

Important!

There are explanations for some words in the text.

The explanations are placed to the right.

And these explanations are written in gray.



The exhibition “Sweet Landscape.”

This exhibition is a solo exhibition.

A solo exhibition means only one artist shows their work.

In this exhibition, you can see artworks by Evelyn Taocheng Wang.

This exhibition is the first big exhibition of her work in Italy.

The exhibition is on the second floor of Museion.

The exhibition opens on 24 April 2026.

You can visit the exhibition from 25 April to 8 November 2026.

What can you see in the exhibition?

In this exhibition, you can see many different artworks:

- Paintings on canvas.

A canvas is a strong piece of cloth.

- Paintings on silk.

Silk is a soft and shiny fabric.

- And clothes with paintings inside of them.

Evelyn Taocheng Wang made all these artworks especially for Museion.

Many artworks show something the artist saw in Bolzano and South Tyrol.

Who is Evelyn Taocheng Wang?

Evelyn Taocheng Wang was born in 1981 in Chengdu.

Chengdu is a big city in China.

From now on, only her family name will be used in this text: Wang.

When Wang was young, Wang learned traditional Chinese painting.

Traditional Chinese painting also uses calligraphy.

Calligraphy is beautiful handwriting that is also art.

Later, Wang moved from China to Europe.

Now Wang lives and works in the Netherlands.

The Netherlands is a country in Europe.

Wang's art changed when Wang moved to Europe.

Today, Wang makes many different types of art:

- Paintings.

- Fashion design.

Fashion design means making clothes.

- Installations.

Installations are artworks made up of many different parts.

- Writing.

Wang also writes texts.

For Wang, writing is art.

Often words are part of her paintings.

- Performances.

Performances are actions by artists.

For example, a dance or a play or a concert.

- And videos.

What is Wang's art about?

Wang's art is about her life.

And Wang's art is about important questions:

- Where do I belong?
- Who am I?
- And how do other people see me?

Wang lived in China and then moved to Europe.

So, Wang knows very different cultures.

Culture means:

- How people live.
- What people believe.
- What language people speak.
- And what traditions people have.

Traditions are things that people do year after year.

For example, how people celebrate the New Year.

In her art, Wang brings together:

- Memories from her life in China.
- And experiences from her life in Europe.

Wang's work is also about:

- Migration.

Migration means moving from one country to another country.

- Cultural identity.

Cultural identity means:

Which culture is important for who you are?

For example: Do you feel Chinese or European or both?

- **And gender.**

At birth, people are given a sex as either female or male.

This is decided by a doctor and based on the person's private parts.

People do **not** always feel the same gender as the sex they were given when they were born.

People can feel male or female or non-binary.

Some people do **not** feel only male or only female.

People who feel that way sometimes call themselves non-binary.

What inspired Wang in South Tyrol?

Wang visited South Tyrol before creating the artworks for this exhibition.

Wang was inspired by many things in South Tyrol:

- **The fruit market in Bolzano.**

The fruit market is a place in Bolzano where people sell fruit and vegetables all year round.

- **The stillness of the mountains.**
- **And old frescos in churches and castles.**

For example, in Castle Roncolo or the Dominican Church in Bolzano.

A fresco is a painting on a wall.

Many of these paintings are from the Middle Ages.

The Middle Ages were about 500 to 1,500 years ago.

In South Tyrol, many different cultures come together.

People speak German and Italian and Ladin.

And South Tyrol has many different traditions.

In South Tyrol, different cultures meet.

And in Wang's life, different cultures meet too.

Wang thinks this mixture of cultures is special.

That is why Wang calls the exhibition “Sweet Landscape.”

The word sweet has 2 meanings in the exhibition:

1. South Tyrol is known for its sweet landscape:
 - Beautiful mountains.
 - And fruit orchards with apples and grapes.

2. Sweet can also mean:

Something looks nice on the surface.

But underneath, there might be difficult questions.

Wang’s art looks beautiful.

But Wang’s art also asks critical questions.

For example, questions about cultural identity.

What artworks can you see in the exhibition?

In this exhibition, you can see many different artworks.

Wang uses different styles and techniques.

What is the “Imitation of Agnes Martin”?

Agnes Martin was an American painter who lived from 1912 to 2004.

Agnes Martin made quiet and peaceful paintings.

Her paintings have:

- Grids.

A grid is made of many straight lines that cross each other.

- Soft colors.
- And horizontal lines.

Horizontal lines go from left to right.

Agnes Martin’s paintings look very simple.

But they make people feel calm and peaceful.

What does Wang do with Agnes Martin's paintings?

Wang imitates the style of Agnes Martin's paintings.

This means Wang paints grids and lines like Agnes Martin.

But then Wang adds her own images and words to these paintings.

For example:

- Fruit and vegetables from Bolzano's fruit market.
- Images of old frescoes in churches and castles.
- And personal notes or quotes from books.

Wang painted these images with fine brushes.

And Wang wrote the words in the style of Chinese calligraphy.

On many paintings, you can also see a red seal.

This red seal is Wang's signature.

In Chinese art, artists use red seals instead of writing their names.

Wang learned to copy great artists when Wang studied in China.

This is a traditional way to learn Chinese art.

But Wang does **not** just copy.

