

gunkspace



gunk

a viscous substance; dirt or grime;

the stuff that accrues in the interstice

prolog

anthrome
mosaic

The two most prevalent land use ecologies within the basin, and throughout the region, are agriculture and urbanization.



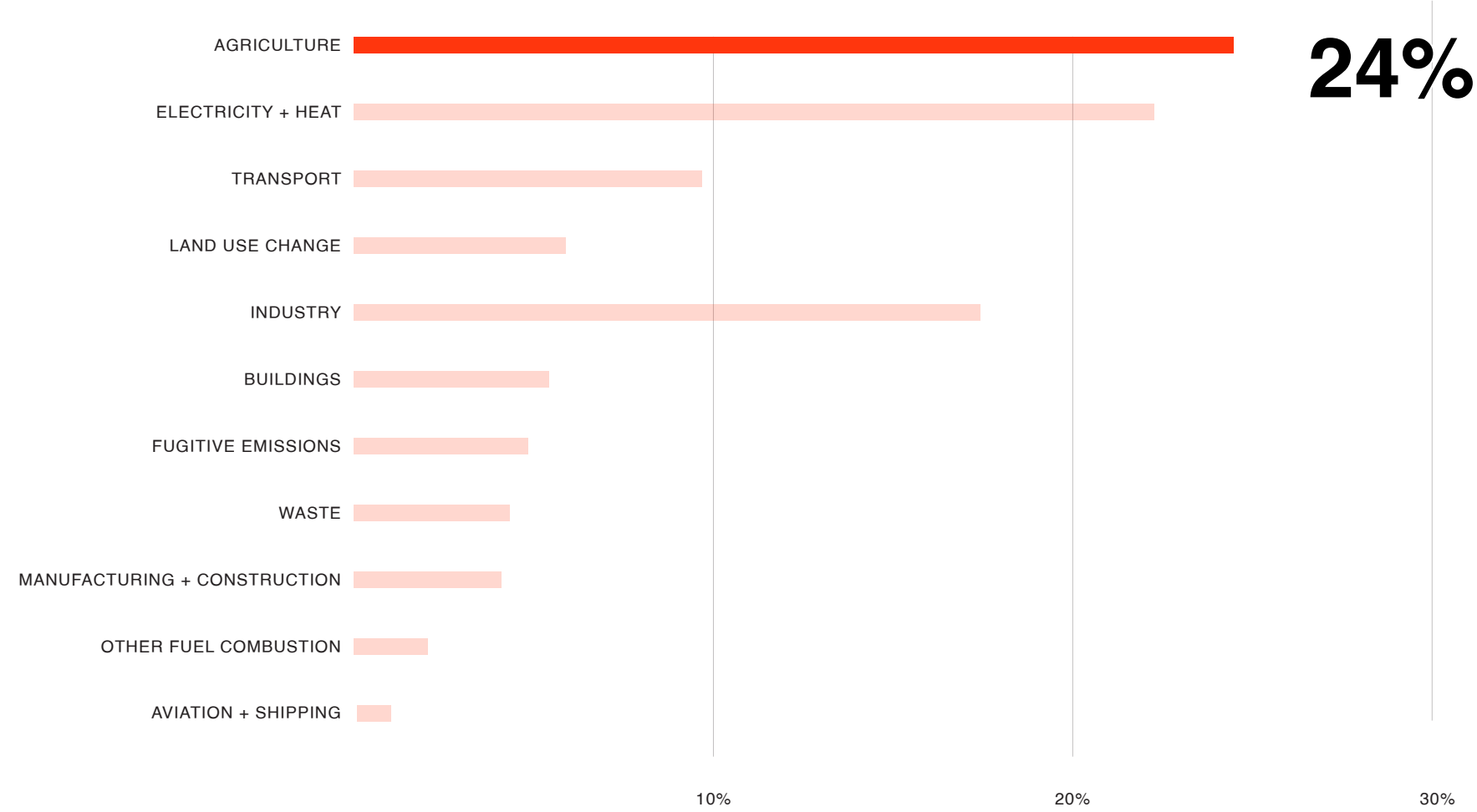
urbanization

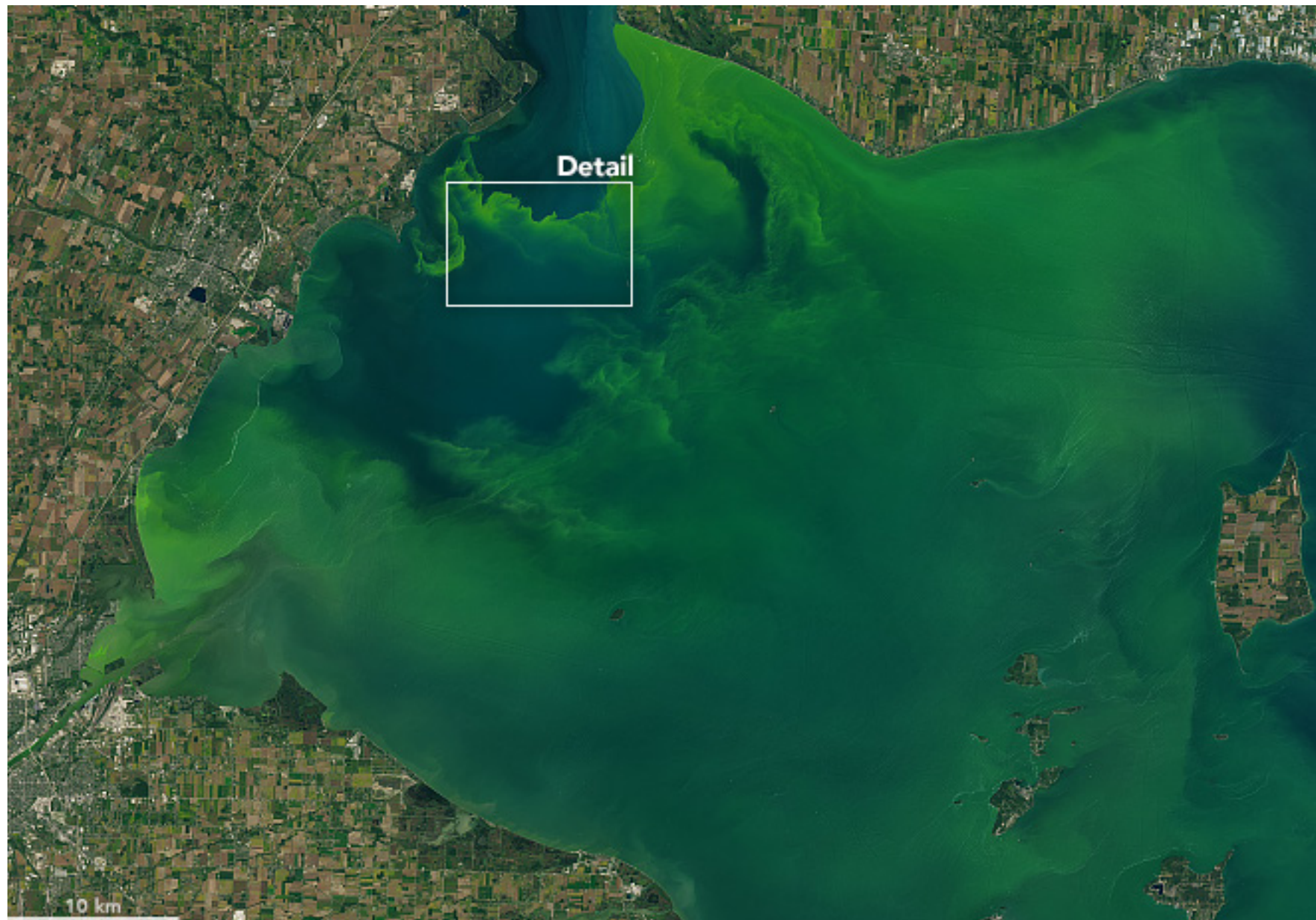


agriculture

ECOLOGY

TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR 2020 (OWID, 2021)





Cyanobacteria blooms caused by agricultural runoff in 2017

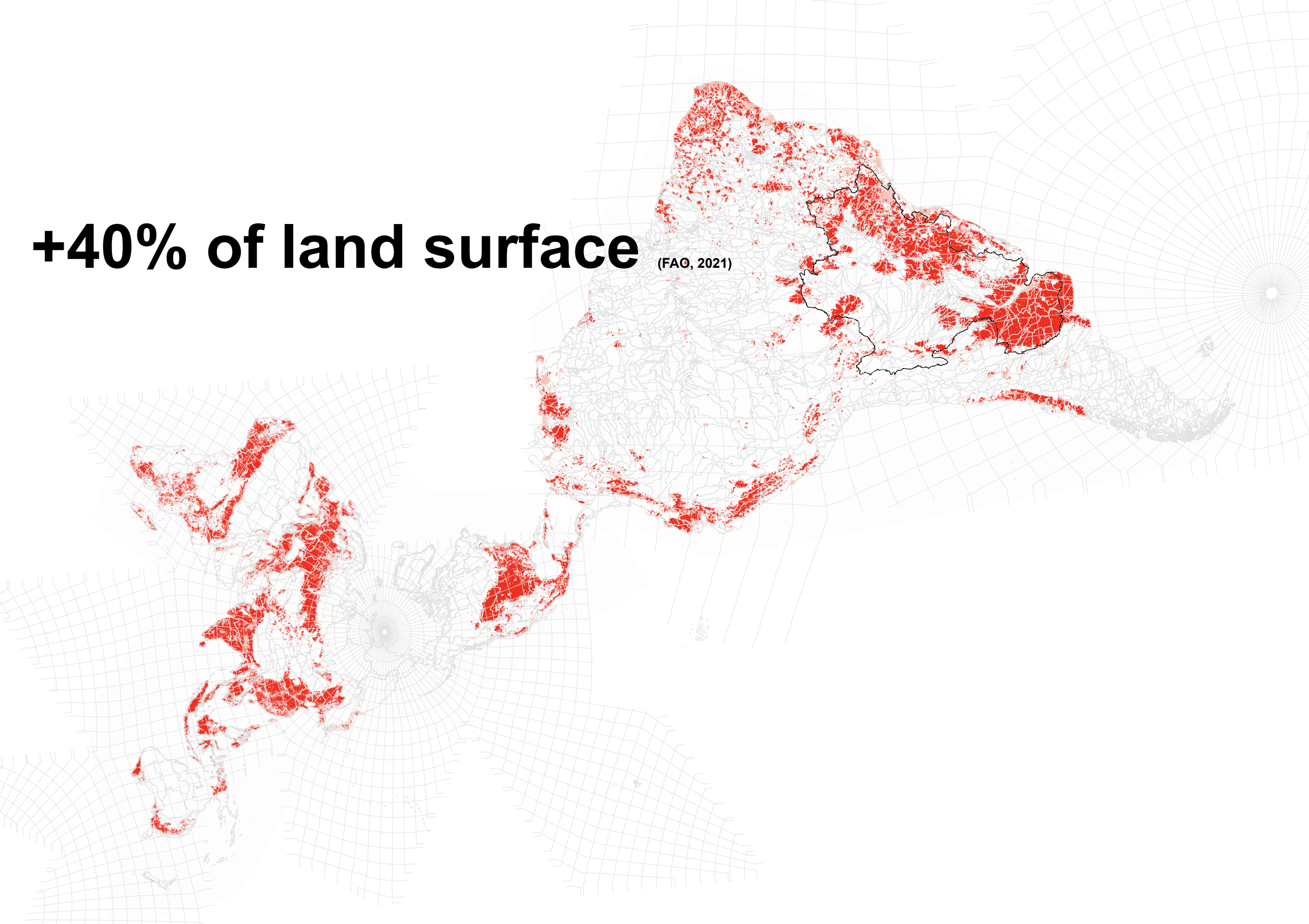


SHUTTERSTOCK

Food waste

+40% of land surface

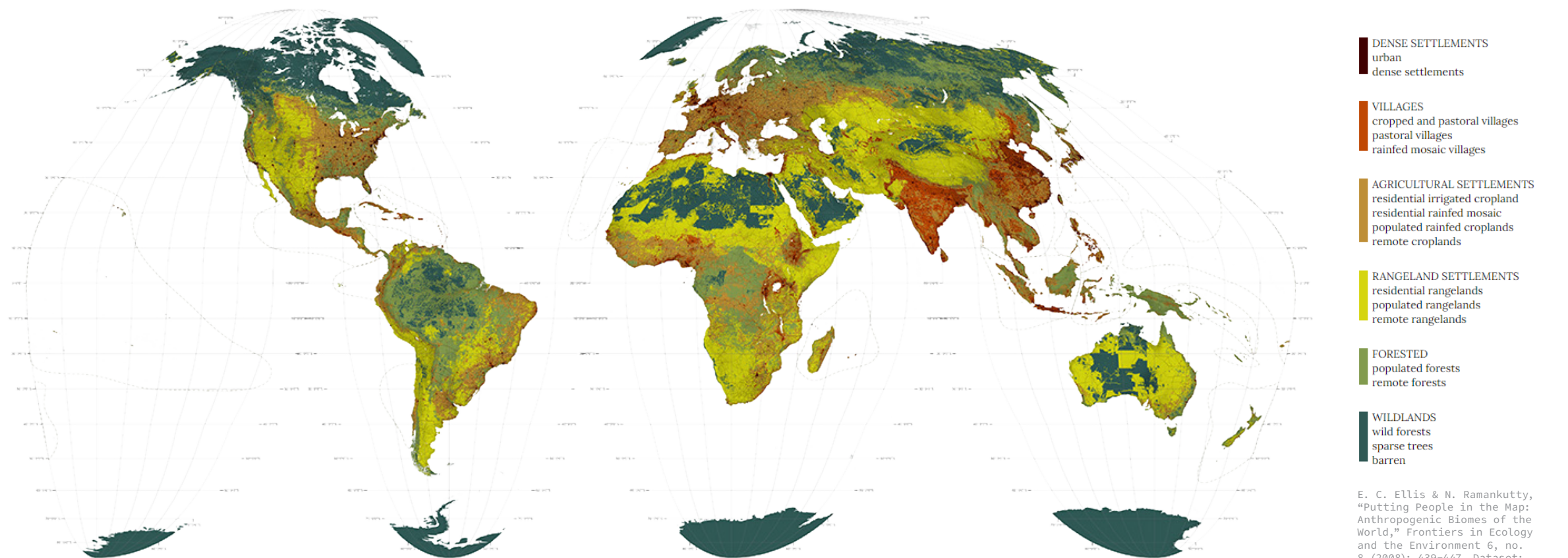
(FAO, 2021)





GEORGE HENRY DURRIE, 1862

Agrilogistics



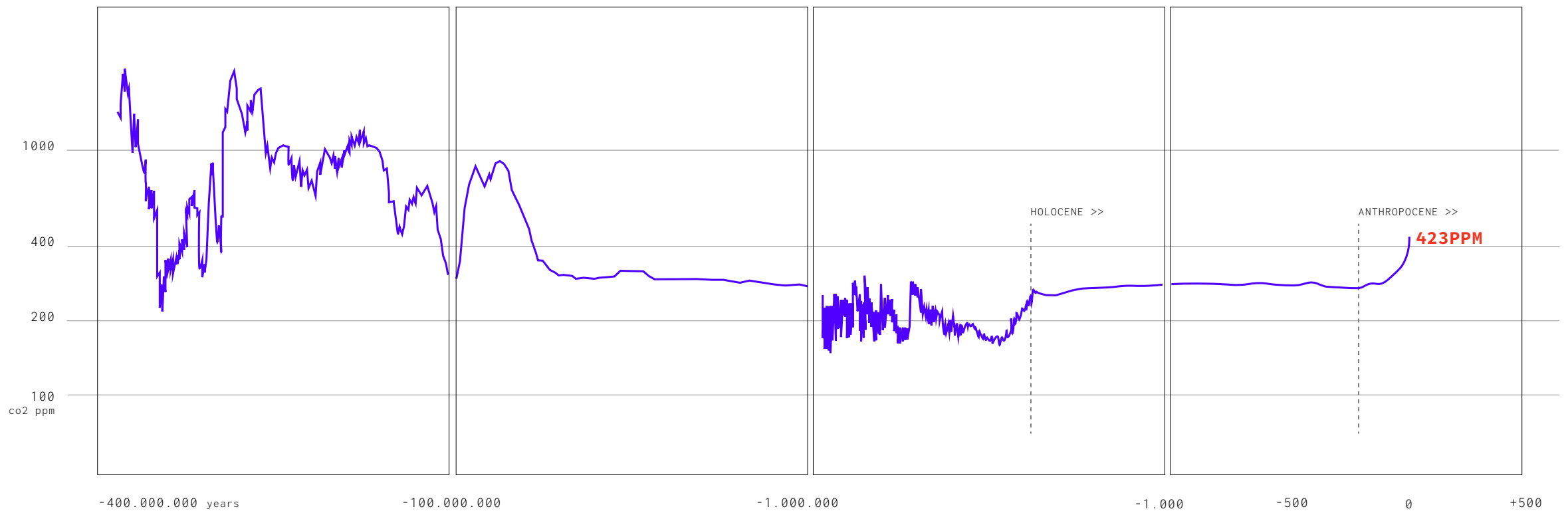
E. C. Ellis & N. Ramankutty, "Putting People in the Map: Anthropogenic Biomes of the World," *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 6, no. 8 (2008): 439-447. Dataset: Anthropogenic Biomes of the World, v1 (2001-2006), developed by E. C. Ellis & N. Ramankutty, distributed by the NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC) of the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) / Columbia University, <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/anthromes-anthropogenic-biomes-world-v1> (accessed November 20, 2014). NB The color scheme used was created by grouping dataset categories together based on generalized types of human occupation

Global anthromes



GOOGLE EARTH, 2023

Anthromes are mosaics



Atmospheric CO₂ concentration (PPM) over the past 400 million years
(Foster et al., 2021)



ABDELLAH AZIZI

Food forest

1

la ciudad de
buen ayre

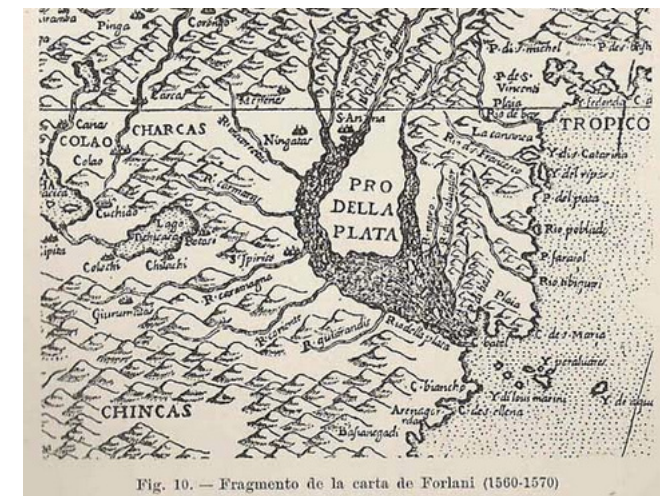
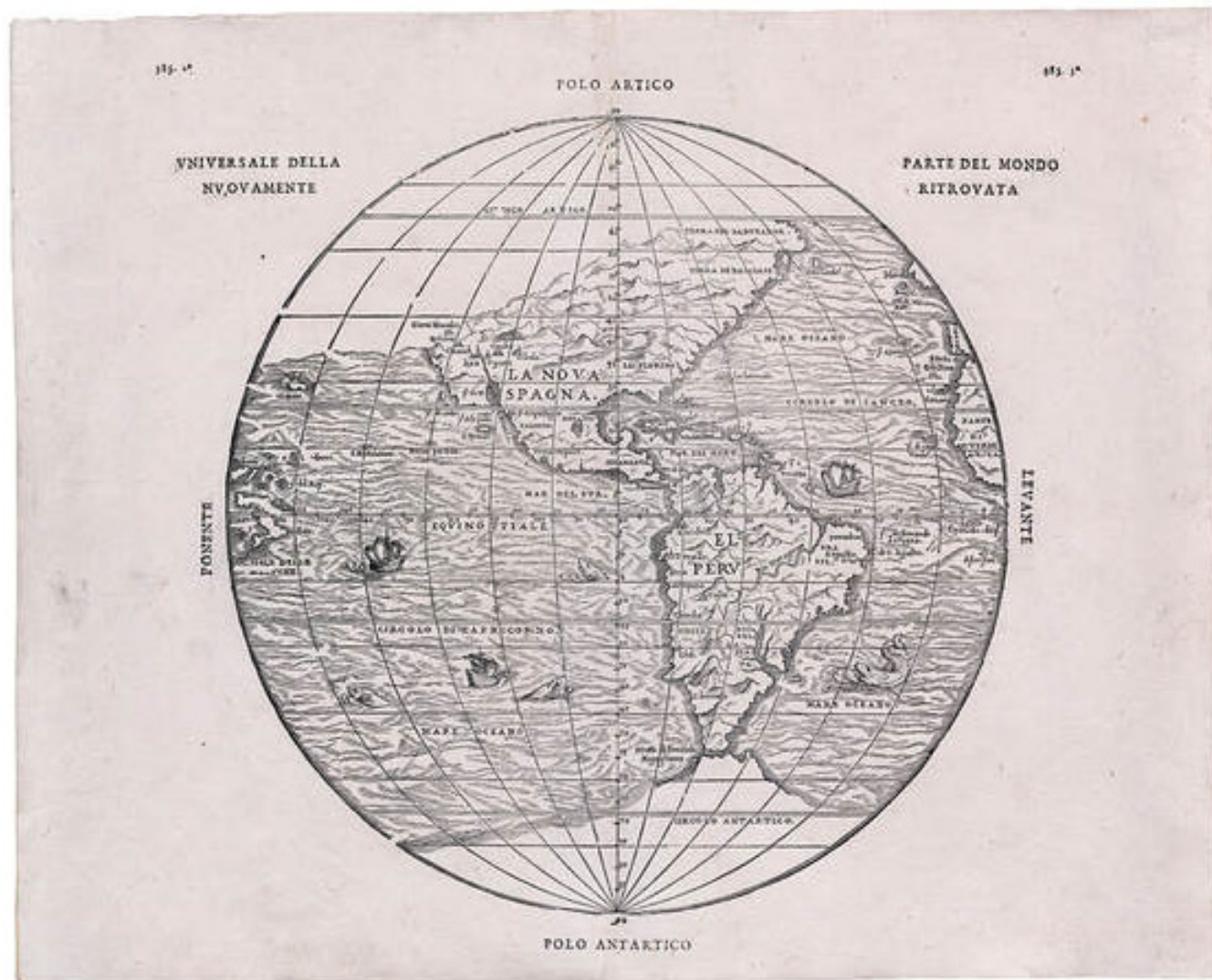


Fig. 10. — Fragmento de la carta de Forlani (1560-1570)

Las Americas y el Rio de la Plata



ULRICO SCHWIDEL, 1567

The first colony, 1536

Plano que manifiesta el repartim^{to} de tierras q^{ue} hizo el Gral Juan de Laray a los Indiad.^{os} de Buenos Ayres Año de 1723.

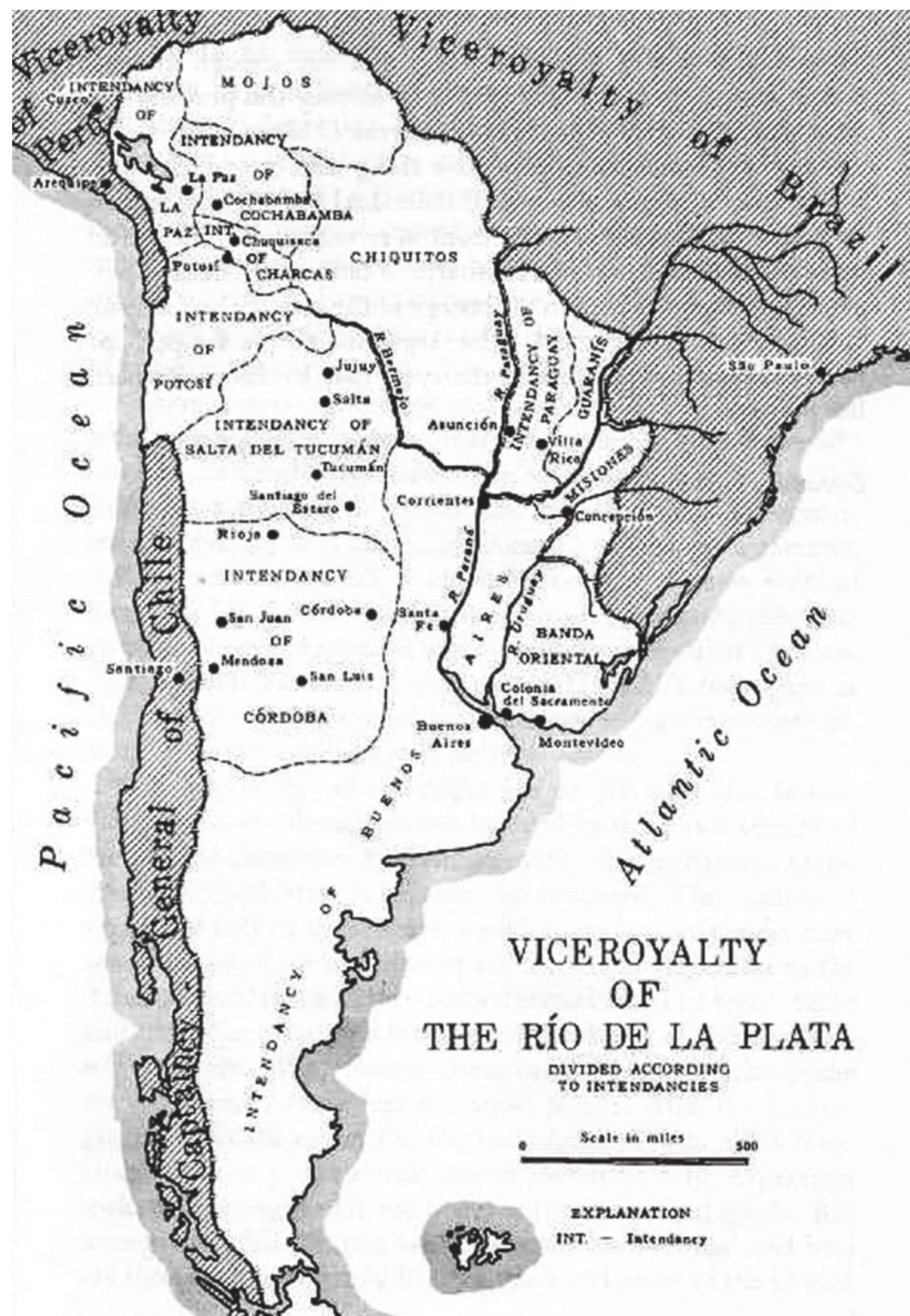
[illegible]

Carta: que la firma y rubrica de Don Carlos Amey
Daca es la que interviene en caso en sus asuntos
El Consul Argentino
Segundo Heria

La copia opasta de no original opertinente en este
Archivo Gral de Indias. Leg. 125-5-4. *off*

● Apprezzamenti di terreno distribuiti agli italiani.

