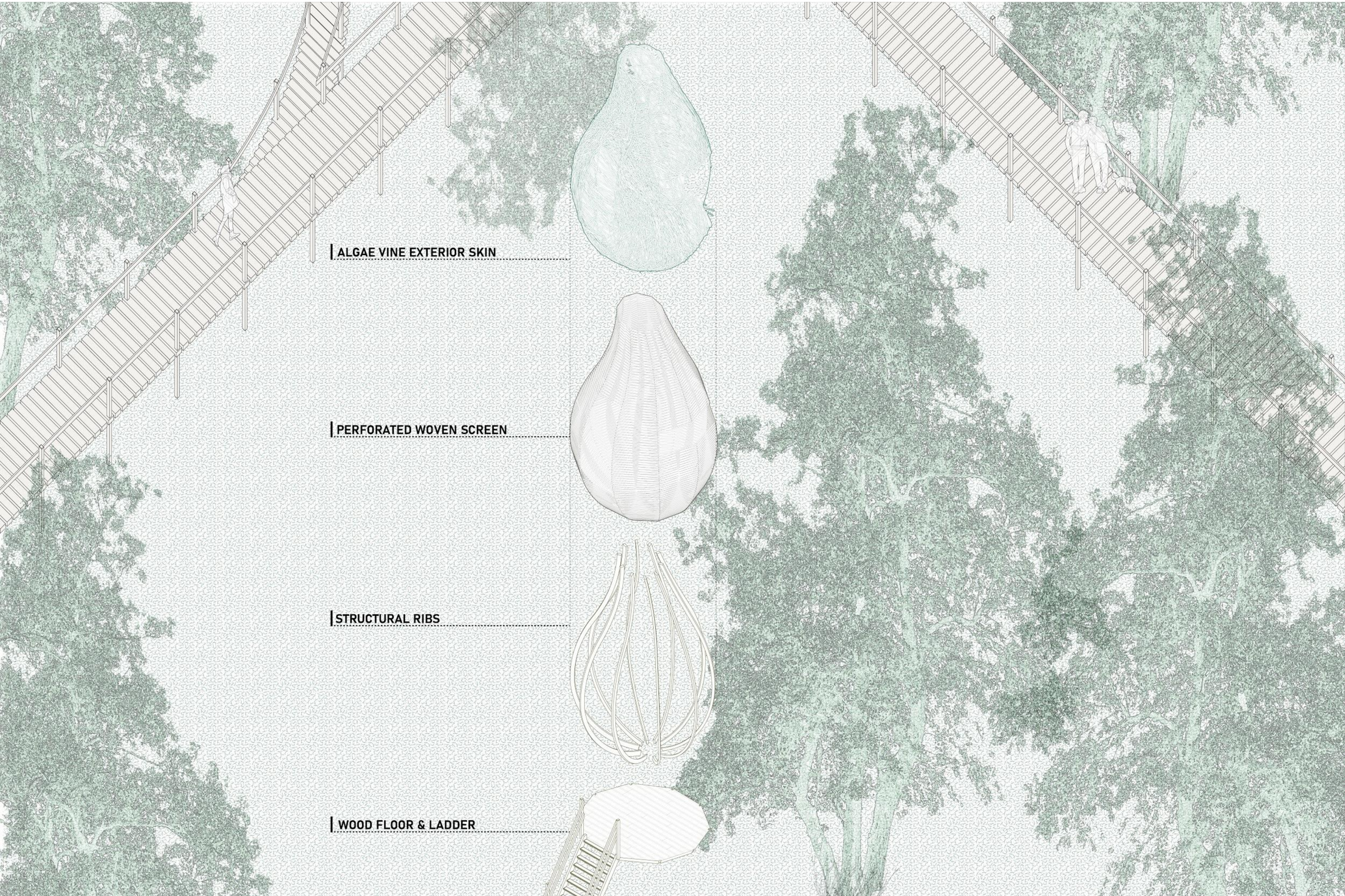
Main House - Roof



1. Exhibition Space
2. Hallway to Conference Room
3. Hallway to Guest Rooms
4. Geo-Thermal Well

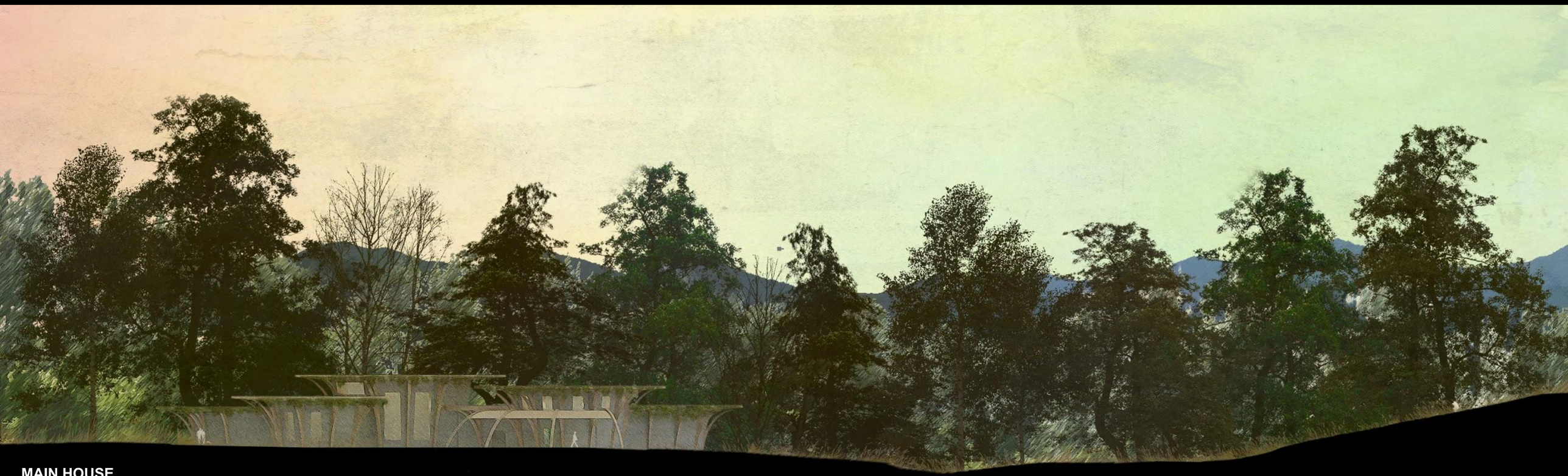
Main House - Section




ALGAE VINE EXTERIOR SKIN
PERFORATED WOVEN SCREEN
STRUCTURAL RIBS
WOOD FLOOR & LADDER

GATEWAY/OUTLOOK
ELEVATION: 577 FT

METHANE DIGESTER (PROJECT DRAWDOWN)
ELEVATION: 824 FT



MAIN HOUSE
ELEVATION:646 FT