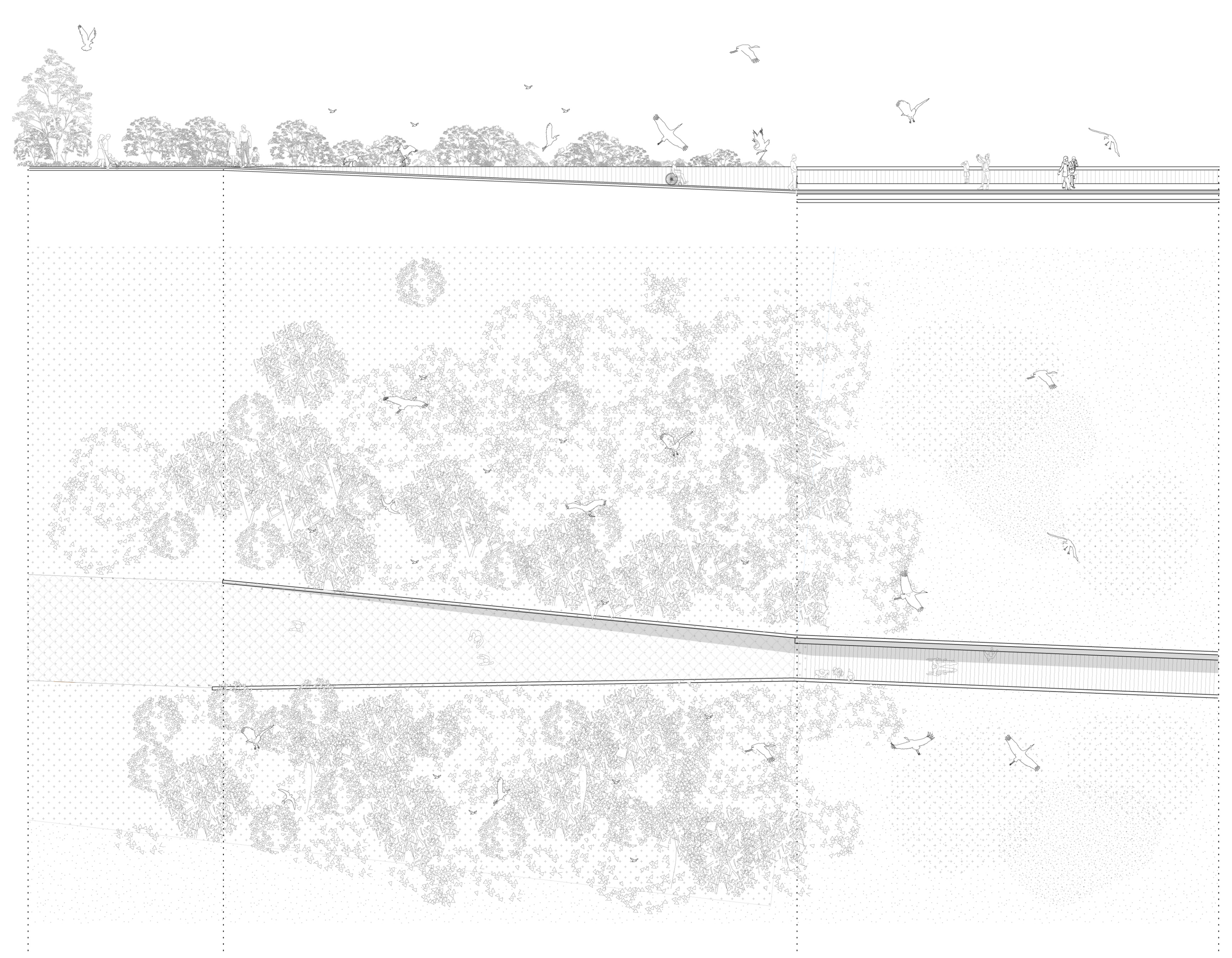
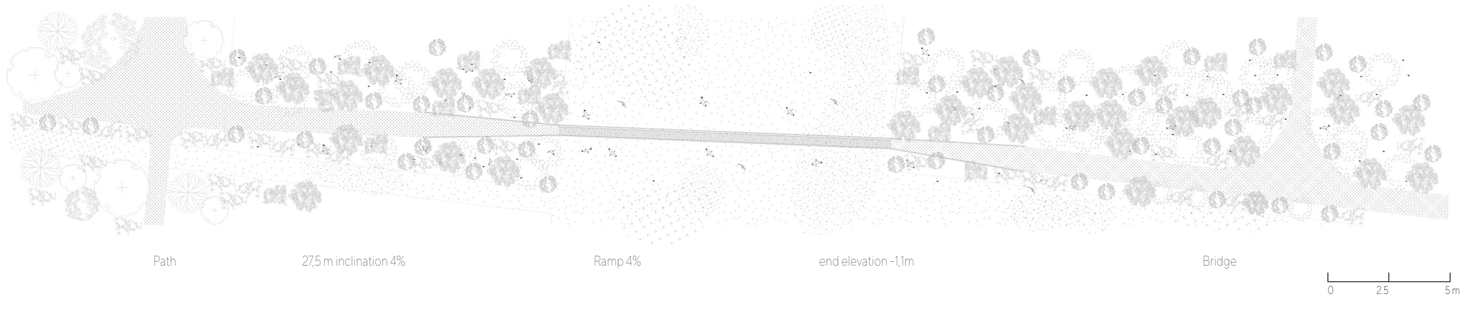
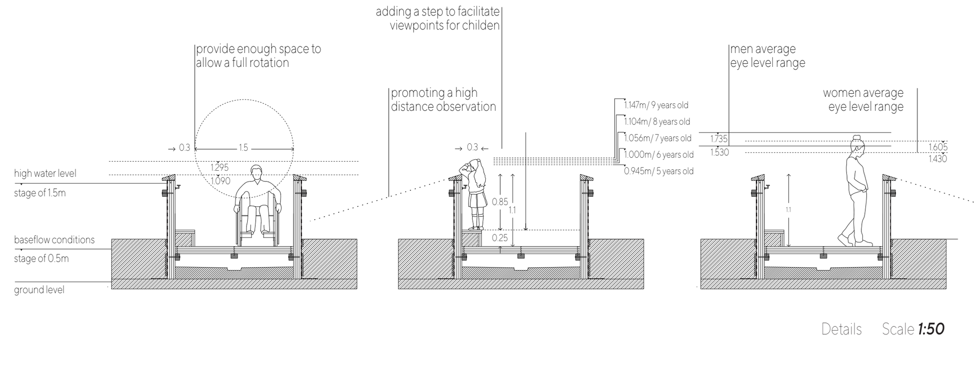
WATERBRIDGE
A bridge across the water