Wang uses copying as a way to tell her own story.

Wang sees it this way:

When I imitate Agnes Martin, it is like a conversation between us.

Wang plays a role and asks herself:

What would it be like to paint like Agnes Martin?

And what does that mean for me?

By imitating, Wang also asks important questions:

- Which artists are called famous?
- And is Western art more important than Chinese art?

Western art means art from Europe and North America.

For example, from Italy or the USA.

And Wang shows:

Chinese art and Western art are both important.

No art is better than the other.

What are the silk paintings?

In the exhibition, you can see 4 silk paintings.

These paintings are very delicate.

For these paintings, Wang painted on silk with very fine brushes.

This is a traditional Chinese painting technique.

The silk paintings are stretched on wood.

And you can see them in a glass case.

What can you see in the silk paintings?

The paintings show tomatoes and potatoes.

They are cut for cooking.

And the silk paintings also have words on them.

Some words are in English.

Some words are in other languages.

And some words have small mistakes in them.

Why does Wang write with mistakes?

Wang speaks many languages.

For example:

- Chinese.
- English.
- And Dutch.

Wang moves between different languages and cultures.

Because of this, Wang does **not** want to choose only one language.

Wang wants to show in her art:

I belong to many cultures at the same time.

I do **not** have to choose only one language or culture.

That is why Wang writes with small mistakes on purpose.

This way, Wang shows:

I am always learning.

And I am learning to think in new ways.

I am always moving between different cultures.

And that is beautiful.

Next to the silk paintings, you can also see eyeshadow palettes.

Eyeshadow is a type of make-up.

The colors of the eyeshadow palettes match the colors of the vegetables in the paintings.

Make-up often looks soft and beautiful.

But behind this beauty, there can be strict ideas.

These ideas say:

This is how people should look.

These beauty ideas are different in every culture.

Sometimes the makeup industry uses stereotypes.

Stereotypes are simple ideas about groups of people that are often **not** true.

For example: All women should have long hair.

For example, the industry might say:

Asian women should look like this.

Or European women should look like that.

Wang wants us to think about this:

Are these beauty ideas fair?

Or do they put pressure on people?

What are the garments?

In the exhibition, you can also see 2 coats.

These coats belonged to Wang.

But Wang changed the coats.

Wang painted images on the inside of the coats.

By this, you can only see the images when the coats are open.

When someone wears the coats, the body covers the paintings.

And nobody can see them.

Only the person wearing the coats knows they are there.

Wang says:

Outside, people see the person with the coat.

But inside the coat, there is another world.

This world is also called an inner landscape.

An inner landscape means:

- Thoughts.
- Feelings.
- Doubts.
- And memories.

And this world is only for that person.

Wang wants to say:

We all have 2 sides.

What people see from the outside.

And what is hidden on the inside.

Why does Wang paint on the inside of clothes?

For Wang, clothes are important.

Clothes show:

- Who we are.
- Where we come from.
- And how we want other people to see us.

When Wang moved to Europe, Wang started to make fashion.

And Wang started to change her own clothes by painting on them.

This made the clothes special and personal.

What can you see on the inside of the coats?

On the inside of one coat, you can see:

- Beautiful vegetables.
- And abstract color patterns.

Abstract means the images show **no** figures.

Wang painted the vegetables close to where the body would be.

Vegetables give the body strength.

And Wang wants to show this connection between food and the body.

But if you look closely, you can also see:

- Broken pillars.

Pillars are tall columns that hold up buildings.

- And male body parts.

What is the “Frog Princess”?

In the exhibition, you can also see a painting with a frog.

The frog appears in many of Wang’s artworks.

Wang calls the frog “Frog Princess.”

Do you know the fairy tale “The Frog Prince”?

In this fairy tale, a frog becomes a prince.

Wang changes this story.

In Wang’s story, the frog is a princess.

And the frog does **not** become a person.

The frog stays a frog but behaves like a person.

In the paintings, the Frog Princess is often in European cities.

And the Frog Princess meets other people.

With these paintings, Wang tells stories about:

- Feeling different.
- Living between cultures.
- And finding your place in the world.

In the exhibition, you can see one of these paintings with the Frog Princess.

What are the window paintings?

Near the big windows on second floor of Museion, you can see a painting.

This painting shows a window.

Since 2020, Wang has painted windows.

Why does Wang paint windows?

Windows are interesting because:

- They connect the inside with the outside.
- They let light come in.
- And they are like a frame for what you can see outside.

In the Netherlands, many houses have big windows.

And people do **not** cover their windows with curtains.

This is a Dutch tradition that shows:

We are open.

And we have nothing to hide.

Wang's window painting at Museion is special.

When you stand in front of the painting, you can see:

The painting shows a window.

Behind the painting is the real window of Museion.

And through the real window, you can see the mountains outside.

So, the painting and the real world come together.

Why is this exhibition special?

Evelyn Taocheng Wang's art is special because:

- It brings together Chinese and European art traditions.
- It tells personal stories about migration and identity.
- And it connects to Bolzano and South Tyrol.

Wang's art shows:

We can belong to many places at the same time.

We can have different cultural identities.

And that is beautiful.

The exhibition invites you to think about:

- Where do I belong?
- What makes me who I am?
- And how do I see the world?

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