

Minhan Lin

# The (Un)perceivable Lands



# Preface

Architecture, as I have come to understand it, is not solely a means of constructing space. It is a lens through which I see and make sense of the world. This portfolio reflects a series of explorations into how I’ve learned to perceive land, matter, and life through other beings and materials, and how design can emerge through acts of perspective-shifting.

Over the past year, my work has moved through diverse vantage points: inhabiting the world as a terrapin navigating coastal infrastructures, a tree tracing memory through weather and gesture, a grain of sand obscured by extraction, a bacterium shaping food systems, a crocodile in an engineered ecosystem, and even as a rock shaped by geological time. These experiments are not merely exercises in empathy or speculation; they are methodological tools that have helped me reframe land, agency, and ecological complexities.

While these projects may appear to align with the ‘more-than-human’ discourse, I have come to realize that the distinction itself is limiting. I do not see myself as separate from these beings or forces. In choosing to design from these alternative perspectives, I am also acknowledging that I, too, am composed of many ecologies, shaped by environments, histories, and materials beyond myself. This portfolio is an argument for expanding what it means to perceive, design, and relate, and how I hope to carry that sensibility into the next chapter beyond GSAPP.

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01

# Invisible Sands

## Landscapes of Sand Extraction in the Mekong Delta

Summer 2024 Advanced Studio IV  
Climates\_Models\_Images  
Instructors / Marco Ferrari, Elise Hunchuck  
Teaching Associate / Vaishnavi Chandra Kumar  
Team / Minhan Lin, Amy Suzuki  
Location: Vietnam

Despite its granular size, river sand is integral to creating the world around us. Its chemical composition and geometry make it ideal for structural concrete, rendering it a desirable material commodity. The very processes that make river sand so particularly desirable to the global sand trade are also what complicate the efforts to monitor its distribution and regulate the illegal activities that surround the trade itself.

The scale and gravity of the issue are difficult to document and comprehend— even river currents tamper with the evidence left behind by illegal mining operations. Invisible Sands examines the dynamic landscapes of extraction that render the material displacement of sand invisible. Obscured by international shipping routes, complex legal frameworks, and seasonal dredging activity, its journey through space and time reveals the transient nature of sand.







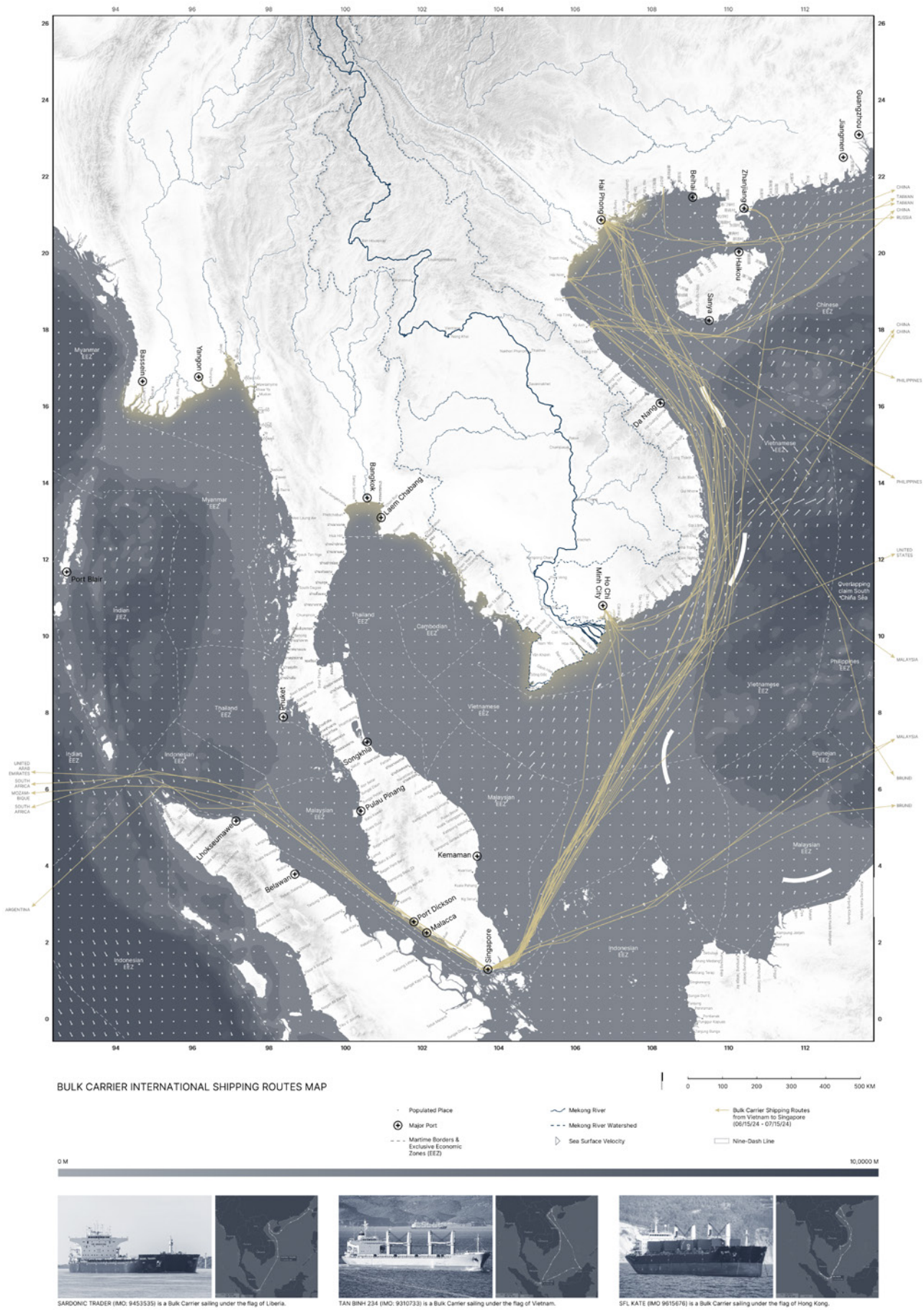
Large piles of sand are prepared for extraction in the Lanzhou New Area. Image by photographer Sim Chi Yin (2013).



Film Essay, Singapore's Growth and the Erosion of Vietnam's Mekong Delta



Bulk Carrier International Shipping Routes



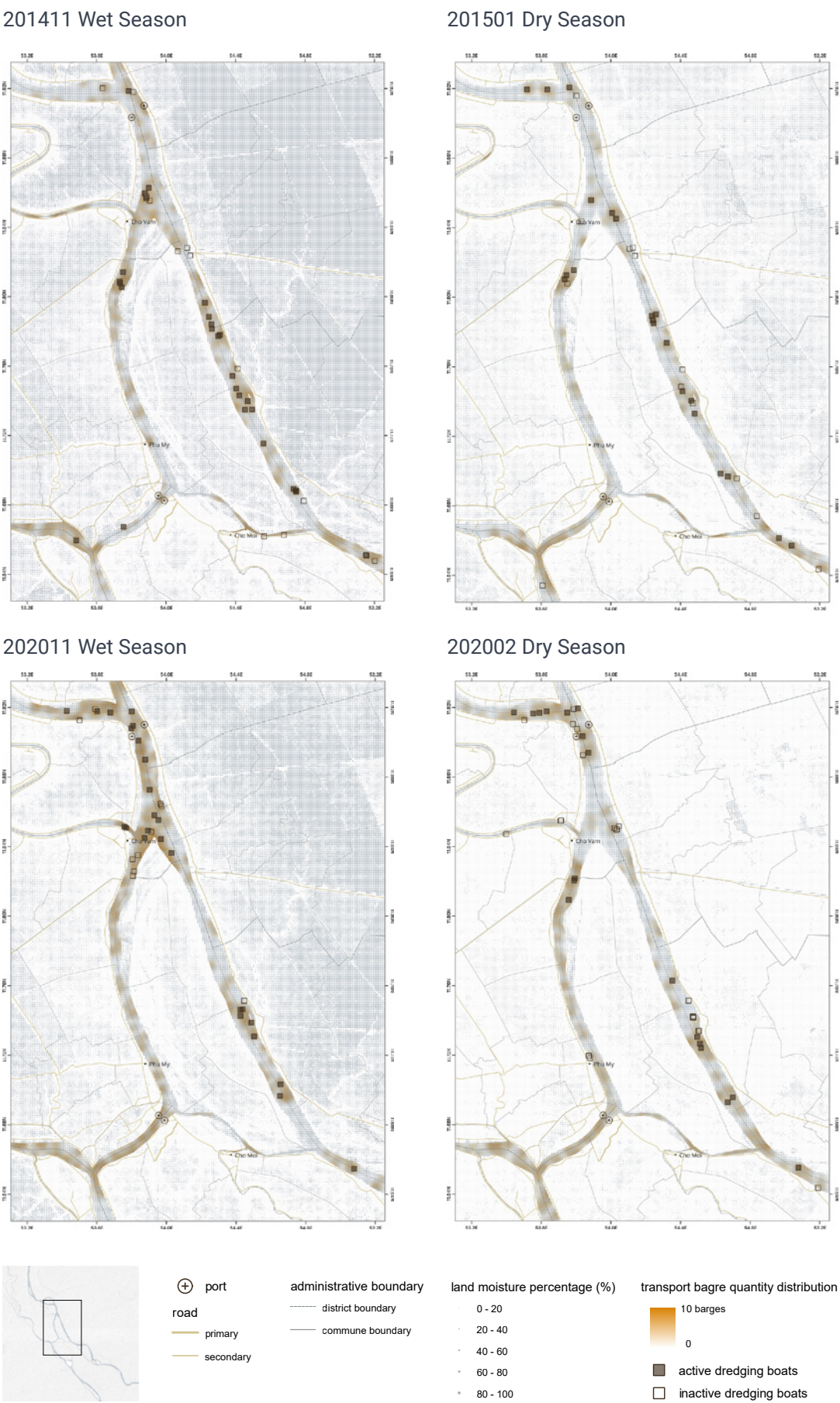
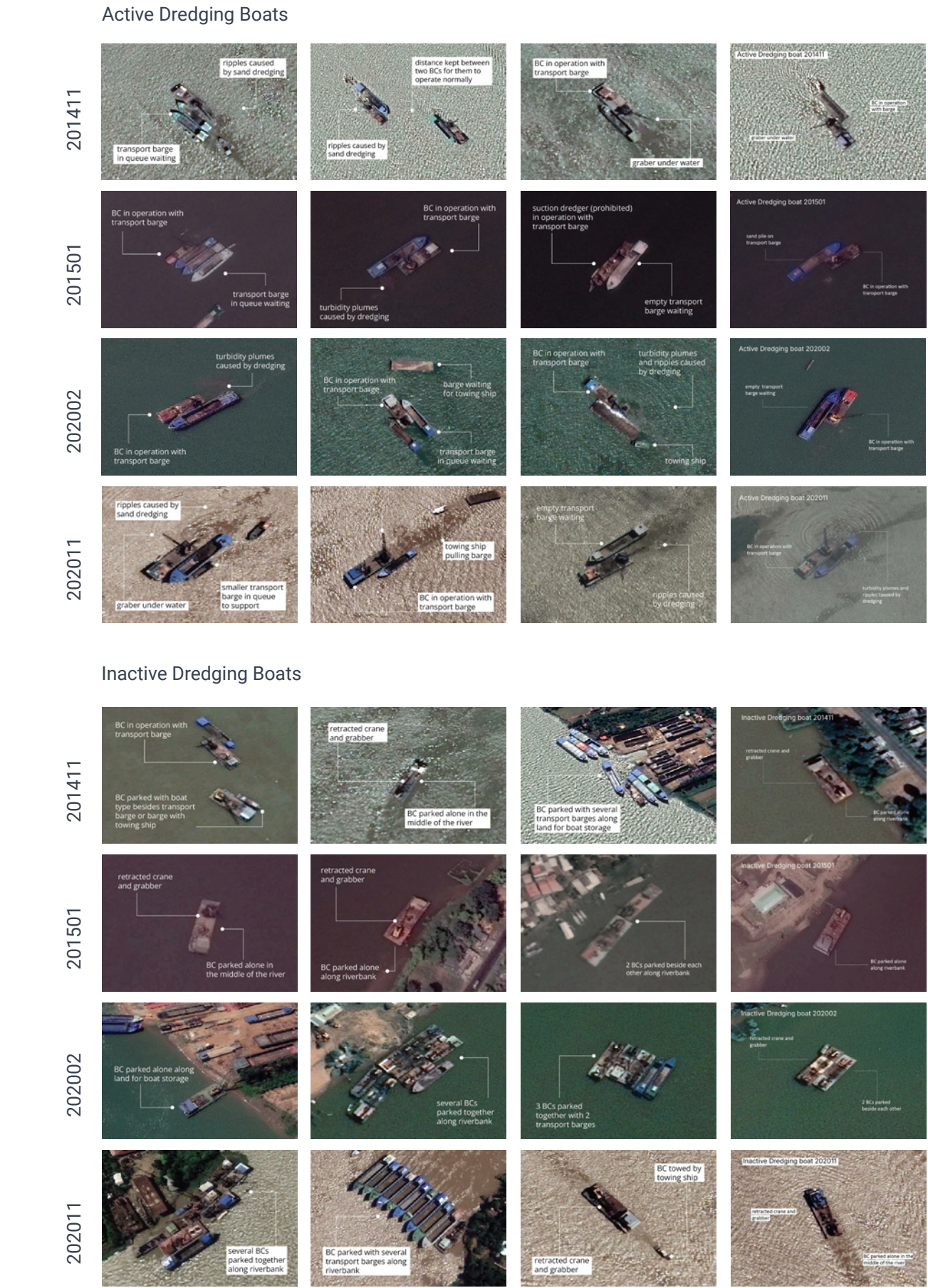
Legal Landscape: Sand Mining Units in Dong Thap and An Giang Province





