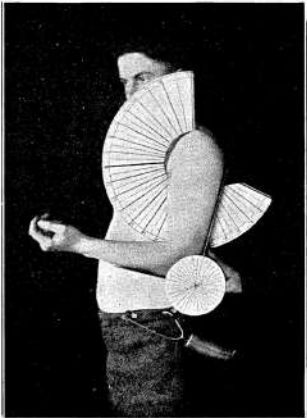
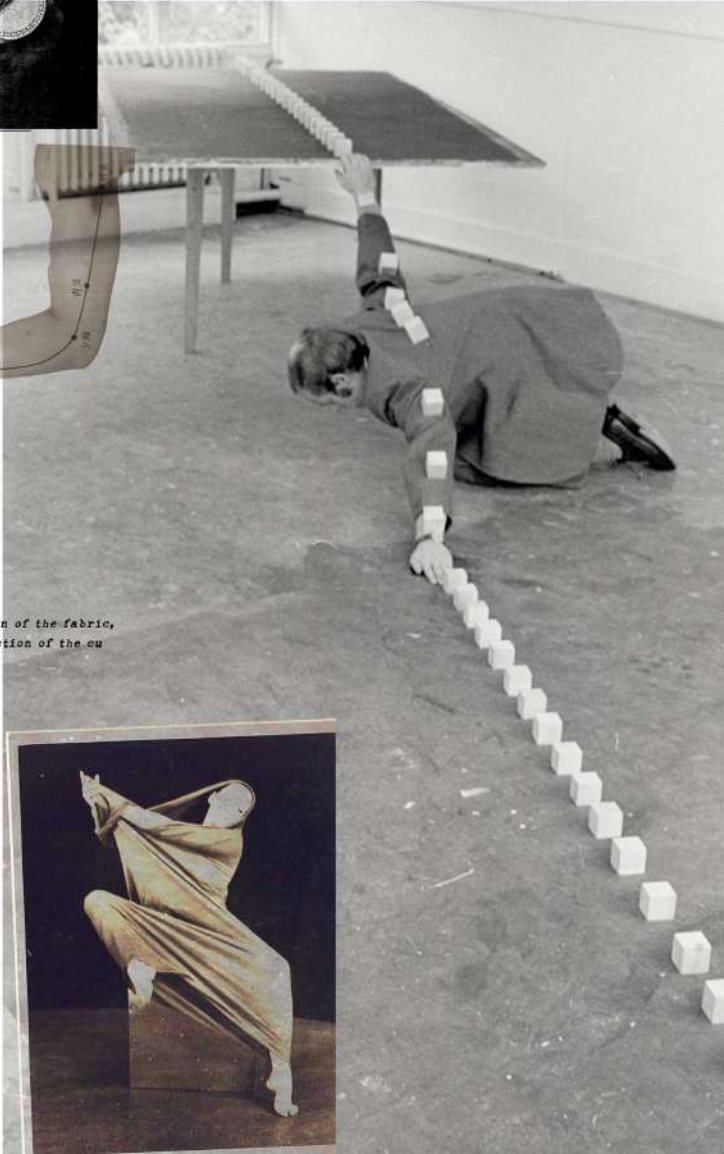


