# Maldive's Coral Reservation installation

### **Project Style: Interactive & Multimedia**

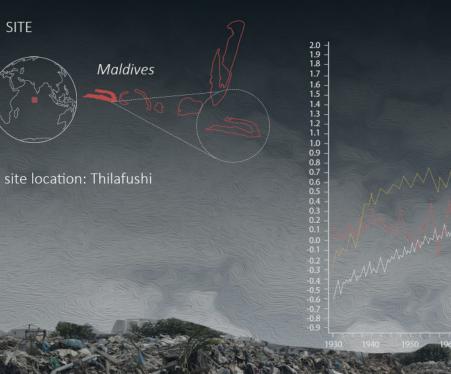
### Author: Wanyi Zhu

## **Project Statement**

This submission includes multiple pages of marine conservation conceptual design. It is an installation placed near the Thilafushi island in the Maldives. Thilafushi was once a beautiful lagoon maintaining high biodiversity, but it later became a garbage island receiving overwhelming tons of residential and industrial waste from the capital of Male. To recover the coral habitat for ocean organisms and to raise water quality around that area, I designed an installation for environmental protection and tourism purposes. My design mainly has two functions: collecting waste by using nets and membranes and purifying water by cultivating seagrasses. This design also effectively reduces the severity of ocean acidification which can have devastating impacts on reef growth and future stabilization. Visitors can observe the state of coral recovery and can learn about this project to enhance public awareness of ocean issues. My aim for this project is to provide a design idea that balances economic growth and environmental conservation so that different stakeholders can take this proposal to be put in a real use.



## **Ocean Temperature and Waste Collection Projections**



Marine plant mortality MARINE Disean pollution rate Climate change index

Waste Carrier

The thilafushi island in the Maldives serves as a garbage collection and distribution center for the entire country. The garbage disposal center of the island gathers a large amount of household garbage and tourist garbage, which has a great impact on the ocean and climate, and the damage to marine plants in the sea area has reached 80% %, 57.7% of the corals died.

Common marine plants

Coral

Seagrass

Waste disposal center

Transport ships will transport municipal waste to the waste treatment center 2-3 times a week.

#### Marine plants habitat zone

#### Garbage has polluted the sea behind

When sediment and other pollutants enter the water, they can kill coral reefs and destroy seagrass, accelerate the growth of destructive algae, and reduce water quality. Pollution can also make corals and seagrasses more susceptible to disease, hinder coral growth and reproduction, and lead to changes in the structure of the food chain within coral reefs and seagrass populations.

Waste disposal center



**CAUSES AND EFFECT** 

Boating Activity



Plants



Paddle Touches Seabed



Garbage will sink into the ocean.

Garbage Carrier



LO1

41

animals eat trash

urfing and Vacation

Snorkeling



Starfish burst

Organic matter reducin





### TIME LINE Historical events of Thilafushi

\$\$52

#### 05-12-1991

Originally a lagoon composed with shallow coral reefs, decided to make into a landfill

Some of the trash that is transported falls into the ocean.

#### Updated 2003

Up to 700 tonnes of rubbish is brought to Thilafushi a day leased to entrepreneurs who used the island for various industrial activities

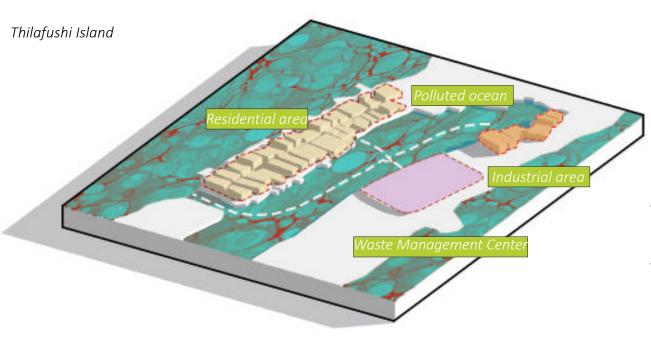
> Waves sweep huge amounts of trash into the ocean every day

> > 2011

In 2011, the Maldives government announced a ban on other islands from dumping rubbish at Thilafushi's garbage center.

### **Other Protential Problems and Strategies**

### **Device Concept Drawing**

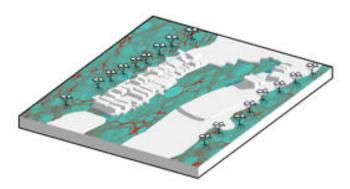


Serious marine pollution due to waste management center, industrial area, residential area sewage discharge

### **Strategies**

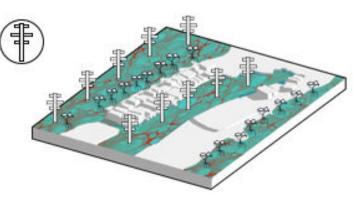
PHASE 1 Mangrove ecological barrier





Mangrove ecological barriers along bleached coasts to limit kayaking areas

#### PHASE 2 Smart Waste Collection Device



The placed device absorbs solar energy to generate electricity to collect garbage in the ocean.

