PORTFOLIO 2013 - 2020

LI QIAN

Since I started learning design in year 2010, I have always had the desire to improve human-being's living environment. Now I choose landscape design as a powerful tool to achieve my goal, thus I have great passion on it. I always intervene and discuss social issues via spatial design concepts and try to insist the real problem fields hidden behind the client's demands.

During my master careers in TUD and China, I have a different and multiple design thinking way comparing with traditional landscape students. I am good at multiple scale designing and constructing multi-layer landscape service system from the user/client/experiencer's perspective. I have ability to create spatial perception from human scale, but also capable to design from urban scale because of the training from TUD. During master's learning, I focused quite a lot on dealing water, heritage and nature issues. I also have knowledge and project experience on architecture design, ecological design, sustainable design, edible landscape, organic agriculture landscape, graphic design and even UX design.

This portfolio shows my idea. In each work, I used landscape design approaches to influence an urban social issue. In my opinion, landscape designing will bring more possibilities combining with other disciplines because of its great potential. When we are talking about how the future city looks like, we are largely talking about the future landscape designing. It is not only my outlook on landscape designing, but also my personal expectation for myself.

NORWEGIAN PARADOX

The project proposes a system of self-sustaining clusters in order to cope with the identified conflicts. This vision may become an initial example, a pilot, for other Norwegian coastal settlements and perhaps the rest of the world to follow.

Collabrative work with Manchuan Lin, Judit Taraba, Rayzha Zaninshi
Tutor: Taneha Bacchin

Senario for Tromso future infrastructure

THE SNOW LOTUS IN THE NORTH MENIFESTO

On the sea in the bay of Hammerfest, there are white and light cable car tow- ers. A cluster of aquaculture fields and modern infrastructures locates at the cable tower ground area. Most structures are either small scales or hiding un- der sea level. Clean sky, snow mountain, dark blue sea surface... The beautiful nature scenery of Hammerfest is still the same, but it reveals new vitality.

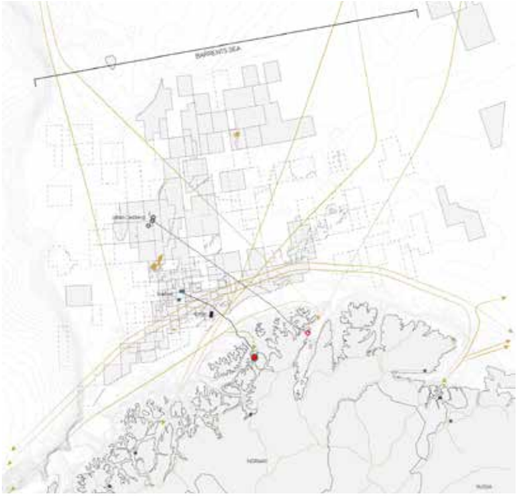
It was the best of times, it was the worst of times.

The climate is changing to extremes. Sea level is rising, temperature is increas- ing... Human-beings have to be careful to protect their living environment. But the people here never give up their homes and never give up their confidence in survival. New innovative industrial structure and more advanced production technologies have emerged. Hammerfest still maintain a partially global busi- ness model, but more focus on the local business. New sustainable industrial incomes gradually replace the petroleum industry, supporting the construction costs of local high-tech, high automation infrastructures and communities. The carbon cycle loop consisting of Biomass factory, Algae aquaculture and Carbon capture factory is the core of new industry structure. It provides not only the energy and income, but also basic material for the whole system. Comparing to the busy sea surface due to oil exploitation, more laborer and infrastructure are gathering at the coastal area and inland in Hammerfest nowadays. Aquaculture is one of the most important innovative and sustainable industry. It combines with the future transpor- tation infrastructure, which is the cable car towers, to create the desired habitat for aquatic products. The main cultivation material is algae. The algae can not only provide fertil- izer for local agriculture and process the waste, but also produce energy from biomass factory. This is a place of work and produce, but still keeps the original beauty of nature. According to the sustainable principle of maintaining small communities and mitigating urbanization, these clusters do not have many living facilities for dwelling. Most production is automated, including the feeding of salmon fry, transporting between tanks, arranging, harvesting and processing.

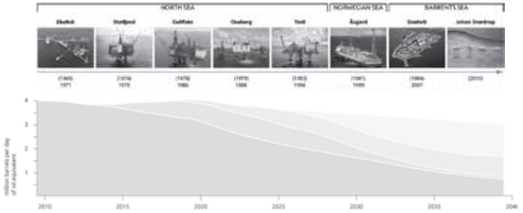
The clear sea breeze blows through the seemingly calm aquaculture fields. There is not too much noise here, only the automatic machinery that works regularly and the cable car slowly passes through the air. Sea birds quietly park- ing on the cable tower and combing their feathers. Most of the time, farmers are able to take a book and sit near their aquaculture fields in good afternoon of the sun, feeling the smell of the ocean, waiting for the next shipment to be loaded onto the cable cars. Hammerfest is like a snow lotus, strongly and beau- tifully surviving in the climate changing.

OIL DELLIMA

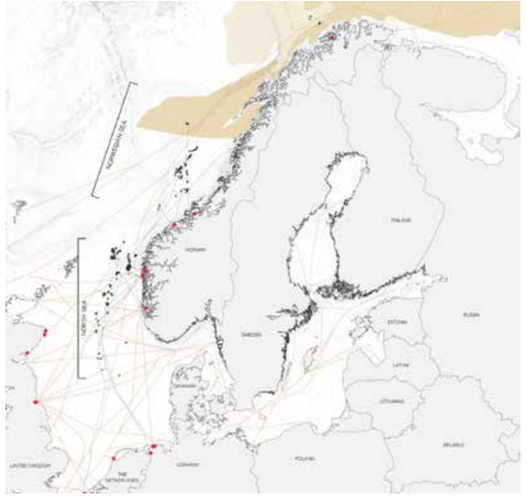
The first oil fields opened for production in the North Sea region of Norway from the 1970s, then the discoveries continued northwards along the Norwegian Shelf. The latest oil and gas fields opened in the Barents Sea (Norwegianpetroleum.no, 2019). The search for oil has not stopped and there are areas north of Hammerfest, where the probability of oil reservoirs are 100%. In the future, these areas will be opened for production (Gautier et al., 2009).
The North Sea and the Norwegian Sea region is well connected with pipelines to other parts of Western Europe. Where these are not present the oil and the gas is shipped with tanker boats.

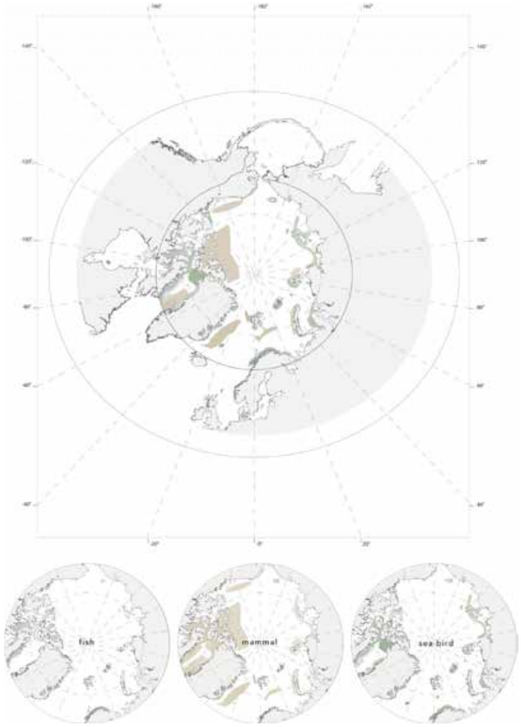


Oil wells and shipping routes



Production history and forecast distributed per resource category

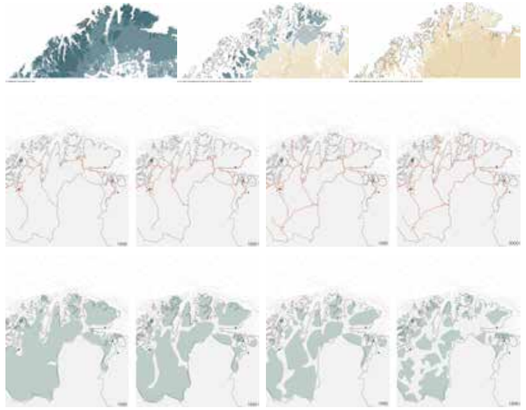




Vulnerability towards oil, resource: J. Taraba

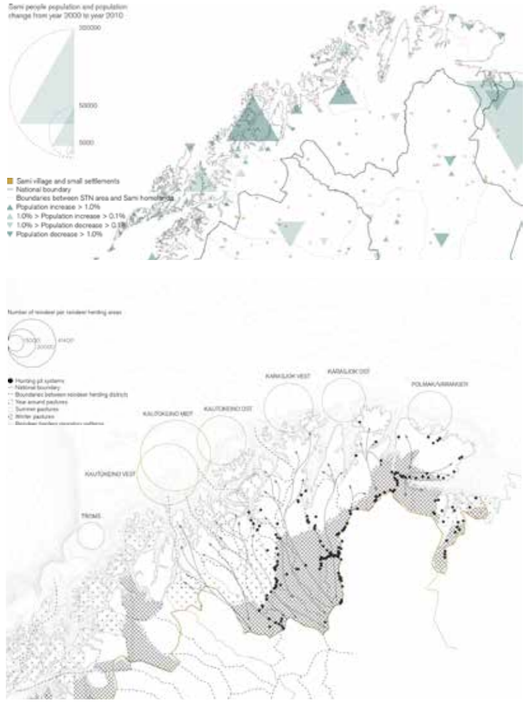
SIDE EFFECTS: ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

The right map shows the vulnerability of marine animals towards oil-spills in the Arctic region. Here cleaning up oil spills is more difficult because of the often harsh environment.
These oil-spills pose a high risk for the environment along the coastline of northern Norway, where species are more vulnerable. In the northern regions, biodiversity is lower and less resilient, with areas of high productivity and hence animal aggregation. Consequently, this ecosystem is more vulnerable to oil pollution.
Also, due to climate change, Norway's future temperature will rise sharply, regardless
of which Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) model is observed. The different RCP models represent different greenhouse gas concentration trajectories for the future. In the worst scenario, this temperature increase will be more than 6 degree Celsius, while in modest emission trajectory the increase of temperature is around 2 degree Celsius by 2070.