Boat Catalog: Identifying Dredging Activity

Seasonal Dredging in Thanh Binh District, Dong Thap Province





Making the invisible visible:

A visual representation of the voids left behind by sand mining in the Mekong River Delta

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- 1 Study models, shaped with sand and casted with concrete.
- 2 Texture details of the model, indicating the materiality of sand.
- 3 Model dimension: 11x21x21 inches. The surface of the model is imprinted with the map of Mekong River Delta.
- 4 The model's elevation illustrates variations in sand dredging intensity across different areas. Larger downward protrusions represent higher frequencies of dredging activities. In general, sand dredging tends to be more frequent closer to the downstream areas.



02

# Terrapin Bay

Terrapin is a wetland

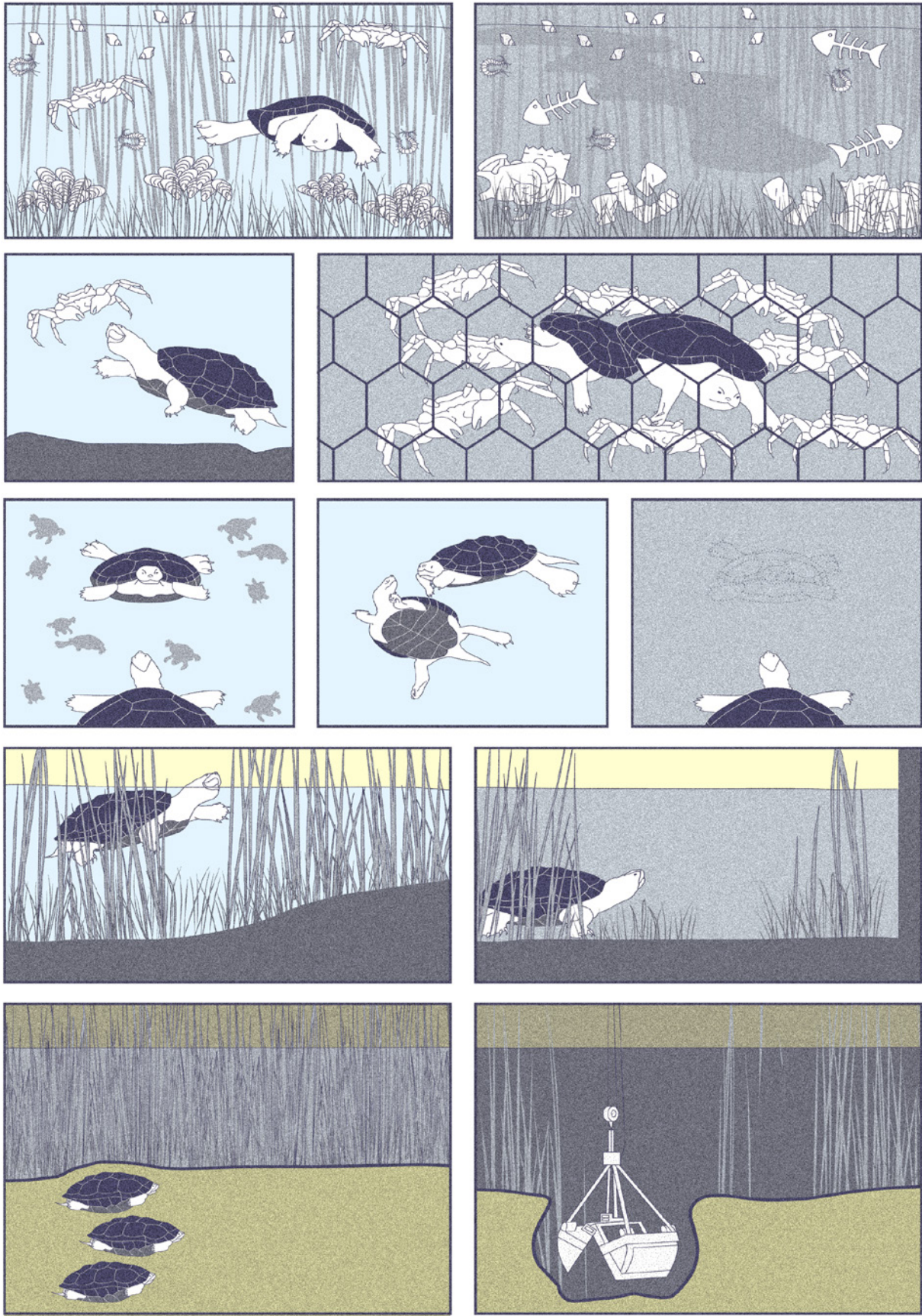
Fall 2024 Advanced Studio V  
WetLand  
Instructors / Michael Wang  
Teaching Associate / Aishwarya Garg  
Individual Design  
Location: Jamaica Bay, New York

Viewing Jamaica Bay from the perspective of diamondback terrapins underscores the need to rethink how we use land and coexist with other species. The terrapins’ dual reliance on land and water reveals the critical importance of preserving natural transitions and addressing human-made barriers, such as hard shorelines and habitat fragmentation. By tackling these challenges, including the threat of poaching, we can protect the terrapins’ nesting grounds and contribute to the long-term health and balance of Jamaica Bay’s ecosystem.

