



e264 Institut für Kunst und Gestaltung // Modul Kunsttransfer SS 2020  
ModulPool

Senior Scientist Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn. Ingrid Manka, Univ.Prof. Mag.art. Christine Hohenbüchler  
01426814 BSc Valentina Radic



### Mini-Comic Serie// Die Trilogie

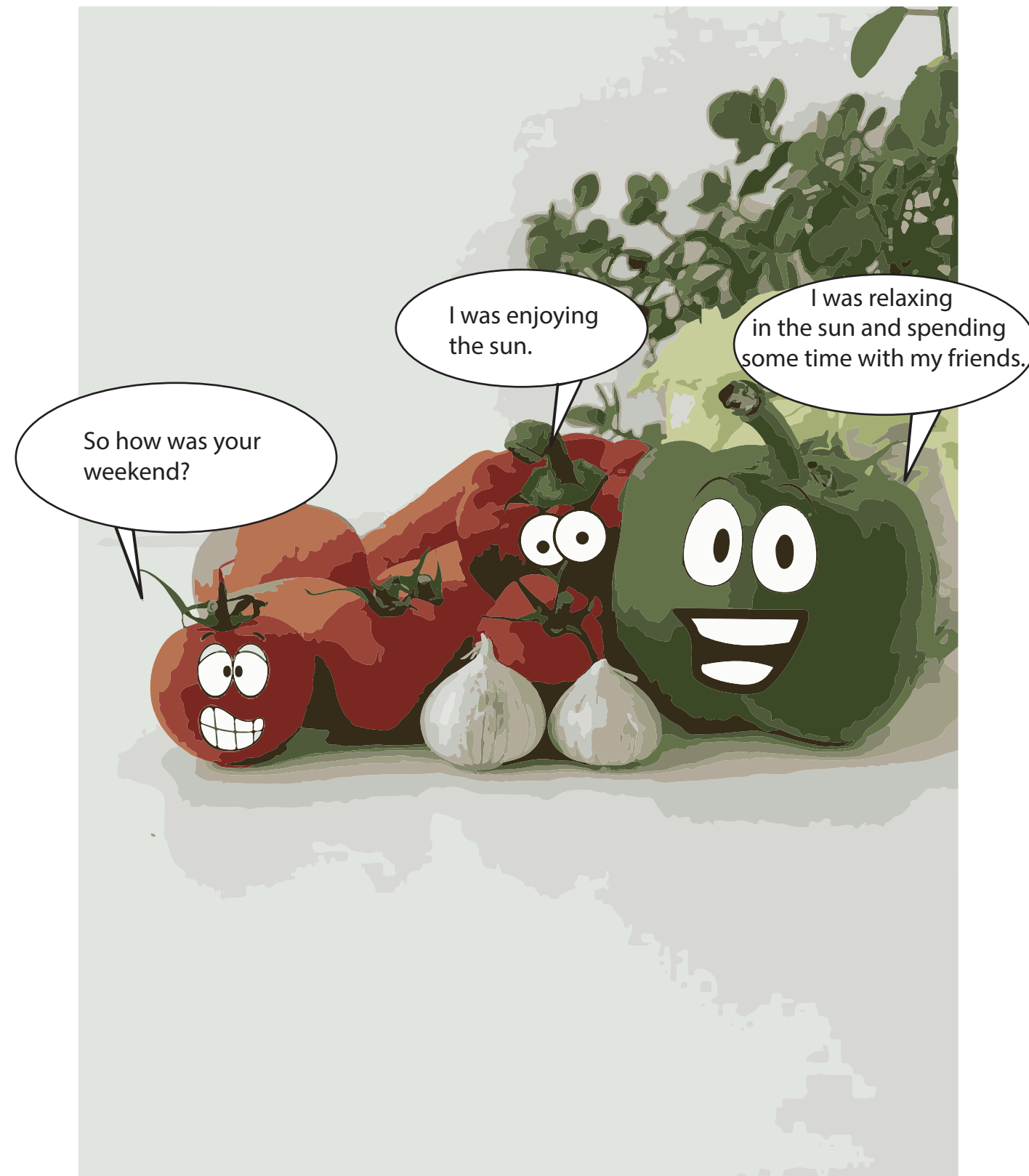
I. The glass house hunter

II. We are quitting our job

III. The alienation from nature



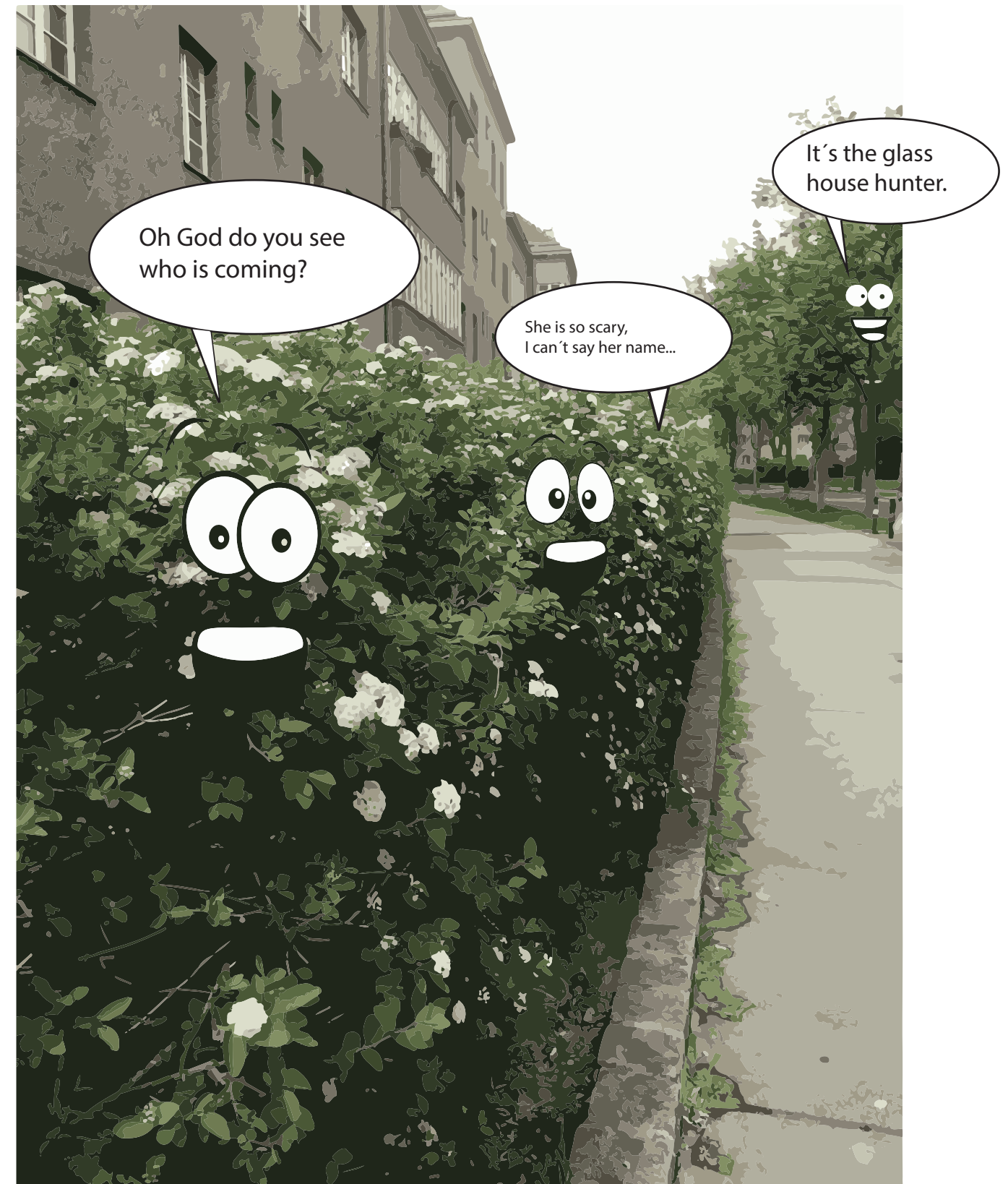
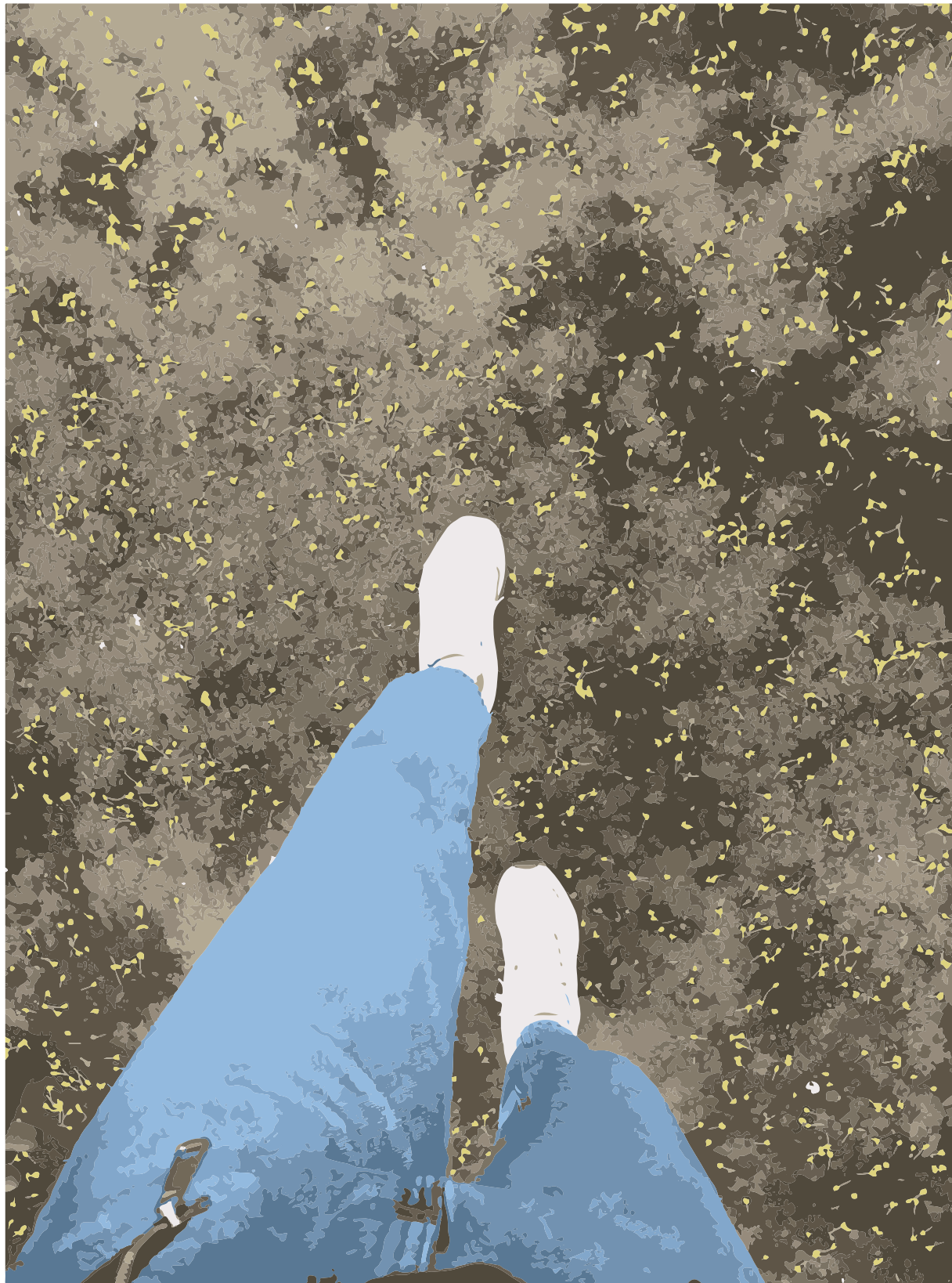
## I. The glass house hunter

















