CONNECTING IMAGE 61 D (4)

introduction to section 3, season (winter), continuity of CI (connecting image) 61 C (winter 2007-08).

“TRANSITION of LIGHT”

Pre requisite: 61 D (1, 2, 3), nature and unified music.

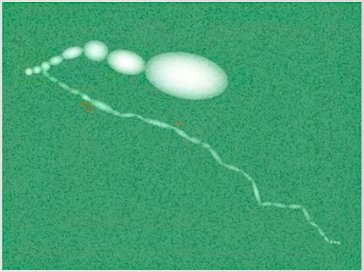
The diagrams (views from above) of sections 1,2,3 and 3-1 are approximate and aim at comparing the two versions (2007-08 & 2010). The high reliefs (2010) are also approximate. Arrow = the place where the photograph was taken.

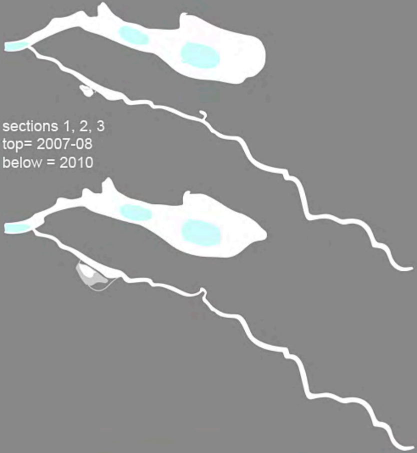
For more information, please view CI 61 C (11 PDFs), TRANSITION, etc.

Giguère

For a screen of 1000 pixels or more in width.

About the image below, see 61 D (1)





