



WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

Presentation: Kemal Özen

Prof. Ursula Damm

Bauhaus-Universität Weimar

SoSe_2021 Shared Habitats
Free Project

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

Kemal Özen, 2021.

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“Being lost while trying to find your way.”

Since I was little, we used to go to my mother's village every year and spent a month of the year there. Since there were no street lamps in the village, there were lamps burning on the front of each house. Every evening, dozens of butterflies, insects and flies would gather around the light. This situation was sometimes disturbing, but when I woke up in the morning I also had the excitement of seeing colorful butterflies on the wall or on the floor. For a while I wondered why these insects congregate and spin around the light.

I was very impressed with a documentary I watched about this behavior of insects. In this documentary I watched, the light we used to illuminate our way at night was actually a kind of death call for insects and butterflies. Butterflies and insects refer to the moonlight to find their way at night, but the light we turn on at night turns into a reference point because it is closer to the butterflies, and the lamp of our home, which is this reference point, turns into a deadly cycle for them. ,

“Being lost while trying to find your way...” This metaphor impressed me a lot, so I used it in different concepts in my works.



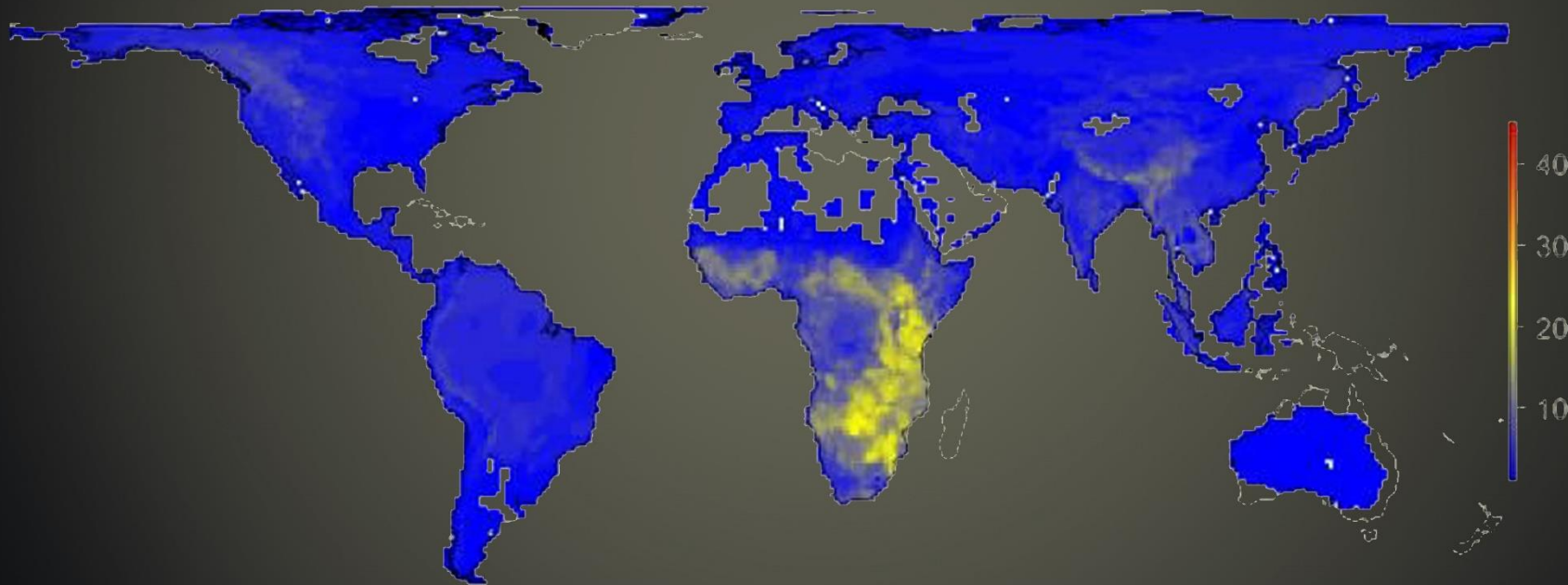
Human impact on the environment or anthropogenic impact on the environment includes changes to biophysical environments and to ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural resources **caused directly or indirectly by humans**, including global warming, environmental degradation (such as ocean acidification, mass extinction and biodiversity loss, ecological crisis, and ecological collapse). **Modifying the environment to fit the needs of society is causing severe effects.** Some human activities that cause damage (either directly or indirectly) to the environment on a global scale include population growth, overconsumption, overexploitation, pollution, and deforestation, to name but a few. Some of the problems, including **global warming** and **biodiversity loss** pose catastrophic **risks** to the **survival of the human race**, and some experts attribute this crisis to overall human overpopulation.

