

inspirasjon



The Dead Sea came briefly to life on Saturday, as 1,200 Israelis shed their clothes and posed with their arms at their sides for the American photographer Spencer Tunick, whose business is making art from public nudity on a mass scale.

The idea was to draw attention to the steady decline of the famously salty lake, which exposes more and more of its own flanks each year. The Dead Sea is growing ever-deader, as less and less water reaches it from the Jordan River at one end, and more and more water is taken out of it by chemical farms at the other.

Organizers of the mass shoot timed it as voting winds up in the Seven Natural Wonders of Nature contest. The hope is a winning designation in that private contest will create pressure for Israel and its neighbors to join hands and make the bid for a UN World Heritage Site, which would set in motion the changes necessary to salvage the truly striking, entirely unique landscape

Israel Exposed: Hundred disrobe to draw eyes to the Dead Sea
<http://globalspin.blogs.time.com/2011/09/18/israel-exposed-hundred-disrobe-to-draw-attention-to-the-dead-sea/#ixzz1uP2gTyQ4>

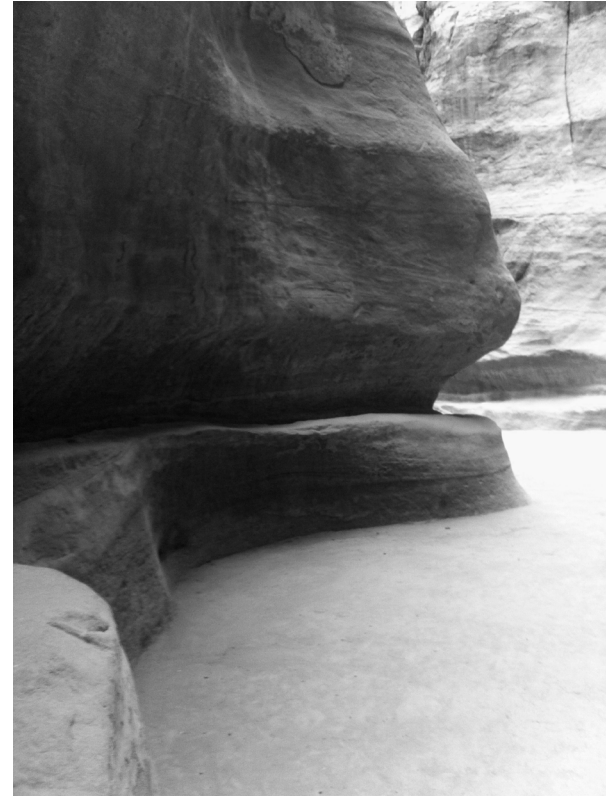


Den britiske graffitikunstneren Banksy har dekorert Betlehem med sine provokative veggmalier.

Dette i et forsøk på å få mer fokus på situasjonen på Vestbredden og trekke turister til byen.

Graffitikunstner dekorerte Israels mur
Aftenposten, http://www.aftenposten.no/nyheter/uriks/article2135525.ece#.T6rJcr-u_Uo





