

Diploma Project

# Access for All

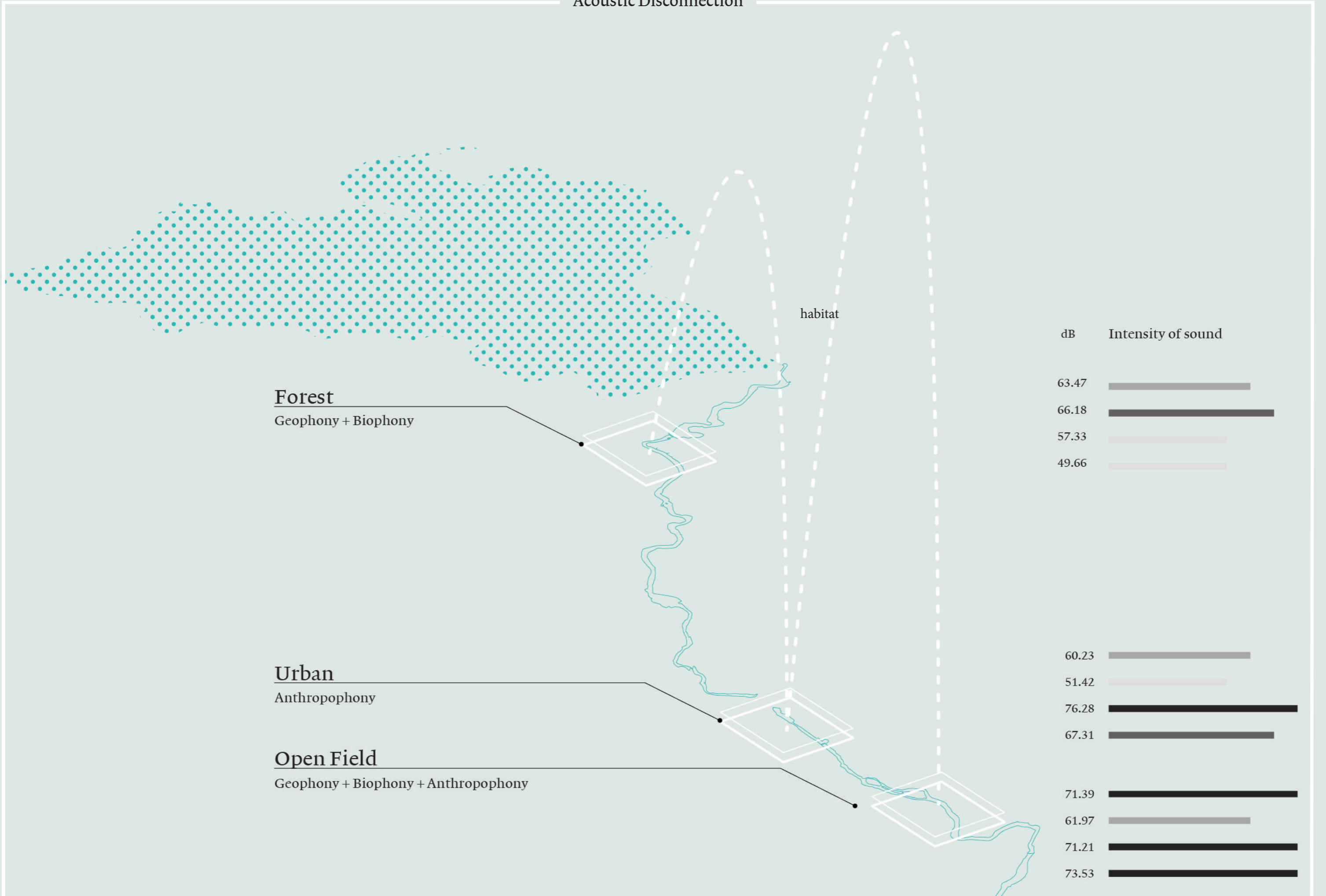
*Soundscape Ecology along Akerselva*

“Soundscape ecology” as a signal to connect the space of forest, open field and urban along the Akerselva. Thus, everybody can just follow the spontaneous sense to access in nature.

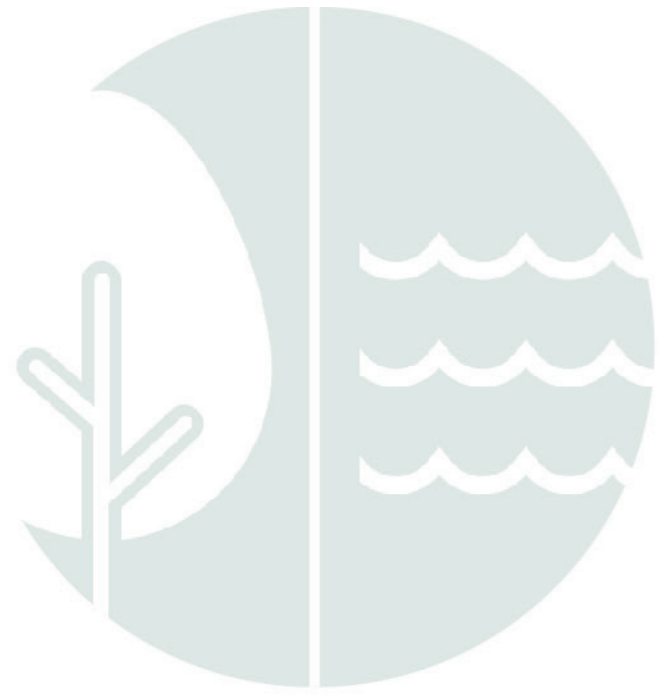
The term soundscape ecology, first appeared in the Handbook for Acoustic Ecology, Barry Truax Ed., in 1978. It focuses on the study of the effects of the acoustic environment on the physical and behavioural characteristics of those organisms living within it. It comprises three basic sources of sound, which is *geophony, biophony and anthropophony.*