4. *V. schineri* *Sp.*
Carlini Menet-Rand





FRANCISCO FORTUNY

La Independencia, 1816

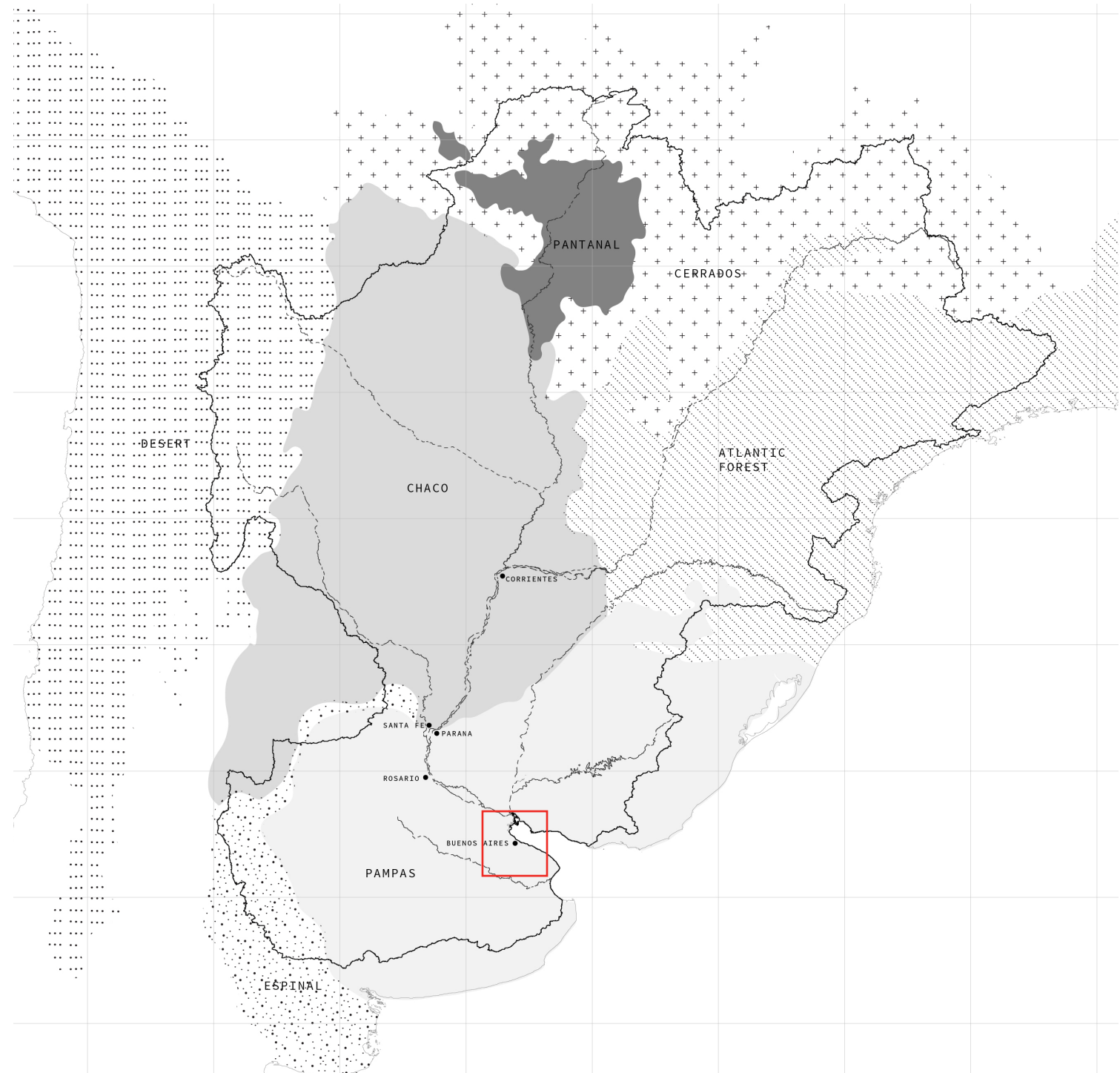


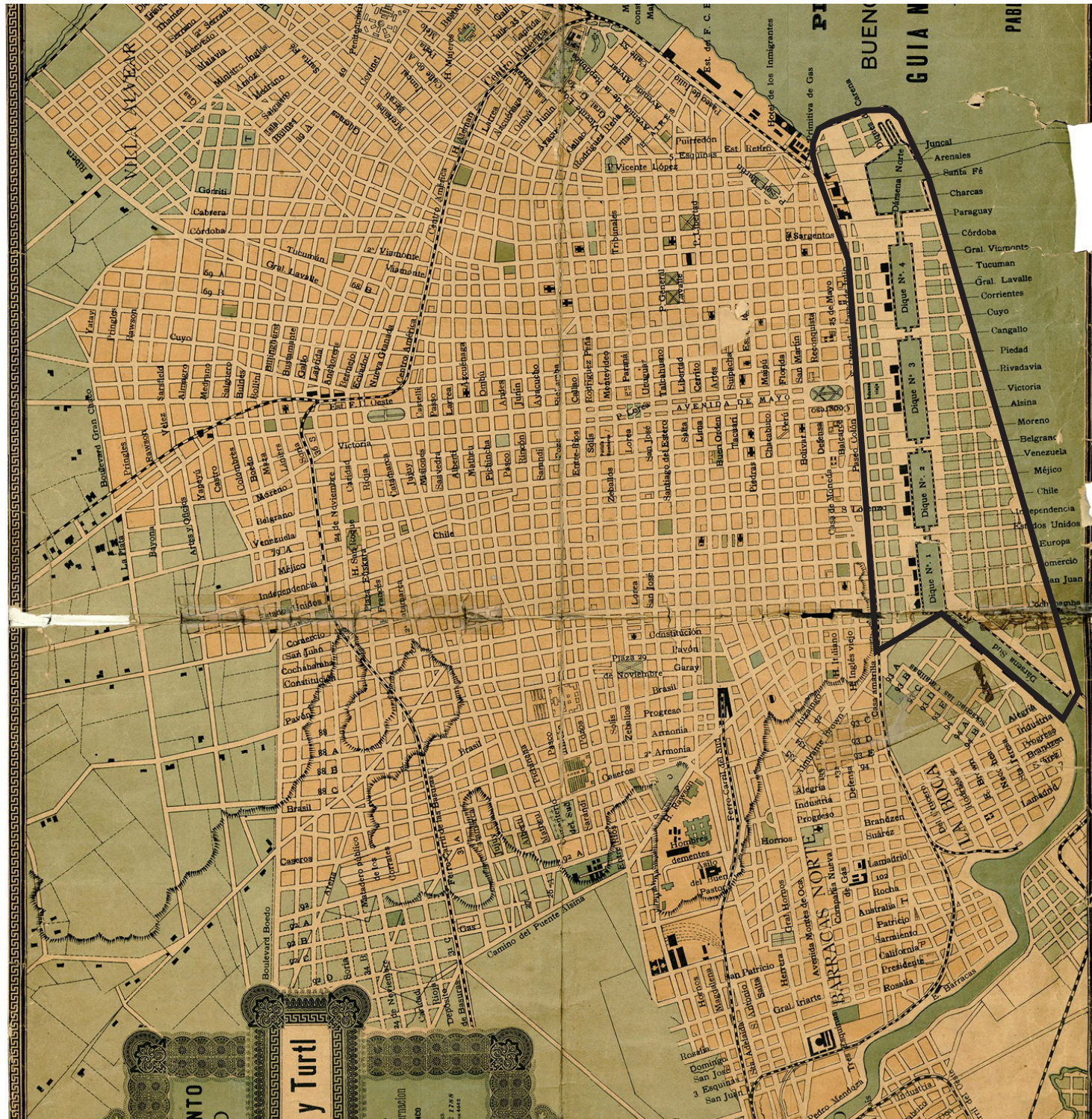
ARCHIVOS NACIONALES ARGENTINA

European immigrants arrive in Puerto Madero, 1904

biome

Biomes of the Rio de la Plata Basin. Buenos Aires is located within the Pampas, a region of native grasslands and seasonal wetlands. Intensive agriculture, mostly in the form of soybean monocultures and cattle farming, has displaced much of the native biodiversity in this ecosystem.





Buenos Aires, 1895



ACUMAR ARCHIVES

“Rectification”

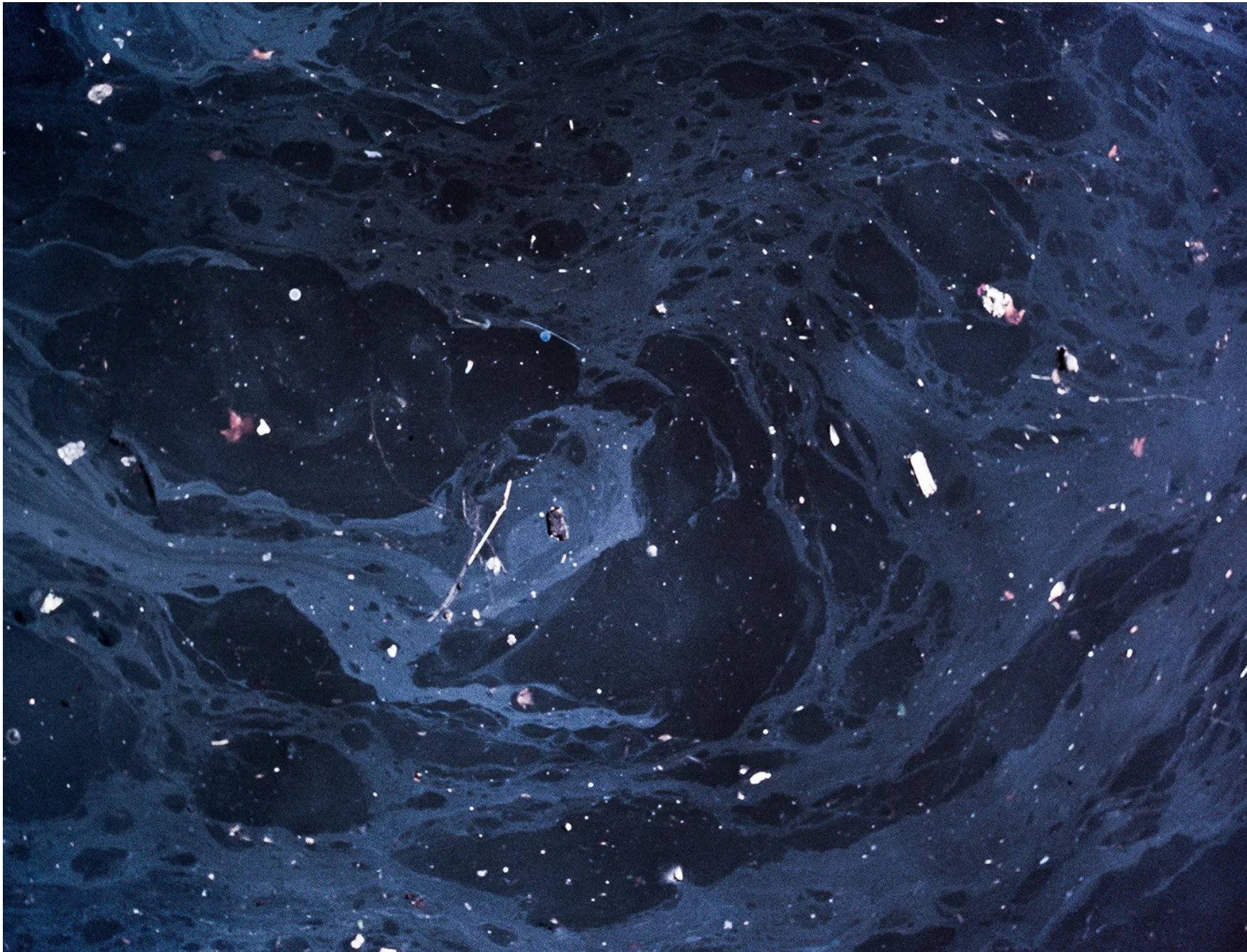


ACUMAR ARCHIVES

Un arroyo entubado



Tributaries of the Matanza-Riachuelo flow in underground storm drains



ALEJANDRO KIRCHUK

Fetid waters



VUELTA AL RIO

Oil refinery in Villa Inflammable



VUELTA AL RIO

A resident of the Villa Inflamable slum



“Green” space



Monocultures in the upper basin



Warehouse



Silos



Limbs

Letra M Nº 1569

Legajo XL

2004

CORTE SUPREMA DE JUSTICIA

DE LA NACION

JUICIOS ORIGINARIOS

MMENDOZA BEATRIZ SILVIA Y OTROS

CONTRA

ESTADO NACIONAL Y OTROS

SOBRE

DAÑOS Y PERJUICIOS (DAÑOS DERIVADOS DE LA CONTAMINACION

AMBIENTAL DEL RIO MATANZA+RIACHUEL@)

Plan Integral de Saneamiento Ambiental
Actualización PISA 2016

Hacia una Visión Compartida de la Cuenca





a trash collection boat



there's still much to be done

>1km²



A new wastewater treatment plant in Lanus

>5km²



Norte III landfill

infrastructure mimics agroforestry principles



stratification

diversity

synergism

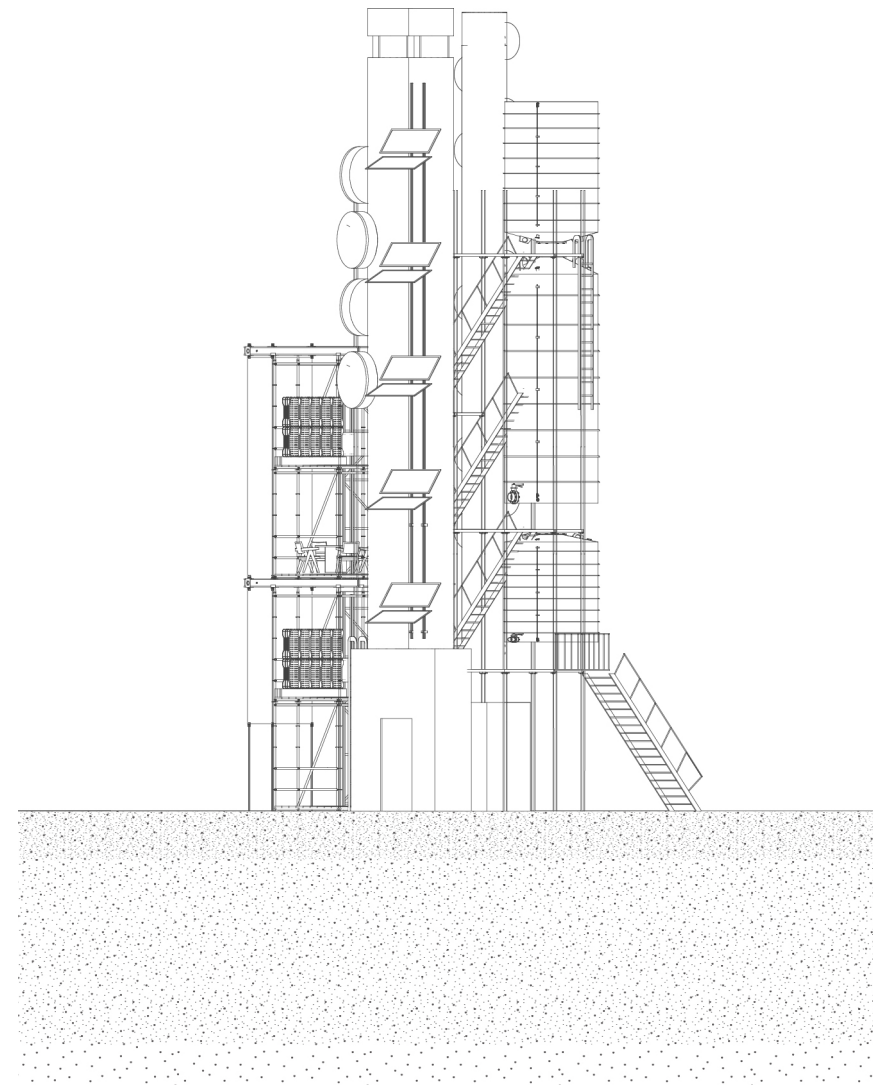
compactness

holistic

low-input

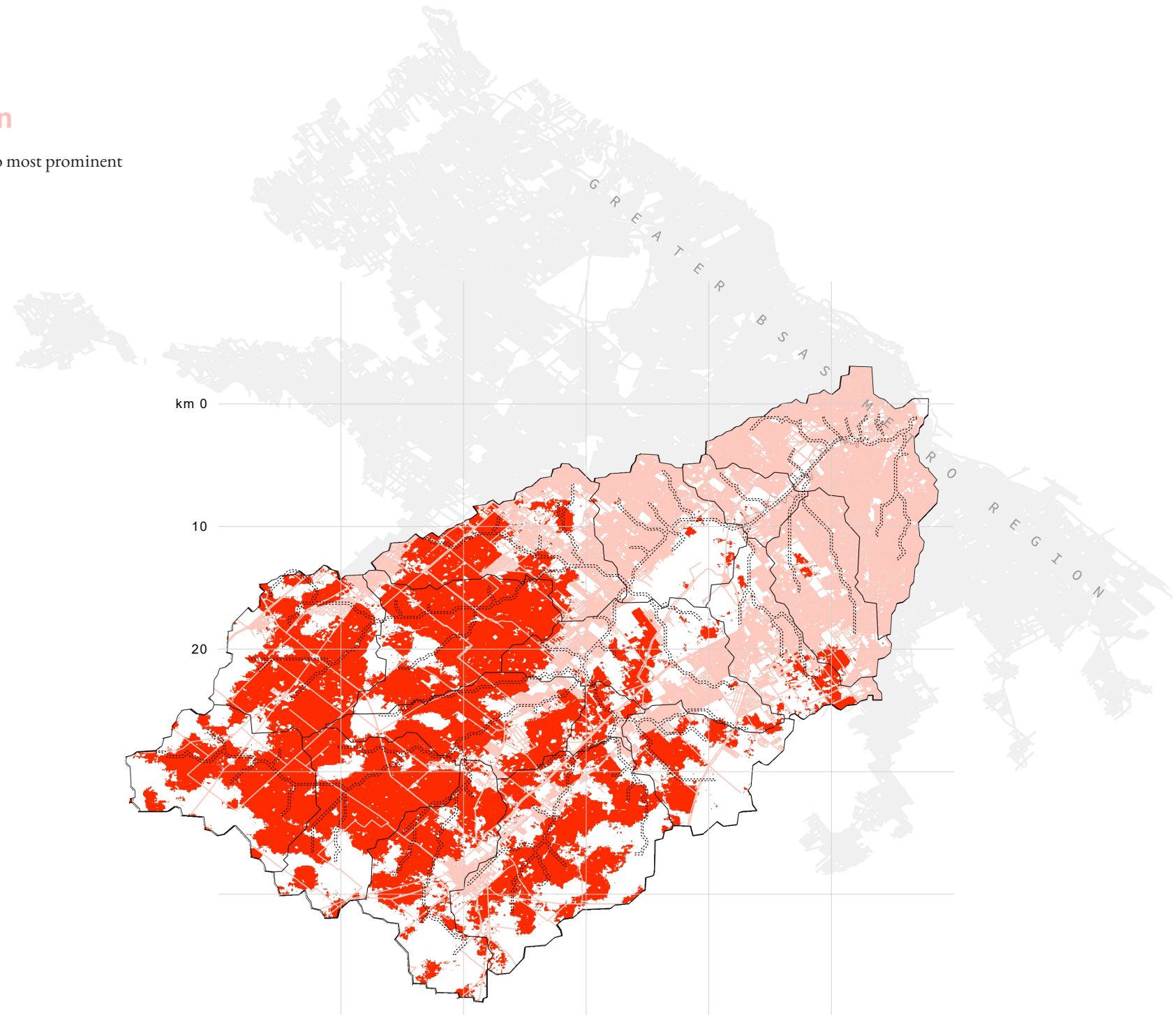
closed-loop

multifunctional



agricultural + urban

Agricultural and urban areas are the two most prominent land uses in the basin.



2

instituto
nacional del suelo



Delina Rocabado, UTT



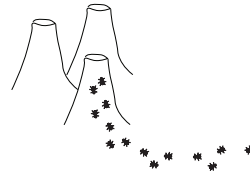
There is already agroecology being practiced in the basin, but only on the occasional small, family-owned farm, not at any meaningful scale.

SOIL CRITTERS BELOW; PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB.





algae



ants



earthworms



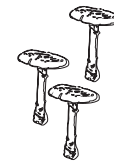
vegetation



butterflies



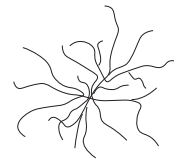
bacteria



mushrooms



humans



mycelium



nematodes

Soil actors

Soil Building *through* Decentralized Modes *of* Care

Abstract

Anthropic activity within urban and agricultural land use patterns generates high quantities of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and depletes ecosystems including those underground. Soil is a key site of carbon sequestration, however current land use practices disrupt this process. At the same time, urban organic waste is a problem for most major cities, which typically send such waste to landfill or incineration plants, releasing further emissions and neglecting to harness the full potential of this resource. Rather, composting at a local level can reduce the burden on a city's monofunctional waste management while regenerating urban and agricultural soils. A case study is conducted in Buenos Aires to determine the viability of such a scheme in dense urban environments. An alternative urban model is then proposed.



OUR WILD GARDEN

Diverse, stratified plantings

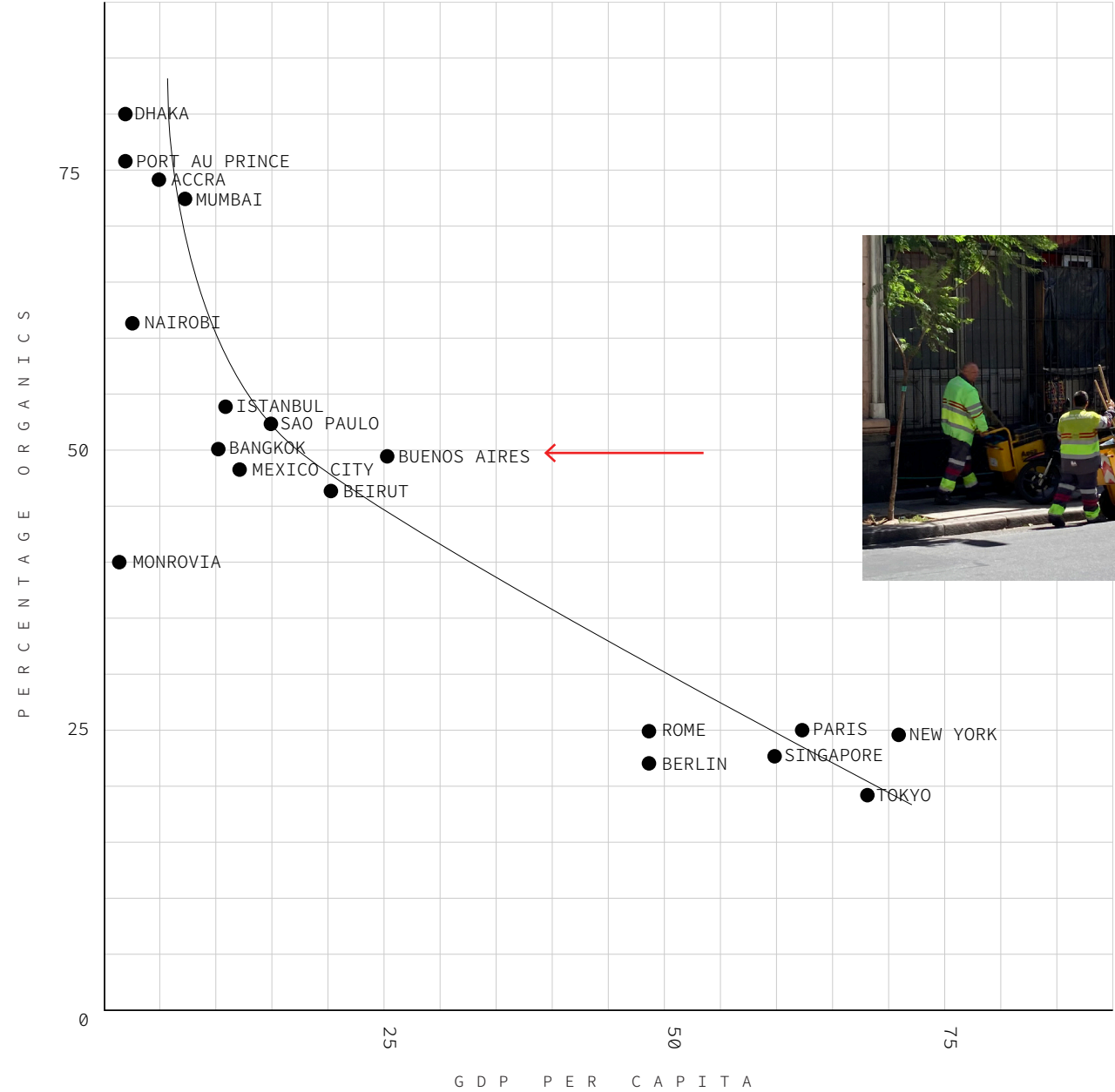


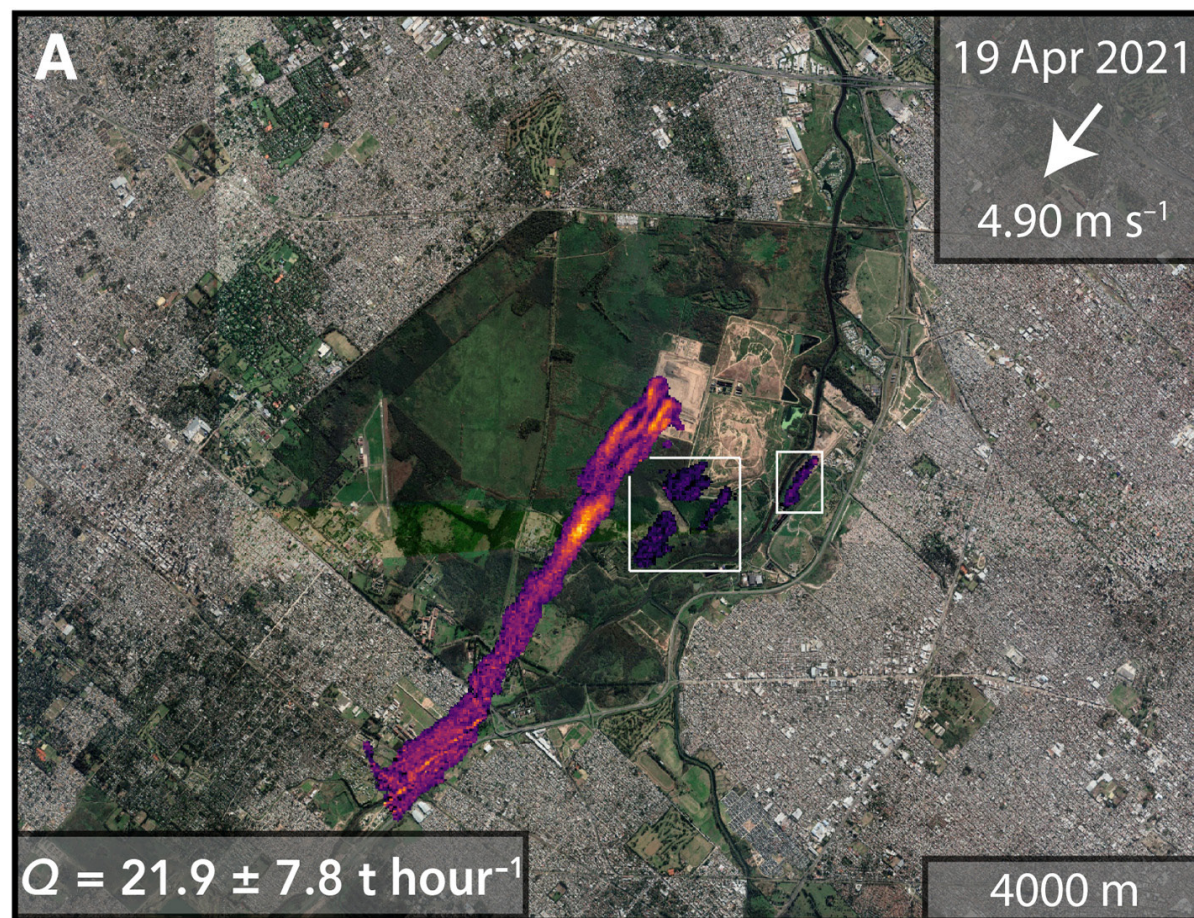
CHARLOTTE LUKES

mycelium

**improve soil health by increasing
the organic matter within it**

ORGANIC WASTE AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MUNICIPAL WASTE BY CITY
CORRELATED WITH GDP PER CAPITA





Norte III landfill receives 14,000 tons of garbage a day, 50% of which is organic (NEA, 2021); contributes to 50% of Buenos Aires CH₄ emissions (Maasakkers et al., 2022)

96% of total waste in Buenos Aires, which represents 40% of total waste in the country. It is the largest landfill in South America. (NEA, 2021)



The current (centralized) management of waste involves a complex choreography of various actors.



cartoneros

compostala!

