

Ecopolitical Mapping: A Multispecies Research Methodology for Environmental Communication*

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*Mapeo ecopolítico: una metodología de investigación
multiespecie para la comunicación ambiental*

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* This research document is a reflection on a set of methodological practices developed by a number of independent research groups between 2017 and 2021. Each project had its own financial support. Here, we collect the experiences and reflect on its methodological capacities for environmental communication and research. Corresponding author: jens.benohr@gmail.com

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Abstract *Resumen*

Ecopolitical Mapping is a methodology which seeks to map encounters of love and disaster between humans and their more-than-human surroundings. This methodology, first coined by a transdisciplinary group of artists and researchers in South Chile, unfolds through collective mapping sessions using an ecopolitical approach to trace the power relationships between different species-beings. In this research document, we unpack our engagements with this methodology in three different scales and territories: the Biobío Watershed (Chile), Berlin City (Germany) and Europe (Continent). Each case presented a strong environmental communication component, which ended up with the translation of the stories of the encounters into illustrated maps. The methodological approach proposed here is intimate, political and situated. The map evolves from a supposed politically neutral artifact into a tool for environmental education, communication, and activism. We offer the notion and approach, hoping that this methodology can be practiced and refined by other humans, allies of the tentacle kinship.

KEYWORDS:

Creative Methodologies, Collective Mapping, Environmental Communication, Multispecies Research, Cohabitation, Coexistence

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El Mapeo Ecopolítico es una metodología experimental que busca mapear encuentros amorosos y desastrosos entre humanos y su entorno más que humano. Esta metodología, primeramente acuñada por un grupo transdisciplinario de artistas e investigadores en el sur de Chile, se desarrolla a través de sesiones de mapeo colectivo utilizando un enfoque ecopolítico con el fin de rastrear las relaciones de poder entre diferentes especies. En este informe de investigación expandimos acerca de nuestras aproximaciones a esta metodología a partir de tres escalas y territorios diferentes: Cuenca del Biobío (Chile), la Ciudad de Berlín (Alemania) y Europa (Continente). Cada caso presentó un fuerte componente de comunicación ambiental, que terminó en la producción de mapas ilustrados. El enfoque metodológico que aquí se propone es a la vez íntimo, político y situado. El mapa se propone no como un supuesto artefacto políticamente neutral, sino como una herramienta para la educación ambiental, la comunicación y el activismo. Ofrecemos el concepto y enfoque, esperando que esta metodología pueda ser practicada y desarrollada por otros humanos, aliados en la producción de parentescos tentaculares.

PALABRAS CLAVE:

metodologías creativas, cartografías colectivas, comunicación ambiental, estudios multiespecie, cohabitación, coexistencia

Introduction

“Nobody lives everywhere, everybody lives somewhere”
(Haraway, 2016: 31).

Humans are surrounded by and made up through other beings: plants, animals, fungi, and microscopic viruses and bacteria. All these denizens carry histories of encounters, mutual contamination between species that can be narrated and visualized (Tsing, 2015). This ecological web of life has moved into the anthropocene, a historical epoch where human influence on our nonhuman surroundings has increased thoroughly if not critically (Moore, 2015). In this context, multispecies encounters are rapidly converting into losses and extinctions. Whole ecosystems are threatened by disappearance in what is being called the “sixth mass extinction” (Pievani, 2014). Ongoing habitat loss, fragmentation resulting from deforestation, pollution, and unsustainable land use have drastically altered the ecology of the world to an alarming state (Maron, Simmonds & Watson, 2018; WWF, 2018).

To raise public awareness and increase understanding of the ecological crisis we are living in, it is of utmost importance to imagine and develop effective environmental communication strategies (Schwarze, 2007; Okaka, 2016). More specifically, environmental communication needs to focus on reaching a broader audience. It is important to shift strategies to change behaviours that are contributing to the degradation of certain ecological systems with compelling visual media playing a key role (De Young, 2000). Besides top-down interventions, a strong bottom-up movement and collective understanding are necessary to engage with environmental issues in an inclusive and intersectional manner. Then, not only will widely visible environmental issues be addressed, but underlying structures and social processes will also be engaged (Bennet *et al.*, 2017).

As an approach to environmental communication, this paper proposes *Ecopolitical Mapping* as a way to creatively communicate environmental issues and challenges in more productive ways. *Ecopolitical Mapping* is a novel creative research methodology, which uses collective mapping to understand power relations between humans and nonhumans. Using a multispecies approach to our mapping, we understand non-humans beings as equally important terrestrial and social co-inhabitants, rather than as mere resources for the development of human activities (van Dooren, Kirksey & Münster, 2016). Through drawing on maps, culturally constructed perceptions and experiences are captured and can be used as a starting point for conversation and discussion (Ares & Risler, 2016). Rather than distance our own methodology

proposal from the traditional collective mapping, we consider it as a continuation, a way of furthering these methodologies and open new explorations in fields such as political ecology and multispecies studies.

The methodology of Ecopolitical Mapping has so far been implemented in three separate projects. The collection of projects is diverse in their geographical extensions and cultural backgrounds: *Cartografías de las costas del Biobío* (South Chile), *Multispecies Resistance: A Cartography of Love and Disaster* (Europe), and *Wildnisstadt Berlin* (Germany). The final products reflect tensions between thriving and threatened ecologies. They serve as communication tools and trigger discussions about the contrast between human impact in different regions in the world and opportunities for nature conservation. This research document reflects on three applications of our Ecopolitical Mapping method and offers guidance for future iterations of this methodological approach.

Context: Three ecopolitical mapping cases

Previous collective mapping projects have mainly centered around urban planning (Safiullin *et al.*, 2015) and conservation management (Casti, 2014). These projects often adopt an utilitarian point of view in regards to other-than-humans. Historically, western society has comprehended other species as objects, to the point of considering them mere landscape elements, passive and not reactive agents (Latour, 2018). Following indigenous traditions, and a sentient ecology conceptual framework, we understand multispecies relations as social relations (Anderson, 2000). Birds, insects, and rivers stop being perceived as objects and are converted into social beings: from objects to subjects, from landscapes to encounters (Tsing, 2015). Ecopolitical Mapping is, then, a methodology that enables the translation of those stories into images, as a way to briefly visualize the infinite encounters happening everywhere on this planet.