FJAKA

IRIS FENGSHUO ZHAO
AW 2025

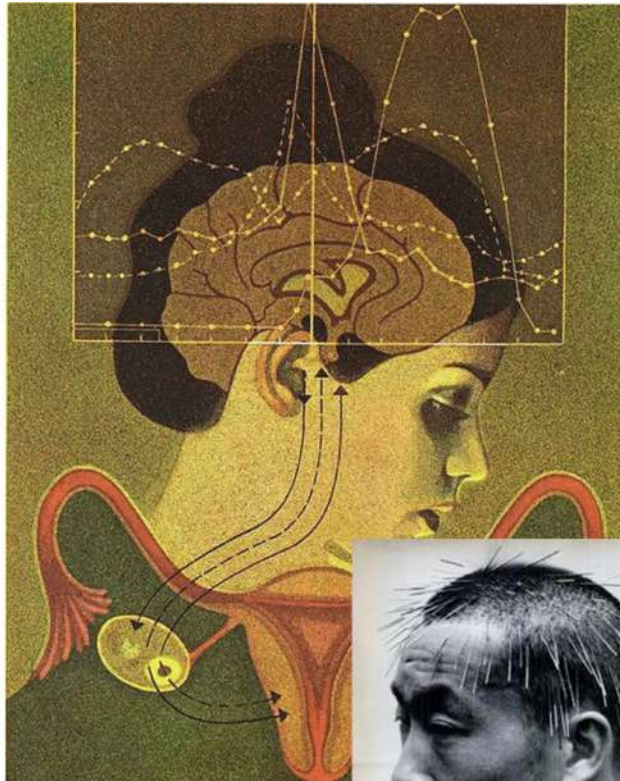
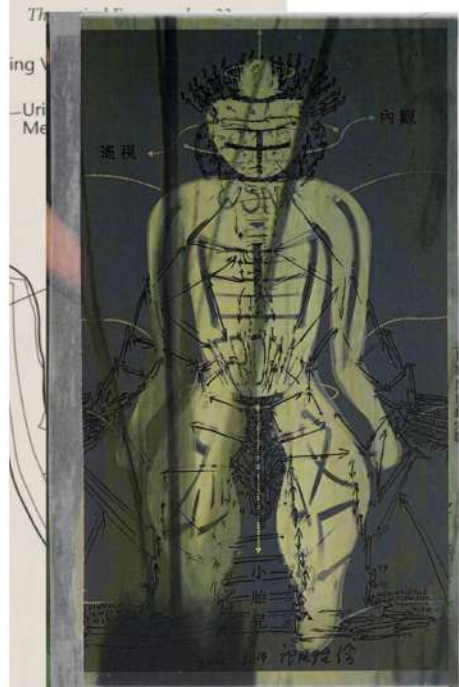


If the lines refer to the direction of the fabric,
then the points refer to the direction of the cu

