

Fairy Rings

The Rise of Imagination

im·ag·i·na·tion

the faculty or action of forming new ideas, or images or concepts of external objects not present to the senses.

Our ability to imagine the future is limited only by our imaginations. Everything we use or recognise – from homes to cars, packaged food to medical supplies – has emerged due to someone, or a collection of people, daring to imagine a better alternative to what currently exists.

That is the string which entwines humanity from the moment we took our first steps, to the second we set off in exploration of the stars. Our ability to not just imagine, but create products which significantly improve every aspect of our lives is unique to our species. Whether that is in the eradication of disease, defence against threats or travel we have relentlessly innovated on top of the currently available technology of the day to achieve higher efficiency or better performing alternatives.



A Brief History of Fairies



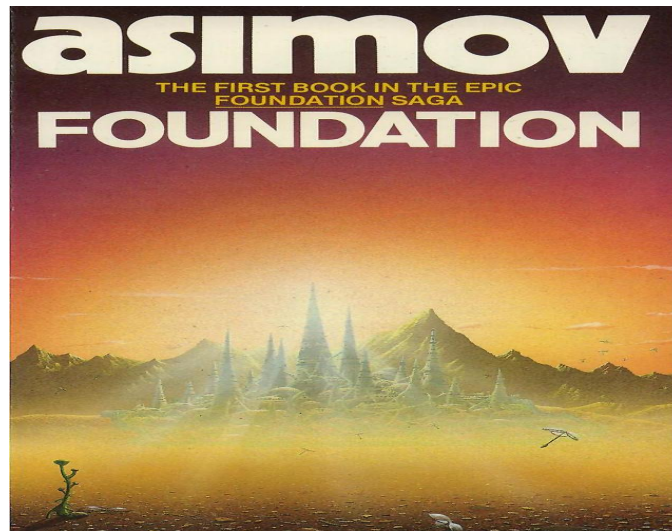
General



A Human Super power



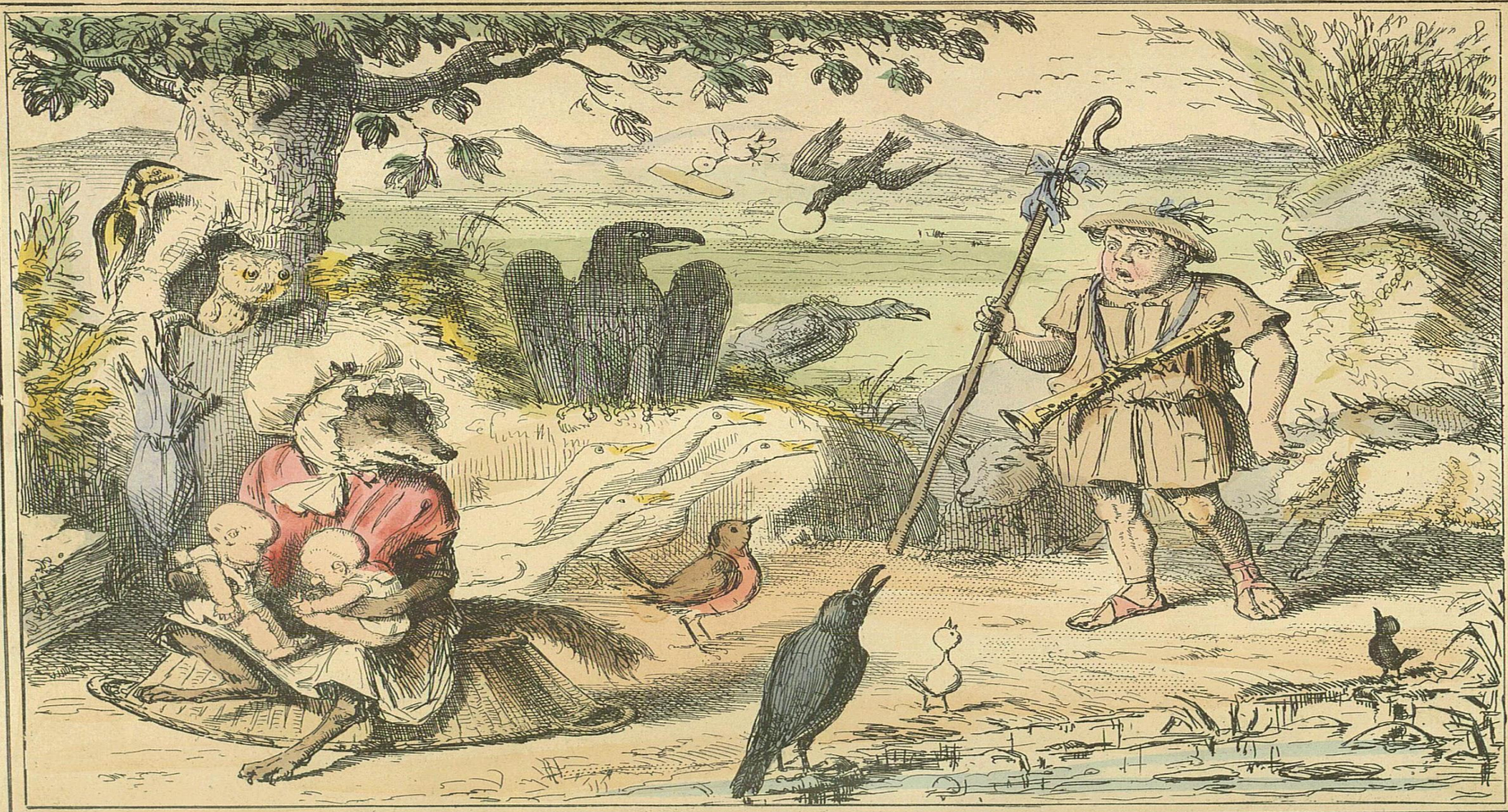
Many visionary people have used imagination and fiction to fuel their inventions,, like steve jobs from star trek and Elon musk from Isaak Asimov's book Foundation.



From magnus the Greek boy who discovered magnetism, merlin the magician who called magnetite, Loadstone and made it magic. The Chinese who used it to invent the compass. Columbus had a compass and discovered America. Thomas edisons use of magnets to produce electricity. Marconi harnessing electromagnetic energy inventing the radio. The birth of television, the internet, wireless phones, magnetic trains, space communication 3 billion miles in 90 minutes, the aurora Borealis, black holes, the magnetosphere !!!

Featured snippet from the web

