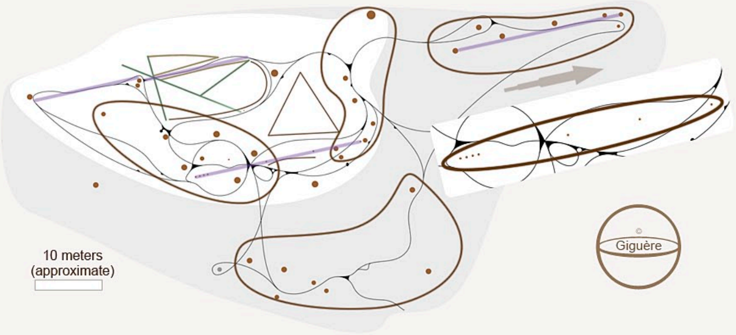
TRANSITION 2 (1a)

SMALL / MEDIUM / LARGE and vice versa.
Transition 2 is a visual formula, hidden in connecting image 61 D / section 2.

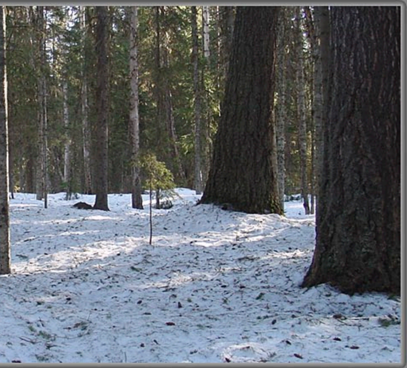
Pre requisite: Nature, unified music, connecting image 61D (3a) and Tr 2 (intro) rtf.
The enclosed photographs are incomplete and their purpose is to document this Transition.
The small arrows indicate the place where the photographs were taken.
The diagrams are approximate.
To be viewed on a screen (1000 pixels or more) in width.

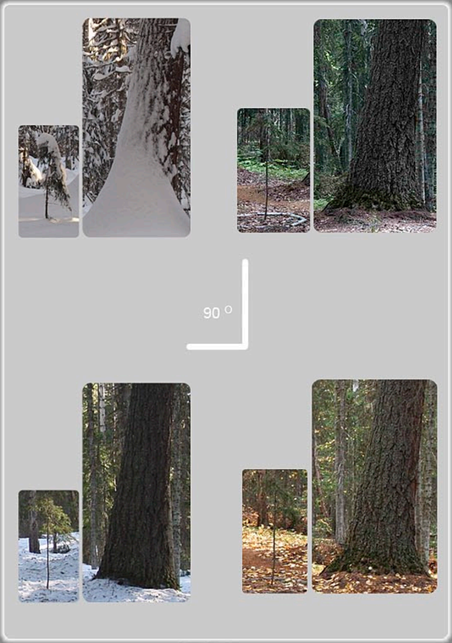
The following aims at explaining that the transition from the smallest to the largest element is not only highly fluid but well camouflaged.

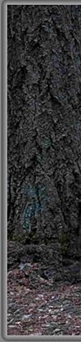
Below: The diagram of connecting image 61 D/section 2.



© Giguère

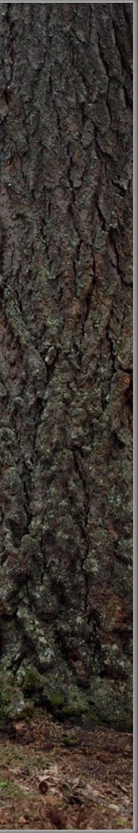






When we first encounter this natural organization - a small tree surrounded by larger ones
that the contrast small / large is enormous and surprising. This is because the sensorial experience resulti
SMALL / LARGE is instantaneous and could be classified as an almost right angle experience (no prepara
visual experience appears to be without any preparation, like the majority of those of the present manufact

- we tend to believe
ng from this transition
tion). At first, this
ured world.



On the other hand while analyzing this natural organization several times from various angles, one eventually discovers the medium or linking part, that is to say the transition SMALL / MEDIUM / LARGE.