Winza Choi

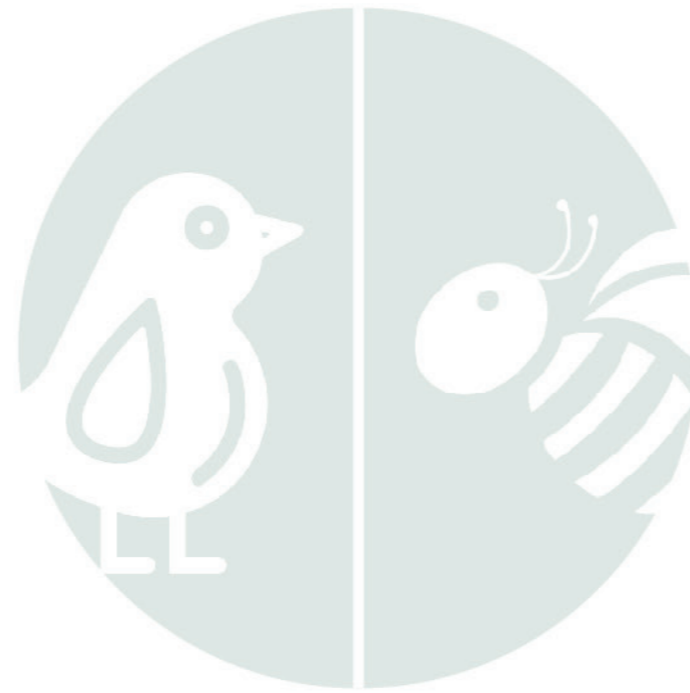
# Acoustic Disconnection



## Soundscape ecology



**Geophony**  
(natural type)



**Biophony**  
(organismic type)

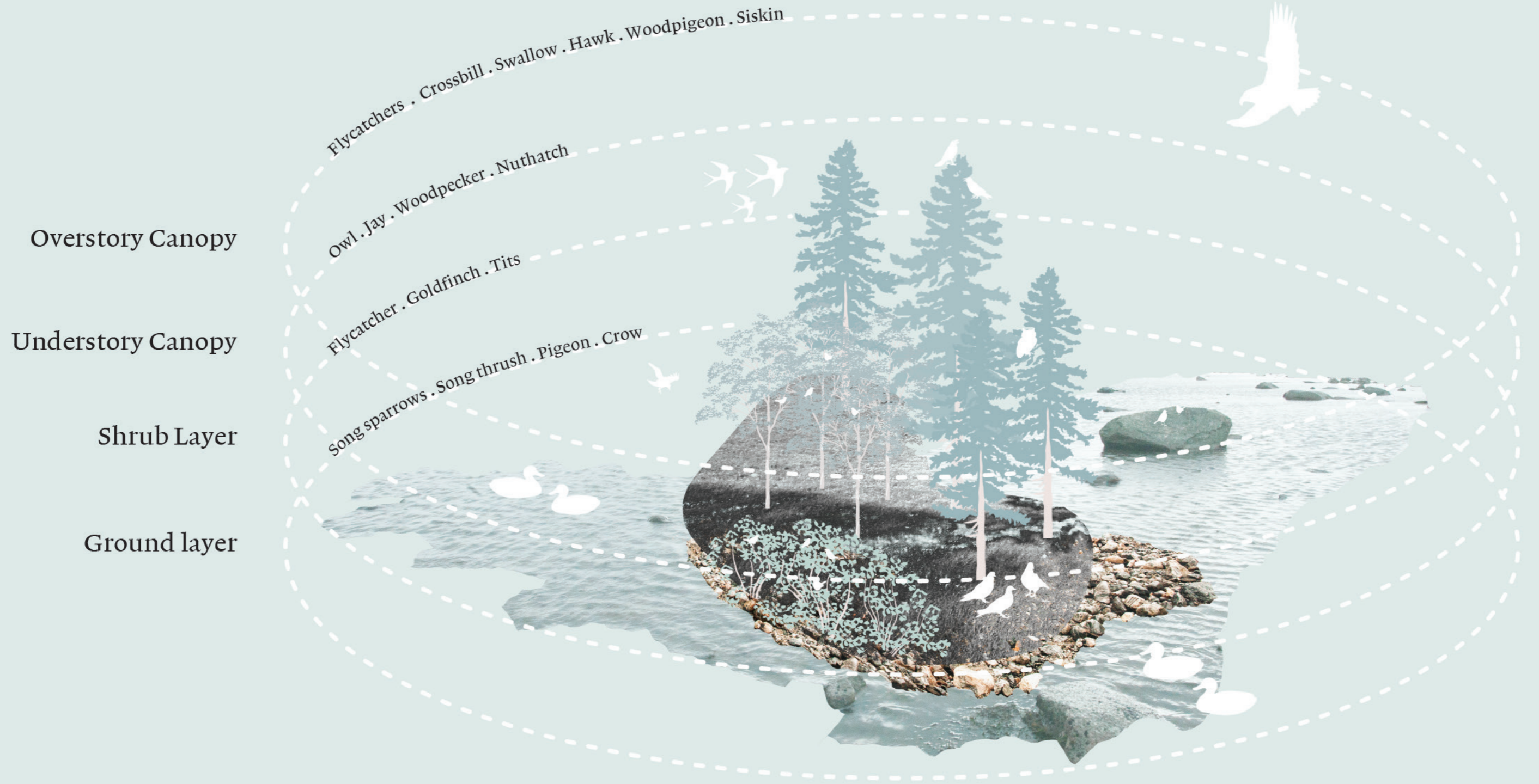


**Anthropophony**  
(man-made type)

Ecosystem along Akerselva



Habitat of Bird

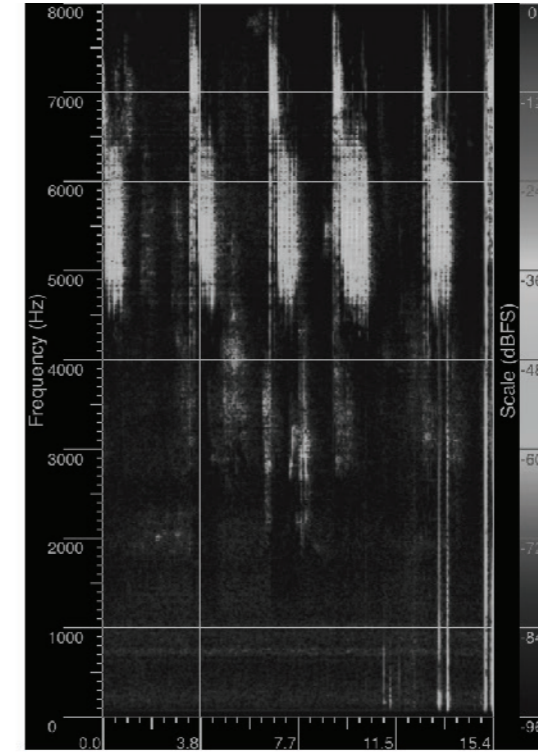


High pitch



Blue Tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*)

size: 11cm



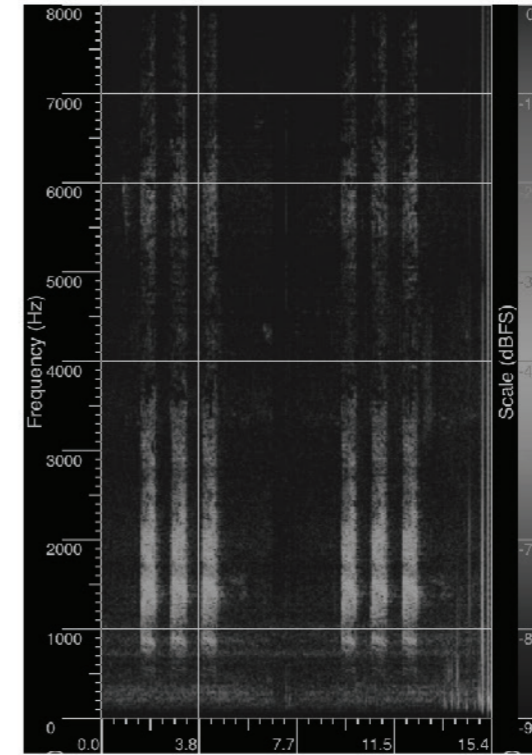
Sound: Characteristic, clear, high-pitched, vibrating call. Usually introduced by a couple of accenting syllables, followed by ringing vibrating notes: "ti ti chuhuhuhuhuhuhuhu". Scolding alarm call: "tee-tee-tee-chirruwitt" similar to Great Tit.

Low pitch



Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*)

size: 45-47cm



Sound: Probably impossible to tell from Hooded Crow by sound with certainty, but tends to sound harder, and more mean.

## Technique of Sound Control

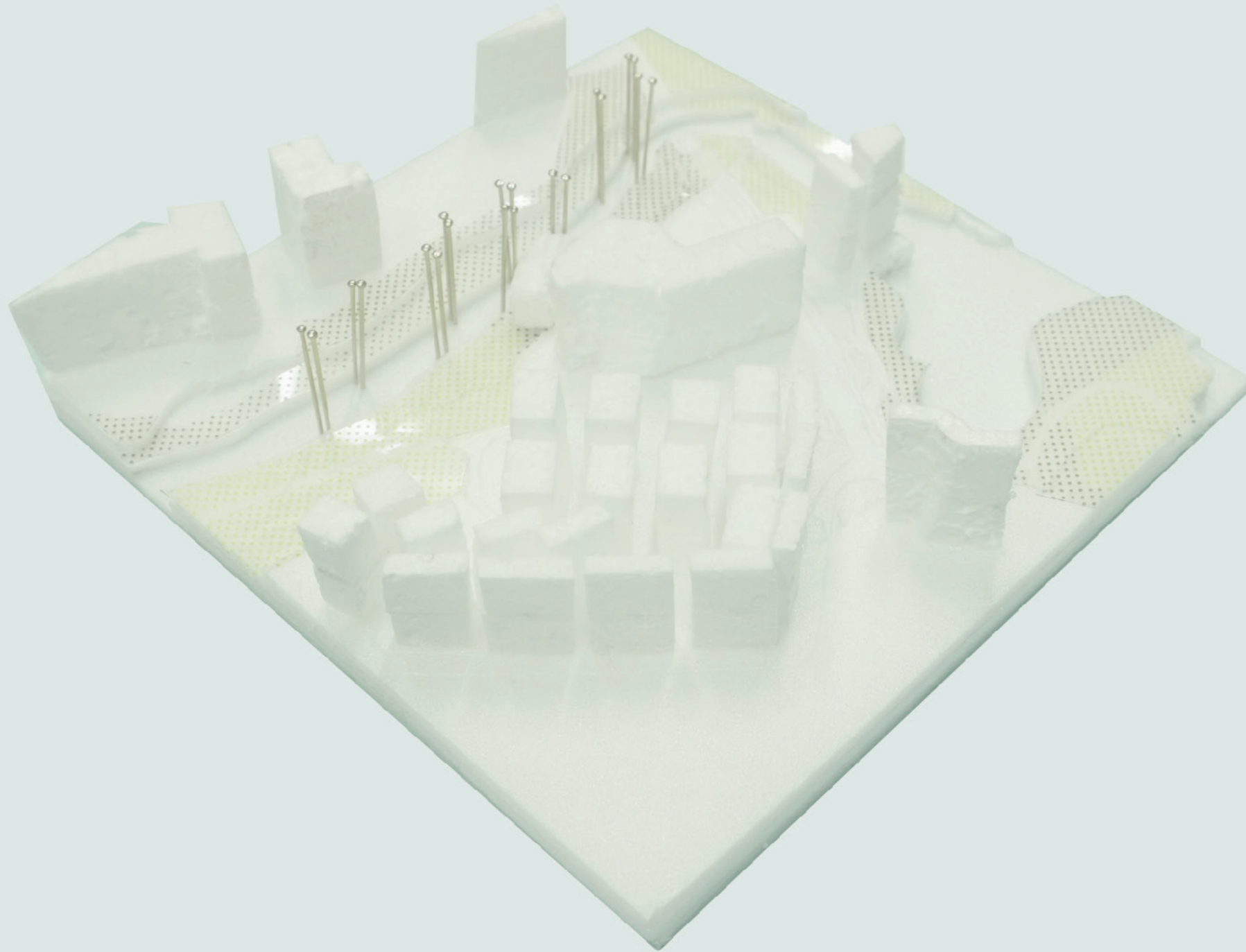
- Signal composition -
- Intensity of sound -
- Diversity of sound -



Forest



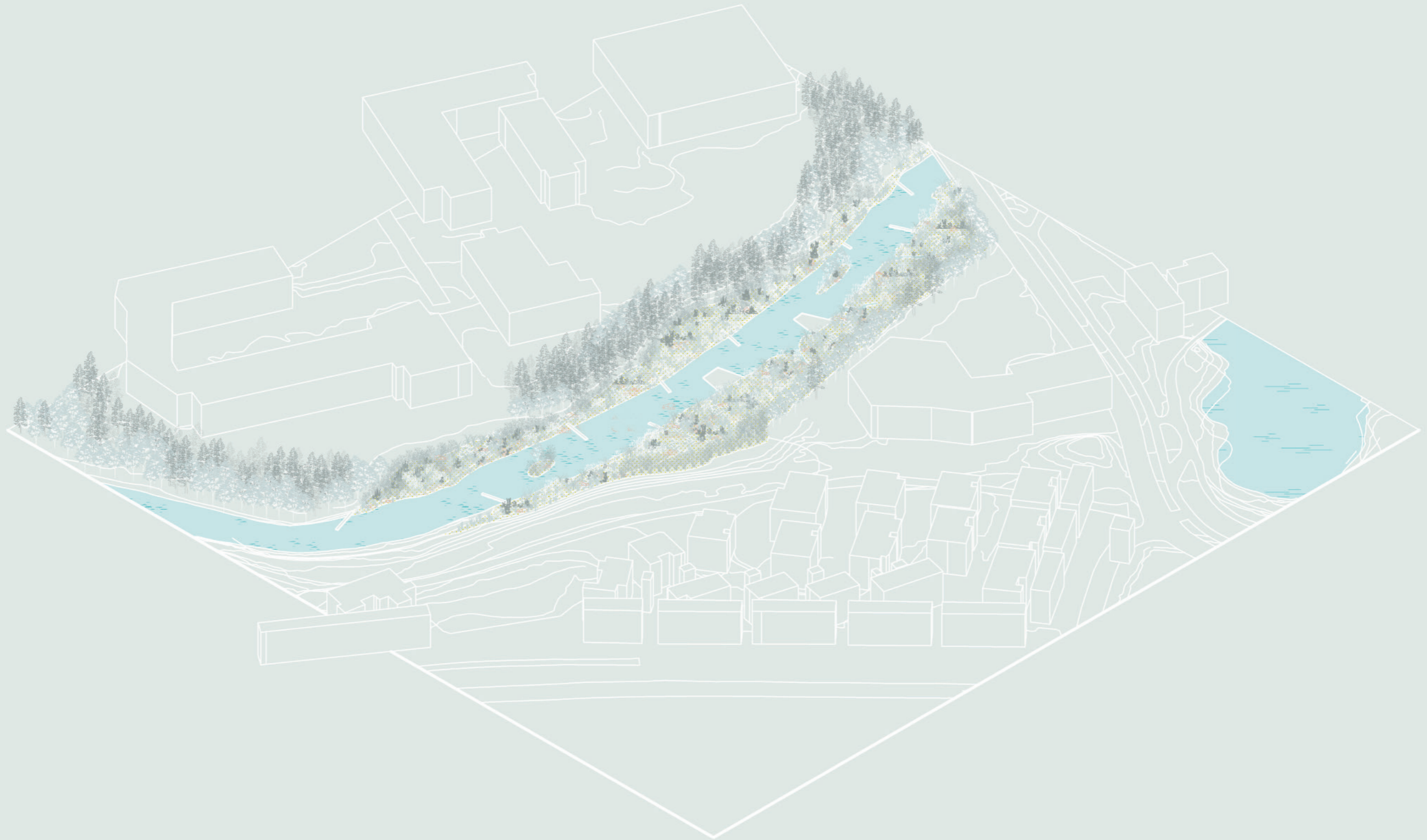
Forest  
- signal composition -



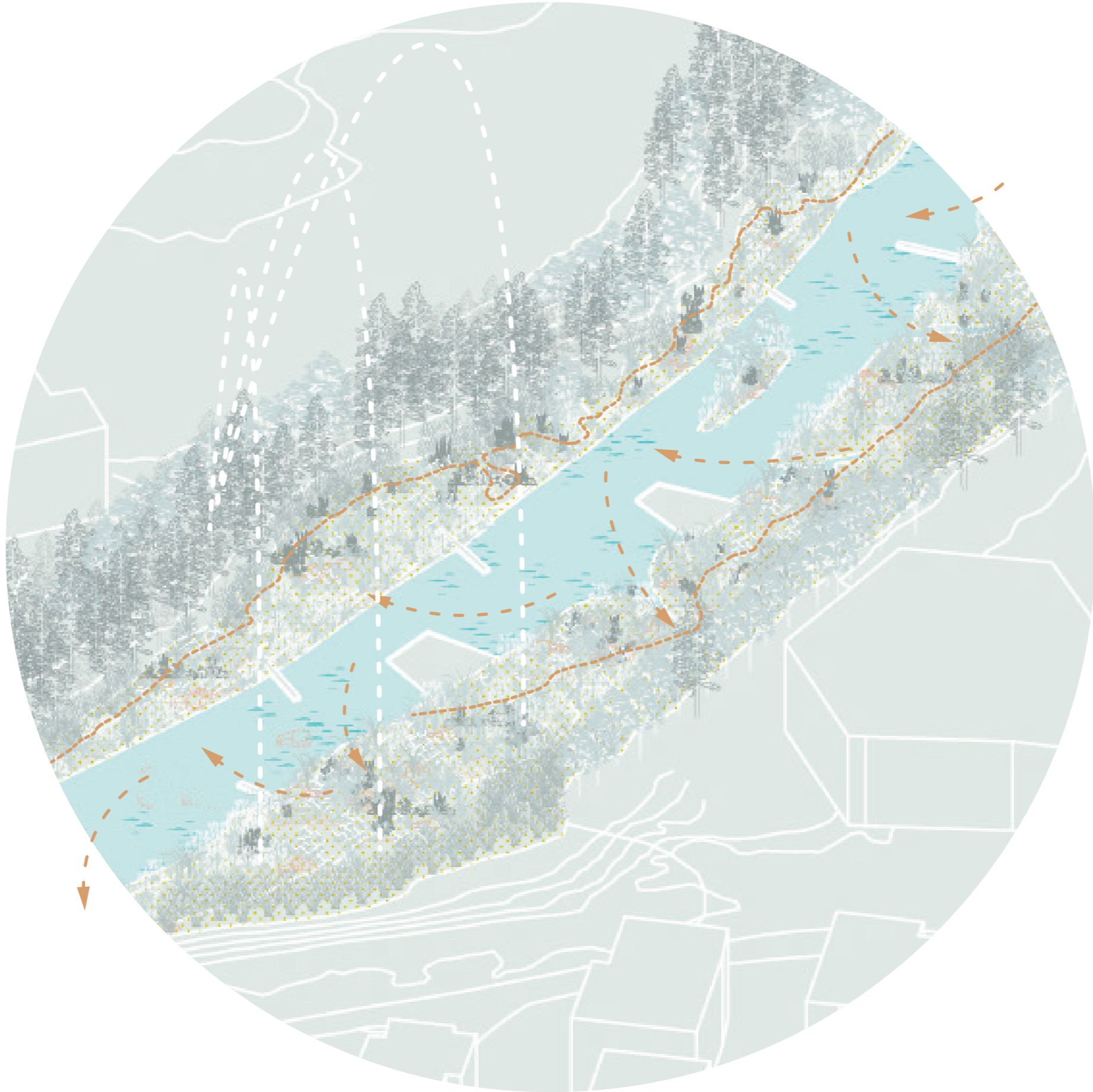
# Forest



Forest



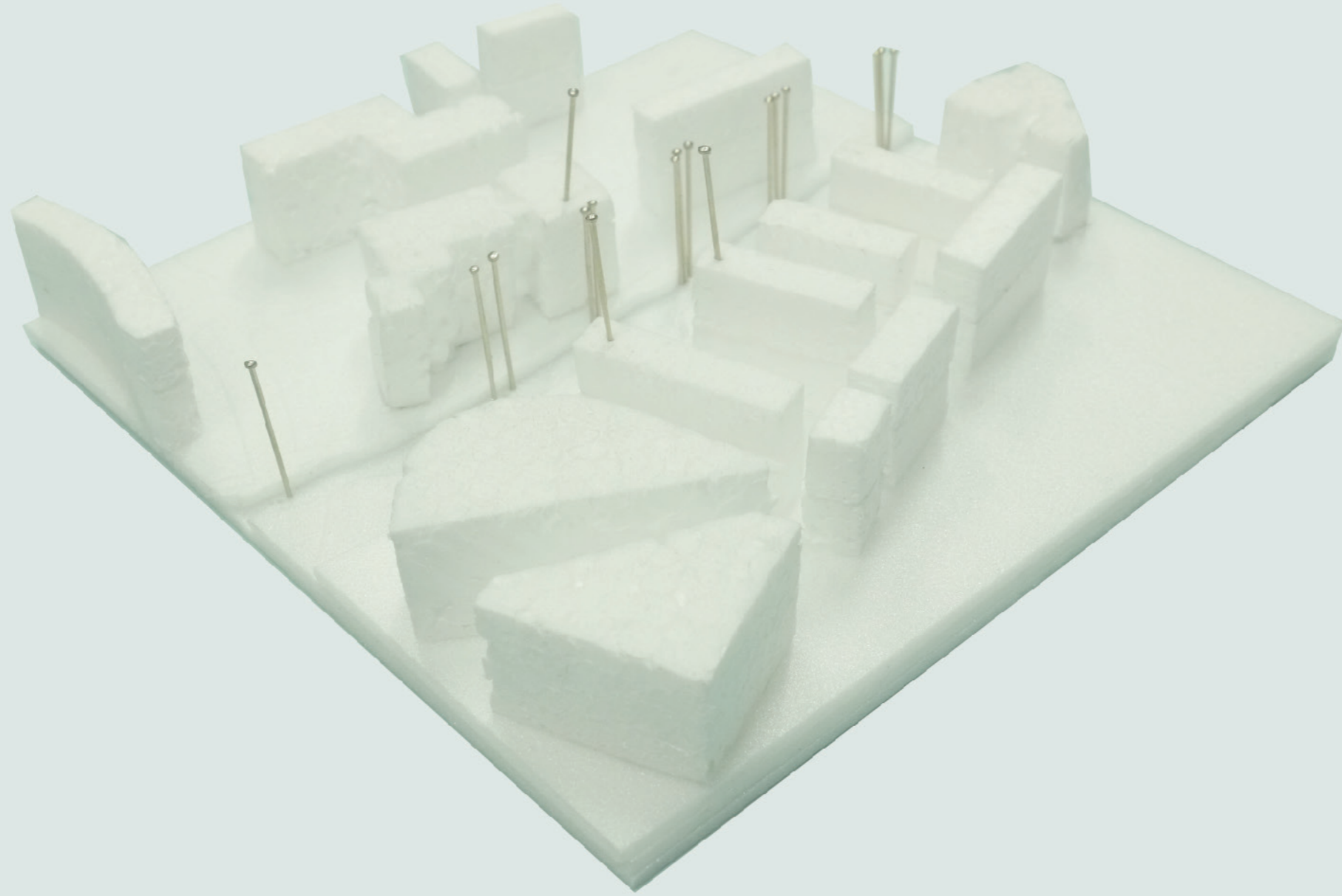
Forest



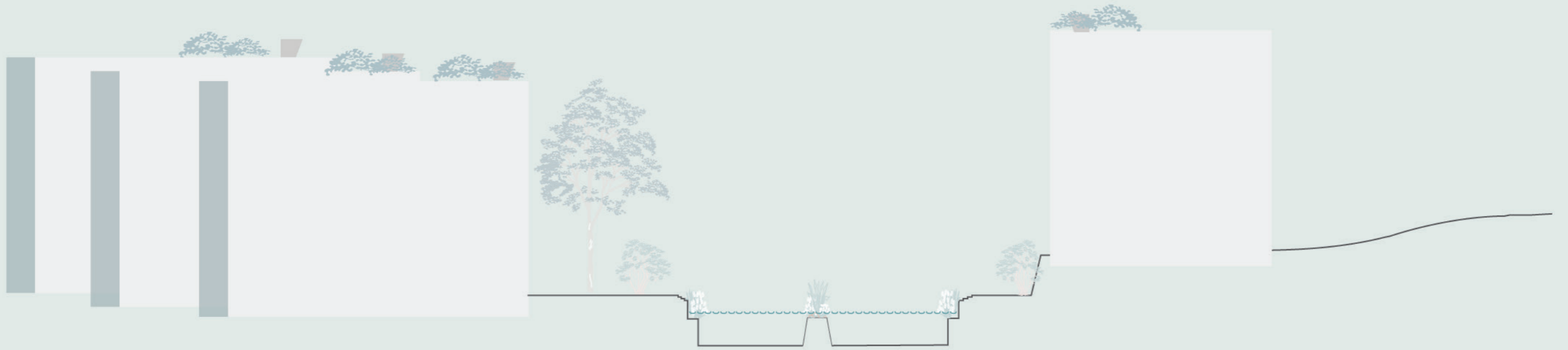
Urban



Urban  