Image result for magnus the discoverer of magnetite
Nicander is our authority that it [magnetite ore] was called Magnes from the man who first discovered it on Mount Ida and he is said to have found it when the nails of his shoes and the ferrule of his staff adhered to it, as he was pasturing his herds



John Leach

The compass and magnetite demonstration

Fairy Rings

The name fairy ring comes from an old folk-tale. People once believed that mushrooms growing in a circle followed the path made by fairies dancing in a ring. Fairy rings are found in open grassy places and in forests. In grass, the best known fairy ring fungus has the scientific name *Marasmius oreades*. The body of this fungus, its mycelium, is underground. It grows outward in a circle. As it grows, the mycelium uses up all of the nutrients in the soil, starving the grass. This is the reason a fairy ring has dead grass over the growing edge of the mycelium. Umbrella-shaped fruiting bodies, called mushrooms, spring up from just behind the outer edge of the mycelium.

Large rings are created when the older mycelium in the center finally exhausts the soil nutrients and dies. On the death of the central mycelium, the nutrients are returned to the soil and grass can grow again. The living edge of the mycelium continues to grow outward. As it grows, it secretes chemicals into the ground ahead. These chemicals break down the organic matter, releasing nutrients so that the mycelium will have food when it reaches this area. For a brief time, the grass at the outer edge of the ring also benefits. The extra nutrients make the grass darker green, taller, and thicker than the rest of the lawn or pasture. This lush grass dies when the mycelium grows under it and steals the nutrients. Fairy rings made by fungi like *Marasmius oreades* are called "free" rings.

