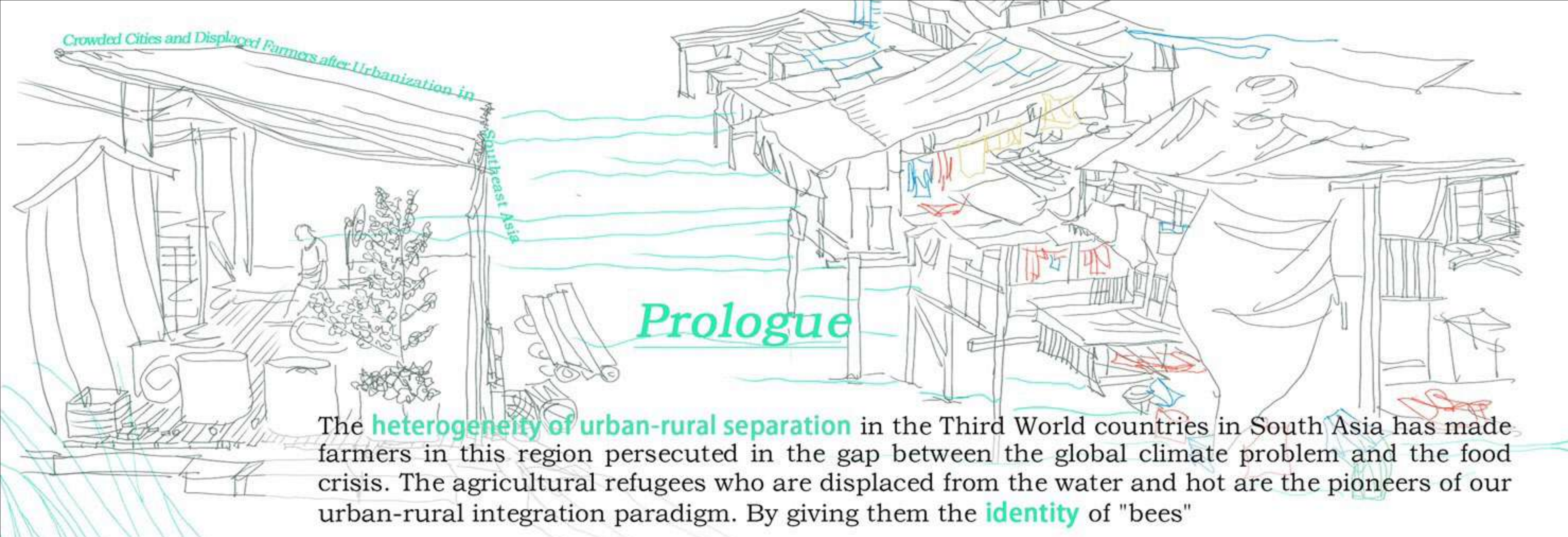




under **Deleuze's tuber theory**, they are like "bees", drifting with the tide, staying in the city as "orchid" rhythmically, and using the basic resources of the city and the natural resources of the journey to self-sufficiency in the process of turning. The heterogeneity of urban and rural areas has improved the life chain of urban-rural integration and reproduction in the process of honey collection and pollination by bees.



The dilemma of entering the city and returning to the countryside

The heterogeneity of urban-rural separation in the Third World countries in South Asia has made farmers in this region face the global climate problem and food crisis. In the midst of persecution, the residents lost their agricultural harvest and migrant income at the same time.



Bees and Orchids under Deleuze's Tuber Theory

Breaking the boundary of urban and rural life according to Deleuze's tuber theory

- ① Locate the Rigid Divider Line.
- ② Find the cracks on the surface of identification
- ③ Build a tuber and break other convergence points and connection points

The wisdom of plants is that once they have roots, there will always be an external tuber to have relations with other things - wind, animals, humans. Heterogeneous factors, however, constitute a symbiotic tuber schema. When bees collect honey, they pollinate orchids, and the two sides continue the life chain of survival and reproduction.

New identity of nomadic urban and rural areas

Migrant workers are Deleuze's "bees". With the monsoon, they roam over the dense water system in Southeast Asia. They drift with the tide and stay rhythmically in the city as an "orchid", spreading and cultivating in the city. They are the sowers of planting, bringing the seeds to spread the knowledge of planting and eating. Organize education to improve the food access system for urban people. The heterogeneity of urban and rural areas has improved the life chain of survival and reproduction in the process of honey collection and pollination by bees.



21/11 November 21st
Gather "honey"
in the countryside

Collect and harvest high-quality rice seeds on the local farmland for seedling raising and preliminary treatment before shipment.

● collect seeds

● ship out

December to January
Nomadic gathering
for about a month

They packed their bags and boarded the dock with their families, and the migrant workers took the boat house to drift on the river.

● Living service infrastructure is provided along the way for nomads

● collect algae as fertilizer

21/2 February 21st
Reach "Orchid" 1
Jakarta

March to June
urban polination

Reaching Jakarta No.1 Community for sowing (reclaiming urban cultivated land based on the self-sufficiency of each household)

● Become the role of the sower for urban planting

June to September
Harvest in the first quarter and sowing in the second quarter

Teaching community children farming knowledge (using urban teaching resources to solve the education problem of children on board)

Nomadic Road Map

February ● - - - - -
 June ●
 September ● - - - - -
 November ● ———

The map displays the Pacific Northwest region, including British Columbia, Canada, and the United States. It shows nomadic road patterns for four months: February (dashed line), June (dotted line), September (dash-dot line), and November (solid line). The patterns indicate seasonal migration routes across the region. An inset map in the bottom right corner provides a detailed view of the Seattle area, showing the city's layout and the nomadic road patterns in more detail.

Post-intervention texture

carbon sink:
265,374.46 g

Negative inventor:
converted area:
2243.21 m²

Expected region:
annual revenue:
269,503.62 USD

Food output:
514.4 kg

Public space area:
3203.11 m²

Arable land area:
1286.45 m²

Growth rate of
arable land per
capita:
53.65%

rural-urban landscape

'Road Megaform'



	2000	2015
Expected regional annual revenue:	75,135.76 USD	697.65 m
Food output:	647.91 kg	887.84 m
Public space area	1,619.78 m	67.58%
Arable land area:	369,898.15 g	carbon sink:
Growth rate of arable land per capita:	67.58%	Negative inventor

Figure 10 shows a grayscale image of a river scene. The left side is a light gray area representing the river, and the right side is a darker gray area representing the riverbank with some building-like structures. A red rectangular box is drawn over the river area, indicating the region of interest for texture analysis.

The diagram illustrates the 'Road Megaform' concept. The top part shows a cross-section of a road with a large, arched structure above it, which appears to be a bridge or a large overpass. The bottom part shows a perspective view of the structure's length, highlighting its modular design with multiple segments.

'Parasitic Megaform'



Post-intervention texture

carbon sink:
518,027.04 g



converted area:
1162.7 m²

Expected regional
annual revenue:
5,801.89 USD

Food output:
1,004.14 kg

Public space area:
61.9 m²

Arable land area:
1,750.83 m²

Growth rate of
arable land per
capita:
11.44%

rural-urban landscape