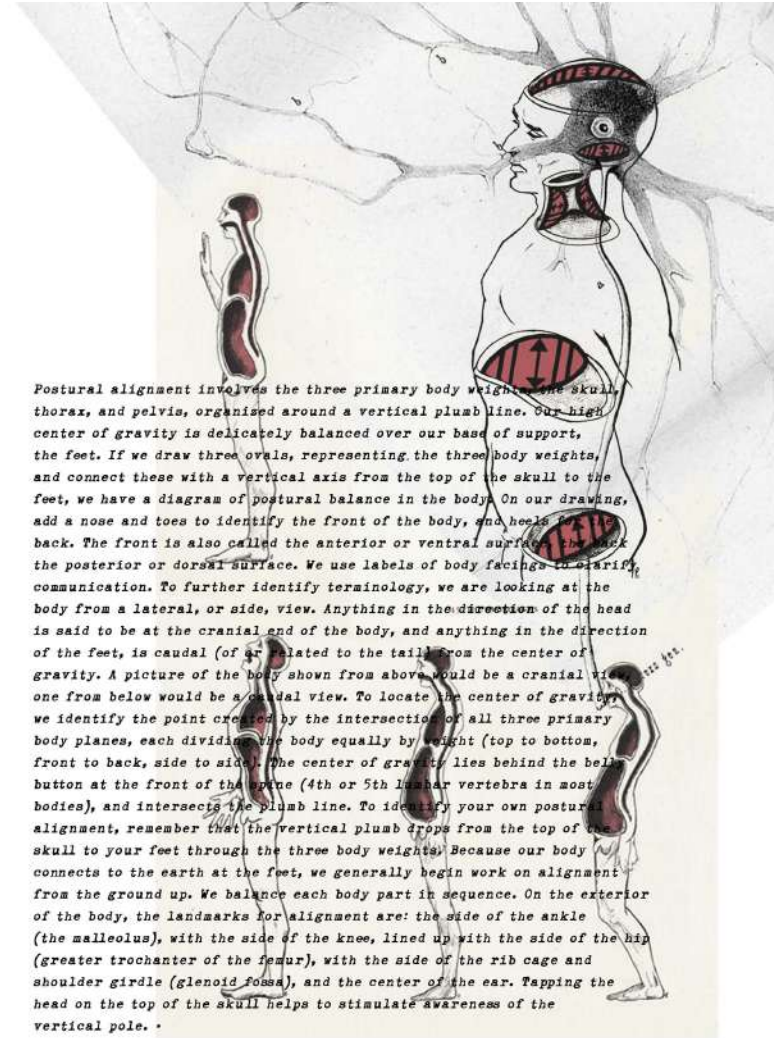


PROJECT 1

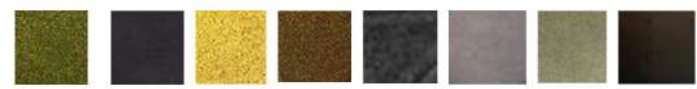
The flow of Qi



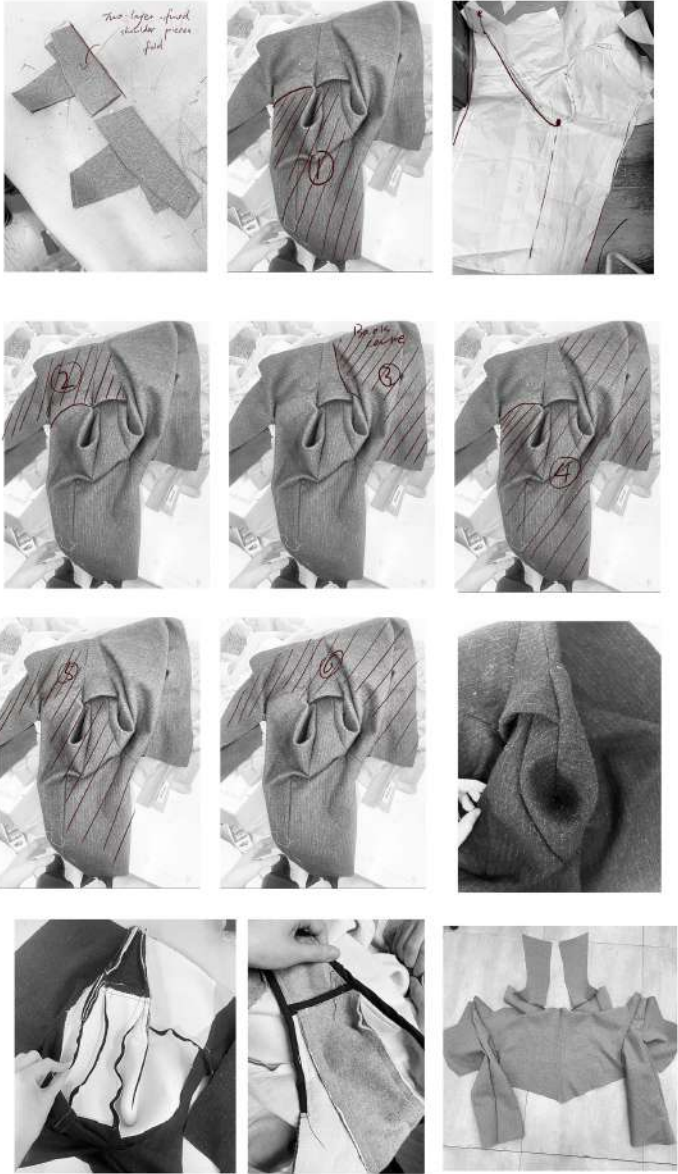
Acupuncture
brain
and nerve connection



Postural alignment involves the three primary body weights, the skull, thorax, and pelvis, organised around a vertical plumb line. Our high center of gravity is delicately balanced over our base of support, the feet. If we draw three ovals, representing the three body weights, and connect these with a vertical axis from the top of the skull to the feet, we have a diagram of postural balance in the body. On our drawing, add a nose and toes to identify the front of the body, and heels to the back. The front is also called the anterior or ventral surface, the back the posterior or dorsal surface. We use labels of body facings to clarify communication. To further identify terminology, we are looking at the body from a lateral, or side, view. Anything in the direction of the head is said to be at the cranial end of the body, and anything in the direction of the feet, is caudal (of or related to the tail) from the center of gravity. A picture of the body shown from above would be a cranial view, one from below would be a