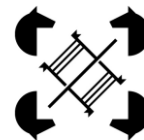


Description of Fences

Description des obstacles

Fence 1 – Paris 2024





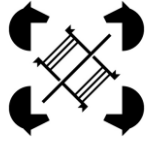
Fence 2 – Colonne Morris



The classic advertising columns found in the streets of Paris and in some other cities of France, take their name from the French painter and typographer Gabriel Morris, who introduced them in Paris after obtaining the concession in 1868 in order to advertise the many shows that began to emerge in the city in the Second Empire. Configured in the same style as the kiosks in the form of a cylinder of cast iron in dark green, with a canopy in the form of a canopy, under a small dome decorated with scales, to protect the posters from the rain.

Maison Morris took over the monopoly of the advertising columns, covering the costs of their construction and of the posters, dedicated to cultural programming, although these structures were invented in Germany by Ernst Litfass, and used for public announcements in 1854.

Although advertising columns have evolved and diversified over time, the term "Colonne Morris" is still commonly used to refer to these structures. In addition to their advertising function, to promote events, films, shows and other items of public interest, Morris' columns are also considered iconic elements of the Parisian cityscape, contributing to the distinctive character of the city.



Fence 3 – Mont Blanc



The summit of Mont Blanc, the culminating granite mountain of the Alps, despite certain differences according to cartographic sources, is a summit shared between Italy and France, following a bilateral agreement signed in 1860, the Treaty of Turin, in which the summit of Mont Blanc was divided between the two states, following the watershed.

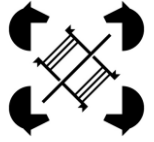
It is the highest summit in Western Europe, the highest point of the European Union with an official altitude of 4807.81 meters above sea level, according to the latest measurement of 2021, although accurately, it is lower still, since its rocky top, 15 meters difference occupied by a layer of perpetual ice, which covers the head of the alpine colossus and varies each season.

According to the historical record, which dates back to the 19th century, the mountain has done nothing but decrease in size since then, with an average reduction in height of 21 centimeters per year, a phenomenon that affects the ice masses that cover the regions of the earth's surface, affected by global warming.

The Mer de Glace, the most important glacier of the Mont Blanc massif and the third largest in the Alps, which has shrunk two and a half kilometers and 200 meters thick since 1860. It has become a laboratory for climate change, as its glaciers are retreating.

The thawing of permafrost, the permanently frozen topsoil layer that has held the rock together for thousands of years like glue, is causing enormous changes in the orography and landscape of the mountain range, and dramatically so in the Mont Blanc massif.

The Mont Blanc massif was the starting point of mountaineering, whose expeditions began in the 18th century. In 1786, a guide and a doctor from Chamonix, equipped with rudimentary equipment, were the first to crown the mythical summit, known by the inhabitants of the region as the Accursed Mountain. The expedition set itself the goal of knowing the altitude and offered a reward to the first to find a way to the summit and succeed in ascending Mont Blanc for the first time. This challenge was the trigger for the first ascent of Mont Blanc and the birth of modern mountaineering. The first woman to reach the summit was Marie Paradis, on July 14, 1808, accompanying Jacques Balmat.



Fence 4 – Protection des océans

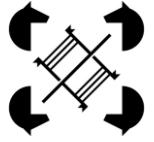


Jacques-Yves Cousteau was a famous French oceanographer, explorer, filmmaker and scientist. He was born on June 11, 1910, and died on June 25, 1997. Cousteau was a pioneer in underwater research and played a crucial role in the conservation and protection of the oceans.

Cousteau co-invented the modern diving regulator with Émile Gagnan, which allowed divers to explore the ocean depths more safely and efficiently. He also founded the Cousteau Society in 1973, an organization dedicated to marine conservation and ocean research.

Throughout his life, Cousteau led numerous underwater expeditions and produced a series of documentaries and television programs, such as the famous "The World of Silence" series. These works raised public awareness of the beauty and importance of the oceans, as well as the challenges they face due to pollution and exploitation.