They will continue to grow outward until a barrier is reached. Sometimes the barrier is another fairy ring! Rings can grow into each other's territory and die as each reaches the other's "dead zone." If there are no barriers, free rings can grow outward at up to 8 inches (20 cm) per year. They can reach a diameter of over 30 feet (10 m). One ring formed in France by the fungus *Clitocybe geotropa* is almost a half mile (600 m) in diameter. This ring is thought to be 700 years old. Mycorrhizal fungi, which live in symbiotic partnership with trees, also form fairy rings. Their rings are called "tethered" rings. A tether is like a leash. The fungus and its mycorrhizal partner tree need each other to survive. The mycelium of these fungi always remains joined to the tree's roots. Roots are the "tether" that keeps the fairy rings of mycorrhizal fungi from growing too far from their tree.

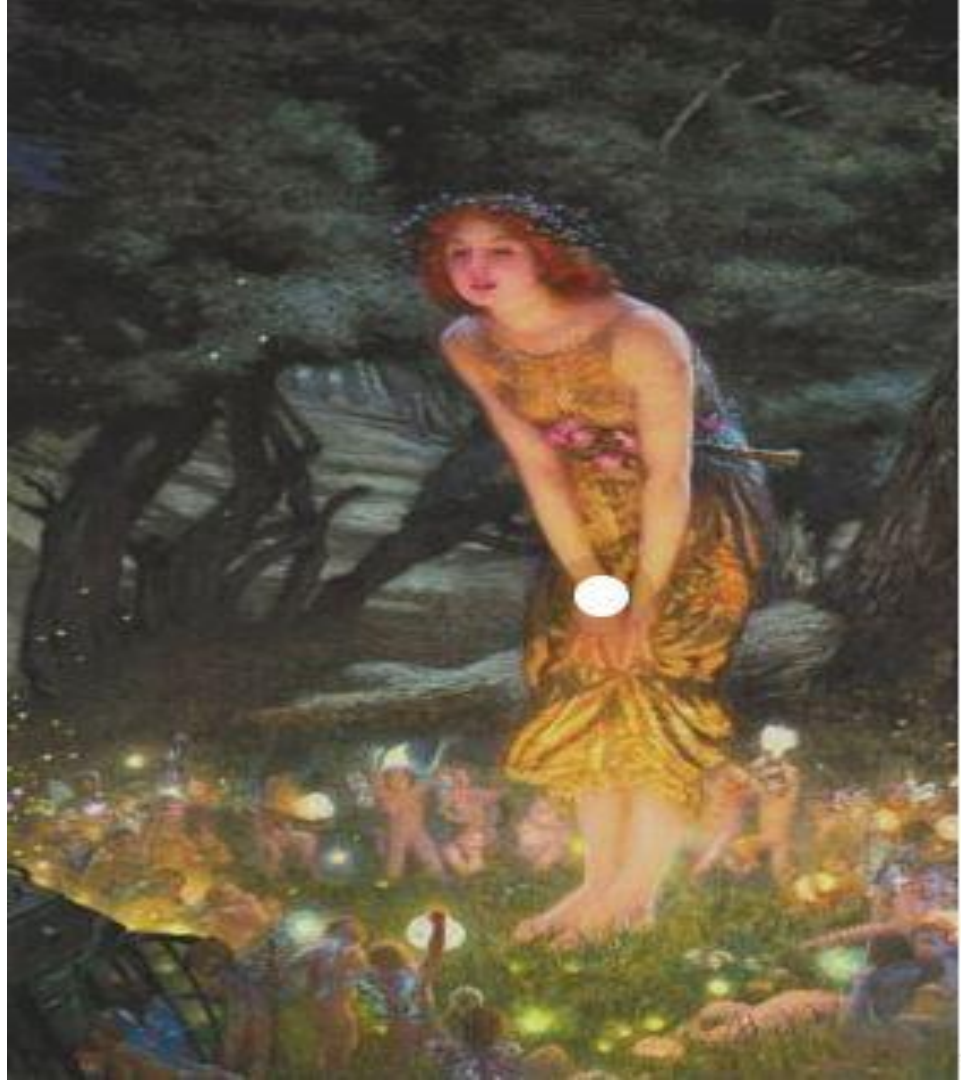


The largest living creature on Earth doesn't breathe. It has no limbs. If you walked by, you might not even know you were in the presence of a gargantuan living being. Perhaps, however, if you believed in European folklore, you might imagine a pattern to the mushrooms growing at the base of trees and wonder if you had wandered into a giant fairy story.

The largest organism in the world is a huge, old fungus of the species *Armillaria ostoyae* in eastern Oregon's Malheur National Forest. This fungus produces edible "honey mushrooms," nicknamed after their color. It is also parasitic on the roots of several tree species, producing a disease called Armillaria root disease.

The world's largest individual creature was discovered by people trying to solve a mystery. Because it is found in a large area of forest, any pattern to the mushrooms was undetectable. Instead, scientists had observed another pattern in several large patches of dead trees. In each patch, the trees had died of a fungal infection. The trees that were dead the longest were in the center. Closer to the edge were trees that had not been dead as long. At the edge were trees that were partially diseased. In a ring outside the ill trees were healthy trees. The scientists wondered what had caused this pattern.

To answer this mystery, the group looked at DNA. The researchers found that fungal cells in infected trees were genetically identical throughout the largest patch, which meant that the samples came from one giant, largely invisible being, or one "genet." The other local patches were similar—each represented an individual organism of great size. Over a long period of time, the individual fungus in each patch had spread ...



Originating in English folklore, the earliest mentions of fairies are in the writings of Gervase of Tilbury, a 12th-century English scholar and canon lawyer.

During his many travels to different kingdoms and provinces, Gervase compiled a compendium of hundreds of stories about the unexplained marvels of the natural world.



Called Recreation for an Emperor (Otia Imperialia), many of the stories had moral lessons about being a good Christian and a good king.