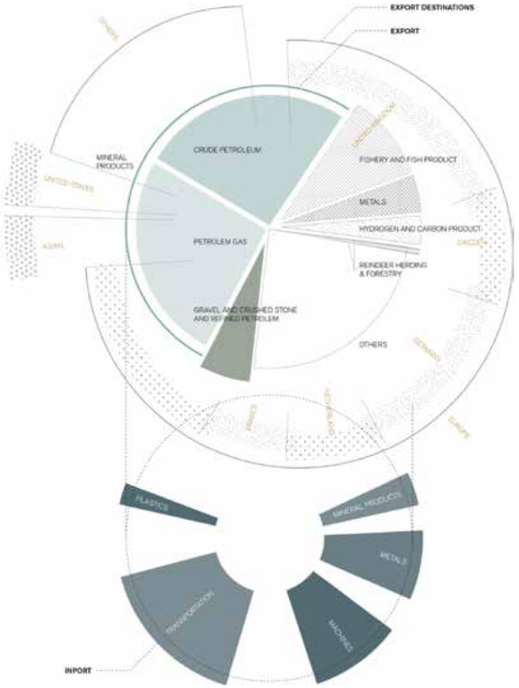
Climate change effect and habitat fragmentation

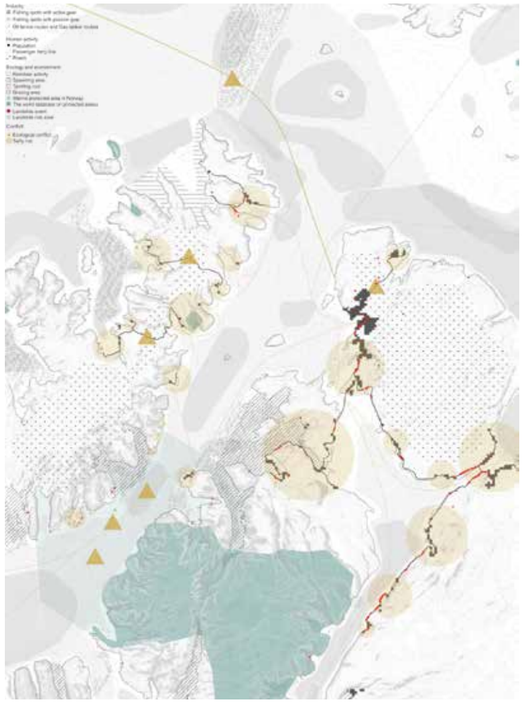
POTENTIAL TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES



Reindeer herding and Sami people settlement change

Revenue comparison between traditional industry, petroleum industry and new energy industry





Conflict map on municipality scale, resource: Judit Taraba, Manchuan Lin

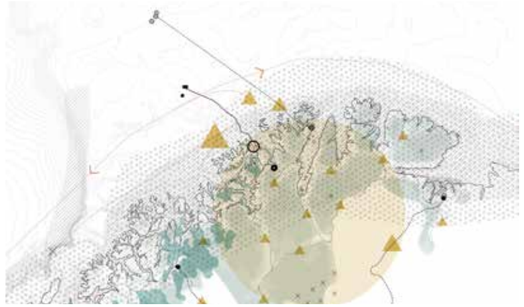
CONFLICT

In the previously shown maps, layers of life and economy are presented. Overlapping these information expose the areas of conflicts, which are the following:

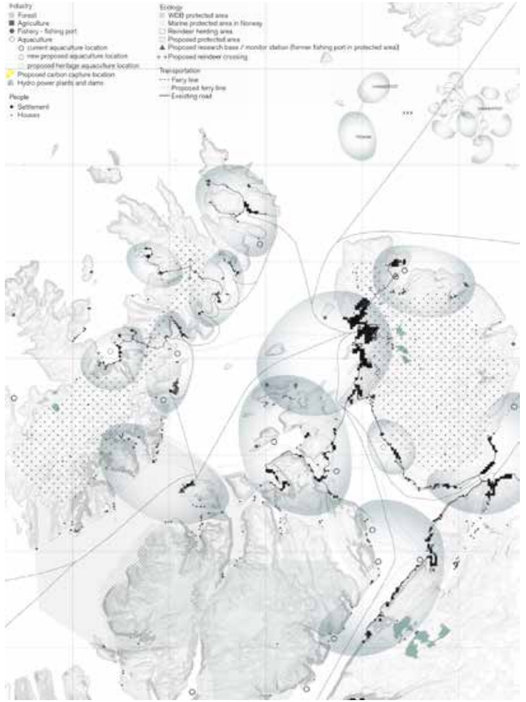
- Roads, highways, railways and the lack of animal crossings destroy the continuity of reindeer herding areas and create fragmented habitats.
- Existing and future shipping routes and gas pipes have a negative impact onvulnerable marine habitats.
- In the future, because of the decreasing and changing forests, reindeers will lose their most suitable living environment in northern Norway, which will contribute to further avoidance of small Sami settlements.

The following conflicts have been identified:

- Fisheries around Hammerfest use both active and passive methods of fish catching, which is in conflict with the vulnerable coral habitat of the marine protected area.
- Landslide incidents tend to occur where they happened before, which is often close to residential areas and poses threats to the living environment.
- Roads and other infrastructural developments (such as the airport) reduced the possibilities for undisturbed reindeer herding.
- Shipment route to and from the port of Hammerfest is also in conflict with an important spawning location.



VISION MAPPING

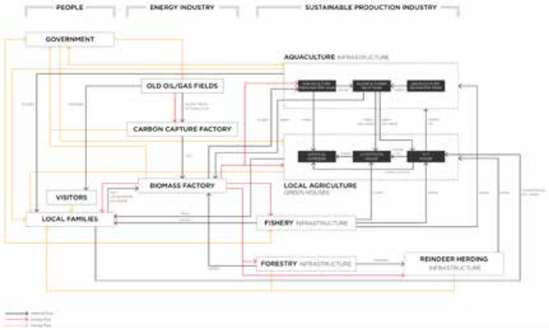


Vision mapping on Municipality scale

Vision mapping on Territory scale

Cluster mapping on Municipality scale, resource: Manchuan Lin

System map: how the clusters integrate different industries



Project phasing, resource: Reyzha Zaninshi

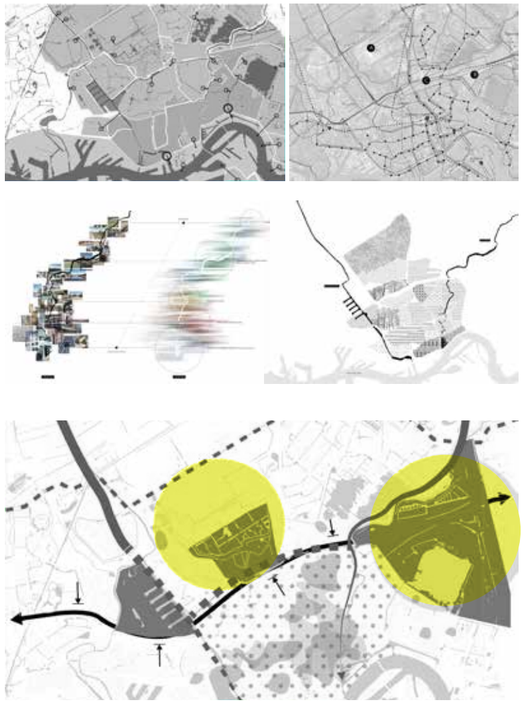
SCHIDAM NODE

Urban design for Rotterdam 2020.
The new green structure forms a new urban context including the lake city, the garden city, the new Schidam and green corridor. The individual work focused on the New Schidam concept and builds a new urban nodes.

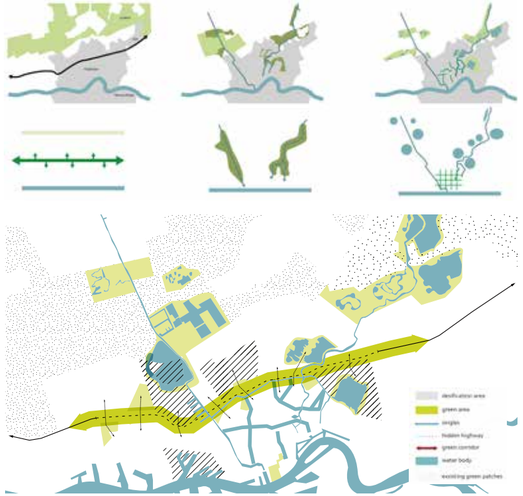
Group and Individual Work
Tutor: Frits Van Loon

PROBLEM FIELD

The three horizontal lines. The river Nieuw Maas, de polderlandscape and the A20 are 3 horizontal lines in Rotterdam. Whereas the polder line and the river form borders to the city, the A20 divides the north part of the city in 2 sides. The two blue arms. The two big rivers in Rotterdam, de Schie and the Rotte cut into the city. The Rotte bring a green character into the city, whether as the Schie bring almost no nature into the city centre.
Small landscapes in Rotterdam. the peat landscape around Rotterdam is still visible as small lakes and parks. Inside the city centre the singelsystem brings another type of characteristic small landscapes in Rotterdam.



ROTTERDAM ANALYSIS



CONCEPT PANNING

ROTTERDAM 2020

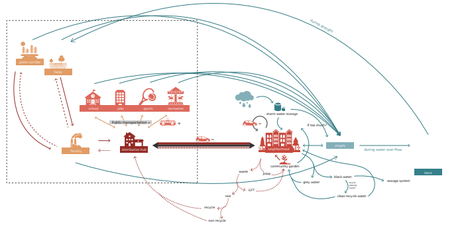
MAIN PLAN ROTTERDAM 2020

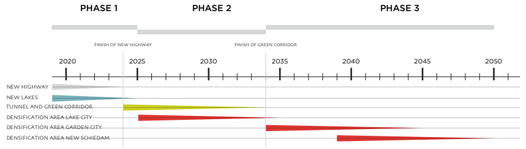
SENARIO

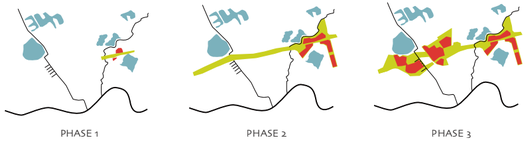
PROCESS

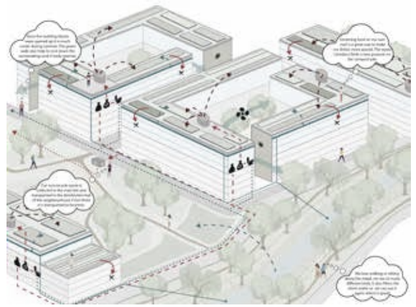
MAIN PLAN ROTTERDAM 2020

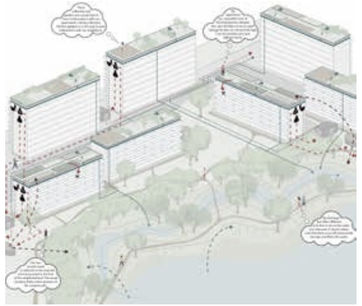
The disturbution hub plays a connection role between different neighborhoods and spaces to combine food flow and waste flow with people's daily mobility flow. The aim is to minimize the transportation environmental cost for a sustainable urban living.
Crops and vegetable are produce in the field and some part of the green corridor. After harvest, the corps will be transported to factories to process then transfer to distribution hub for people to pick up.