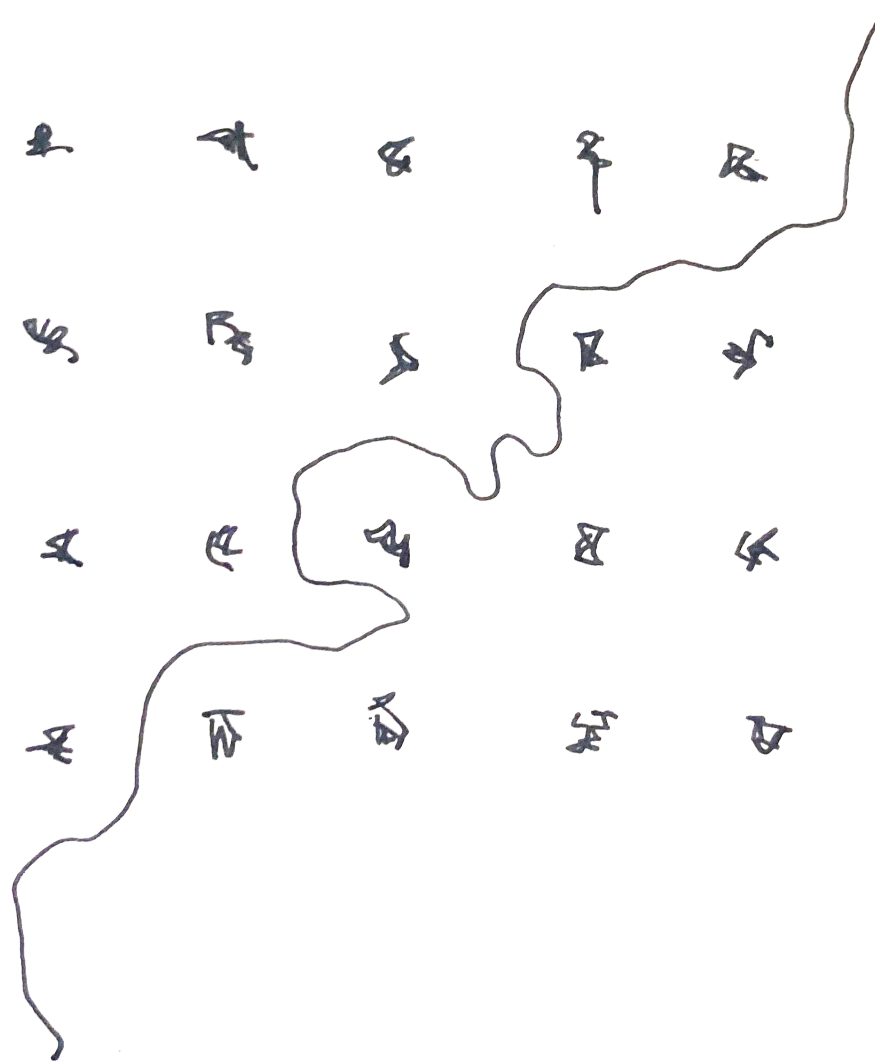
The application of compost has been shown to improve soil composition, increase soil organic matter, reestablish connective sinews and facilitate rhizomatic exchange between organisms. (Pagliai et al., 2004)



sympoiesis, or, becoming with

instituto nacional del **suelo**

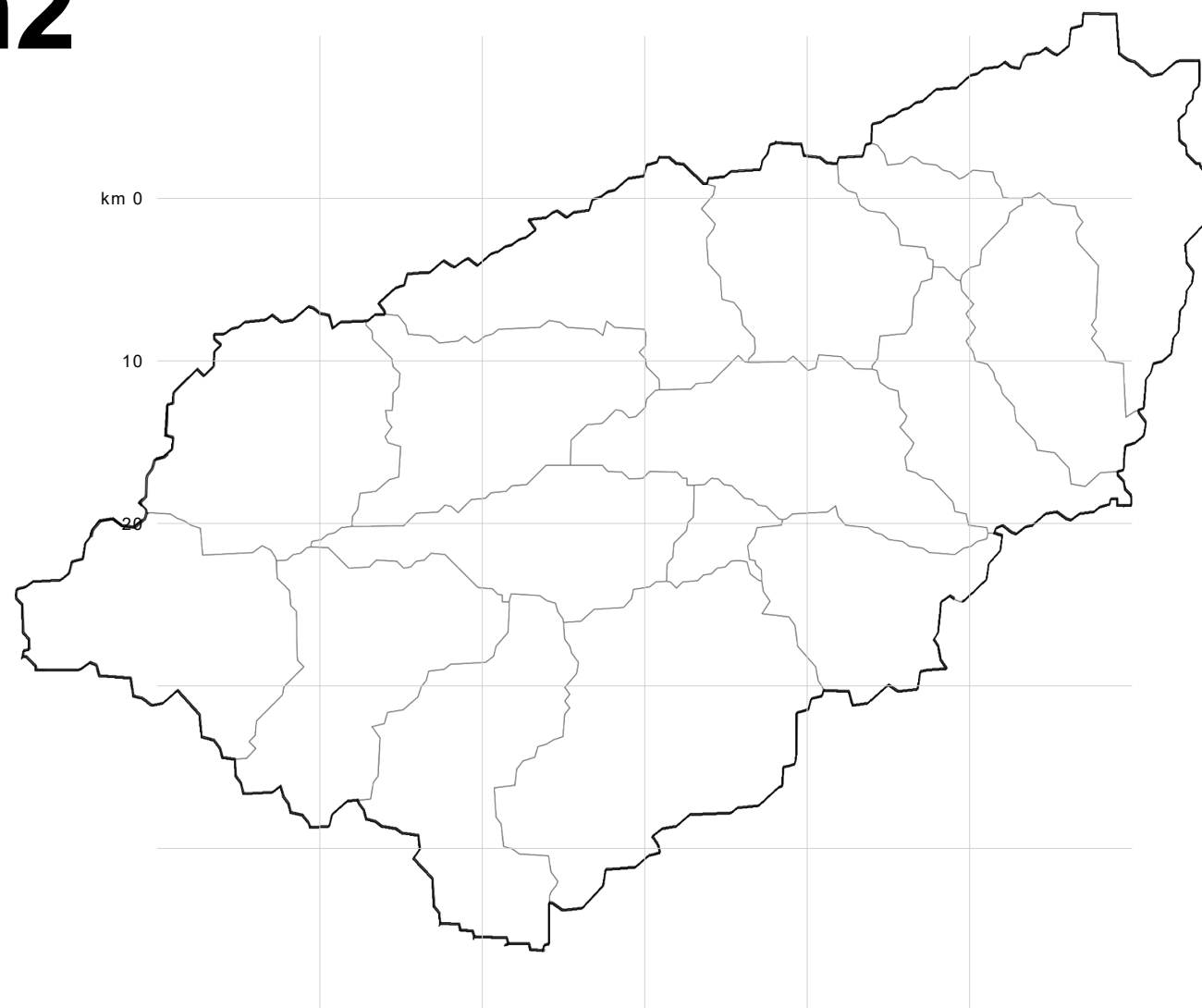
A decentralized network of
composting nodes assist the
remediation of urban and ag-
ricultural soils



3

the three
ecologies

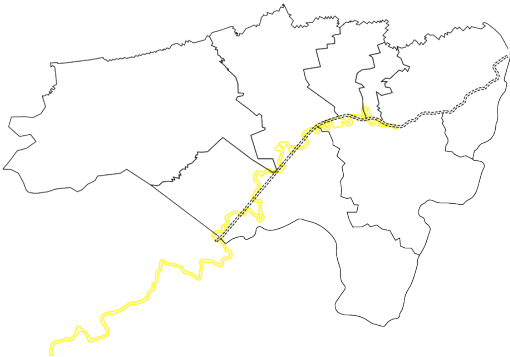
2,000km²



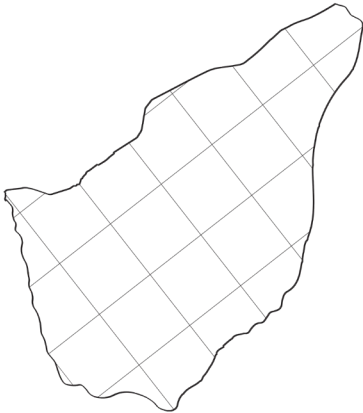
SCALES



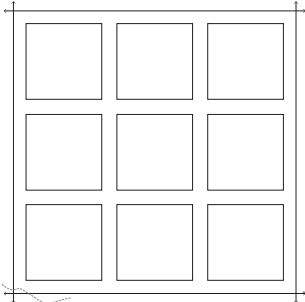
BASIN



SUBBASIN

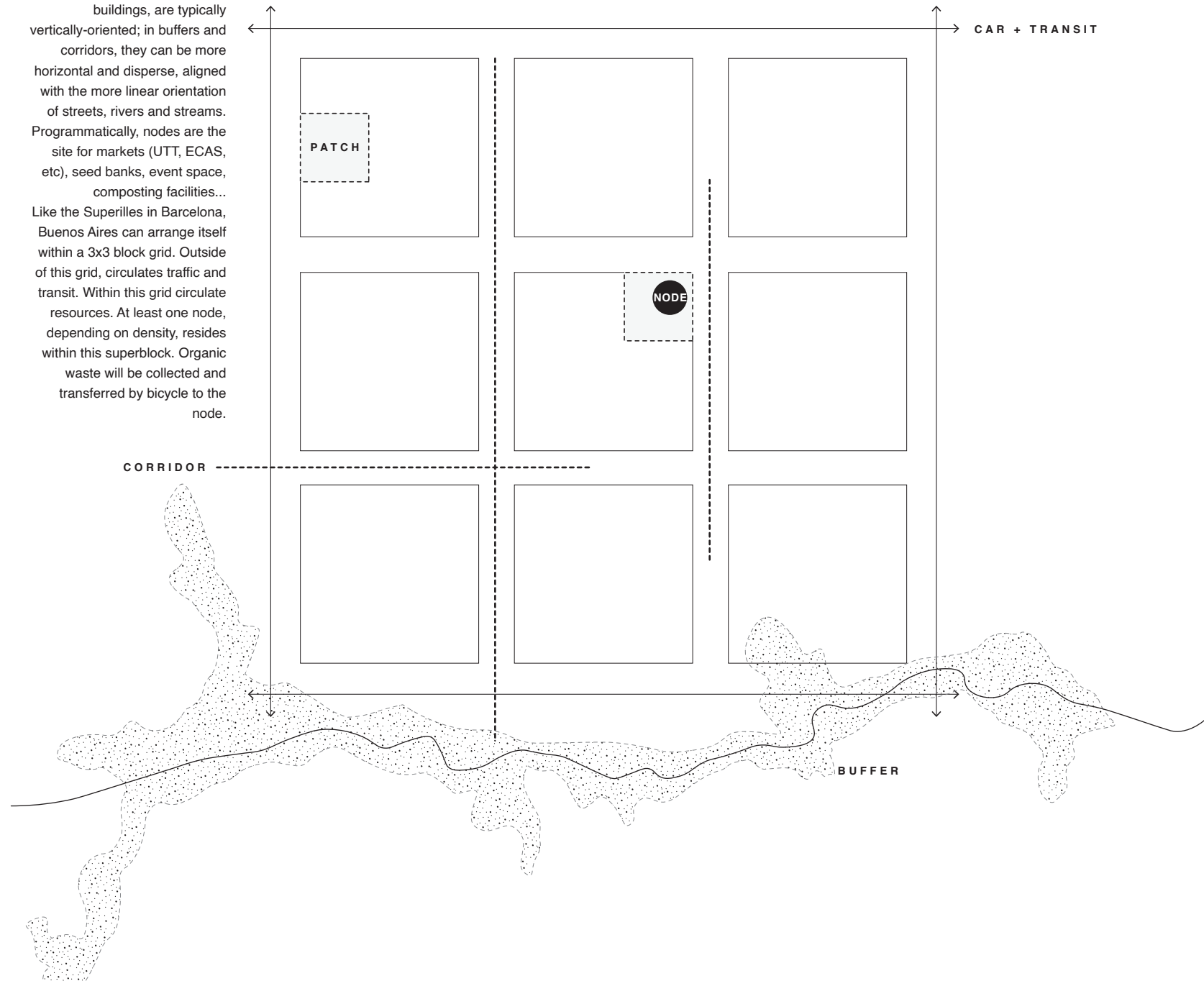


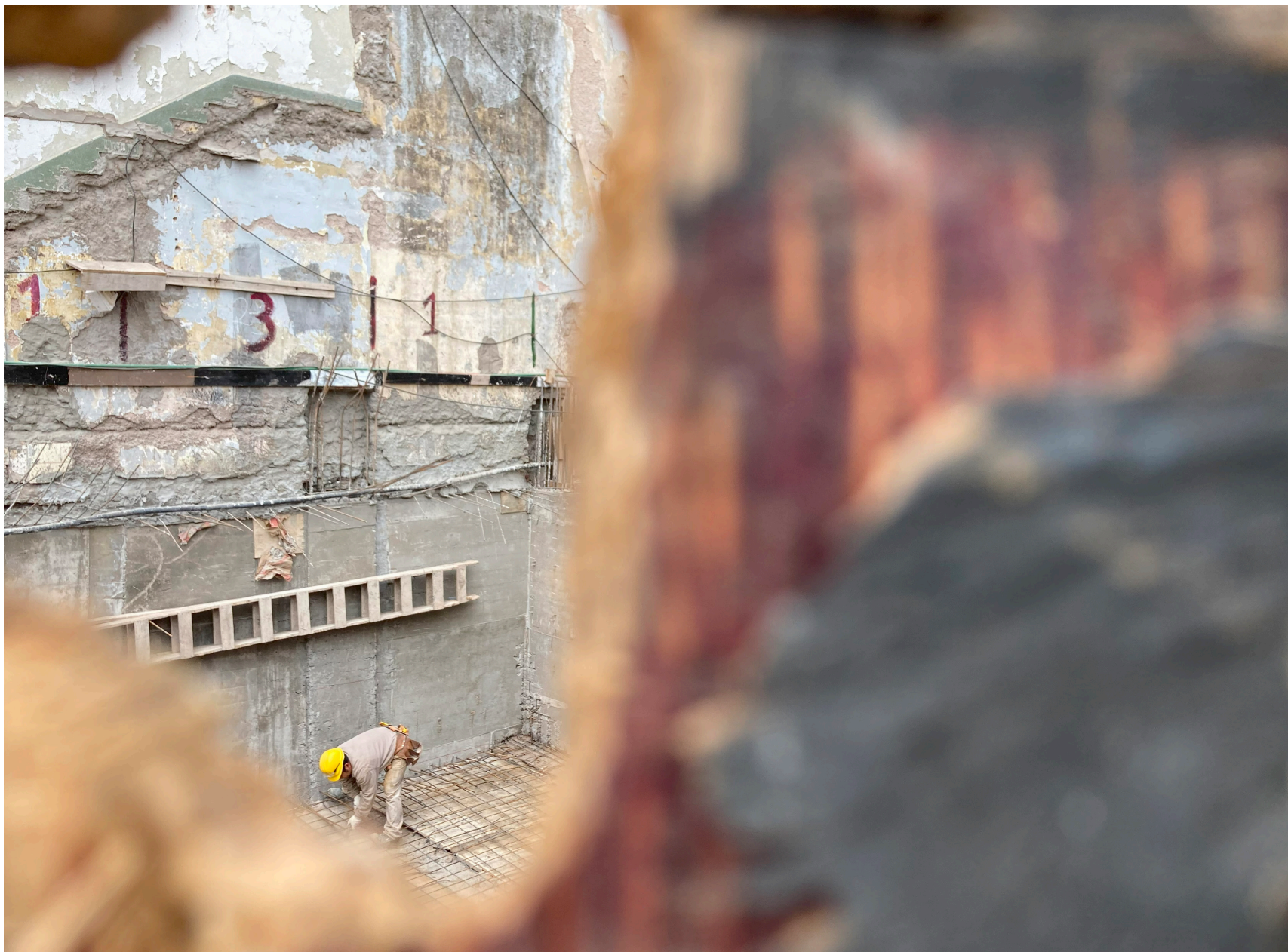
MICROBASIN



SUPERBLOCK

Nodes inhabit corridors, patches and buffers, three interstitial typologies that form mesh. Architectural configurations of nodes correspond each typology. Nodes within patches, mostly gaps and open lots between buildings, are typically vertically-oriented; in buffers and corridors, they can be more horizontal and disperse, aligned with the more linear orientation of streets, rivers and streams. Programmatically, nodes are the site for markets (UTT, ECAS, etc), seed banks, event space, composting facilities... Like the Superilles in Barcelona, Buenos Aires can arrange itself within a 3x3 block grid. Outside of this grid, circulates traffic and transit. Within this grid circulate resources. At least one node, depending on density, resides within this superblock. Organic waste will be collected and transferred by bicycle to the node.





Incessant processes of transformation



Demolition: recent



and less recent



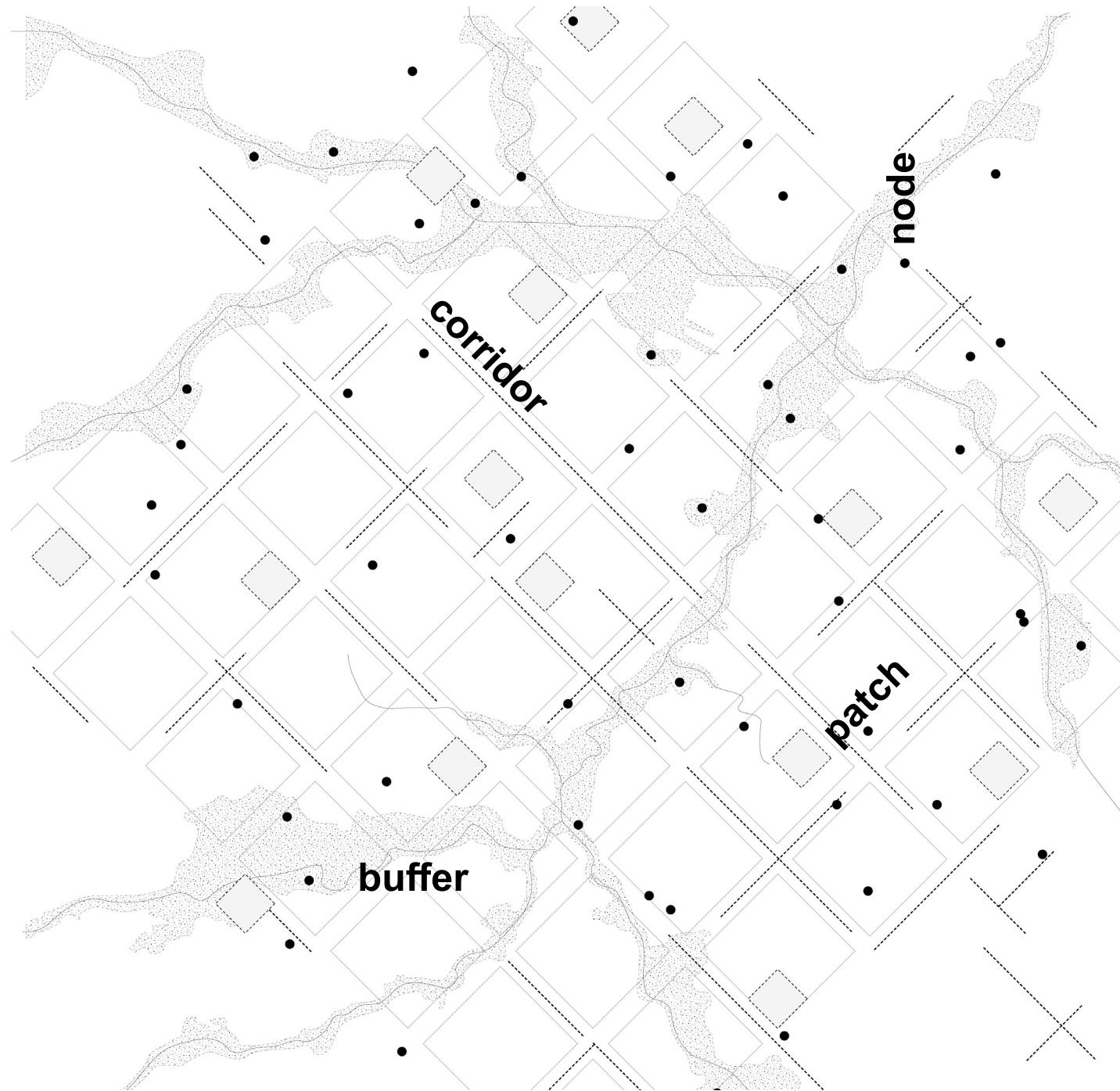
concrete along the river's edge



Neglected corridors in the city center



Small glimpses



the three ecologies

structural components

food forest
terracqueous vegetation
agricultural cultivars

dimensions

>15 meters

vegetal usage

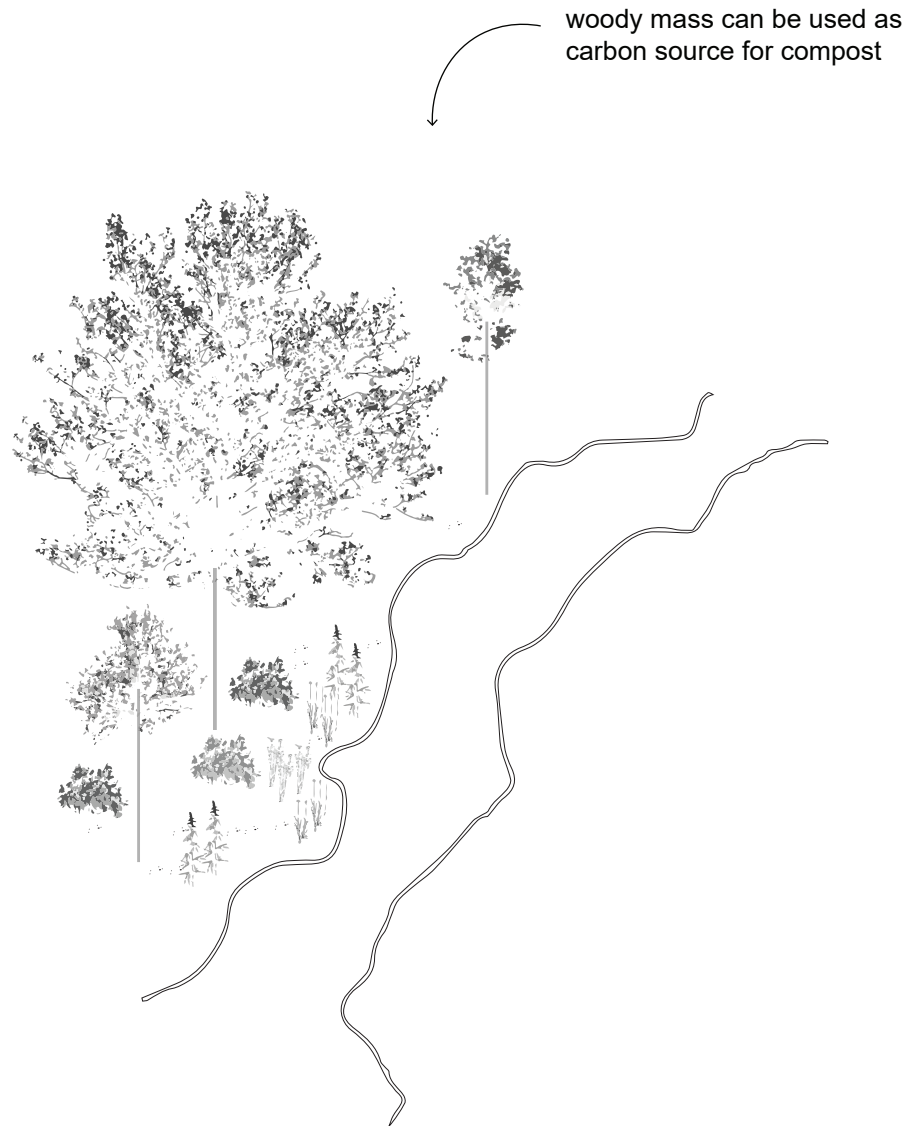
phytoremediation
agroforestry
bio-materials

species

alopecurus pratensis
salix calodendron
sagittaria montevidensis
linum usitatissimum
cornus amomum
cannabis sativa ssp. sativa
platanus acerifolia
alnus glutinosa

schedule

10 years to crown closure



the three ecologies

1 (riparian) buffer

"Riparian zones provide many ecological functions and services as biological corridors and buffer zones to retain pollutants that may enter from urban runoff while mitigating flooding"
(Gomez et al., 2020).



USDA NATIONAL AGROFORESTRY CENTER

the three ecologies

2

(prairie) corridor

"Prairie strips help reduce nitrous oxide emissions by soaking up nitrogen fertilizer that runs off of adjacent cropland. They also can store carbon in soil... and reduce erosion and nutrient loss from soil and support birds and insects. Prairie strips are among the least expensive conservation practices available to farmers"

(Moore, 2021).



STRIPS, IOWA STATE

structural components

prairie grasses

bioswale

ephemeral wetlands

dimensions

5-10 meter width,

10% of total cropland

vegetal usage

phytoremediation

agroforestry

species

cortaderia selloana

artemisia tridentata

asclepias syriaca

phragmites australis

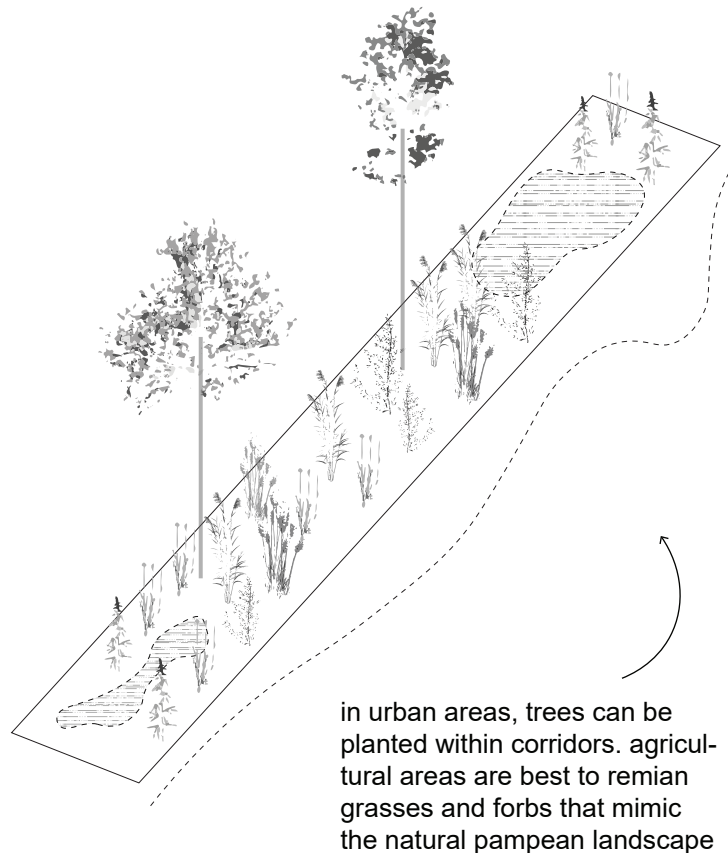
cannabis sativa ssp. sativa

linum usitatissimum

schedule

7 years to self-sustaining

(STRIPS Program, Iowa State University).