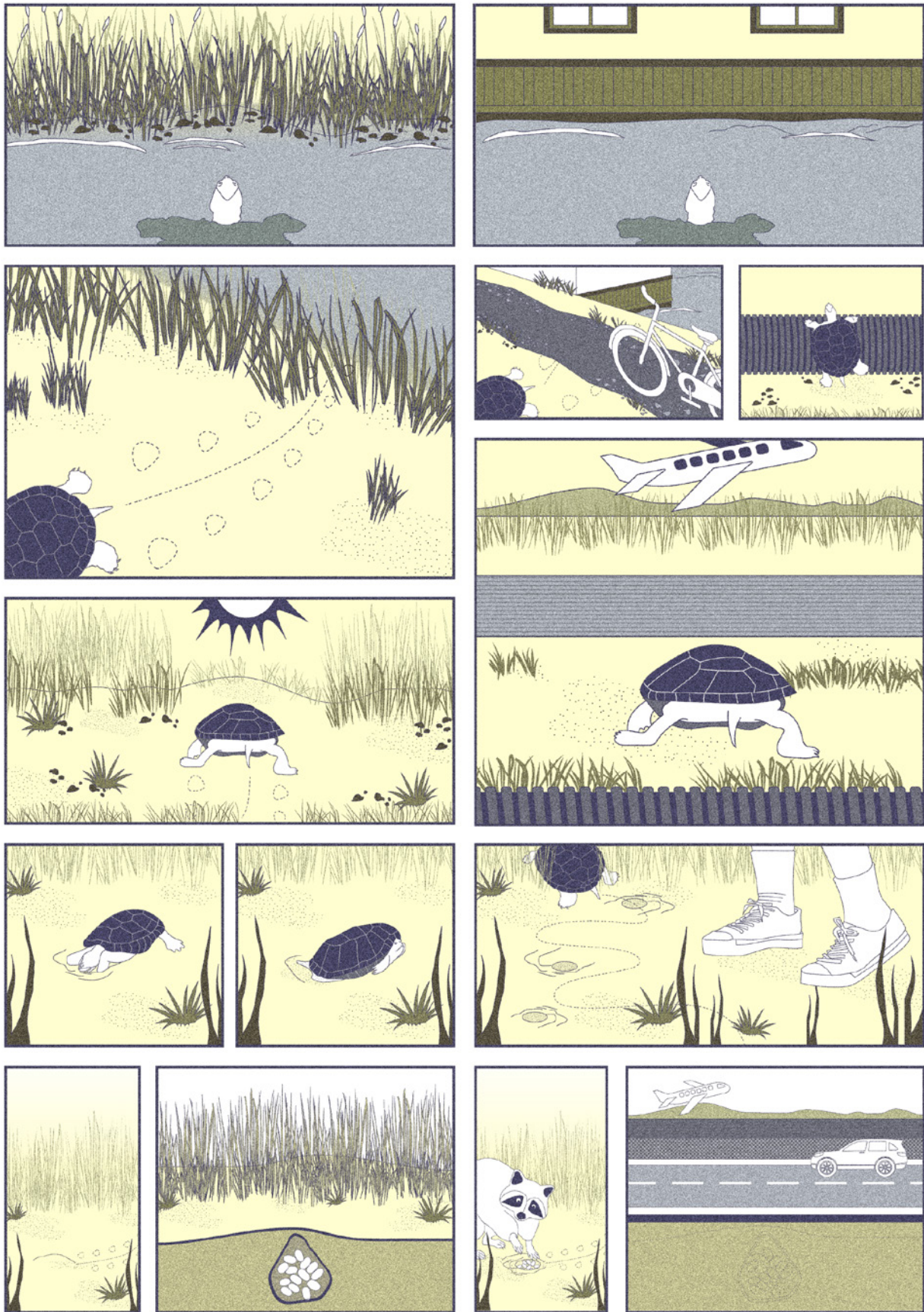




Diamondback Terrapin in Water

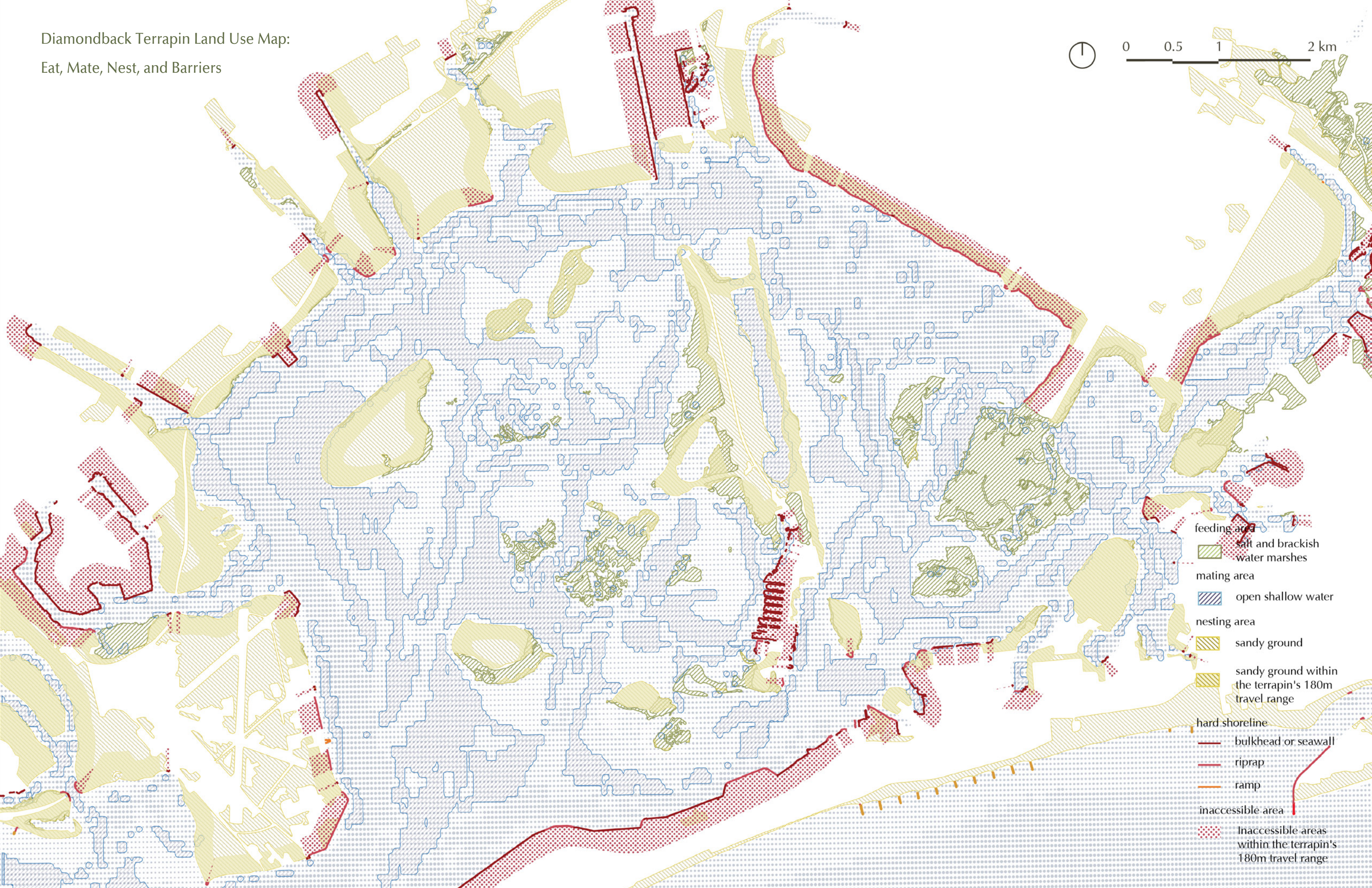


Diamondback Terrapin on Land





Diamondback Terrapin Land Use Map:  
Eat, Mate, Nest, and Barriers



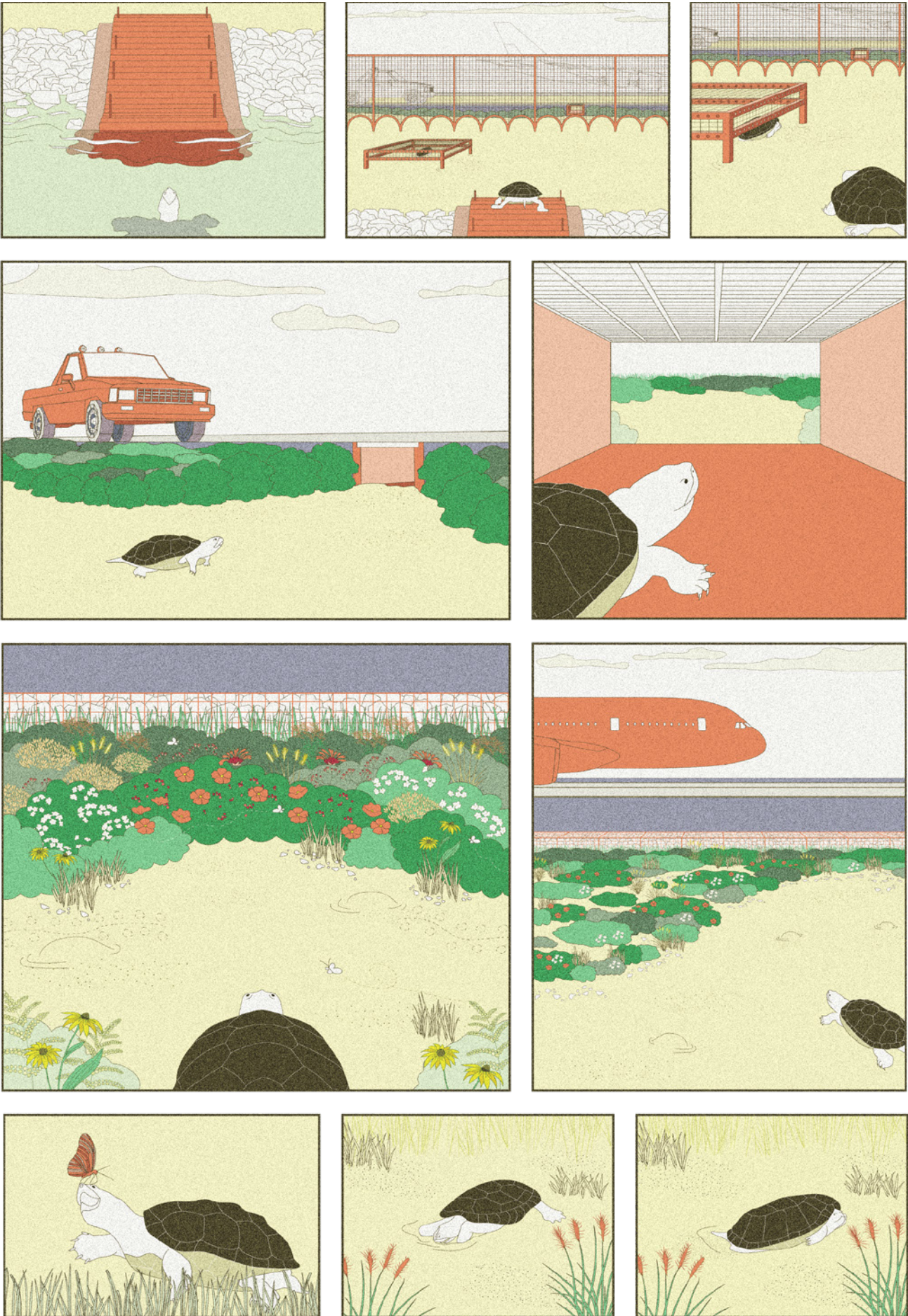
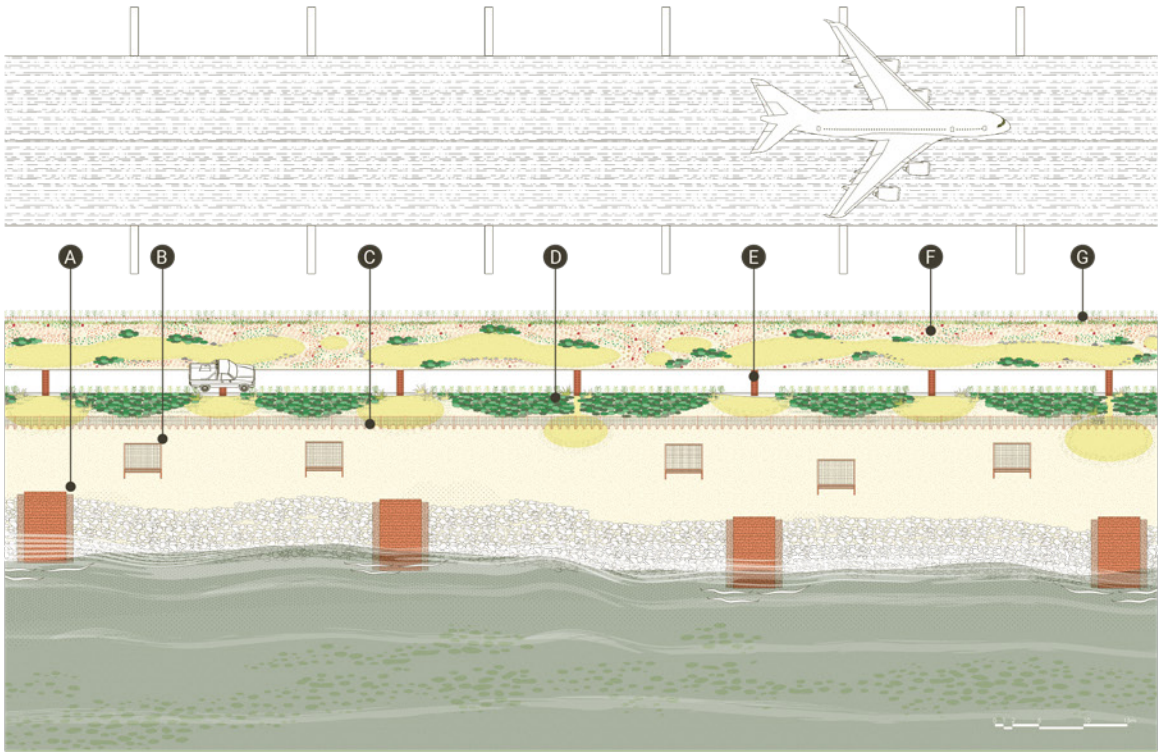
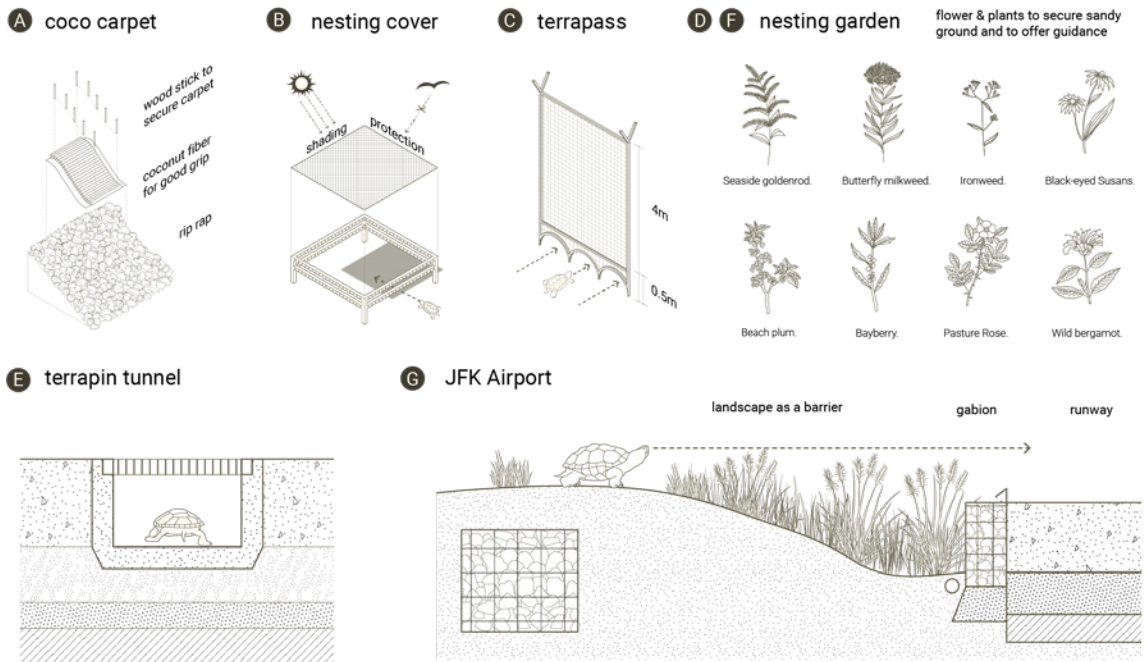
- feeding area
- salt and brackish water marshes
- mating area
- open shallow water
- nesting area
- sandy ground
- sandy ground within the terrapin's 180m travel range
- hard shoreline
- bulkhead or seawall
- riprap
- ramp
- inaccessible area
- inaccessible areas within the terrapin's 180m travel range



JFK Airport



JFK Airport was created with transported sand fills which makes it the perfect place to nest and frequently having terrapin incursions on the runway. Instead of using fences to keep the terrapins away, this project argues to return the nesting grounds to the terrapins and achieve coexistence between human transportation and animal reproduction.