The methodological adaptation of collective mapping was first developed and applied in Chile. During 2017, in the city of Concepción, an interdisciplinary group of activists came together to use social cartography to communicate environmental issues happening in their dwelling places. Their intentions focused specifically on mapping biodiversity and human impacts in the Biobío Region near the city of Concepción. After conducting several mapping sessions, they collaborated with artists to transform the mapping sessions into an illustrative map. This interpretive map was later used as an environmental educational tool for NGOs and in High Schools in the region.

Two years later, we decided to build on these experiences and use similar concepts and methods in Europe. Inspired by love and care for non-humans dwelling in Europe, we began the process to create an illustrative map for broader environmental education at a larger scale. This is how *Multispecies Resistance: A Cartography of Love and Disaster* was born; a mapping project which aims to raise awareness about the diversity of non-human inhabitants living in Europe. While the general approach is similar to the Biobío case, the European project is novel in regards to the diversity of participants involved and the continental scale of the map.

Shortly after finishing the *Multispecies Resistance* mapping process, we decided to apply our method to a more specific location, reducing the scale and focusing on urban settlement multispecies interactions. This is how the *Berlin Wildnisstadt* mapping project began; which aims to unfold the rich biodiversity of Germany's capital city. Simultaneously, the project joins forces with the Berlin *National Park City* campaign, as a way to communicate the importance of recognizing the existence of non-human neighbours in the city (Wildnisstadt Berlin, 2021).

Methodology: Ecopolitical mapping as a tool for environmental communication

The methodology of Ecopolitical Mapping is divided into four stages: (1) mapping sessions, (2) data analysis, (3) map creation and (4) environmental communication. While the stages can be approached as separate activities, they are interlinked as the activities build upon each other and develop through the process of communication and mapping. In what follows, we will offer an outline of the four stages.

1. Mapping Sessions

Gathered around a canvas, in which only the main geographical features of the area to be mapped are shown to provide geographical context -but is otherwise blank-, a group of participants and informants is asked to draw eco-political relations and processes on the map (Robbins, 2011). Mapping sessions can be organized in person, by physically gathering people around a table, or online, with cooperative tools such as Mural (www.mural.co).

Participants are guided in the mapping process, by asking them to draw geographical structures such as rivers, lakes, mountains and coasts. They are also asked to draw non-humans inhabitants such as charismatic, endangered or endemic species.

Finally, they are asked to mark the positive and negative anthropic influences on the environment.

Depending on the size of the mapped area and the number of key informants which need to be engaged, a number of workshop sessions can be organized. Online workshops are particularly suitable when larger areas need to be mapped, as they allow collaboration across nations and geographical barriers to in-person meetings.

2. Data Analysis

After concluding the mapping workshops, the collected data needs to be further analyzed by the leading team. As a first step, the maps are collated into one new map which merges all existing information. In parallel, the accuracy of collected information can be assessed. For this step, external experts can be involved, which could check and assess whether the representation was geographically accurate, and the represented species and processes correctly named and represented. At this stage, the aim is to find a balance between scientific narratives and participants' stories, perceptions and traditional ecological knowledge (Huntington, 1998).

3. Map creation

During map creation, collaboration with an illustrator becomes key. The raw map becomes a collated map, which is used as a basis for what will become the final illustrated map. Given that Ecopolitical Mapping has mainly an environmental communication scope, in this stage a compromise between map accuracy and graphical representation needs to be made, with a bigger focus on the latter. It also becomes necessary to further reduce the mapped elements, to ensure that the final drawn map is easily readable and graphically appealing.

4. Environmental communication

Environmental communication occurs throughout the whole process. During Ecopolitical Mapping, a social space is created where people can think and learn jointly to capture the complexity of a problem. Through participation people with diverse backgrounds, i.e. citizens, activists, artists and scientists, come together and exchange their situated knowledge (Krueger *et al.*, 2016; Pohl, 2011; Hedesan & Tendler, 2017). In doing so, the social learning practice enables co-producing knowledge, involving moments of emerging values, which strive for a more complex picture when tackling prevailing value-laden problems such as biodiversity loss (Sharman

& Mlambo, 2012; Stengers, 2018). The interim results are presented through digital articles and at conferences and workshops, in order to share with a broader audience about the Ecopolitical Mapping process and engage new participants in further workshops. Finally, the illustrated map serves by itself as a communication tool, and can be further used in environmental communication efforts such as for activities in schools, festivals, or workshops.

Case studies

We now present three case studies where the Ecopolitical Mapping method has been implemented. The scales, numbers of sessions and number of participants involved in each case are different, but all of the cases follow the previously proposed stages to fulfil the project's aims. Our main focus relies on the Multispecies Resistance experience, because we had the opportunity to thoroughly document the whole process and critically reflect on our own methodologies.

Case Study 1: Cartografía de las costas del Biobío

Ecopolitical Mapping was first coined in South Chile by a transdisciplinary team of activists, including some of the authors of this article. The methodology was intended to be an instrument of an environmental communication project to raise awareness of the degradation of local ecosystems in the Biobío region. This area lies within a conservation hotspot, and nevertheless is labeled as a sacrifice zone because of its deeply degraded natural environment (Bullard, 2011).

The transdisciplinary group of activists, composed of scientists, artists and environmental educators, came together to make a tool for environmental education and communication of the human threats and for addressing the shifting inequalities between humans and other species. Through the blending of an ecopolitical lens and a multispecies perspective, the team aimed to unveil the complexity and multiplicity of social interactions beyond human societies. Ecopolitical Mapping was born to extend the cartography process to the more-than-human world (Abram, 1996). Through a multispecies approach, the more-than-human relationships within the region can be mapped, allowing to display the multitude of organisms, their entangled relationships, and how they shape the territory (Kirkse and Helmreich, 2010).

The team conducted two sessions, with local environmental activists, outdoors enthusiasts, and young naturalists, who talked about threatened native species, charismatic species and their symbolic importance for locals (Fig. 1a). They discussed

the traditional names of general geographical features: toponymies for hills, bays, lakes and beaches. They also collected folklore stories during the sessions, related to human and other beings' encounters (Fig. 2a). The surface of the mapped area was approximately 24,000 km². After this, the resulting maps were collated into a draft map by the team, which was used by artist Cristian Toro (www.estudiotoro.cl), to create a final illustration showing the political ecology of the Biobío coastal area (Fig. 1b). Hence the name: Cartography of Biobío's Coast (see Appendix for final illustration).

The innovation in this approach was the politically situated composition of a map, to trace and visualize not only the marvelous biodiversity that surrounds us, but the power structures underlying the relationship between humans and other earthly denizens. Thus, fauna, flora, funga, bacteria, viruses, and even whole ecosystems like rivers, forests and mountains pass from objects to subjects. This perspective is also called "sentient ecology". This idea extends the concept of personhood to animals, and ultimately to all ecological life (Anderson, 2000). And so, the idea of the "other" (previously assigned to non- Westerners) is relocated to the non-human. This approach explores this new otherness and its long history of co-domestications, alliances and murders across landscapes and more-than-human territories.

FIGURE 1 | a) Collective mapping process (2018), courtesy of Jens Benöhr.
b) Final printed map version of the Biobio project (2018)



Courtesy of Bastian Gygli.

This was an intentionally biased research in which the team used mapping as an act of radical care. By recognizing the intimate relationships of care for nonhuman beings, the participants began to “manifest new ways of knowing [nonhuman] species – outside of and beyond logics of commodification, instrumentalization, exploitation, and eradication” (Gillespie & Narayanan, 2020). As such, they reconfigured the kinds of knowledge about this particular territory through a local perspective of care, in both the visual mapping process and the final outcome. With this intention, the illustrated map was then used in environmental education workshops in the Biobío Region (Fig. 2b).

FIGURE 2

a) Details of the final illustrated map by Cristian Toro, showing geographical and multispecies features of the Biobío Coast. See Appendix for final illustration. b) Environmental education workshop in Alto Biobío, conducted by the Ecolitical Mapping team (2018)



Courtesy of Bastian Gygli.

At this point, participants continued exploring the incidence of the application of the cartographic image as a tool for ecopolitical subjectivation. Those who initially participated in the activity could share certain territorial, experiential and technical notions from their own disciplines. The development of a graphic piece allowed them to transform stories of encounters into graphic images on a map. From this cartographic reading, the group dialogue process was translated into an information design, where certain elements that determine the morphology of the territory are highlighted in contrast to the impact of the local extractivist industry. Thus, the map was not offered as the sum of coordinates or landmarks, but as layers that can be worked on graphically in order to facilitate the interpretation of the information and make it more attractive.

Case Study 2: Multispecies Resistance

For the Multispecies Resistance project, the leading research team conducted the Ecopolitical Mapping process through a number of activities. Three collective mapping workshops were organized: two in-presence at the Prinzessingärten in Berlin (Fig. 3) on 20-21st of August 2021, and one conducted online on the 15th of September of the same year (Fig. 4).

In these collective mapping workshops, the leading team gathered together a group of key informants such as activists, scientists, students and other nature enthusiasts. Then, they asked the participants to draw their perceptions about nature, and the interplay between human and nature on a map of Europe. The map was prepared on the software ArcGIS, illustrating the main geographical features of the continent, but otherwise offering a blank canvas for the collective mapping process (Fig. 5a). For the in-presence workshops, the map was printed on a A0-size sheet, and layed out on a table, around which the participants gathered to draw. A total of 10 to 15 participants were invited to the presence workshops, and divided in two groups, gathering around two tables and standing. After an initial introduction, the team invited the participants to introduce themselves, and to draw their home ecosystem and their favourite species on the map. These introductory questions allowed them to familiarize themselves with the procedure. Afterwards, participants were instructed to draw directly on the map. Acting as facilitators of the workshops, the leading team used questions on biodiversity, geography and human impact to drive the mapping procedure, and welcomed the participants to share the stories of the items they were drawing on the map. This was done to facilitate knowledge exchange and start discussions around nature and its state in Europe, as well as the interplay between humans and its non-human neighbors. The mapping session

lasted an hour, with a short break in between. The session concluded by sharing the results, and having a group discussion around the final drawn maps.

A total of 36 participants joined the Ecopolitical Mapping workshops. The backgrounds of the participants varied, ranging from ecology to arts and design. Participants were students, NGO workers and researchers. A total of 7 maps were drawn, which were then collated into one final map. An extract of it can be seen in Fig. 4.

The online workshop had a similar structure. The participants gathered on the video-communication platform Zoom (www.zoom.us). After a brief introduction, participants were divided into three smaller groups in breakout rooms, accompanied by one facilitator each. The team used the tool MURAL (www.mural.co) for the mapping session. The tool allows the setting of a canvas, on which the map of Europe was overlaid. The participants could then write and add images from a browser or an iOS based device through the use of an app. Additionally, the team developed a GIS web-based platform on the ArcGIS StoryMap tool (<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/>) to allow web users that could not attend the workshops to input further information on a map (Fig. 6). This allowed the team to gather further perceptions from a larger number of participants and from regions of Europe from which we had little information about.

The resulting maps from the workshops were collated into one final map, which will then form the basis for the final illustration. The team systemized the spatial and graphical data from the maps through a group activity. Using the Mural application, the team went through each region of the map, and using an iterative process, collated the information from all the maps. This step was carried out by looking into patterns in the maps, and selecting first common items (ecosystem, species, and pressure) from the different maps, which were regarded as most important. In parallel, the information was fact-checked and its correct spatial representation ensured.

Parallel to the mapping process, three digital stories were created on the ArcGIS StoryMaps platform to inform the broader public about the project and illustrate the process and methodologies used. ArcGIS StoryMaps is a web-based platform that allows authors to combine maps, multimedia, and narrative text in a simple platform. It allows readers to interact with content through immersive reading experiences. It's also easy to get started with and assemble content. As such, it was a suitable platform for the project's communication objectives.

The digital stories grew together with the development of the project, and were used as a communication tool. A total of three stories were created. In the first, the project and team were presented. The second one shows the results of the Berlin Workshops. The third one shows the results of the online mapping session, and also works as a platform to collect further species stories. The illustrator Antonia

Lara (www.antonialarag.com) was involved throughout the entire development of the project. This is important, since the interplay between her creative illustrative process and the mapping process was needed for the final map to be drawn. Some examples of selected preliminary illustrations for the map can be seen in Fig. 7.