in urban areas, trees can be planted within corridors. agricultural areas are best to remain grasses and forbs that mimic the natural pampayan landscape

the three ecologies

structural components

compact micro ecologies

park/open space

food gardens

dimensions

varies by lot

vegetal usage

phytoremediation

agroforestry

species

spinacia oleracea

pastinaca sativa

philodendron bipinnatifidum

maytenus boaria

schedule

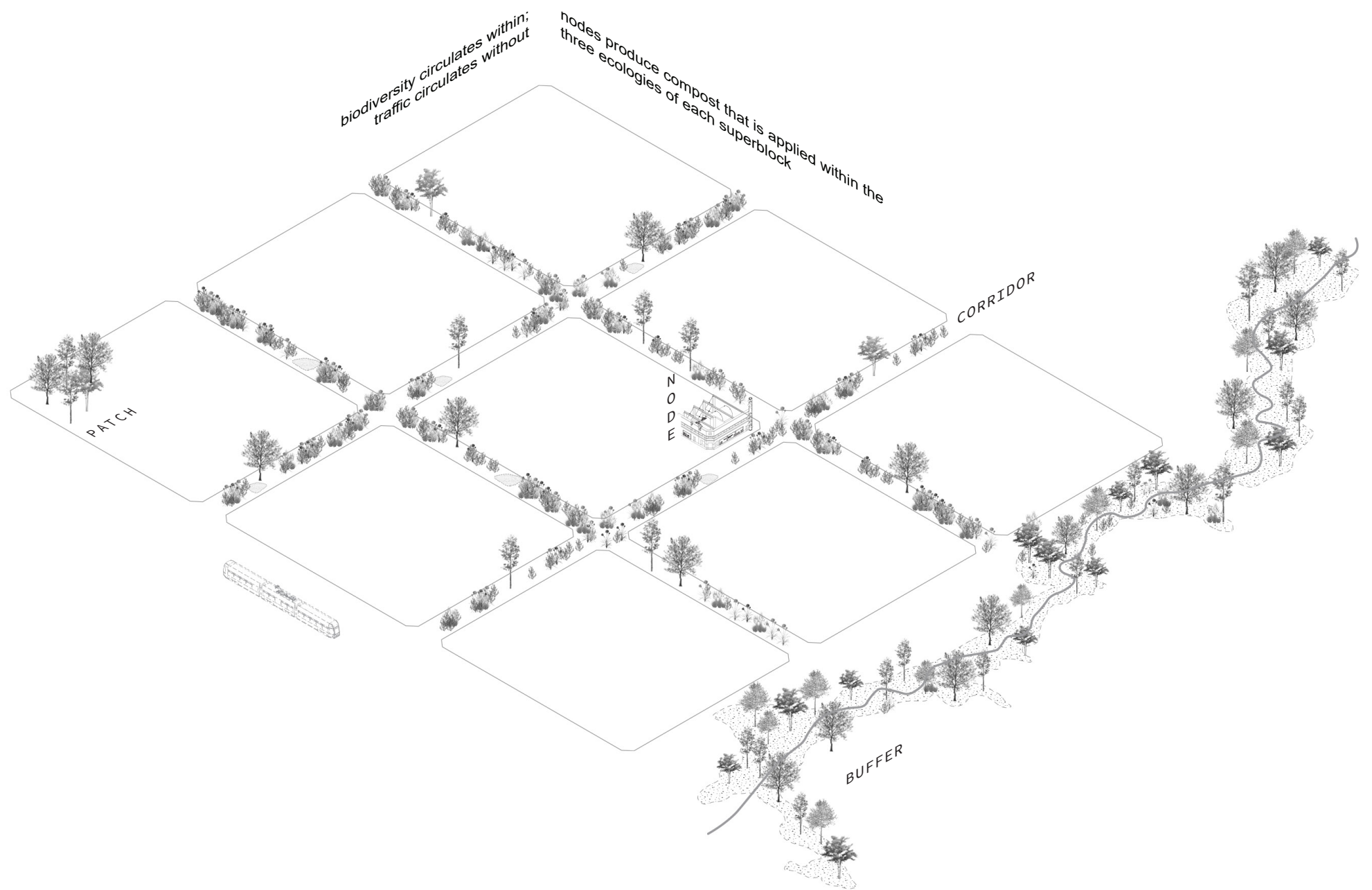
varies by application

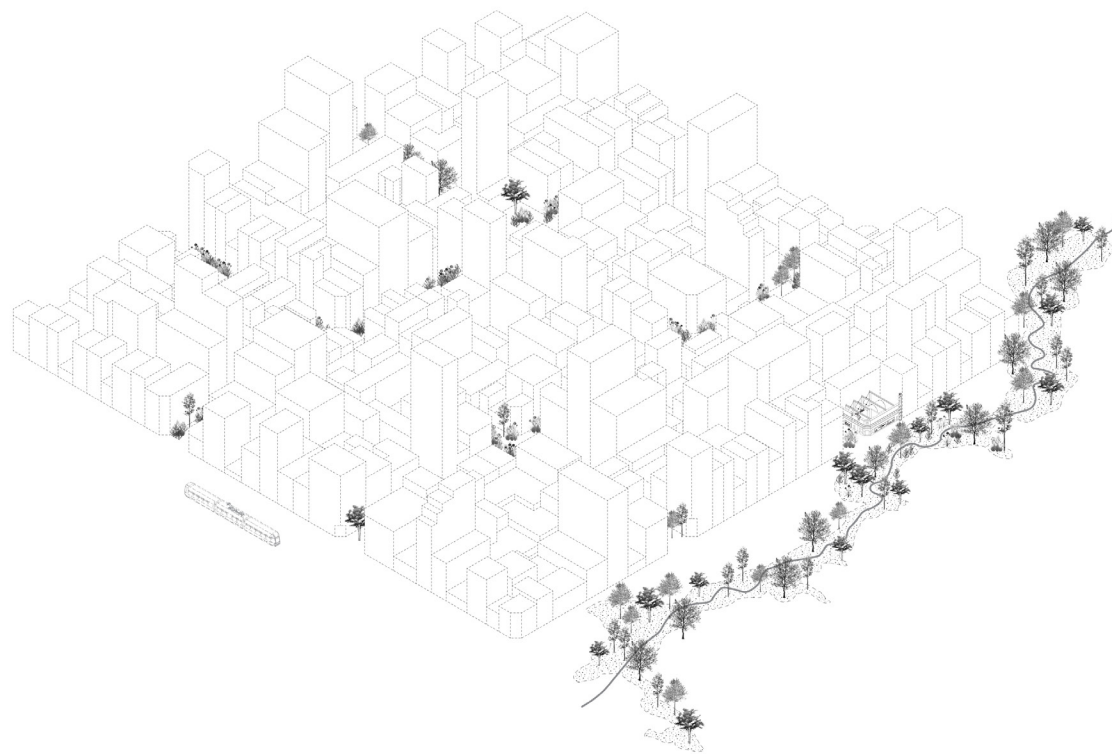


3 (community) patch

provide open space in city centers which serve as opportunities for education, recreation and local food sovereignty







urban



agricultural areas can devote
less than 10% of total crop area
to prairie corridors

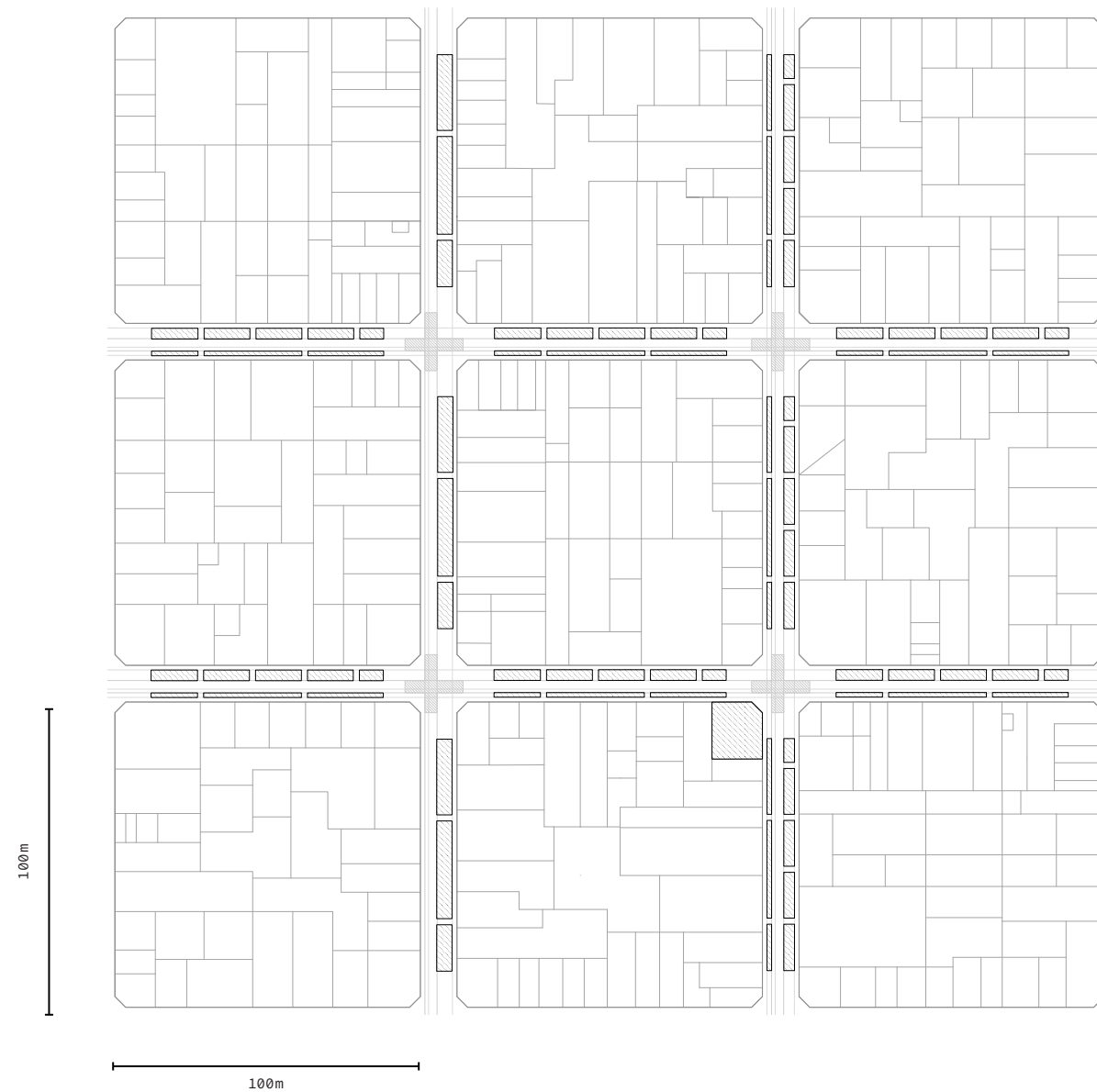
agricultural

4

soil machine

or, how junk becomes gunk

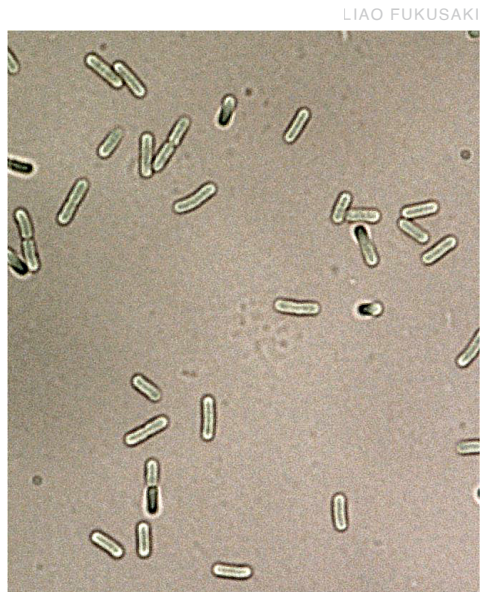
(TYPICAL) URBAN SUPERBLOCK =
100,000 m²



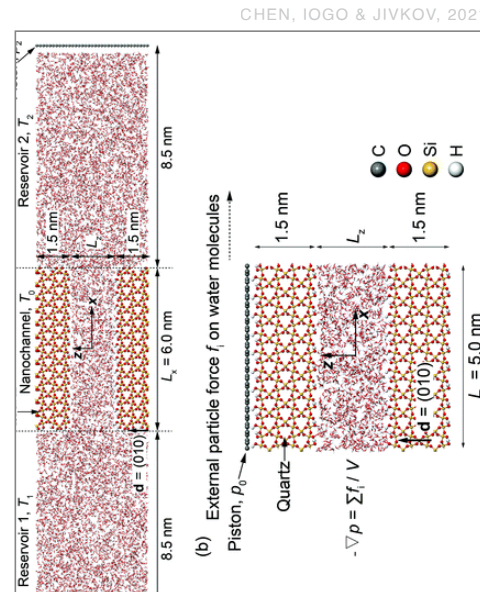
≥ 5.000m²

minimum area newly available for
compost application through the
implementation of three ecologies
in a typical urban superblock

compost methods



fermentation



biomeiler



in-vessel

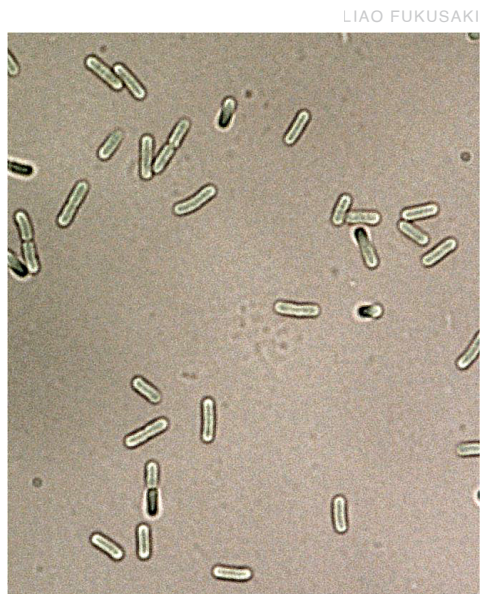


vermicompost



turn pile

compost methods



fermentation



biomeiler



in-vessel



vermicompost



turn pile

LIAO FUKUSAKI



1

Home collection, fermented mix applied

05% fungal+plant matter
05% molasses
90% hot water

How to make the fermentation mixture (FM)

- 1 Mycelium is harvested from riparian forest
- 2 Half of water volume added to container
- 3 Add molasses
- 4 Add mother culture
- 5 Add remaining water
- 6 Stir gently
- 7 IMO percolates in an airtight container for
2 - 4 weeks

LIAO FUKUSAKI



1

Home collection, fermented mix applied



2

Deposit at node, collect new container
and fermented mix

When residents deposit food waste at their local composting node, they are able to retrieve a freshly-cleaned container and a new bag of FM. Composting nodes will be multifunctional spaces that can include food markets, park space, apothecaries...

LIAO FUKUSAKI



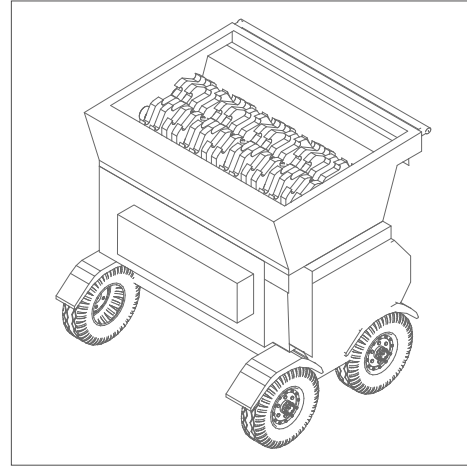
1

Home collection, fermented mix applied



2

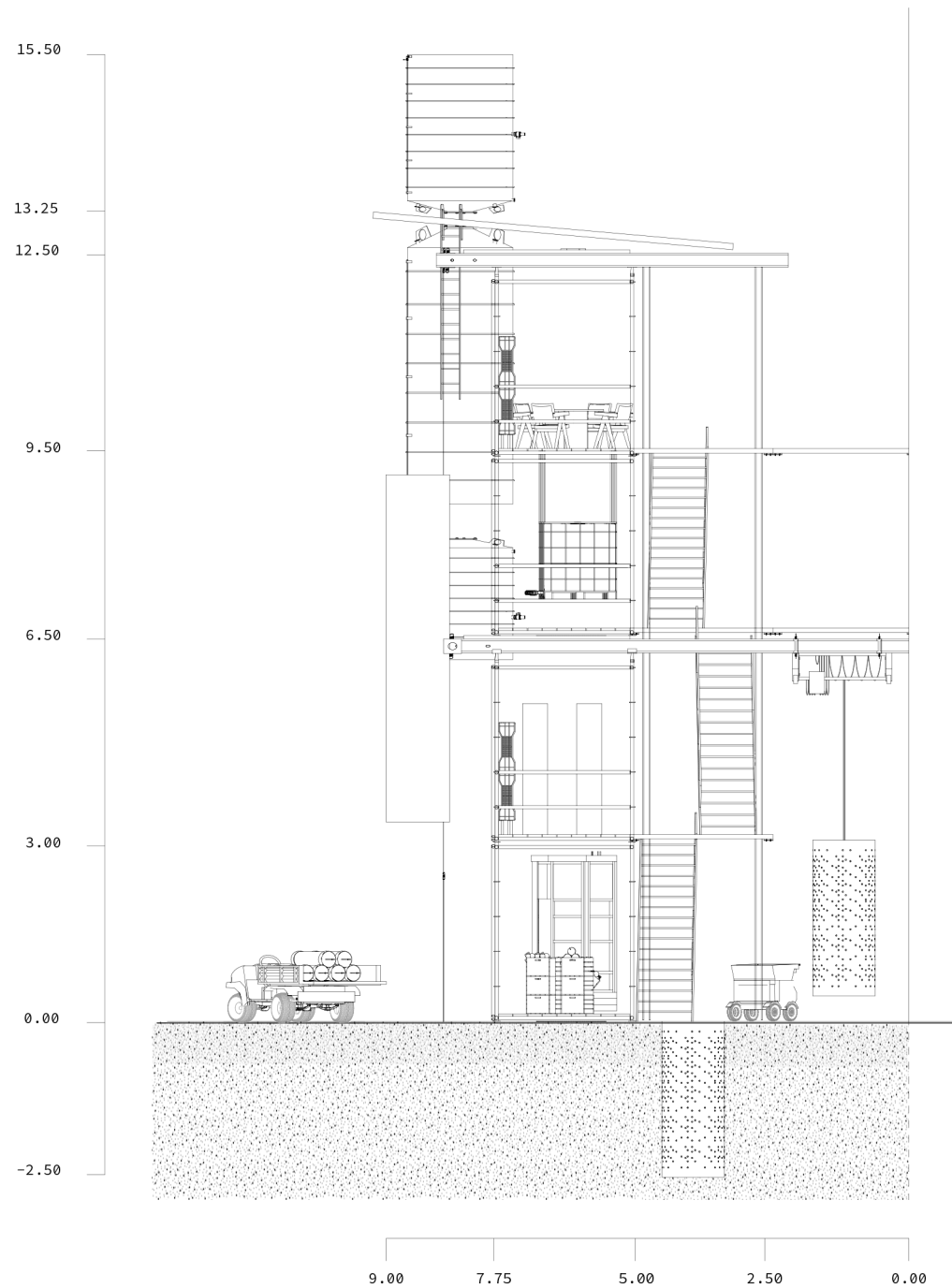
Deposit at node, collect new container
and fermented mix



3

Maceration

*Reduces particle size
and increases surface
area, accelerating
decomposition*



*Vermicompost (sub)towers
typically convert macerated,
fermented food waste to compost
within 10 days*



4
Vermicompost

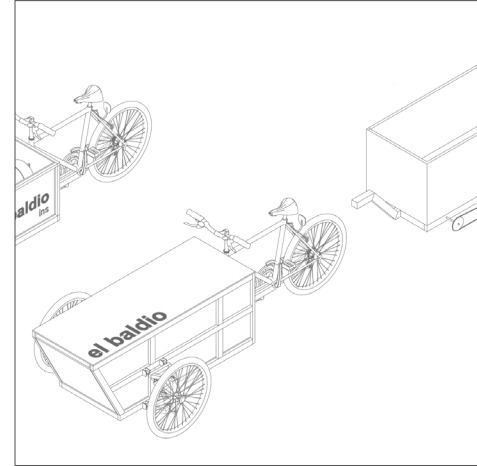
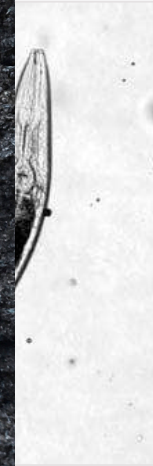


1

Home collection, fermentation



WEIWEI ZHONG



5

Finished compost is applied to three ecologies

5

(proto)node

selection criteria

located in the lower basin

highly visible

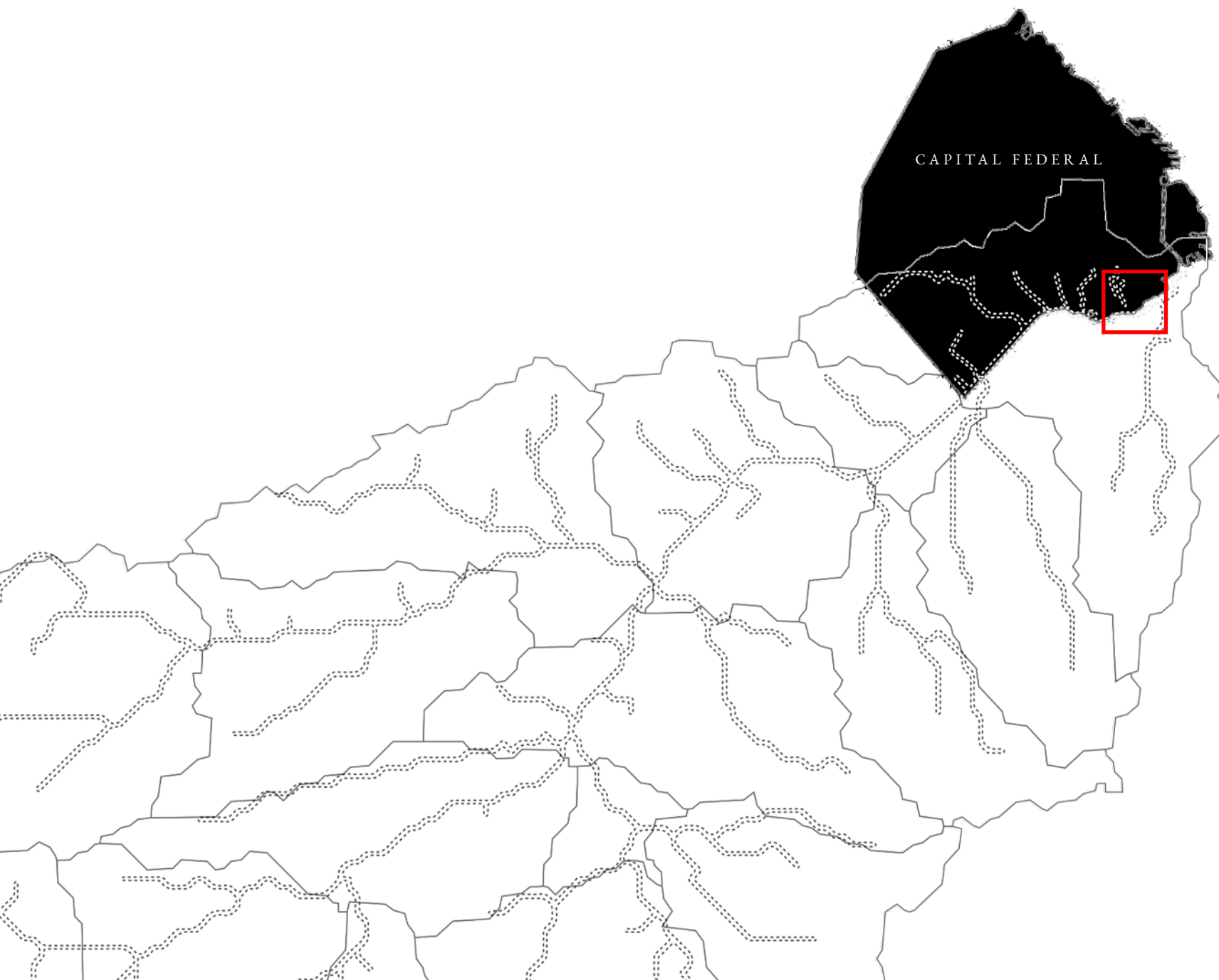
iconic and historically significant

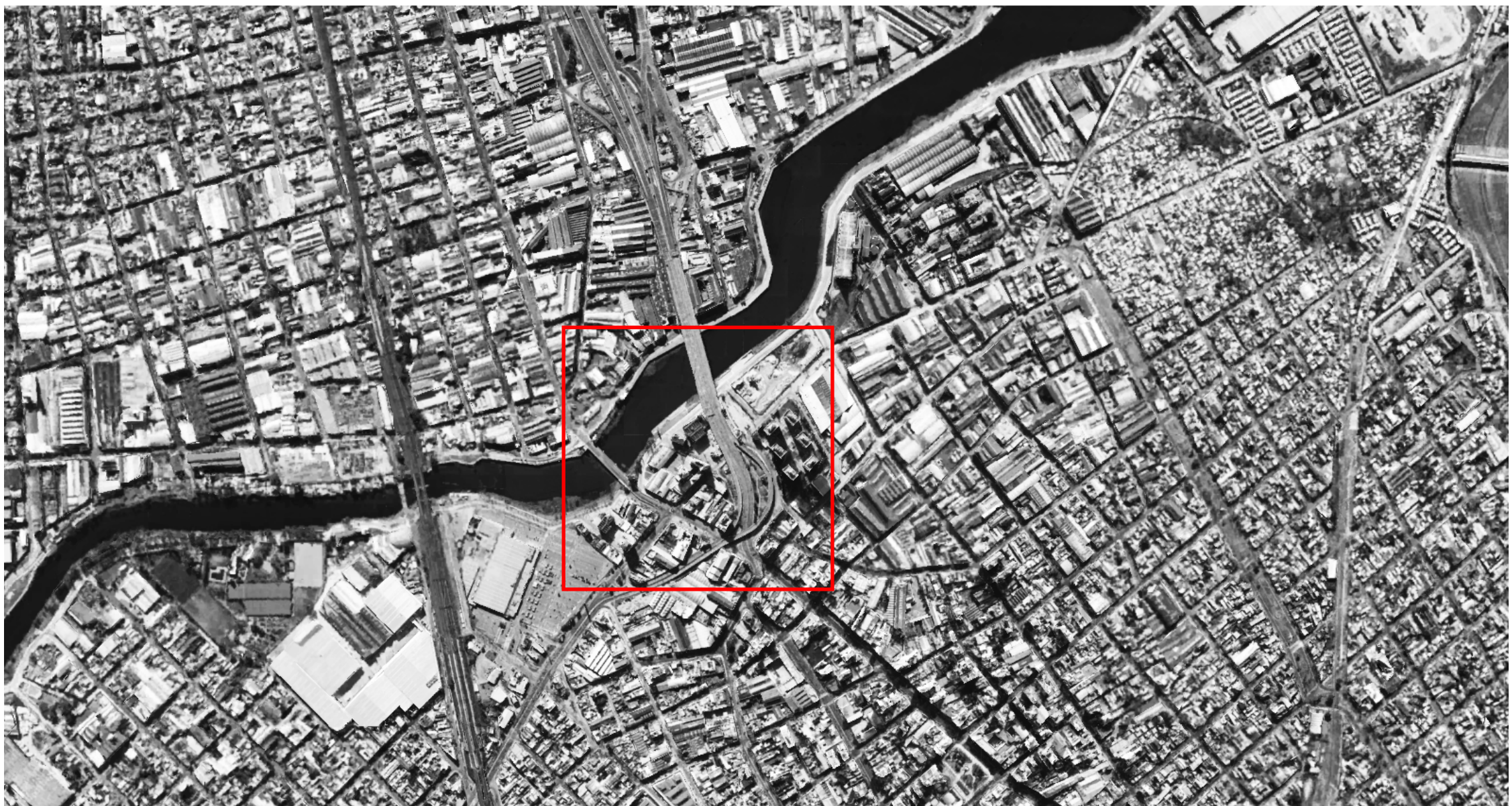
generate intrigue amongst the population



ah que rico el suelo







silos pueyrredón



Circulation Route 1

ACTORS

- Researchers
- Ecologist
- Microbiologist
- Entomologist
- Fermentation expert
- Landscape architect
- Farmer
- Pedologist
- Food system coordinator

Admin

- Liaison with Acumar
- Maintenance
- Pick-up/drop-off coordinator
- Cafe/market staff
- Outreach/PR
- Print room supervisor
- Events coordinator