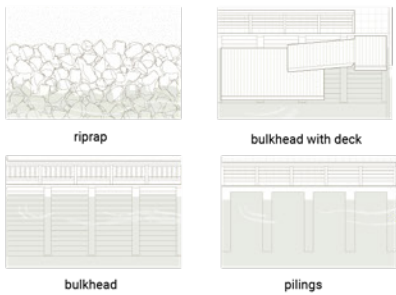


Cross Bay Blvd.



Residential with bulkheads created vertical barriers for the terrapins to climb ashore. Here I imagine a future where the backyards of those housing become new nesting sites. The designs while offering the terrapins access to the land and protection for reproduction can also be objects for the use of humans.

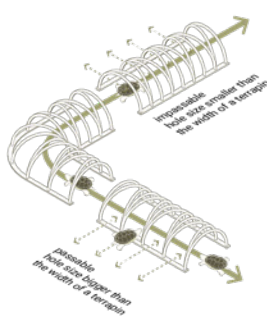
A B accessibility for different types of shoreline  
C D



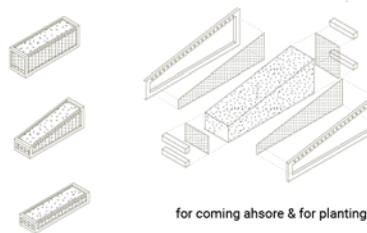
F hatching stool



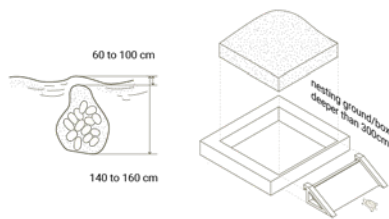
E terrapin guidance



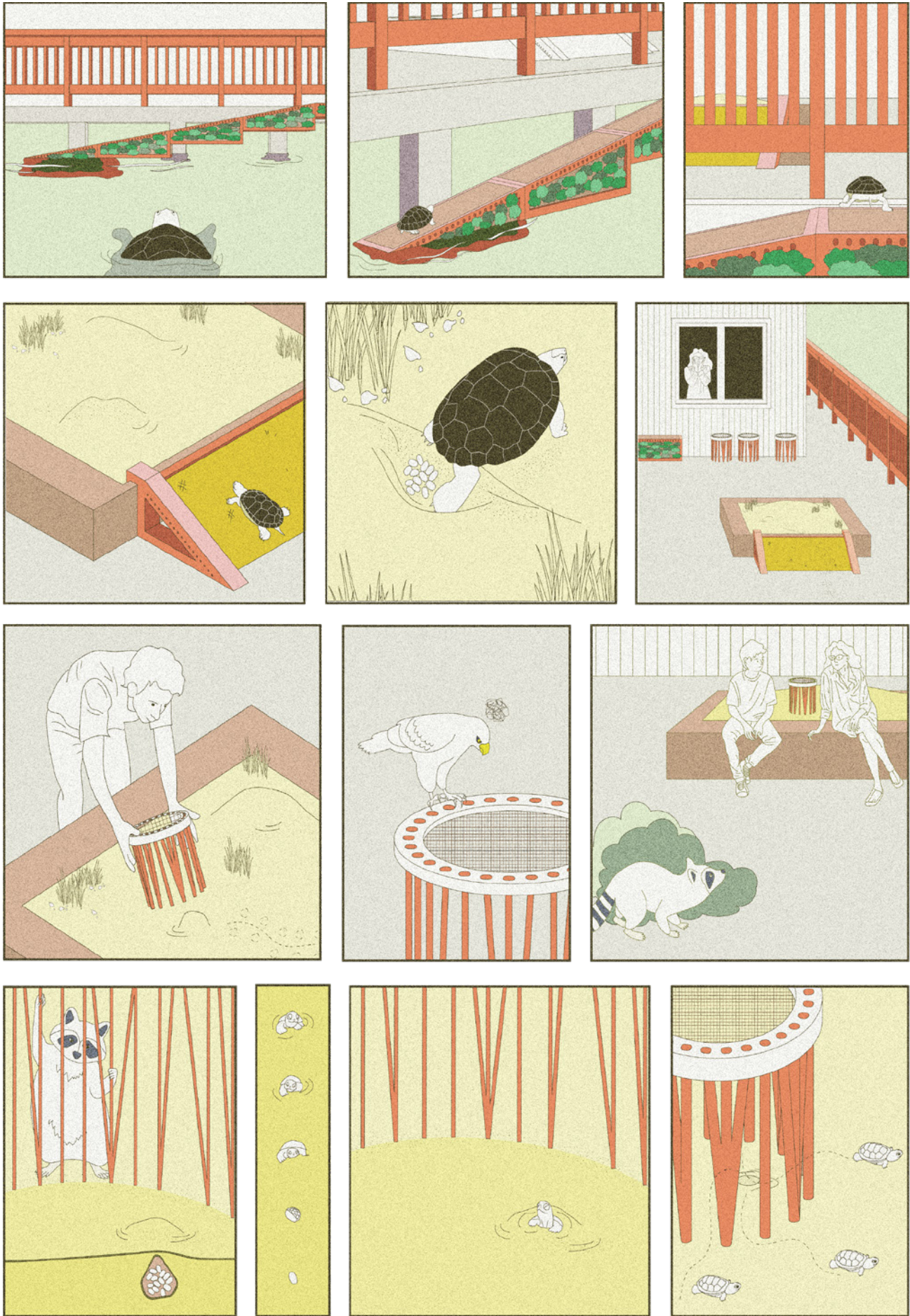
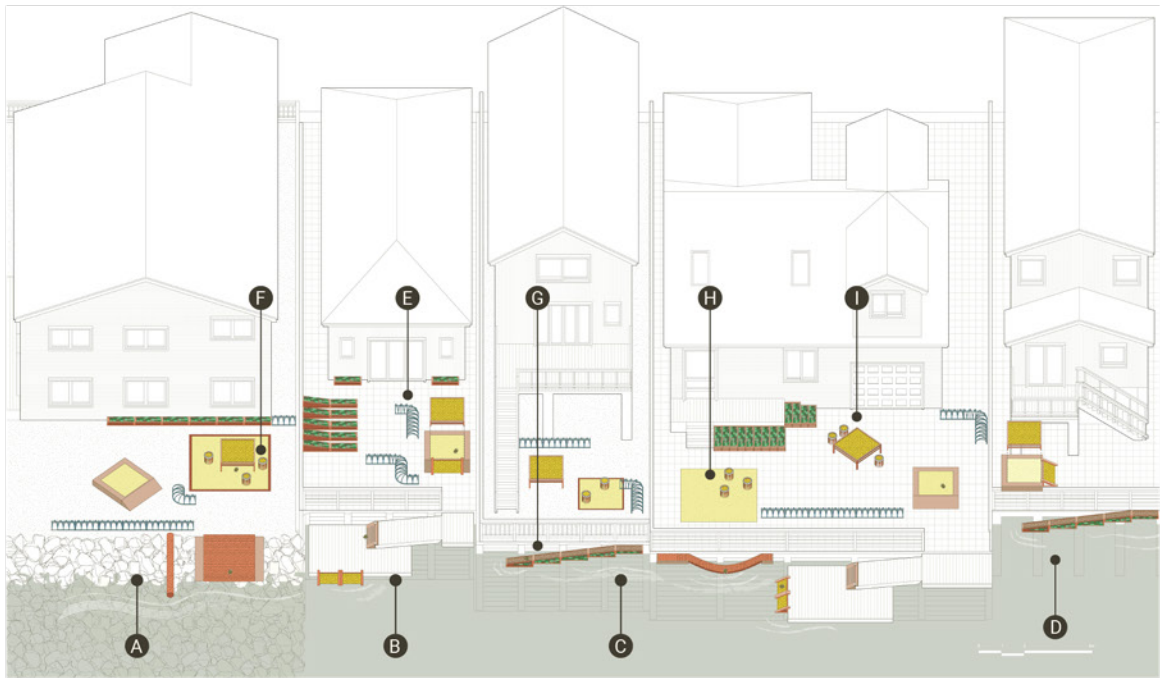
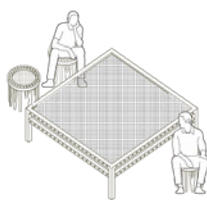
G ramp root box