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2

3

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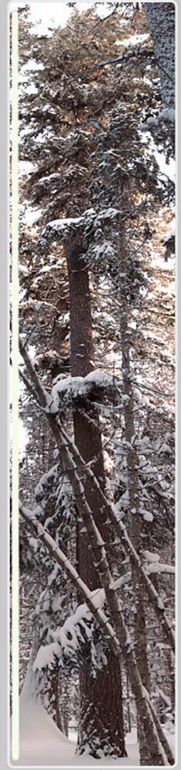

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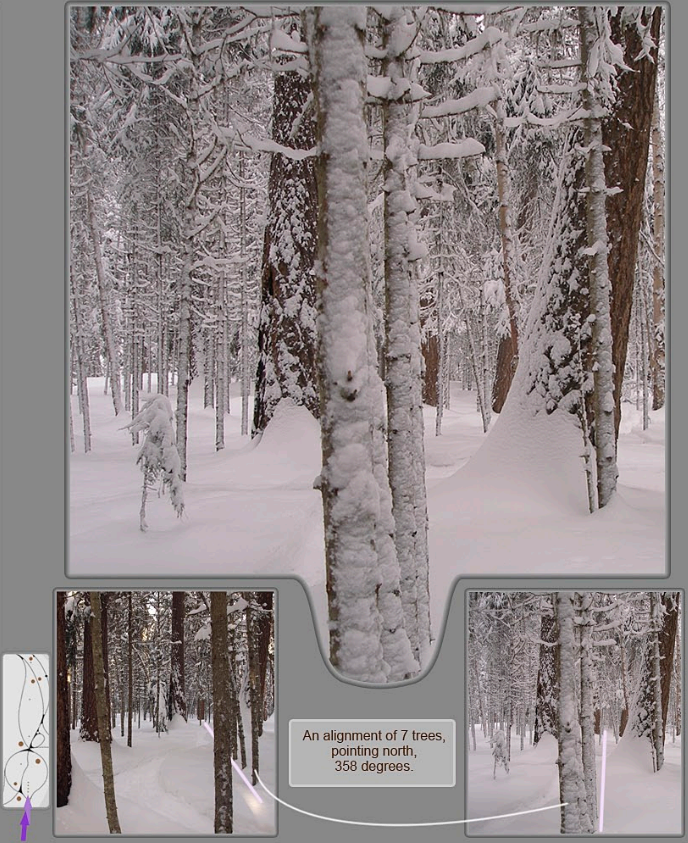
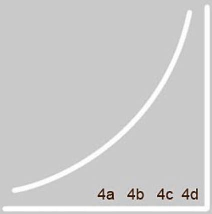


An alignment of 7 trees,
pointing north,
358 degrees.

After several analysis of the surroundings, one eventually discovers that the transition SMALL / MEDIUM / LARGE is of a complexity and a fluidity which exceeds words. This level of visual communication encourages exploration.



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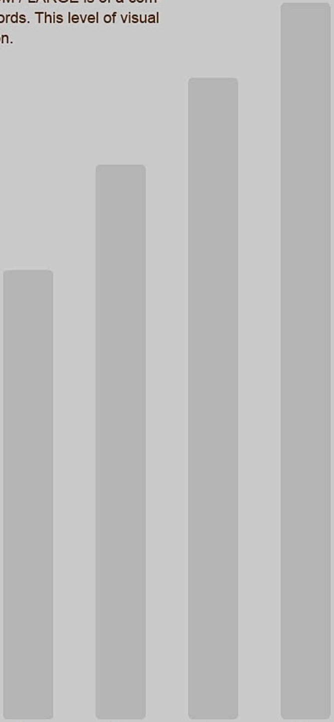