formet etter vannet. Petra, Jordan



romlig inspirasjon, Petra, Jordan



inskripsjoner i stein

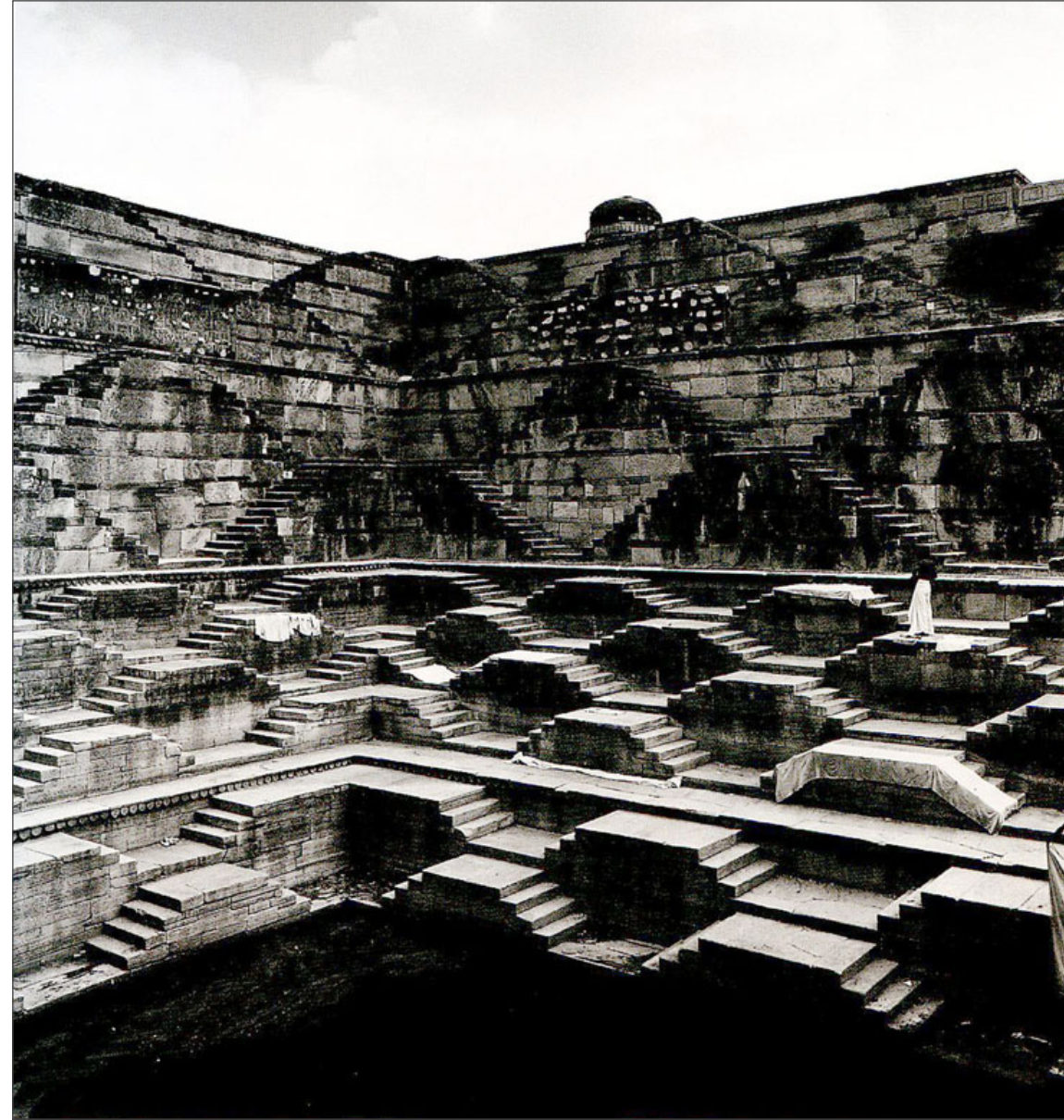


Jantar Mantar, New Delhi, India

The Jantra Mantra (literally the 'instrument and formula' and often called the Jantar Mantar), is located in the modern city of New Delhi, Delhi. It consists of 13 architectural astronomy instruments, built by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur, from 1724 onwards, and is one of five built by him, as he was given by Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah the task of revising the calendar and astronomical tables.

The primary purpose of the observatory was to compile astronomical tables, and to predict the times and movements of the sun, moon and planets. Some of these purposes nowadays would be classified as astronomy.