Based on the resulting map from the data analysis stage, and in collaboration with Antonia Lara, the team merged the mapping results into a collectively designed map that addresses Europe as a continent inhabited by many other species, which we addressed as “co-inhabitants” or “our neighbours”. More than a human-centric map, the goal was to create an eco-centric map, which presents the contrast between the human impact in different regions of Europe.

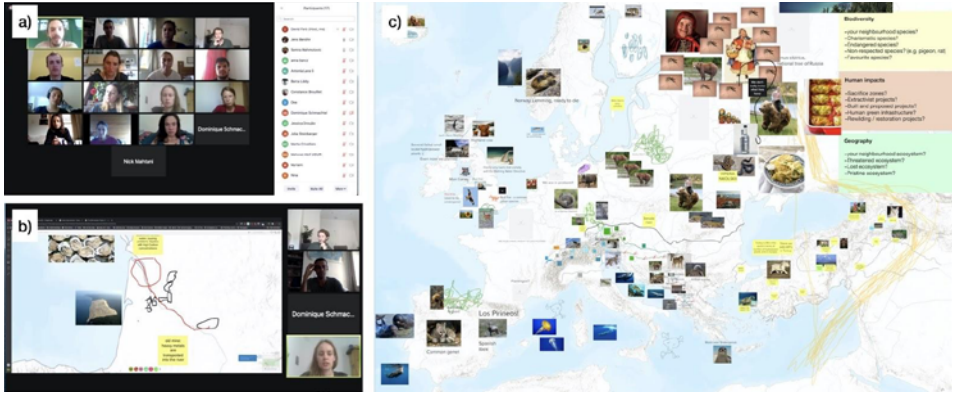
Through a participatory process, the project unpacked the existence of European geographic features like rivers, mountains and valleys, with a focus on endemic species living in ecosystems that are not bound by human-political borders. Utilizing collective mapping, where groups of key informants were gathered together to analyse certain territories and their characteristics, the project was a joint scientific work bringing together scientific expertise and the use of visual design platforms.

FIGURE 3 | Impressions from the Berlin Ecopolitical Mapping workshop (2020)



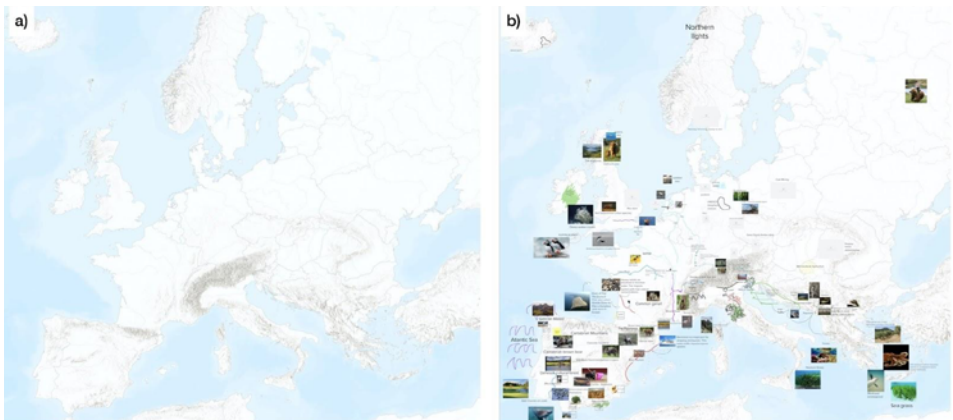
Courtesy of Multispecies Resistance.

FIGURE 4 | Impressions from the online Ecopolitical Mapping workshop (2020)



Courtesy of Multispecies Resistance.

FIGURE 5 | Comparison between empty and collated map (2020)



Courtesy of Multispecies Resistance.

FIGURE 6 | Impressions of the Story Maps (2020)

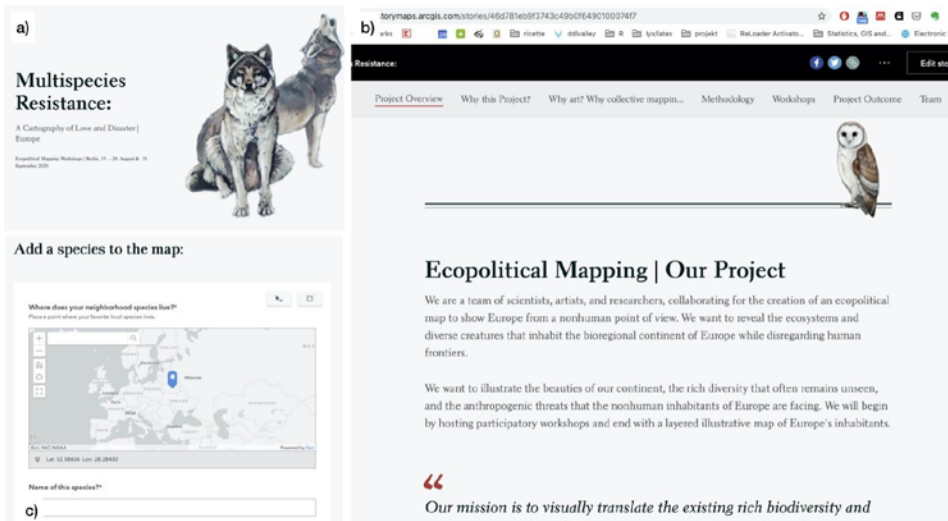


FIGURE 7 | Details of the final illustrated map by Antonia Lara G, showing geographical and multispecies features of Europe. See Appendix for final illustration.



A big challenge encountered here by the leading team, compared to the Biobio map, was the vast spatial surface that the Europe map was hoping to cover. During the mapping sessions in Berlin, participants were mostly of German nationality, which presented a difficulty when trying to map Western Europe and East Europe (Central Europe did not present difficulties for the participants). Nevertheless, participants from western and eastern European countries came to the online workshop, so the team was able to map more of the ecology of those Regions.

During the mapping session it became clear that Europe's surface is too big for people to imagine and map. The team also learned that each person mapped with more precision and enthusiasm their own local region, or field of knowledge. This may indicate that people's perception of a territory has a scale limit. That threshold may be interesting to explore: is it an emotional threshold related to people's experience localized in a certain territory, or is it just a size threshold where we cannot perceive/remember properly beyond a certain surface limit?

Overall, the results that each map offers is a socially constructed perception of Europe, based on the participants gender, age and cultural background. Participants tend to recognize that Europe in general is an environmentally degraded continent, but at the same time most of them were keen to highlight the conservation of certain areas or ongoing restoration projects. Interestingly, participants felt more related to a type of conservation with aims for the coexistence with other species, more than fortress conservation proposals.