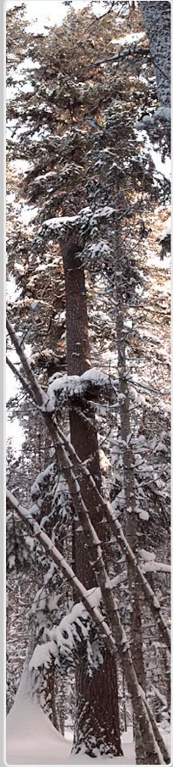
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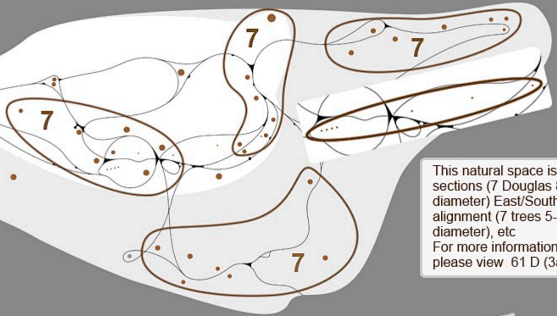
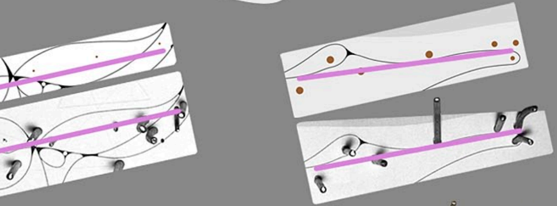
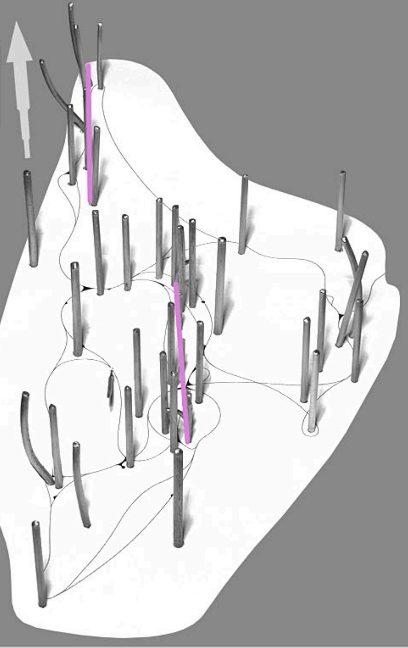
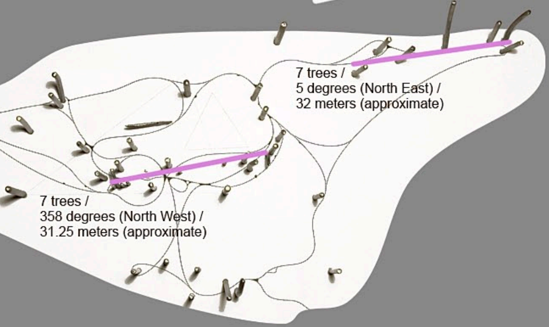


NORTH
Images: Right/
below= 3D model
of the KEY TREES.

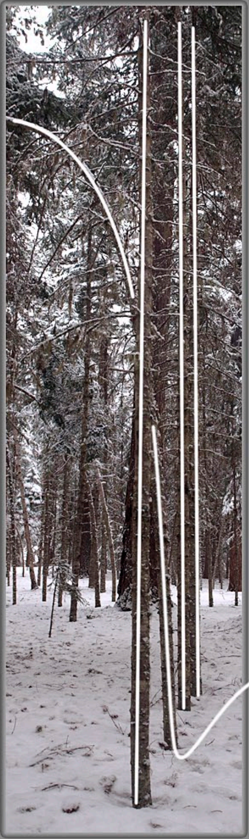
This natural space is made of four sections (7 Douglas 80-160 cm in diameter) East/South/West/North, an alignment (7 trees 5-10 cm in diameter), etc
For more information,
please view 61 D (3a).