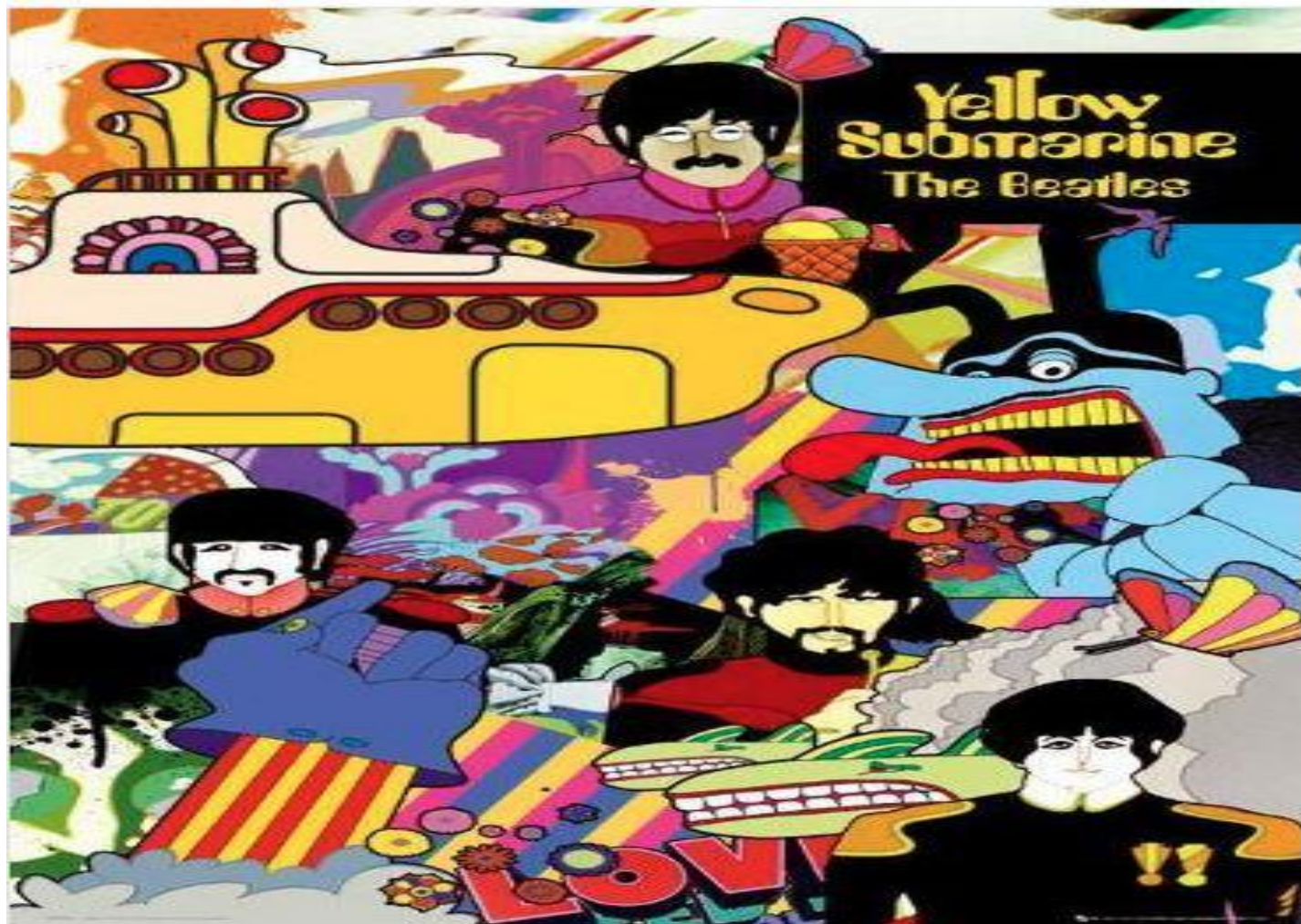
He wrote about enchanted places with animals that had human characteristics, and spirits that were both good and evil—like fairies.