Case study 3: Wildnisstadt Berlin

Cities are valuable ecosystems and crucial social, creative spaces, whereas at the same time cities are hotspots of socio-ecological challenges often leading to neglecting the crucial role of urban nature. That is why a team of citizens, artists and scientists came together within the project *Wildnisstadt Berlin* aiming for the disclosure of Berlin's urban nature, involving humans and non-human beings alike, and raising awareness for Berlin's existing and potential biodiversity.

After the Multispecies Resistance mapping session in Berlin, a few of the local participants proposed to apply the same methodology to the urban environment and scale of Berlin in order to bring in this type of environmental communication into the city. In the following weeks, a leading team, composed by Humboldt University, Free University of Berlin and Multispecies Resistance members, adapted the methodology to adjust to the scale of Berlin and apply for an event spot at the Mitwelt Festival hosted by the "Freizeit- und Erholungszentrum Berlin" (FEZ). With the support of FEZ, they printed A0 size maps of Berlin at various scales to test out the

amount of detail needed to engage with participants. On September 2020, the team conducted two mapping sessions at an outdoor stand with the printed maps and our *Multispecies Resistance* illustrations to set the visual context (Fig. 8). These sessions focused on two sets of questions. The first set focused on the Ecopolitical Mapping themes used in the previous *Multispecies Resistance* sessions using a multispecies approach. The second set focused on envisioning Berlin's future by asking 'What if Berlin was a National Park City?'

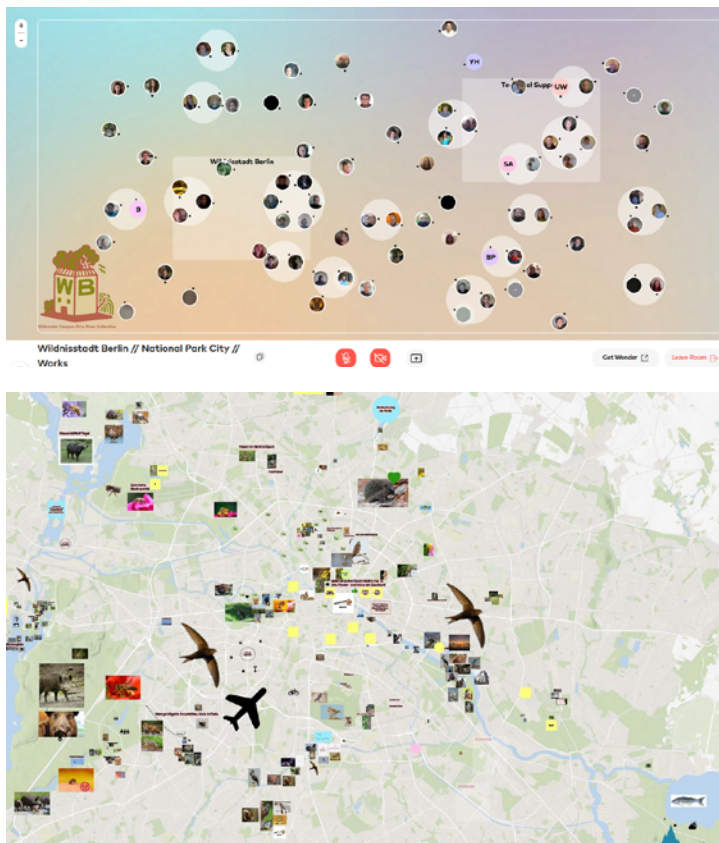
FIGURE 8 | Members of the Wildnisstadt Berlin team explaining the project and mapping with a general audience (2020)



Courtesy of Multispecies Resistance.

These sessions sparked a collaboration between the research team and the emerging social movement *Wildnisstadt Berlin* to advocate for the National Park City campaign in Berlin. Together they hosted an online event to engage in a dialogue forum and a collective mapping session. This digital event allowed the gathering of approximately 100 participants in total, with over 50 people partaking in Ecopolitical Mapping sessions. Break out rooms were hosted in English and in German in order to engage both international and local residents. A total of four maps were produced during these first sessions that are to be used to carry the project further in other events. The mapping sessions concluded with a discussion about the role of nature in the city of Berlin and questions of how to foster awareness for nature in urban spaces (Fig. 9).

FIGURE 9 | Results of the Wildnisstadt Berlin mapping sessions (2021)



Courtesy of Multispecies Resistance.

At the time of this publication the Berlin mapping sessions are still ongoing. The method has been applied in the framework of academic events (Freie Universität Berlin) and non-academic events (e.g. Wilde Möhre Festival) bringing together people with diverse knowledge. This particular case shows also how mapping sessions grow through networking and local enthusiasm and convert into new projects and mapping events, showing that the method itself has been able to engage citizens and scholars into environmental communication activities. The research team has also come to realise that the ecopolitical mapping methodology is more suited to raise questions about people's immediate surroundings and how they relate more closely to them in their everyday life in smaller scales, like cities, than at larger scales, such as the continental scale (Europe).

Conclusion: We care, we act!

This research document offers a novel methodological approach to multispecies research for environmental communication. Moving beyond human-centered mapping, Ecopolitical Mapping is offered as a way to creatively and collectively communicate environmental issues while considering more-than-humans beings as our terrestrial, social, and political co-inhabitants. Especially present socio-ecological problems are complex, uncertain, involve high stakes and demand urgent decisions (Hulme, 2009). Ecopolitical Mapping can serve as a tool that improves capturing these urgent ecological problems by providing a voice to the species and places that cannot defend themselves from environmental disaster or destruction.

In order to illustrate how this methodological approach unfolds, we have offered three different case studies and reflected on our experience as researchers and participants. The aim of the three different projects here studied was to raise awareness about nature conservation, and communicate how certain ecosystems are in need of critical protection. This approach to science communication, which brings conservation biology closer to a general audience, aims to develop a sense of wonder and attachment to local biodiversity. The final illustrated maps are and will be the result of a collaboration between scientists, specialists, artists, and passionate ecological protectors to reveal the rich biodiversity landscapes in a unique and localized process. Thus, a map is not only made up of coordinates or landmarks, but of reading layers that can be worked on graphically in order to facilitate the interpretation of the information and make it more attractive.