Cousteau advocated for the protection of the oceans and the preservation of marine life, and his legacy lives on through the continuing work of the Cousteau Society and other organizations dedicated to marine conservation. His contribution to underwater exploration and environmental awareness has left a lasting mark on the history of oceanography and ocean conservation.



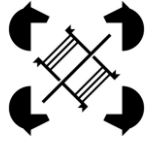
Fence 5ab – Art déco



In the context of the Belle Époque and the interwar period, the Art Deco movement emerged as a stylistic response to the ornamental excess of Art Nouveau. This style, characterized by geometric lines, simplified forms and the use of modern materials, left a profound mark on the city's architecture and design. Landmark buildings such as the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, inaugurated in 1913, and the Palais de Chaillot, built for the 1937 International Exposition, epitomize the elegance and modernity of Art Deco in Paris.

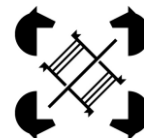
This movement not only influenced architecture, but also left its mark on interior design and decoration. Clean-lined furniture, geometric lamps and ornate details became distinctive elements of the Art Deco aesthetic, fusing luxury and functionality. In addition, the urban expansion of Paris during this era led to the creation of grand avenues flanked by Art Deco buildings, representing the progressive spirit of the city.

Although Art Deco lost its prominence after World War II, its influence persists in Parisian architecture. Many buildings from this era contribute to the rich stylistic diversity and unique architectural charm of the French capital.