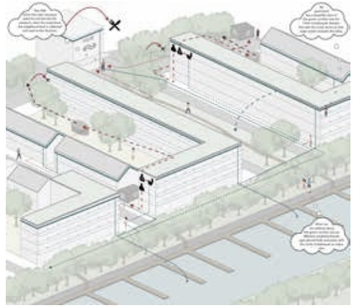












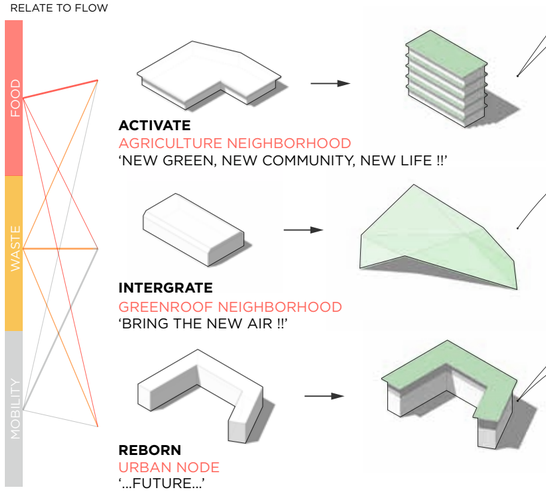
SCHIDAM 2020

The design of my area starts from the group idea: Rotterdam Green Necklace, which is putting a part of A20 highway underground in order to create more opportunities for Rotterdam, and connecting important urban nodes by the necklace as well.
As one of the 'pearl' on the necklace, the site around Schie and necklace. used to be an industrial area. We think it could be desified based on our analysis and senario. Thus me and Sandy are going to create new urban structure for the coming new neighborhood. The current site was badly divided by the Schie, A20 highway and the railway. The disconnection exists not only between north and south, but also west and east. Therefore, we picked two areas which have the strongest disconnection issue to do the zoomed-in design.
The challenge of my site is the space and communities was fragmented. Although the tunneled A20 would create more pulic space on the ground, the railway and Schiedam station is still causing a 'dead area' around it which is not friendly for the nearby neighborhoods.
Secondly, the new densification needs more social resource to support it. Thus we have to consider a new food/water/waste flow.
Also, based on our group concept, which is build distribution hubs in communities to enhance public transportation and decrease the cars inside neighborhood, the new mobility flow is also needed.

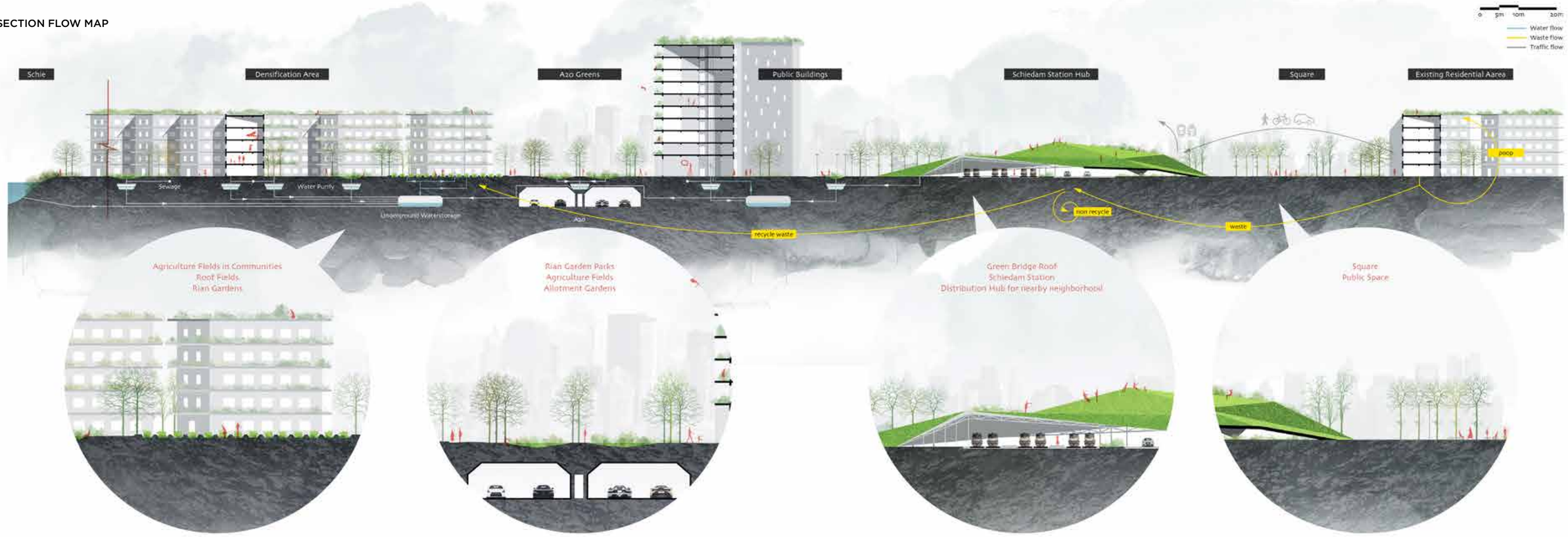
ACTIVTE, INTEGRATE, REBORN

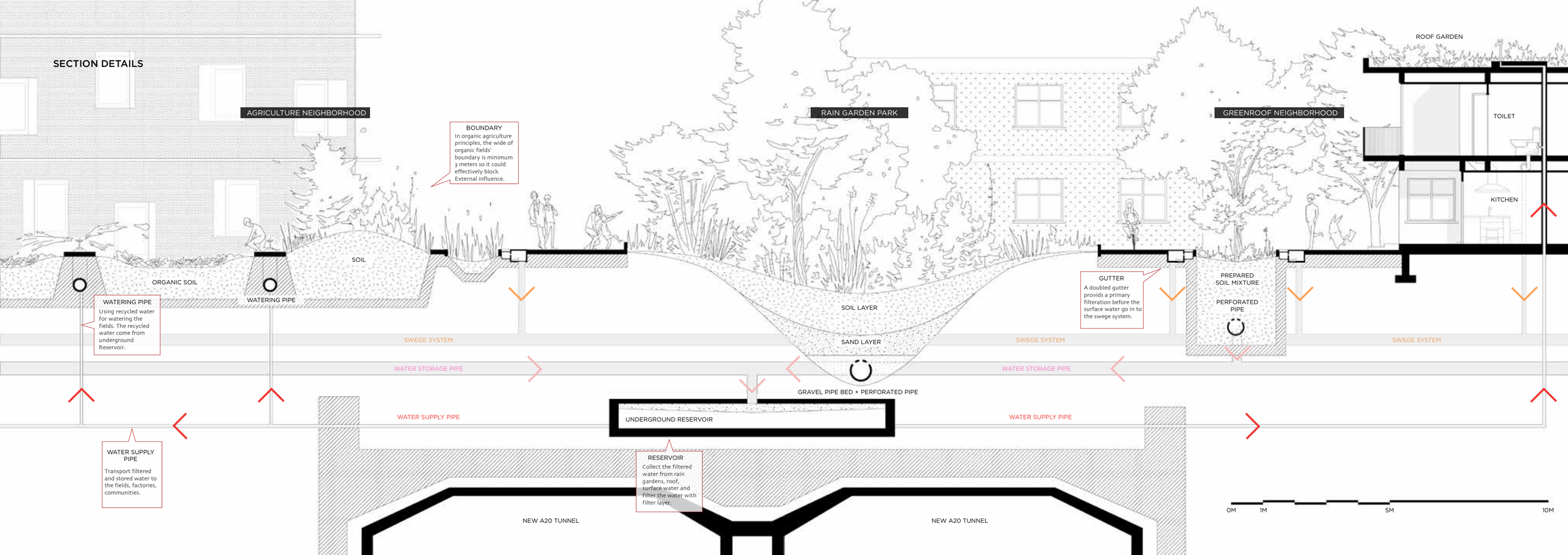
I am thus combining the station and the distribution hub together providing multiple functions for the neighborhoods.
Also, build a green roof landscape terrain goes cover the old station, combining wit the green spaces on theh top of A20 and the surrounding public spaces as well, to create a new green structure provides strong connection between neighborhoods.

Activating, integrating and rebuilding methodes are used to build different communities. The old residential areas are renewed by different strategies in order to making a more sustainable, green and social friendly city.



SECTION FLOW MAP




SECTION DETAILS
AGRICULTURE NEIGHBORHOOD
BOUNDARY
In organic agriculture principles, the wide of organic fields' boundary is minimum 3 meters so it could effectively block External influence.
RAIN GARDEN PARK
GREENROOF NEIGHBORHOOD
ROOF GARDEN
TOILET
KITCHEN
SOIL
ORGANIC SOIL
WATERING PIPE
WATERING PIPE
Using recycled water for watering the fields. The recycled water come from underground Reservoir.
SOIL LAYER
SAND LAYER
GRAVEL PIPE BED + PERFORATED PIPE
GUTTER
A doubled gutter provids a primary filteration before the surface water go in to the swege system.
PREPARED SOIL MIXTURE
PERFORATED PIPE
SWEGE SYSTEM
SWEGE SYSTEM
SWEGE SYSTEM
WATER STORAGE PIPE
WATER STORAGE PIPE
WATER SUPPLY PIPE
WATER SUPPLY PIPE
UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR
WATER SUPPLY PIPE
Transport filtered and stored water to the fields, factories, communities.
RESERVOIR
Collect the filtered water from rain gardens, roof, surface water and filter the water with filter layer.
NEW A20 TUNNEL
NEW A20 TUNNEL
0M
1M
5M
10M

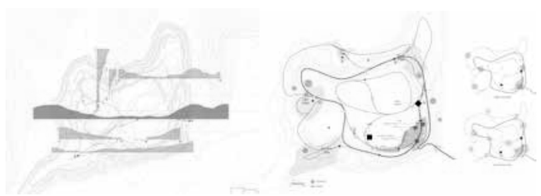
OTHELLO

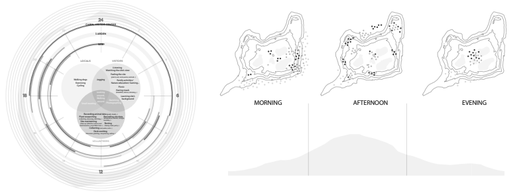
Landscape design for a natural reserve gravel pit. The design aim is to guide visitors' circulation and to enhance their expeirence by making minimum reacting in the site.

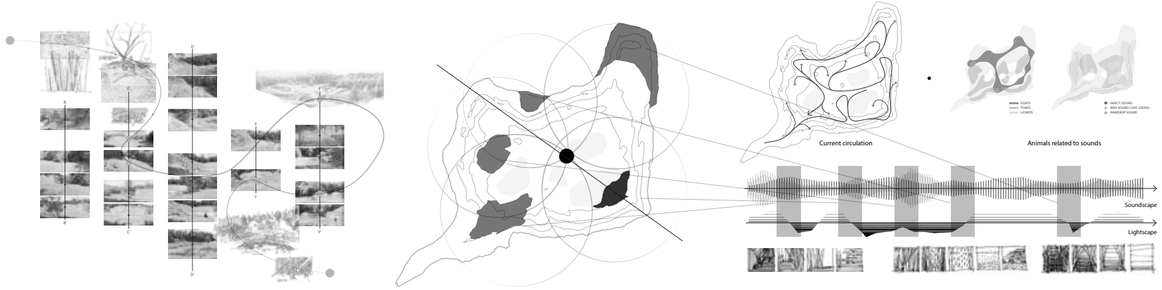
individual work,
Tutor: Saskia de Wit

ANALYSIS

The site located at Maastricht. It used to be a gravel pit for reclamational using. Now it is a natural reserve area. The assignment is to improve the landscape and build a visitor center and a cabin for the site manager's (landscape students and locals) daily using.
The site has an impressive terrian because of the pits. But it is not friendly enough for people visiting. For new visitors, intersting spots are hardly to find. Also, functional facilities like shelters and seats are lacking in the site so people could not stay long.