caudal view. To locate the center of gravity, we identify the point created by the intersection of all three primary body planes, each dividing the body equally by weight (top to bottom, front to back, side to side). The center of gravity lies behind the belt button at the front of the spine (4th or 5th lumbar vertebra in most bodies), and intersects the plumb line. To identify your own postural alignment, remember that the vertical plumb drops from the top of the skull to your feet through the three body weights. Because our body connects to the earth at the feet, we generally begin work on alignment from the ground up. We balance each body part in sequence. On the exterior of the body, the landmarks for alignment are: the side of the ankle (the malleolus), with the side of the knee, lined up with the side of the hip (greater trochanter of the femur), with the side of the rib cage and shoulder girdle (glenoid fossa), and the center of the ear. Tapping the head on the top of the skull helps to stimulate awareness of the vertical pole.



Process order









PROJECT 2



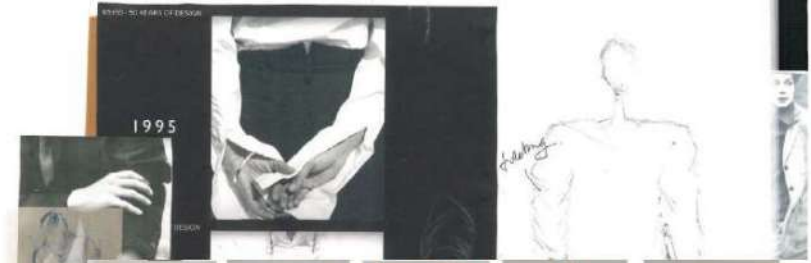
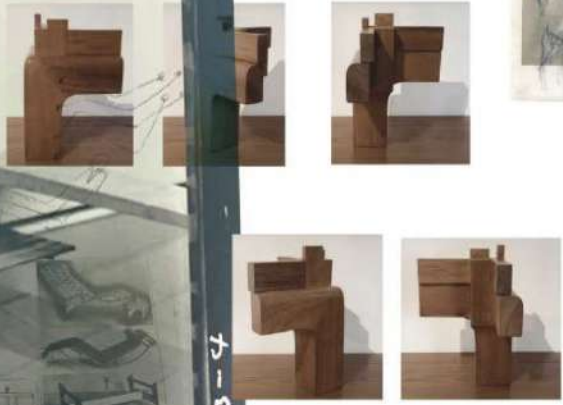
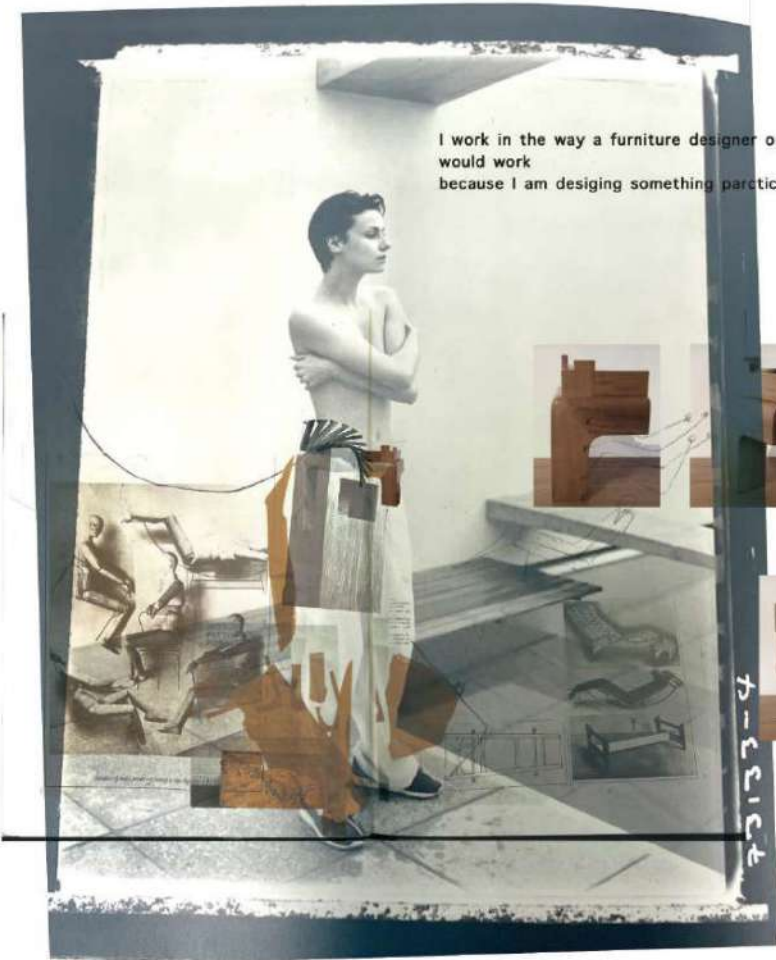
FINAL LINE UP