eye view: - water level | direction: look down, look further away | interaction: low human disturbance | permanence strolling | permanence watching point (bridge)







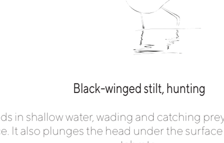
Details Scale ***1:50***

Little Egret, hunting

It has three different methods of hunting:
1. standing still at the water's edge while leaning forward ready to ambush. 2. walking in shallow water shuffling its bright yellow feet to disturb fishes. 3. running in shallow water flashing open its wings to panic fish.

Kingfisher, hunting

Kingfishers are very good at catching prey. They perch above a stream, river, or lake and watch the water, waiting for a fish to swim into view. It then juggles the fish in its beak and swallows the fish headfirst, to avoid getting its throat scraped by the scales on the way down.



Black-winged stilt, hunting

It feeds in shallow water, wading and catching preys on or near the surface. It also plunges the head under the surface to capture invertebrate.
When walks across water, its white belly resemble clouds to the organisms beneath the water.

vegetation species

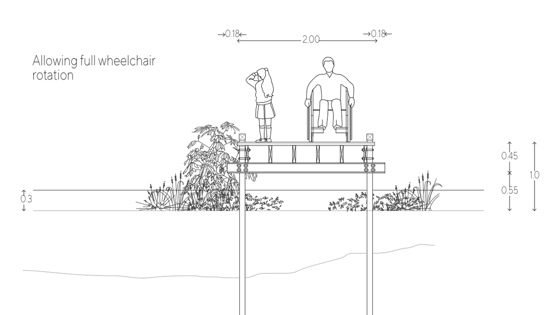
Designing a landscape to promote biodiversity in a solar park
THE OASIS
Supervisor | ***Prof.ssa Sara Protasoni***
Assistant supervisor | ***Dott.ssa Sara Barani***
Thesis of | ***R.T Calì, F. Ferrara, G. Zagaglia***
POLITECNICO MILANO 1863
the Oasis