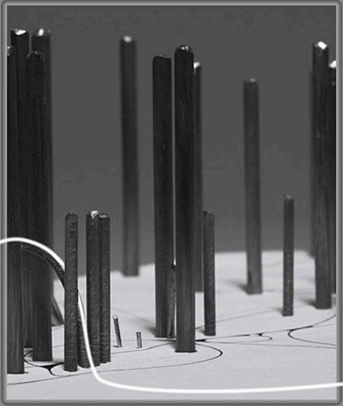


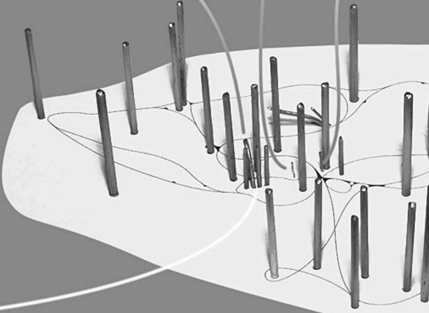


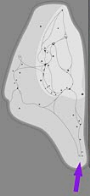
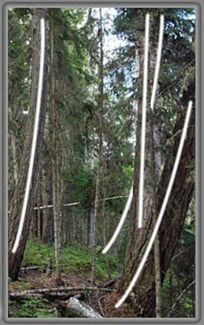
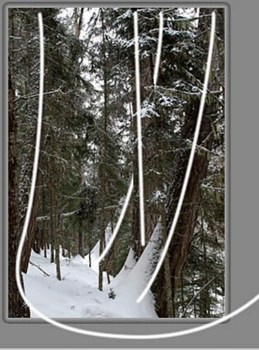
4 A) There are **7 trees** (5-10 cm diameter) which are aligned and pointing north inside the southern part of the almost the circle. They are surrounded by four sections (East = 7 Douglas / South = 7 Douglas / West = 7 Douglas / North = 7 Douglas).
4 B) These 7 trees (5-10 cm diameter) are at 358 degrees (North West) and the Northern section (7 Douglas 80-160 cm in diameter) are at 5 degrees (North East) = **ALMOST PARALLEL.**
4 C) the distance between the trees 5-10 cm in diameter = 31.25 meters and the Douglas (80-160 cm diameter) = 32.2 m = **ALMOST IDENTICAL.** 4 D) Straight line / Curve, further to the right.



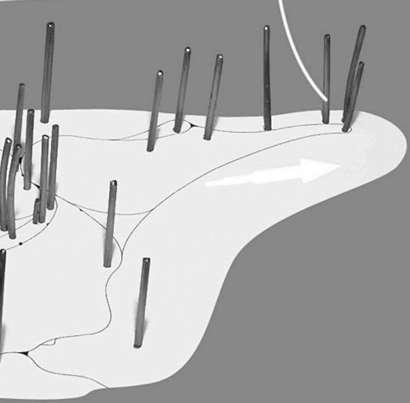
4 D) the alignment of the trees 5-10 cm in diameter starting from the South:
The #1 is almost a straight line tree,
#2 is a CURVED tree,
#3 and 4 are almost straight line trees.

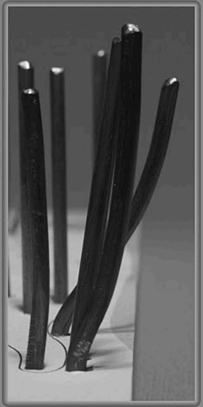
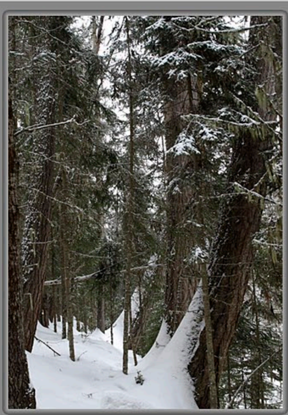


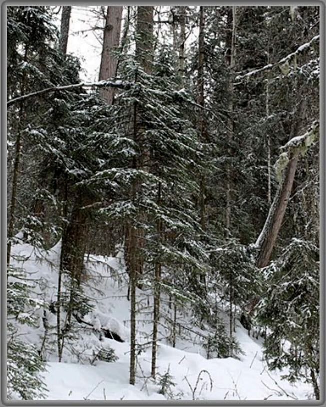
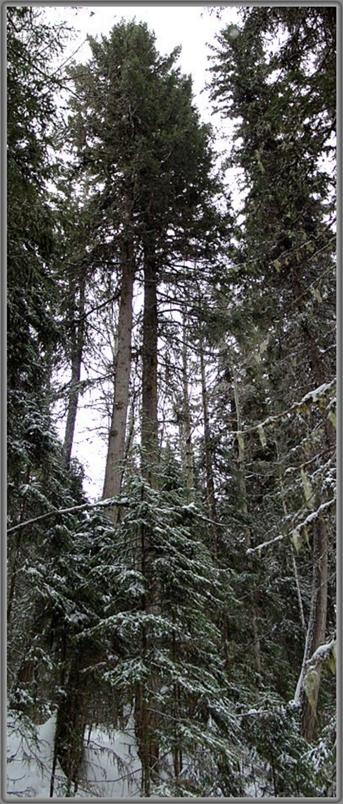
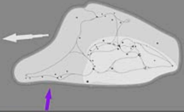


7 trees of the Northern section (80-160 cm diameter). Starting from
almost STRAIGHT line tree, #3 is a curved tree, #4 is a curved tree
more information, please view Tr2 (1b-g, 2, 3, and 4).



North: The #1 is a curved tree, #2 is an
= **VERY ORGANIZED OPPOSITION**. For