H nesting ground nesting box



I furniture for humans during off nesting season

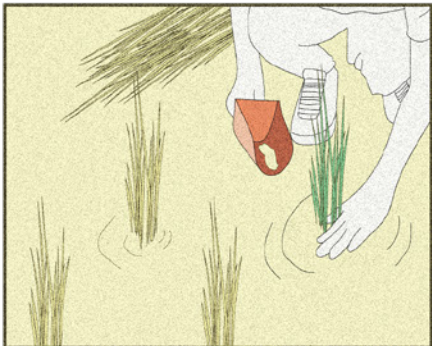
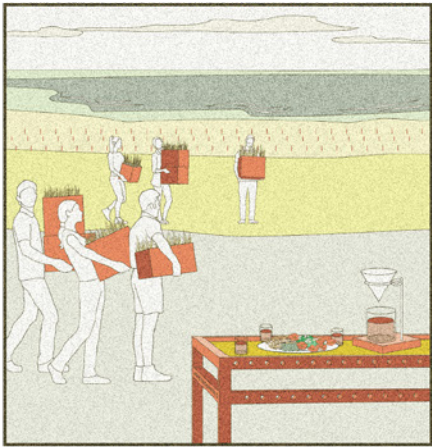
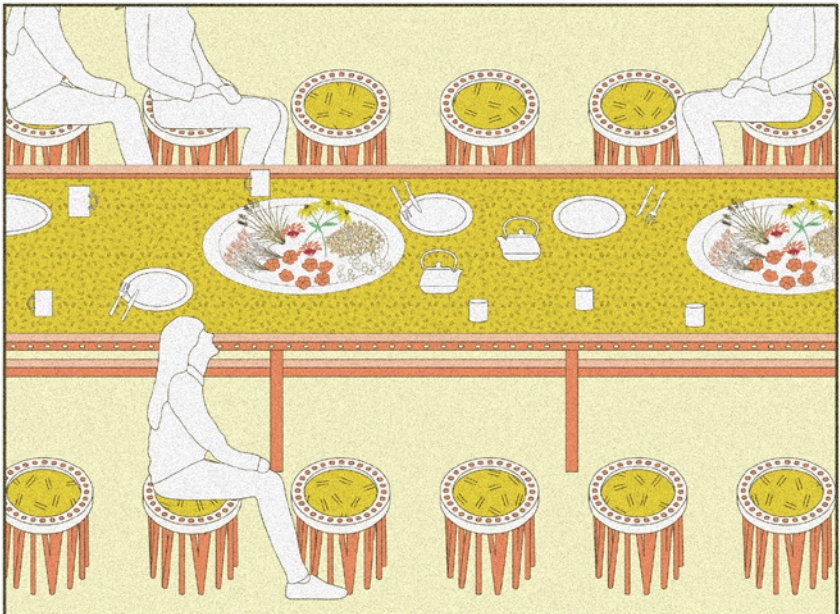
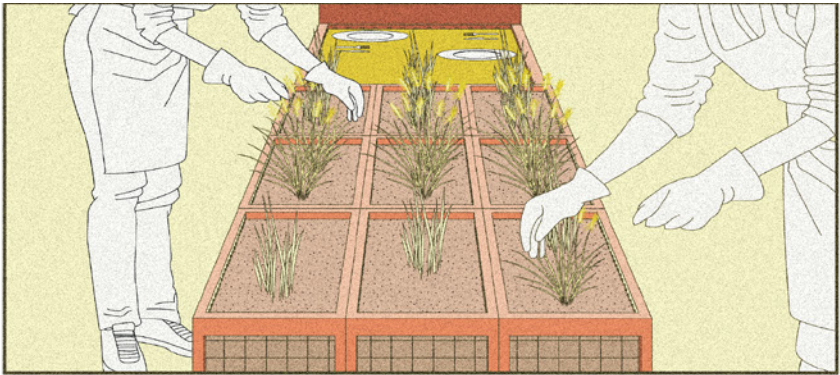
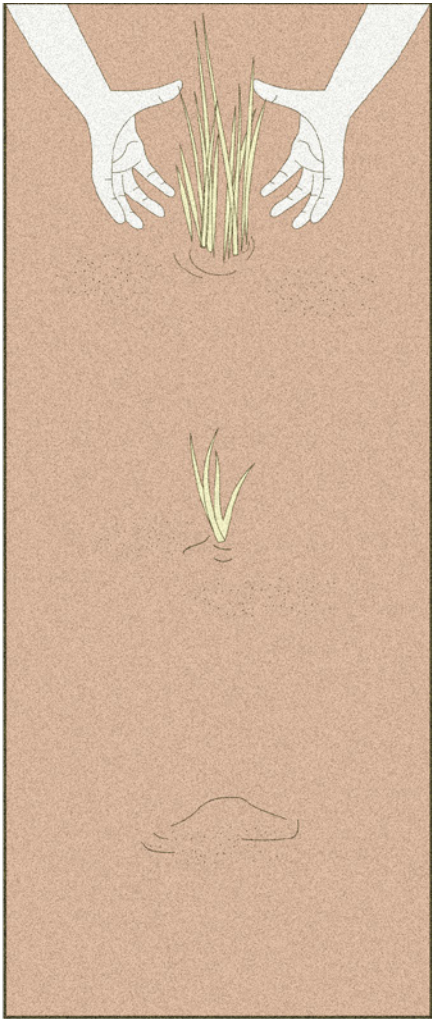
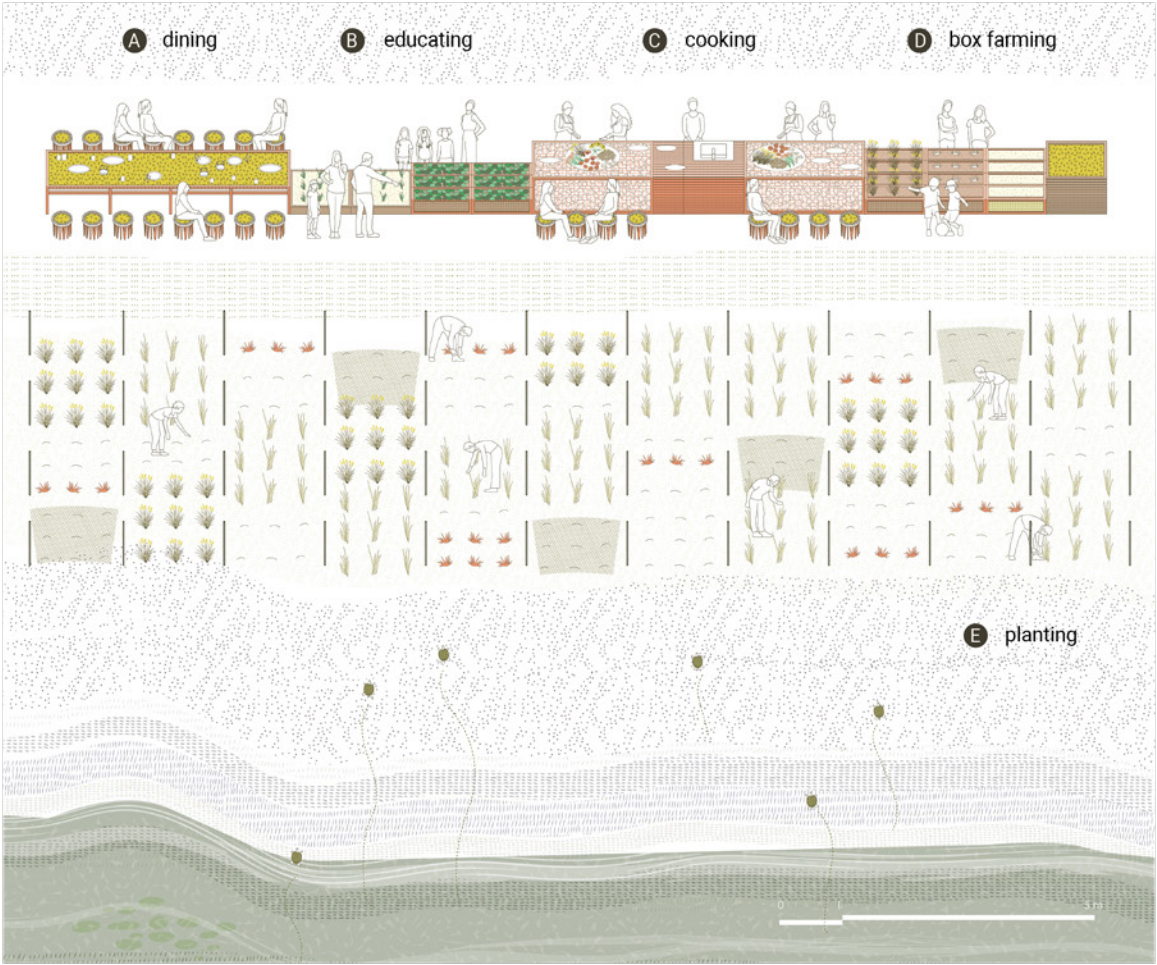




Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, West Pond



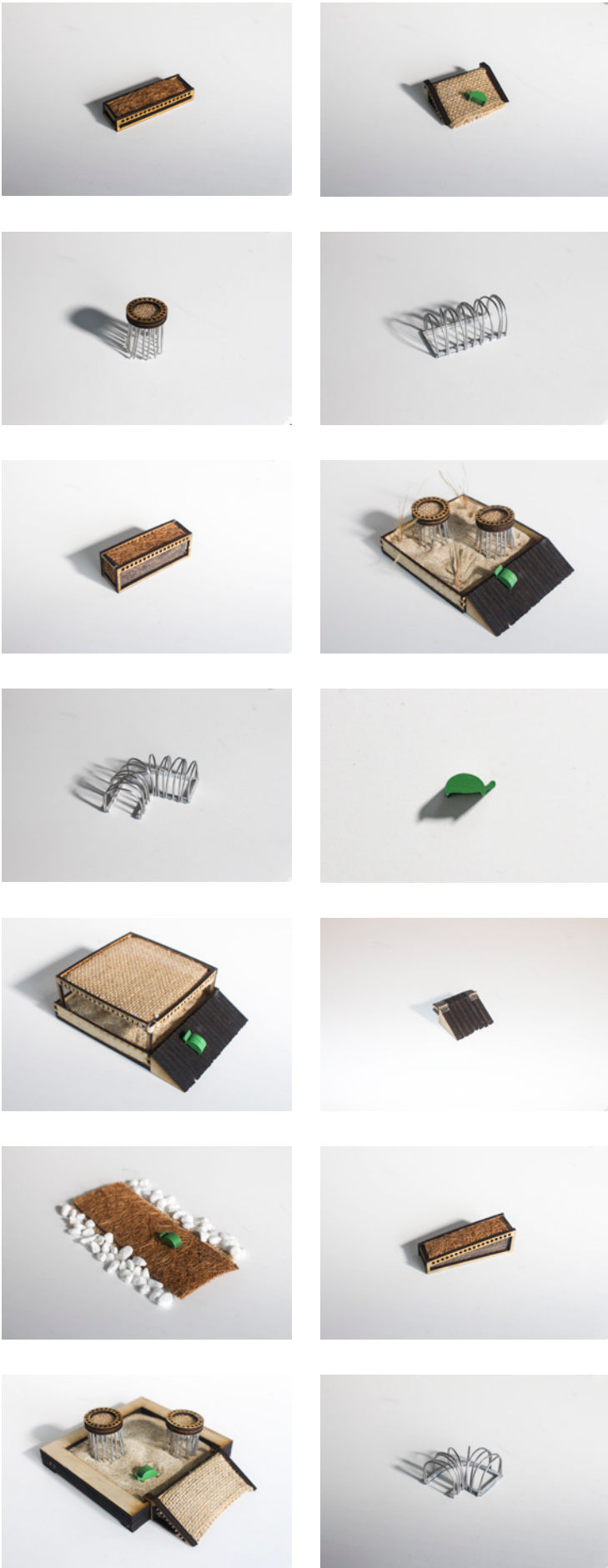
At an area free from human development, a different threat emerges. The absence of human presence creates opportunities for illegal poaching, which is caused by food insecurity of the marginalized community. The plants for sand stabilization can be the key to solve the problem and bring all the animals and humans together.





This is not a human land:

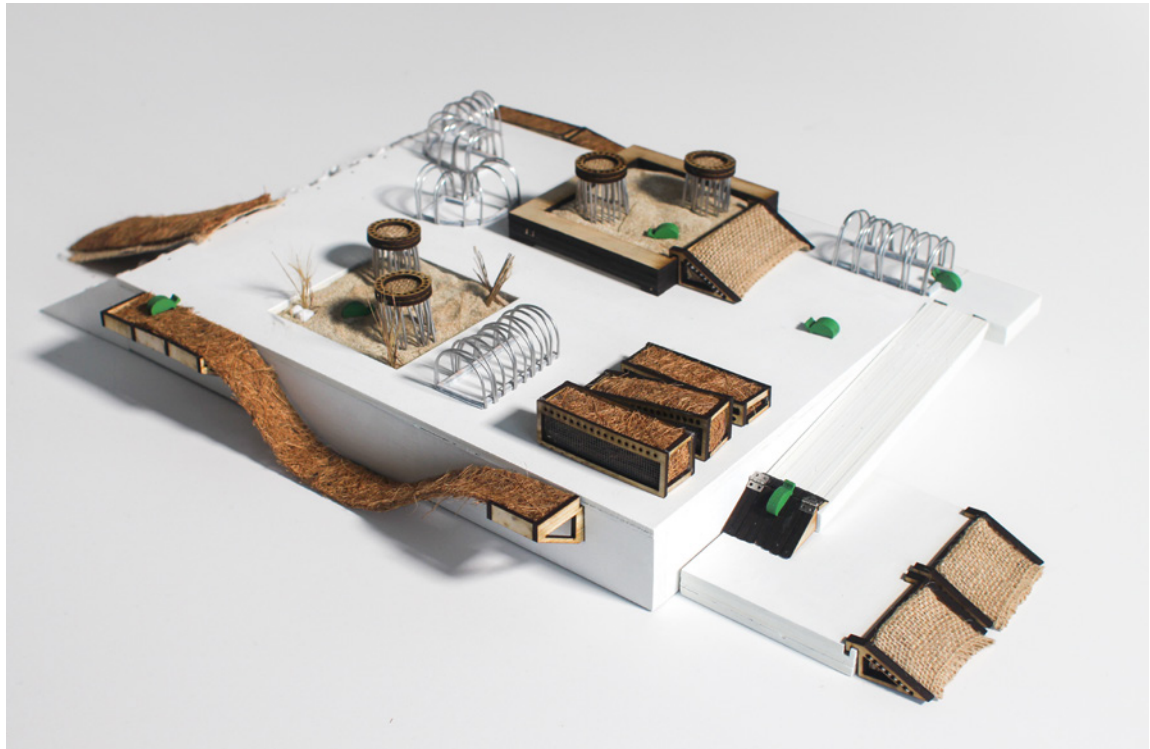
Coexistence between the diamond-back terrapins and the humans



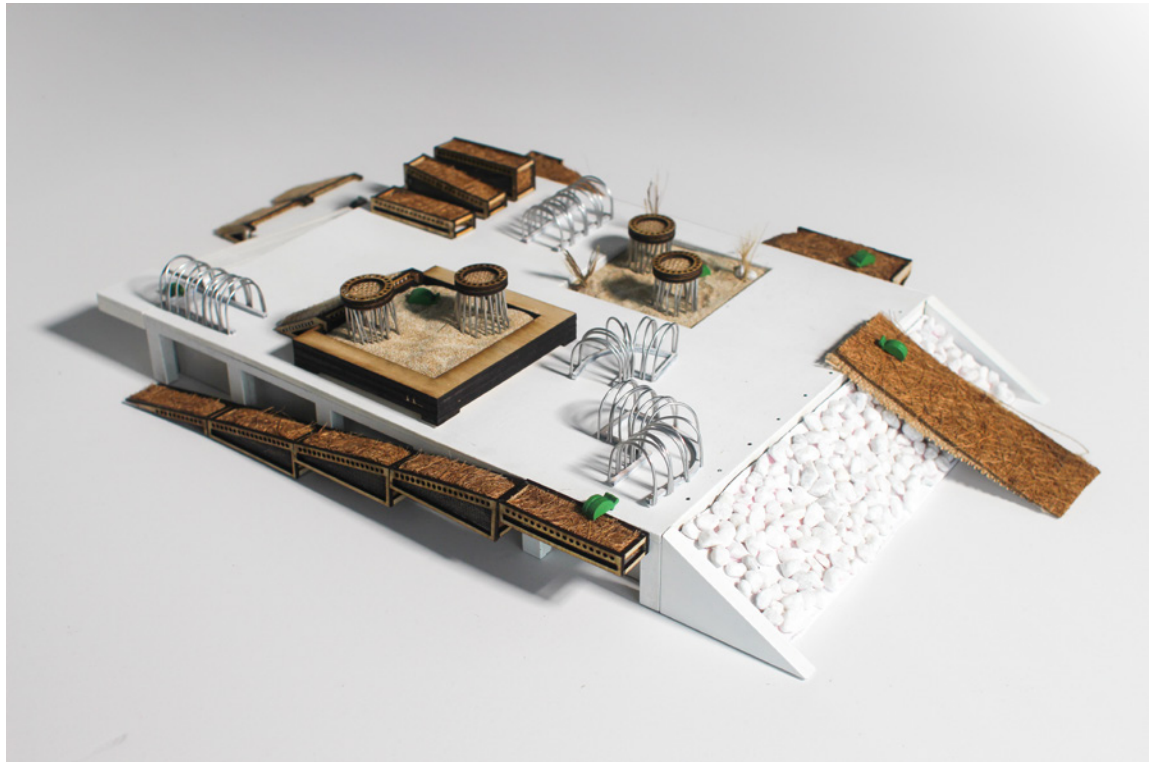
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1 Objects and designs to help the terrapin climb ashore and to guide them to nest.

