OPEN INVITATION

Visual artists and writers

FREE ENTRY (maximum of 3)

Images can be emailed to: gallery@Greenhousetrust.co.uk
Files for each submission should be no larger than 3MB

ENTRY DETAILS

Along with the image/s, please include: your name and the details of the work.
Include:Title, dimensions (inclusive of frame where appropriate), method and materials used, edition numbers if appropriate and selling price.
Please factor in 30% Commission. This is subtracted from the sale price and retained by the Gallery to assist with the costs of arranging and promoting exhibitions.

VISUAL WORK

Height and width of work no more than 1m (including frame).
Work should relate and have been produced to fufil the *e*ART*h* brief.
Work must be available for display and sale during the exhibition.

Conceptual artwork entries can be sent as a written proposal with illustrations and/or supporting imagery. The work, or a component part, is required to be for sale to the public.

WRITTEN WORK

1,000 Word maximum length for poems, stories, articles etc.
Please send the text as a formatted jpeg.
Along with the attachment, your email should include your name and details of the written work including: Title, dimensions, edition numbers if appropriate and price.

Submission Closing date

11th June

Charity No. 1037992

CELEBRATING SOIL AND THE ROLE OF POLLINATORS

EXHIBITION

July 1st August 19th

GREENHOUSE GALLERY

www.Greenhousetrust.co.uk

International Decade of Soils 2015-2024

History reveals that civilizations rise and fall on how well they treat their soils. Yet despite the fact that healthy soil remains crucial for food production, flood defences and tackling climate change we take soil for granted.

Less than one sixth of the land on Earth is suitable for growing crops. Today one third of the world's arable soils are degraded - and 75% of that is severely degraded.

Our bodies are built from, and sustained by, the nutrients in our soil.

eARTh is inspired by the Soil Association's campaign to increase the organic matter in our soils (an important measure of soil health) by 20% over the next twenty years. A 0.4% increase in all global soil carbon would deliver carbon savings equivalent to anthropogenic emissions.
It can be done—but we need to involve everyone.

The health of soil, plant, animal and man is one and indivisible"

Lady Eve Balfour, Soil Association founder

GREENHOUSE GALLERY

Exploring Climate Change through the visual arts and demonstrating sustainable living since 1994

The Greenhouse Trust's - Gallery seeks to engage artists, writers and everyone who comes to see, discuss or buy art with the 'Climate Change Challenge'

Future generations will be unable to reduce CO_2 to a pre-industrial level (350ppm)

The time for change is now

eARTh

Soil is Amazing:

The earth beneath our feet is fundamental to life itself:

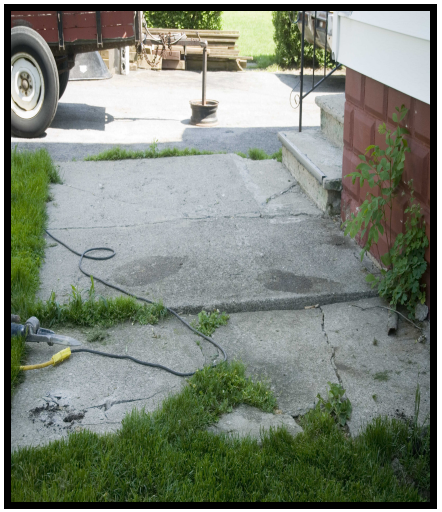
- *A teaspoon of soil contains more life forms than there are human beings on the whole planet*
- *Soil is the biggest terrestrial store of carbon – more than all the plants and trees above ground: 3 billion tonnes in the UK alone.*
- *This makes soil an important part of the fight against climate change.*
- *The way that we manage our soils can make a big difference to how much carbon they store – so it is really important to farm in the right ways.*
- *But if soil is left bare, it can be washed or blown away.*
- *This causes water pollution, and can particularly damage fish breeding grounds.*
- *This is caused by poor farming practices but also by deforestation in tropical regions, often to make way for crops to feed animals that are then sold to us as meat.*
- *Soil erosion has been the cause of famines and farming devastation throughout human history – such as the American dust-bowl of the 1930s, or more recently in East Africa.*
- *Healthy soils hold water, reducing both floods and the impact of drought. This property will be increasingly valuable as climate change causes the UK to get warmer and wetter, with more extreme weather events.*
- *Chemicals are used in place of soil management, disguising the declining state of abused soils. However, as the soil degrades this is becoming evident in declining or plateauing crop yields. It is a sad state of affairs, but many allotments have better soil quality than Norfolk's agricultural farmland.*
- *There are solutions to help protect our soils for the long term, demonstrated through organic farming and agro-ecology.*
- **It can take a thousand years for just one centimetre of topsoil to form, and right now we're losing the equivalent of 30 football pitches of fertile soil every minute**