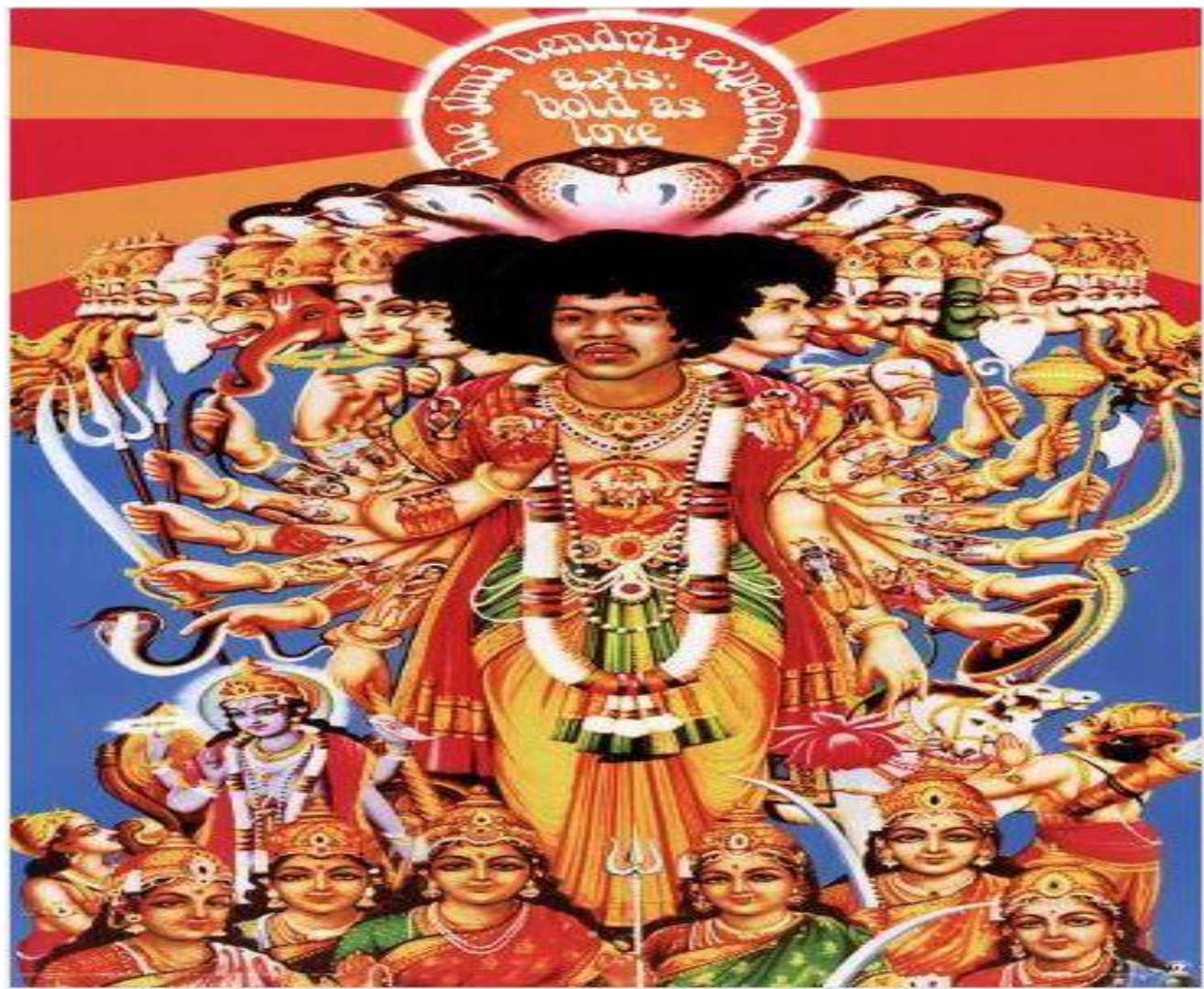


The Fairy King and Queen (Artist Unknown)



