

Bard Studio Arts Engaged Learning Pandemic Spring 2020

Air, Earth, Water, Ellen Driscoll (3 joint classes with Eli Dueker' class "Waste", and Sophia Stamatopolou-Robbins "Art of Infrastructure") and Art and Climate Change, Ellen Driscoll and Adriane Colburn



<https://www.cocomastudio.com/homesweethome>

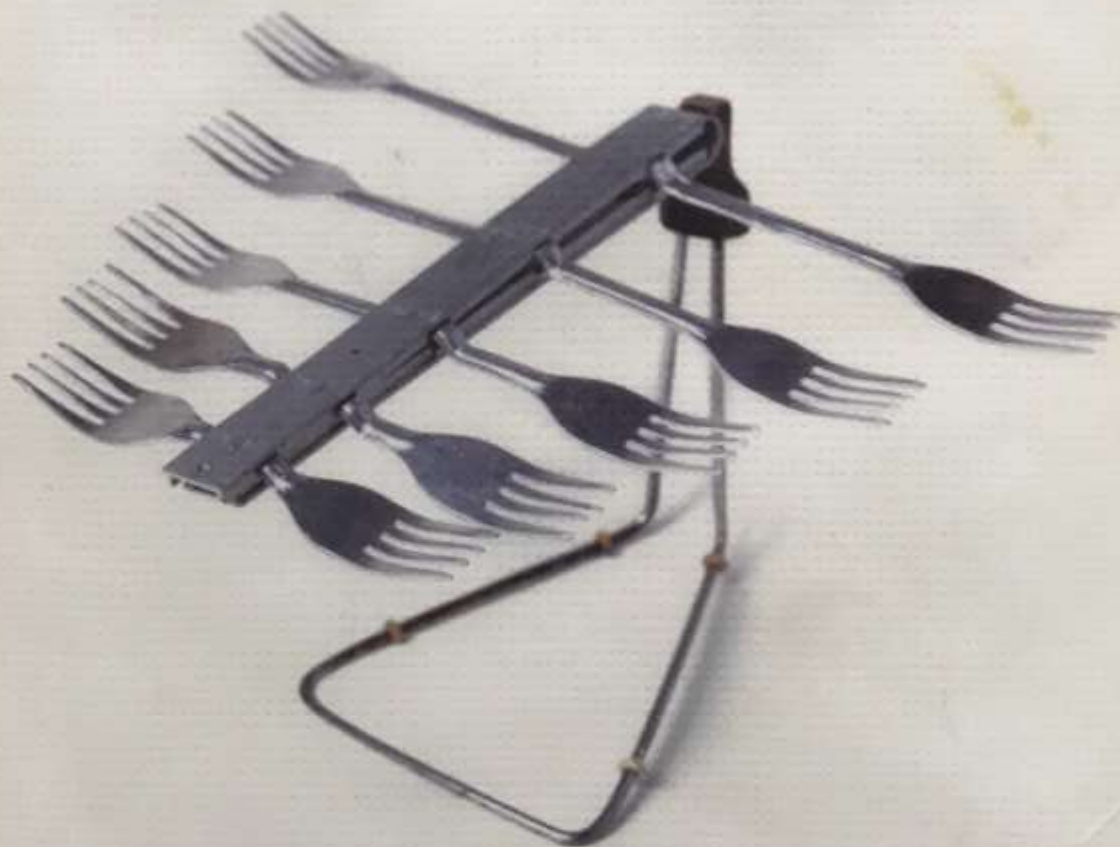


VLADIMIR ARKHIPOV

Home-Made

CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN

• FOLK ARTIFACTS •



FUEL

this is a home-made thread spool. It's made from a plastic bottle. Instead of a cork another person has sixteen holes in it. The holes are arranged in a circle, with something like a needle, I don't know. It is according to the size of the spool. The straws go into the straws, the ends of the thread, in order to pull them out. Well, it's very simple. If you want to sew through the holes, then you can always get tangled-up in there and pulling them. This way is not and useful.