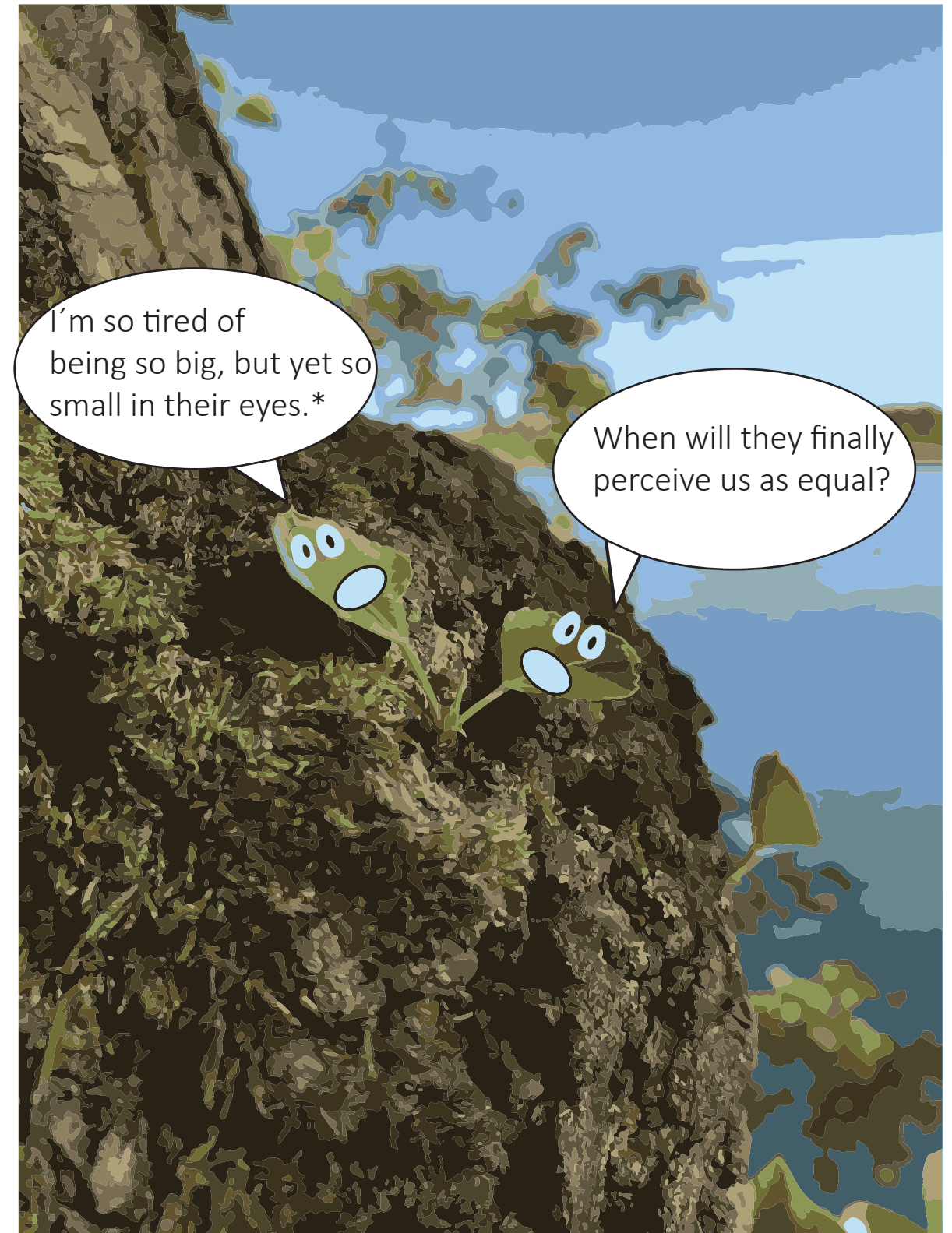




\*Over the past 10.000 years, humans started to “dominate” the planet. Through their intelligence humans often portray themselves as the evolution’s masterpiece, they behave selfish and destructively towards Nature. That is how we reached today’s situation and are facing massive massive pollution, extinction of animals, climate change, rising of the sea levels and etc. The consequence of this “unendless list” can be fatal. The humans are already introduced with the side effects of their behaviour, but they are still driven by the strive for a better “well being” as more as the technology develops. BThe Nature is forced to give an answer, since the Homo Sapiens causes climate change through its inconsistent behaviour. Climate change creates natural disasters that have further consequences. Although natural