Two maps prepared by Danish scientists once again reveal the **destruction** caused
by humans to nature

and the frightening situation reached by the

destruction of the habitats of animals.

The map below shows the places where the various animal species live the most today.

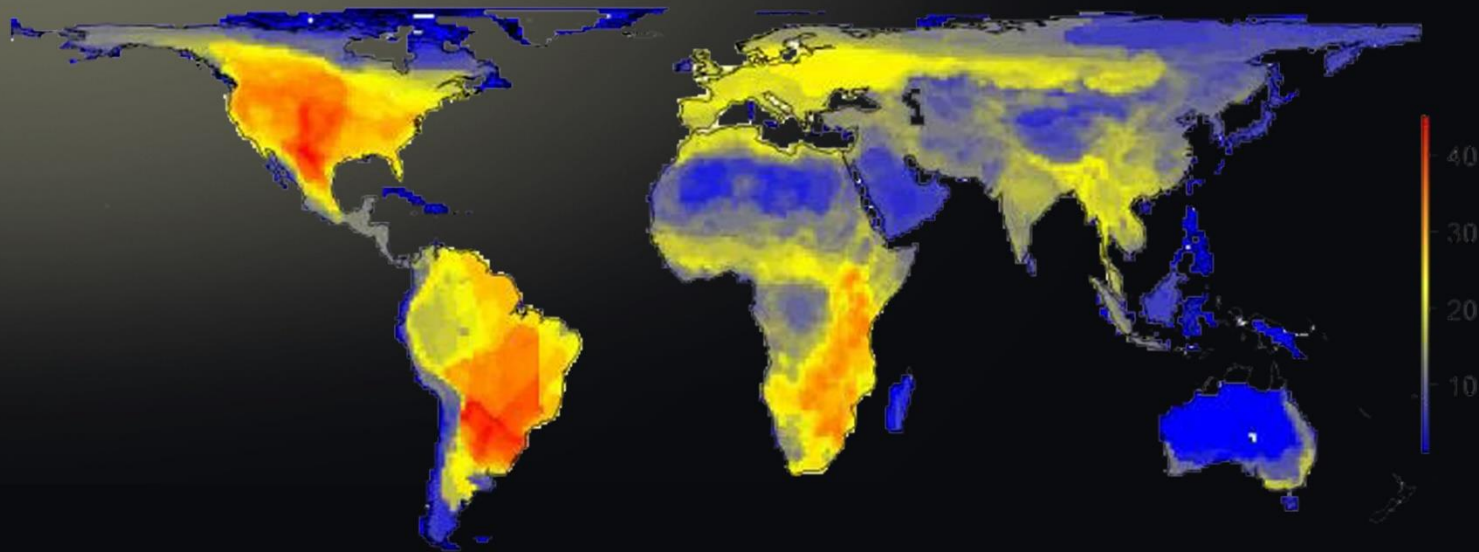



Kemal Özen, 2021.

Human Impact on Nature

If human beings did not exist on earth, the distribution of living things on earth would be as seen on the map.

If humans did not exist on earth, much of northern Europe would have been home to bears, elephants and rhinoceroses, according to research by Danish researchers. The near **extinction** of this species in Europe, **It started at the time of Homo Sapiens.**



A world map at night, viewed from space, showing the distribution of artificial light pollution. The map is dark blue, with the continents outlined in a lighter blue. The landmasses are covered with a dense network of yellow and white dots, representing city lights and other artificial light sources. The text is overlaid on the map in a yellow, sans-serif font.

Artificial light at night is one of the most obvious physical changes
that **humans** have made to the biosphere,
and is the easiest form of **pollution** to observe from space

Kemal Özen, 2021.

Light Pollution

Although the widespread use of artificial light at night has enhanced the quality of human life and dispositively associated with security, wealth and modernity, the rapid global increase of artificial light has fundamentally transformed nightscapes over the past six decades, both in quantity and quality

Despite these significant increases, the impacts of artificial lighting on the biosphere, many of which are expected to be negative, are seldom considered. Most organisms, including humans, have evolved molecular circadian clocks controlled by natural day-night cycles. These clocks play key roles in metabolism, growth and behavior.

A substantial proportion of global biodiversity is nocturnal and for these organisms their temporally differentiated niche has been promoted by highly developed senses, often including specially adapted eyesight.

Circadian photoreceptors have been present in the vertebrate retina for 500 million years, and a nocturnal phase is thought to mark the early evolution of the mammals ago.