BASKET



Nikolai Babinov

Kaluga region, 1991



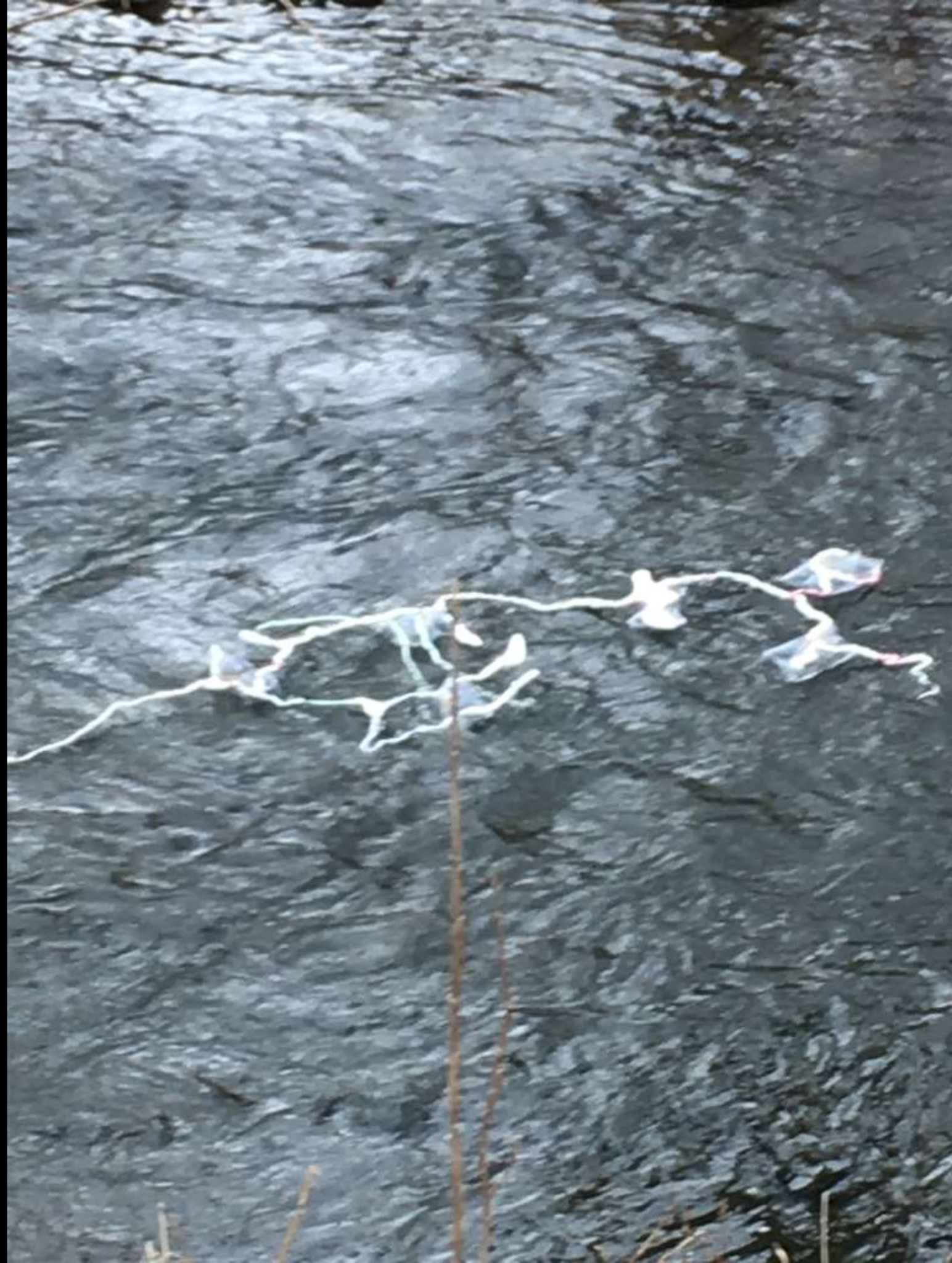
Aluminium wire

It's made from a hay basket. What's bad about it is that it gets deformed when you carry heavy stuff in it. But, then you can only carry large stuff in it, like hay, as the openings are so big anything small will just fall out. It's not even really suitable for wood chippings either. But, I suppose, all the same, it makes things easier.

Jenni Holm
Tea Set
Oversized wire, treated paper
Buttons, recycled paper





















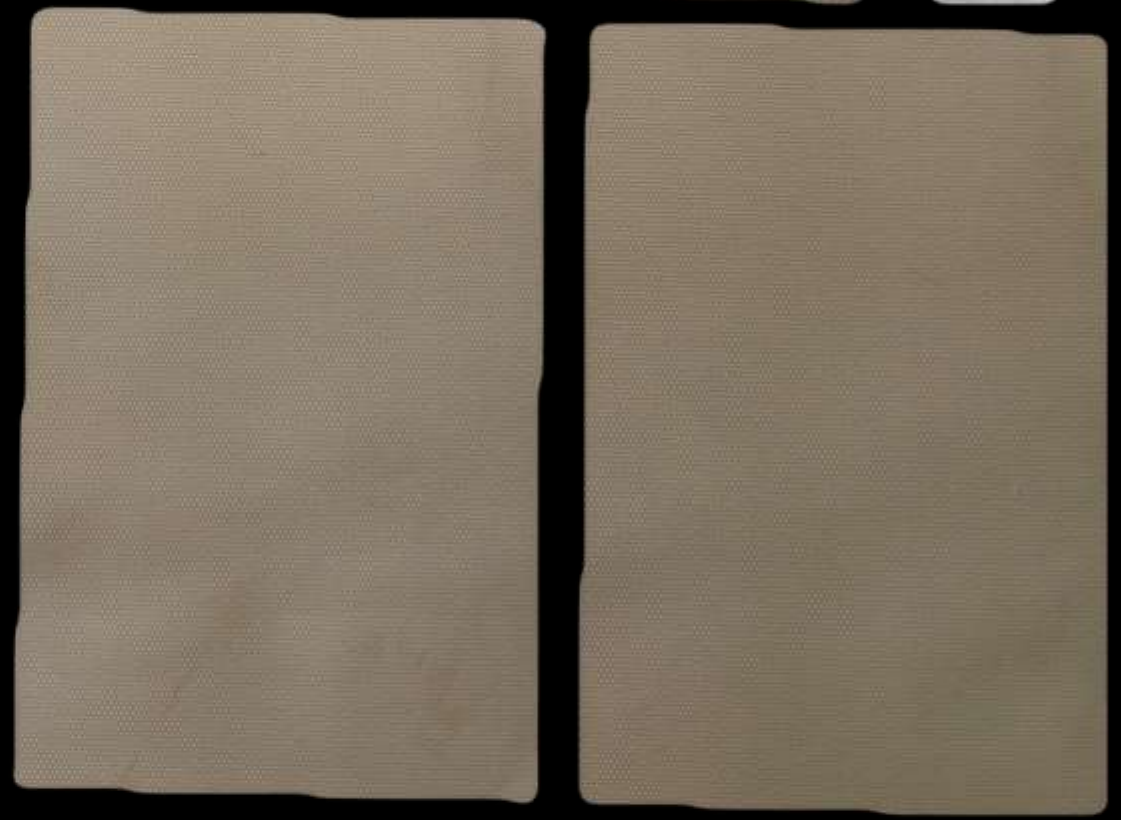
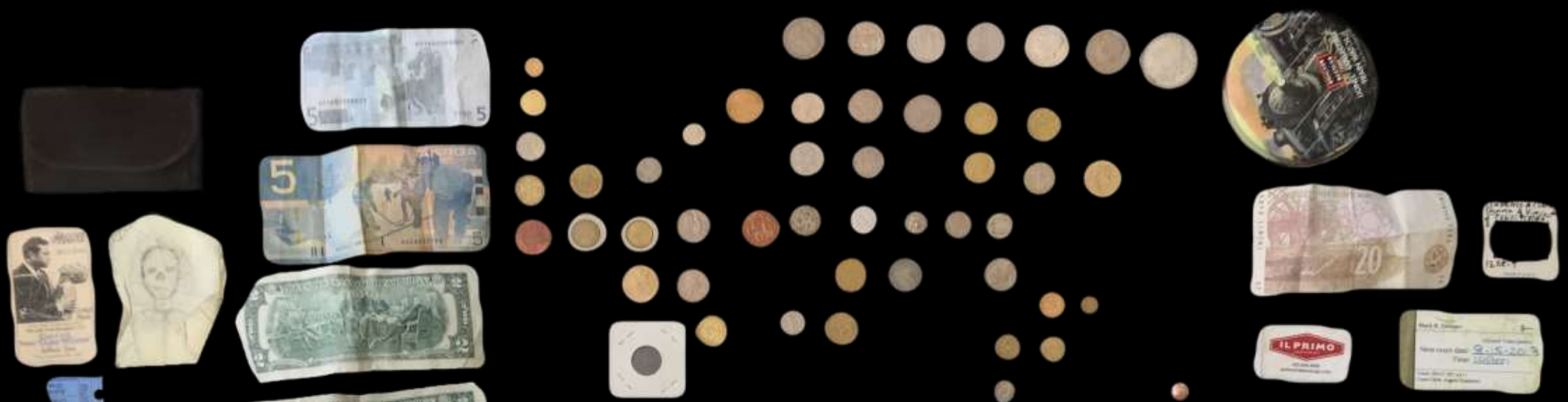