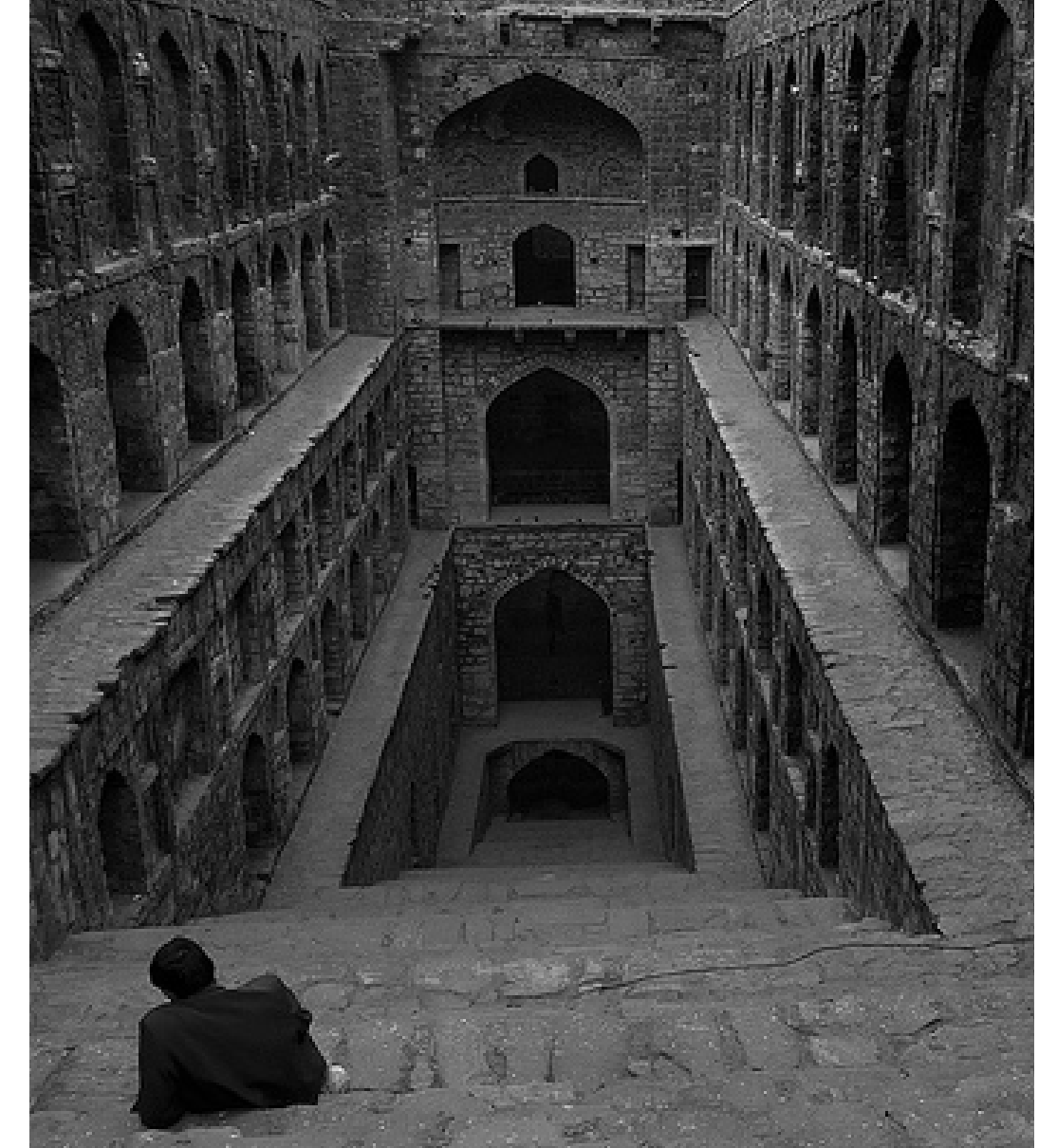




Builders dug deep trenches into the earth for dependable, year-round groundwater. They lined the walls of these trenches with blocks of stone, without mortar, and created stairs leading down to the water.[1]

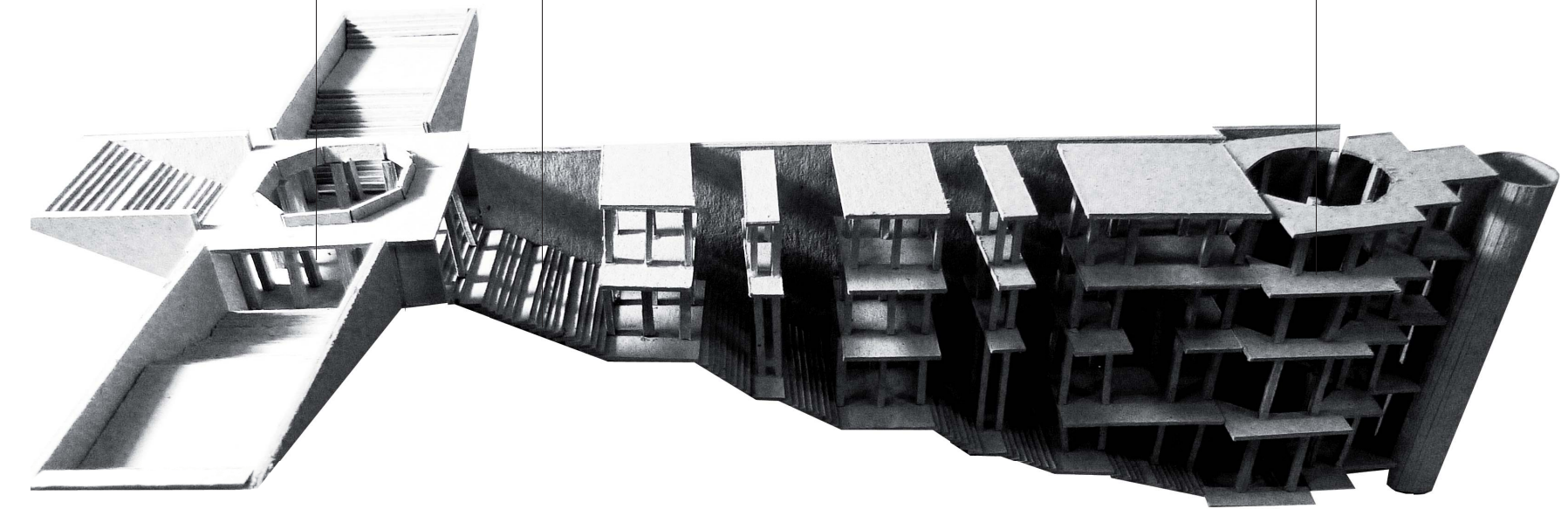
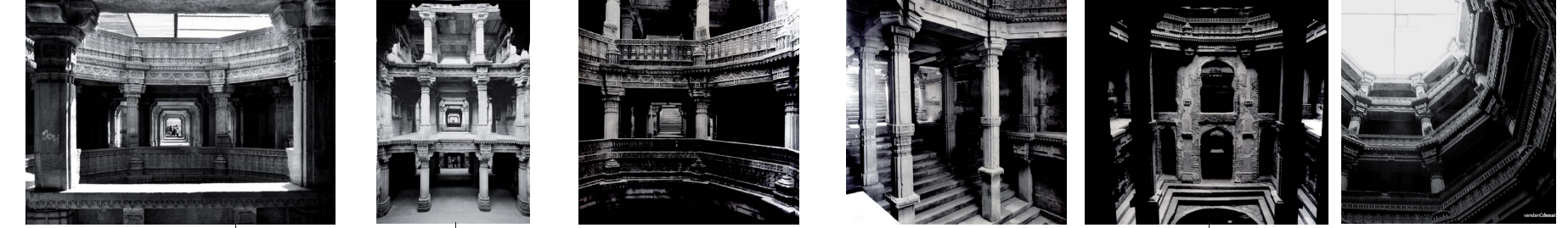
The majority of surviving stepwells originally also served a leisure purpose, as well as providing water. This was because the base of the well provided relief from daytime heat, and more of such relief could be obtained if the well was covered. Stepwells also served as a place for social gatherings and religious ceremonies.