WETLAND
A windy boardwalk to a sunken view

eye view: - water level - 3meters | direction: look ahead | interaction: very low human disturbance | permanence fast stay (bridge) | permanence slow stay (tower)

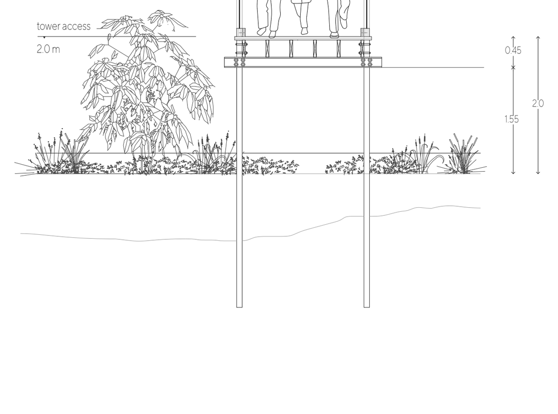
low boardwalk
to stroll along wetlands and reeds

permanence strolling | permanence watching point (bridge)



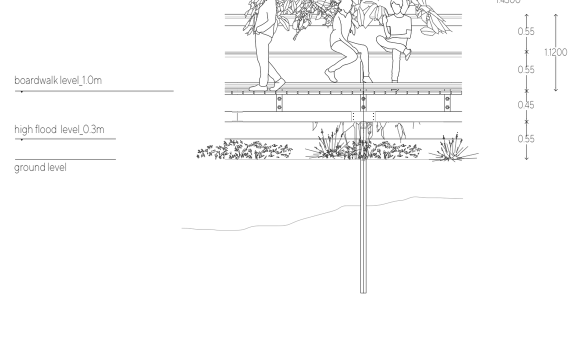
high boardwalk
to reduce human disturbance and reach the tower entrance

interaction: low human disturbance | permanence fast stay | tower access vertical connection