disasters have always been a part of our planet, our behaviour has increased their strength and frequency. We need to understand that everything we do as humans impacts the micro- and macrocosm. Everything we do has a chain reaction. Although humans stand on top of the evolution and have a major decision-making power, nature can after show them the opposite.

II. We are quitting our job





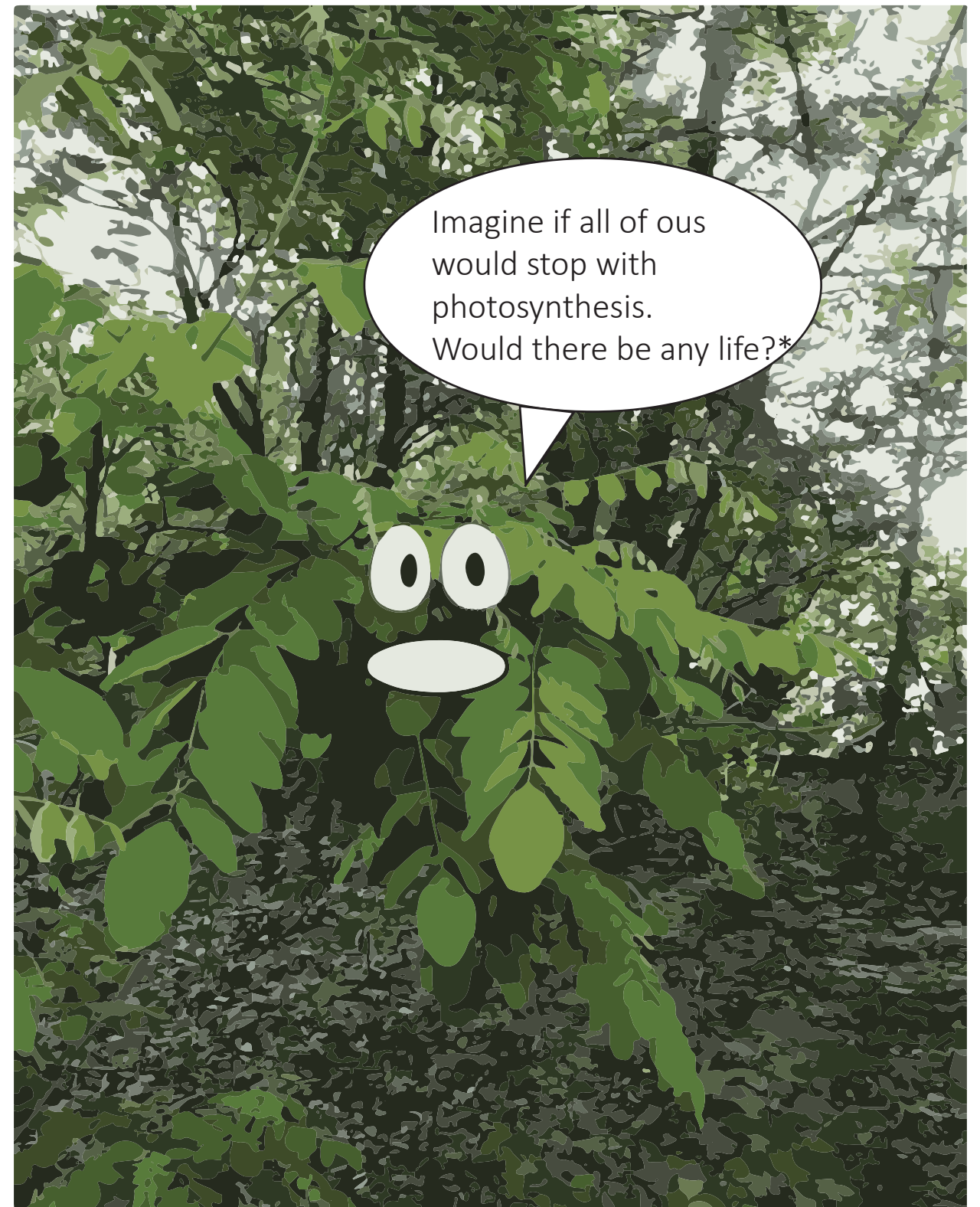
*\*Photosynthesis*- Generally, qualitatively speaking it is the most important biochemical process on Earth. With help of solar energy, water and carbon dioxide plants provide food and oxygen. Photosynthesis is also a crucial process in quantitative terms, because every year more than 200 billion. tons of carbon converted into 500 billion. tons of organic substances, releasing huge amounts of oxygen needed for respiration.





