
QUALITY EDUCATION
UNM’S ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM HAS A SOLID REPUTATION FOR PROVIDING A QUALITY EDUCATION. OUR EXPERIENCED PROFESSORS OFFER PERSONAL ATTENTION AND INDIVIDUALIZED ADVICE. ALMOST ALL ARCHITECTURE COURSES HAVE A LOW STUDENT / TEACHER RATIO.

EXCELLENT FACILITIES
THE ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM IS HOUSED IN THE AWARD-WINNING GEORGE PEARL HALL, DESIGNED BY INTERNATIONALLY RE-NOWNED ARCHITECT ANTOINE PREDOCK, A FORMER UNM INSTRUCTOR. THE BUILDING HAS SPACIOUS, NATURALLY-LIT DESIGN STUDIOS, AS WELL AS THE LATEST DESIGN AND FABRICATION TOOLS. THESE INCLUDE VARIOUS METHODS OF DIGITAL FABRICATION AND OTHER MODES OF MAKING. THE NEWEST ADDITION IS A METALWORKING SHOP.

APPLYING TO THE MARCH PROGRAM
Deadlines for fall Semester: For best consideration for possible scholarships and assistantships, please use the following dates.
International Students: December 1. Residents of U.S.: January 15 (We continue to review applications until May 31st, but cannot guarantee any slots will be open.)
MSArch Applications for the are submitted online. For details go to: http://grad.unm.edu/graduate-programs/documents/architecture-march.pdf
Application requirements include: a letter of intent, a portfolio of creative work, three letters of recommendation, a resume, and official transcripts (unopened). International students need to also submit an attested copy of your diploma, official TOEFL scores (they must meet the UNM minimum of 79 on the IBT TOEFL). Note: We do not find GRE scores helpful in the application review process, and do not require them.

WHICH TRACK IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU?
Computational Ecologies Track: Computational Ecologies is an investigation of how complex datasets and advanced computational methods can inform the analysis and design of architectural and urban systems. The Computational Ecologies track is committed to the development of tools and methods that better understand and optimize how spaces, buildings and cities perform environmentally, infrastructurally and socially. Our research investigates how both produced and residual datasets can act as engines for parametric design software and how they can be digitally and physically represented. These datasets can range from social media to traffic patterns, atmospheric analysis to neurological activity, all intertwined in an ecological relationship. Our goal is to elevate architectural and urban performance and experience through the analysis of behaviors and patterns, leveraging computational processes to produce new understandings of the relationships of the built environment to the human condition.
Track coordinator: Alex Webb, awebb4@unm.edu

Public Health and the Built Environment Track: There is a long and substantial history of work at the intersection of public health and the composition of the built environment, and there is an emerging body of contemporary work including topics such as design for human powered mobility, environmental stress reduction, choice architecture, universal and enabling design, disaster mitigation and response, and design for healing. This track allows advanced students to develop a line of research about how the composition of the built environment shapes public health. National health experts now acknowledge that one’s zip code is a better predictor of health outcomes than almost any other factor. The planned and built environment is a powerful determinant of community health. Traditional zoning and land use policies have proven to concentrate poverty, disconnect people from jobs and healthy foods, pollute neighborhoods, privilege the private vehicle, and contribute to health disparities, such as obesity, diabetes, pedestrian injury and childhood asthma. Innovative urban design and planning tools, such as complete streets, inclusive zoning, overlay zoning, CPTED, and sustainable design hold promise to address many of these public health issues.
Track coordinator: Michaele Pride, mlpride@unm.edu

The MSArch takes two or three semesters to complete.
Further questions should be directed to Beth Rowe, the Graduate Advisor, erowe@unm.edu, Phone: 505-277-1303

LAPTOP POLICY
Graduate students admitted to the School are required to own or have unlimited access to a laptop computer. All laptop computers must meet minimum specifications as published on the School’s website.
heavily influenced and adapted from the material presented. Homes, businesses, or schools) using an ecosystem as architectural programmes (the activities we do in buildings like communication between physical form and information.

Given that components of human behavior are stochastic in nature, we can then say that people acquire through sampling their environment, be that their digital or physical environment. Given that components of urban systems process information in ways similar to how Mitchell describes in Ch. 12.

Further, we can argue that urban systems process scale.

Complex collective behavior not present at the fine-grained scale. We discussed the power law and how it acts as a model of the way this information has become manifest in my Masters Project for my Masters of Science in Architecture on the interaction in urban areas, communication via sampling is programs are also possible.

When covering scaling and the fractal nature of networks, much transparency. The third aspect of the model which was influenced by our class/fig 2. What I’ve learned through the last few projects in the class is what’s the natural environment?

Second, the section of the course concerning genetics and evolutionary biology. The exchange of geometry, the exchange of geometry, the exchange of geometry... evolution was crucial to how the model handles architectural ‘taste’ and cultural matching. The biological matching is: Figure 1/fig 1.

The third aspect of the model which was influenced by our class evolution was crucial to how the model handles architectural ‘taste’ and cultural matching. The biological matching is: Figure 1/fig 1.

THE SENSUAL
THE REAL
THE RESULTS

CDC Obesity & Physical Activity Standards

BMI

150
>5 days

60 vigorous

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (19, May 2014). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention