





ECO - LEARNERS

A MINI PROJECT SHOWING CONTENT ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT WITH TEXTS FROM QUEER BROWN VEGAN (ISAÍAS HERNÁNDEZ) AND DRAWINGS BY NOA MENDES. LEARNING ABOUT NATURE, A DRAWING AT A TIME.



• DEEP ECOLOGY •

DEEP ECOLOGY IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL/SOCIAL MOVEMENT THAT PROMOTES THE VALUES OF PROTECTING THE PLANET (SPECIES & HUMANS). IT RECOGNIZES THAT NATURE HAS AN INTRINSIC VALUE AND THAT RESOURCES ARE LIMITED ON THE PLANET.



• FLORAL ECOLOGY •

FLORAL ECOLOGY EXAMINES THE UNIQUE INTERACTIONS FLOWERING PLANTS HAVE WITH BEETLES, BIRDS, BATS, BEES, AND OTHER CREATURES. IT CLOSELY LOOKS INTO HOW FLOWERING PLANTS HAVE SPECIALIZED RELATIONSHIPS WITH ANIMAL POLLINATORS BASED ON THEIR UNIQUE COLORS, SHAPES AND SCENTS.



• ECO FEMINISM •

ECOFEMINISM IS THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN FEMINISM AND ECOLOGY. IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS AND DISMANTLE SYSTEMS THAT HAVE CAUSED HARM TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. THESE SYSTEMS PERPETUATE THEMES OF DOMINATION AND EXTRACTION.



• QUEER ECOLOGY •

QUEER ECOLOGY IS A SET SERIES OF PRACTICES THAT FOCUS ON CHALLENGING THE VIEW OF NATURE, BIOLOGY, AND SEXUALITY. IT DISRUPTS THE BINARY CODE OF HETEROSEXUAL NORMS IN NATURE, DRAWING FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES. IT REJECTS THE IDEA OF HUMAN SUPERIORITY AND VALUES LIVING ORGANISMS AS EQUAL.



• FREEGANISM •

THE IDEOLOGY OF HAVING LIMITED PARTICIPATION
IN THE CAPITALISTIC ECONOMY AND ENGAGING IN
MINIMAL CONSUMPTION OF FOOD RESOURCES, THROUGH
DUMPSTER DIVING OR RETRIEVING FOOD FROM
STORES.



• REWILDING •

REWILDING IS A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH THAT
ALLOWS NATURE TO RECLAIM ITSELF IN ECOSYSTEMS
WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OR MODIFICATION OF
CONSERVATION PRACTICES. THE AIM OF REWILDING
IS TO ALLOW NATURE TO CREATE A SELF-HAR-
MONIZING SYSTEM IN WHICH IT CULTIVATES ITS
OWN RESILIENCY AND BIODIVERSITY.



• SLOW FASHION •

SLOW FASHION IS AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD THAT IS BRANCHED UNDER THE SLOW MOVEMENT THAT FOCUSES ON CREATING ETHICAL/ECO-FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIPS WITH CLOTHING TO THE CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS.



• SUSTAINABILITY •

SUSTAINABILITY IS THE PRACTICE/ TRADITION OF CREATING A CIRCULAR LIFESTYLE THAT DOES NOT IMPACT OR HARM THE LIVELIHOOD OF COMMUNITIES, ANIMAL SPECIES, AND ECOSYSTEMS. TRADITIONAL ANCESTRAL KNOWLEDGE (BLACK /INDIGENOUS, POC) HAS ALWAYS RELIED ON CULTIVATING AND REGENERATIVE PRACTICES THAT PROTECTED EARTH.



• UPCYCLING •

UPCYCLING IS THE PROCESS OF CREATIVELY TRANS-
FORMING MATERIALS (WANTED / UNWANTED PRODUCTS)
INTO NEW MATERIALS OF BETTER QUALITY OF
ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE.



• CIRCULAR ECONOMY •

CIRCULAR ECONOMY IS A SYSTEM THAT USES RESOURCES WHERE REDUCTION, REUSE, AND RECYCLING OF ELEMENTS IS FOCUSED ON.



• AGROECOLOGY •

AGROECOLOGY IS A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO FARMING THAT INCORPORATES ECOLOGICAL PRACTICES THAT IMPROVE SOIL, PLANT QUALITY, AND BIODIVERSITY. IT SEEKS TO IMPROVE FOOD OUTPUT THAT HAS HEALTHY NUTRITION, FAIR MARKETS, RESTORATION OF ECOSYSTEMS, AND BUILDING ON ANCESTRAL KNOWLEDGE.



• FORAGING •

FORAGING IS THE PRACTICE OF SEARCHING, IDENTIFYING, AND COLLECTING FOOD RESOURCES IN THE WILD. THESE TYPES OF RESOURCES RANGE FROM THE FOLLOWING: HERBS, PLANTS, FRUITS, NUTS, MUSHROOMS, AND OTHER FOOD RESOURCES.



• FOOD SOVEREIGNTY •

FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IS A PRINCIPLE THAT GIVES POWER TO THE PEOPLE WHO PRODUCE, DISTRIBUTE, OR CONSUME FOOD TO BE ABLE TO CONTROL THEIR LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTIONS RATHER THAN LARGE SCALE CORPORATIONS.



• AQUATIC ECOLOGY •

AQUATIC ECOLOGY EXAMINES THE UNIQUE RELATIONSHIPS AND INTERACTIONS AQUATIC SPECIES HAVE WITH THEIR AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS SUCH AS OCEANS, ESTUARIES, LAKES, PONDS, WETLANDS, RIVERS AND STREAMS (REGIONAL AQUATICS MONITORING PROGRAM).



• ECOVILLAGE •

AN ECOVILLAGE IS A COMMUNITY OF INDIVIDUALS,
THAT HAVE A GOAL OF BECOMING CULTURALLY,
SOCIALY, ECONOMICALLY AND ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAIN-
ABLE.



• ECOPHILIA •

ECOPHILIA LOOKS INTO THE HARMONIOUS RELATIONSHIPS HUMANS HAVE WITH NATURE AND THE DESIRE TO BE IMMERSSED IN THE ENVIRONMENT.



• ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE •

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IS A CONCEPT THAT IS CONNECTED TO SOCIAL JUSTICE THAT HIGHLIGHTS THE TREATMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL LOCATIONS. IT INVOLVES RACE, COLOR AND ECONOMIC INCOME.



• ECO-ANXIETY •

ECO -ANXIETY IS ANXIETY OF THE FUTURE OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT. THIS TYPE OF ANXIETY CAN WORRY FOR THE FUTURE ECOLOGICAL DISASTERS THAT ARE SET TO HAPPEN IF THE CLIMATE CRISES CONTINUES.

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