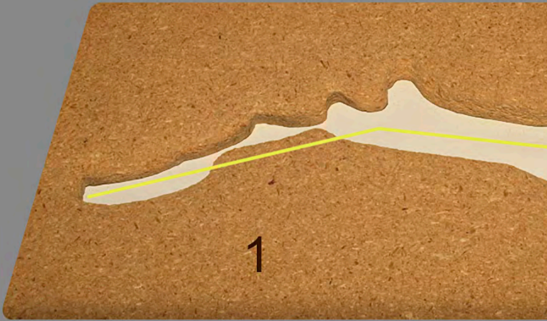
SECTION

2007-08

west trail

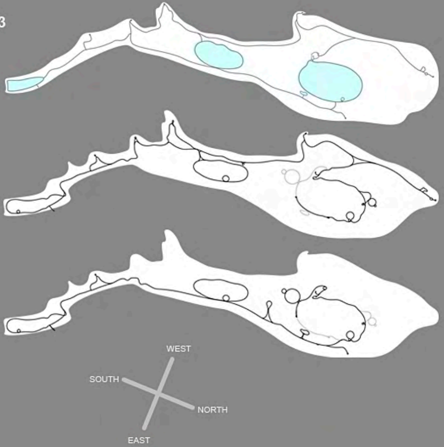
2010

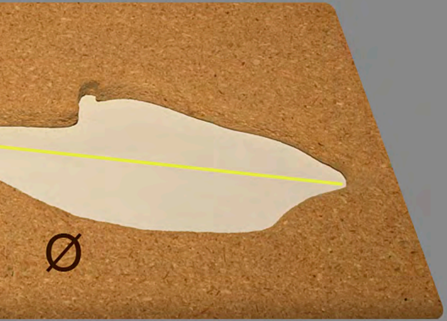
east trail



Let us say that the length of section 3-1 and part of the begin

3



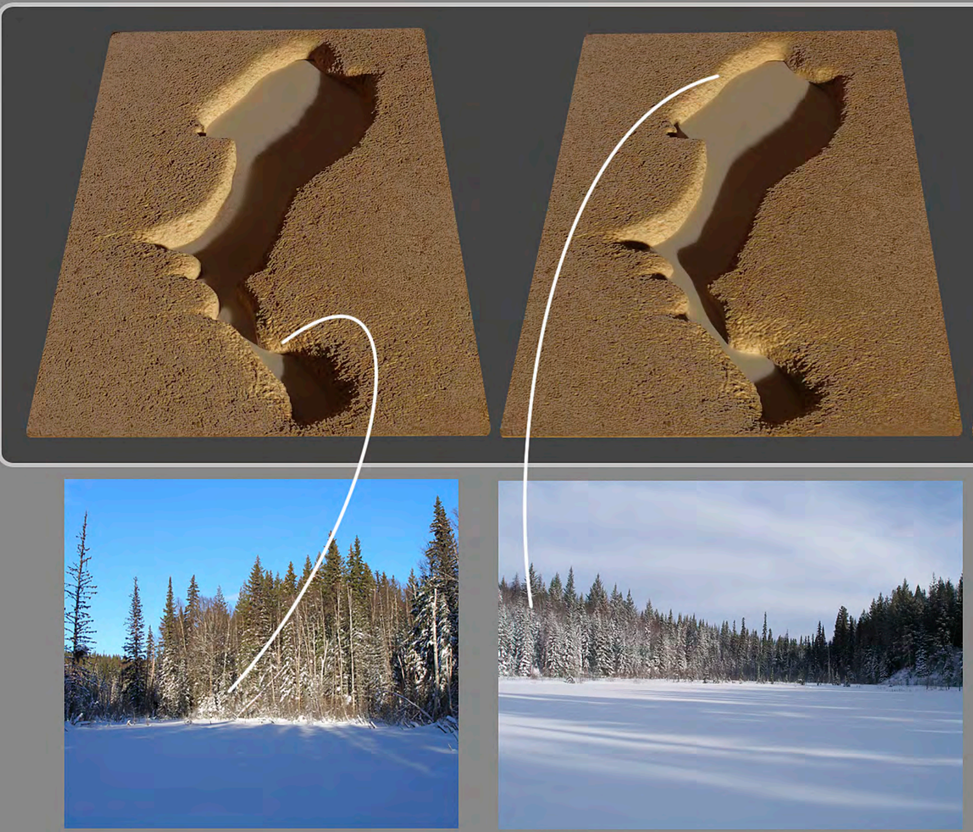


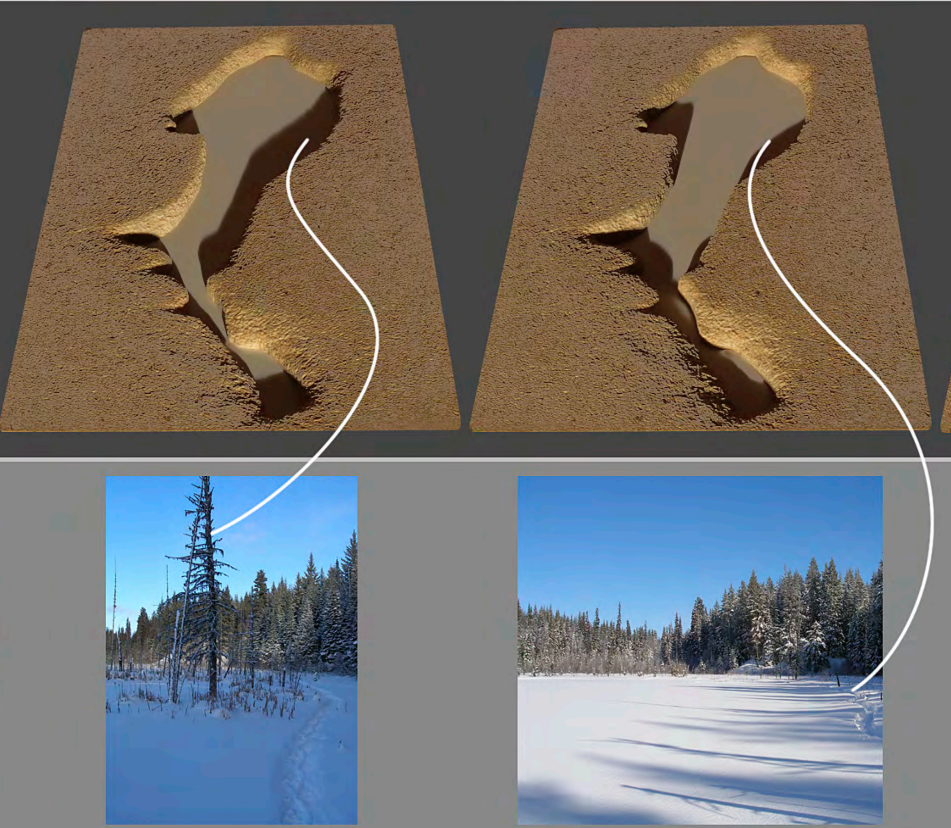
ning of 3-2 = 1, the rest of 3-2 plus 3-3 = Ø.