Construct timber by the sea, visitors could walk on the walkway enjoy the sight and controled the device

### **Protential Problems**

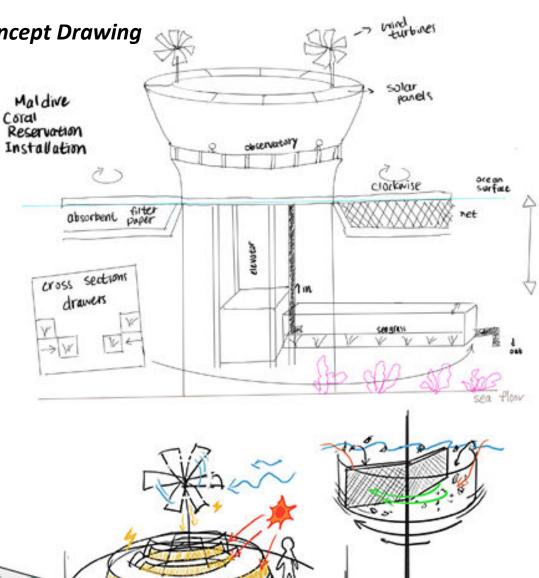
- > Climate change resulted in coral bleaching (overall percentage of bleached corals recorded across all 71 sites in the Maldives is 73%)
- > Tourism and over-exploitation
- > Pollution from uncontrolled waste disposal, untreated sewage
- > Unsustainable agricultural practice from overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- > Removal of vegetation for human settlement and infrastructure (tourism) > rising sea level due to global warming (increase risk of flooding)

> Soil/beach erosion (the harbor prevent natural sediment from accumulating, meaning the self-sustained rising land level is damaged)

PHASE 2

Construct walkway





# Marine Waste Garbage Collection and Purification System

# **Device** structure

convert it into electricity.



The device mainly collects natural resources and converts them into electrical energy, collects marine garbage through electrical energy, alleviates the garbage problem in the ocean, and helps guarantee by placing cultivation chambers. When the plants in the

Power System

er to prevent escape

Purification system

Sewage Purification Treatment

Transportation Pipeline

Pipe Fixtures

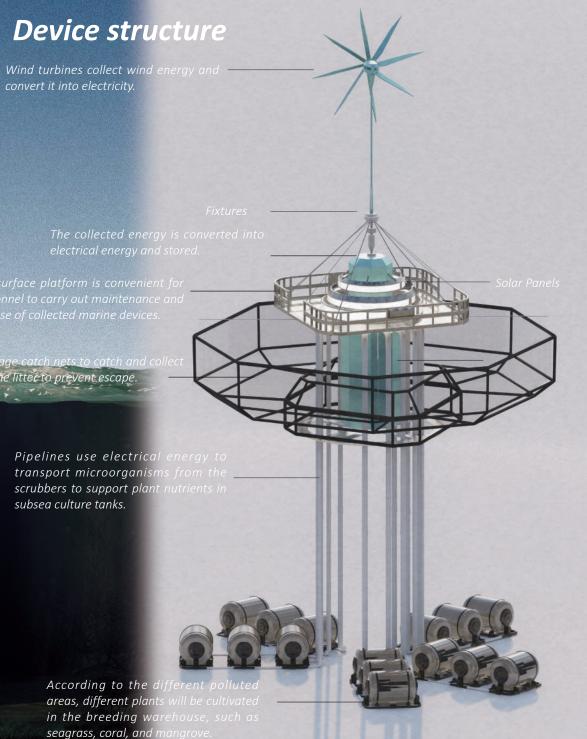
Seabed Plant Culture System

Metal Protective Layer

Marine Plant Purification Drain and Water Inlet

transport microorganisms from the scrubbers to support plant nutrients in subsea culture tanks.

> According to the a areas, different plan in the breeding w seagrass, coral, and r



#### THILAFUSHI ISLAND CURRENTLY

**AFTER 15 YEARS** 

The incubator provides Marine plant protection as well as an ecological

barrier for Marine animals

Workers can control the device to raise the grabage collection net and recycle the grabage

**≓** 3.6

· . 4

Traditional cleaning method require people dive into the sea to clean up trash

> Ocean waste case the sea grass dead

Ocean waste case the Coral bleaching

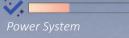


Corals and Seagrass will be reactivated and life preserved

Collection net catch the ocean grabage

#### **EDUCATION PURPOSE**

1208



LANGUAGE OPTIONS

STRUCTURE VIEWS



Popular science of Coral Species



Under Marine Views