Trainees

- Open, varies

Circulation Route 2

Nonhumans

- Open, varies

Circulation Route 3

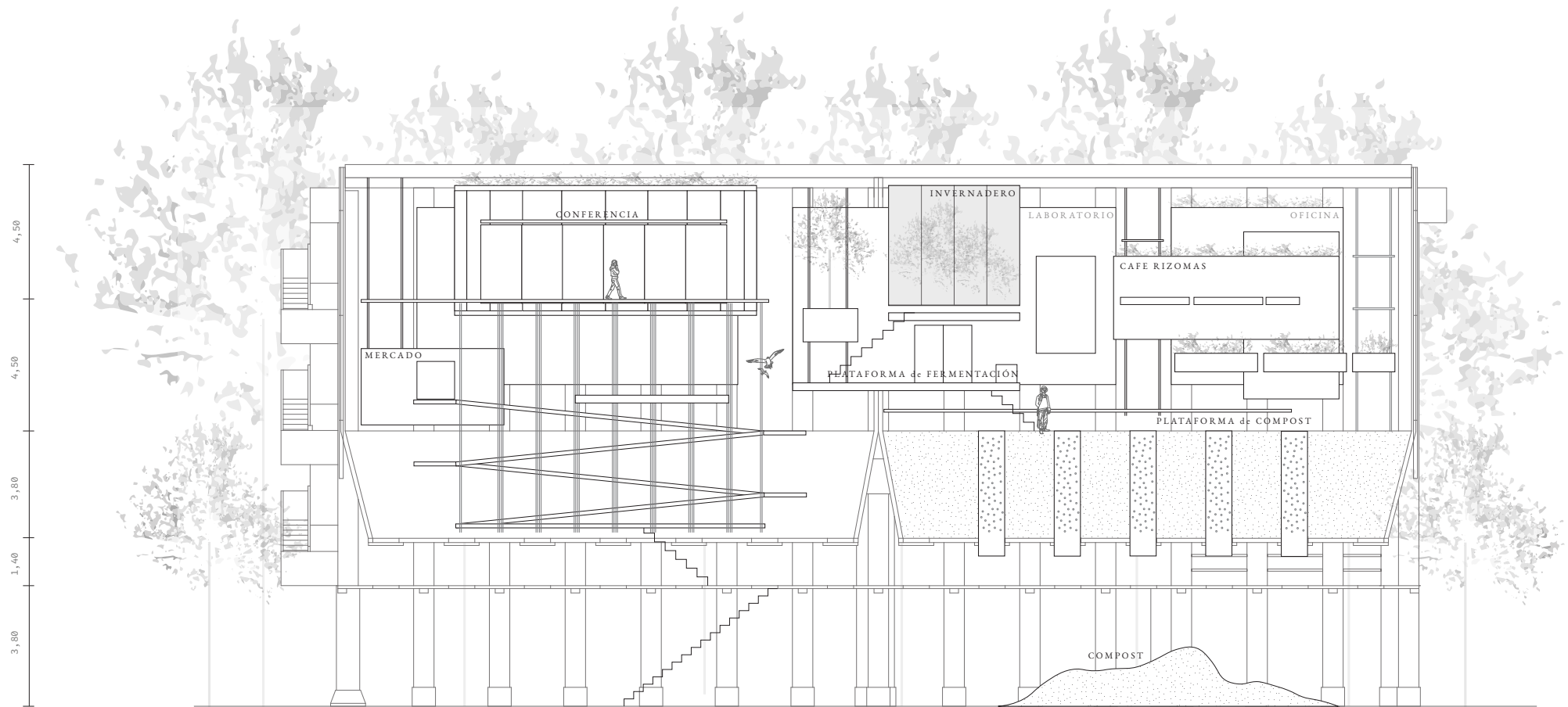
Public

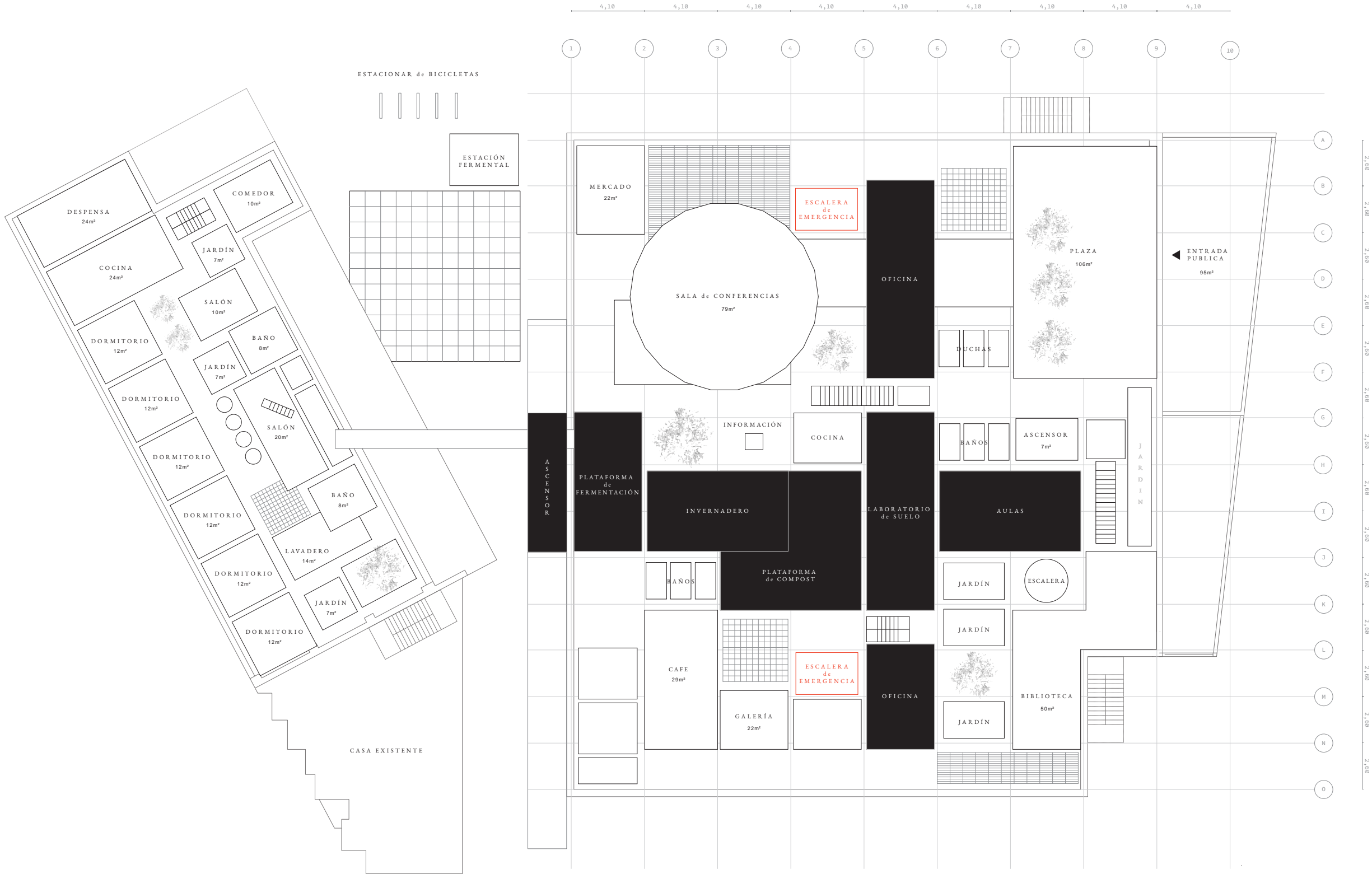
- Open, varies

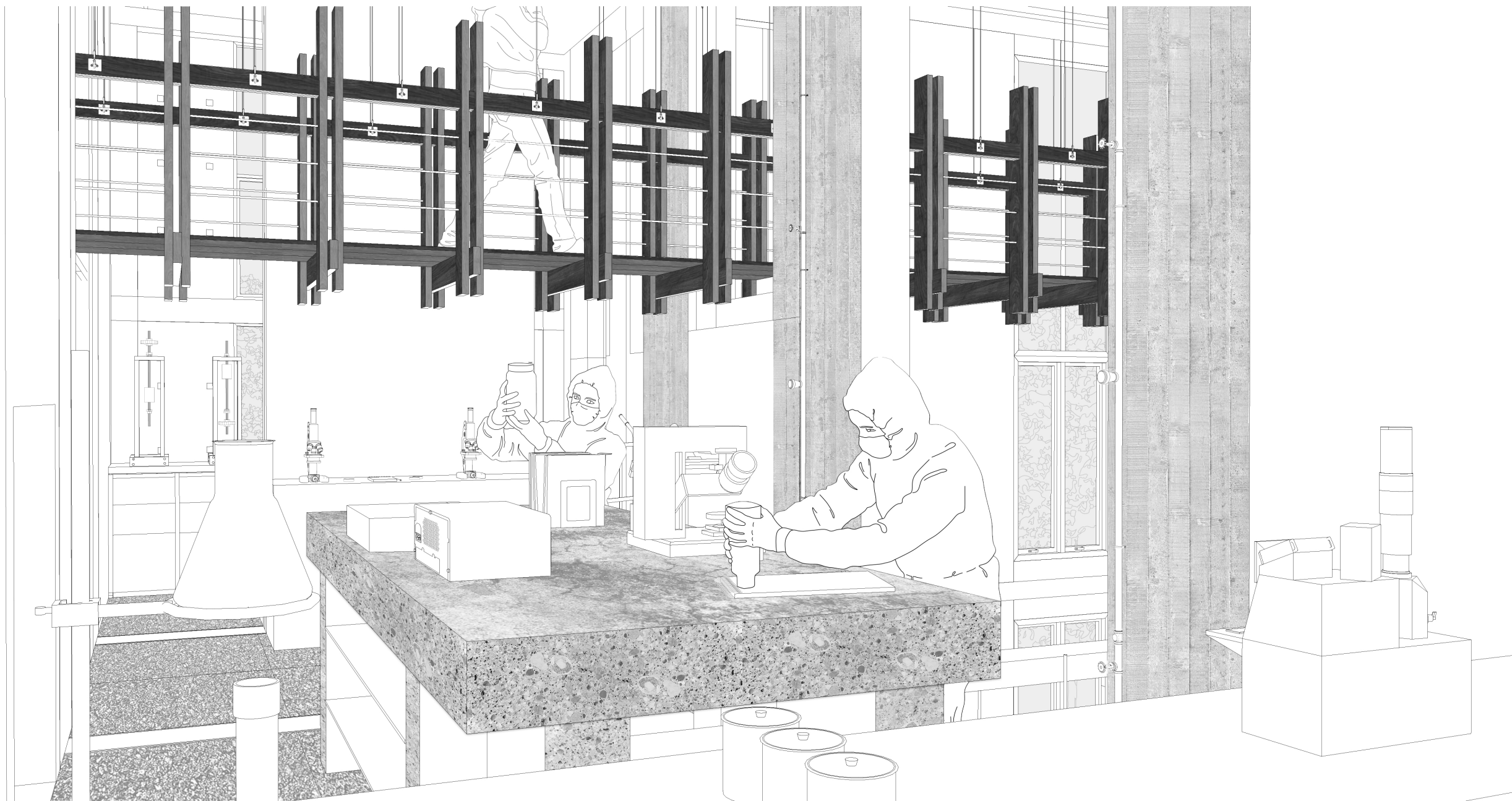
SPACES

- Soil testing labs
- IMO labs
- Gardens
- Cinema
- Offices (x15)
- Plant nursery
- Lecture hall
- Tool shed
- Dirtroom/laundry
- Classrooms
- IMO pick-up station
- Carbon drop-off station
- WCs
- Conference room
- Seed/agroecology library
- Canteen/kitchen/cafe
- Food market
- Apartments
- Print room
- Storage (equipment + maintenance)
- Water fountains
- Shower booths
- Information desk
- Exhibition hall
- Locker room
- Materials garage

← INTERSECTIONS







Report Number: C19115-10056

Instituto Nacional del Suelo

carlos pellegini 180, avellaneda

ins.gob.ar



C19115-10056



To:

INFORME DE ANALISIS DE SUELO

Reported Date:

Printed Date:

Page: 1 / 1

Sample Number	Legal Land Descpt:	Depth	Lab Number	Organic Matter	Phosphorus - P ppm	Potassium K ppm	Magnesium Mg ppm	Calcium Ca ppm	pH	CEC meq/100g	Percent Base Saturations	% K	% Mg	% Ca	% H	% Na
RB0619		6	21271	5.4	15 M	23 M	304 H	1074 VH	7.9	32.7	2.4	27.4	69.4			1.2
RB61216		12	21272	4.0	5 L	7 VL	169 M	1458 VH	7.8	38.9	1.1	31.2	65.7			2.3

Sample Number	Sulfur S ppm	Nitrate Nitrogen NO3-N ppm	Zinc Zn ppm	Manganese Mn ppm	Iron Fe ppm	Copper Cu ppm	Boron B ppm	Soluble Salts mmhos/cm	Saturation %P	Aluminum Al ppm	Saturation %Al	K/Mg Ratio	Chloride Cl ppm	Sodium Na ppm
RB0619	77 M	139 L	11	4.9 M	79 VH	72 VH	4.2 VH	0.9 M	14 H	220	0.0 G	0.09	67	91 H
RB61216	272 VH	490 L	16	3.4 M	34 H	88 VH	4.4 VH	0.5 L	1 VL	121	0.0 G	0.04	52	209 VH

W VL = VERY LOW, L = LOW, M = MEDIUM, H = HIGH, VH = VERY HIGH, G = GOOD, MA = MARGINAL, MT = MODERATE PHYTO-TOXIC, T = PHYTO-TOXIC, ST = SEVERE PHYTO-TOXIC

Sample ID:

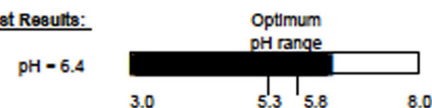
Lime Recommendations

Crop 1- Lawn, centipede
Crop 2-

0.0 lb per 1,000 sq ft

Lime History:

Test Results:



Additional Test	HM%	W/V	CEC	Mn-I	Zn-I	Cu-I	S-I
Results:	0.97	1.19 g/cn ³	10.0 meq/100 cn ³	30	136	88	44

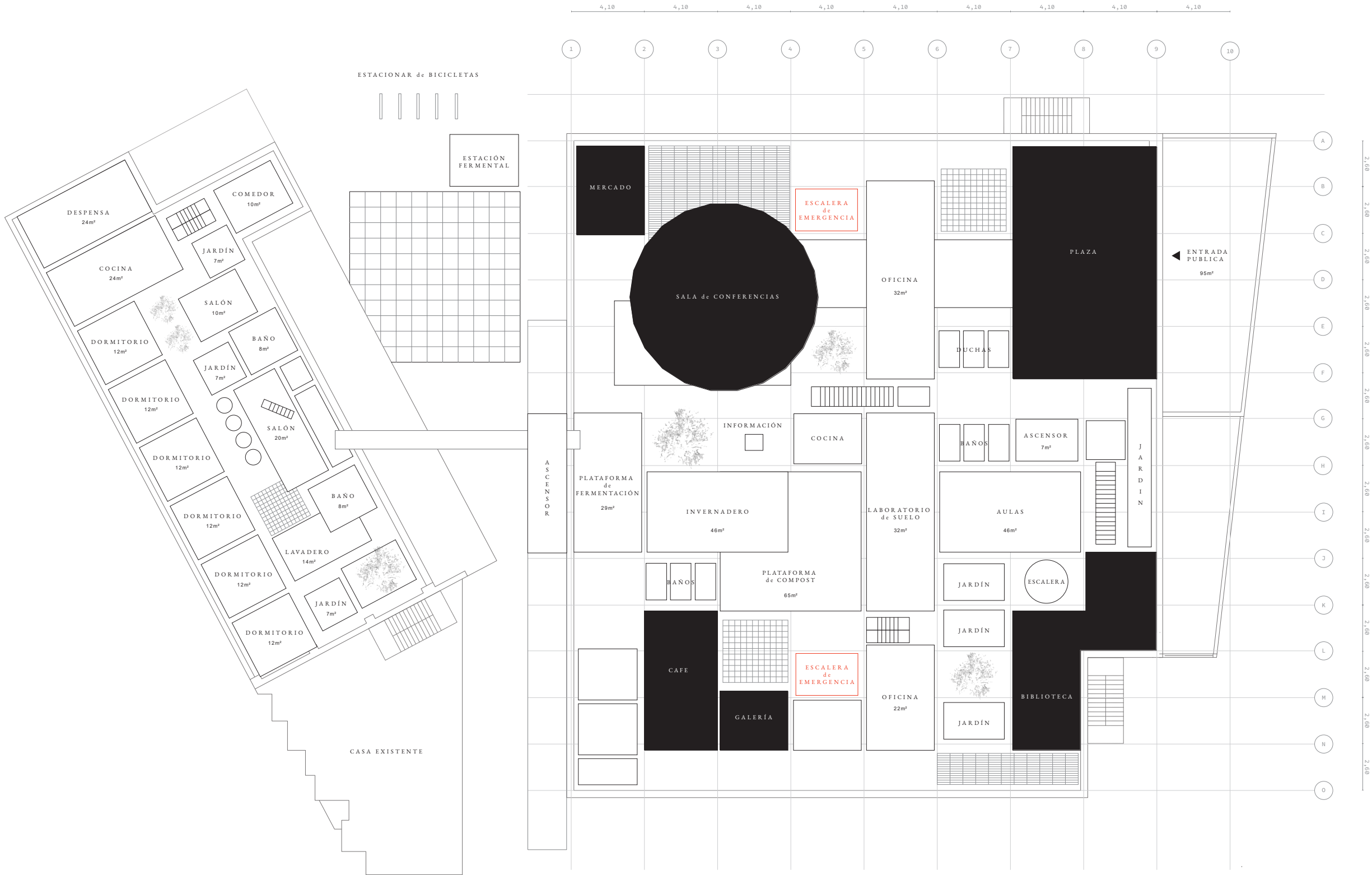
N-P-K Fertilizer Recommendations *

3 lbs per 1,000 sq ft 15-0-14 Group C

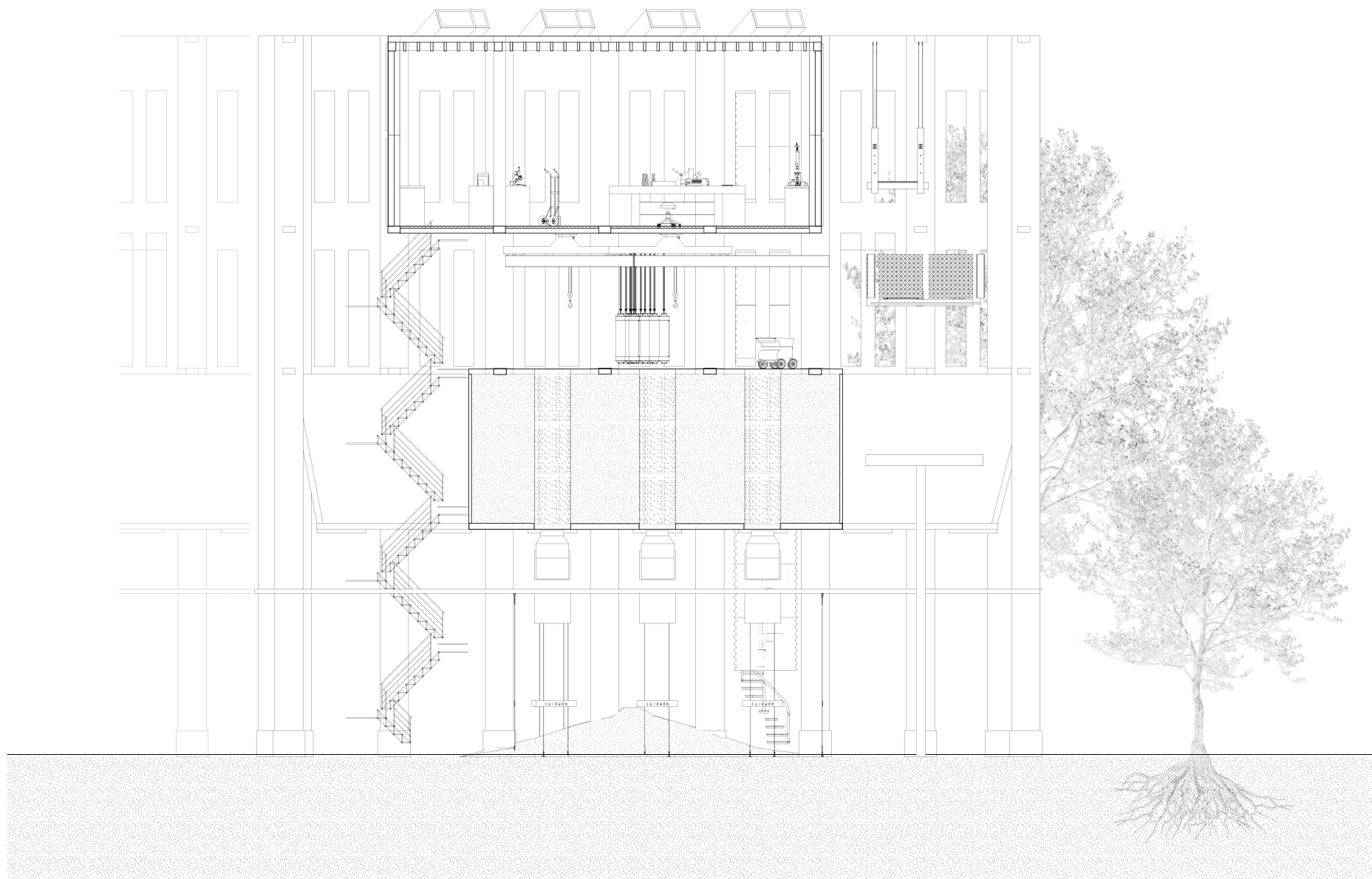
Phosphorus Index (P-I) = 142

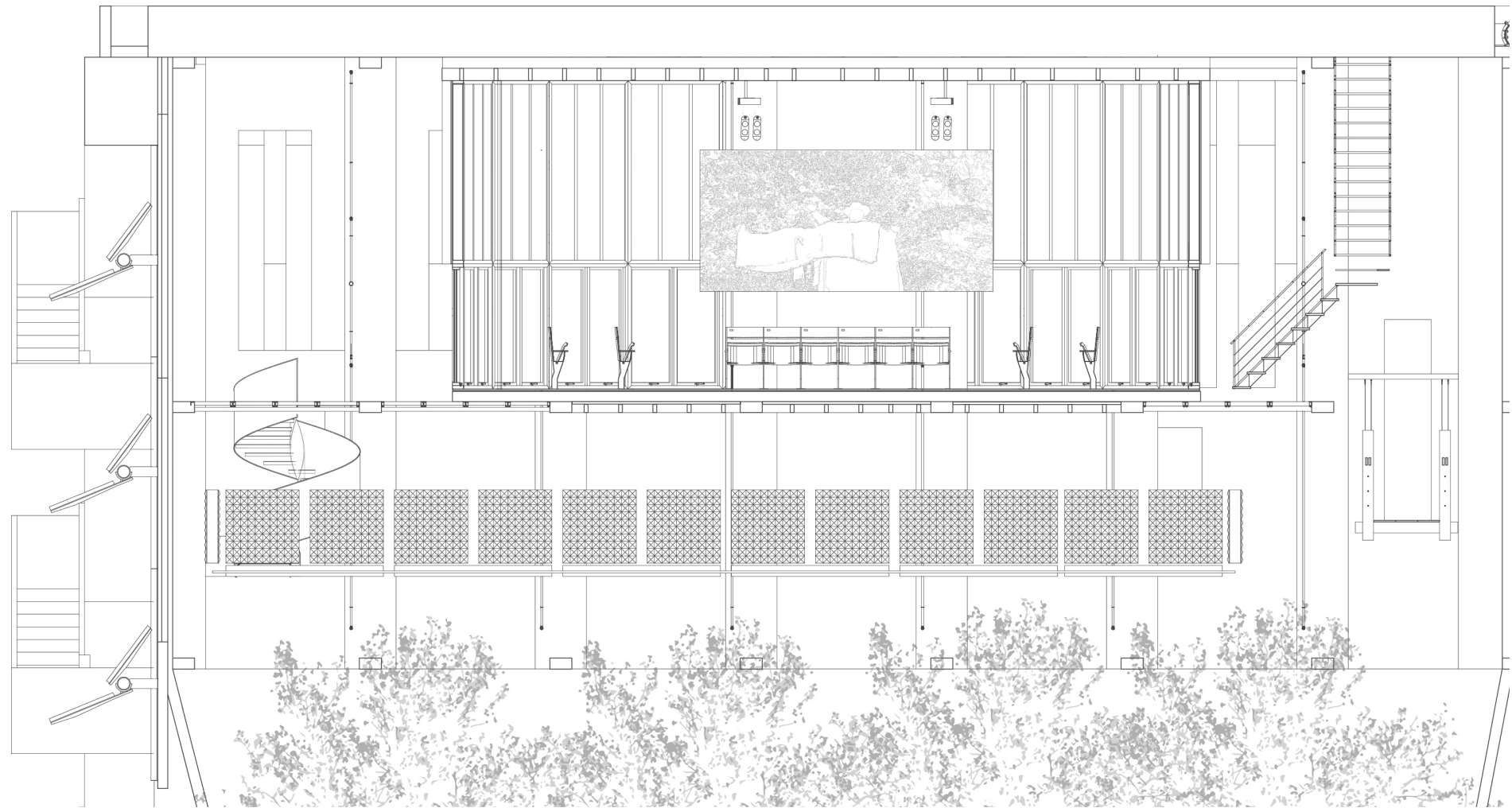
Potassium Index (K-I) = 36

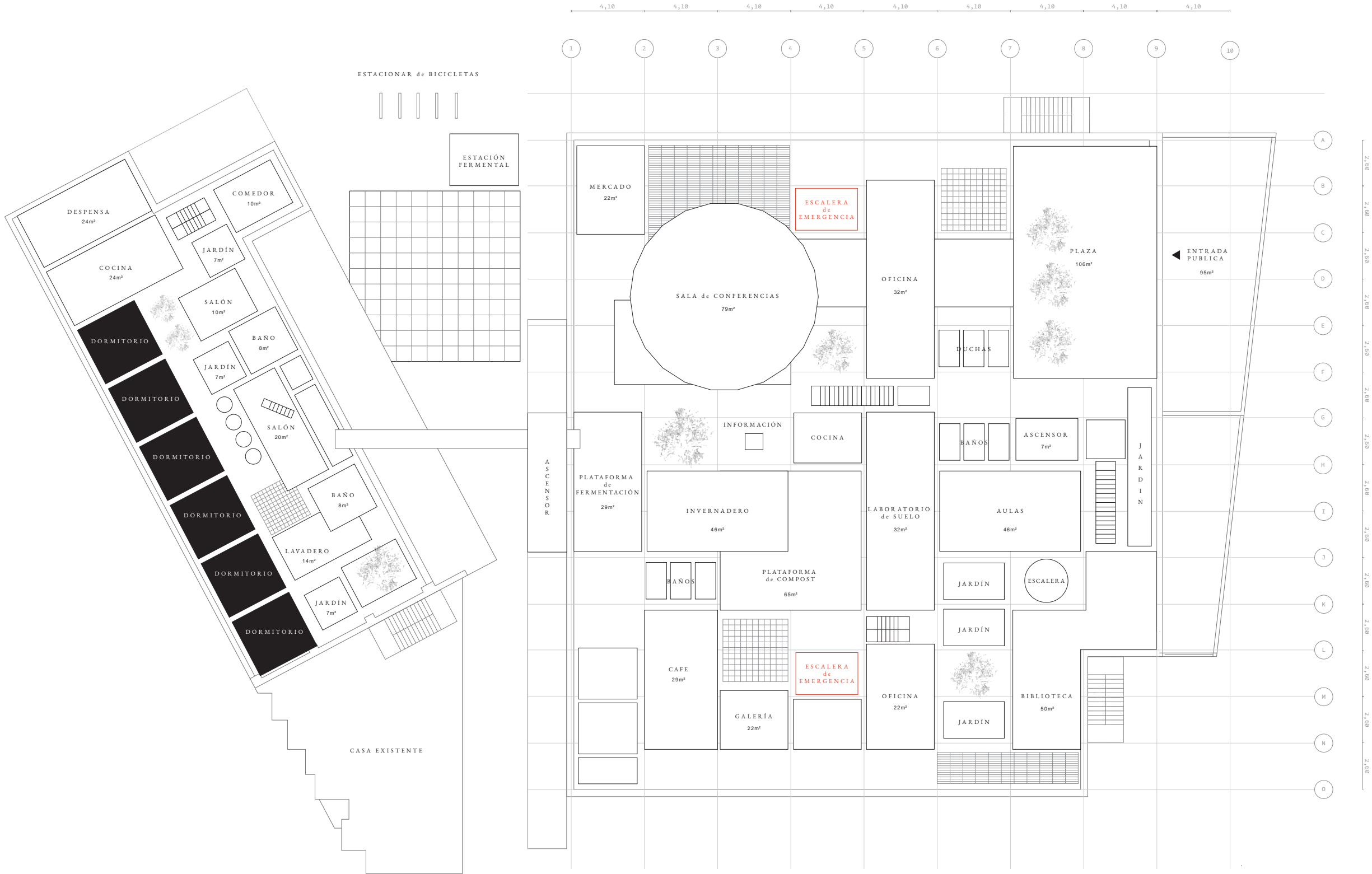
Farmers/urban residents can bring soil sample to closest node to be sent to proto-node for testing. Results provided, and remediation toolkit returned for pick up at local node.