DREAM in
ABSENCE



air THAT
FLOATS HOPE











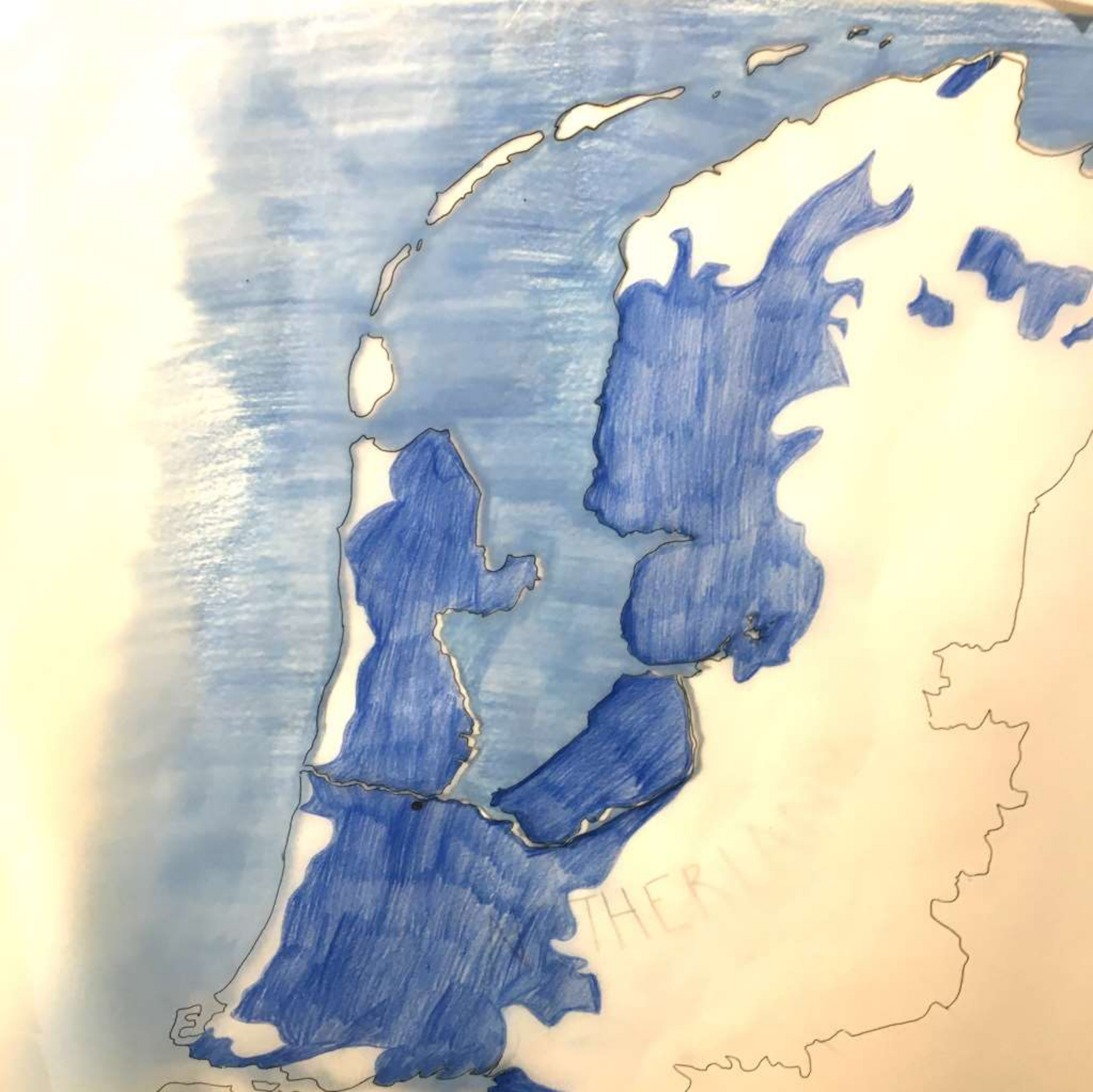




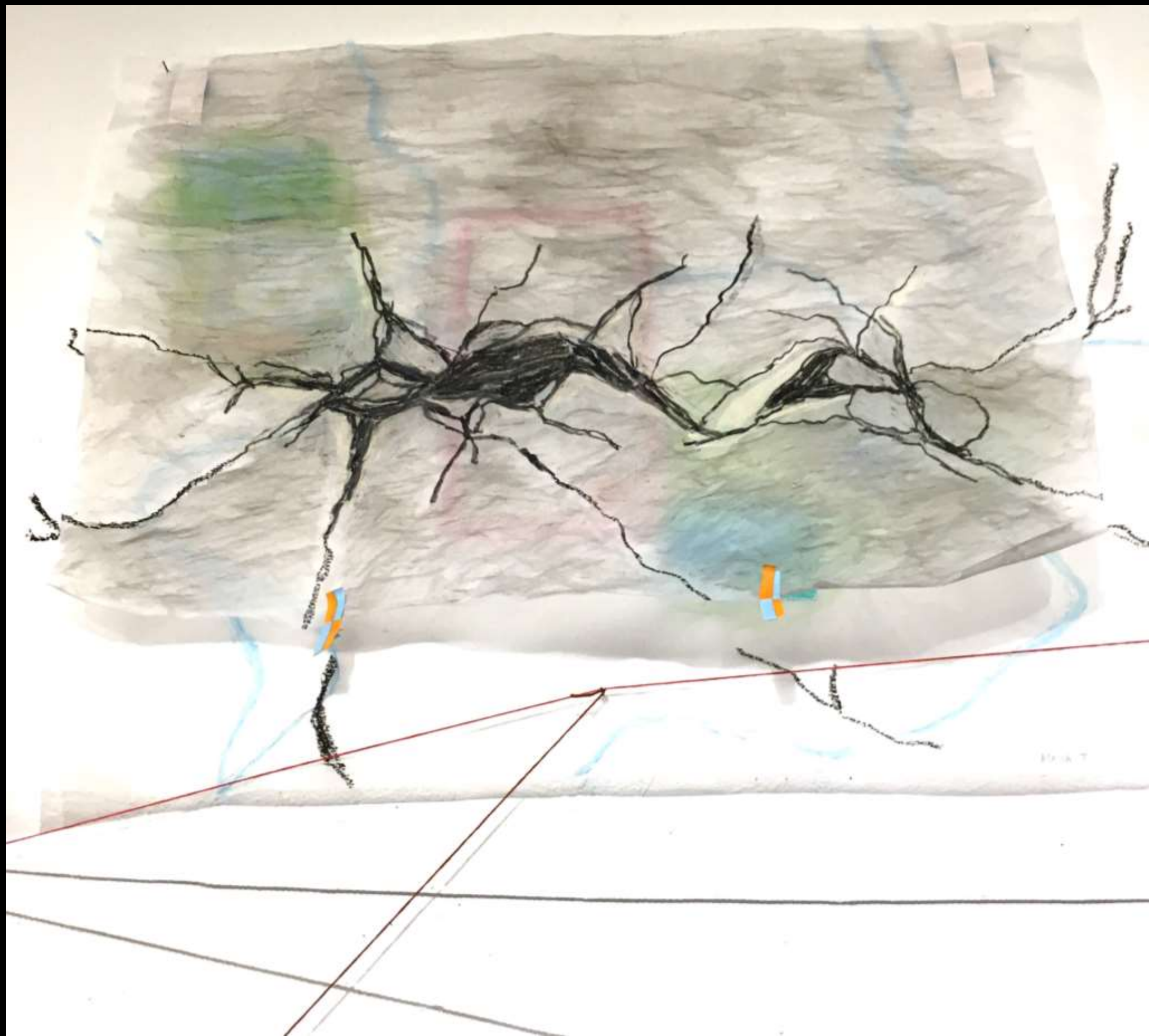