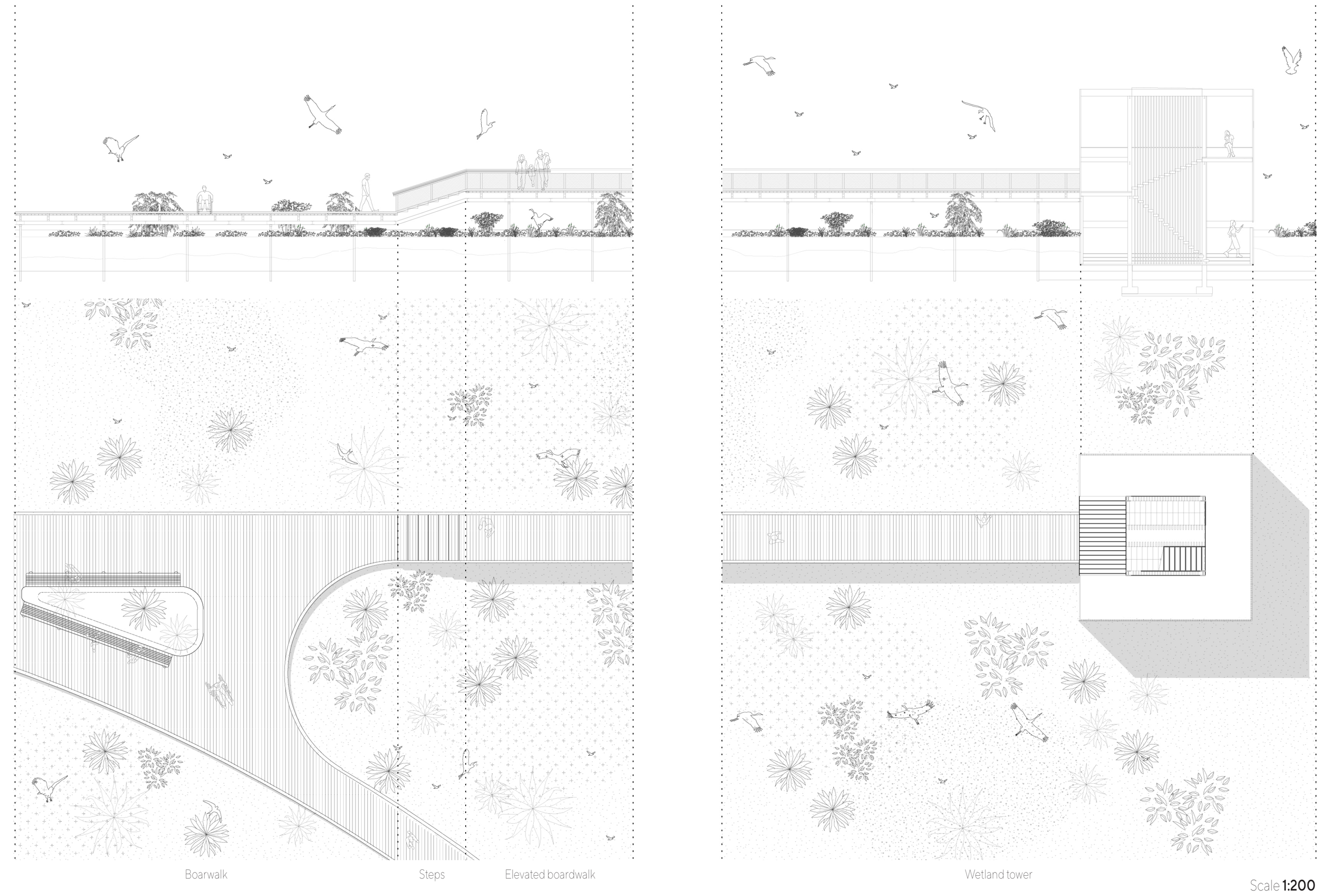


seating area
located in the path widenings

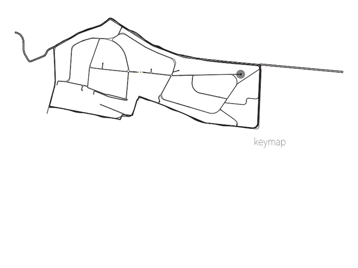
visibility: high while sitting or standing | permanence slow stay (to stop and listen)

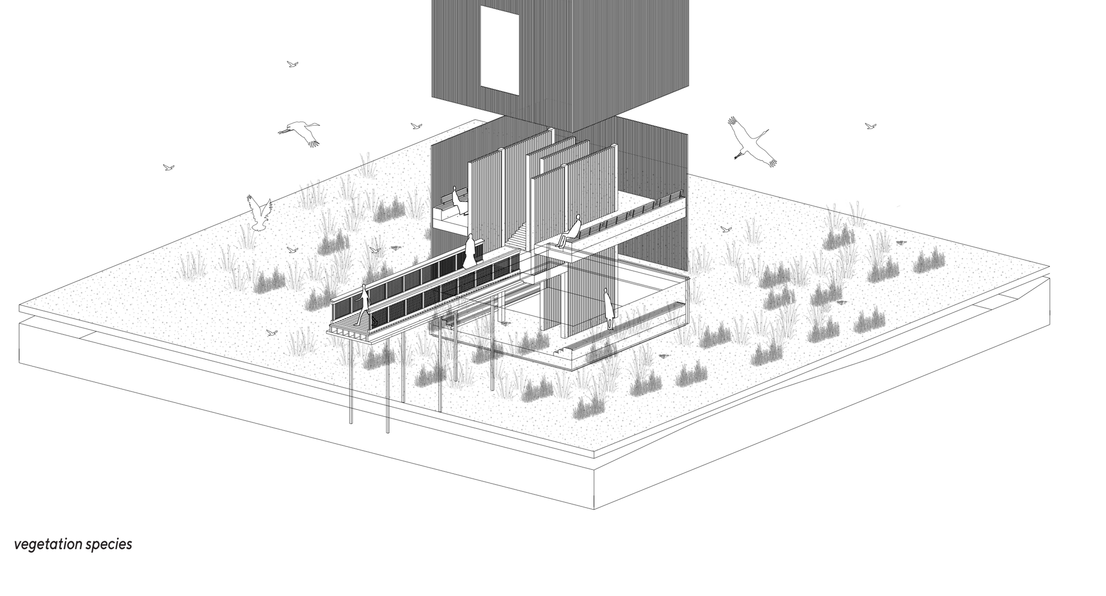


Details Scale ***1:50***



Scale **1:200**





Black-crowned night herons, courtship

Males perform an elaborate courtship display, which is often at night. It walks about in a crouching position, with head lowered, clapping its bill. Next, it flaps its wings, singing, and dancing. Once the female accepts, the birds preen each other and touch and clasp each other's bills