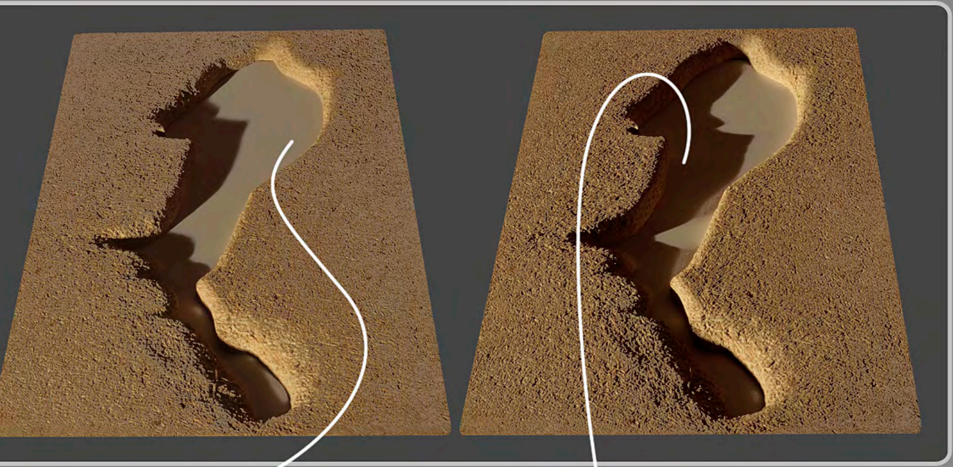
Section 3 is an open space that combines three ponds with some dead trees, some distaffs, smaller trees and bushes. This open space is mainly surrounded by needle trees, some leaf trees and rocks.

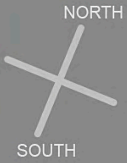
The three ponds which progress from small to medium were formed by two beaver dams (elevation change), elevation 797-800 m.

The ponds (small lakes) are numbered as follows; 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3,



