

# Salta Fishing '07

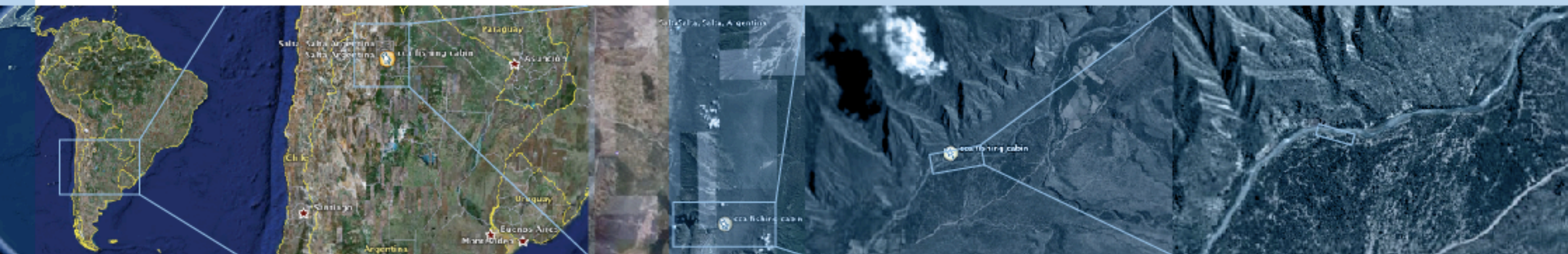
Anna Gontar Joze Zajc Tyler Deutcher



For the fisherman who wants to fish in the 17th century La Bodega is where you should be. The river is long and filled with many schools of fish. The local rafting company controls the river by a dam. When rafting takes place the river water level is raised up to a meter, were it changes the flood boundary on the ground. The camping and fishing proposal was inspired and influenced by this specific behavior. Similarly as if was found in nature the program of the proposed structure would be covered and uncovered based on the behavior of the water.

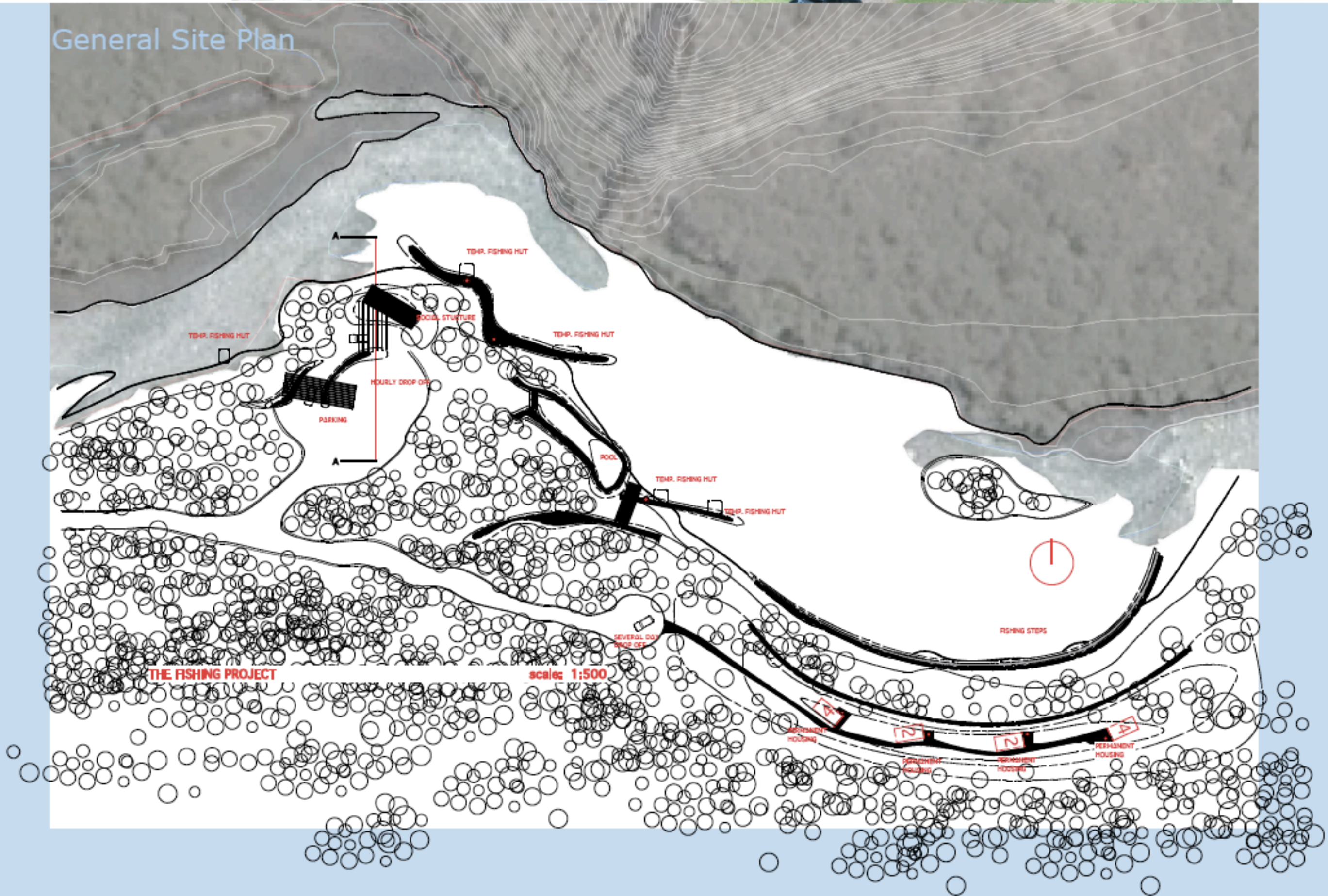
The locations for the fishing grounds came from the desire to connect the two river rapids that are located on either side of the drop off destination. Using the river stone the intervention was to construct a path, which would come out of the river and rundown the side to the lower rapid and then disappear in to the ground.

