

SALT PAN

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Master Landscape Architecture



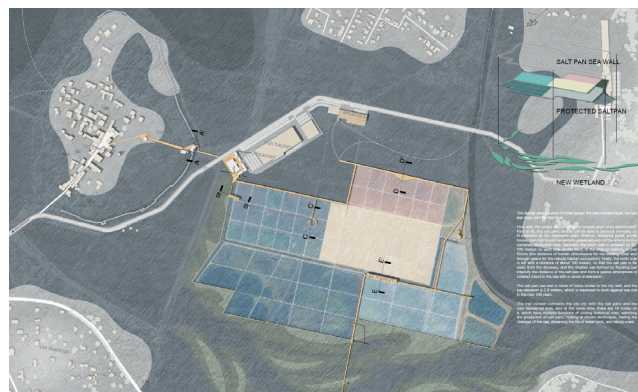
1

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Artificial salt pans are a multiple presence of salt production, habitat, and tourism. Climate change, as well as seasonal flooding and coastal erosion due to sea level rise, are significant threats to the survival of salt pans. The Nin salt pans carries the proud history of salt production in the area and was once the primary economic activity and labor attraction polar in the last century. However, with the onslaught of cheap industrial salt, the decline of traditional artisanal salt production and the explosive growth of local marine tourism, the industrial space and economic vitality of the Nin salt pans have shrunk rapidly. On the other hand, the special tectonic features of the salt pans make them

home to a wide range of creatures, and the Nin salt pans are an important resting place for migrating birds before they fly over the Adriatic Sea. In the face of the threat of sea level rise, this master thesis considers two aspects: on the one hand: as an important common memory and cultural gene of the region, can the life of the salt pans be continued and further rejuvenated through conservation measures in the future of total disappearance? On the other hand: as a rare wetland type, an important habitat for birds and a migration corridor, what is the way

out for the stable water level and multi-salinity ecosystem that characterizes the salt pans? The design combines an active response to sea level rise with a passive ecological succession strategy, preserving the traditional salt production process and the multi-salinity salt cells, while the new visiting trail makes the salt pan a connection between old town and new dwellings, and provides a variety of viewing perspectives and enriches the visiting experience.



1 View from Salt Museum
2 Layout plan
3 Axonometric view