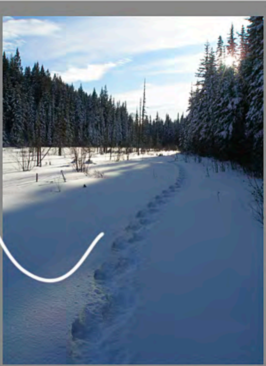


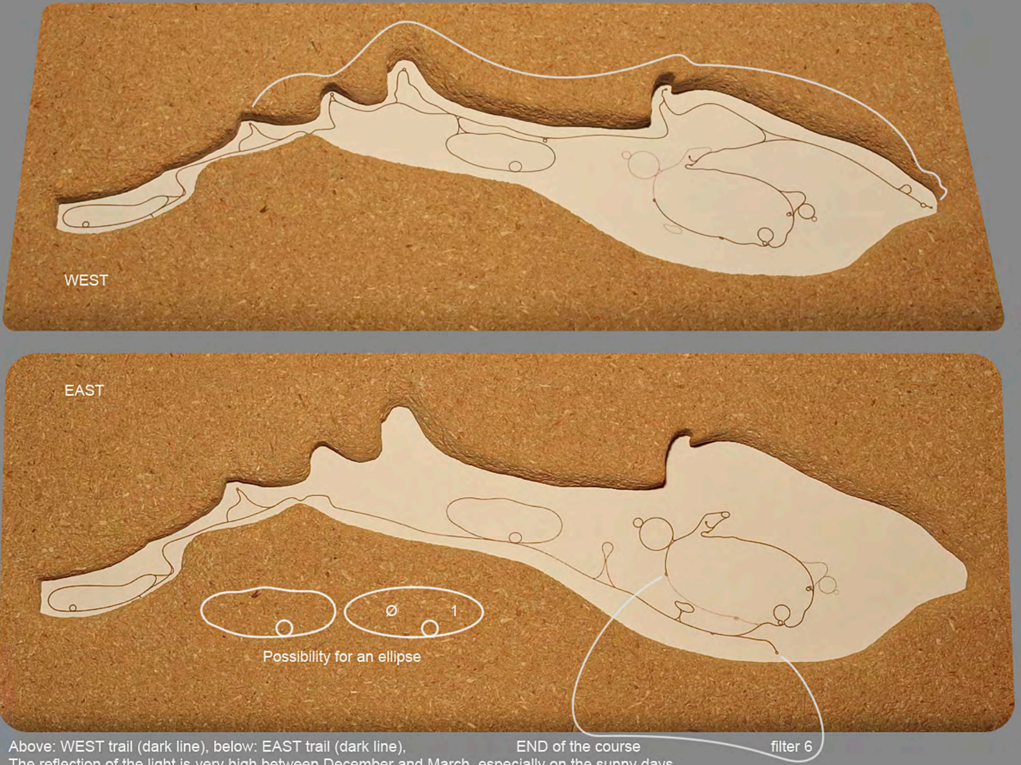


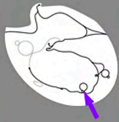


Above: HIGH RELIEFS
Left: Sunrise
Right: Sunset

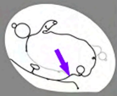
The location of these images is approximate.







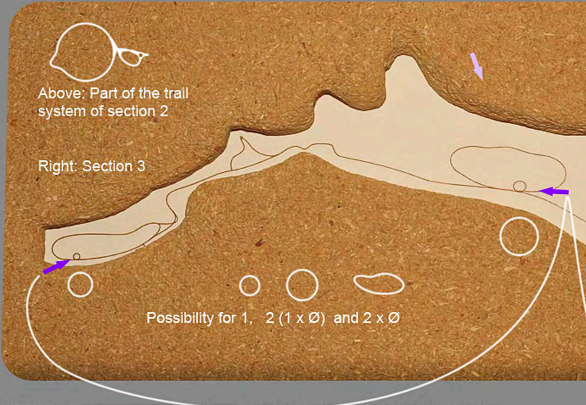
above: filter 4
below: filter 6



Above: WEST trail (dark line), below: EAST trail (dark line),

The reflection of the light is very high between December and March, especially on the sunny days.

Between 0800 to 1430 hours, from December to February, a good portion of the EAST trail (ponds 2 and 3) remains in the shade. On the other hand, the WEST trail, it is the opposite. This area is well naturally designed to put into place 5 light filters (5 on the east side and one the east side). These are used to lower the cerebral activities just like section two, whose purpose is to prepare the human mind for a better adaptation to the maximum