This path creates accessibility that contains a multifunctional purpose. The elements of the path would create: a wall, a canal that would create a swimming hole, possible seats, fire pits for the on site cooking, fishing rod holders (holes in the ground), and possibilities to raise in elevation for views to over look the river, and cabin access to the Qincho.





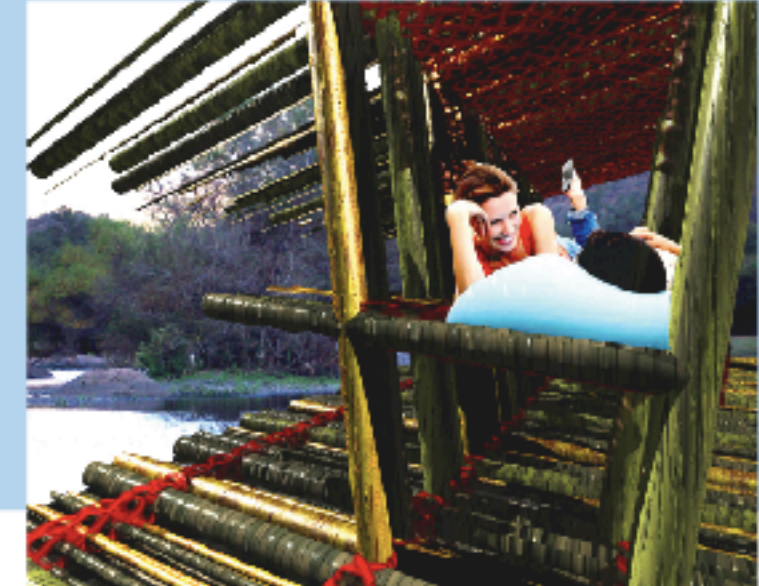
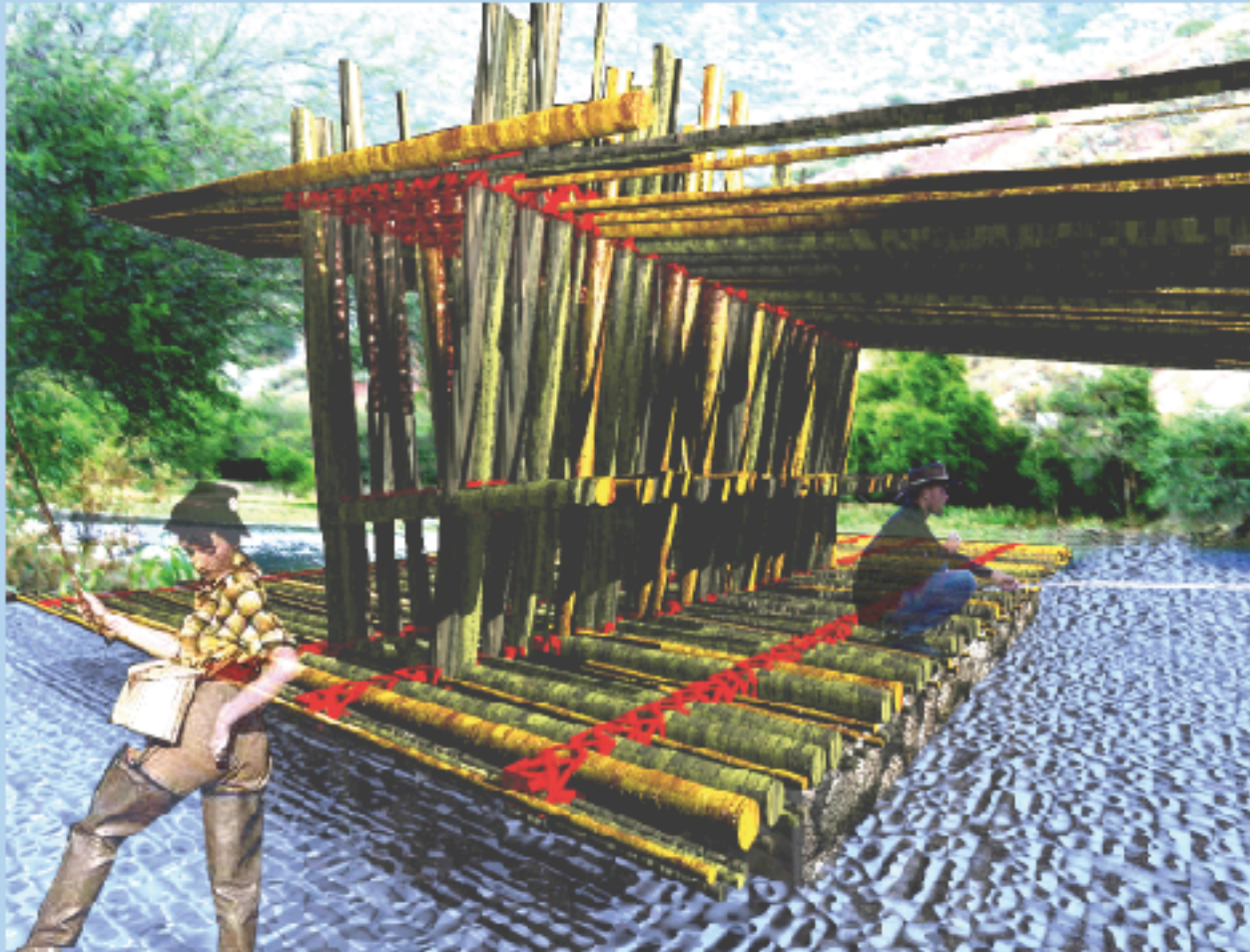
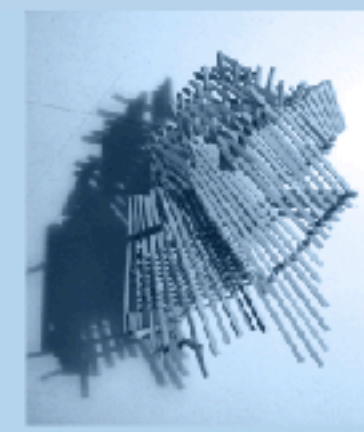
# General Site Plan