BE INSPIRED

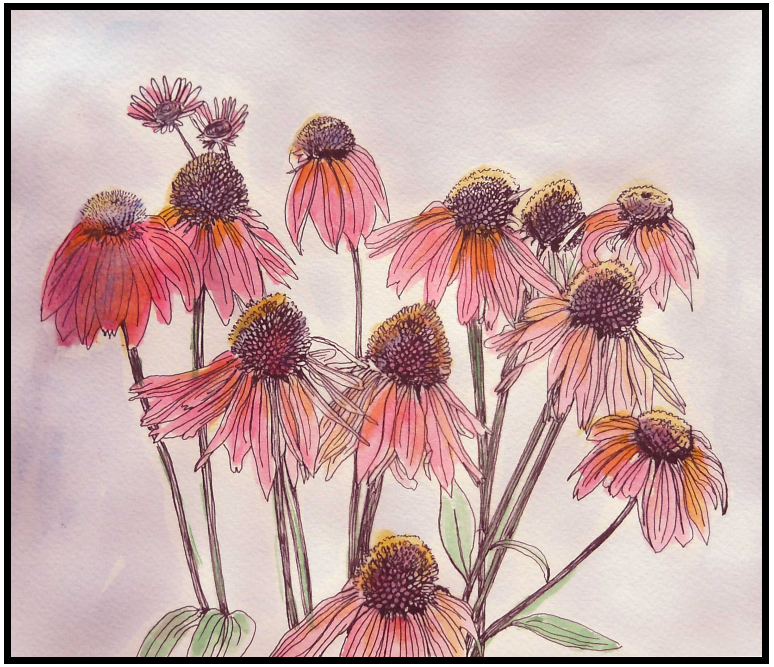
TO PAINT – DRAW – DIG - DESIGN

Here are a few images that explore spaces and planting activities. How would you redesign the area where you live, or what you grow, eat and what design idea would encourage and involve your community to get involved with improving soil and celebrating the role of pollinators in producing healthy local food?

A new shed, a new home with a turf roof ?



Take up the drive, do away with the car and create a pollinator friendly, soil improving part of the planet.