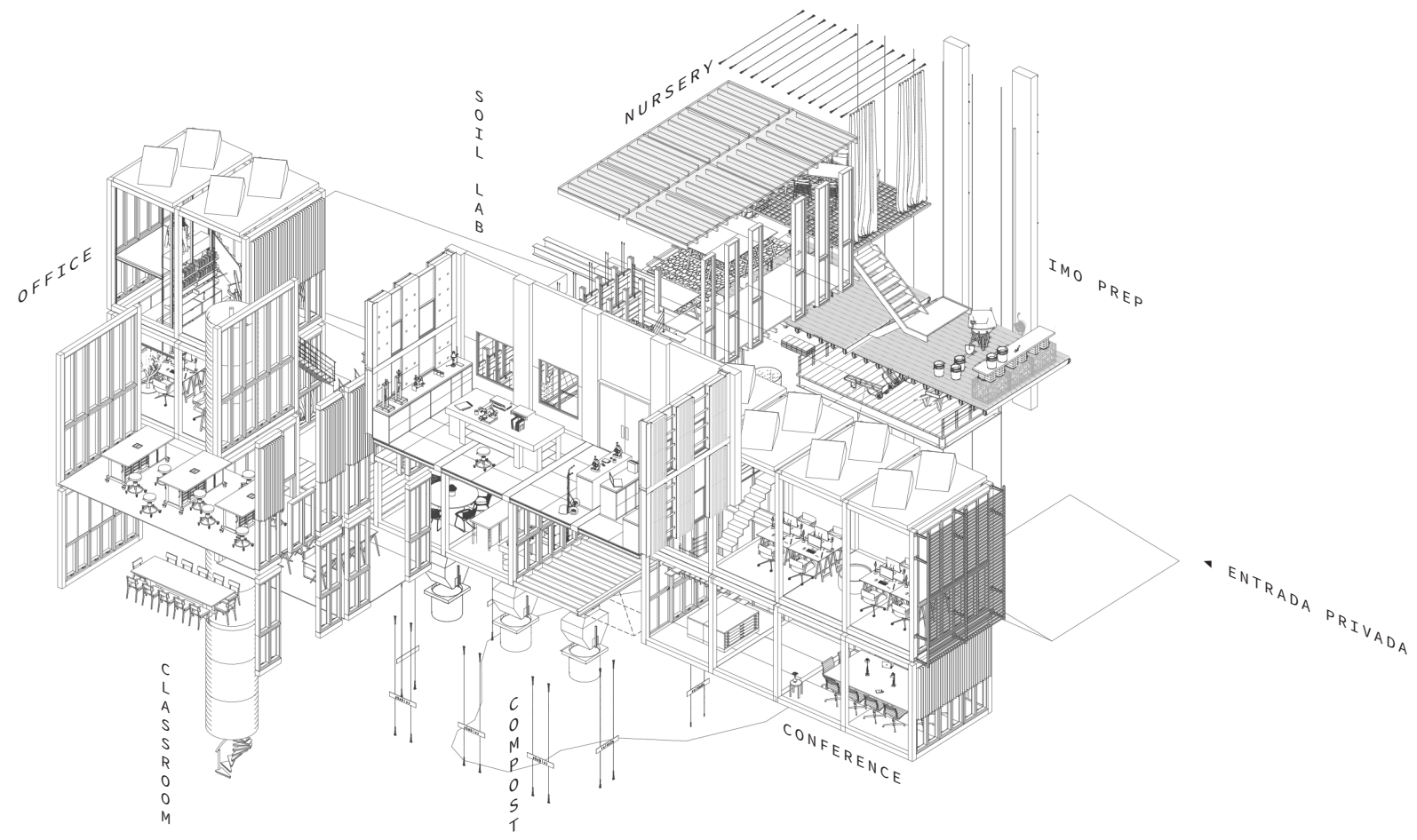


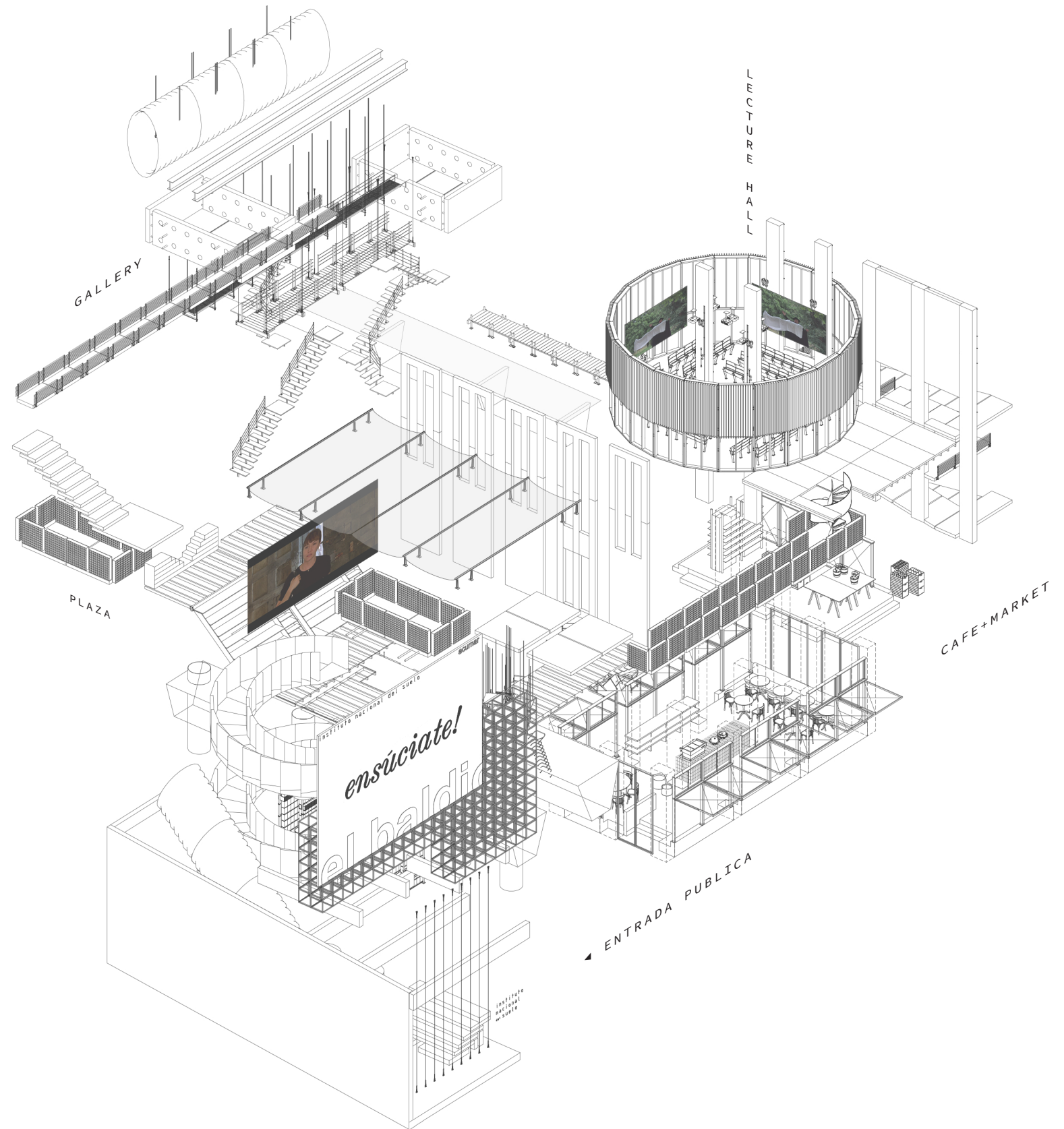


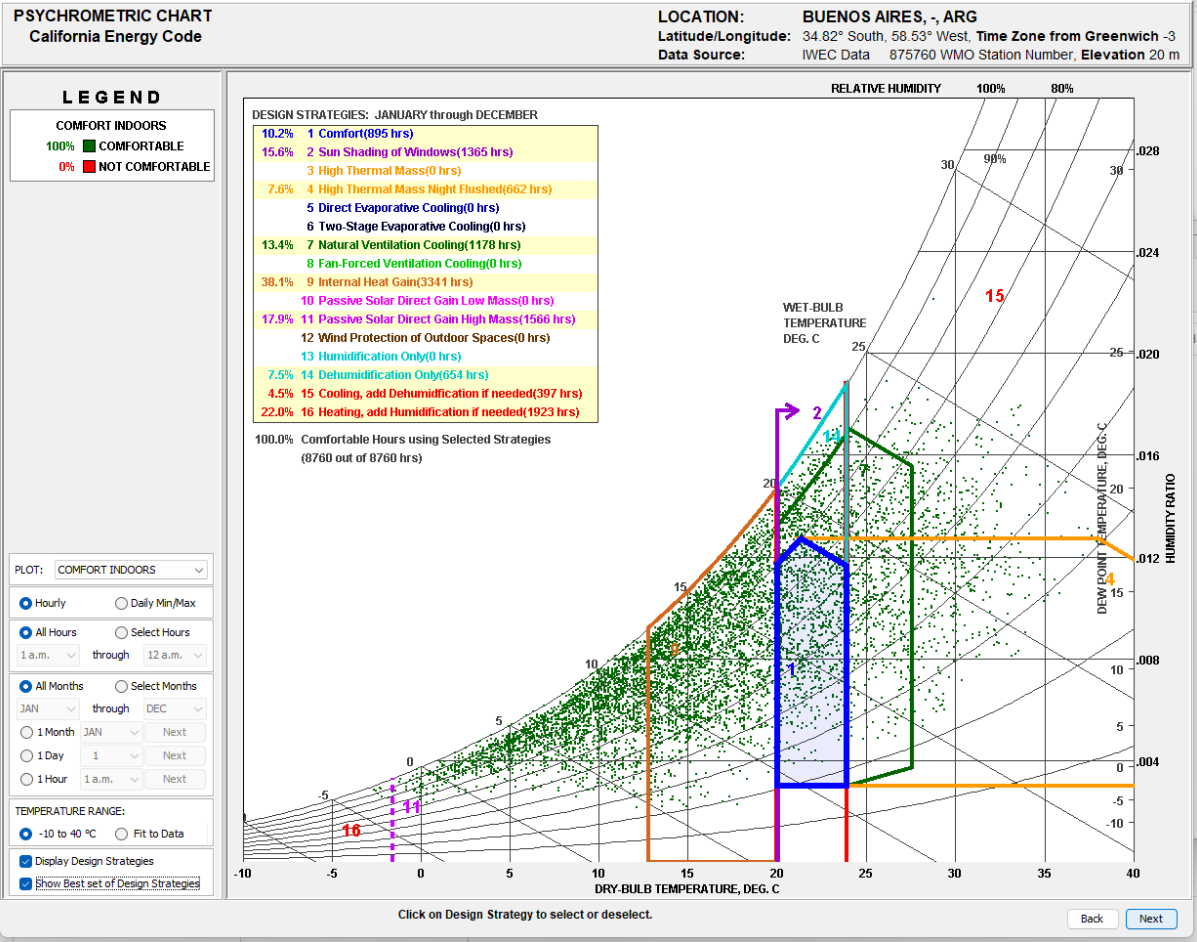




Phytoremediation:
Concrete is strategically removed, wild flowers and micro wetlands (re)appear







DESIGN GUIDELINES (for the Full Year)
California Energy Code
Best Set of Design Strategies, User Modified Criteria
guideline), plus in some cases a Link to the 2030 Palette is available.

LOCATION: BUENOS AIRES, -, ARG
Latitude/Longitude: 34.82° South, 58.53° West, **Time Zone from Greenwich** -3
Data Source: IWECC Data 875760 WMO Station Number, **Elevation** 20 m

Assuming only the Design Strategies that were selected on the Psychrometric Chart, 100.0% of the hours will be Comfortable.
This list of Residential Design guidelines applies specifically to this particular climate, starting with the most important first. Click on a Guideline to see a sketch of how this Design Guideline shapes building design (see Help).

11	Heat gain from lights, people, and equipment greatly reduces heating needs so keep home tight, well insulated (to lower Balance Point temperature)
19	For passive solar heating face most of the glass area north to maximize winter sun exposure, but design overhangs to fully shade in summer
35	Good natural ventilation can reduce or eliminate air conditioning in warm weather, if windows are well shaded and oriented to prevailing breezes
62	Traditional passive homes in temperate climates used light weight construction with slab on grade and operable walls and shaded outdoor spaces
20	Provide double pane high performance glazing (Low-E) on west, south, and east, but clear on north for maximum passive solar gain
58	This is one of the more comfortable climates, so shade to prevent overheating, open to breezes in summer, and use passive solar gain in winter
24	Use high mass interior surfaces like slab floors, high mass walls, and a stone fireplace to store winter passive heat and summer night 'coolth'
33	Long narrow building floorplan can help maximize cross ventilation in temperate and hot humid climates
3	Lower the indoor comfort temperature at night to reduce heating energy consumption (lower thermostat heating setback) (see comfort low criteria)
37	Window overhangs (designed for this latitude) or operable sunshades (awnings that extend in summer) can reduce or eliminate air conditioning
8	Sunny wind-protected outdoor spaces can extend living areas in cool weather (seasonal sun rooms, enclosed patios, courtyards, or verandahs)
31	Organize floorplan so winter sun penetrates into daytime use spaces with specific functions that coincide with solar orientation
55	Low pitched roofs with wide overhangs works well in temperate climates
56	Screened porches and patios can provide passive comfort cooling by ventilation in warm weather and can prevent insect problems
42	On hot days ceiling fans or indoor air motion can make it seem cooler by 5 degrees F (2.8C) or more, thus less air conditioning is needed
39	A whole-house fan or natural ventilation can store nighttime 'coolth' in high mass interior surfaces (night flushing), to reduce or eliminate air conditioning
16	Trees (neither conifer or deciduous) should not be planted in front of passive solar windows, but are OK beyond 45 degrees from each corner
63	Traditional passive homes in cool overcast climates used low mass tightly sealed, well insulated construction to provide rapid heat buildup in morning
36	To facilitate cross ventilation, locate door and window openings on opposite sides of building with larger openings facing up-wind if possible
17	Use plant materials (bushes, trees, ivy-covered walls) especially on the west to minimize heat gain (if summer rains support native plant growth)

Back Next

Climate strategies from Climate Consultant 6.o



A roofscape



Sunken garden, public entrance



Open space, flows



Plaza



PT.01.22



BD.06.32



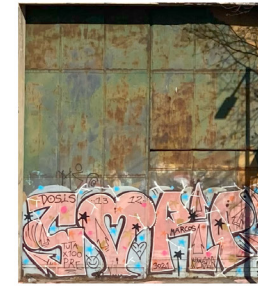
PT.01.65



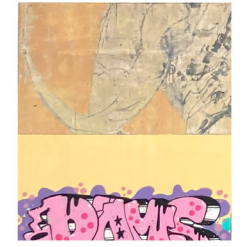
MU.76.32



PT.02.11



PT.09.53



MU.06.08



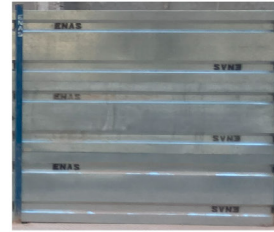
SL.41.34



PT.45.93



MU.21.11



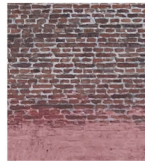
PT.03.44



VT.23.31



PT.09.12



MU.00.33

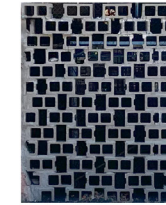
nodes are made of
**reclaimed
components**



PT.21.45



PT.15.98



MU.07.63



VT.03.08



MU.11.64



MU.06.31



PT.15.98



MU.05.81



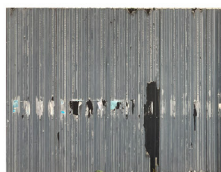
MC.31.03



VT.02.58



PT.06.11



MU.05.22



MC.22.51



PT.05.01



SL.02.71



PT.05.18

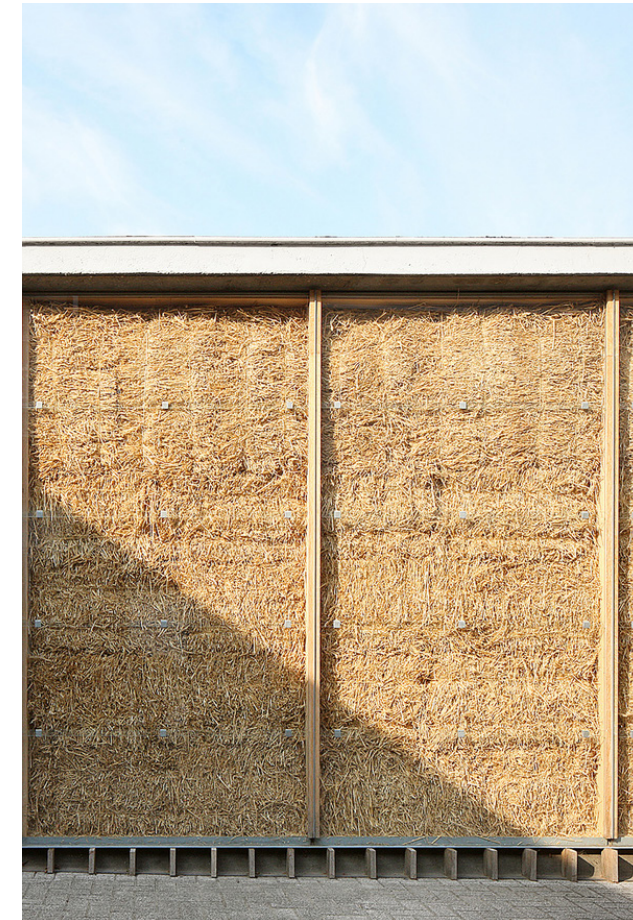
and
**grown
components**



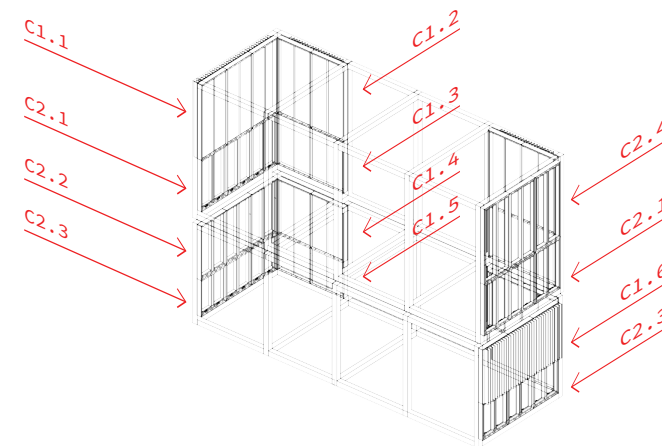
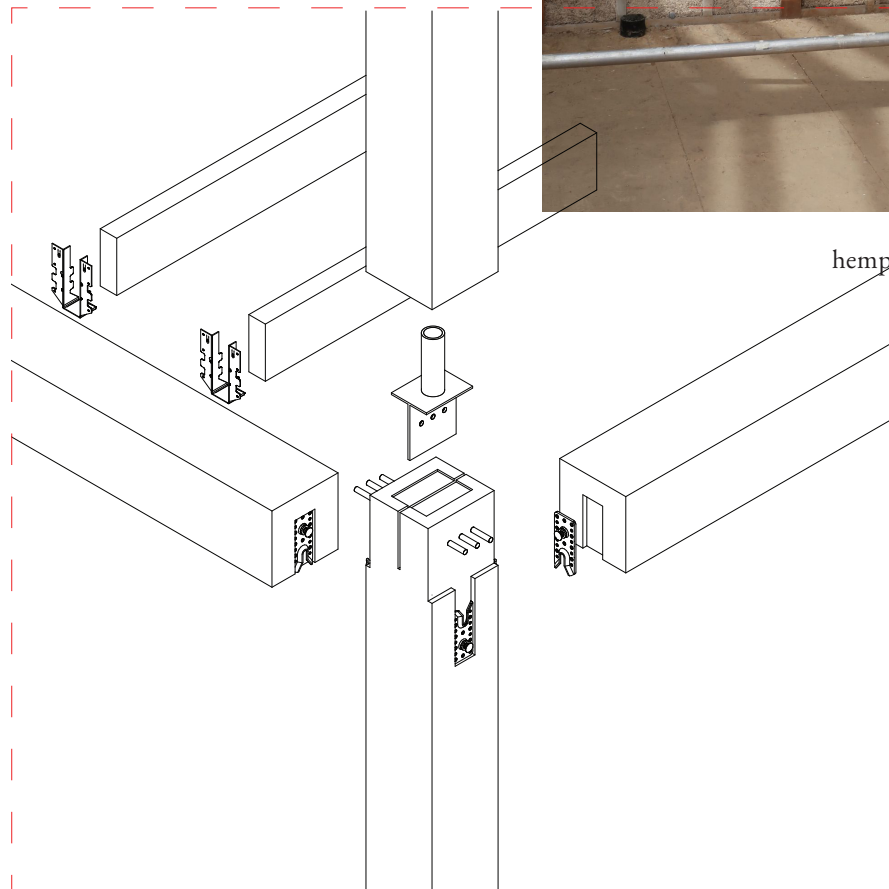
hemp-lime



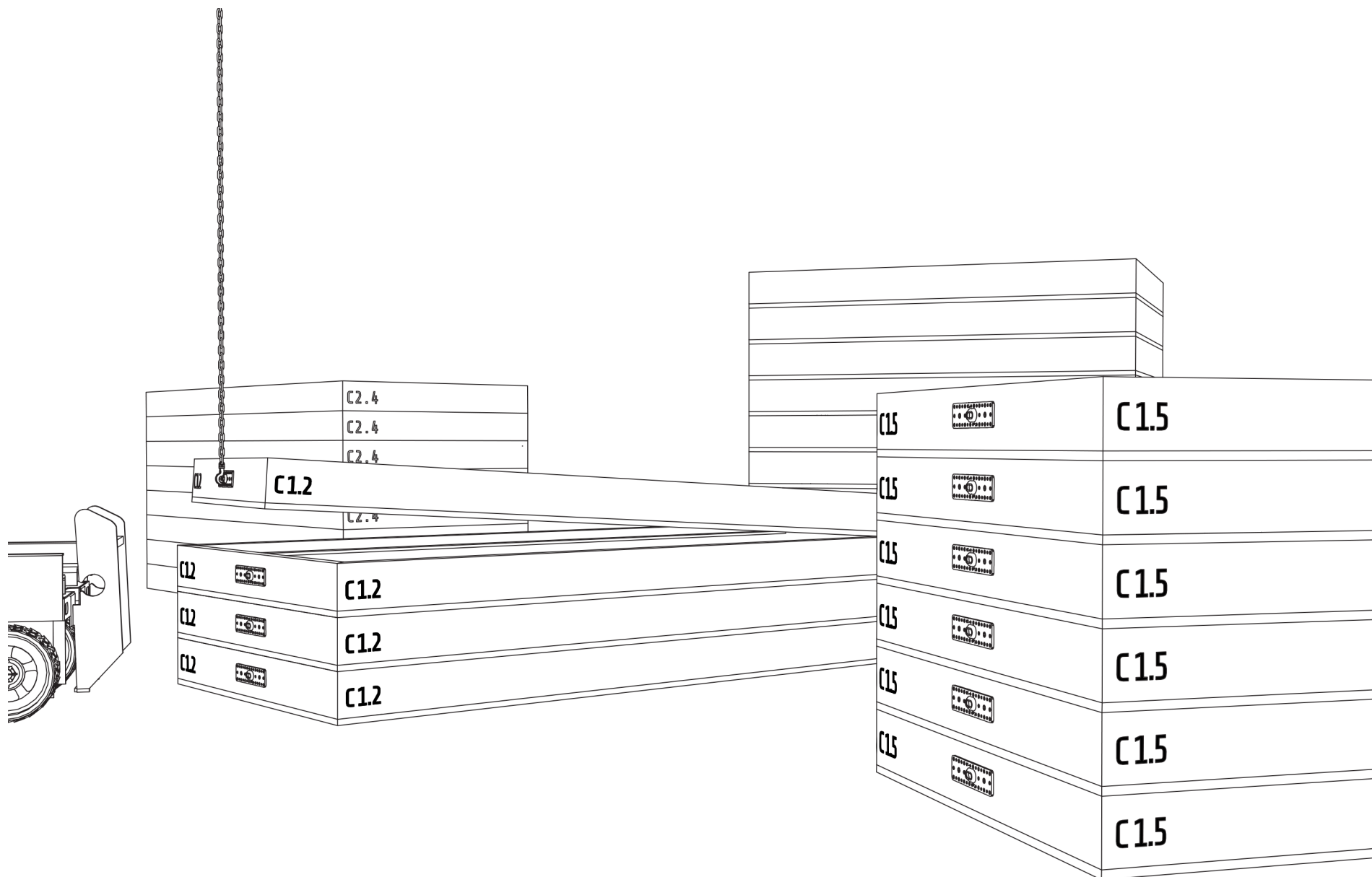
sand-mud



strawbale



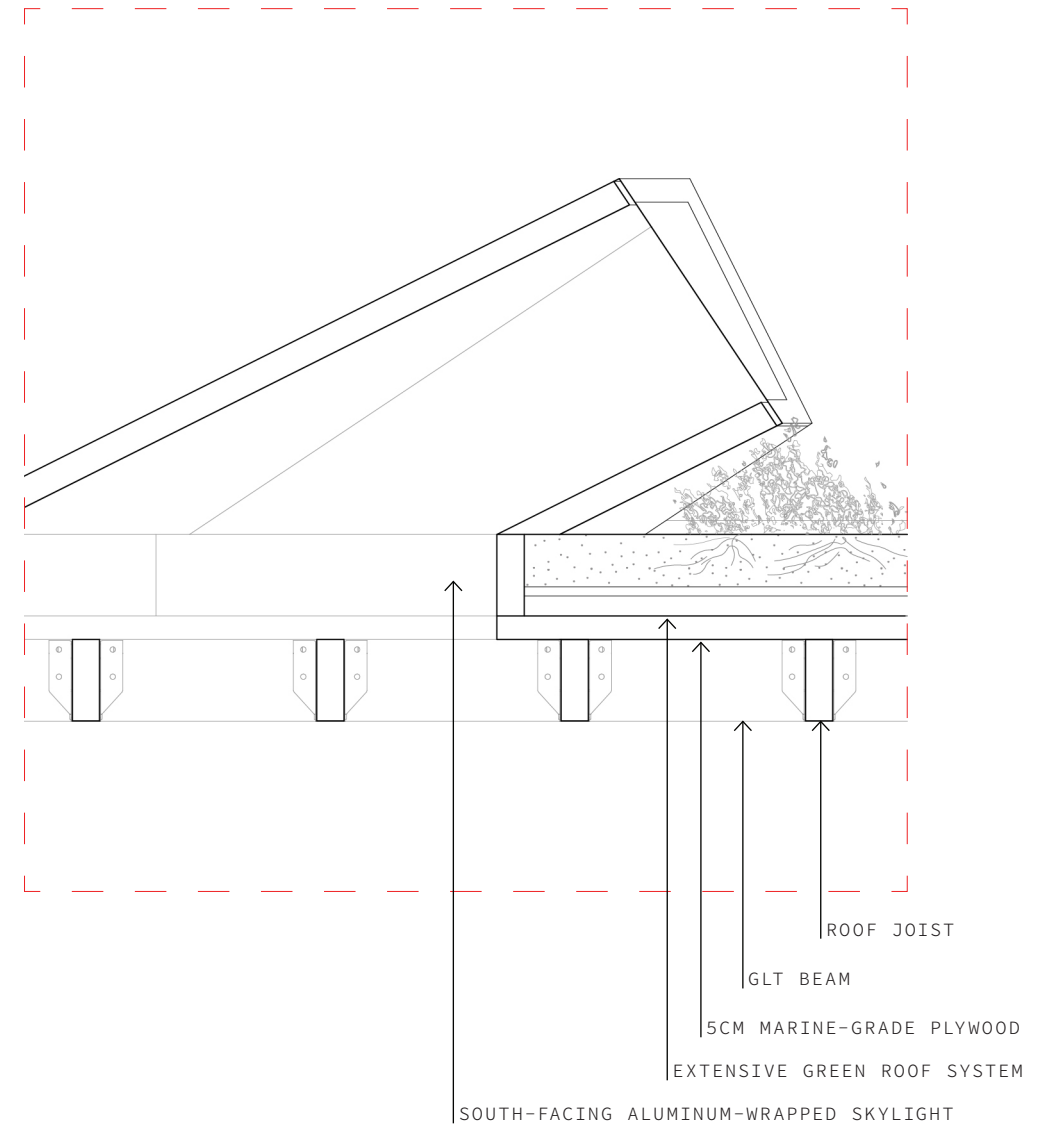
Grown components are wood framed cassettes filled in with bio-based insulation grown in the three ecologies. For El Baldio, these cassettes are dimensioned to slot between the existing concrete structure for ease of assembly and demounting.



MÉTODOS de CONSTRUCCIÓN
de NODOS

CUENCA:
MATANZA-RIACHUELO

instituto
nacional
del suelo





A (riparian) buffer grows along the edge of the Matanza-Riachuelo

6

proliferation



“Your food makes soil. Compost it.”



“Sniff my soil”



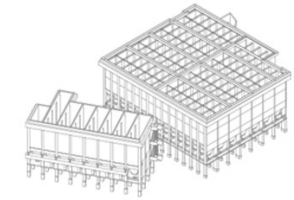
"You are in the Matanza-Riachuelo basin"



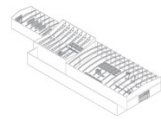
El Instituto Nacional del Suelo se formó con el fin de reducir las emisiones relacionadas con la descomposición de desechos orgánicos y aumentar la capacidad del suelo para almacenar carbono.