\*Plants were one the first forms of life on our planet.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HQTpt8x9VPU>



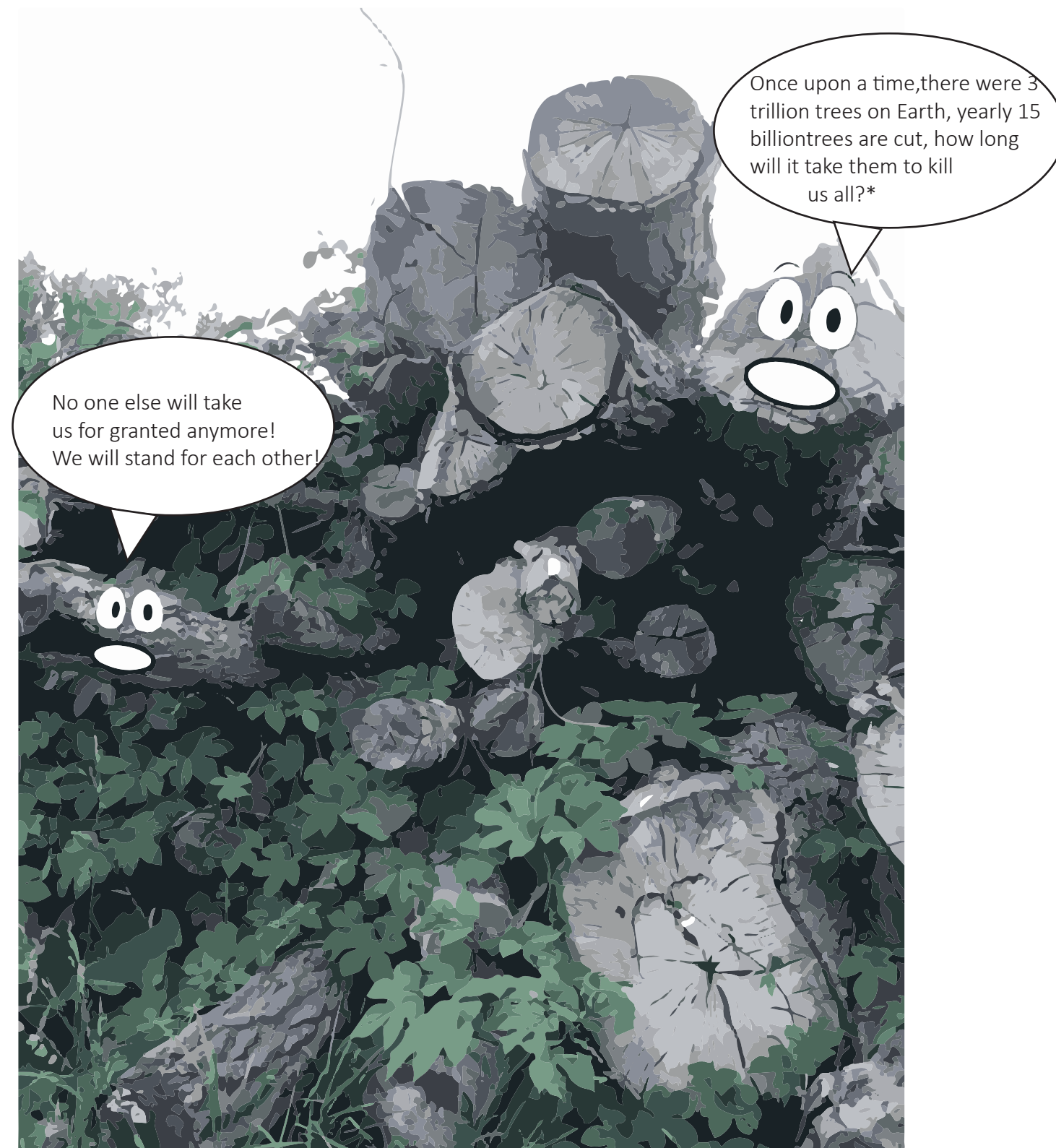
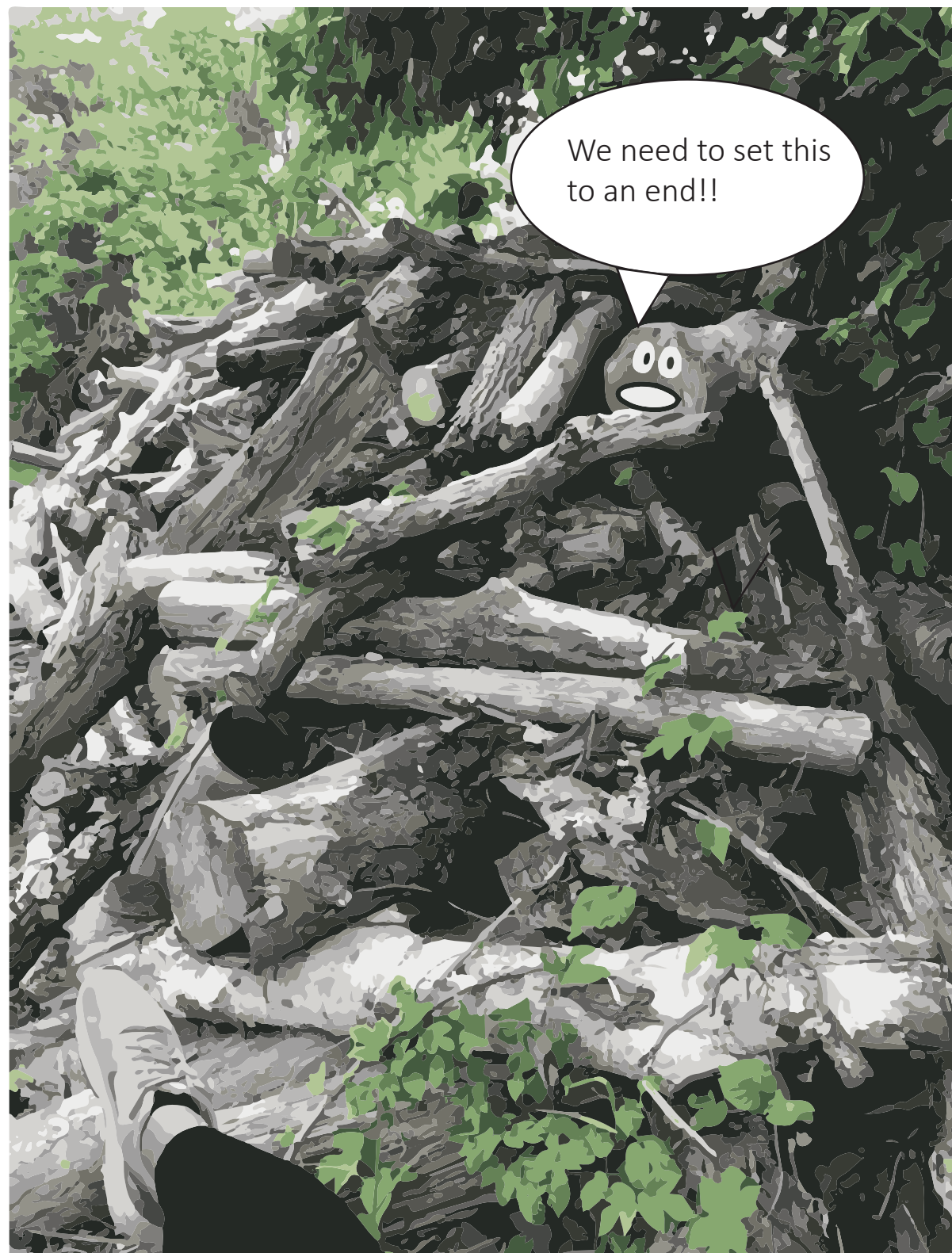
\* One of the main preconditions to expand the evolutoion on the mainland was oxygen in the atmosphere. The Earth's protoatmosphere contained no oxygen or ozone layer to protect life from ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Oxygen is released in the process of photosynthesis, so since the formation of the first photosynthetic organism, it has slowly accumulated in the atmosphere. At one point, the increasing concentration of oxygen enabled the formation of the ozone layer, and thus the settlement of land and the development of more complex organisms. The mainland was slowly being ready for settlement.

[https://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?ID=20282&fbclid=IwAR122M9aqylEvPLU8ENRAqbSppQypikFmjeIC\\_UEsKnyt9UnvcpfTYlpBbo](https://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?ID=20282&fbclid=IwAR122M9aqylEvPLU8ENRAqbSppQypikFmjeIC_UEsKnyt9UnvcpfTYlpBbo)