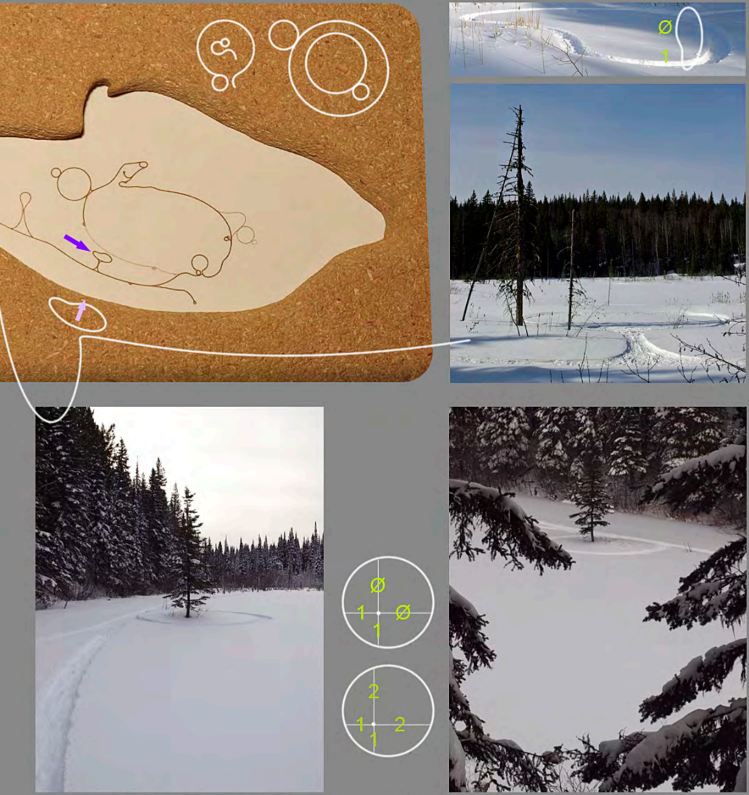


Above: Part of the trail system of section 2

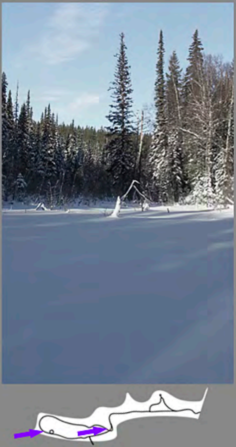
Right: Section 3

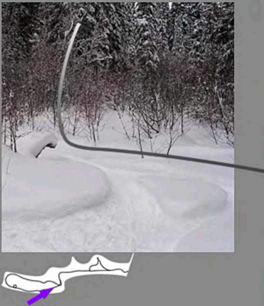
Possibility for 1, 2 (1 x Ø) and 2 x Ø

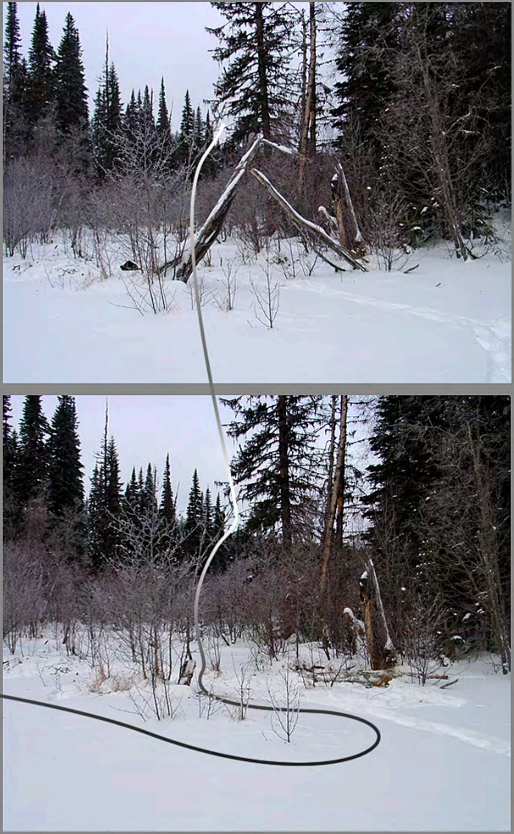
The transition from small to large is an integral part of the trail system.
It accentuates from the beginning to the end.