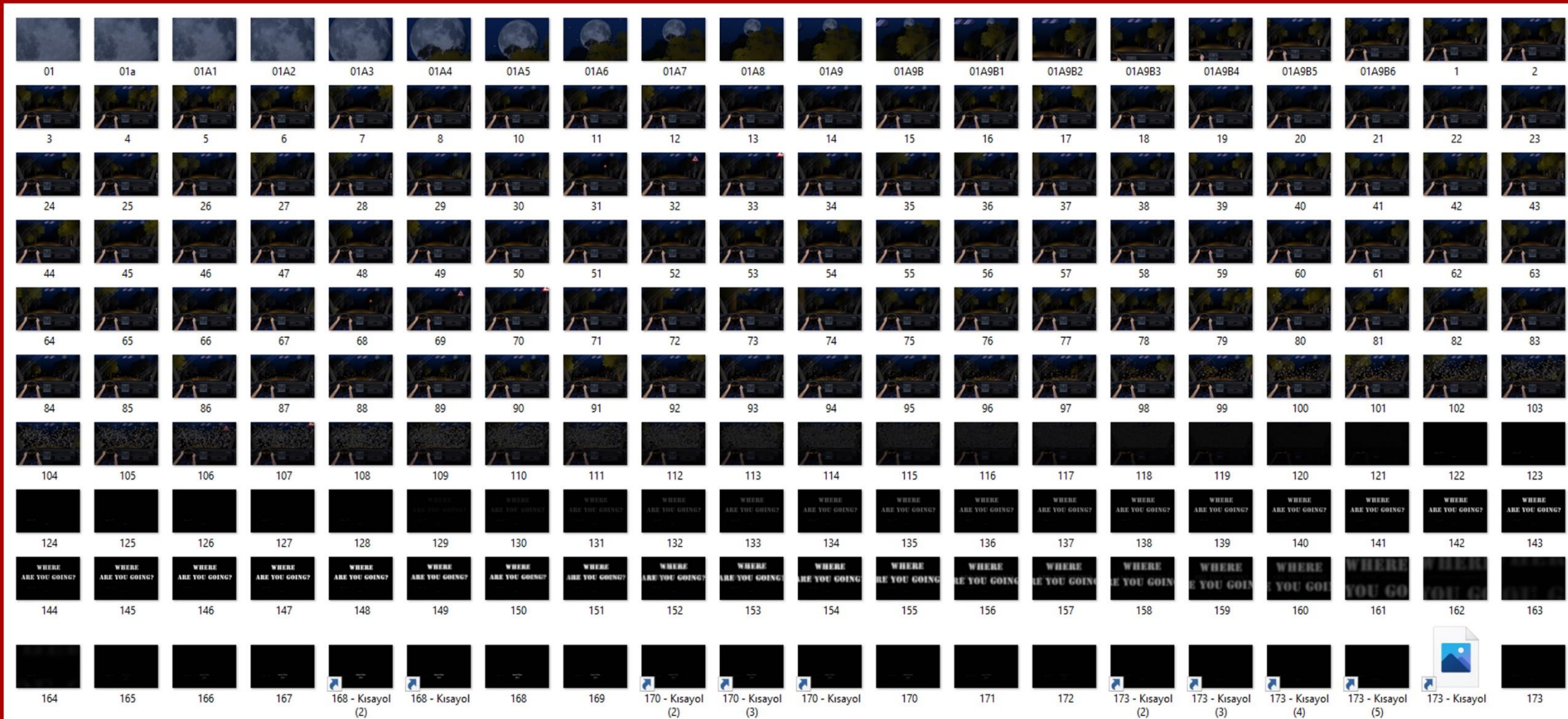
Nocturnality might therefore have been an important step in the evolution of vertebrates, and is currently threatened by the **unforeseen** implications of the now widespread use of **artificial light**.

Light pollution threatens biodiversity through changed night habits (such as reproduction and migration) of insects, amphibians, fish, birds, bats and other animals and it can disrupt plants by **distorting their natural day-night cycle**.

I prepared a series of 200 pages for this short animated film that I prepared as a 2D animation. I used hand drawings and ready-made images for this work, which I did with a method that can be called the traditional method. I used procreate, photoshop and adobe premiere tools for this. This simple but very demanding study, which I tried for the first time, taught me a lot. It opened the door to creating a world of moving images.

Kemal Özen, 2021.

Animation Preparation



Kemal Özen, 2021.

Animation Preparation

Animation Video Link: <https://vimeo.com/605463333>

Animation Video Link: <https://youtu.be/Ph1hbU4Tzqg>

Inspiration Documantery: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pl0icc3XiVI>

Ecological Light Pollution: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecological_light_pollution

Artist Instagram Page: <https://www.instagram.com/kemalozen>

Thank You!