EL CRONISTA

El ministro de Obras Publicas, Gabriel Katopodis, se dirige a la nación



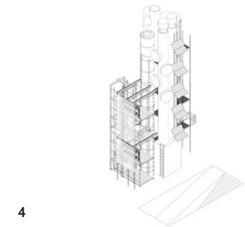
1



2



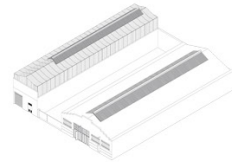
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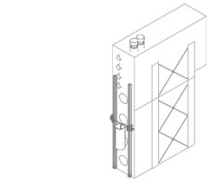
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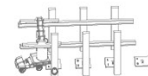
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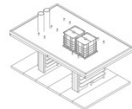
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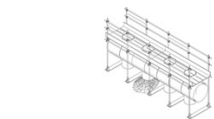
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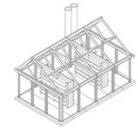
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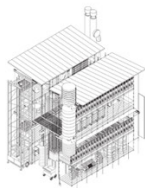
9



10



11

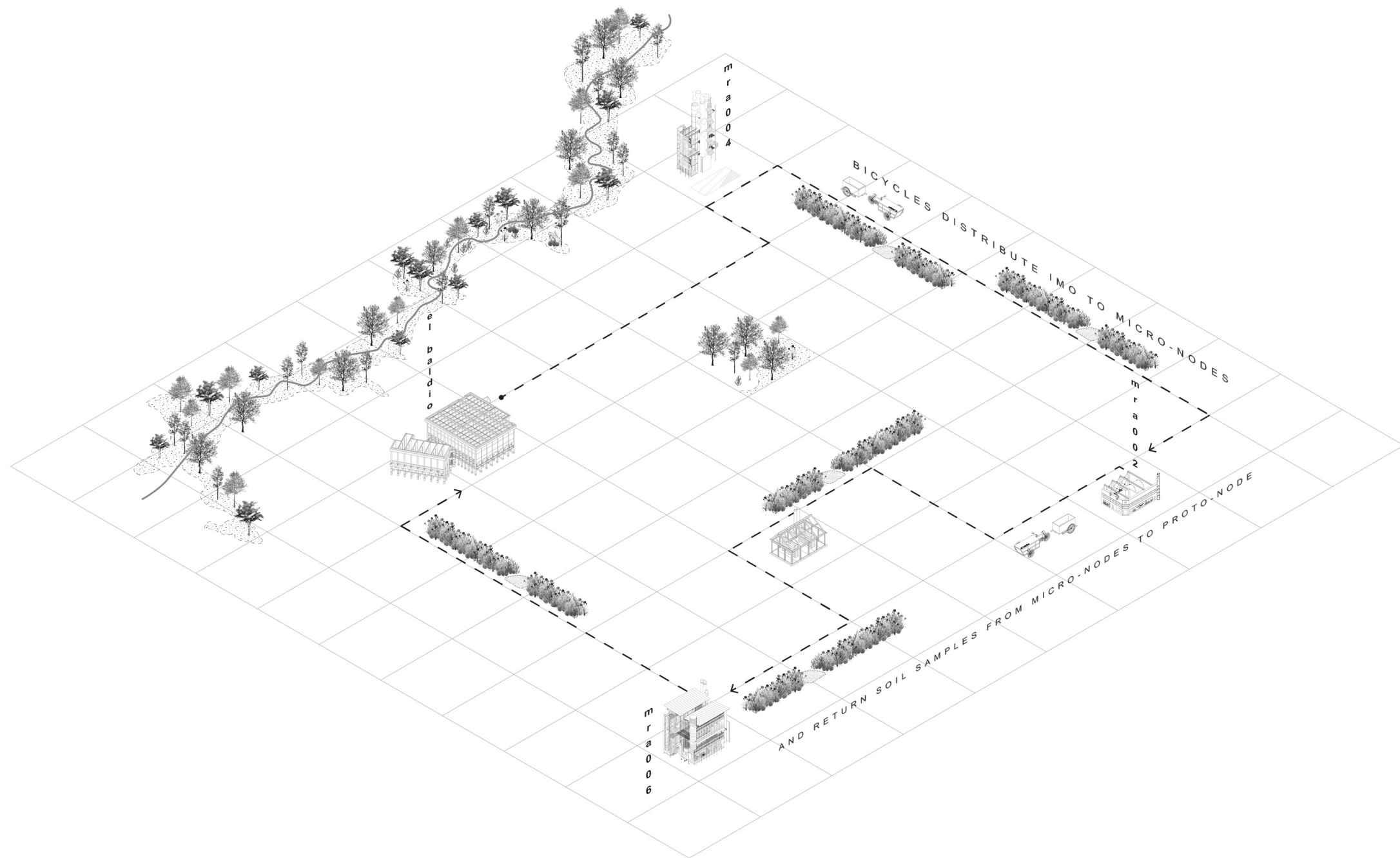


12

AVELLANEDA MICROBASIN NODE NETWORK*

B	SB	MB	NODE	MONIKER	LOCATION
MR	01	A	001	EL BALDIO	CARLOS PELLEGRINI 180
MR	01	A	002		LAMADRID y GUTIÉRREZ
MR	01	A	003		ZEBALLOS y MONTES DE OCA
MR	01	A	004		ESTEVEZ y LOPEZ
MR	01	A	005		MITRE y GRAL. PAZ
MR	01	A	006		BRANDSEN y CROATTO
MR	01	A	007		LOPEZ y FRENCH
MR	01	A	008		BERUTTI y PALAÁ
MR	01	A	009		25 de MAYO y ESTRADA
MR	01	A	010		LAPRIDA y ZEBALLOS
MR	01	A	011		VELEZ y ALSINA
MR	01	A	012		ESPAÑA y ANDREA

*The Avellaneda microbasin has 108 urban blocks. This means there will be 12 superblocks, and thus 12 nodes





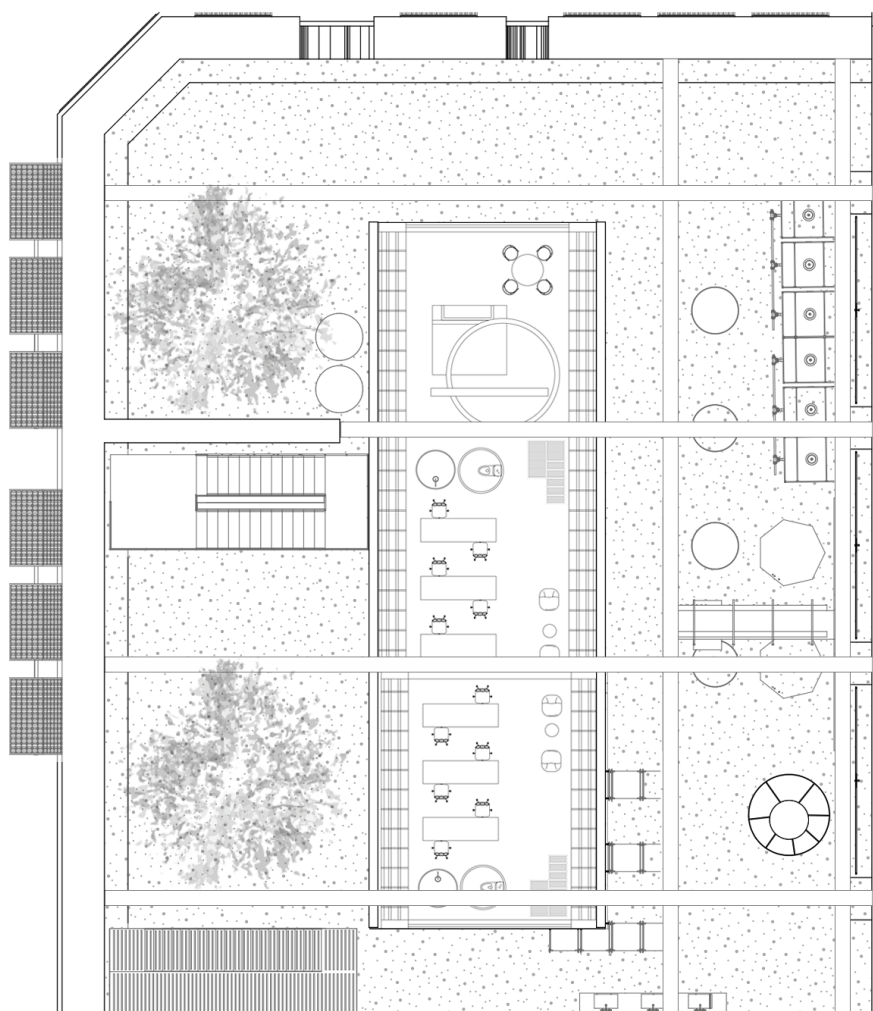


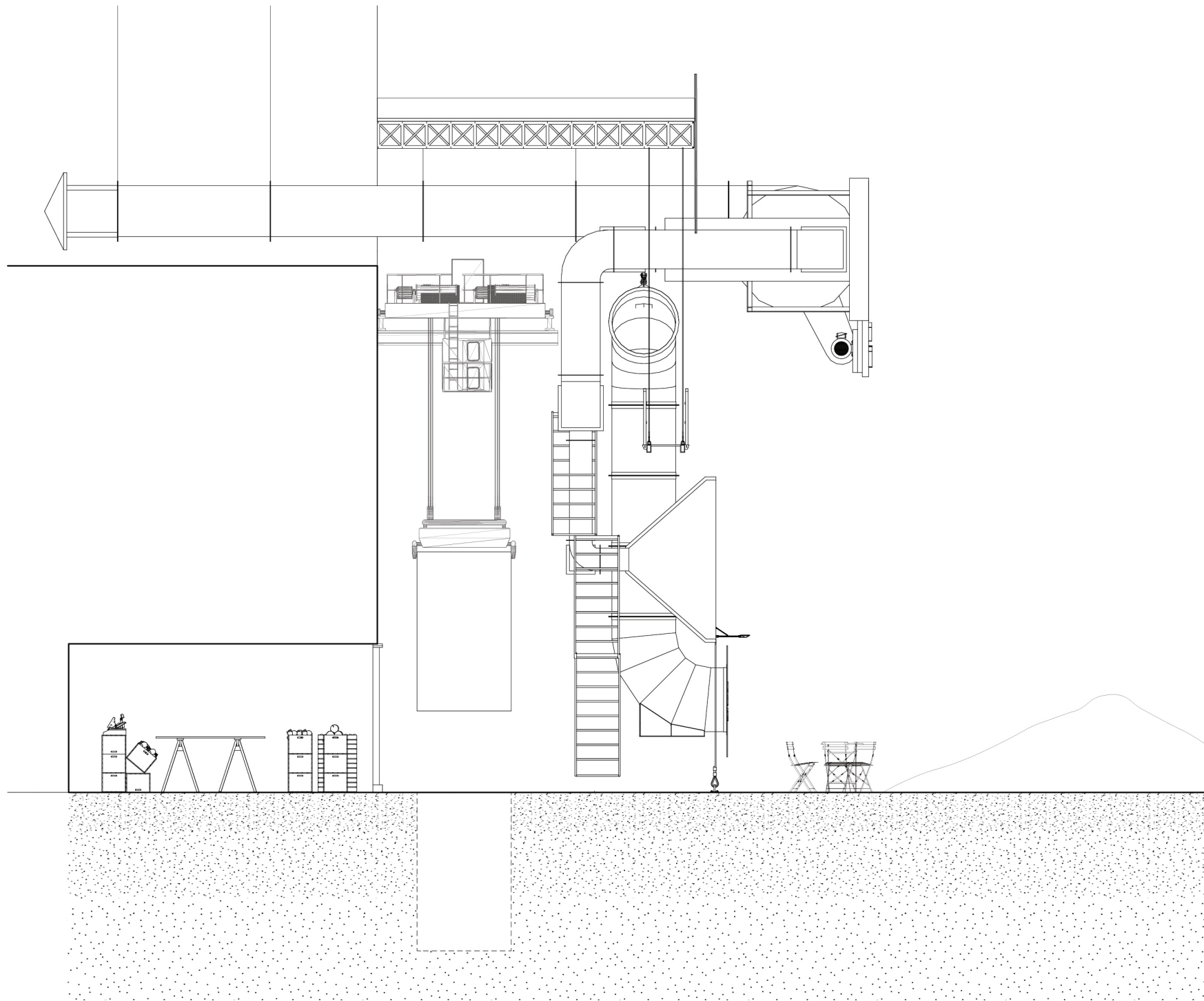


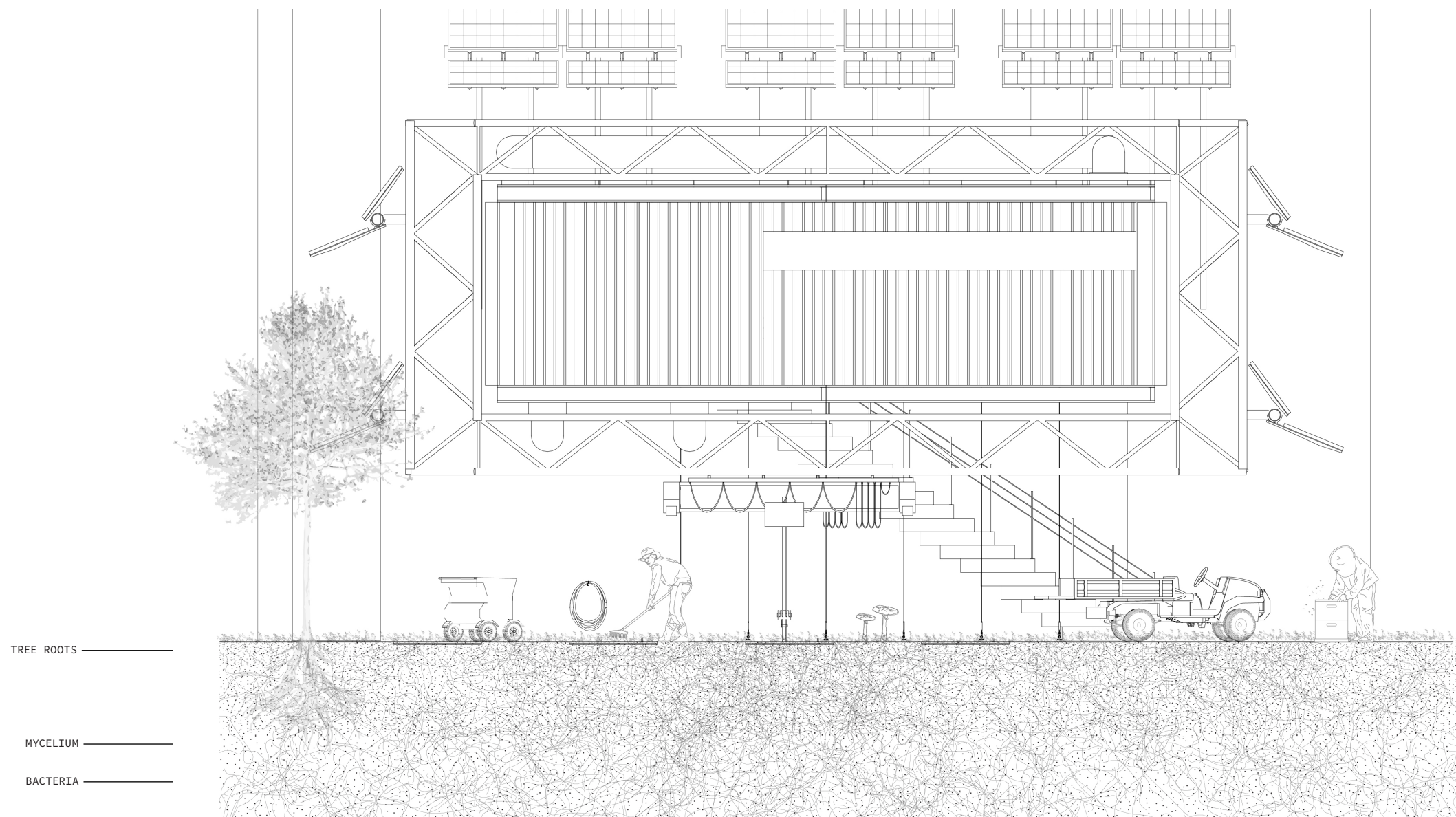
What used to be occupied by idle cars is now occupied by living soil



Delight in gunk!

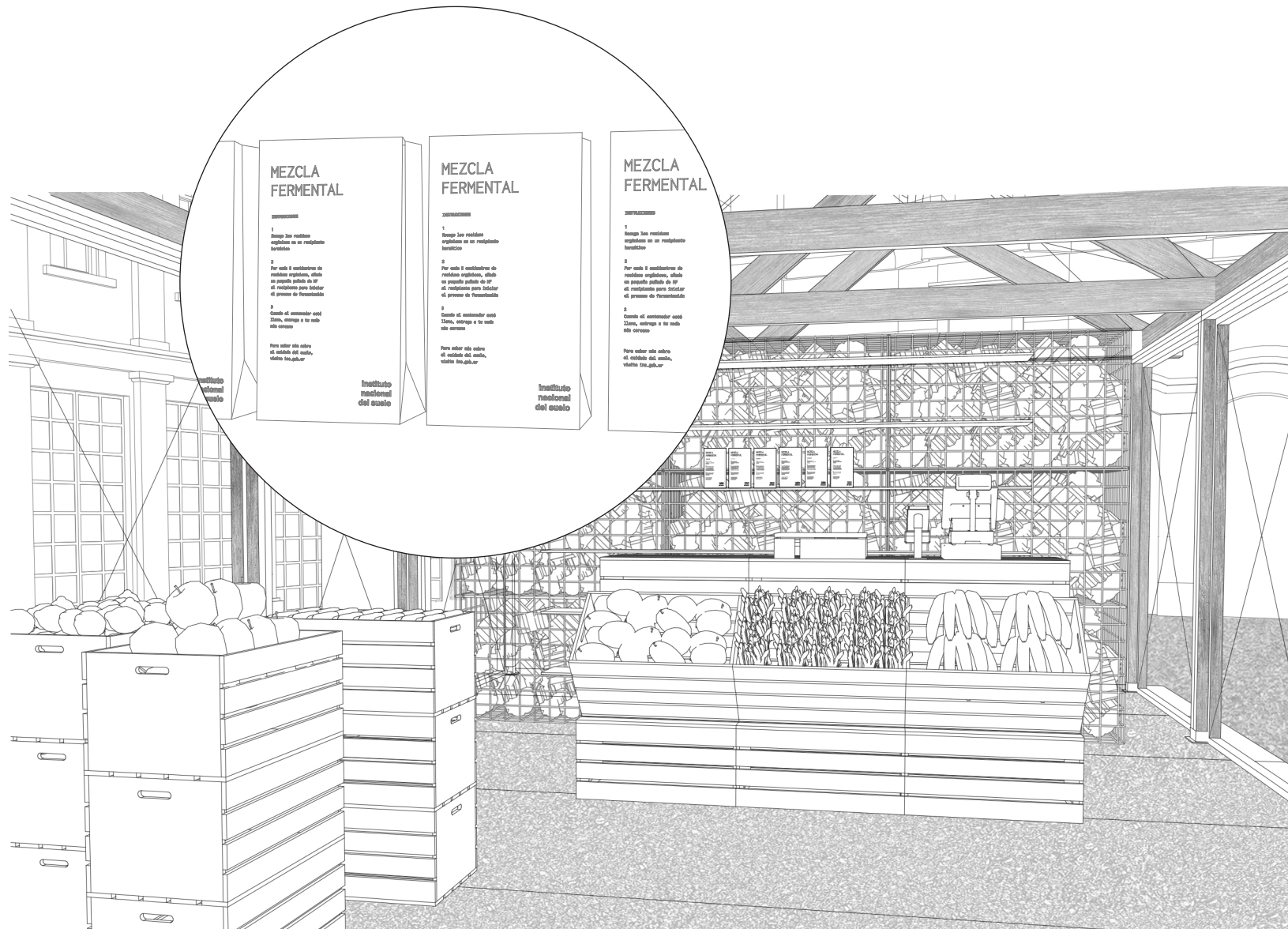


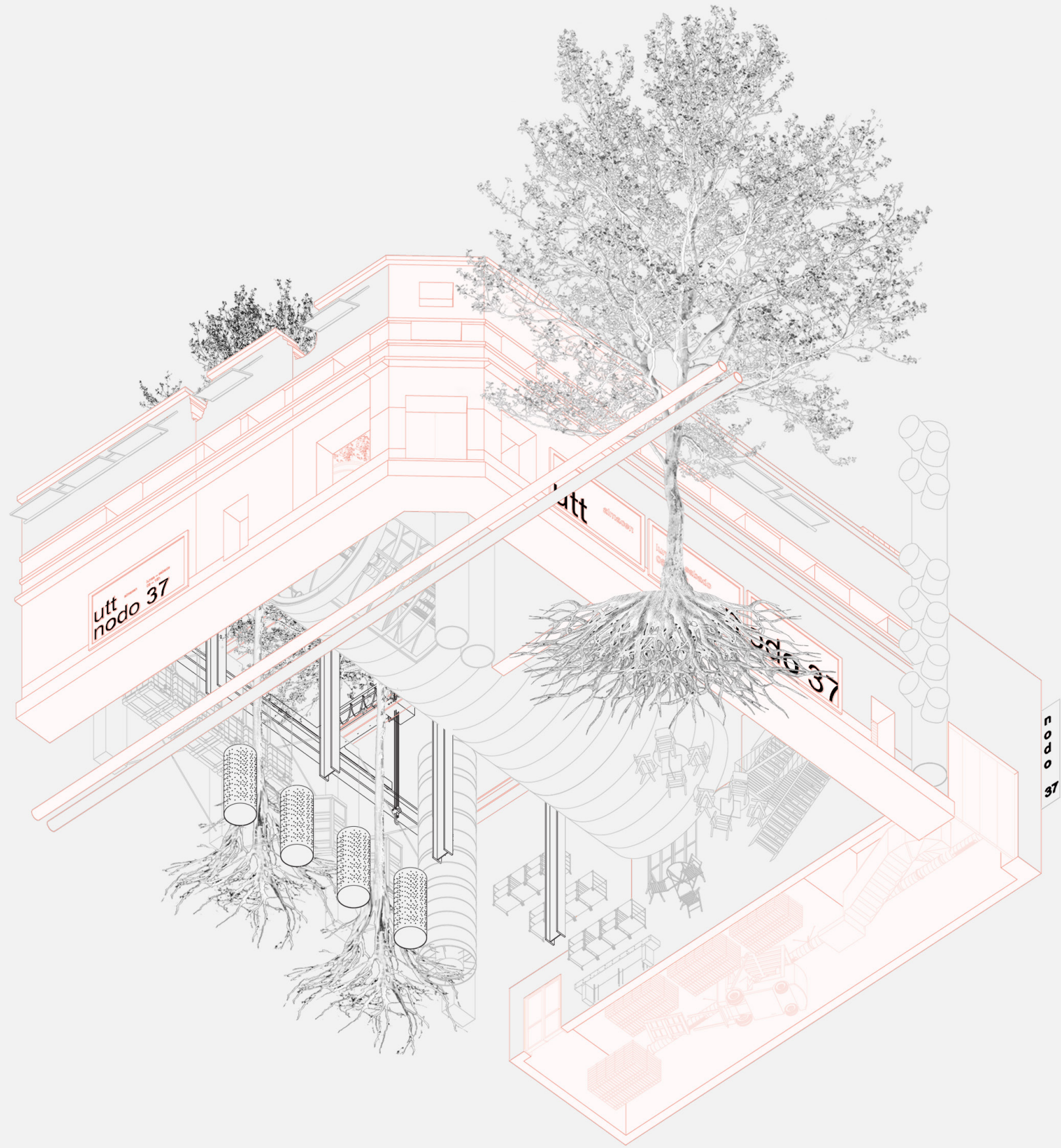




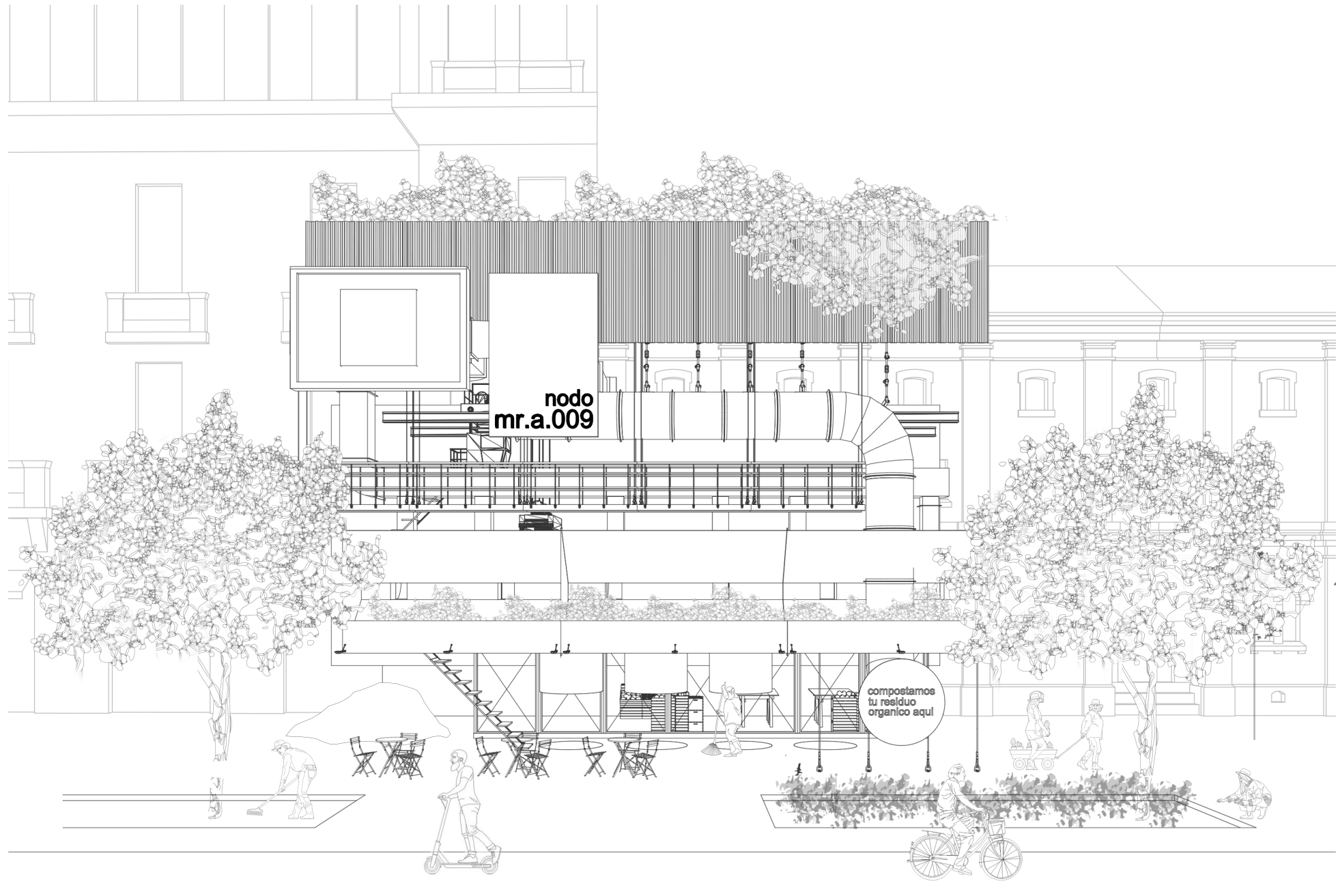
nodes hover above, allowing soil actors free range