kide: Wikipedia





Case study: Adalaj Stepwell, India



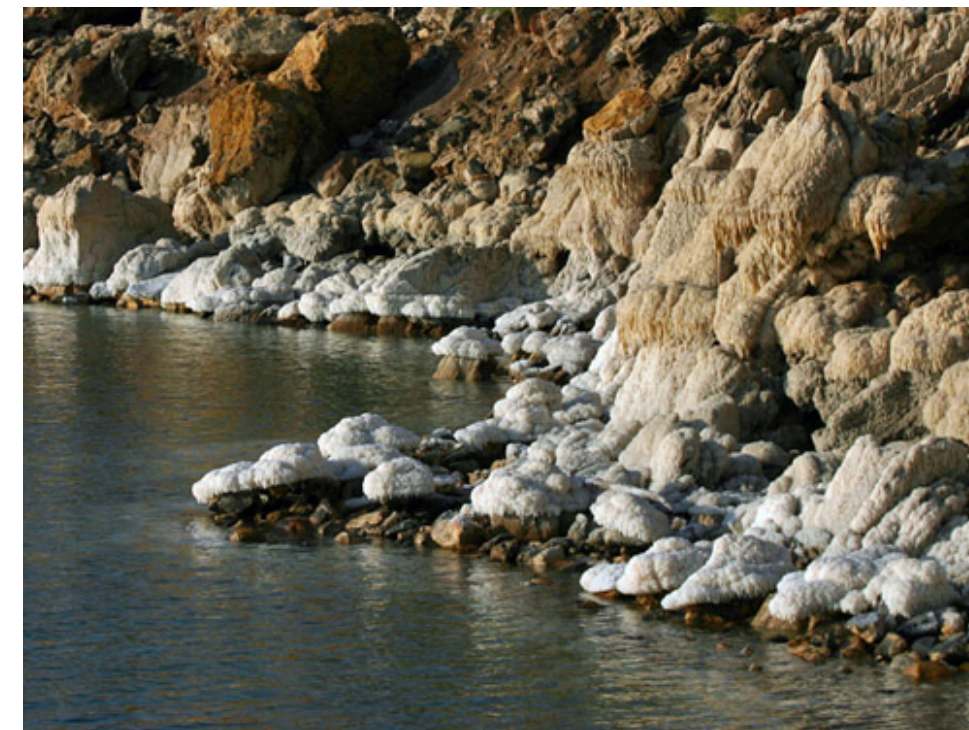


mikveh, religiöst bad





saltet som en patina.





temporære strukturer, beduinertelt





bro under konstruksjon, Varanasi, India. Den første delen av broen er allerede tatt i bruk





trapp



møte med vannet. morgenrituale ved
Ganges bredder, Varanasi, India

Case study: en skole og hus for landløse familier, gjort av studenter og lærere ved BRAC university Dhaka (department of disaster management) i tett samarbeid med de lokale.





Skolebygget





filtrering av lys







Photograph by Jonas Bendiksen

Keeping a Country Afloat
Enterprising island inhabitants in the Gaibandha District use hyacinth plants to create floating gardens, where they will plant squash, okra, and other food crops. Developed by the international nonprofit [Practical Action](#), the floating garden is a simple yet clever innovation that allows farmers to grow food on flooded land.

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www.theplaceswelive.com





inspirasjon materialbruk - fiskesnøre / myggnetting



grønne tak - på mange av husene i Bangladesh vokste det en spesiell bladgrønnsak på takene.