2 The model is a visual representation of a scenario where the diamondback terrapins and the humans coexist. Each side of the model depicts a distinct shoreline type alongside designs aimed at helping the terrapins climb ashore. The model's surface reimagines a backyard as a shared nesting ground through a constellation of thoughtfully designed objects and interventions.



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# LocaliTea

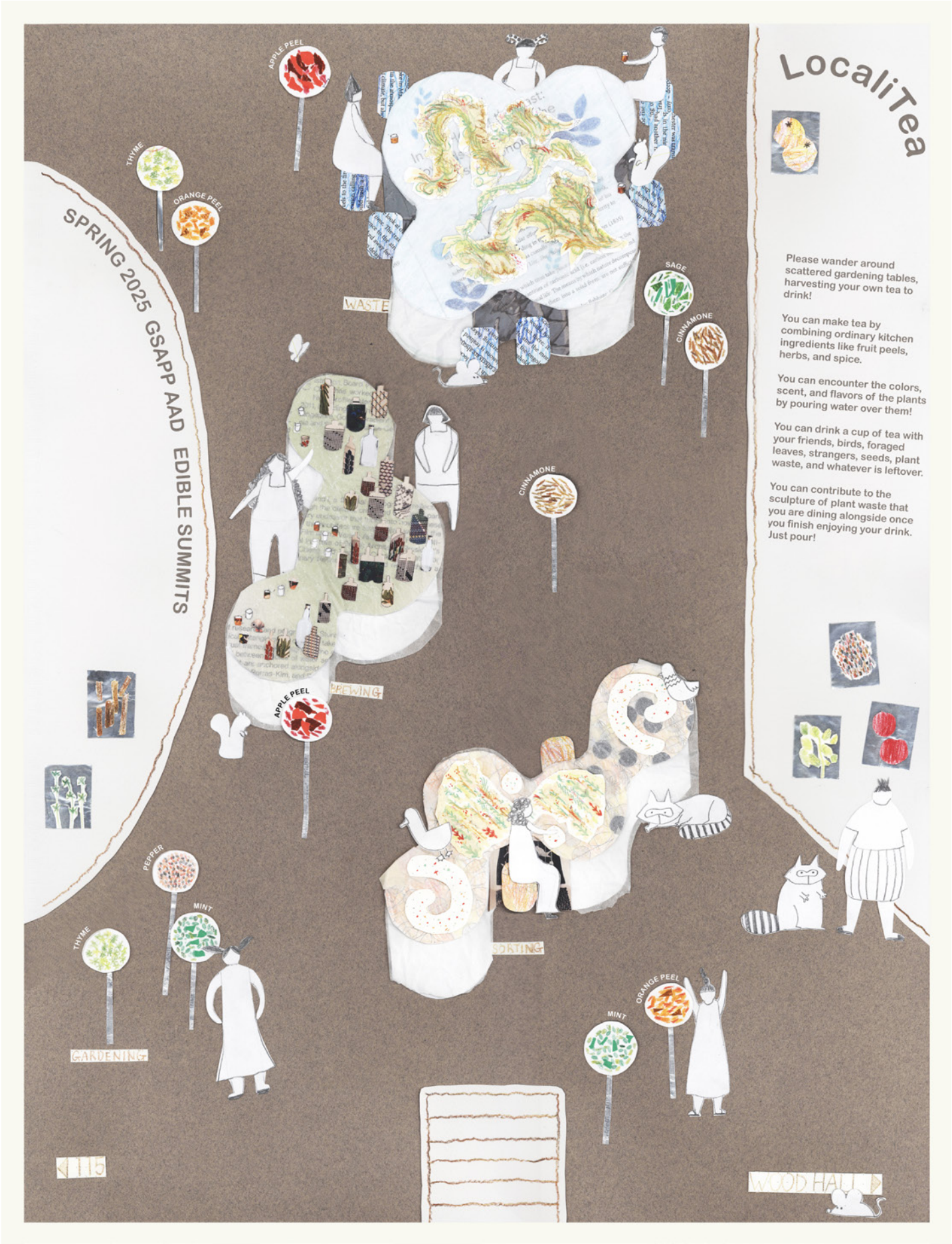
## Reimagining Food Cycles Through Tablescapes of Foraging, Brewing, and Decay

Spring 2025 Student Organized Event  
Edible Summits  
Curator / Lydia Kallipoliti  
Team / Rudain Almulla, Yeonjin Kim, Minhan Lin, Sewon Min, Amy Suzuki  
Location: Columbia University

LocaliTea transforms the act of tea drinking into a participatory journey through food’s life cycle—where tables become active agents in foraging, sorting, brewing, and decomposing. Through locally foraged plants in Columbia University and dynamic tablecloths that record both use and waste, the project redefines locality as an entanglement of environment, body, and time. Drinking tea here is not a singular moment of consumption, but a shared, evolving ritual of care, transformation, and return.







What does it truly mean to eat locally? LocaliTea reimagines locality not just as a matter of geography but as an intimate entanglement of bodies, environments, and food cycles. It challenges the conventional experience around tea drinking by integrating food production directly into consumption and transforming the table from a passive surface into an active participant in the local food cycle.

The design features four repurposed tables from our local space, each representing a phase of the food process: foraging, sorting, brewing, and decomposing. Tablecloths serve as architectural devices to transform ordinary tables into elements that explore food locality. There is no dedicated dining table; instead, dining spaces are embedded within these stations, blurring the boundary between consumption, production, and decomposition.

The foraging table introduces a new way to define local food—focusing not on native species but on plants that have adapted to New York City’s urban landscape, especially the ones on campus. It invites diners to forage, fostering an awareness of shared microbiomes between humans and their environment. The sorting table exposes the labor behind food preparation while recognizing interspecies alliances—what we discard still holds value for others. The brewing table highlights the often-overlooked transformation of food through time. Brewing is not just preparation but an act of mediation—water extracts flavors, nutrients, and histories from plants. Here, diners witness the invisible process of metabolism, the way water dissolves, infuses, and transforms ingredients. The result is a brew whose flavor not only reflects its material origins but impacts our bodies physiologically. Finally, the decomposing table makes food waste visible, allowing discarded matter to imprint itself on tablecloths, leaving ever-changing patterns that reframe waste as an aesthetic and conceptual force.

By moving between these tables, the act of eating becomes communal, participatory, and forward-looking. Locality is no longer just about proximity—it is a shared, evolving practice sustained by the relationships we cultivate.





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Waste Tablecloth

The Waste Table reveals the overlooked presence of tea waste, allowing discarded leaves to stain and imprint themselves onto the tablecloth over time. As tea is poured and shared, the cloth becomes a living surface—marked by traces of conversation, gesture, and residue. Following the Edible Summits event, these imprints accumulate into a tapestry of waste and collective action, reframing what is discarded as both aesthetic and meaningful. The tablecloth, once utilitarian, transforms into a record of shared experience and quiet transformation.





# Move Like Water Still like Rock

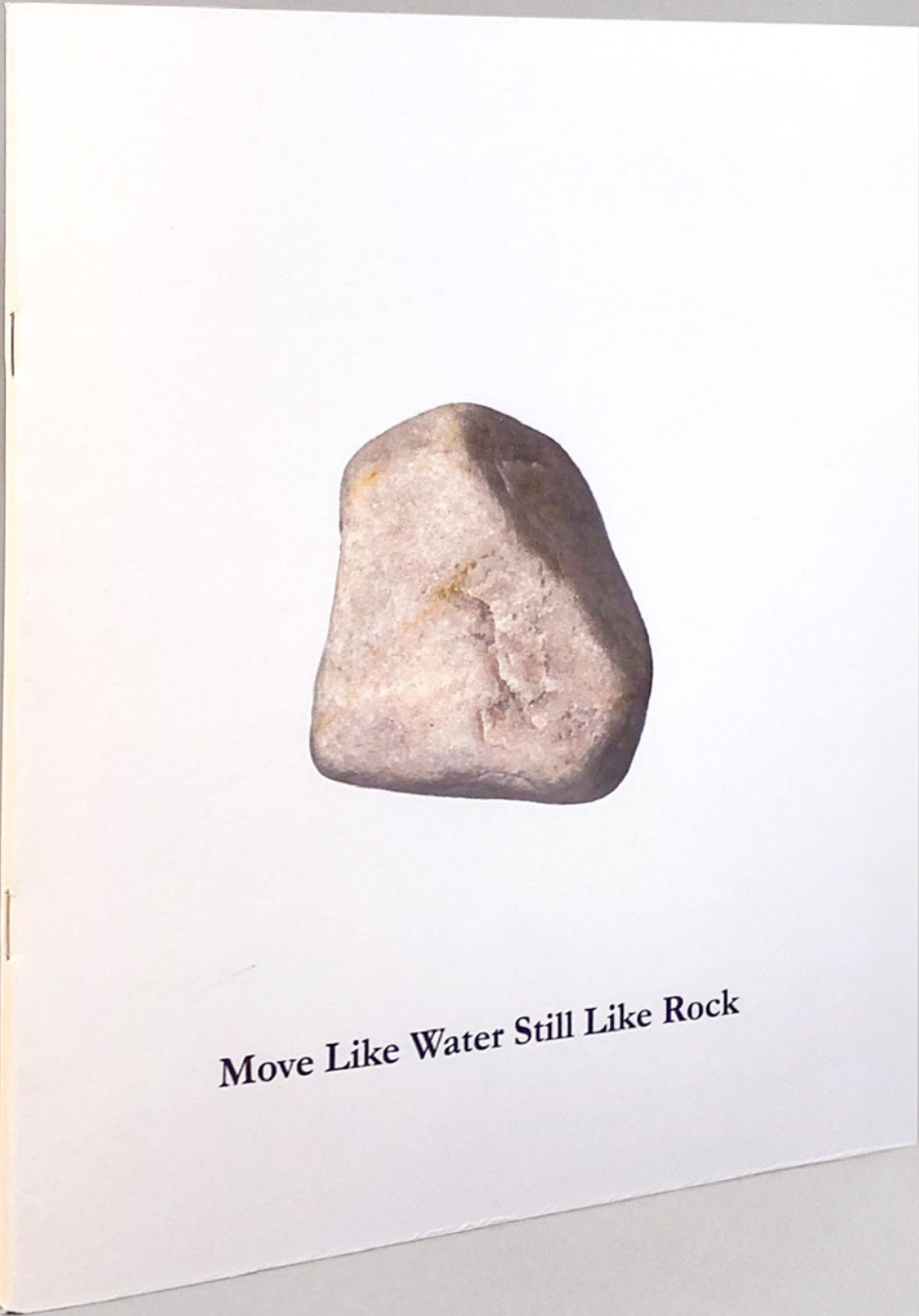
A Geological Journey Through  
Landscapes, Forces, and Self

Spring 2025  
GAP I: Design & Typography  
Location / All over the world  
Instructor / Yoonjai Choi  
Individual Work

Rocks appear still, yet the forces that shape them whether if they are water, wind, gravity, or pressure, are always in motion. To look at a rock is to look beyond it, to imagine the currents and collisions that made it what it is.