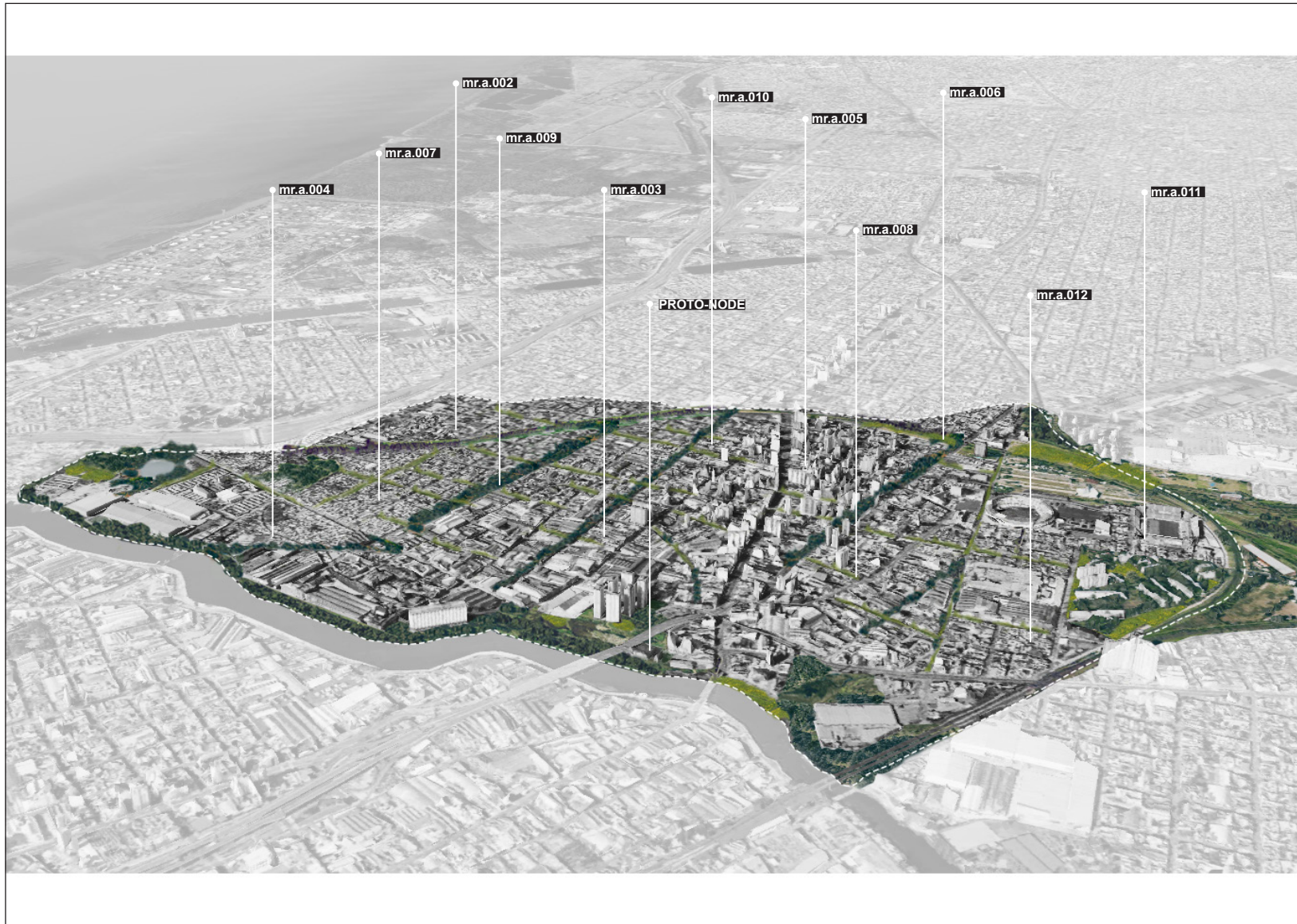








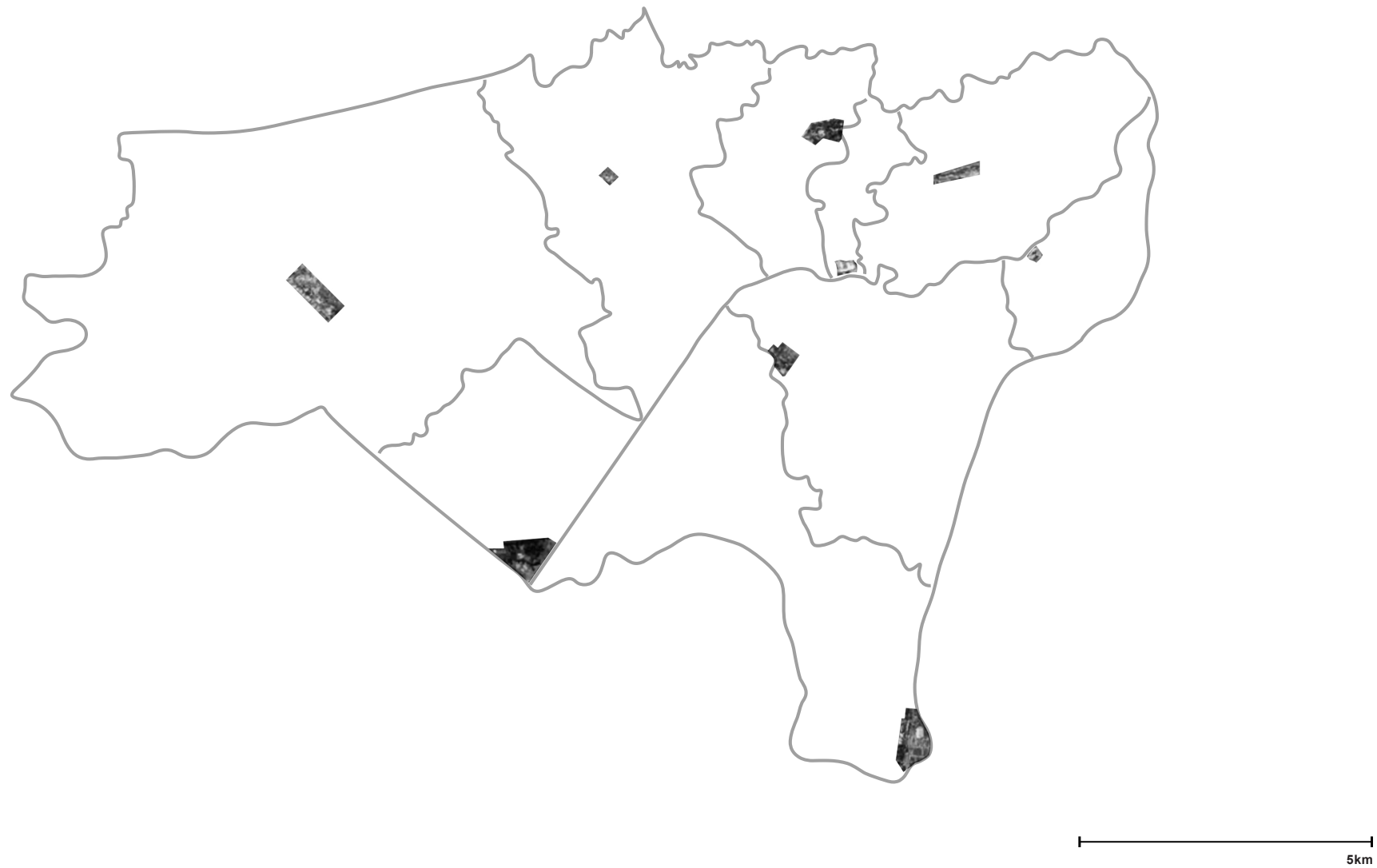




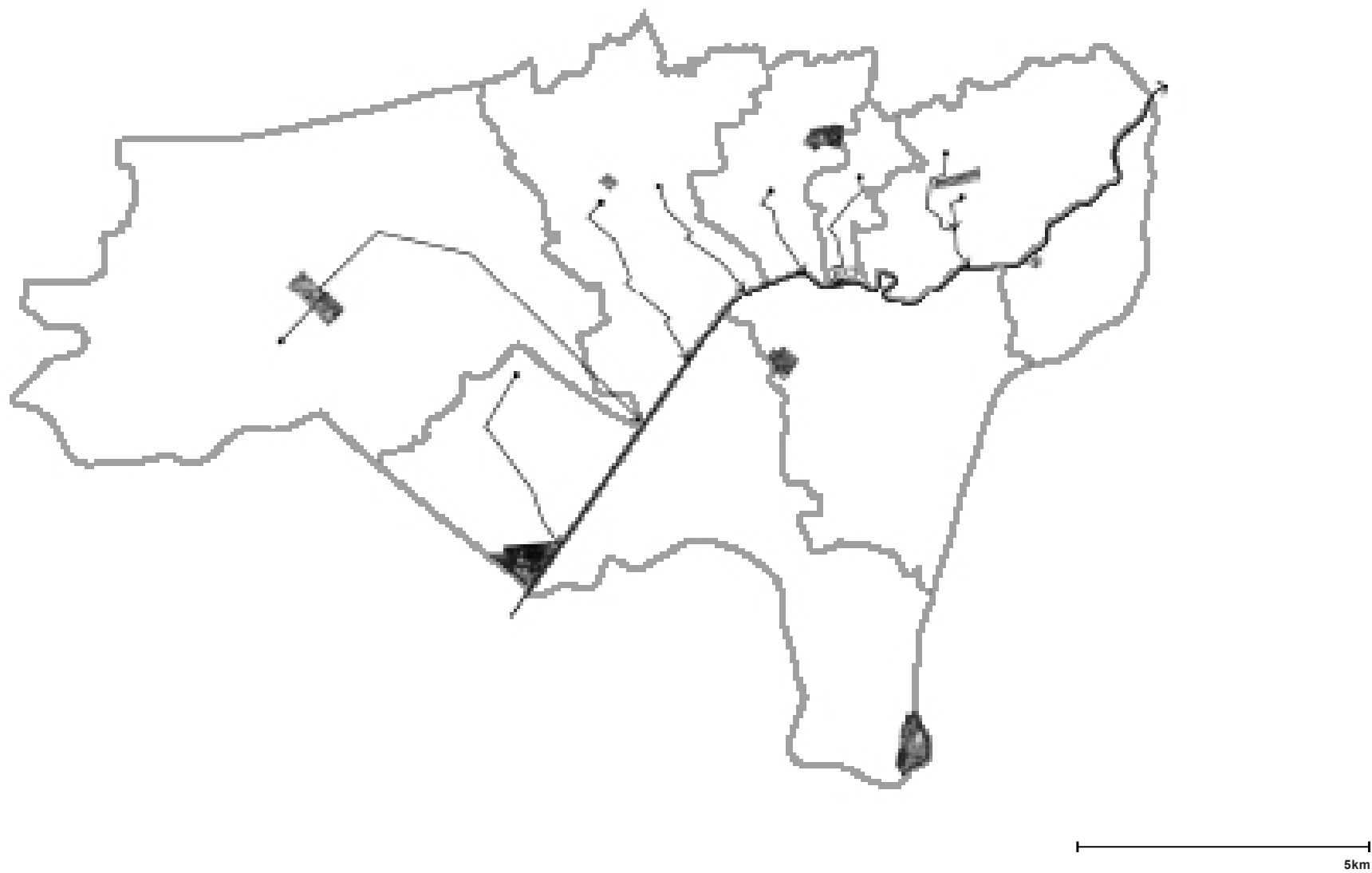
The eco-hydrological network progresses with more connections throughout the Avellaneda microbasin



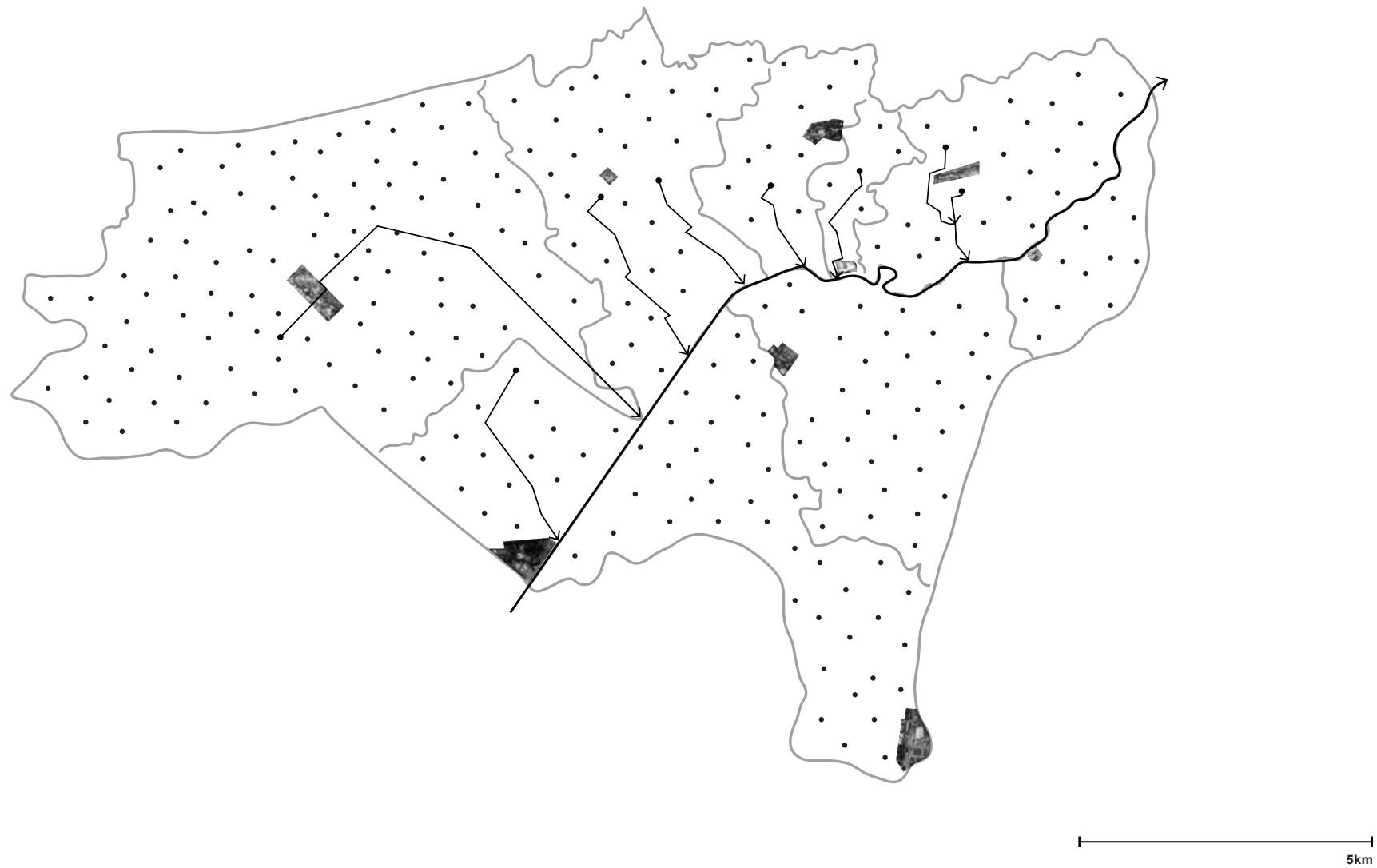
Microbasins of the lower basin



Protonodes are located in historically-significant sites within each microbasin



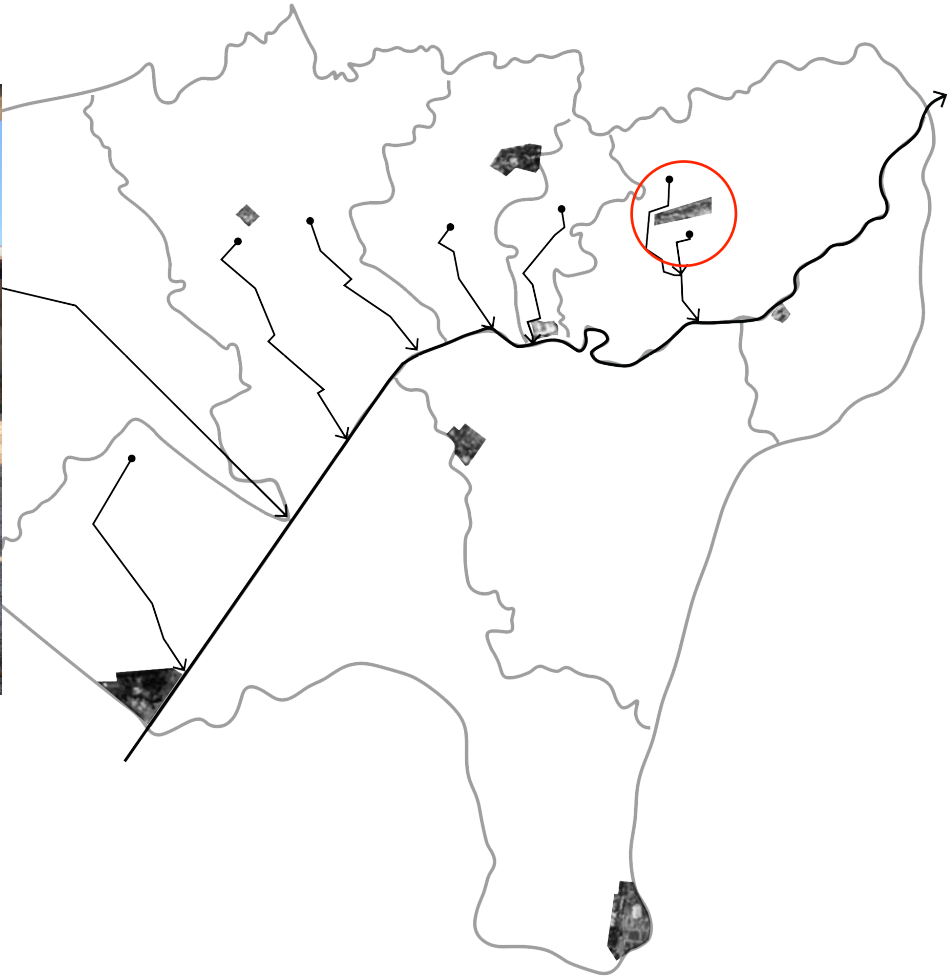
On the left bank, in the capital federal, protonode sites are along or near buried tributaries



Protonode and micronode network



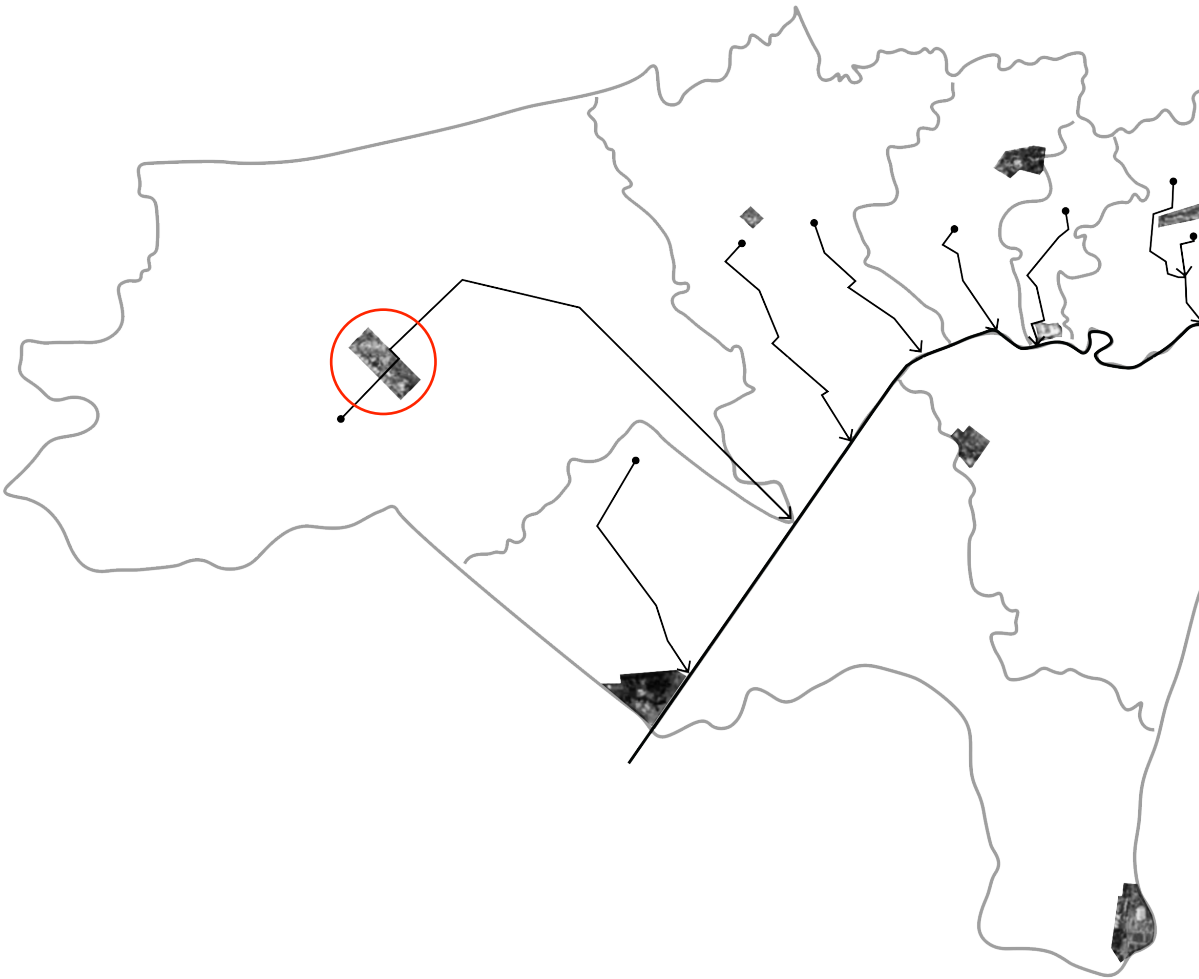
Estacion Sola en Barracas



MR.BB.001
LA BOCA/BARRACAS
Components storage house

MR.CL.001
CILDANEZ

Agroecology
market

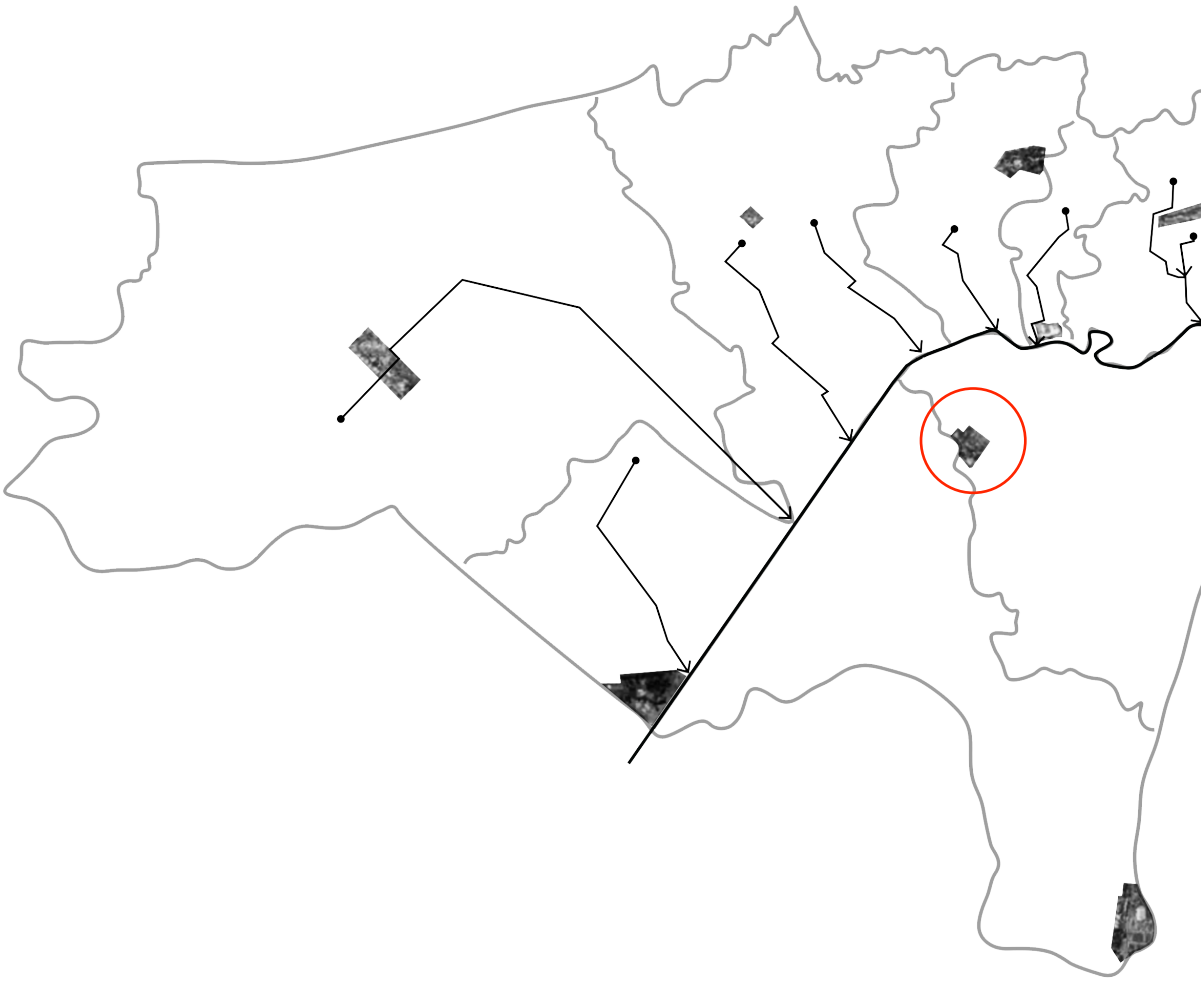


JORGE VIDAL

El Mercado de Hacienda en el
barrio de Mataderos.

MR.VA.001
VALENTIN
ALSINA

Greenhouse +
plant nursery



La fabrica Campomar en el bar-
rio Valentin Alsina.

Master thesis

Josh Snow

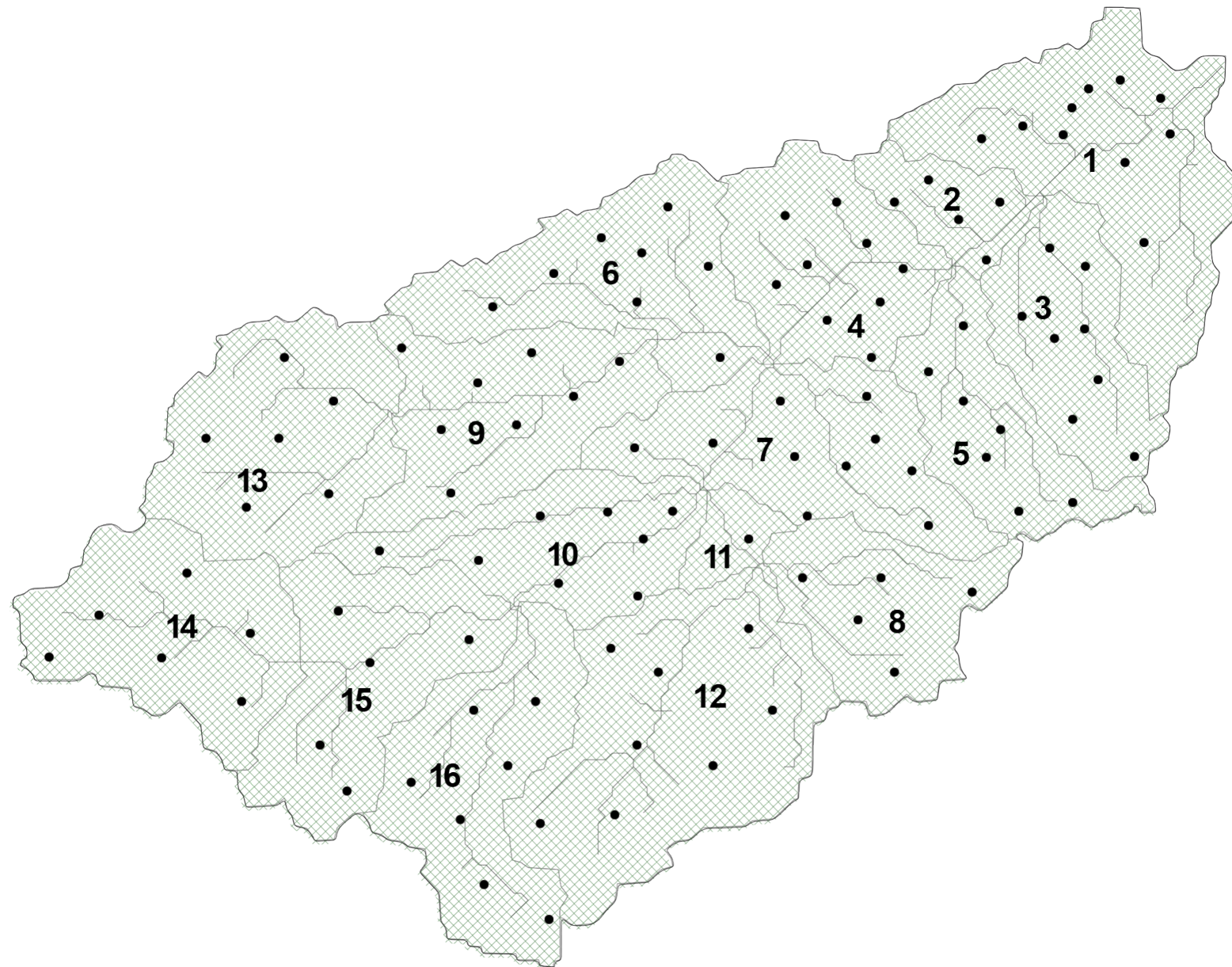
5293197

Tutors

Thomas Offermans

Jos de Krieger

protonode network







CHRISTOPHER VALENTINE

Decomposers decomposing

Land Use Science

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