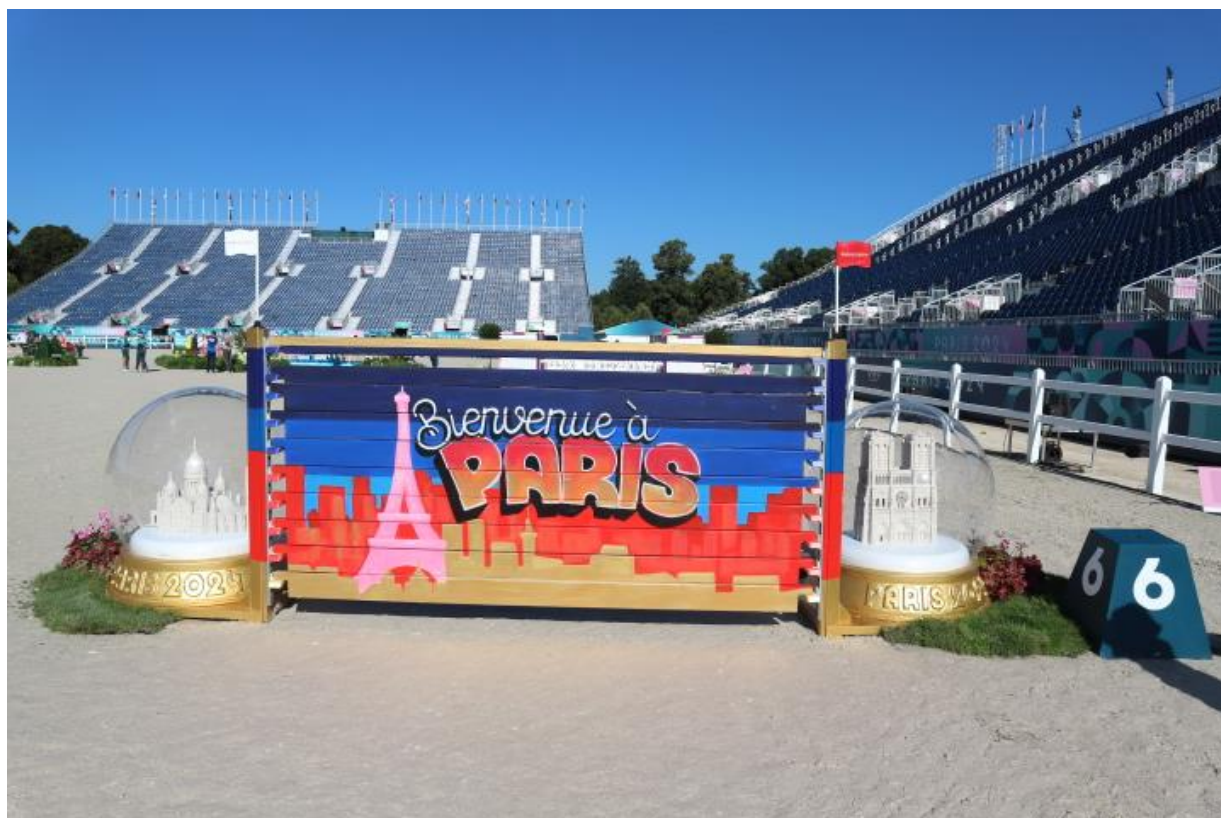


Fence 5ab – Art déco





Fence 6 – Boules de neige



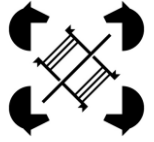
Parisian tourism plays an important role in the city's economy and identity. Paris is recognized worldwide for its rich history, impressive architecture and artistic and cultural contribution. Emblematic monuments such as Notre-Dame Cathedral and the Château de Montmartre are cornerstones of this tourist attraction.

Notre-Dame Cathedral, an iconic symbol of Gothic architecture and a major cultural center, attracts millions of visitors annually. The reconstruction of Notre-Dame, following its fire in 2019, has also generated renewed international interest and solidarity.

Monumental and romantic, the cathedral of Notre Dame is the most famous church in Paris, and it has been the royal events and literary odes that have made Parisians leave a small place in their hearts for her. Within its Gothic walls passed the greatest of the Middle Ages to celebrate victories and state funerals, centuries later hosted the coronation of the Grand Corsican as emperor of France, and on its roofs, Victor Hugo placed the hunchback Quasimodo. But it was during the French Revolution when the cathedral lived its most agitated hours, with the irruption of the people in it, who decapitated dozens of sculptures, those who wore crowns with special emphasis, despite being biblical kings, to turn it into the temple of the goddess reason. The disk that marks the zero kilometer of Paris, le Point Zéro, and at the same time the official point of the road network of France, is located in front of the monumental Notre Dame Cathedral, on the Île de la Cité.

On the other hand, the Château de Montmartre, located on Montmartre hill, is another iconic place in France, which offers a unique view of the history of the city, contributing to its tourist attraction.

These monuments, along with other landmarks, are essential to the tourist experience in Paris, attracting visitors from around the world and providing cultural and economic wealth to the city. This tourist attraction means ample trade for local sellers of souvenirs, including snow globes. These souvenirs popular with tourists contain miniature replicas of iconic landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower, the Château de Montmartre or Notre-Dame, offering visitors a charming way to take the Parisian experience with them. In addition to being tangible souvenirs, these snow globes act as collectible symbols of a visit to France.



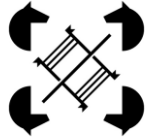
Fence 7 – Le système Braille



Braille is a tactile writing system in which every letter, every number and even every musical, mathematical and scientific symbol is represented by a combination of six raised dots.

The Braille system was invented by Louis Braille, who was born on January 4, 1809, in Coupvray, France. He was a French educator and musician who lost his sight at an early age due to an accident. Despite his visual impairment, Braille showed remarkable determination and intellectual ability from a young age, as, at the early age of 15, in 1824, he developed this very important system, greatly simplifying the precedents, which facilitated its dissemination.

Thanks to this tactile language configuration, it has been possible to provide blind and visually impaired people with access to education, culture, information, and the removal of all kinds of "visual" barriers in urban environments.



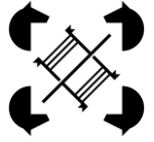
Fence 8 – New pictogram



Seeking to avoid conventional representations of each sport, the pictograms designed for Paris 2024 take the form of a "coat of arms", serving as a distinctive symbol for each discipline.