- signal composition -

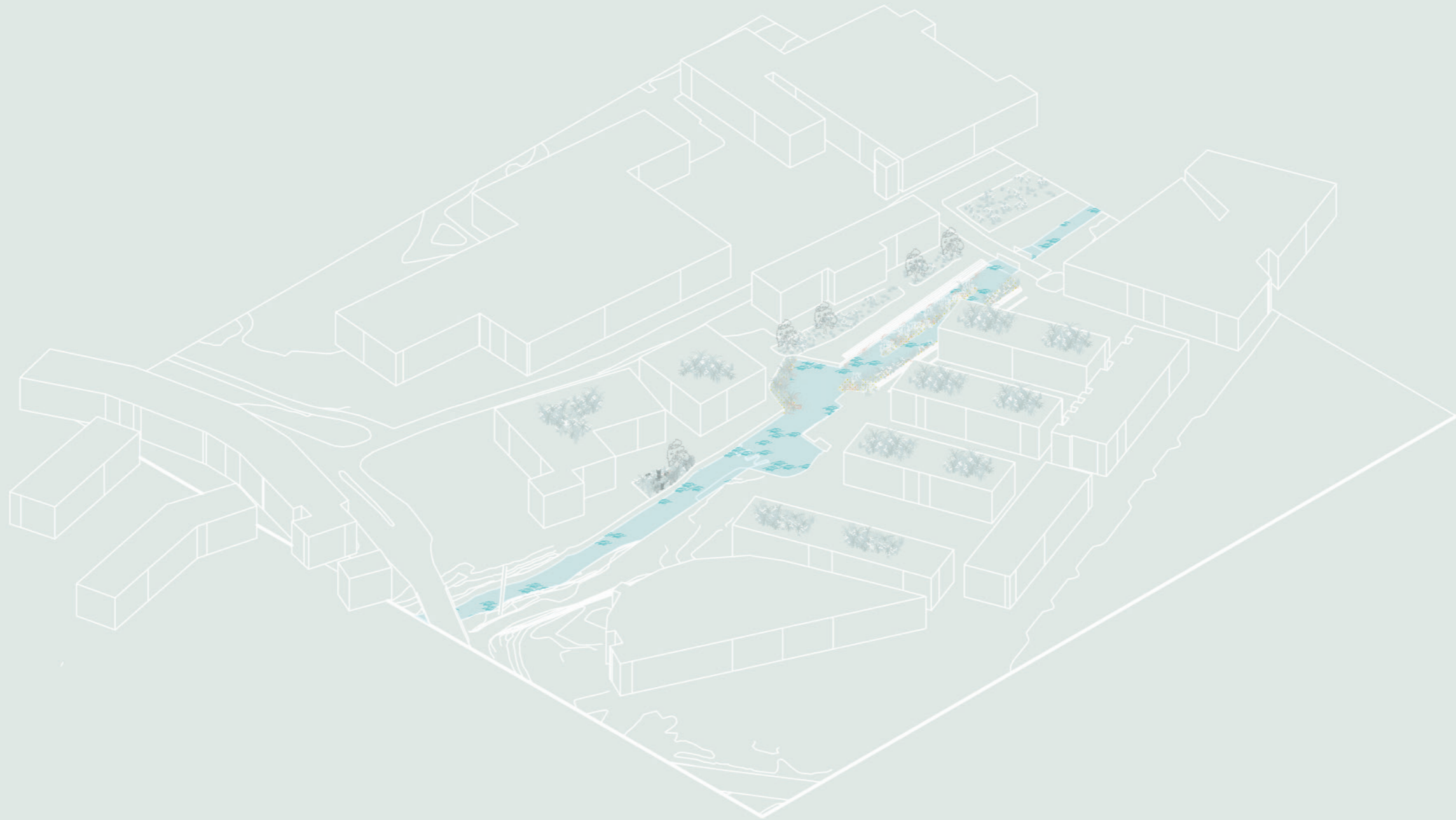


Urban

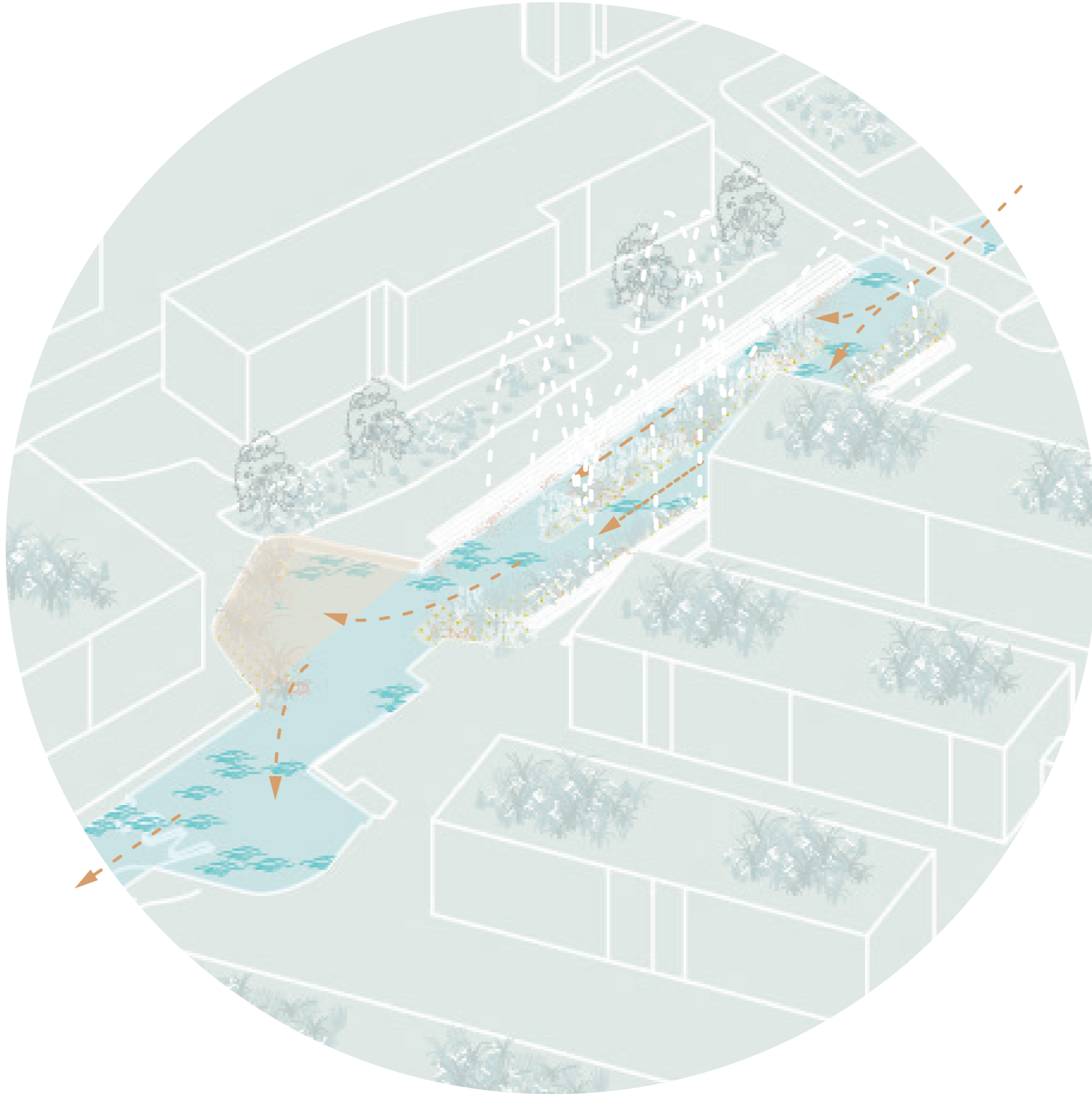




Urban