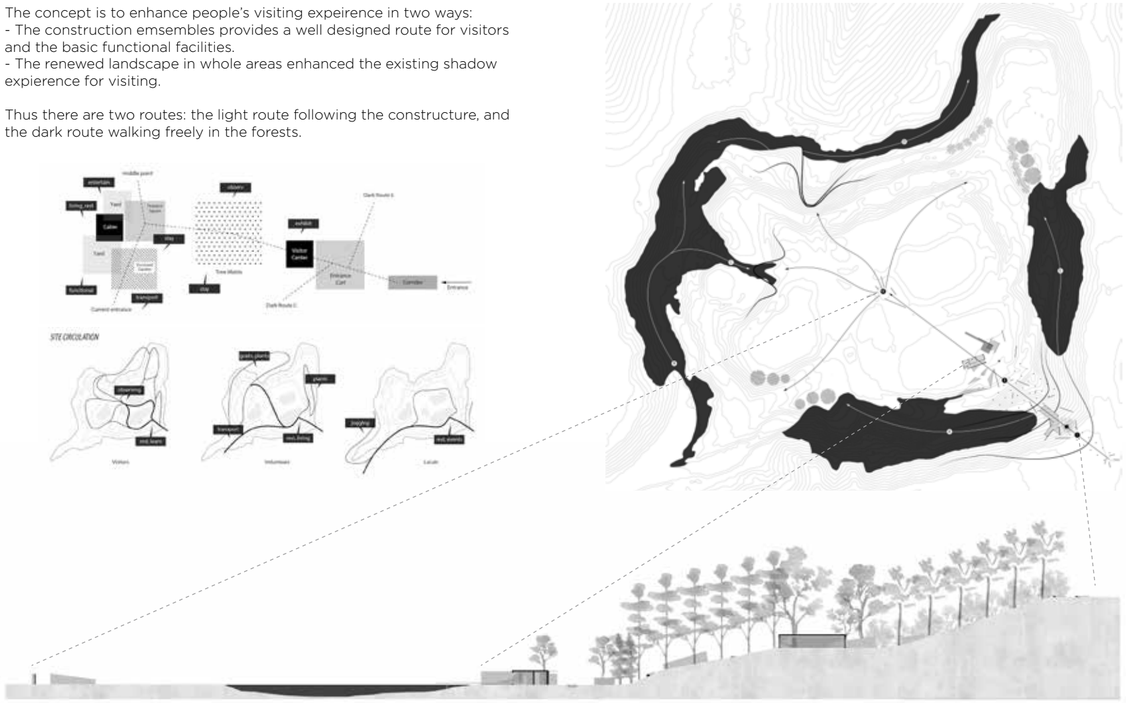
Current circulation and spatial perception

Sound and climate

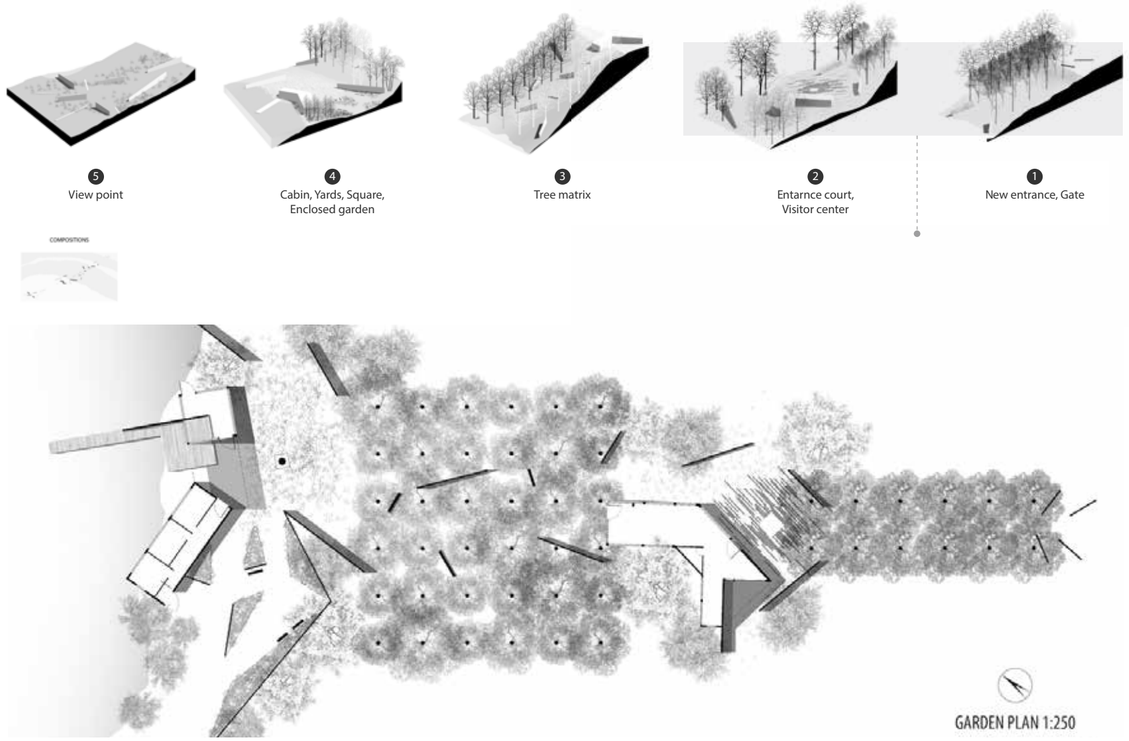
CONCEPT

The concept is to enhance people's visiting expeirence in two ways:
- The construction emsembles provides a well designed route for visitors and the basic functional facilities.
- The renewed landscape in whole areas enhanced the existing shadow expierence for visiting.

Thus there are two routes: the light route following the constructure, and the dark route walking freely in the forests.



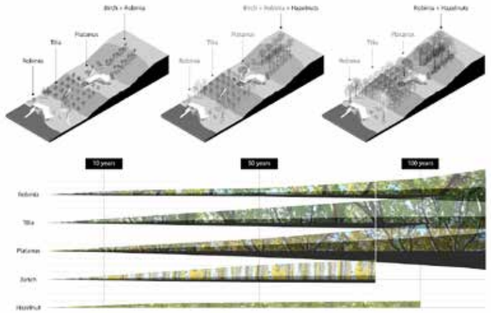
Plan and section



Zoomed in plan

PERCEPTION

DETAILS



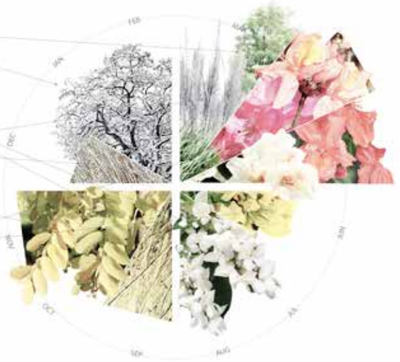
Robinia Pseudoacacia

Salixxsepulcralis'Chrysocoma'

Phragmites australis

Robinia Pseudoacacia

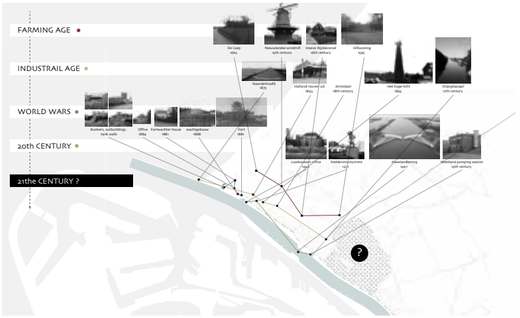
Rhododendron (AK) 'Berryrose'
Rhododendron (Y) 'Anuschka'
Rhododendron 'Goldbukett'
Rhododendron (AK) 'Feuerwerk'
Rhododendron (AK) 'Chetco'



PARC ORANGE

Landscape design for tidle park in Orange Polder, Maasdijk. The tidal park could also used as water storable area in order to better facing the future climate change issues while acting the suburban areas.

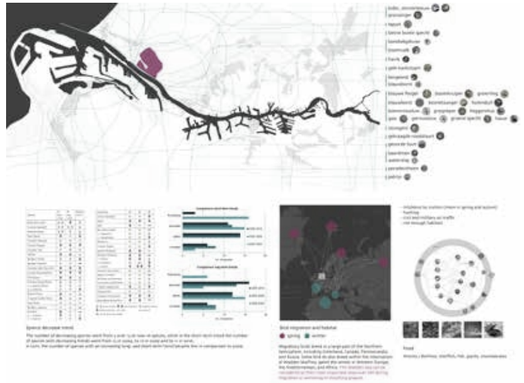
Collaborative work with Linyu Qu, Yuyu Peng and Individual work
Tutor: Nico Tillie



Green, blue, history analysis

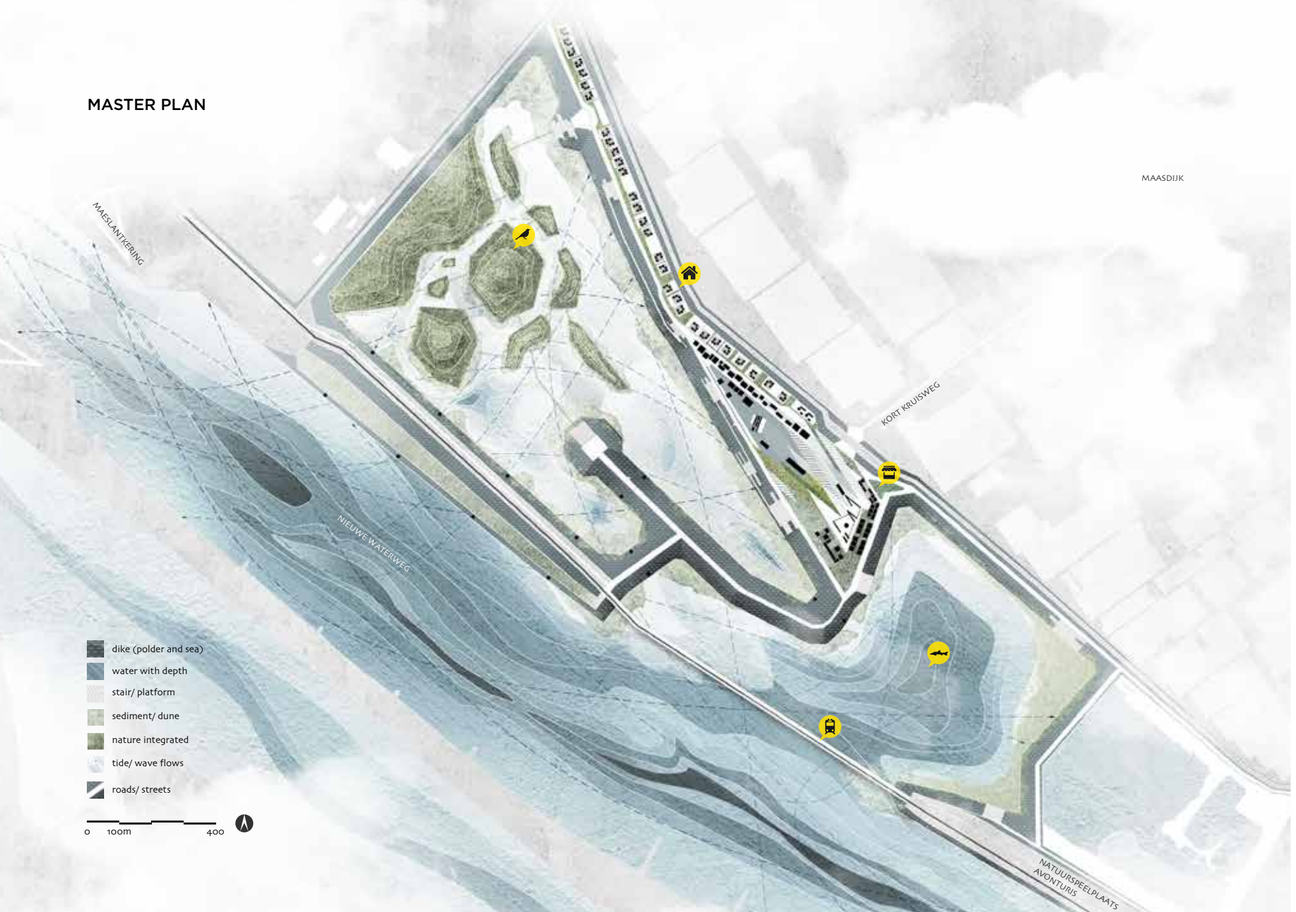
BACKGROUND

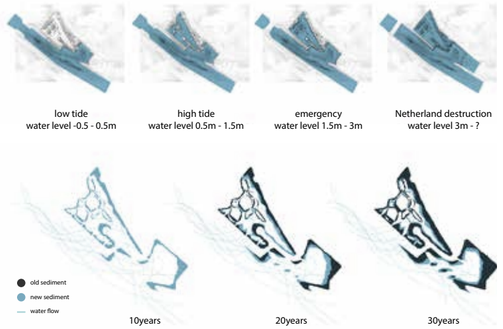
Based on the analysis, the orange polder has three potential: ecology, culture and economy. With the economy caculation, we found it is feasible to use half of the Orange polder area as water storable area. Also, the rail way goes across the site, connecting the Hoek of Holland and Rotterdam. It is possible to create a new rail way scenery spot at the site's location. Among the new Maas river there isn't enough green spaces. It would bring a great ecology change by creating a tidal park here.