These eye-catching designs incorporate three fundamental graphic elements: an X-shaped axis of symmetry, a representation of the field of play and specific elements that characterize each sport. The designers worked closely with the international federations, ensuring precision down to the smallest details of the various pictograms. This evolution aims to generate a more emotive symbol, transcending the mere visual representation of the sport. In total, 62 "badges" have been created to cover the various Olympic and Paralympic disciplines.

The introduction of pictograms to illustrate each sport dates back to the Tokyo 1964 Olympic Games, while the first pictograms for the Paralympic Games appeared for the first time in Barcelona 1992. The previous edition already sought to innovate in this respect, incorporating the first ever animated icons designed by Masaaki Hiromura. This continuous effort to evolve pictograms highlights the importance of these visual symbols in the dynamic and emotive representation of sports in Olympic and Paralympic events.



Fence 9 – Toulouse Lautrec



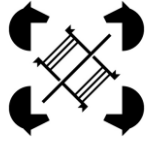
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, a prominent French painter and poster artist of the late 19th century, born on November 24, 1864, in Albi, France, and died on September 9, 1901, left a lasting mark on the world of art and culture.

His work is characterized by capturing the bohemian life and nightlife of Paris during the Belle Époque, a time of relative peace and prosperity in Europe between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He was particularly noted for his depictions of cabarets, theaters and brothels, with the Moulin Rouge being one of the most iconic places immortalized in his works.

Toulouse-Lautrec was known for his style, which combined vibrant colors and expressive lines. In addition to his artistic skill, he also excelled as a poster artist, depicting advertising posters that have become iconic works of art of the time.

Despite his short life, his artistic legacy has endured, and Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec has had a great influence on the development of modern art, especially in the field of poster art and the representation of urban life.

Restoration efforts since then have been aimed at restoring Notre-Dame to its splendor and preserving its architectural and cultural legacy for future generations.



Fence 10abc – Champs Élysées

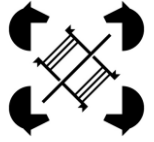


The Champs Élysées, one of the most famous avenues in the world and most famous of Paris, which welcomes about 300,000 visitors per day. With 1910m long and 70 m wide, it extends from the Place de la Concorde to the Place de Charles De Gaulle, where it culminates with the perspective of the imposing Arc de Triomphe. The famous avenue was originally a swamp, and its construction as one of the first parks of the city, began in 1640, with the alignment of trees in continuity with the Tuileries Palace and the Louvre Museum, and with the layout designed by André Le Nôtre, gardener architect of the Sun King.

This tree-lined avenue has become more beautiful with each passing decade, a symbol of Parisian elegance and culture. Along its two kilometers, the Champs-Élysées is home to luxury boutiques, French brands, prestigious theaters such as the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, refined restaurants and significant events, including parades and festivities to celebrate the New Year.

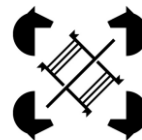
The classical architecture and sophistication of the avenue merge with the bustling commercial and cultural life, creating a unique atmosphere. The culmination of this majestic avenue is the iconic Arc de Triomphe, from where panoramic views of the city can be enjoyed. The Champs Élysées encapsulates the essence of Parisian glamour, attracting visitors from all over the world with its timeless charm and its contribution to the cultural and touristic richness of Paris.

The Champs Élysées are still evolving, and currently with the idea of returning the avenue to the use and enjoyment of Parisians, a major renovation project is being developed to gain pedestrian areas and transform it into an extraordinary garden.



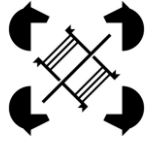
Fence 10abc – Champs Elysées





Fence 10abc – Champs Elysées





Fence 11 – Porcelaine de Limoges

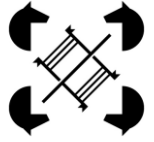


Limoges' porcelain is produced in the Limoges region of central France. It has been known for centuries for its quality and fine, detailed craftsmanship and has played an important role in the history of ceramics and porcelain.