Art and Climate Change

With Professor Adriane Colburn







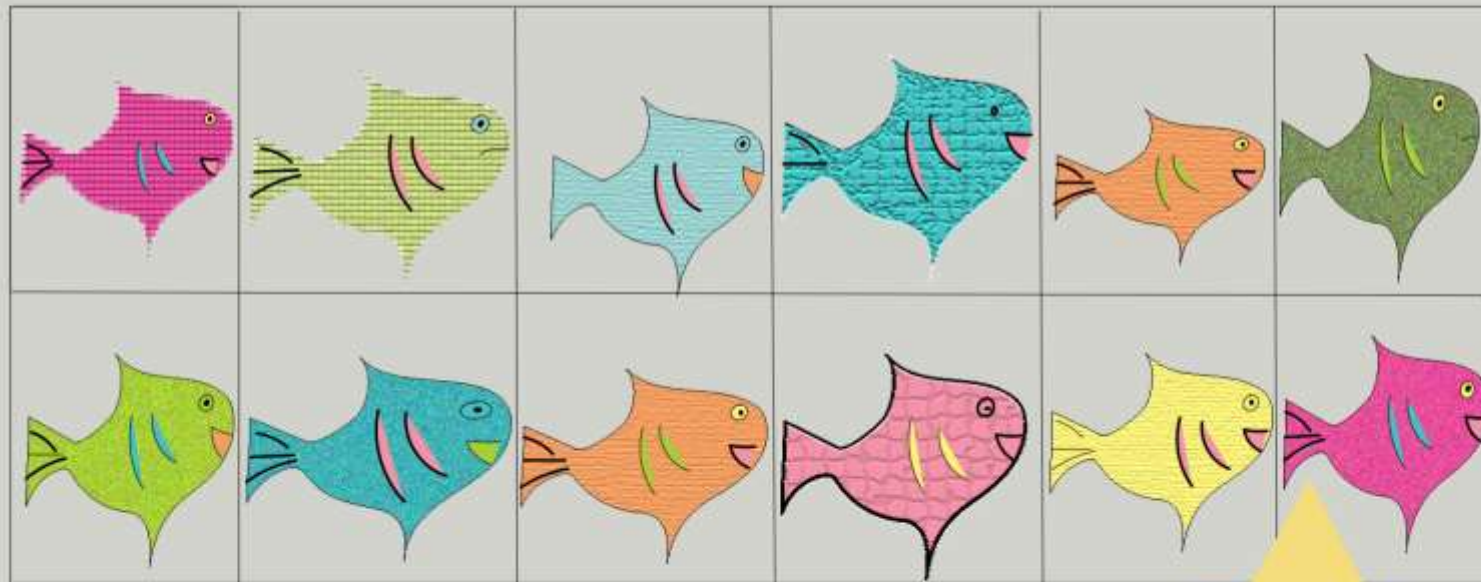


TAKE A DEEP BREATH
OF **FRESH**
AIR.