This is a book about rocks, and the forces that form them. But it is also a book about the landscapes I’ve passed through, and the moments that have shaped me.

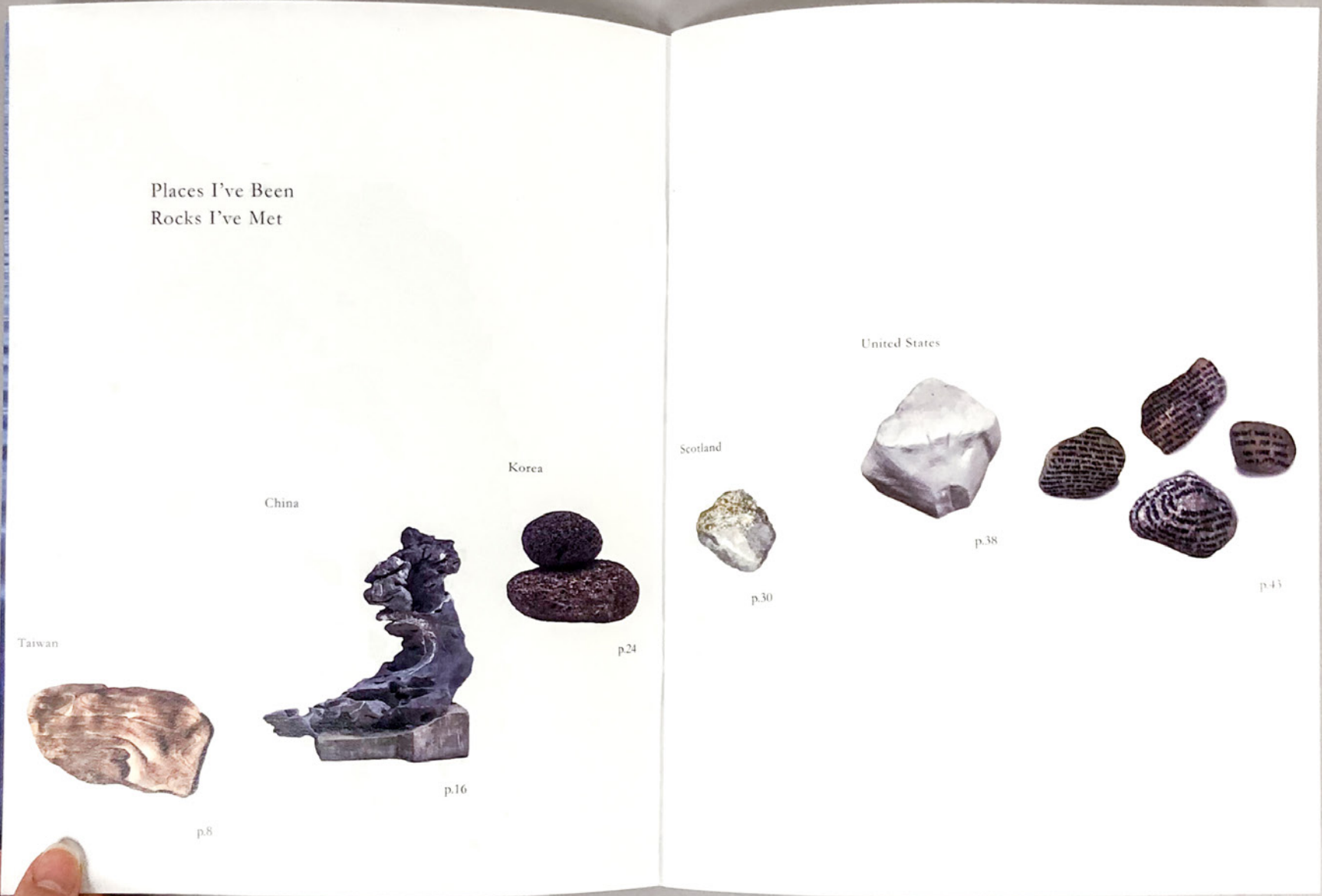
Perhaps I, too, am a rock, seemingly unmoved, but shaped by a journey through many places.







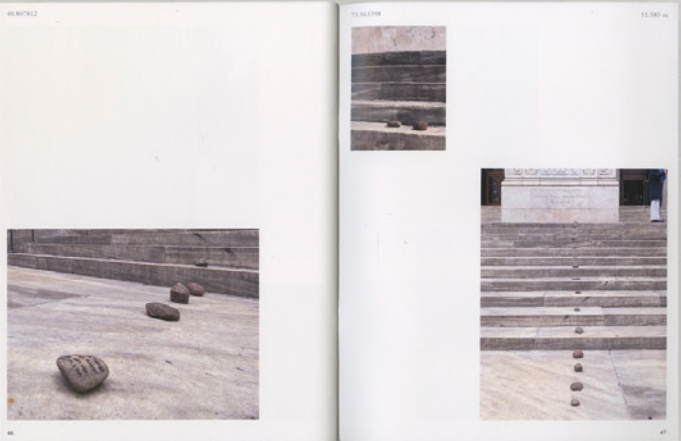
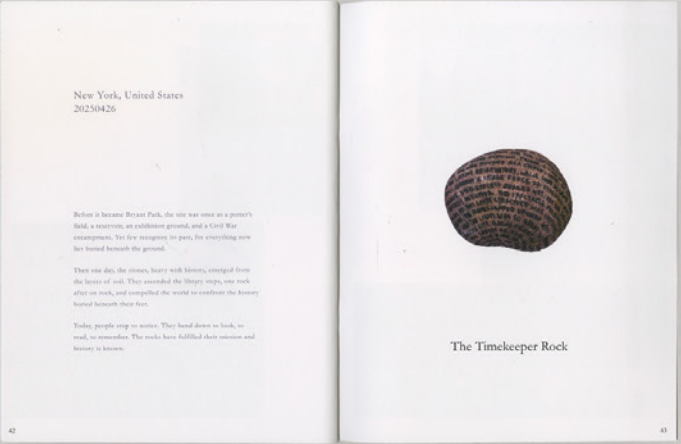
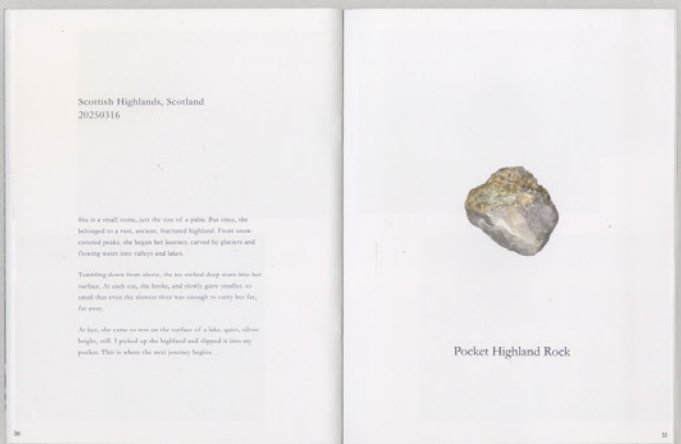
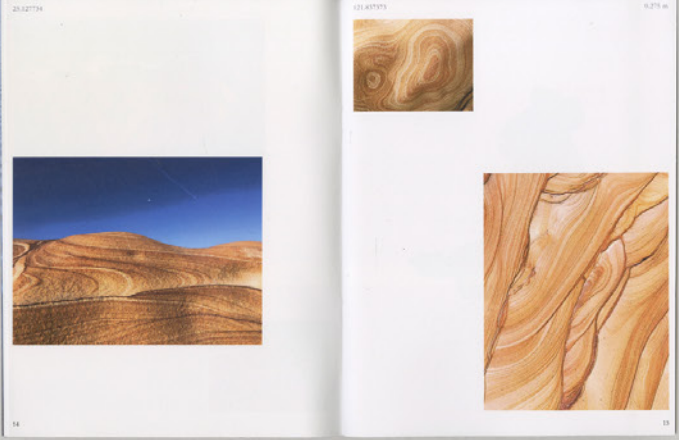
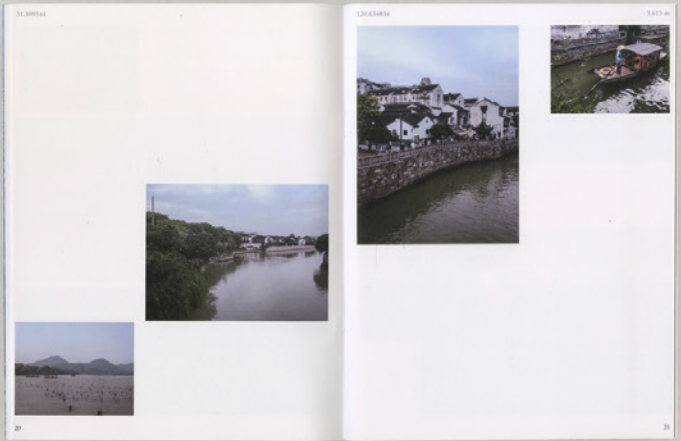
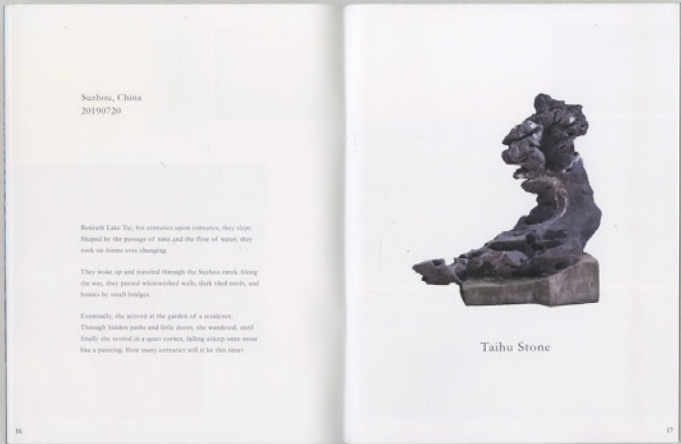
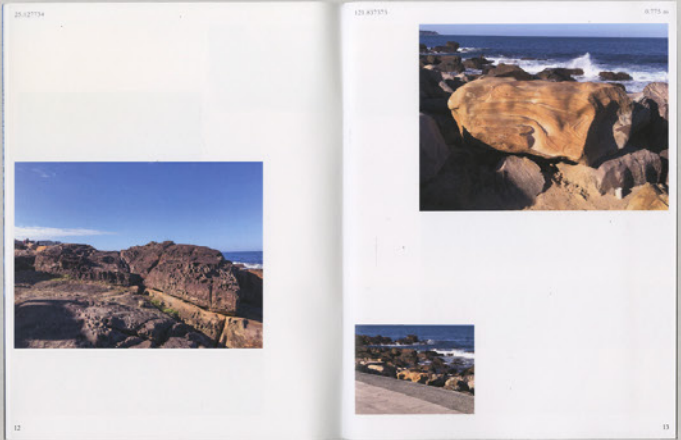














# When the Tree Speaks

## An Exploration of Language, Migration, and Ecological memory

Spring 2025 Advanced Studio VI  
Moments to Cross  
Instructors / Jayden Ali, Chloe Munkenbeck  
Teaching Associate / Devansh Shah  
Individual Work  
Location: New York

“When the Tree Speaks” is a personal exploration of language, migration, and ecological memory. It centers on the my evolving communication with my family, three generations shaped by different geographies and accents, yet connected through a shared sensitivity to place, plants, and care. In this project, trees become mediators of dialogue. The artist collects stories of specific species, London Plane, Ginkgo, Sweetgum, Zelkova, and Goldenrain, that have grown across the various cities my family has lived in, using them as common ground for intergenerational conversations.