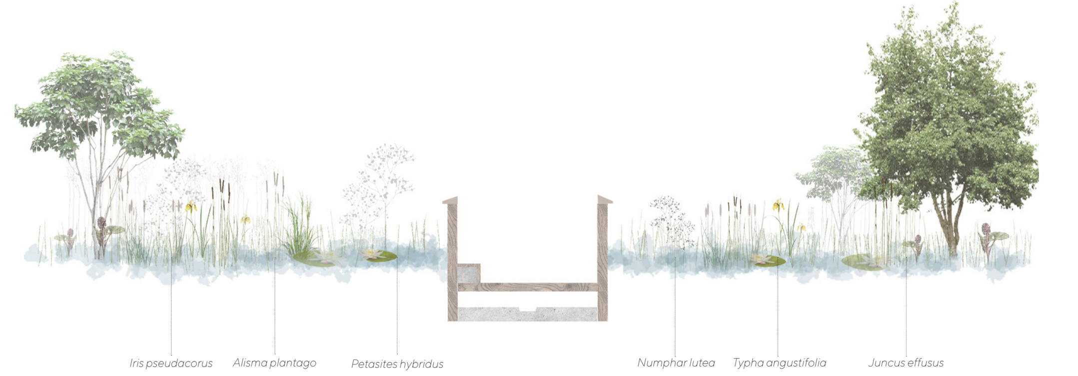
Little Bittern, hunting

It hunts alone, quietly perching at the edge of a stand of reeds, watching for prey. Its movements are slow. It often grasps reeds with its feet when moving about above the ground. Its plumage imitates the surrounding vegetation, and it hides by standing still, holding its head and neck upwards to mimic the reeds.

Purple Heron , nesting

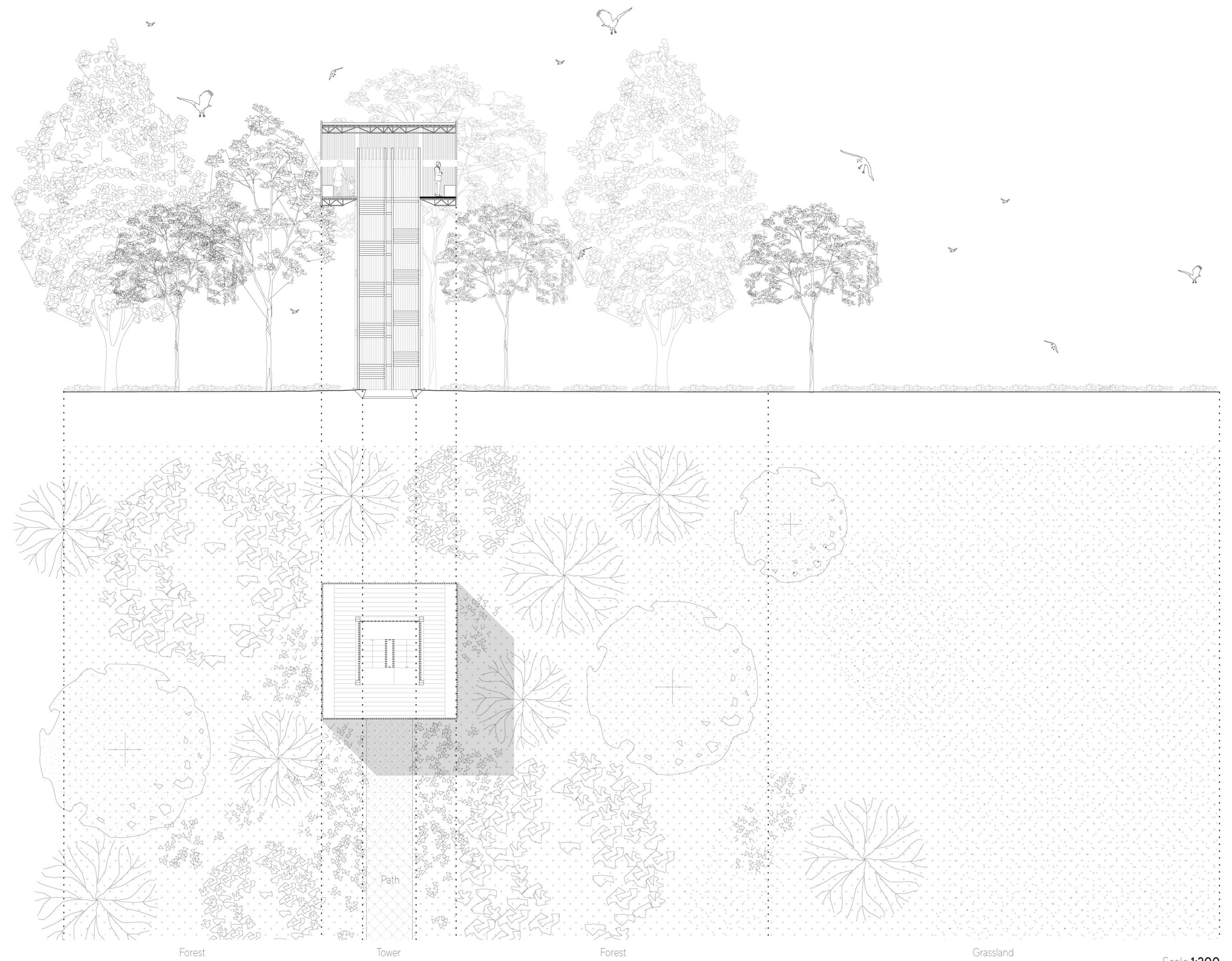
The chosen site is generally in reed beds, or low bushes close to large lakes or extensive wetlands. It builds a bulky nest of dead reeds, or whatever is available, carelessly pulling the material together. When a bird arrives at the nest, a greeting ceremony occurs in which each partner raises and lowers its wings and plumes.