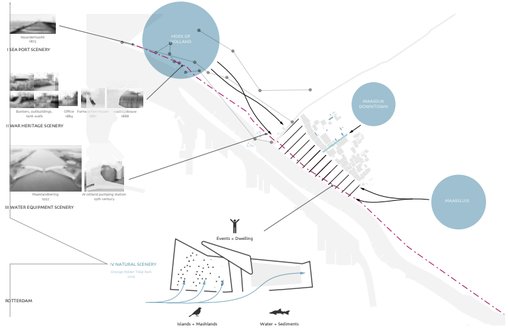
Ecology situation

MASTER PLAN





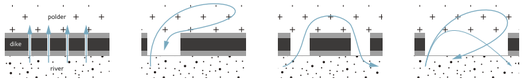
Tidal and sedimentation change

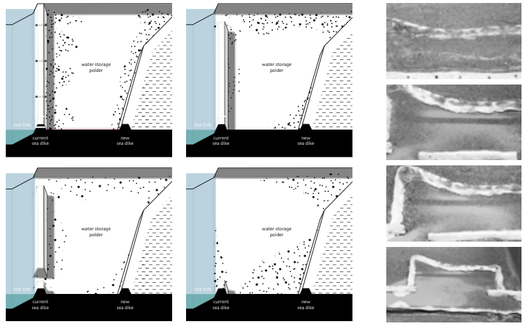


New spot on the railway line

OPENNING THE DIKE

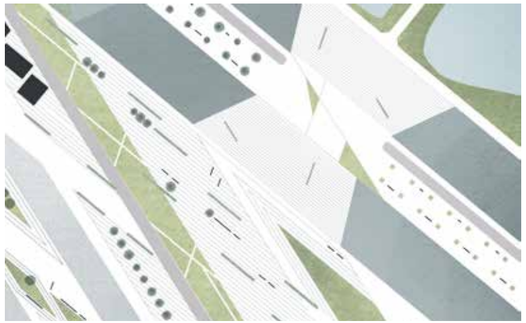
The Orange Polder could provide more possibilities for the local community more than only becoming a water storable area.
he Orange Polder is able to connect with Maasdijk downtown through Kort Kruisweg, which is a road full of flower stores and markets. For those tourist trains that pass through the site, the tidal park would offers a new scenery that is different from the war heritage, water equipment and sea port on the rail way circulation. By using different openings for water, different sediment could create multiple habitats for birds and fish. Also, adding functional areas would allow the tidal park to serve as a public space to attract visitors and support activities and events.
In the future, the orange polder tidal park will become a 'backyard' of Massdijk. It is also an excellent subruban natural park which is worth to visit for Hoek of Holland and Maassluis.



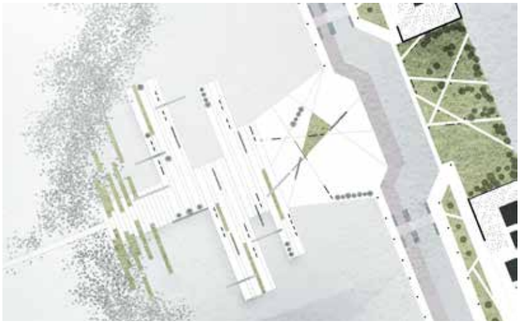


Sediment research for different dike openning options

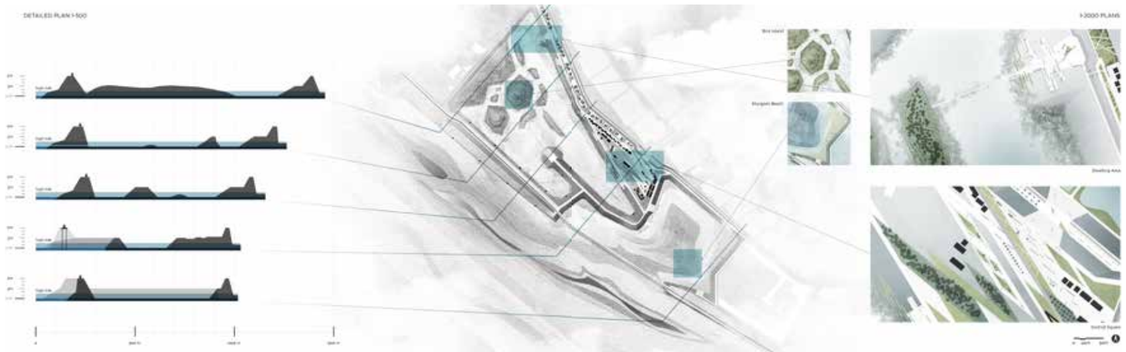
REGIONAL SCALE



Plan of central part

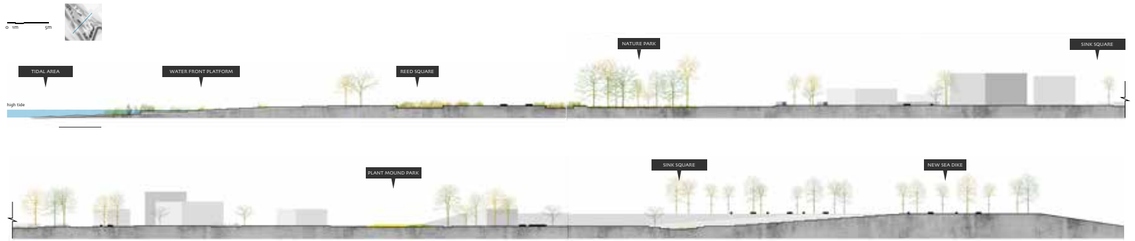


Plan of dwelling area

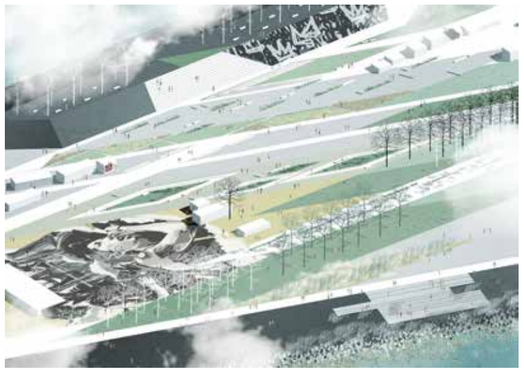


General section

ZOOMED-IN DETAILS



Section



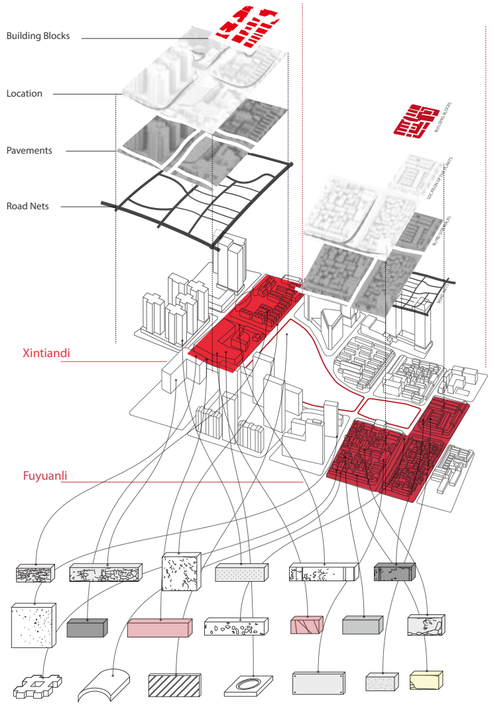
Perspective

Emergency situation

MAZE

Parametric modular square landscape design. Establishing the relationship between different social groups by improving space quality. Texture design based on behavior studying.

Partner: Jiawen Chen
Tutor: Tiger Yifeng Lin

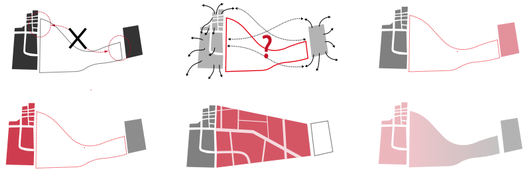


Site analysis and texture collecting

BACKGROUND

The site connect two toatally differnet areas in Shanghai.
On the west of the site is Xintiandi, one of the most prosperous areas in Shanghai, full of luxury stores and resturants. All though the buildings here combined with the old Shanghai style, the most visitors here are still above middle class because of the consumption leval.
On the east of the site is an old residential area called Fuyuanli. Fuyuanli is a classical type of local slums. Most people living here are old people without pension and insurance. Low income makes them selling old furnitures and fake antiques for living.

Instead of offering connection, the site is more like an isolation zone between Xintaindi and Fuyuanli. So the design option is to connect them. What we really do is more like connecting people across two different social classes than just simply make a transforming area between two spaces.
Based on the site analysis we found the scale of building and road nets, construction textures and functions are the biggest differernt between them. Therefore, we made our strategy which is connect them from material, scale and function.

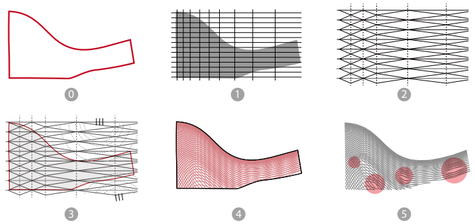


Proposal

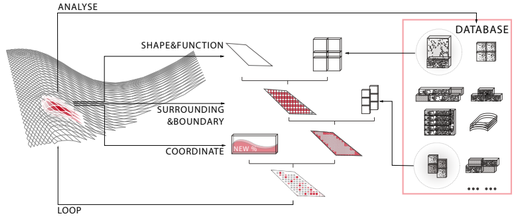
CONCEPT

Based on the analysis, we used parametric tools helping us to form and fill the square by modular way.
- Use Step1 to form the site and comfirm the filter conditions.
- Use Step 2 to filter the bricks (texture) and fill them into the site.