The increasing complexities brought about by the global ecological crises are calling for us to actively disrupt and challenge the conceptual frameworks currently

dominating the way we research and communicate (Sterback, 2014). Creative processes are nuanced and dynamic, and may be an interesting alternative to disrupt research methods. In this case, it's important to characterize assets in the creative research, the actions performed, as a way to gain insight about building better methods and understanding of possible outcomes. By first better understanding creative research possibilities, we can improve the design of communication projects that impact people's behaviour related to the ecological crisis (Linder, 2016). We believe this methodology would work in interesting ways to assess people's perception of nature conservation areas, or the participatory planning of a landscape (Nygren & Rikoon, 2008).

The innovation in this approach was situating humans and other non-humans on the same social grid, and through participatory mapping, together with the participants we visualized the loss and extinction of species as eco-genocides. We also pointed out the specific discrimination against non-human beings and our ecosystems through texts and images. In this context, being part of a community can no longer be thought or felt as a community composed of only human beings. Being-in-common becomes a process of belonging to a community of multiple species including all those with whom we weave life on this strange and lively planet (Gibson-Graham & Miller, 2015).

This was a politically situated research and creative project. Through this process, the team wanted to show that we are not neutral, neither objective. Our research team cares. And because we care, we act. We hope that this paper contributes to reflect on how to land on coexistence coordinates and thus achieve an understanding of the affections, cares and pains that abound in the relationships between companion species.

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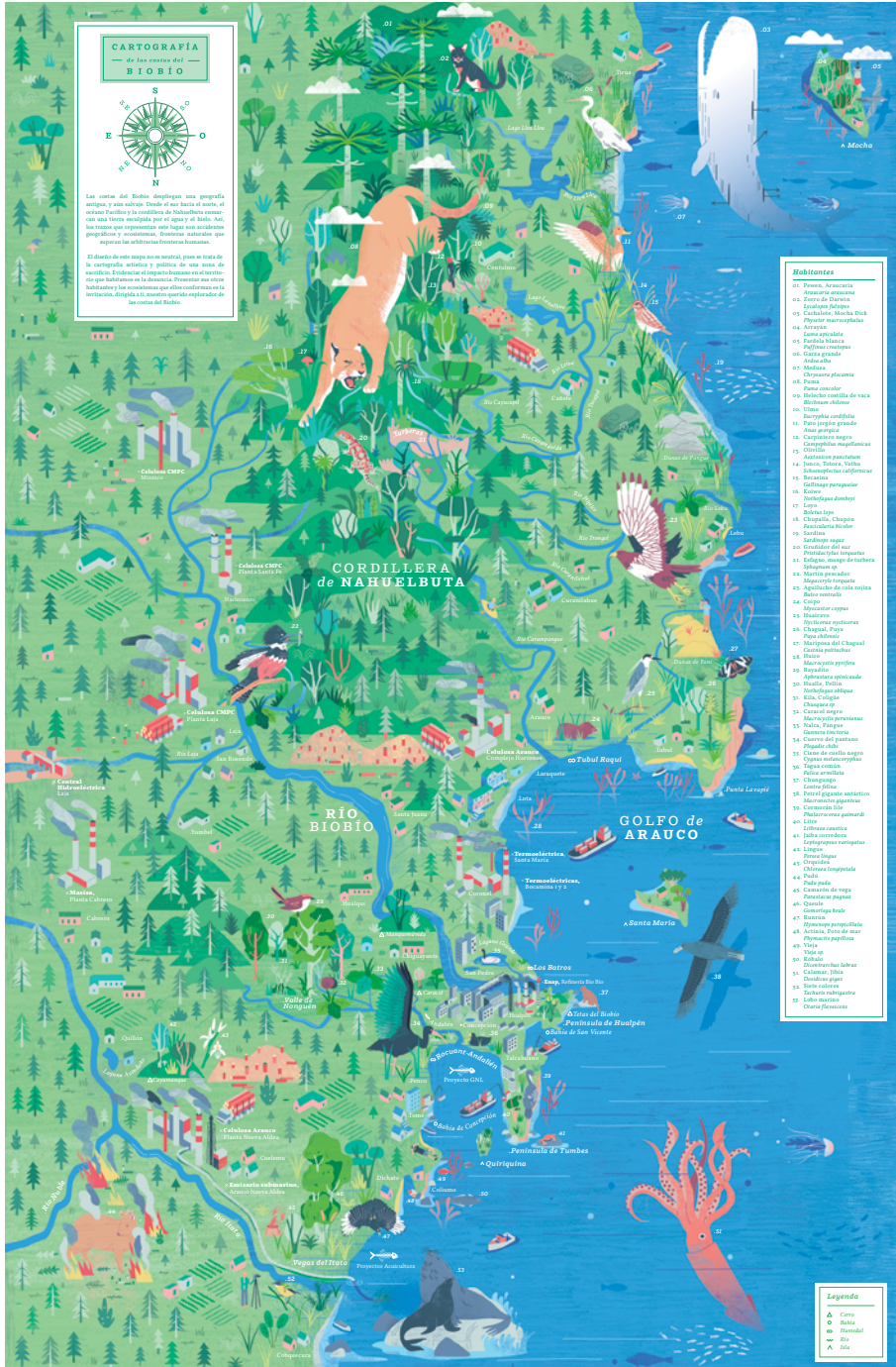
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Appendix

APPENDIX 1 | “Multispecies Resistance: A Cartography of Love and Disaster” Frontside



APPENDIX 3 | “Cartografía de las Costas del Biobío” Frontside



APPENDIX 4 "Cartografía de las Costas del Biobío" Backside

Costas del Biobío es una cartografía ecológica de nuestro territorio, que visibiliza la existencia de quienes usualmente no aparecen en el mapa. Cartografía, pues, a través de un mapeo colectivo, realizamos un levantamiento de los lugares y seres icónicos del territorio, y ecológico, dado que reconoce las relaciones de poder entre especies, dando históricamente los humanos nos hemos planteado por sobre los otros, animales, plantas y hongos; asesinados, o desterrados a la periferia de lo urbano.