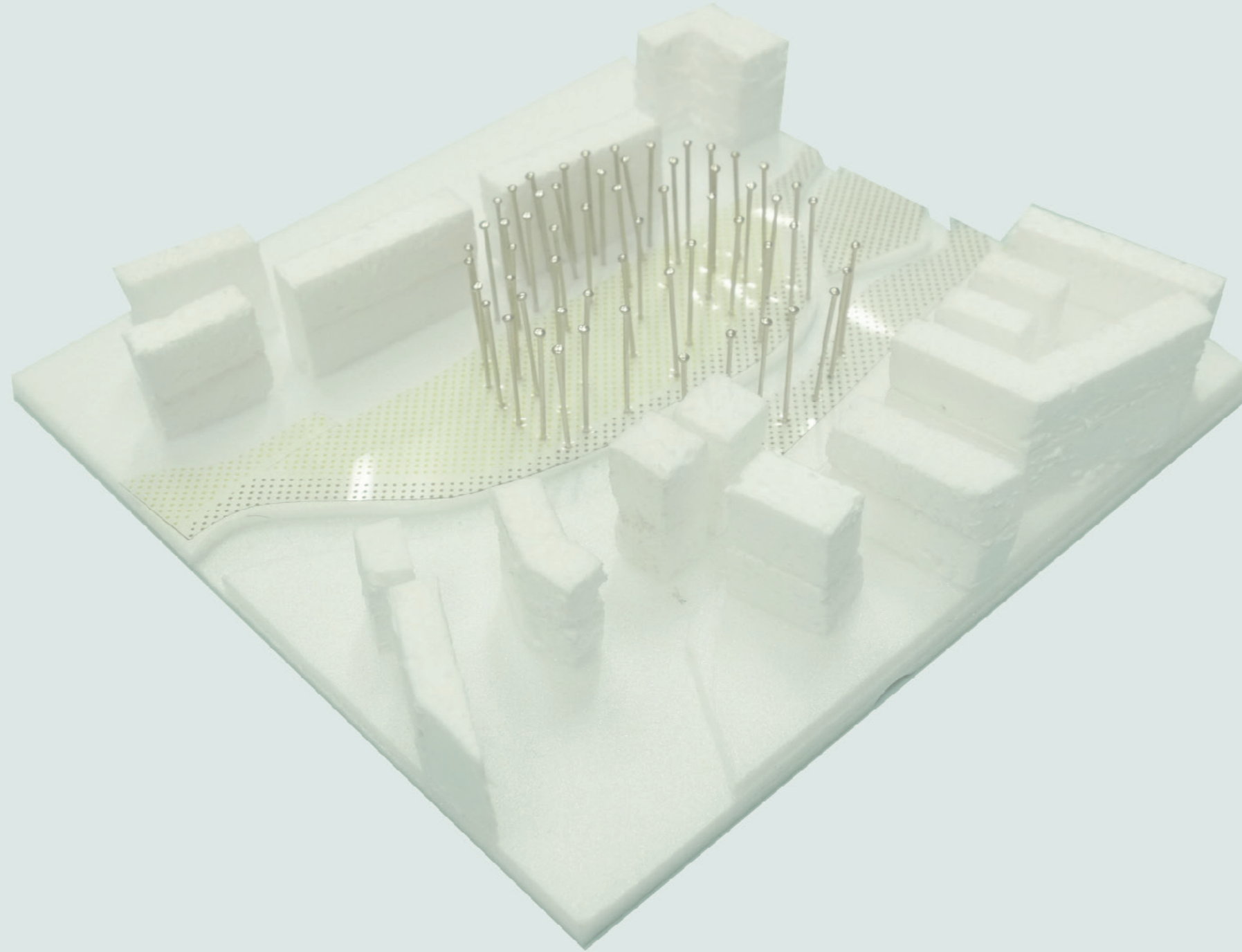
Urban



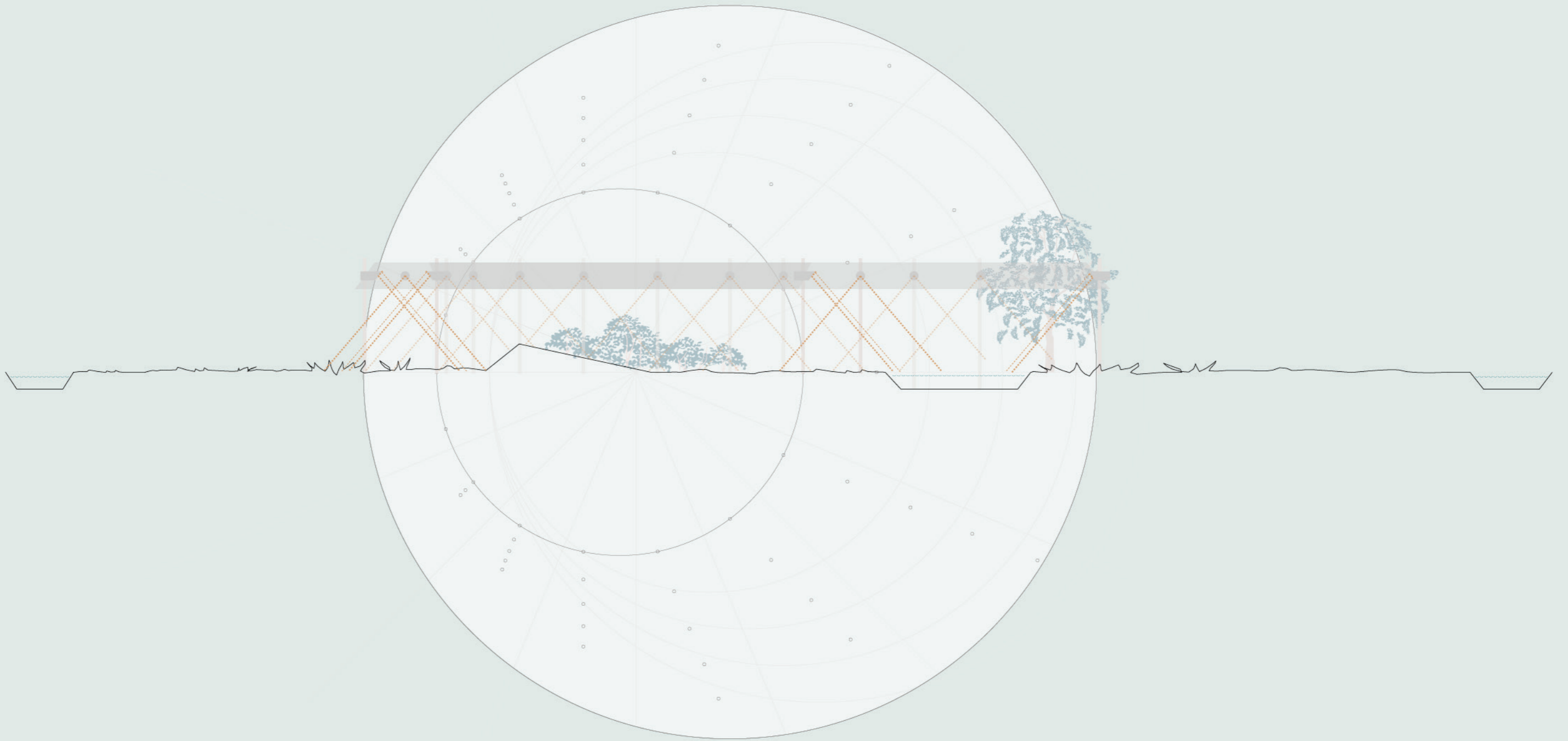
Open field



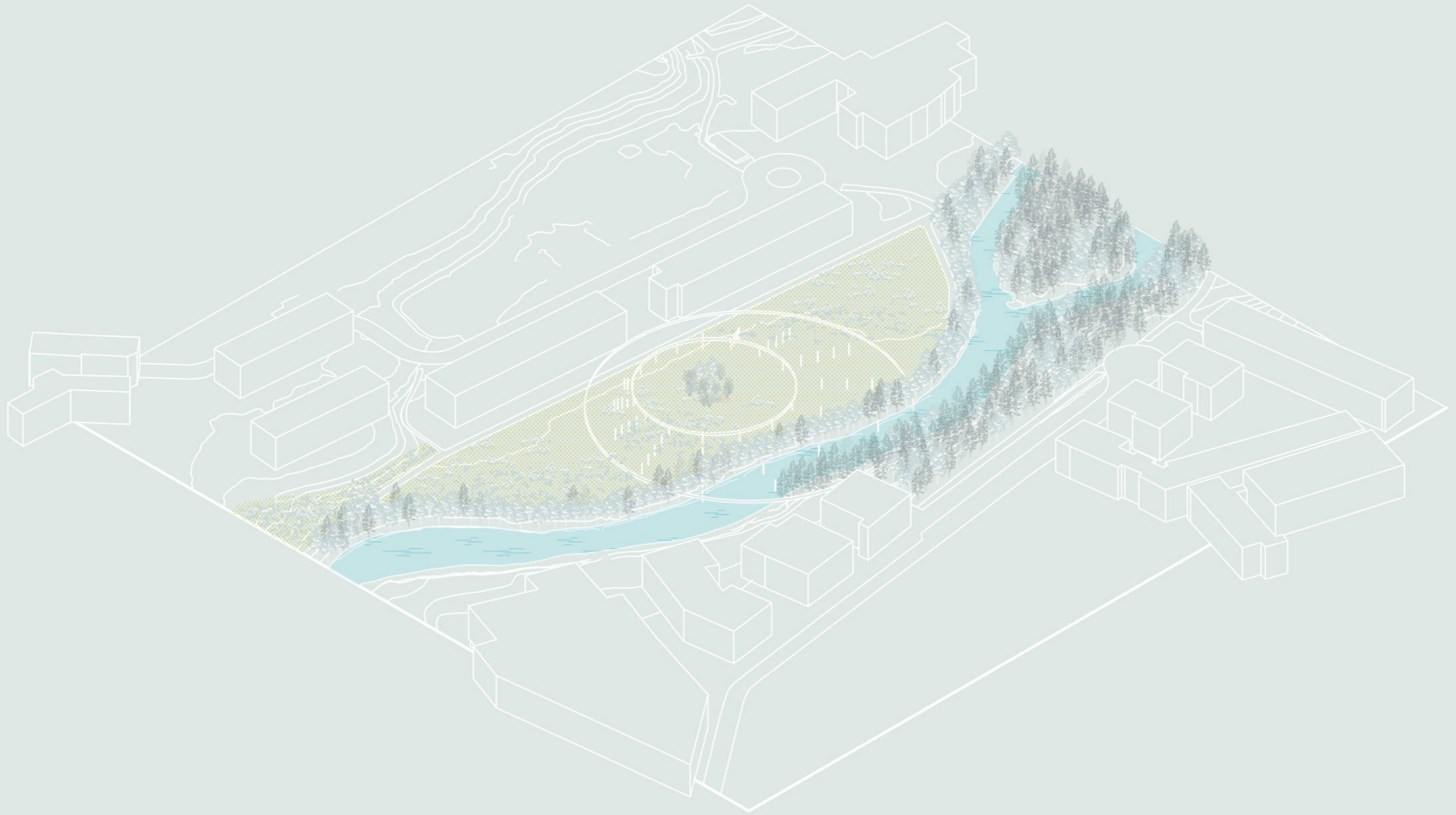