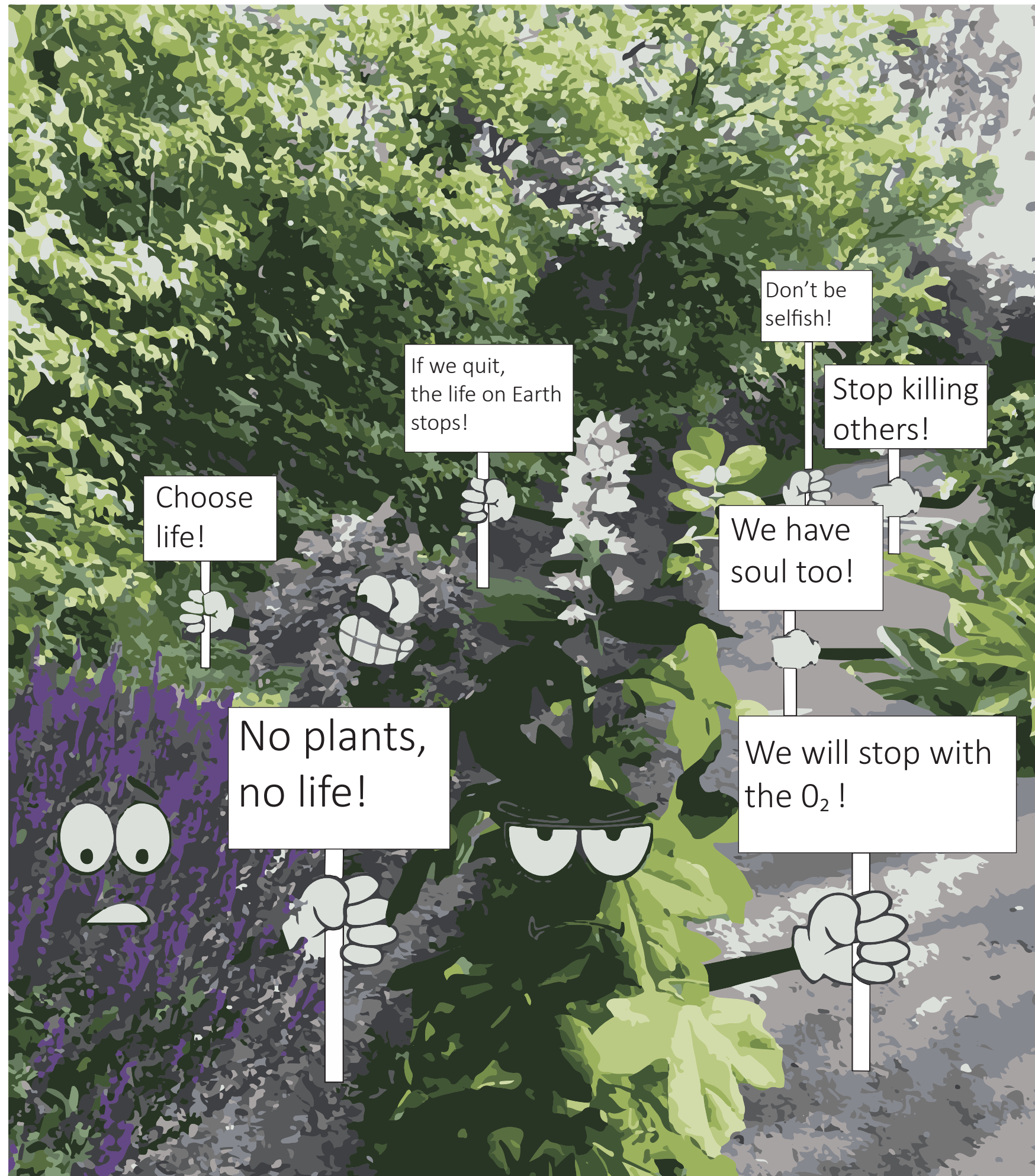






*\*Deforestation*- Humans “dominate” the planet for around 10.000 years. According to that, they have changed over 50% of the Earth appearance. Deforestation brings an almost endless list of disadvantages. It causes loss of plant and animal habitats, disruption of biodiversity and has a negative impact on climate, environment and human health. Also erosions and landslides can be caused in deforested areas.







\* Flora is very important for the well beings of humans and animals. Plants make food. Animals eat food. No plants means no food for humans & animals. A lot of objects in our every day life are made by plants. For example without trees there would be no furniture. If we would "erase" flora out of our planet means we would "live" in an empty "concrete" world.

### III.The alienation from nature





\*Through our modern lifestyle we have disconnected more from the nature, because we spend significantly more time indoors. Some researchers estimate that humans spend up to 90% of their lives indoors. Maybe because we feel less connected to the nature we also feel less responsible to protect our natural environment.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature\\_connectedness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature_connectedness)







*\*Biophilia-* Our relationship with the natural environment can be understood through the concept of biophilia. This term is defined as a humans inborn affiliation to the natural environment. Humans tend to connect with plants and animals. Biophilia also says that those humans who were closely connected to nature throughout history would, probably have had better access to food and fresh water. For example, someone who lived close to water, near vegetation, or with a pet as a protector (e.g. dog) would have had survival advantages.