# Salta Fishing '07 Temporary Camping



Process models

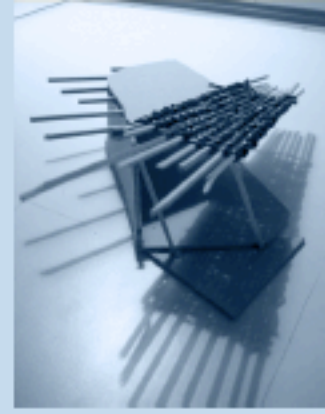


The simplicity and beauty of the site inspired the design of the temporary camping structure. The experience of the user would be enhanced by the structure's ability to connect one to the surrounding environment by having a rustic and open-air experience. The structure sits on the water's shore or is placed directly above the wall path that disappears into the water. It provides basic needs for adventure campers, such as: the need to take shelter to hide from direct sun for all-day fishing, the ability to have better water access for fly fishing, and a space for storage of fishing equipment. The use of materials by local construction were simple materials such as bamboo, palasanto, cane, river rock, and rope that can be used to create elegant and functional structures. The beauty of this structure is its simplicity; it can be easily reassembled and moved without additional machinery.

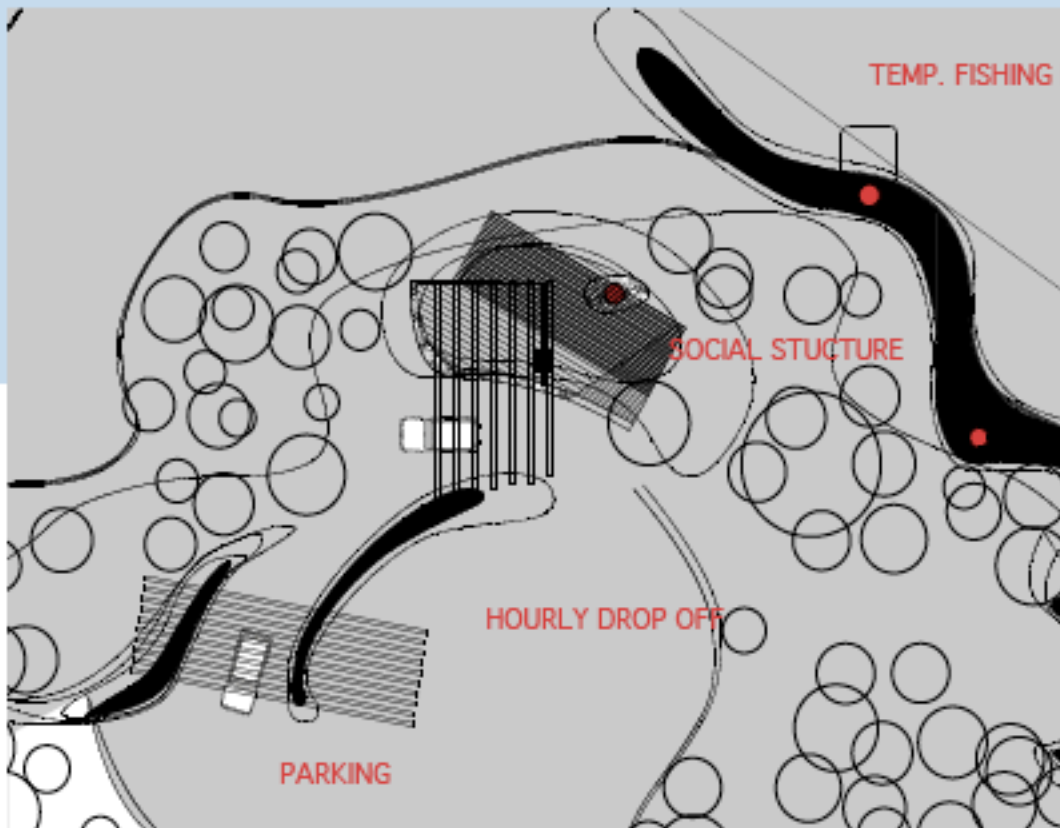


# Salta Fishing '07

## Qincho



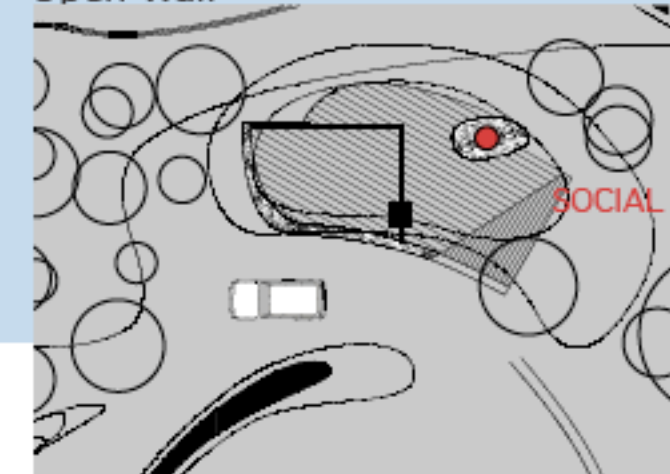
Process models



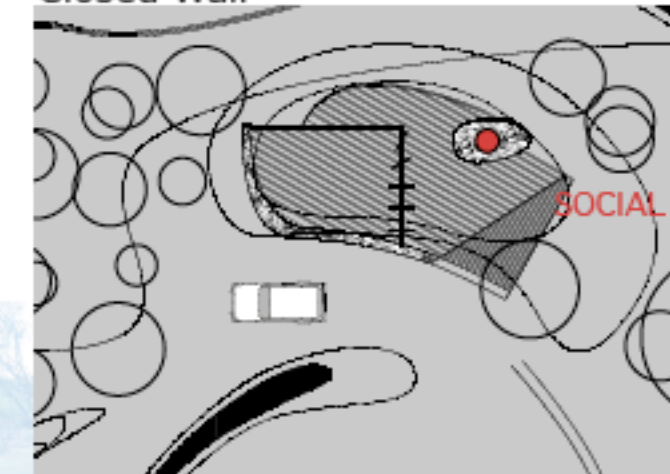
The concept of the qincho is that during the day the visitors will be engage in the outdoor activities and at night the qincho offers a social environment. This is located near the temporary drop of point. The first concept of this structure was to create a curving rock wall that allows for two walls of glass. These walls are on tracks to allow the walls to open up the structure to the outside. This gives an opportunity for an experience of separation and safety in an enclosed shelter or an open shelter to sleep under the stars if wanted.

The second qincho design was to create a structure out of bamboo. This primitive material creates a curving structure that pulls tension through the structure like in the tension between the rapids. This framework would allow natural vegetation to grow over it, allowing it to disappear into the land.