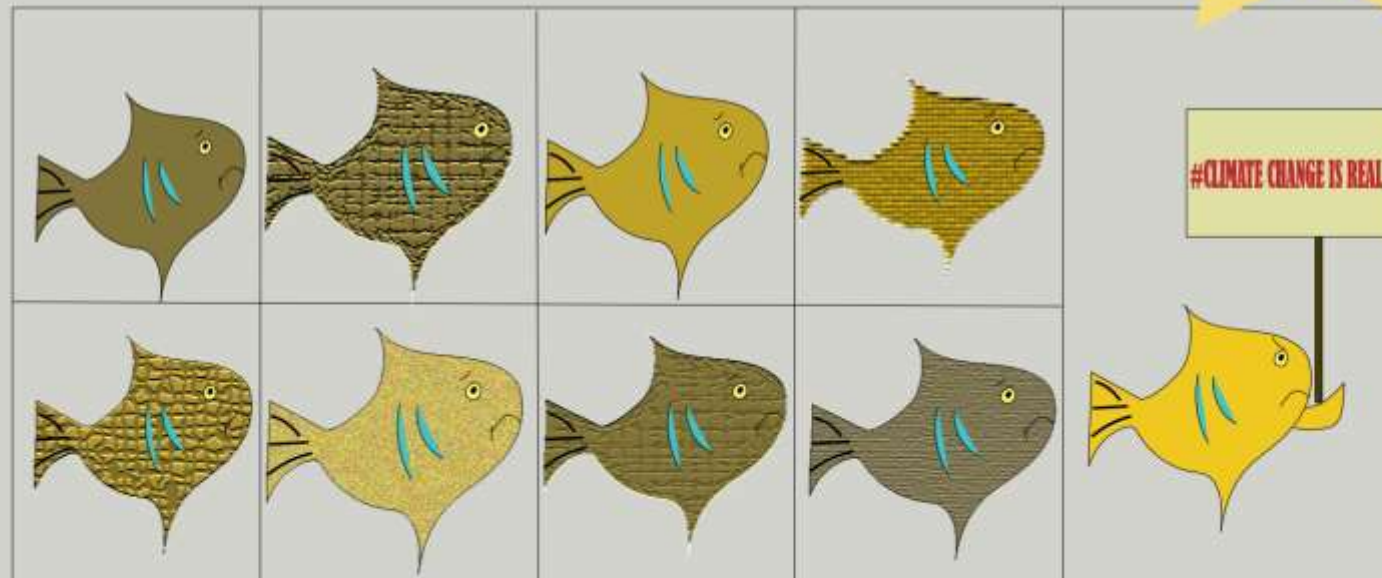
OCEAN HIGH YEAR BOOK

CLASS OF 1977- OLD SCHOOL



**A+ DIVERSITY
SCORE! '77**

CLASS OF 2020- NEW SCHOOL



***unsatisfactory diversity score for 2020**

WILL WE GROW GILLS?



EXTREME TIMES



CHANGE MINDS

THE PLANET

THE PLANET

THE PLANET

OURSELVES

OURSELVES

OURSELVES

OURSELVES

Got Beef?



You **save MORE water** by not **eating a pound of meat** than you do by not **showering for 6 months**.

IT'S NOT A CLOSED SYSTEM.



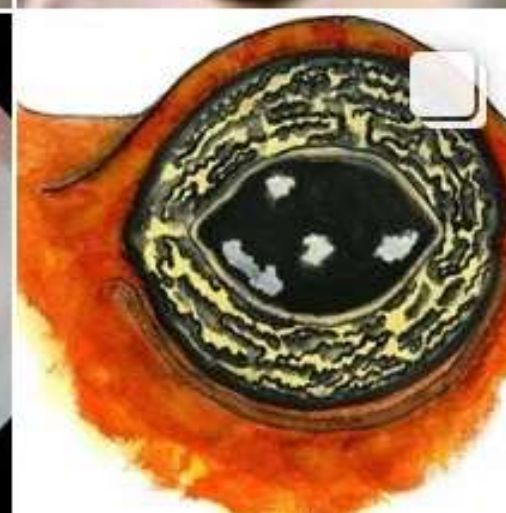
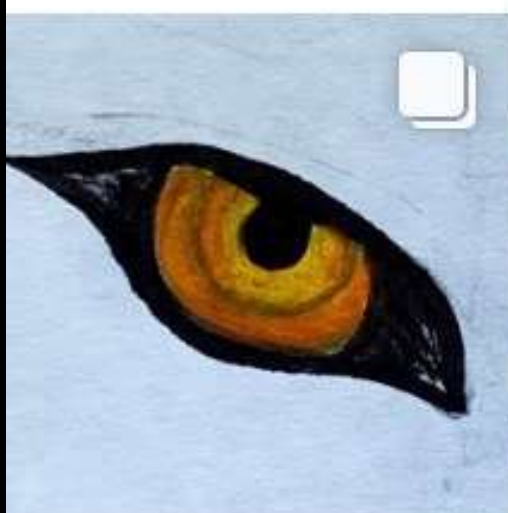
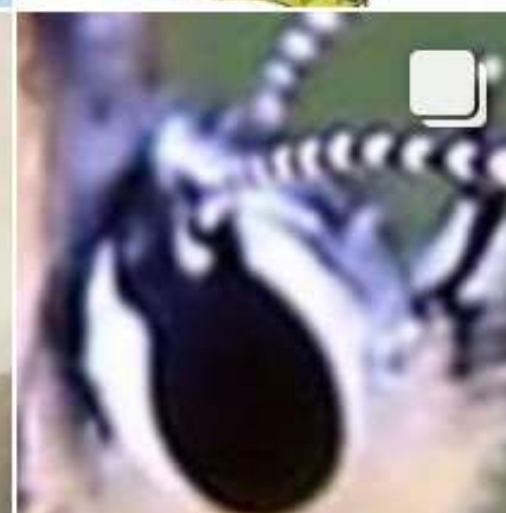
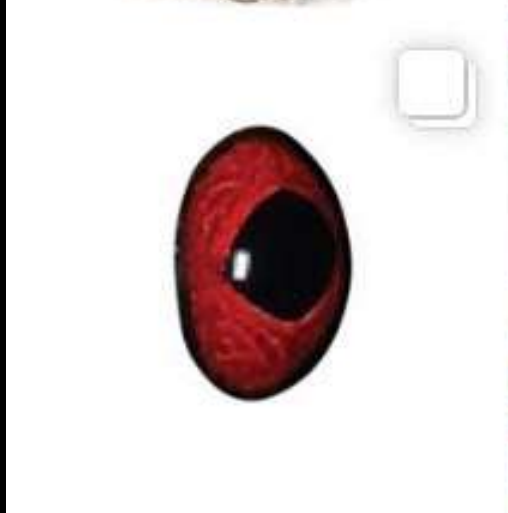
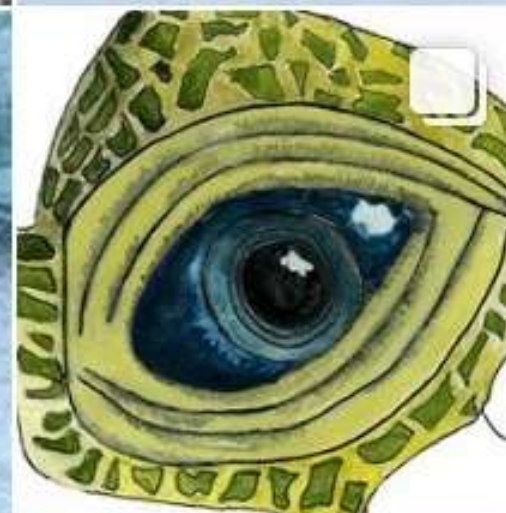
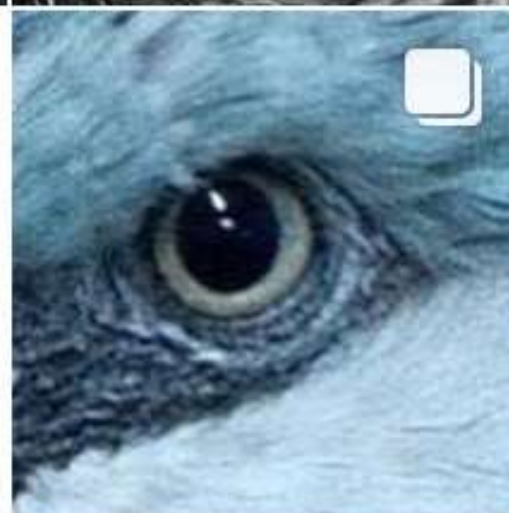
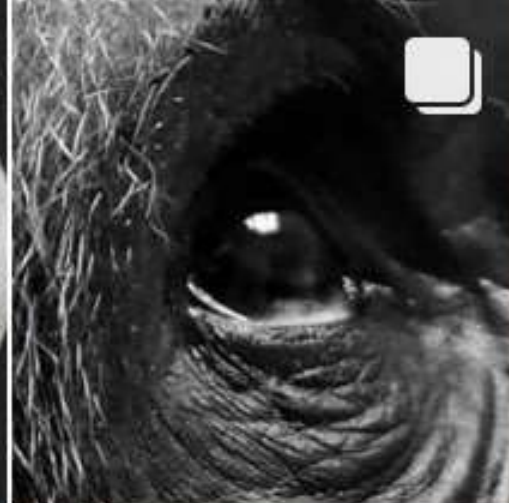
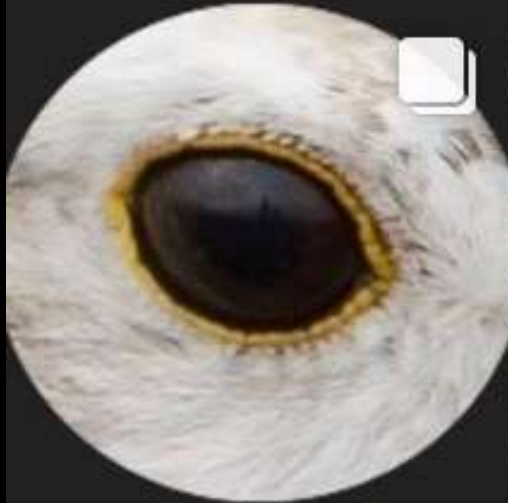
ONLY 8.4% OF ALL PLASTIC IS RECYCLED.