vegetation species

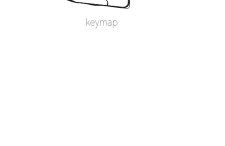


GRASSLAND
In between habitats

eye view: 12m and up | direction: look up and ahead | interaction: low human disturbance | visibility: hidden by trees | permanence slow stay (tower)



Scale **1:200**



Peregrine Falcon, hunting

Peregrine Falcons prey almost exclusively on birds, which make up 77 to 99% of their diet. They hunt from a perch with a high vantage point, such as a cliff or tall tree. Once the prey has been detected they take flight. They may also fly or hover to search for prey. In some areas, where they may have to rely on insects, lizards, or mammals for prey, peregrine falcons hunt on foot on the ground.

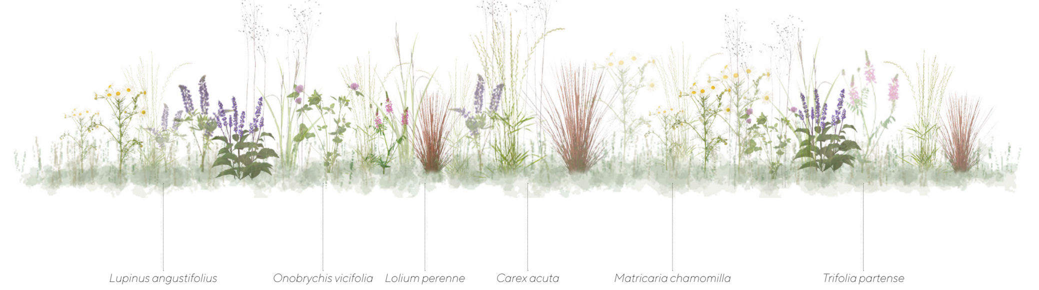
European Roller, hunting

European Rollers are generally solitary birds. They hunt by day in a sit-and-wait manner. They often perch prominently on trees, posts, or overhead wires, whilst watching for the potential prey that they eat. Predominantly associated with open habitats with plenty of hollow trees, they prey on insects, mainly Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Araneae, and Hymenoptera.