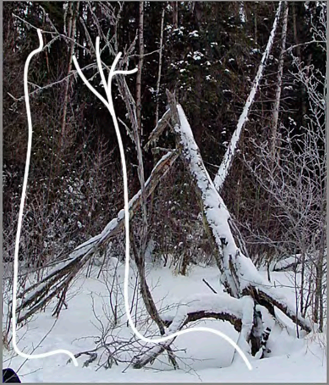


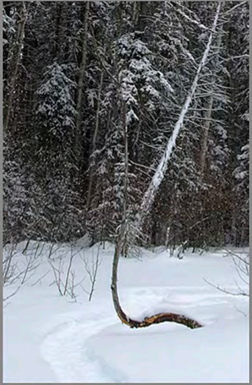
The location of the conifer can be 1 versus Ø or 1 to 2 like the smallest tree in the almost circle of section 2.











DÉCOUVERTE:

The most logical place for the trail was to go under the almost straight right lines (triangular form) and because of being reminded of the present manufactured world (the straight line), I decided to remove them.

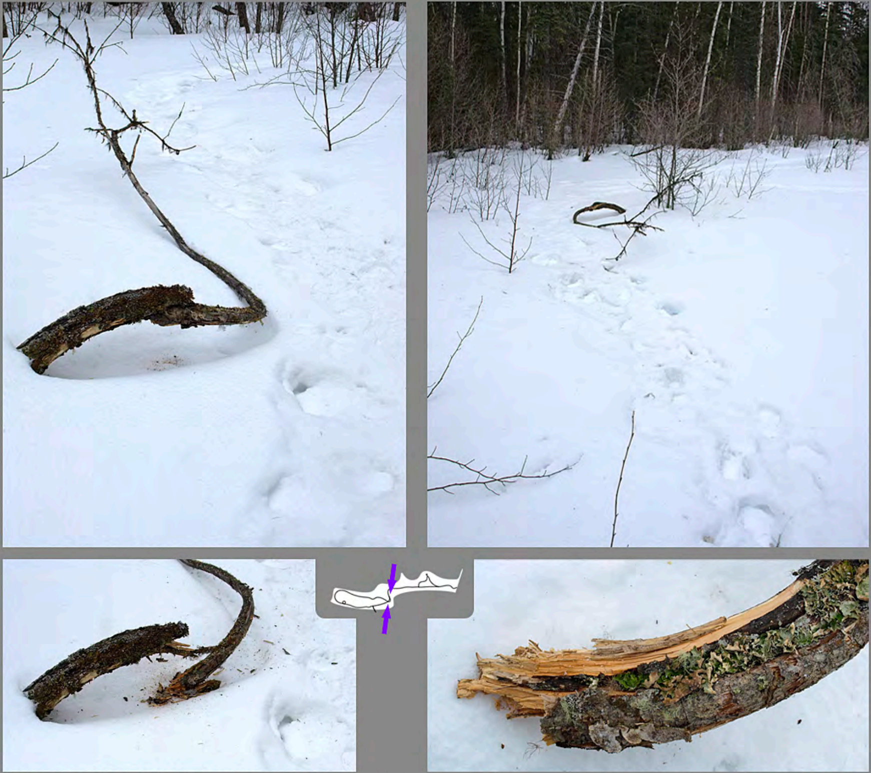
To my surprise, I discovered that behind those forms, there was a hidden dead tree, whose vertical line (upright) is similar to the trail (horizontal if turned at 90 degrees). The part of this trail is the connection between pond 1 and 2.

Is it the trail that pushed me to remove the almost straight lines dead trees or the following explanation?

The duplication of a vertical form (in this case, the curved tree) to horizontal (the trail) reduced the cerebral activities (energy gain) because the thought process does not have to adapt to the trail and the tree once one or the other is recorded, etc.

excerpt from connecting image 61

D section 1



It does not matter whether the wind or an animal or for whatever reason this high level of visual communication fell (tree = trail and vice versa). What does, is that the following theory be eventually verified: The use of natural forms (trees, the contour of a large rock or a mountain...) redone as hiking trails (linear), can help reduce brain activities.