Open Wall

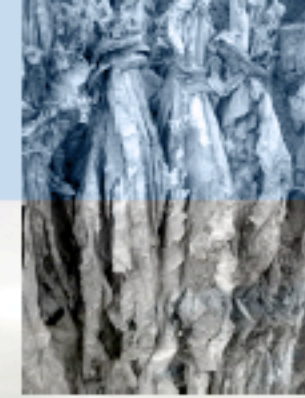


Closed Wall

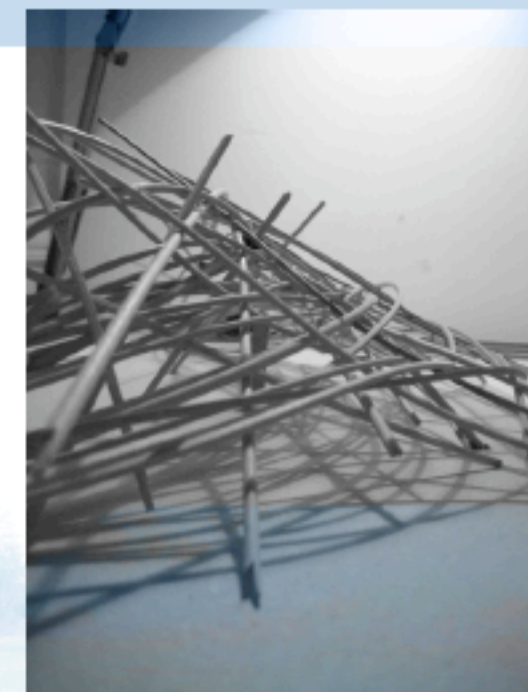


# Salta Fishing '07

## Circulation Wall



The circulatory wall is the structure of piled rocks that extends from the length of the built fishing area. This rock structure bends and moves the visitor through the site as a pathway that is raised above the landscape or levels down into the earth. From historical studies of wall construction in Argentina, the wall was developed from piled rock and replicates past structure. The evolution of this developed from understanding radical cliff changes across the river, water movements and flows downstream, and the simple terrain where it is to be built. The wall's function is to function as a pathway leading the visitor to different locations of fishing while keeping the quiet serenity of the site. Pressures that helped create the snaking pathway also were driven from existing pathways and locations of temporary versus permanent housing. Functions of the path bring visitors to more public meeting places such as built-in sitting areas or congregation around a fire pit. The pathway wall serves as the main circulation through the site and is designed to move into the outskirts of the river's edge almost disappearing into the landscape. It is a simple gesture in some places and a dominant additive in others much like a serpent's tail in and out of the landscape.