Apuntar hacia el sur es casual, es una propuesta de conocimiento situado, que se reconoce austral, construido en el sur y desde el sur. Es curioso como, al voltear el mapa, el sur se vuelve una perspectiva natural, al acudir a los recuerdos de senderos y miradores, y proyectar la geografía en tu mente, verás como reconoces la orientación de los lugares. Además, por sobre los límites administrativos, se distinguen las piezas geográficas a partir de sus toponimias. Así, límites regionales, provinciales y comunales se disuelven en cordones montañosos, ríos y acantilados.

Cartografía de las Costas del Biobío es un trabajo colaborativo, creado a partir del conocimiento adquirido por senderistas a través de prolongadas caminatas y navegaciones, el cual busca inspirarte para recorrer las antiguas costas del Biobío

LOS OTROS HABITANTES

Nuestro lugar es la antigua residencia de una multitud de seres, quienes desde hace miles de años habitaron los bosques y montañas del Biobío. Esta geografía fue el bastión de la vida durante la última glaciación, periodo durante el cual existieron glaciares cubriendo casi la totalidad de los cerros de las Andes. En aquella época, las valles llanos de Nahuelbuta y el litoral costero fueron refugios a gran parte de plantas y animales - como los diversos huiliches y la castorrea costera de Dethlefs - que, tras el derretimiento de los grandes hielos, han vuelto a poblar la tierra austral.

Habitamos las costas del litoral oceánico Pacífico, donde decenas de ríos vierten sus aguas hacia el mar. Los cerros de Humboldt mantienen un constante flujo de neblinas desde el sur. A esto se une el aporte de la neblina, la cual constituye un gran recurso de agua que, debido a la acción de las vientos australes, se dirigen transportando neblinas desde la profundidad del océano hacia la superficie. Todo este conjunto de fenómenos de una abundante biodiversidad marítima, con amplias intermareas rocosas, refugio de un sorprendente variedad de especies equidistantes, herbívoro marítimo. Entre ellas para los bosques submarinos de algas verdes - una verdadera selva bajo el mar - para finalmente atraer a mar abierto, luego de grandes peces, mariscos, ballenas y otros cetáceos.

Además, las costas del Biobío corresponden a una de las zonas con mayor biodiversidad del país, pues en ellas se forma un ecosistema, entre la zona de mar y la zona terrestre. Este ecosistema incluye a los bosques de la zona, tanto al bosque caducifolio y el bosque lafaufo del sur, ofreciendo a la vida marina poblaciones para florecer.

En medio de este territorio, los humanos poblamos cuevas y ciudades. Hemos construido nuestros edificios entre sobre una tierra atravesada por caminos invisibles, trazados de senderos, barreros, chigueros, pomas y ballenas en su misma geografía. El caso del Biobío se resume en el bosque: mientras la región goza de un clima de alta humedad y alta temperatura, las aguas frías que bajan desde el norte chocan con las aguas cálidas de las costas del Biobío, creando un ambiente de alta humedad y alta temperatura. Este ambiente favorece la vida de los bosques, pero también favorece la vida de los humanos. Las ciudades habitan los recuerdos de nuestros abuelos, sin embargo un creciente movimiento de ciudadanos trabaja para recuperar su vida la memoria, así como también el bienestar de estas poblaciones y sus habitantes.



TERRITORIOS DE AGUA

Las costas del Biobío son territorios de agua, donde la tierra se define como un borde ribereño. Esta comprende una superficie donde las abundantes lluvias son dirigidas por una marcada topografía, un lugar de intercambio donde los ríos entregan sus aguas al mar y a la vez sus aguas tierra adentro por medio de grandes quebradas costeras, también llamadas marismas.

Los grandes ríos provenientes de la cordillera de las Andes son de origen montañoso, es decir, sus aguas corren desde las montañas, como el deshielo de los glaciares en primavera (en su), entre estas costas al Biobío y el Litoral. Sin embargo, los ríos que nacen en origen en las cimas de la Cordillera de la Costa son exclusivamente pluviales, es decir, completamente dependientes de las lluvias.

El principal mecanismo que permite a estos ríos fluir constantemente, incluso en verano, es el almacenamiento de agua en el suelo. Cuando llueve, gran parte del agua se infiltra en la tierra de manera superficial. Luego, por efecto de la gravedad y el nivel de porosidad del suelo, una porción del agua percola y alimenta los acuíferos subterráneos, los que se filtran hacia las montañas que, por su parte, mejor que la capacidad de embalsar - la cual implica la deforestación de las grandes áreas de bosque y la detención del flujo de sedimentos de un río libre - en la conservación de un bosque sano, que mantiene el agua en el suelo, dejándolo fluir lentamente durante el año.

Uno caso especial son las turberas de Nahuelbuta, ecosistemas compuestos por el eslag (Sphagnum sp.), musgo que absorbe el agua como una gran esponja. Este ecosistema es un gigantesco reservorio de agua dulce, donde las abundantes lluvias son dirigidas por una marcada topografía, un lugar de intercambio donde los ríos entregan sus aguas al mar y a la vez sus aguas tierra adentro por medio de grandes quebradas costeras, también llamadas marismas.

Agua terrenal y oceánica se entremezclan en nuestra costa. Cada día, una gran cantidad de agua se resaca desde la superficie del mar y luego se condensa, agregándose en forma de lluvia. Esta vapores costeros vuelven a integrarse al continente, donde se en forma de lluvia a través de las quebradas de las costas, para proseguir el ciclo esencial del agua, principal eje vital de las costas del Biobío.

GEOGRAFÍA DEL DESASTRE

Explorar nuestro territorio es recorrer una zona de desastre, donde la vida silvestre y relictos naturales son la frágil evidencia de una anterior abundancia biológica, actualmente fragmentada y degradada. Habitamos una zona de sacrificio, término utilizado para caracterizar a una región que ha estado permanentemente sujeta a daño ambiental. Comprender esto nos permite visibilizar la manera de los ecosistemas que nuestra especie ha realizado.



La economía de nuestro territorio es de carácter extractivista, basada en la explotación de recursos naturales por sobre la protección de nuestra biodiversidad ambiental. Dependiente de un sistema agrícola donde los cultivos son irrigados con glifosato, herbicidas convencionales que sulficia a las aguas de agua subterránea que absorben nuestros bosques. Las emisiones atmosféricas de la industria turística dañan el aire que respiramos, exponiendo a las poblaciones - en las habitaciones de Conchalí, por ejemplo - a enfermedades respiratorias y cognitivas. La pesca industrial no considera los ciclos naturales de peces y moluscos, sino practica como la pesca de arrastre, la cual, al llevar a pescar mariscos, convierte el fondo marino en un irreversiblemente destruido ecosistema.