RISE N SHINE



Dulce Moran







KARNER BLUE BUTTERFLY

THE KARNER BLUE BUTTERFLY HATCHES
TWO BROODS EACH YEAR, ONE IN THE SPRING
AND ONE IN THE SUMMER.

ONCE THEY EMERGE
AS ADULTS, THEY
ONLY LIVE FOR A

WEEK OR TWO!

MALE WINGS ARE
SILVER, BLUE AND BLACK.

FEMALE WINGS ARE GREYISH-
BROWN, WITH
BANDS OF



ORANGE CRESCENTS

ONE INCH ACROSS

ONCE RANGE
MAINE TO



HISTORIC RANGE
CURRENT RANGE



IBERIAN LYNX ARE FOUND IN TWO SMALL AREAS IN SOUTHWEST SPAIN, ON THE IBERIAN PENINSULA.

THEIR HABITATS ARE MEDITERRANEAN WOODLANDS, WITH SHRUB, OAKS, AND UNDERGROWTH.

IN SUMMER THEY ARE NOCTURNAL, IN WINTER THEY ARE ACTIVE DURING THE DAY.

THEY MOVE IN MEADOWS AND OPEN GRASSLAND, AROUND DUSK AND DAWN.

≈ 3,000 IBERIAN LYNXS IN THE WILD

HAVE NOT BEEN DETECTED IN PORTUGAL SINCE

LESS THAN 100

70-80 IN ANDALUSIA
170-190 IN SIERRA

RECLASSIFIED FROM CRITICALLY ENDANGERED TO 'ENDANGERED'

1960s

1990s

2002

LESS THAN 400 REPORTED

2000

MORENA

2010

2015

2001

CAPTIVE BREEDING PROJECT INITIATED

2013

NEARLY 300

CAPTIVE-BRED

2016

37

LYNXES RELEASED IN REINTRODUCTION AREAS OUTSIDE ANDALUSIA

1970s

GAINS LEGAL PROTECTION FROM HUNTING

1999

≈ 1,100 LYNX IN 10 SUB POPULATIONS ON IBERIAN PENINSULA

2009

FIRST LYNX REINTRODUCED IN ANDALUSIA FROM CAPTIVE BREEDING PROJECT



SAVE THE SAOLA



THE GREATER MEKONG REGION IS 200 MILLION ACRES ACROSS 6 COUNTRIES - CHINA, MYANMAR, LAOS, THAILAND, CAMBODIA, AND VIETNAM. IT IS THE HOME TO THE SAOLA.

IT ACCOUNTS FOR 25% OF THE GLOBAL FRESHWATER!
AT ITS CENTER IS THE MEKONG RIVER.

IT HAS BOTH FOREST AND FRESHWATER HABITATS. CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEFORESTATION THREATEN IT.



FACTS

THE SAOLA IS CRITICALLY ENDANGERED. ITS POPULATION IS UNKNOWN. UNDER 100 IN PROTECTED AREAS.

THE AVERAGE SIZE:

≈ 4.9 FT IN LENGTH, 176 - 220 POUNDS

LIFESPAN IS 10 TO 15 YEARS.

THEY ARE HERBIVORES.

FACTS

- CAN LIVE UP TO 26 YEARS
- ADULTS ARE \approx 4 FT, 11 IN. LONG & 130 POUNDS
- EAT SQUID AND FISH, OTHER TUNAS, SARDINES
- SCIENTIFIC NAME: THUNNUS THYNNUS



GENERAL NORTH PACIFIC BLUEFIN MIGRATION PATTERNS



CONSUMPTION

IN 2013, ONE BLUEFIN
SOLD FOR
\$1.7 MIL.

WHILE THE POPULATION
DROPS,
AND CANADA IN 2011
CALLS THE SPECIES
'ENDANGERED'

THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION DENIED THE PACIFIC
BLUEFIN TUNA ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT IN 2017.

CORAL
TRIANGLE
HABITAT

AFRICAN WILD DOGS

"LYCAON PICTUS"

• LIVE UP TO 11 YEARS

• 29.5-43 in.

• 39.5-77 pounds.