The porcelain tradition in Limoges dates to the 18th century. During this period, deposits of kaolin were discovered in the region, a key component in the manufacture of porcelain. This discovery led to the development of the porcelain industry in this region. And some of the best-known factories include Haviland, Bernardaud and Raynaud.

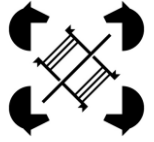
Limoges' porcelain has been used for a variety of purposes, from tableware to decorative objects and fine gifts. Recognizing authentic Limoges' porcelain is simple: all objects from the French house bear the maker's stamp and their decoration often includes floral motifs, landscape scenes and gilded elements.

It is also highly appreciated by collectors around the world and its pieces are sought after by those who appreciate beauty and quality in ceramics.



Fence 12 – Paris 2024 pattern





Fence 13 – Opéra Garnier



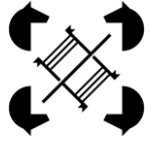
Opera in France was introduced in the 17th century, initially with performances of Italian opera at the court of Anne of Austria. Jean-Baptiste Lully, an Italian composer, played a pivotal role in establishing a distinctively French operatic style and collaborating with Molière in the integration of music and scene. The founding of the Opéra Royal de Paris in 1669 by Louis XIV cemented the prominent position of French opera in European culture, leaving a significant mark on the history of music and the performing arts. Paris is a leading operatic epicenter, home to iconic theaters such as the Opéra Garnier and the Opéra Bastille.

Napoleon III on the occasion of the great works of remodeling and transformation of the city by Haussmann, commissioned a young and unknown architect the new opera house, becoming the thirteenth opera house in Paris after its foundation by King Louis XIV in 1669. After 15 years of construction, it was inaugurated in 1875, and the architect Charles Garnier eventually gave his name to the building. His acoustic studies and vision requirements shaped the horseshoe shape of the main hall, transforming it into one of the iconic opera houses. The Opéra Garnier marked a new architectural trend that spread throughout the world under the name of Beaux Arts.

The original ceiling of the dome of the central auditorium, painted in 1875, was transformed by the painter Marc Chagall, who incorporated great opera composers in a singular universe, and is a multicolored impact. Carefully placed over the original paintings, its inauguration in 1964 left no one indifferent, but it is now, with some perspective, that the bold contrast between the painting and its aristocratic surroundings can be appreciated.

French composers such as Georges Bizet and Jules Massenet have contributed to the international operatic repertoire with works such as "Carmen" and "Manon", and Jacques Offenbach, with his masterpiece "The Tales of Hoffmann", is an example of the richness and diversity of the French operatic repertoire, which is characterized by its fusion of dramatic and lyrical elements, incorporating ballets and elaborate choruses. Comic opera, which has flourished in France, stands out for its mixture of comedy and lyrical music.

France hosts renowned opera festivals, such as the Aix-en-Provence Festival and the Montpellier Opera Festival, which attract artists and opera lovers from around the world. Institutions such as the Opéra National de Paris and the Opéra Comique play a crucial role in preserving and promoting opera in the country, ensuring that this art form remains vibrant and accessible to current and future generations.



Fence 14 – Le petit prince



The Little Prince is a novel, known for its poetic approach and illustrations by the French author Antoine de Saint- Exupéry himself. It was published in 1943 and has become one of the most translated and best-selling works of world literature, with readers of all ages. The prominent writer and aviator was born in 1900 in Lyon, France. A pioneering commercial aviation pilot, Saint-Exupéry channeled his experiences in the sky into his writings, fusing poetry with an exploration of the human condition.

Saint-Exupéry's life was cut short during World War II, but his legacy lives on in both literature and aviation history.

The story follows an aviator who crashes in the Sahara desert and finds a little prince who comes from another planet. As the aviator repairs his plane, the little prince shares his experiences, anecdotes and reflections on life, love, innocence and human nature.