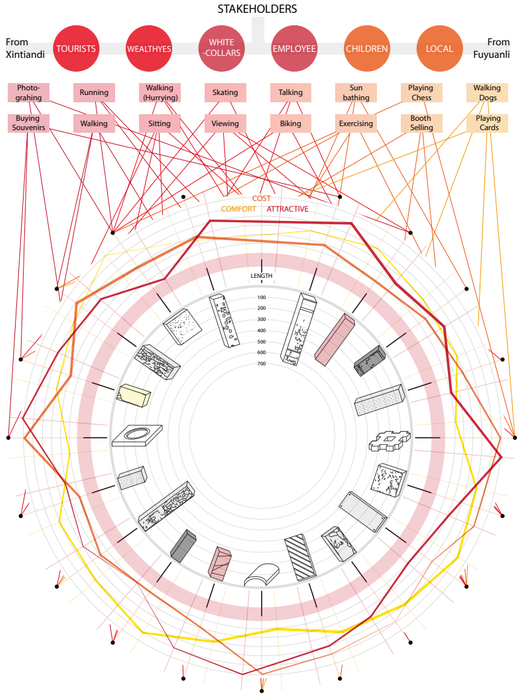
In Step 1, we divided ,formed and disturbed the site with the road net, surrounding building scale from sourounding and function points. Finally we gained the primary site mesh.
In Step 2, fill the site with the bricks as units depends on the color, function tendency and the shap with Grasshopper.



Step 1: twisting



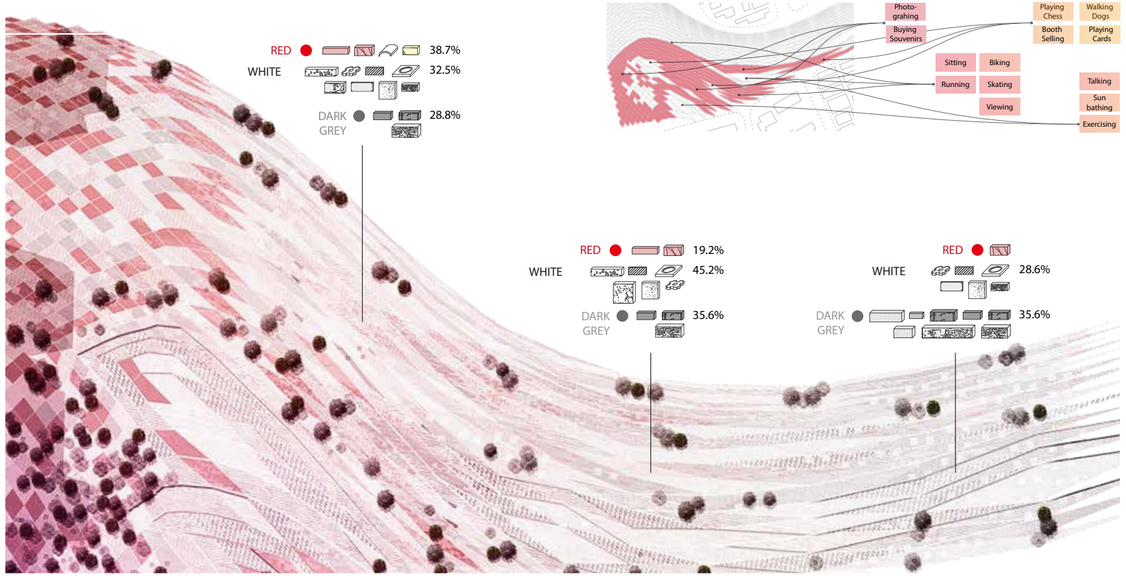
Step 2: fullfilling



Texture analysis

MODULAR PLAN

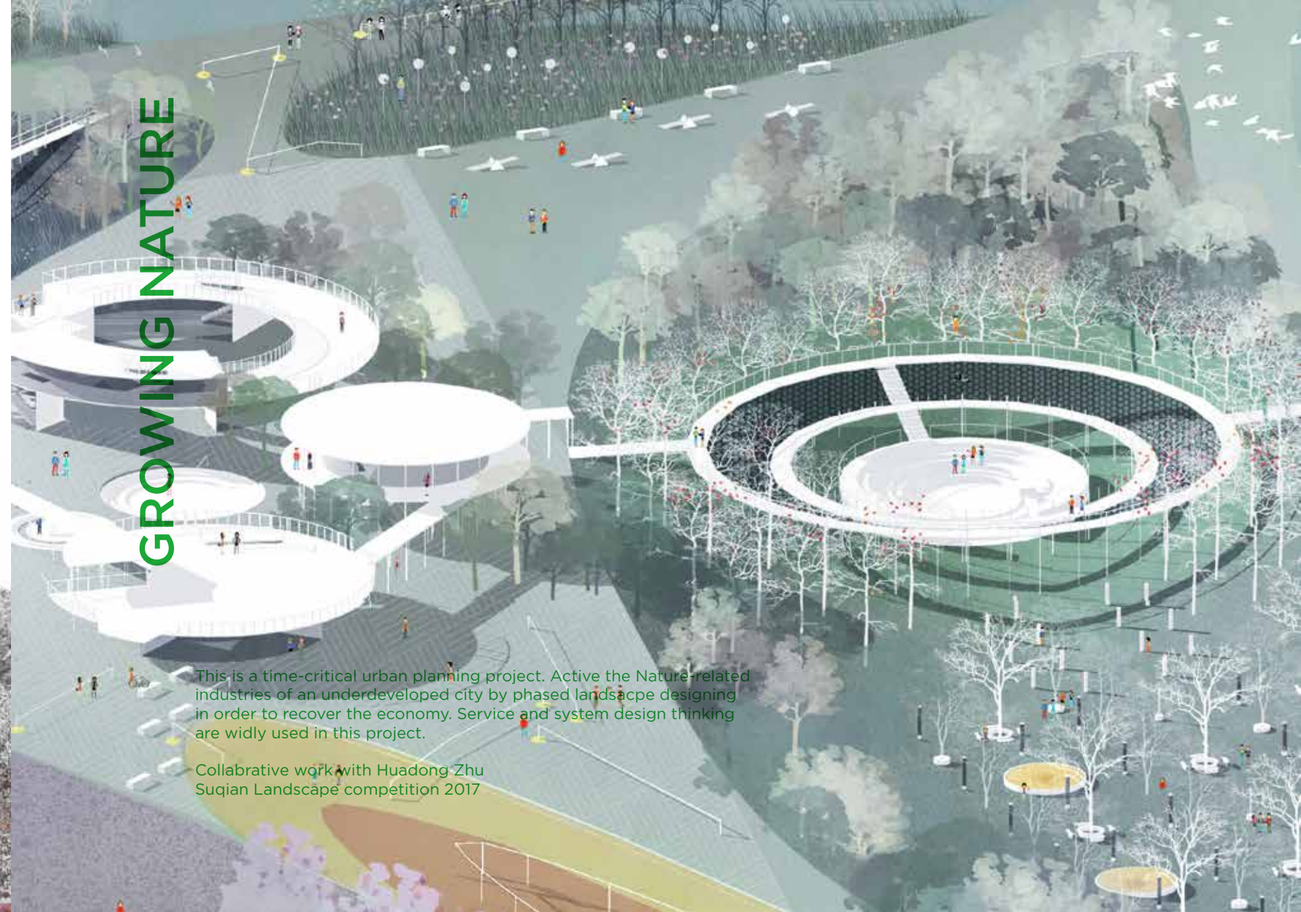
The algorithm from 2 steps made the unit bricks meet the following 3 conditions:
1. Color transition from Xintiandi to Fuyuanli
2. The texture changing from Xintiandi to Fuyuanli
3. The combination of the units satisfied the need of functions in different locations of the site.



MODULAR COMINATION

PERSPECTIVE

GROWING NATURE

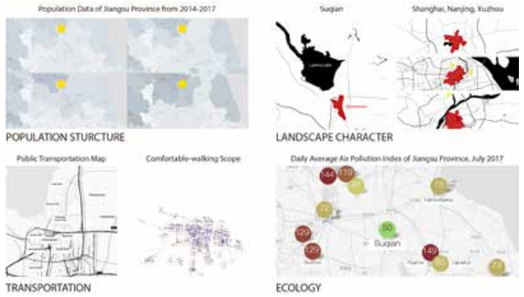


This is a time-critical urban planning project. Active the Nature-related industries of an underdeveloped city by phased landsacpe designing in order to recover the economy. Service and system design thinking are widly used in this project.

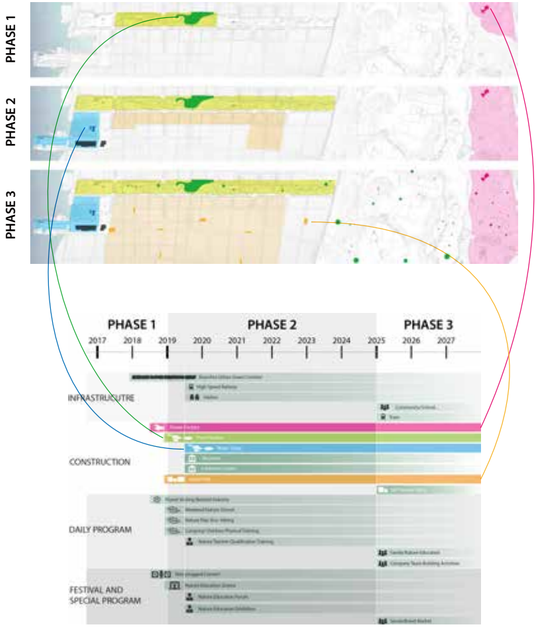
Collabrative work with Huadong Zhu
Suqian Landscape competition 2017

BACKGROUND AND CONCEPT

The site located in Suqian, Jiangsu Province, China. Suqian is a third-tier city in China. Youth population lossing, lacking of main industry and lack of transportations caused the low economy situation of the city. Therefore, the government hope to active the City Green Corridor and the Flower Fields in Santaishan Park by involving architects' works. Based on that, we came up with the idea to creat significant landsacpes for the city in order to active industry which is suitable for Suqian City. The idea came from the case of La Villete Park by Bernard Tschumi.
With these backgrounds we started the analysis of Suqian. With suprise, we found Suqian has great natural resource. Based on the landscape character, population struction, transportation and industry background of Suqian, we found Natrual Lifestyle industry has great potential in the city. Besides, the high way and pier will be available in the next few year. The Suqian City also has great history in water transportation culture and uniqe soil culture.



Divided the planning process into 3 phase. Build 4 main constructions: Tree Paradise, Flower Factory, Water Stage and Street Hub to active Natural Education activities and Sustainable Communities.

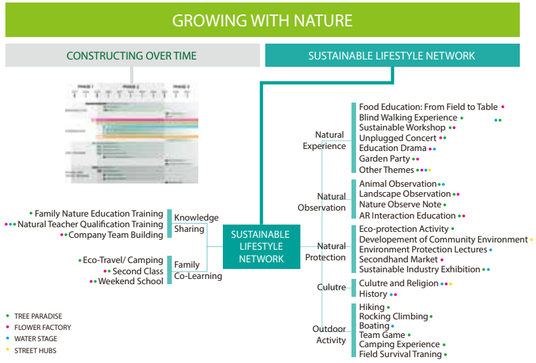


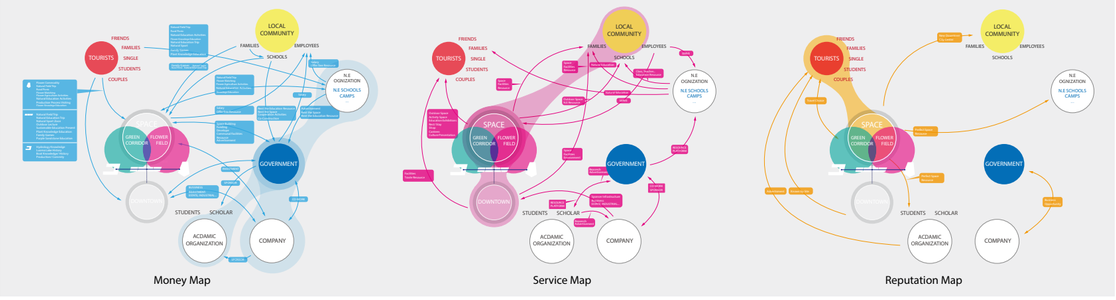
PROCESS

The main concept is Growing with Natrue. It is combined with 2 parts: the time-developing city constructions and the Sustainable Life-style Network.

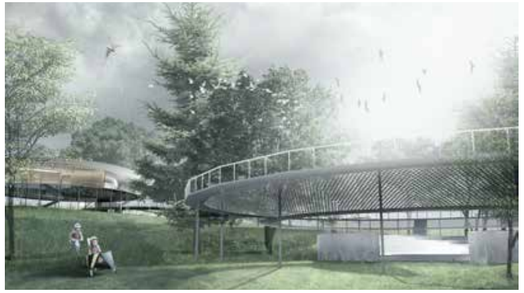
In PHASE 1, before high-speed rail opening (2019), the site will mainly attract local families and visitors as suburb parks. The Flower Factory is going to active the flower fields.The Tree Paradise is going to provide the site for natural education activities. These two constructions wil attract primary tourists. In PHASE 2, the pier and Water Stage will be completed in 2019. It will provide exhibition halls, museums, large square which can hold national nature education forums and exhibitions. In the PHASE 3, the community and ancillary facilities will be completed. The site will become a city park from a suburb park and will provide more daily service for the community and schools. The Street Hubs will enhance the connection between the site with the local downtown.

The Sustainable Lifestyle Network is combined with Natural education classroom, Knowledge sharing platform and Sustainable service network. 4 main constructions will create a network for Family learning, Knowledge sharing and Community building.



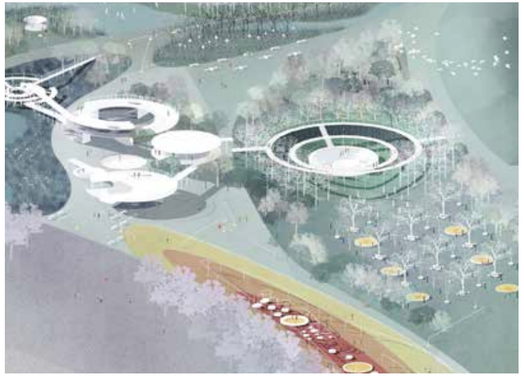


PHASE 1

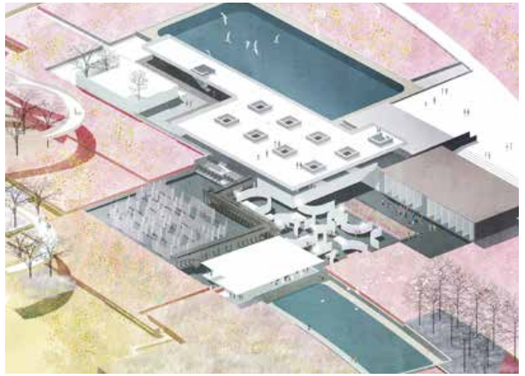


Theater in Tree Paradise

View from Flower Factory



Tree Paradise perspective



Flower Factory perspective

PHASE 2

Water Stage holding concert

Water Stage perspective

PHASE 3

Street Hubs in community

Street Hubs perspective

BIRD LAND

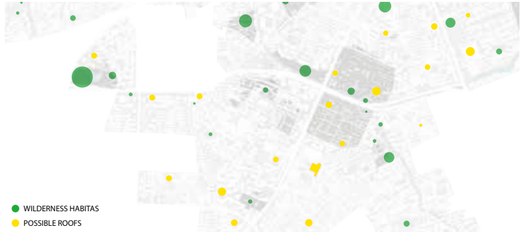
Protect and create the urban birds' habitats through roof landscape design. Using sustainable desgin methods and interdisciplinary cooperation with life science students to ensure the professionlism of the work.

Collaborative work with Sicheng Zhou, Huadong Zhu
Tutor: Pius Leuba, Xiaocun Zhu

SPECIES LOCATION

BACKGROUND

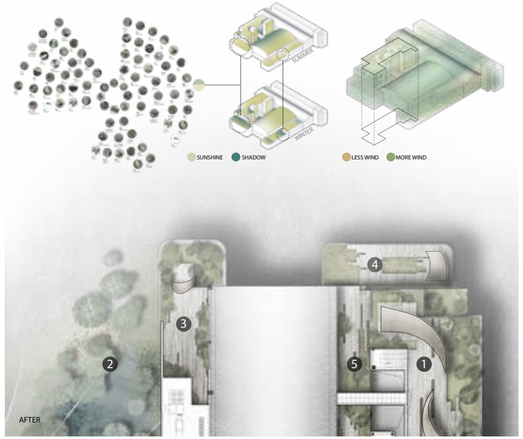
Urban birds are one of the most easiest observed urban animals in the city. In the city's ecological chain they located in the middle position which means they have strongest and most complicated relationship connecting to the other biologicals.
In Shanghai Yangpu area, where Tongji university located, the bird species and numbers are decreasing from decade. The decrease of birds not only represent one specie, but also represent that the city ecological system is becoming weaker and weaker. Cooperating with life science students, we found there are 4 reasons caused the decreas of birds: lack of habitats, lack of food, city pollution and human hunting.
Therefore, we came up with the idea to attract and protect urban birds by providing habitats with urban buildings' roofs in order to recover the urban ecologic system.



POTENTIAL HABITATS

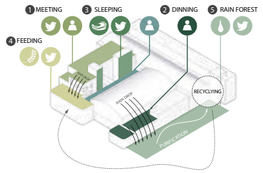
DESIGN AND DETAILS

The site located on the roof of building of D&I College, Tongji University. The roof was divided into sevral areas because of the building structure. Therefore, we designed different functions for them.



PLAN

The rain forest and water recycling system can recycle rain water and purify them into clean water. The feeding area in the sencond roof is a small organic farm. With the participation of birds, the crops producted by feeding area is much healthier because there is no need for chemical fertilizer.



RENDERINGS

CUBES

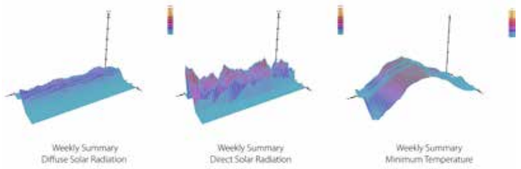
Using Grasshopper algorithms to form the skyscraper's shape and skin in order to protect local residential areas from been covered by shadows. Minimize the impact of building on environment by parametric tools.

Collabrative work with Huadong Zhu
Tutor: Chi Song

BACKGROUND

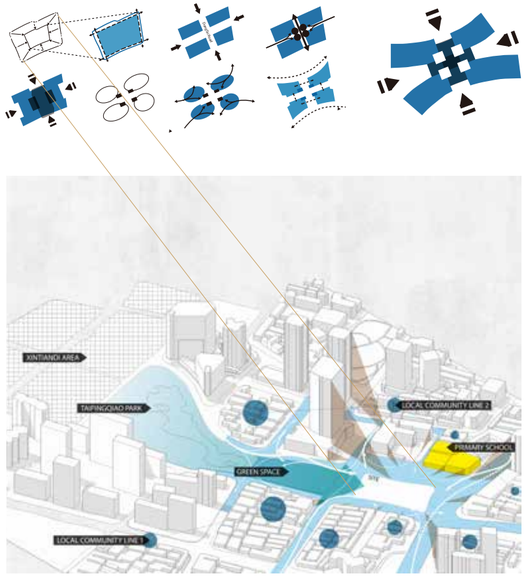
During the period of replacement of city development, sunlight is one of the biggest society issue. Having enough sunlight in the house not only represent the living quality but also shows the social status people has. In this case the government had to build a skyscraper among the old Shanghai local communities. Since we could not cancle the project, the only thing we could do is to decrease the shadow created by the skyscraper. For the local people, sunlight means healthy, good mood, living quility and future.
From the site analysis we found most people living in site are olds and childern. Since young people are going out for working, old people and children spend the longest time in these old street blocks. The conclusion represent that the sunlights means almost everything to them. Wihout enough sunlights the olds will easily get sick. The children will have problem while growing up. It is sad that these important elements could never controled by these people or their families. As a designer, at least we could do something for them.

There are primary school, parks, residential buildings and hospitals surrounding the site. Based on the analysis, we cleared the demond of each area and the sunlight situation in different time of the site.



Temperature analysis

In the first step, we gained the plan of the ground floor of the building based on the circulation and physical environment analysis. The location of the site is a center of the surrounding traffic flows. The plan satisfied the need of traffic flow in order to protect the residential areas from been isolated.

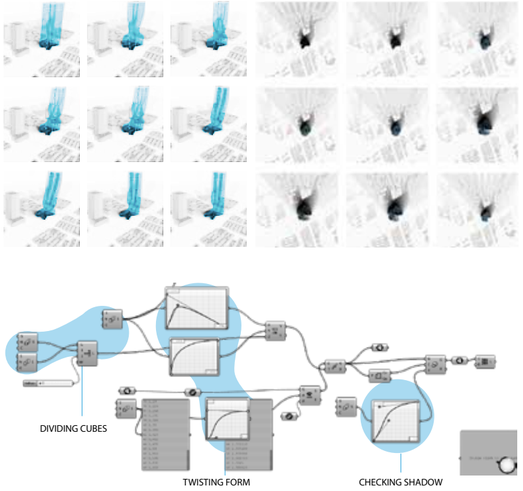


Shadow analysis

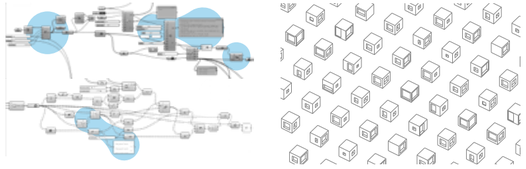
PROCESS

In Step 2, we used Grasshopper alorithems to twist the rudimentary shape of the building. During this process, we tried to make sure that the main shadow of building from a year could avoid from the important parts in community such as primary schools.

With the conclusion of step 2, we started step3. In this stage we used Grasshopper again to create the cubes in order to isolate each room of the building. Then we used Grasshopper to adjust the window shapes of each cube based on the sunlight analysis, making sure that each room has the biggest sunlight and the highest indoor tempreture in winter.