Mantagu's Harrier, nesting displays

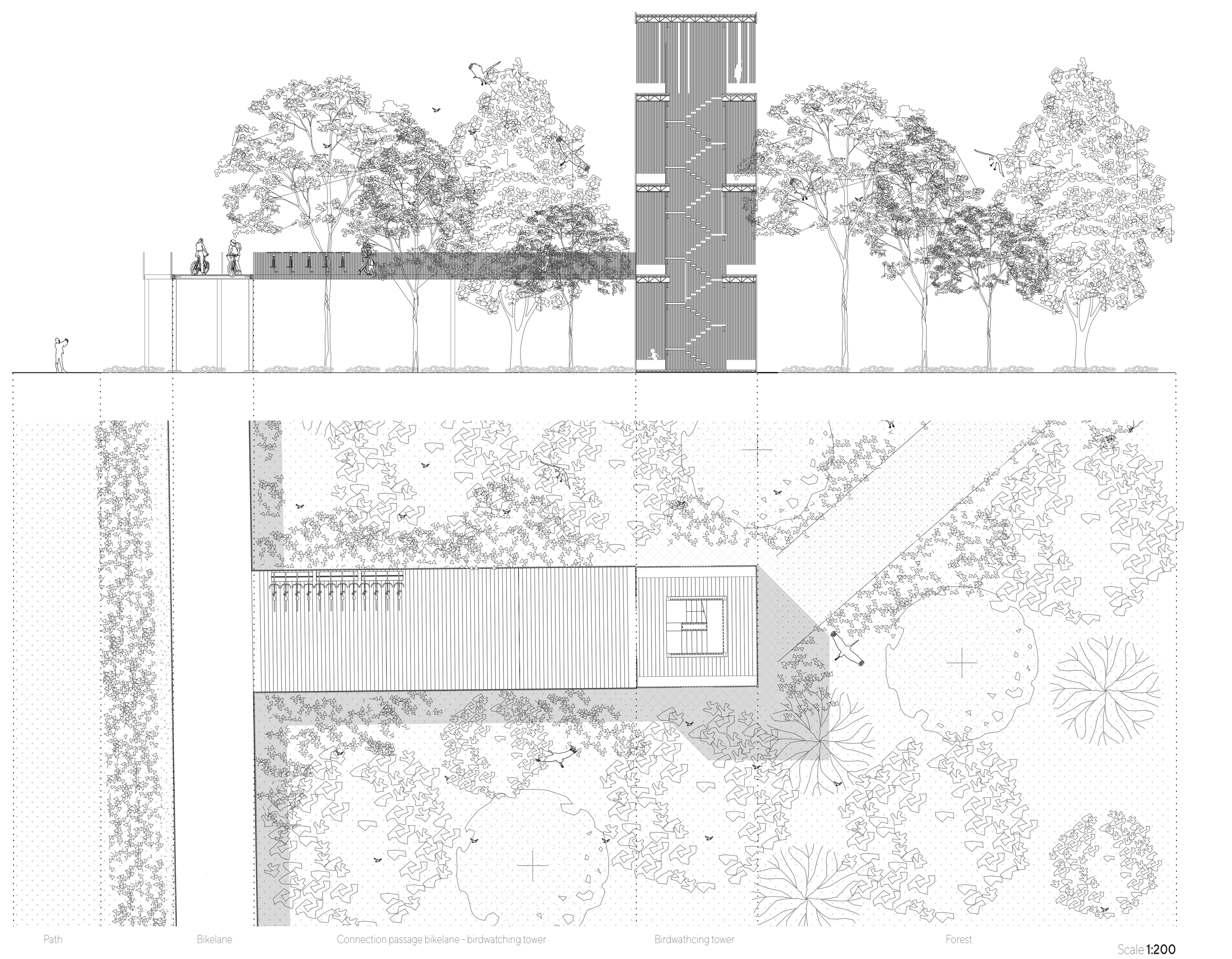
Montagu's Harriers nest in arable crops, but also in young forestry plantations, shrubs, marshes, etc. Males perform a solo high-circling display, reaching heights of 300–600 m, but they will also perform mutual high-circling, often with the male above the female. Pairs may also perform a 'flight-drifting' display, in which they float back and forth over their nesting territory.

vegetation species



FOREST
A vertical connection to the park

eye view: - 4 m/ FF - 8 m/ SF - 12m / TF | direction: look up | interaction: low human disturbance | function: vertical connection | permanence slow stay (tower)



Scale **1:200**

Green Woodpecker, call

They are very vocal and have a recognizable loud, laughing call known as a 'yaffle', which is often the only way to know a green woodpecker is nearby, as they tend to be quite wary birds. Compared to other woodpeckers, they have relatively weak bills, they usually chisel into softwood, and they rarely drum to communicate

Nightjar, call

The male has a unique 'churring' call which can contain up to 1900 notes a minute. Its most commonly heard call is a monotonous series of hollow "chonk, chonk, chonk..." notes which sound a bit like a distant chopping or knocking on wood. These sounds are most frequently given just after dusk or just before dawn.

European roller, courtship

The European Roller's name comes from the rolling aerial acrobatics it performs during courtship or territorial flights. Territory is important for the European Roller – when on breeding ground, this monogamous bird will fiercely defend its territory with its mating partner.

vegetation species