Además, las industrias extractivas de la industria forestal, como la tala raso de la plantación de monocultivos de especies genéticas puros y ecología, ha producido una vida silvestre en declive, que ha sido arrasada por la vida humana. Esto no también la existencia de los ecosistemas relictos de bosque nativo que sobreviven en el territorio. Como en todo el sector no forestal extractivo, los ríos son utilizados como vertederos de basuras y contaminantes. El gran río Biobío es receptor de residuos industriales líquidos, vertidos por las plantas de celulosa en Valdivia y Laja, los cuales están contaminando el ecosistema de agua dulce más grande de la costa, el cual abastece a miles de humanos y otros animales.

En las ciudades, el desarrollo urbano no respeta la geografía del Biobío, y parte de retroalimentación y dinamiza, creando impactos ambientales. Desde la fundación de las ciudades, los extractivistas han refinado los ríos y humedales que se extienden en la zona. La contaminación, la construcción costosa y especulativa bajo una lógica mercantil, el uso reducido urbano y privado de las comunidades de zonas más rurales y los cambios en el uso del suelo, alimentados por el modelo extractivista y humano. Los bosques son eliminados de todo, dando a paso de grandes áreas forestales, convirtiéndose, como un campo minado, en un área y un reservorio de gas que en caso de catástrofe, se encuentran amenazados por proyectos inmobiliarios.

A pesar de la oposición ciudadana a las extracciones desérticas, el Estado chileno limita la violencia política para impedir a las comunidades humanas y no humanas a dialogar entre tipos de desarrollo. Así, ocurren extractivistas, como los movimientos a las actividades ambientales. Mariana Valdovinos, Alejandro Castro y Camilo Carrizosa, realidades la vulnerabilidad política que representa vivir en una zona de sacrificio.

Invitamos a explorar y contemplar, así reconocemos la anterior, así visibiliza nuestra parte. Nuestra sociedad ha comprometido a la naturaleza, eliminando una biodiversidad y dejando propósitos reducidos extractivistas, reservas y parques, que son tan solo una vitrina que presenta un "momento pasado". Archivos por memoria de bosques y felicitación asociadas a visitar estas lugares profundos fuera de la ciudad, hemos olvidado la geografía de la situación que vivimos.

En el desastre es el momento de la anterior, así visibiliza nuestra parte. Nuestra sociedad ha comprometido a la naturaleza, eliminando una biodiversidad y dejando propósitos reducidos extractivistas, reservas y parques, que son tan solo una vitrina que presenta un "momento pasado". Archivos por memoria de bosques y felicitación asociadas a visitar estas lugares profundos fuera de la ciudad, hemos olvidado la geografía de la situación que vivimos.

Apunta la cabeza que crece su nombre, el volcán Pacífico muestra un estilo de fondo costero, los más conocidos habitaron las profundidades oceánicas, aguas de volcánicos gigantes y estratos que fluyen. Poco son los seres que se han adaptado a esta condición para dialogar con el mar, y a la vez con el continente como Mocha Dita, el y el volcán Atitlán.

Esta la tierra que se encorva contra el mar, se muestra en medio de las tormentas que azotan desde Atitlán y el Isla Mocha, a la cual dice su nombre. Mocha dice en las horas, cuando los vientos levantan olas blancas que se multiplican, cuando de ballenas con sus aletas azules y los grupos de los delfines marinos habitan en la bahía del volcán, y aterran en una gran fuerza. Mocha dice que la ballena era una mullona del fondo de la costa de Incao Huiliches, atrapada en una red de pesca costera.

Se volaron por encima un momento. Los volcán Dita y el volcán Atitlán en territorio, con la glacia de la tierra que se encorva contra el mar, y a la vez con el continente como Mocha Dita, el y el volcán Atitlán.

EXPLORADORES DEL BIOBÍO

Desde tiempos inmemoriales, exploramos nuestro entorno: para administrar, comprender, investigar y conectar con otros pueblos, articulando el territorio en base a senderos terrestres y acuáticos. Así, diversos pueblos originarios han mantenido las aprendizajes de esta exploración, en un amplio conocimiento sobre plantas medicinales o los fenómenos y ciclos naturales.

En nuestra historia reciente, el estado centralista y rígido de la naturaleza como especial reservorio durante el siglo XVIII, es una fuerza donde las observaciones empíricas comienzan a revelar diversas interrogantes sobre la naturaleza de los seres vivos y el planeta, que hasta hoy por ser atribuida a los seres divinos.

En Chile, surgieron personas como el abate Juan Ignacio Molina, quien en el siglo XVIII descubrió el "mundo austral" de este país. Molina se formó en los senderos de la periferia, recorriendo el mundo austral. Durante sus viajes, el abate reunió registros las maravillas naturales que pudo observar, apenas que conformaron la base de una obra científica. Así, a partir de sus aventuras exploración el territorio, y el riguroso registro de sus observaciones, Molina publicó el legajo sobre Flora Austral del Cile (1781), primera descripción de la historia natural de Chile.

Hoy, en medio de un mundo alterado, el valor de la caminata lenta y lenta parece ser parte de un mundo pasado. Vivimos en grandes ciudades, aisladas por muros que nos impiden que conozcamos los lugares y espacios que otros habitaron en el territorio. Es a partir de los nuevos materiales en estos senderos que estamos realizando líneas de investigación, como la cartografía de las costas del Biobío, que busca inspirarte para recorrer las antiguas costas del Biobío.

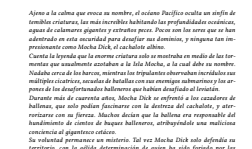
La geografía del desastre nos impulsa a realizar una cartografía que sea del interior y la región que reconocemos los lugares y espacios que otros habitaron en el territorio. Es a partir de los nuevos materiales en estos senderos que estamos realizando líneas de investigación, como la cartografía de las costas del Biobío, que busca inspirarte para recorrer las antiguas costas del Biobío.

Table with 2 columns: Antares and Asteria. Lists names of individuals and their roles.

Table with 2 columns: Colaboradores and Traducción. Lists names of collaborators and translators.



La Luch de las Serpientes



Mocha Dita