Processing



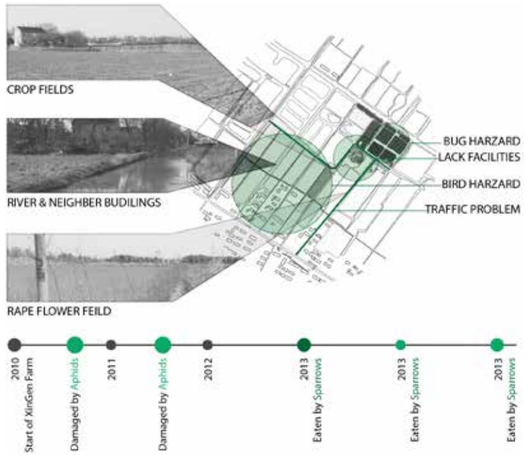
Section details

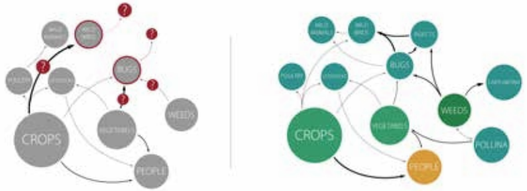
XINGENG

Agriculture landscape design research for eco-system recovering.
Substituting chemical fertilizer and increasing production of organic crops by increasing species diversity of the field.

Individual bachelor graduation work
Tutor: Xiaocun Zhu

BACKGROUND

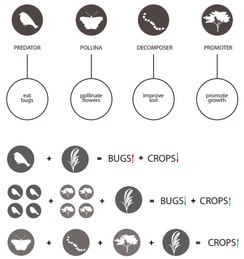




Ecological analysis

The site located in an organic farm in Chongming Island, Shanghai, China. From the iniciate analysised of the eco-system I found the biggest problem is the biohazard. Stop using chemical pesticide brought healthier food but the terrible biohazard as well. The biohazard was caused by the weak bio-diversity of farm. The sparrows had no enough food so they eat a lot crops. The bugs diden't had strong predators so the number was out of control. Increasing bugs also brought truculency result for the crop fields.
Since the farm had already managed by the organic ways, the biohazard can never be solved by using chemical substances. After a large amount of research on organic farming, I found there was a way to solve the biohazard with nature predators. In this case, increasing nature predators could happened by increasing of habitats.

Therefore, the mean stratergy is to recover the bio-diversity (by increasing the habitats) of the site. I decided to enhance four following roles in the eco-system: predator, pollina, decomposer and promoter. Predator and promoter can protect crops from the birds and bugs. Pollina and decomposer are good for crop growth.
I also found although the farm was running in an organic way, but still really weak on crop diversity. The manages used farmer view to think the organic management, but never looks the field as a natural. No matter how organic the farm was, it was still a pretty weak eco-system comparing with the natural. Therefore, increase the products' species was also important.

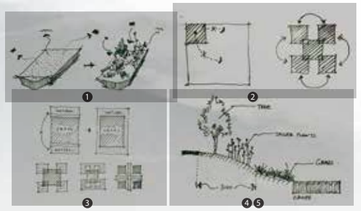


Roles in system

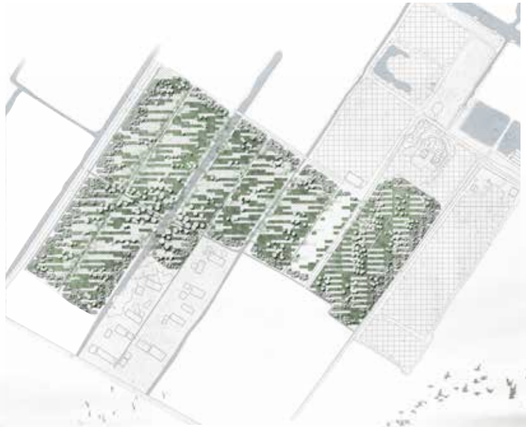
Improving system

PRINCIPLES AND PLAN

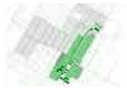
1. DECREASE THE NAKED SOIL
   Soil without plants will only can not attract enough living beings.
2. SMALL AND STABLE AREA
   Small area is better for the ecosystem. Animals like birds have inherent flyability which makes them can not cross the big field. The smaller area can make them easier arrive the different habitats.
3. INCREASE CONTACT AREA
   Increase the contact area between field and the non-crop habitat is positive to the bio-diversity.
4. HAVE AT LEAST 3M BOUNDARY
   The boundary will protect the organic field from pollutants and people.
5. INCREASE VERTICAL DIVERSITY
   Different plants create different habitats for the different living beings. Aabor and shrub can satisfy the animals' needs.



Therefore I designed this strange plan for the farm. The divided area was based on the organic farming principles. In this case, I designed several planting modules. The whole farm was combined with different combination of the units. The modular planting method could improve the growing efficient of the famers. It is also easy for managing.

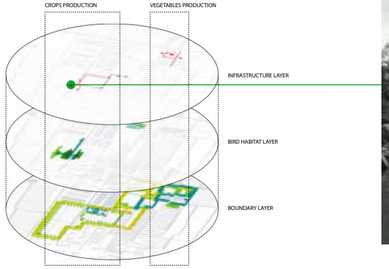


PROCESSING

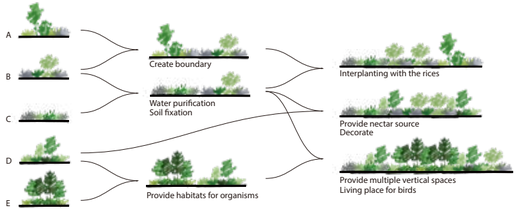


17 uncontrollable buildings.
5 uncontrollable fields.
Road can not be expanded.

0 uncontrollable buildings.
3 uncontrollable fields.
Road can be expanded.



The whole farm was combined with different combination of the units. The modular planting method could improve the growing efficient of the famers. It is also easy for managing.Diferent units combined into differnt kind of habits and attract multiple species into the farm. What's more, the combination could also create multiple functional areas for people using.

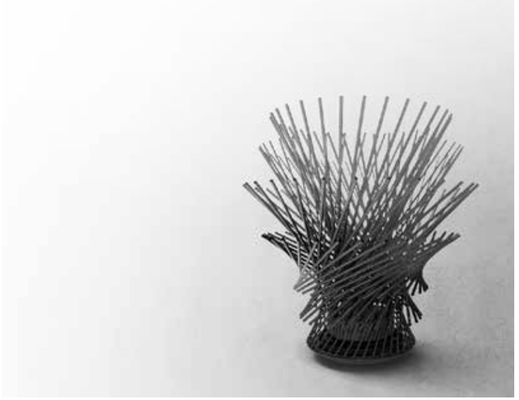


MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter shows the interdisciplinary works I've been finished in Tongji University including industry desgin, system and service design, user interface design and interaction design.

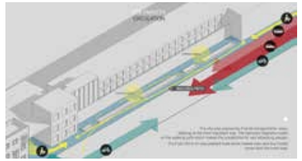
BAMBOO+

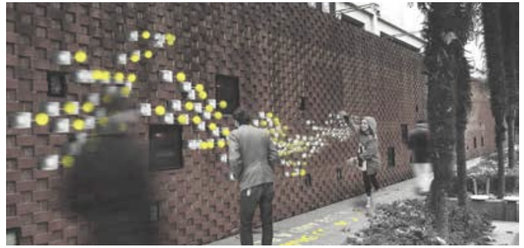
This is an industry design project. In this case the I focuse on the material BAMBOO.
Bamboo is a fantastic material which is widly used in architecture fields. It is hard, tough, and beautiful.
But in this case I payed more attention on the form. How can I re-create the shape of bamboo?
How can I use traditional Chinese man-made technique on my lamp?
Finally I finished this project with the help of parametric tool Grasshopper Rhino, which is not only able to certify the form but also able to caculate the joints of each bamboo sticks.



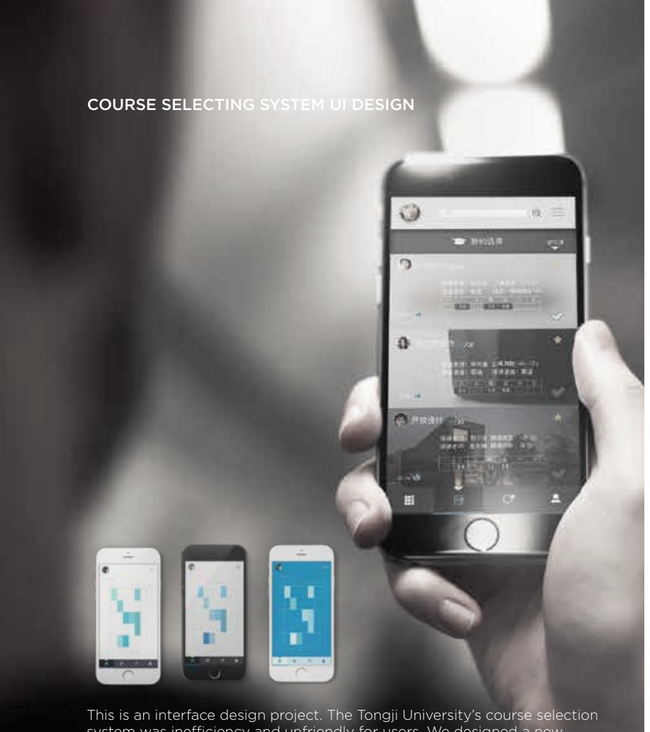
VOICE LAB

The site located in Siping community. We tired to build an intersting interactive art installations on the wall to collect and represent the voice of this old community's history. The installations presents as yellow balls, it could play songs which are able to edited by the passingbys. The songs were created based on the voice in the community. We hope this work could help to active the locals' culture awareness.





COURSE SELECTING SYSTEM UI DESIGN



This is an interface design project. The Tongji University's course selection system was inefficiency and unfriendly for users. We designed a new interaction system which can make course-selecting became a funny work for students. One of the important terminal for new system is the mobile APP. In this project I designed the UI for the course-selecting App.

Find more imformation on:
http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XMTM3NzgzOTg0NA==.html?spm=a2hzp.8244740.userfeed.5!6~5~5~5!2~A

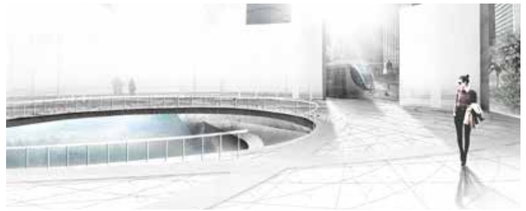
DIGITAL FUNERAL UX DESIGN

Death has always been a sensitive topic for Chinese. It's embedded in Chinese traditional culture that we should respect the deceased and give him or her a decent burial. However, the lack of land space, the wasteful burial objects and even the traditional concept of "respective", have great negative impact on our environment.

There's already a new concept of "tree burial" designed by an Italian company which can solve the problem we mentioned, but this concept goes too far for Chinese in the emotional level. Our main purpose of these task is to design a brand new system based on interactive methods, and to help "tree burial" become more acceptable for Chinese in use of some innovative equipments.

Dongtaihu Art facility design, 2014
Collaborative work with Jiawen Chen

2017 UNIQUE Future store competetion, 2017,
Collaborative work with Yuhong Ma, Fan Chen



Manhattan 42 Street railway comeptetion, 2014. Tutor: Yifeng Lin,
Collaborative work with Huadong Zhu, Yang Xue, Jiarui Tan, Junyue Deng

UHU Office, interior design,
Collaborative work with Jiawen Chen

MORE WORKS AND ART ILLUSTRATIONS: www. lqianli.com