• ENDANGERED

• CURRENTLY DECREASING POPULATION (1,409)

• HABITAT OF DESERTS, FORESTS, GRASSLANDS

in COASTAL EAST AFRICA

• CALLED "PAINTED DOGS"

• LYCAON PICTUS MEANS

"PAINTED WOLF"



DIET

THEY HUNT DIVERSE PREY-

GAZELLES, ANTELOPES, RATS, BIRDS,
WARTHOGS

AS HUMANS EXPAND INTO THEIR
HABITATS, THEY SOMETIMES
EAT LIVESTOCK BUT
PREFER WILD PREY.

PACK MENTALITY

WILD DOGS ARE SOCIAL.
THEY GATHER IN PACKS
FROM 10-40 DOGS.

THE LITTER IS OF 2-20
PUPPIES, WHICH THE
WHOLE PACK CARES FOR.

PUPPIES LIVE IN DENS FOR
3 MONTHS.

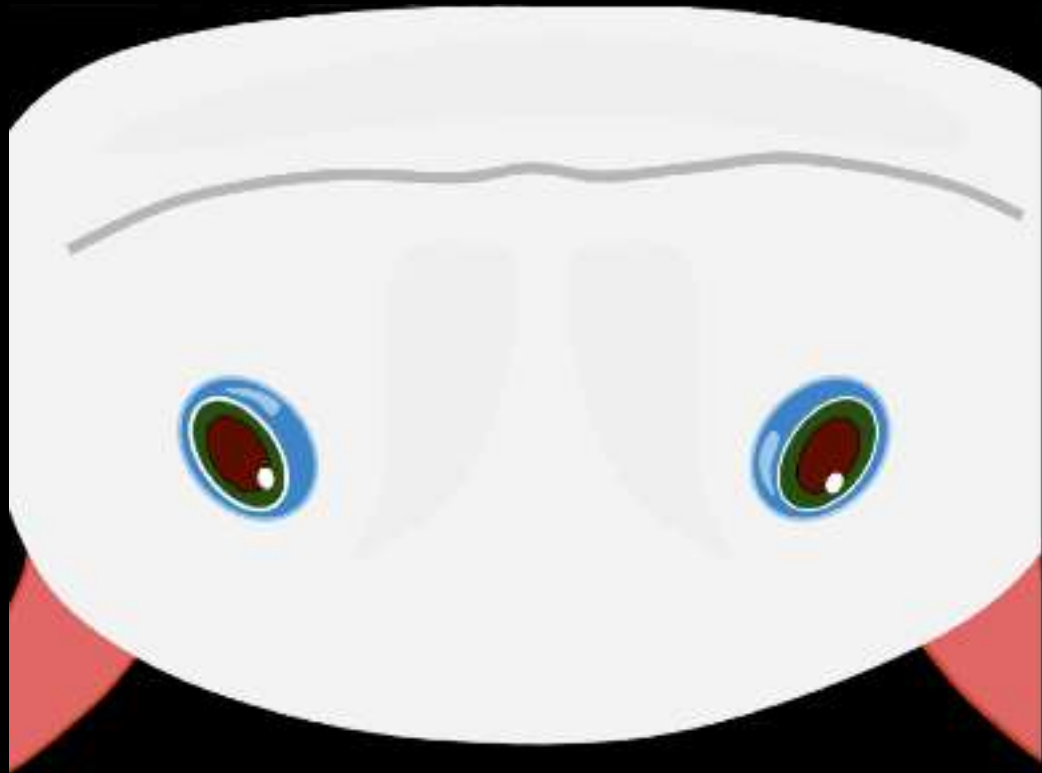
AT 16 TO 24 MONTHS THEY
ARE CONSIDERED ADULT.



PACKS SHARE FOOD
AND HELP ILL MEMBERS.

THEY COMMUNICATE THROUGH
ACTION, TOUCH, AND
VOCALIZATIONS.

THE PACKS HAVE ALPHA
MALE AND FEMALE DOGS,
BUT ARE CONSIDERED
'COOPERATIVE' PACKS.



A ZINE BY LEANDER FRIED



THE AXOLOTL

The Axolotl is an aquatic amphibian. They are only found in Xochimilco lake near Mexico City.

The Axolotl is widely studied due to its ability to regenerate its limbs, other tissue and even vital organs in only weeks



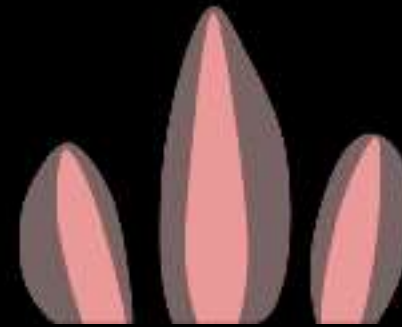
Axolotls also have the ability to change the color of their skin to camouflage with their surroundings

The Axolotl is critically endangered with less than 1,200 remaining in the wild



The Axolotl has experienced rapid habitat loss due to urban expansion on Mexico City. This expansion has also introduced pollutants into the Axolotl's habitat. Water from Xochimilco has been diverted to fisheries and fish introduced into the lake from those fisheries compete with the Axolotl for resources.

Attempts are being made to reduce pollution and to create sanctuaries in the wild for the Axolotl





THE
BEARDED VULTURE



A ZINE BY
LEANDER FRIED

The bearded Vulture
is a scavenger that
soars around the
rocky peaks of
mountain ranges in
Europe, Africa, the
Middle East and
across Asia.



Thankfully many of the
issue the vultures face
can be reduced by
changes in human
behavior.

In Europe laws have
already been passed to
help protect the Vultures.

Though the vultures are
widespread
geographically there
numbers are decreasing
due to human activity.
They are almost extinct
in Europe.

Power lines built in the
vultures ranges are one
of the main dangers to
the birds. They also face
challenges with habitat
loss, chemical pollution
and trophy hunting.

Bearded Vultures are
Monogamous; they
only have one partner.
Bearded Vultures
young can be
dependent on their
parents up to 2 year



The Bearded
Vultures Diet
consists almost
entirely of bone
and bone marrow.

