

SYMBOLS IN HUNG LIU'S ART



Mandarin Ducks

Having studied historical Chinese art, Hung Liu often drew inspiration from traditional Chinese symbols. Ducks, thought to mate for life, were a popular representation of fidelity and harmonious relationships beginning in the 15th century.

Love, Devotion

Scholar's Rock

A scholar's rock is an ornamental rock studied for meditation by scholars and aristocrats beginning in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). They were admired for their ability to capture the grandeur of mountains and nature on a small scale.

The Universe, Transformation in Nature



Lotus Flowers

Lotus Flowers bloom untouched by mud, representing purity and hope. The Snow Lotus is a rare and precious lotus that grows in adversity. This flower was valued for its ability to purify and enhance one's beauty.

Hope, Purity



Crickets

The tradition of collecting crickets as pets for their beautiful song began in the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD). Cricket chirping was not only a form of entertainment but also a positive omen for success and prosperity in the household.

Life and Death, Success, Luck and Abundance

The Butterfly

The Butterfly motif commonly represents transformation. In Chinese art, the butterfly takes on additional meanings of love and freedom, which stem from an early Chinese folktale “The Butterfly Lovers.”

Beauty, Freedom, Longevity, Transformation



Peaches

Peaches were considered the fruit of the gods. Shou Xing, the god of longevity and good fortune, is often depicted holding this fruit. Additionally, peaches have many uses in Chinese medicine links peaches to good health.

Long and Healthy Life



Rats

As the first animal in the 12-year Chinese Zodiac cycle, the rat represents new beginnings. Known for their durability and intelligence as a species, rats also symbolize prosperity. The rat was Hung Liu's zodiac animal.

Wisdom, Prosperity, Beginnings