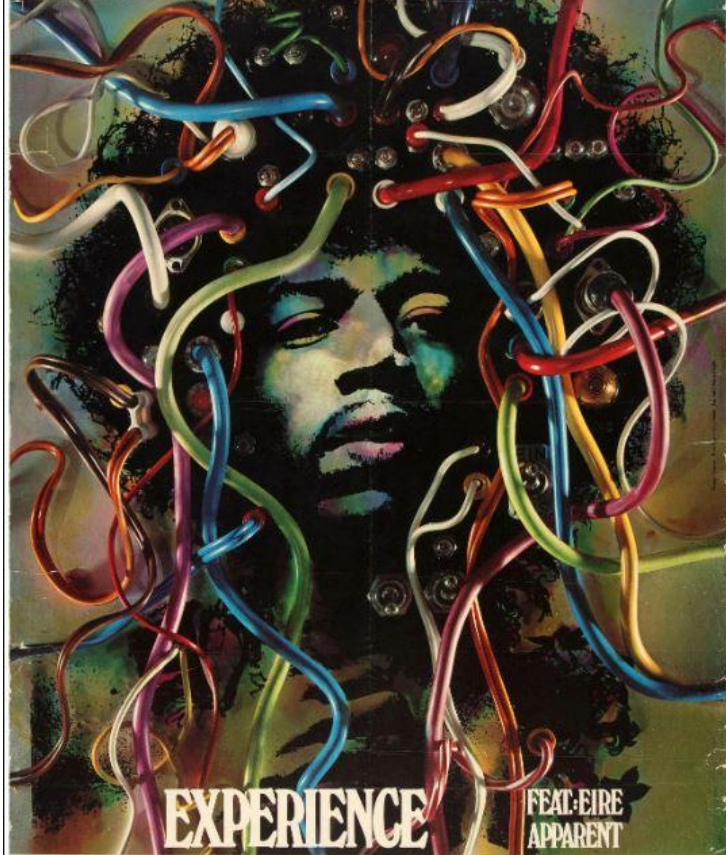


It's very far away
It takes about half a day
To get there
If we travel by my... Dragonfly
No it's not in Spain
But all the same
You know
It's a groovy name
And the wind's just right
Hey
Hang on my darling
Hang on if you want to go
You know it's really groovy place
And it's just a little bit of a Spanish castle magic
The clouds are really low
And they overflow
With cotton candy
And battle grounds
Red and brown
But it's all in your mind
Don't think your time
On bad things
Just float your little mind around
Look out
Hang on my darling yeah
Hang on if you want to go
It puts everything else on the shelf
With just a little bit of Spanish castle magic
Yeah baby
Hang on my darling yeah
Hang on, hang on if you want to go
It puts everything else on the shelf
With just a little bit of Spanish castle magic
Hey
Its all in your mind
A little bit of daydream here and there



JIMI HENDRIX

PRESENTED BY LIPPMANN + RAI



EXPERIENCE

FEAT. EIRE APPARENT

17 Friday January 17th, '69
18 + 21.45 hours
Frankfurt, Jahrhunderthalle Höchst

15 Wednesday January 15th, '69
18 + 21 hours
Munich, Deutsches Museum

16 Thursday January 16th, '69
18 + 21 hours
Nürnberg, Meistersingerhalle

19 Sunday January 19th, '69
17 + 20 hours
Stuttgart, Liederkhalle



Spanish Castle Magic

The Jimi Hendrix Experience

Axis: Bold As Love



Kiss the toad Game objective - help all the Toads turn into princes and escape the Fairy ring

Equipment- kissing blocks

Toad stools - for fairy ring as big as you want

Start the music princesses and princes dance around the fairy ring while Toads inside the ring try to hit them with the kiss bags or pillows when the music stops, once the music begins the people outside the rings dance again. If they have not kissed a toad after 10 times around the ring they turn into a toad and have to try the game from the inside of the circle

Hodey toadey - Goal - Fairies try to capture unwilling dancers and take them to their fairy kingdom.

Draw straws to determine who is in the ring

Music starts(the hokey pokey) as dancers follow song instructions the fairys try to tap them while their leg is in the ring and pull them into the ring. If the music stops when they are in the ring they become fairys themselves and help capture more humans last one outside of the ring is the winner.

Spin the Toad Goal . For the fairys to capture all the humans.

Using the spinning bottle to point to the dancers outside the ring who have to stop at one of the toadstools when the music stops. If they are pointed at the have to come inside the fairy ring and it is their turn to spin the bottle.

Last person outside the ring wins

Toad Race {leap Frog} first one to the end toad stool wins

Pick teams (draw straws)

Teams have to leap frog to an end point

Variation- can have a relay race with 2 teams

Hot Toad (hot potato) Goal- Last one to drop the Toad wins

Music plays Participants throw bean bag or ball (toad) to each other, if you miss or drop the toad go inside the fairy ring. If you are holding the toad when the music stops you go inside the ring, last one inside the fairy ring wins

The Fairy Says (simon says)

Follow fairy instructions, last one becomes the fairy and gets to call the game

What came first eating the
“magic mushroom” or kissing
the frog to make him a prince?