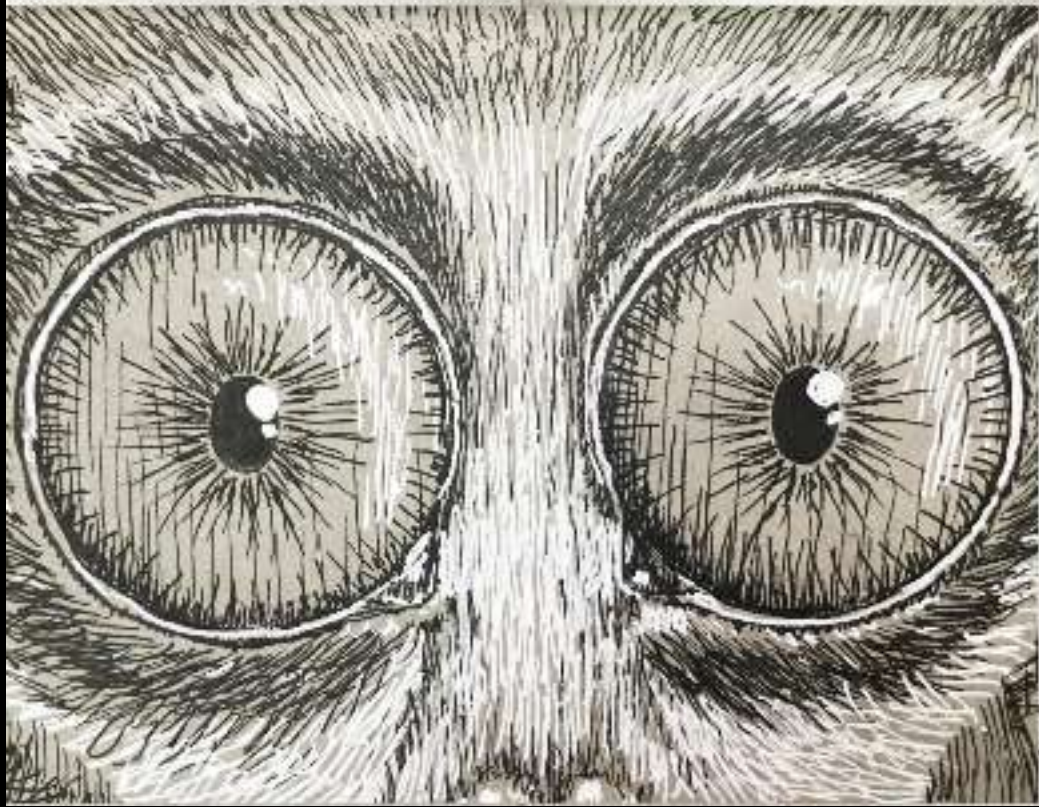
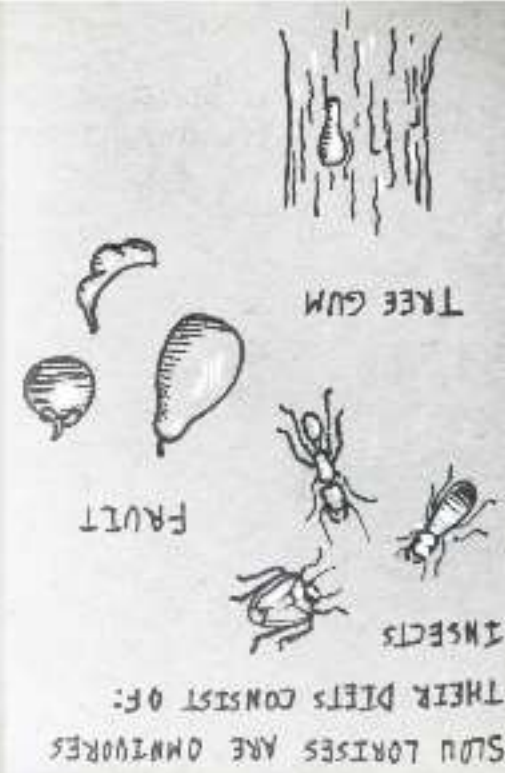
A full grown
Bearded Vulture can
have a wingspan of
up to 9 Feet.



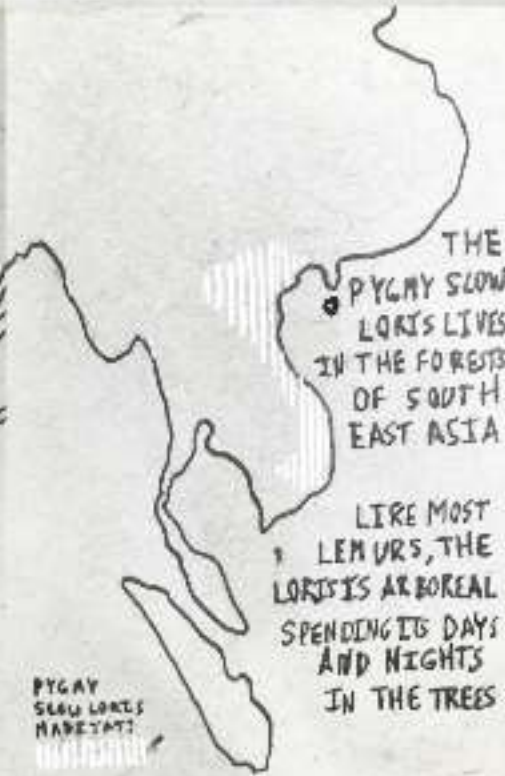
SLOW LORISES ARE VULNERABLE WITH THEIR NUMBERS DECLINING. THIS IS DUE TO TRAFFICKING. LORISES ARE DESIRABLE AS PETS DUE TO THEIR CUTE APPEARANCE. HUNTING, LORISES ARE HUNTED BECAUSE OF THEIR SUPPOSED "SUPERNATURAL POWERS" TO KEEP AWAY EVIL. HABITAT LOSS, THE FORESTS THE LORISES LIVE IN ARE DYING AND MILITARY ACTIVITIES



FUN FACTS
SLOW LORISES ARE THE ONLY VENOMOUS PRIMATES. THEY CAN SECRETE VENOM IN THEIR SALIVA AND FROM GLANDS IN THEIR ARMS
LOCAL PEOPLES ONCE BELIEVED THAT LORISES WERE THE GATEKEEPERS OF HEAVEN. THEY ARE STILL CONSIDERED TO HAVE SUPERNATURAL POWERS
SLOW LORISES CAN HANG FROM BRANCHES FOR HOURS IF NECESSARY WITH HELP FROM ITS EXCELLENT CIRCULATION SYSTEM



THE PYGMY SLOW LORIS



SABER TOOTH CAT



- Since then, the climate has warmed up, creating new opportunities for people to colonize the planet.

- Fifty thousand years ago, global climate began getting colder and drier, reaching full glacial conditions 24,000 years before the present.

- Extinct



- Evolution