Open field  
- signal composition -



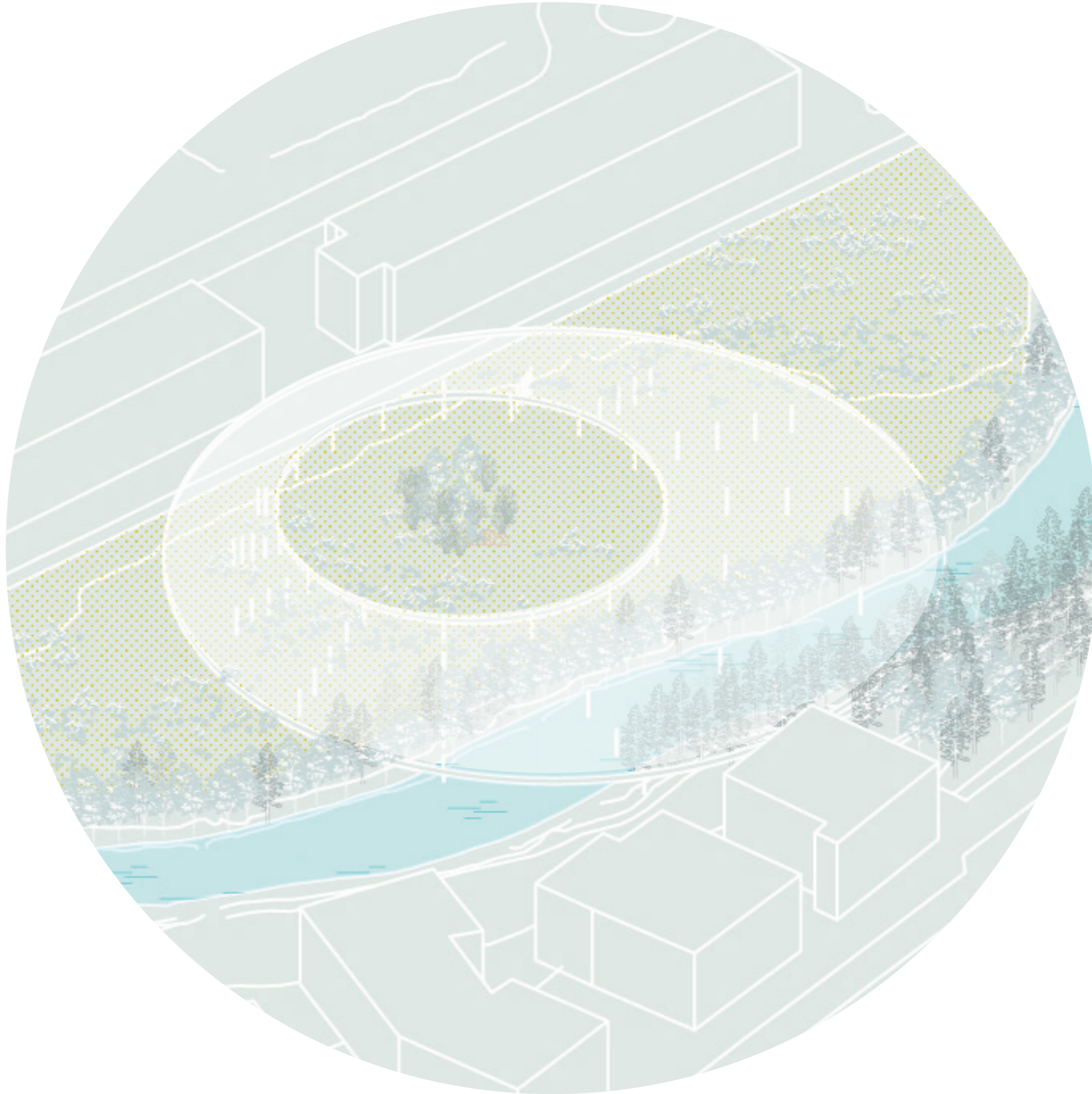
Open field



Open field



Open field



# Conclusion

