



FOOD

Incorporating food production into architecture with **ROOFTOP GREENHOUSES**.

Smaller plants are not able to get sufficient sunlight, planting them on the rooftop can **maximize sunlight absorption**.



FUNFACT!

The correlation between **architecture** and **food production** dates back to ancient civilizations. Cities like Machu Picchu are among the first to combine agriculture with the built form. However, with the advent of modernization, such practices have diminished in present day society.

PREDICTION

In the near future, people will increasingly choose to live in houses built within forests to **escape from urbanization**, for **health and well-being benefits**, and to **reduce carbon footprint**.



CONCLUSION

Forests and architecture are interwoven elements that shape our daily lives. The integration of forests in architectural design promotes sustainable practices, reduces stress levels, and satisfies the innate human desire for a connection with nature.

FOREST FUSION: Where Nature and Architecture Unite

RECREATION

RECREATIONAL SPACES within forest architecture serve the purpose of enhancing the visitor's experience and creating a deeper connection with nature. These recreational spaces provide opportunities for **relaxation, enjoyment, and learning** while respecting the balance between human recreation and the preservation of the forest ecosystem.



Green walls could reduce high temperature within buildings by intercepting solar radiation and through **evaporative cooling**.



OXYGEN

GREEN WALLS often climb up the outside walls of buildings as part of the structure.

Smart & active green walls look similar to conventional green walls but they contain more purpose due to the use of technology.



Green walls are **natural air-filters** that can create a clean, and more invigorating environment that lead better overall occupant health and well-being.



SOIL

In architecture, **SOIL** plays a significant role in various aspects, particularly in the context of **foundations and geotechnical engineering**.



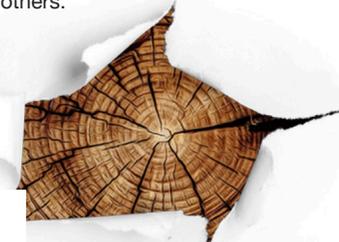
FACTORS and SOLUTIONS:

- ☞ Soil conservation
- ☞ Preservation of vegetation
- ☞ Forest management plans
- ☞ Sustainable logging practices
- ☞ soil amendments and nutrient management
- ☞ Soil rehabilitation
- ☞ Long term monitoring

Timber has the resistance to degradation and rot. Some timbers last for hundreds of years, some need to **stay dry**, some are can **withstand wet** or damp conditions better than others.

Advantages of timber

- ☞ Fire resistance
- ☞ Durable
- ☞ Lightweight
- ☞ Easy to cut
- ☞ Mould & mildew resistant
- ☞ Natural mineral material



TIMBER refers to **wood** that has yet to be harvested, implying that it is quiet in the form of an uninterrupted and peaceful upright tree with roots in the soil.

STATISTICS

Today, forests still cover about 54% of the total land area. From 2001 to 2019, there was a reduction of about 8.12 million hectares of tree cover in Malaysia.



TIMBER

FOREST FUSION



When *Nature*
and *Architecture* Unite