Although evolutionary theory is difficult to test, the popularity of camping, hiking provides support for this theory. The construct of nature connectedness is also related to a branch of psychology called ecopsychology. This branch seeks to examine how human well-being is related to the well-being of the natural environment. This theory is based on the idea that the needs of humans and nature are interdependent so human health will suffer if nature does as well.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature\\_connectedness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature_connectedness)









\*Being in nature has many benefits. It reduces anger, fear, and works as a stress relief. The blood pressure, heart rate and muscle tension are also reduced. Nature connects and helps us to reduce the pain too.

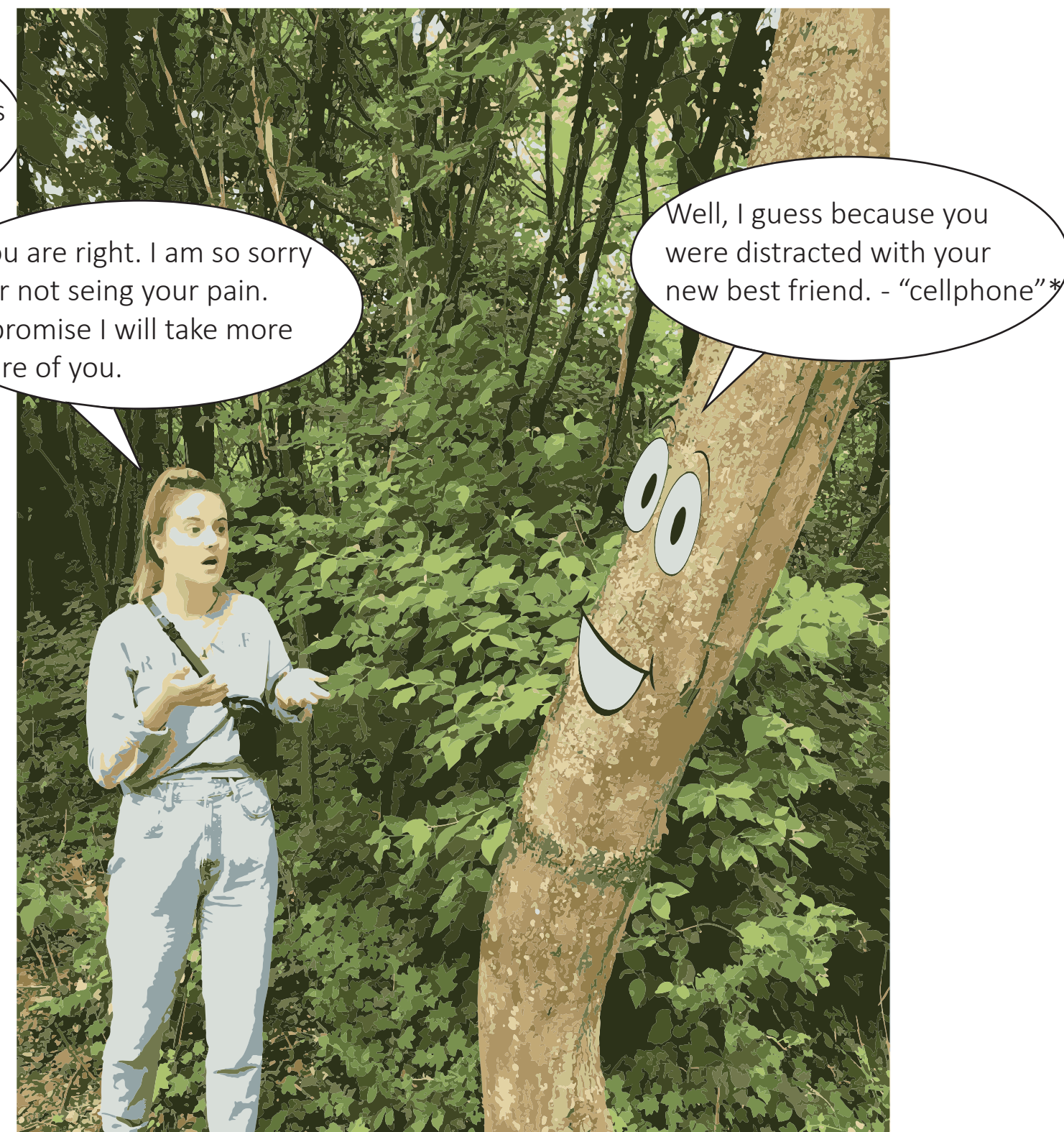
<https://www.takingcharge.csh.umn.edu/how-does-nature-impact-our-wellbeing>





\*If we take a close look towards history, we can state that 99 % of our evolution has been connected to nature.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature\\_connectedness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature_connectedness)



\*With the rising development of technology, studies have shown that our relationship with nature has decreased. People tend to spend their major life indoors and forget about the value of nature. The rapid technological development and the possibility of having indoors and virtual recreation options has lowered our time/need towards nature. In the 1950s television was the most popular medium of entertainment at that time. Video games first appeared in the 1970s, while the Internet has been claiming more and more free time since the late 1990s. It stands to reason that these technologies partially substituted for nature as a source of recreation and entertainment.

[https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/how\\_modern\\_life\\_became\\_disconnected\\_from\\_nature](https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/how_modern_life_became_disconnected_from_nature)