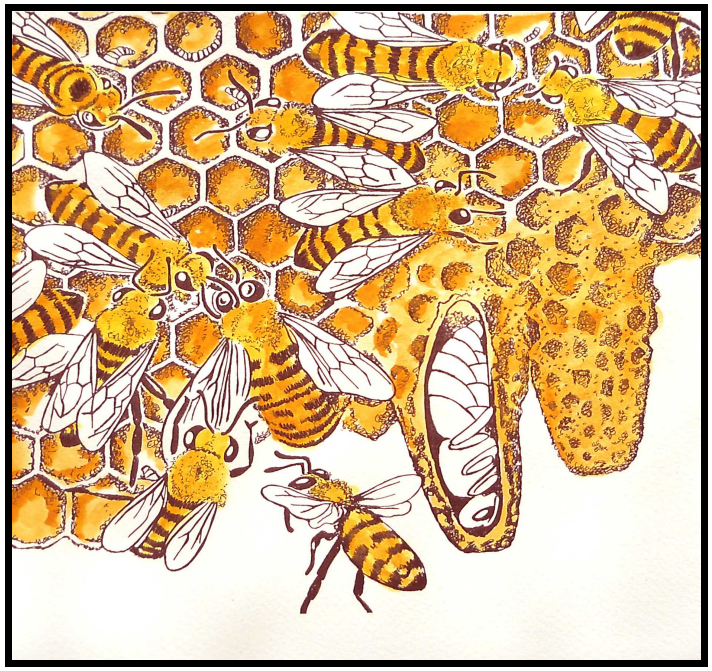


Plant and Paint bee friendly pictures. Give the plants and pictures to friends and family to involve them.

Summer Flowers– Bennett Oates

Our gardens now contain more flowers than most agricultural land. Gardens in Britain cover more than one million hectares, far exceeding the combined area of the UK's nature reserves.

Whilst it can be over-whelming to consider that in under a century, industrialised farming methods have reduced flower-rich grasslands, from 7.4million acres to just 250,000 there is a great deal we can do to improve the landscape, the soil around us, both to eat and live well.



On the trail of the pollen of dawn

Navajo Indian song ceremony

I am wandering.
Where the dark rain cloud
Hangs low before the door
I am wandering.
In the house of long life
I will wander.
In the house of happiness
I will wander.
With beauty before me
I will wander.
With beauty above me
I will wander.
With beauty below me
I will wander.
In old age traveling
On the trail of beauty
I will wander.
It shall be finished in beauty.
The world before me is restored in beauty.
The world behind me is restored in beauty.
The world above me is restored in beauty.
The world below me is restored in beauty.
All things around me are restored in beauty.
My voice is restored in beauty.
It is finished in beauty.
It is finished in beauty.
It is finished in beauty.

The physical and chemical consequences of industrial farming are well understood. The relatively new area of concern however is how it damages soil biodiversity – and the negative impact this will have for our soils in the future.

Biological soil degradation is the decline in the amount and diversity of soil organisms and organic matter in soils. We know that agricultural intensification reduces the abundance of soil organisms and changes the way that ecosystems in soils function. The reasons for this are likely to include:

- A reliance on inorganic fertilisers, which has reduced organic matter.

levels, reducing the habitat quality for soil organisms.

- Repeated cultivations, physically disrupting the habitat for soil organisms.
- The rise of monocultures, which fail to provide the variety of conditions necessary for the diverse range of soil organisms to thrive.
- Pesticides that can kill not only the intended target, but also other beneficial organisms. Several pesticides are known to persist in soils, long after their intended use.

For example the three neonicotinoids impacting bees and other pollinators also leads to a decrease in soil biodiversity and therefore poorer soils.

Non-organic farms in the UK use around 31,000 tonnes of chemicals each year to kill weeds, insects and control diseases. In contrast organic farming uses methods designed to maintain soil health and nutrients, so that the soil can support healthy crops. Previous UK Governments have said that organic farming is better for wildlife, causes lower pollution from sprays, produces less carbon dioxide and fewer dangerous wastes.

We are now beginning to understand how this loss of soil organisms and organic matter affects the soil processes on which we all depend. A recent Europe-wide study confirmed that intensive land use impacts the ecosystem services that soil organisms provide. Notably that 'reduction in bacterial channel biomass might increase the dependency on mineral fertilizer'. In other words, the more we use inorganic fertilisers, the more we become dependent on them, because by reducing soil life The soil looses its natural ability to provide nitrogen to crops. However, despite this growing awareness of the importance of soil biology to maintaining the ecosystem services on which we depend, our knowledge of soil life – and the impact that we are having on it – is limited.

We have much to learn about the species that live in soils and their role in supporting the ecosystem services on which we depend. But we do know that the interactions between these species are essential to our well-being – and also quite amazing.

What we reap = what we sow