

## عنوان مقاله:

Study of extraversion as a feature of Vernacular architecture in temperate and humid climates Case study: Gilan province

## محل انتشار:

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی معماری، عمران، شهرسازی، محیط زیست و افق های هنر اسلامی در بیانیه گام دوم انقلاب (سال: 1401)

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Vernacular Iranian architecture has been based on three components: climate, security and culture. This type of climate-based architecture makes living conditions more convenient and comfortable for residents. In the past, buildings were built in accordance with the weather conditions, existing materials and culture, to meet the needs of people in different seasons. Vernacular housing in Gilan has been formed under the influence of two major factors: climate and culture. Extraversion is one of the important characteristics that can be studied both climatically and culturally. This characteristic belongs to the temperate and humid climate, and several factors have contributed to its formation. Heavy rainfall and consequently high humidity in this climate has affected the architectural form of houses in this area. Therefore, the native architect has helped to remove or reduce the moisture, which is related to the current discussion, by applying methods such as installing a porch or a walker around the house and short walls around the yard. These strategies led to the formation of an "extroverted form" in this climate

## کلمات کلیدی:

.Extraversion, Culture, Vernacular Architecture

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

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