Through a series of drawings made not by hand but by wind-guided tree branches, I captures the silent gestures of trees as they respond to weather, time, and presence. These natural marks are paired with transcribed conversations about plants, forming a long scroll where human language and botanical movement coexist. In this hybrid visual-textual field, the failure of spoken clarity gives way to a deeper form of understanding, one rooted in gesture, ecology, and care.

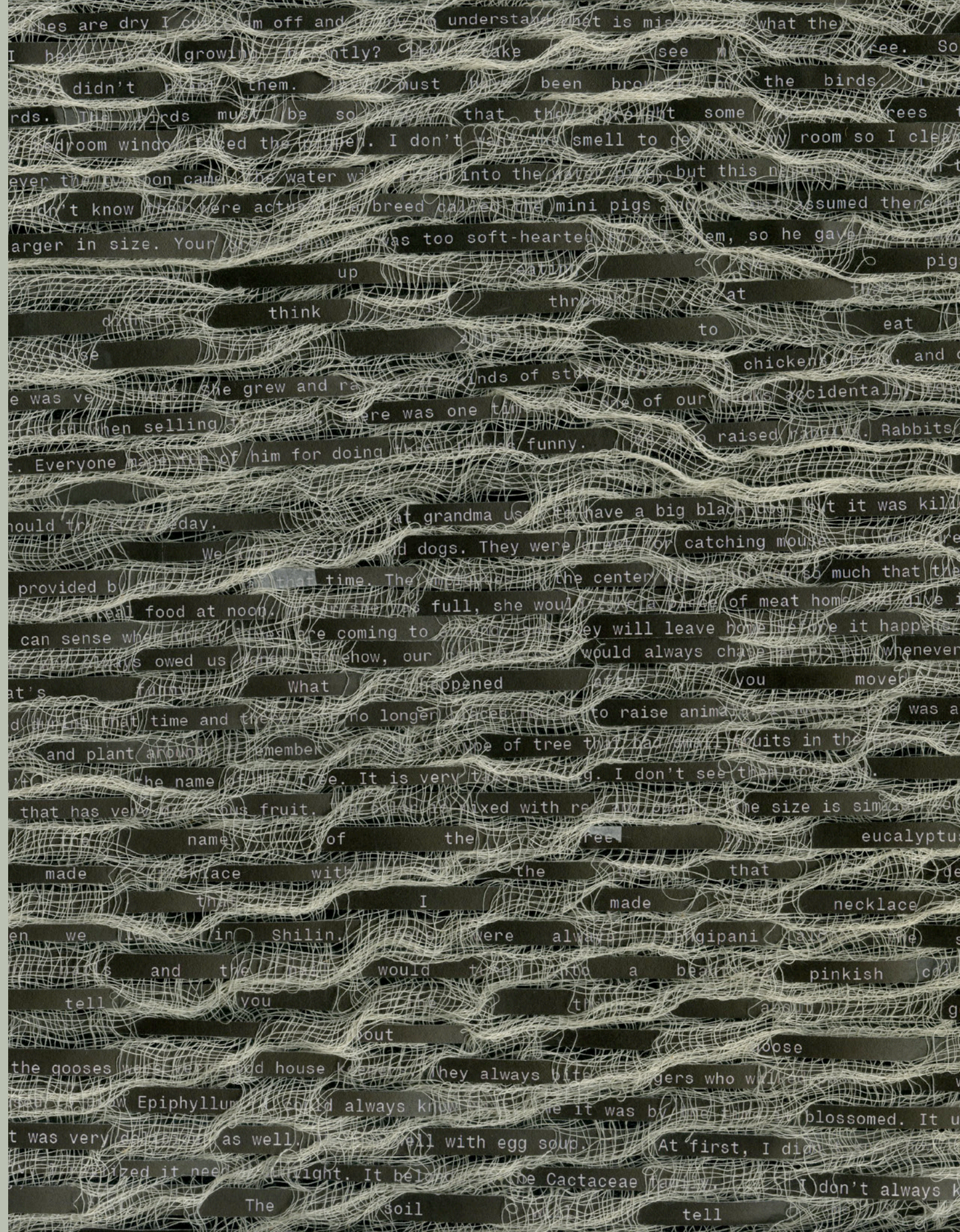






Image of a tree trunk merging with the metal fence



Weaving with cotton strings and plastic net to represent the merging tree



into the water. When there was something wrong with them that caused them to grow larger size. Your great-grandpa was too soft-hearted to eat them, so he didn't. Didn't his friend end up saving the pig? We didn't think it through at all. So you raise the geese to eat. Grandma could not read, but she was very smart. She grew and raised all kinds of stuff, chickens, pigs, and ducks. Your great-grandpa loved them so much. He always cried when he fell into a deep ditch and he jumped right after to save the duck. Everyone said he was stupid for doing that. They are delicious by the way. Me: Well, someday. Your great-grandma used to have a big black dog, but he was killed by the army from the communist party, so she was sad. They were great for catching mouse. Your great-grandma worked for the National Defense Medical Center, and we lived in the dorm provided by the center at that time. In the 1950s, complaints were about the cats. They would sneak into the kitchen to steal food at noon. After she was full, she would take a piece of meat home and give it as a gift to her children. They can sense when their lives are coming to an end, and they will leave home before it happens. So, the cat also understood human language. There was one customer who bought a cat. The cat knew and always chase after him whenever he saw him visiting. I don't know what happened after you moved to the new place. The geese were developed during that time and there were no longer places for us to raise animals. I guess there was no need for us to do this well. Still, there were some old trees. There was a type of tree that had small fruits in the shape of a triangle. We used to make necklaces out of those. I don't remember the name of the tree. Nowadays, I don't know why. There was also another type of tree that had delicious fruit. The color is mixed of red and purple. The size is like a cherry. Oh, I remember the name of the tree. It's called the red tree. The tree that you made necklace with is from the tree that has red fruit. The tree that I made necklace with is from the tree that has red fruit. Lived in Berlin, there were always Frangipani along the side walk. We would rub the flower petal in our palms and the palms will turn into a beautiful pinkish color. I will tell you the thing about the goose. What about the goose? The soil will tell you what to do. The soil will tell you what to do. Cheese cloth, heavyweight bond paper, text from conversation with family about nature 20250210

The soil will tell you what to do

Cheese cloth, heavyweight bond paper, text from conversation with family about nature 20250210







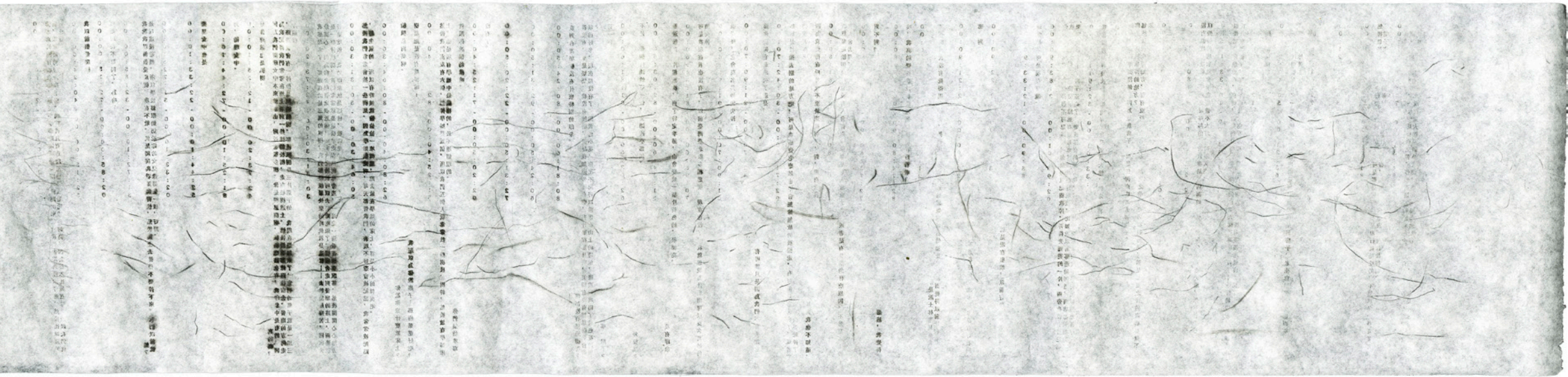
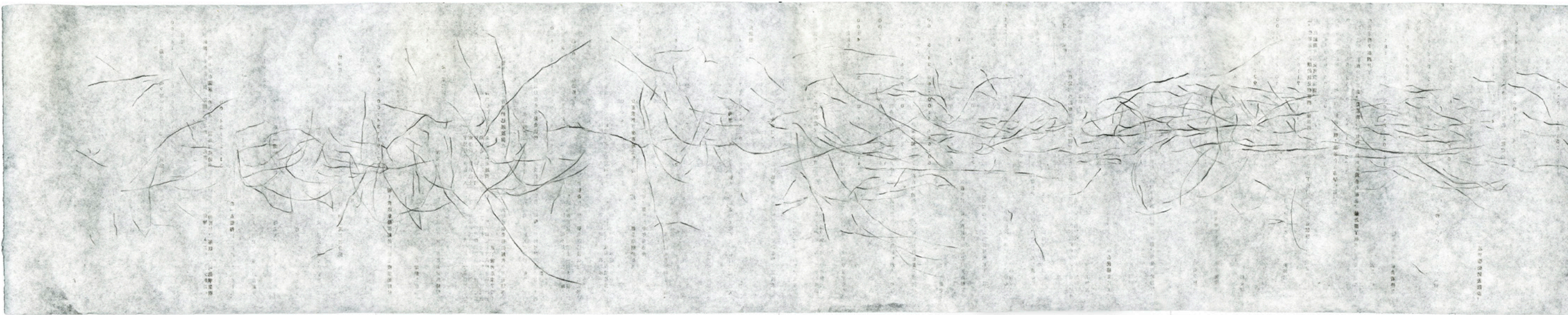
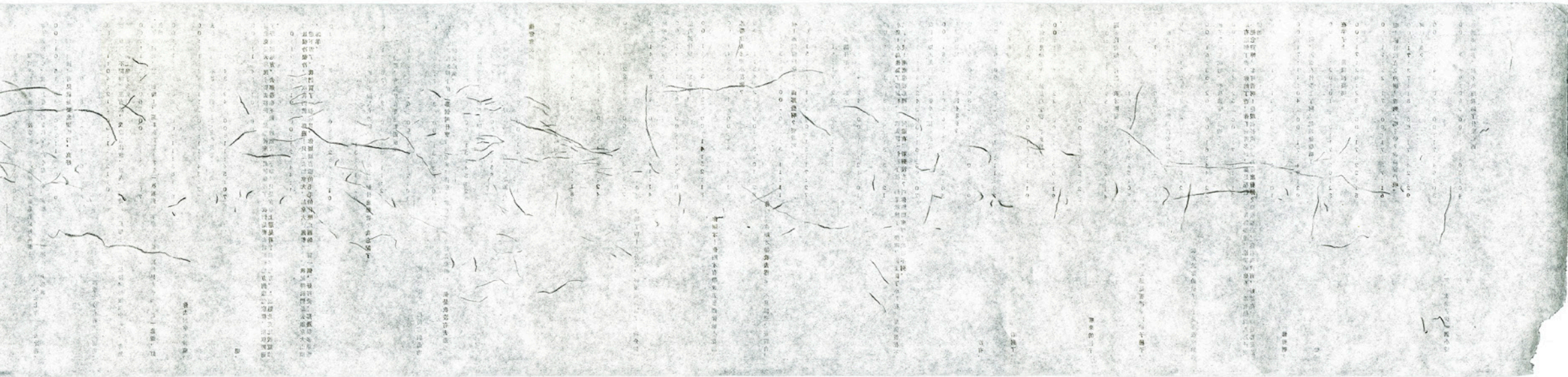


When Tree Speaks in Wind

A film of the tree drawing process  
20250501







When Tree Speaks in Wind

Rice paper, Carbon transper paper  
20250501

The long, scroll-like drawing, one side marked by the movement of tree branches, the other inscribed with conversations shared between me and my family about those very trees. Through this dual surface, human language and ecological gesture intertwine, revealing how memory, displacement, and belonging are carried in both speech and wind. The trees, reacting to air and weather, become co-authors in a dialogue that bridges distance and difference. Their movements translate into marks and their presence into connection.



# The (Un)perceivable Lands

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