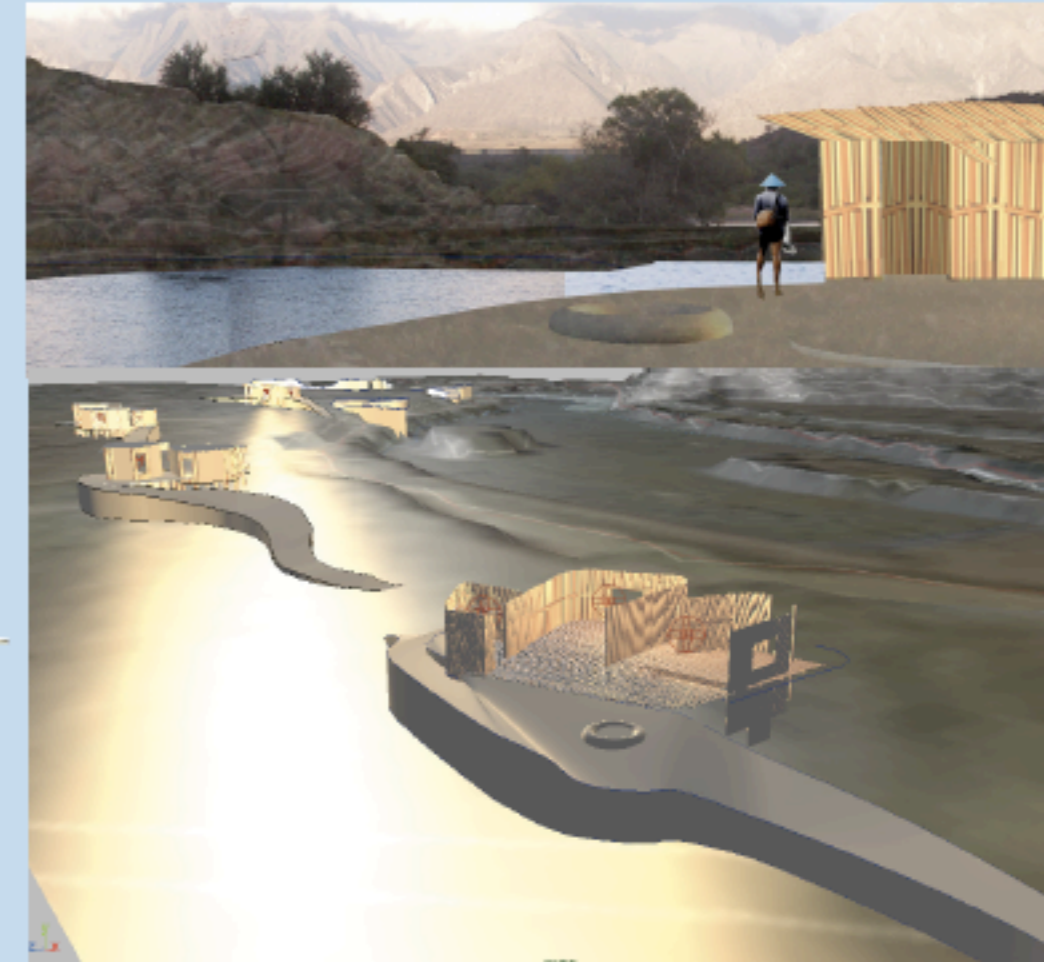
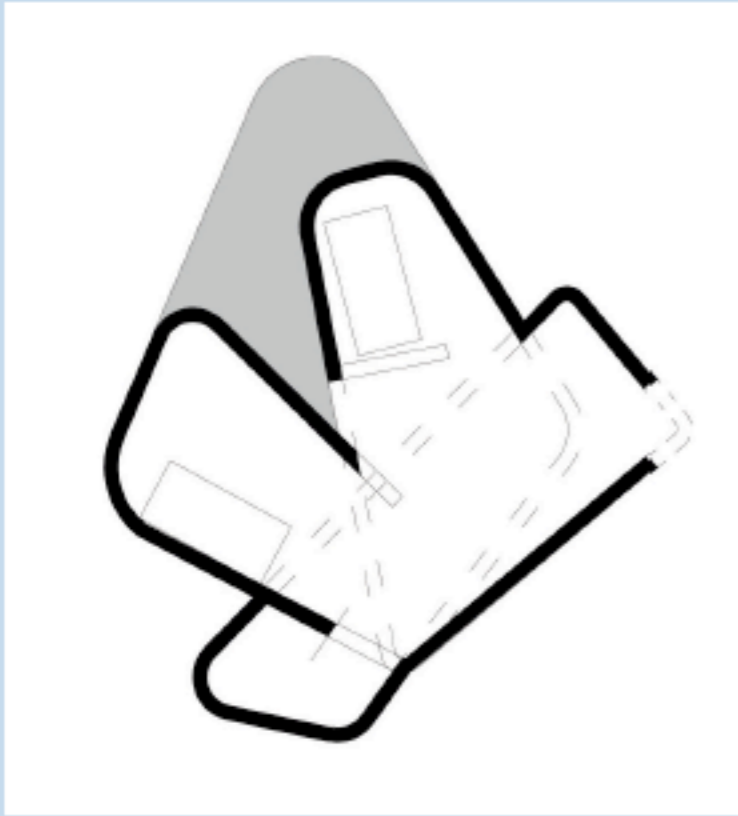


# Salta Fishing '07

## Permanent Camping



Process models



Permanent structures consist of a built dwelling a visitor could potentially reside in for a longer period of time with more inhabitants than the temporary. Most permanent structure is located on the circulation wall with the built-in fire pits. These structures reside on the raised portions of the wall to allow for water to flow beneath. These structures are made from the common wood near by which acts as a natural mosquito repellent. The structure is built on tree trunks as columns and sits one side on the raised rock path. Walls are made of a screen of bamboo tied together yet held within a simple wood framed structure of post and lintel with a bamboo tied roof. The plans call for two decks for views. Interior consists of a possible toilet area or storage, two main rooms for bunk beds and an indoor-outdoor eating area. Thin netting covers one wall open to the outdoors. These structures are located near the river yet not as close to the edge as the temporary structures. Each houses four visitors comfortably and allowing for the less rugged camper to visit the pristine site.