PROJECT 3

I work in the way a furniture designer or an architect would work because I am designing something practical



Simulating the structure of mortise and tenon work





Looking back through boxes of old photographs,
you pick up things you're forgotten, and what
you used to wear.

CONSISTENCY



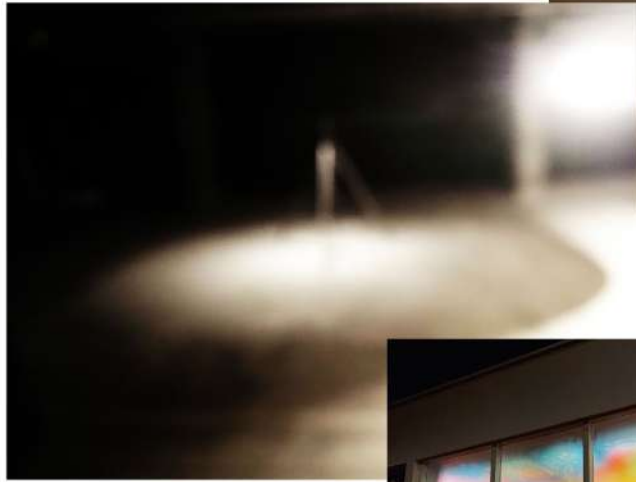
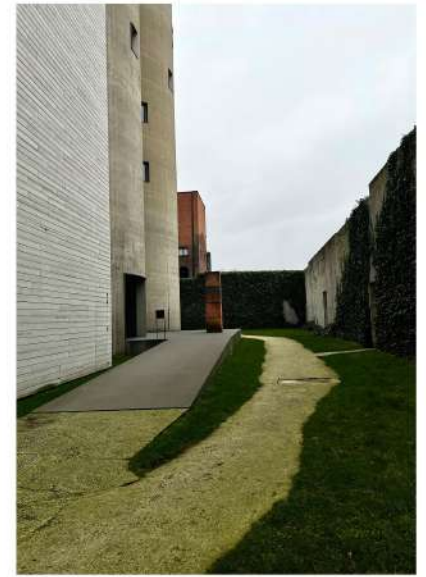
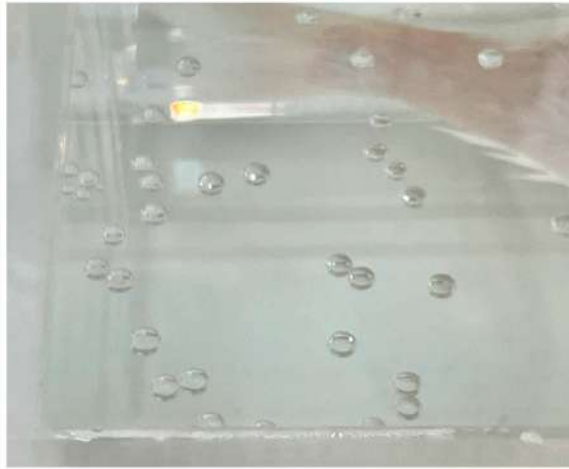


PROJECT 4



Ceramics





Exhibition/Travel Photography