Urban transformation is a new term. With the development of science and technology, urban transformation has been paid more and more attention by architects. Urban transformation is a concept of transforming resource-based cities into sustainable cities, which in a sense refers to the progress of a city type. Now I'm going to tell you about a new design concept, a new city created by urban designer Stefano Boeri himself, and a very typical case of urban transformation - Liuzhou Forest City.

Liuzhou, China, is a city famous for its industry. As we all know, the development of Chinese cities is rapid, and the cities built in China are also seriously polluting the environment. The Chinese government is aware that Liuzhou, as a large industrial city, needs to be transformed into a sustainable city. Designer Stefano Boeri started a new urban design for Liuzhou. He built a small city in the mountains of Liuzhou suburbs. Liuzhou Forest City is located in the north of Guiliu Road in Liudong New District, close to the Lotus Hill scenic area, covering an area of about 175 acres along the Liujiang River. After the completion of the forest city, the Liuzhou New Area, which can accommodate more than 30,000 people on average, absorbs more than 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide and 57 tons of dust each year, and produces about 900 tons of oxygen at the same time. Liuzhou Forest City will be self-sufficient in a variety of functions, such as water recycling and waste water collection systems, rooftop solar panels for renewable energy. Stefano Boeri called this project Vertical ForestING. Vertical ForestING is a new generation of urban high-rise buildings covered entirely with leaves of trees and plants. It is an architectural design that promotes the coexistence of architecture and nature. It is also an invention that adapts to complex urban ecosystems. For buildings covered with plants, it reduces the reflection of the mirror to the building and thus reduces the heat island effect. Vertical ForestING forms another urban environment where people can live close to trees, shrubs, and plants in the city; this situation is usually found only in suburban houses with gardens, but the agricultural land needed for this development model is now considered an energy consumption that is expensive and far from compact. Public services in a city.

Most residents feel that this urban model is what they expect. It has realized a new scientific city mode with low consumption, low emission, high efficiency, harmony and order. Of course, a small number of economists feel that there are some problems in the urban transformation of Liuzhou, first of all, the maintenance of climate and plants, in some dry and cold areas is not conducive to the survival of plants, and rainstorm weather is likely to cause rain-soaked floor problems. Secondly, the problem of construction costs, from the initial construction to the late plant pruning, requires a lot of money to maintain. Finally, the problem of housing area, plants will occupy a large number of housing area, especially in China with a large population, urban housing area has been valued by people.

Architecture should not be simply the house we live in. It should be a combination of aesthetics and livability, not an ostentation. Although the vertical forest cannot replace other types of residential products, a wide range of promotion, but the vegetation moved into the air, around the room, the experience of living space will be a qualitative improvement.

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