



**PYTHEAS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CALANQUES NATIONAL PARK
CAMARGO FOUNDATION**

**RESIDENCY FROM JANUARY 10 TO FEBRUARY 14, 2018
«CALANQUES, TERRITORY OF SCIENCES, INSPIRING INFLUENCE»**

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

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THE PROGRAM

Current changes in the environment are provoking questions about ourselves and the Human-Nature relationships more and more often.

The Calanques National Park, the Pythéas Research Institute (Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, IRD), and the Camargo Foundation have decided to invite eight international artists or collectives for a one-month residency in January-February 2018.

Accompanied by researchers, officers and users of the park, selected artists will be invited to re-invent links between nature and inhabitants of the Marseille metropolitan area in the setting of the Calanques National Park.



Survey of red gorgonian coral («Paramuricea clavata»)

© Romain DAVID- IMBE / OSU Pythéas

THE CONTEXT (1)

BY GILLES CLÉMENT
(GARDENER, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND AUTHOR)

The word «nature» came into being during the Ancient Greek period, to remove non-human beings and inert elements from a universe of superstition and polytheistic belief. This separation gave rise to natural science. Humanity thus found itself separated from a world it was previously immersed in, abandoning an exclusive situation in which the human and the natural were loosely, but nevertheless absolutely linked. This distance from what was formerly intrinsically bound to the body and the mind, became more significant with the development of scientific equipment. A microscope is a medium, a filter - a screen even - between the observer and the observed object. The Human-Nature link became a concept, not a reality; a world vision which definitively made humanity «other», «superior», detached from the context in which it had originated. The concept had no reason to exist before; it would have made no sense in a world where everything was completely entwined.

This superiority conscience bloomed in the Enlightenment period, and gathered strength in the technologic advances of industrialized society, reaching a peak at the end of the Second World War. It expressed itself successfully, materially, and brutally. The agricultural world, for example, went, in only a few decades, from heroic peasantry to profitable industrialization of the land. It became a matter of mastering nature, not working with it. The Human-Nature link became no more than a vague subject of discussion for intellectuals running low on thesis projects...



THE CONTEXT (2)

BY GILLES CLÉMENT
(GARDENER, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND AUTHOR)



At the beginning of the 20th century, the advent of ecology created a delayed shock which was only seriously analyzed some fifty years after its announcement by Haeckel. Everything had to be rethought. Humanity was not something out of nature, but part of it, existing in the same finite space, just another living element of this world: Gaia «Mother Earth» as Lovelock would later term it). If we consider Humanity and Nature as one, the Human-Nature link has no more reason to exist because there is no more distance between one and the other. But humans will not resign themselves to such a status. They struggle to accept the idea of being part of something they spent centuries trying to let go. Nature doesn't indulge in soul-searching. The climate is changing, lands are dying, diversity is collapsing and it is humans who are suffering. They discover their responsibility, call this the Anthropocene period and stop in their tracks because they don't know what to do next. This is where we find ourselves today.

What is the way forward? What research should we be doing? Should we give up the idea of controlling and look instead at what surrounds us as an ensemble which clothes us, allows us to live, makes claims on us, and sometimes wounds us? Can we talk to the trees like we talk to humans? What would be the language of the future if abandoning control (or the illusion of control) led us to dialogue and not war with the elements that surround us and that, strangely, we call the «environment»? (It's a poor choice of words because it keeps us at a distance from something we want to get closer to).

THE PARK AND ITS PARTNERS



For a few years already, the three partners—the Camargo Foundation, the Pythéas Research Institute, and the Calanques National Park—have been working on the above-mentioned issues, by bringing artists and scholars together. They have now chosen to join together to launch this residency program.

The **Camargo Foundation** is residential center for artists and scholars, is located by the sea, in Cassis, in the heart of the Calanques National Park.

The **Pythéas Research Institute**, whose mission of knowledge is central, collaborates with the National Park on the organization of the protection of biodiversity and its landscapes.

The **Calanques** is the only **National Park** of Europe included in a metropole. It has to face many important concerns about the protection of biodiversity and its landscapes, including the evolution of marine and terrestrial life, tourism, past and present industry, urban pressure, migration and changing global population.

A jellyfish «*Pelagia noctiluca*» (Contrebandier Calanque, Riou Island)

©Sandrine Ruitton - MIO / OSU Pythéas

AREAS OF INQUIRY

Among the large number of arenas that could be the subject of thoughts, research and projects, the following three are especially evident in the Calanques.

The first one is **natural**. The geological composition of the Park's territory provides a unique environment in the Calanques. For example, the presence of islands, cliffs, and caves permits one quarter of known vegetable species from France to be present, here, on a few square meters.

The second is **cultural**. Uses of the park space have changed over time. For centuries, inhabitants of the territory have been maintaining specific relations with the site, its uses evolving as societies have changed. Once used primarily for subsistence, the Park's uses are now strongly linked to leisure. Ever closer urban space is threatening the exceptional nature protected within the Calanques National Park. At the same time, the protection of some species is resulting in a shift in uses of the environment, and traditional actors and inhabitants used to a liberty of use in these spaces are sometimes feeling excluded.

The third one is **ecological**. There are numerous concerns that the Park is now a territory of relegation and «filtering» the town pollution. The marine world is facing urban and industrial waste, such as red sludge, that controversial object and subject of different polemics.



AN ART & SCIENCE RESIDENCY PROGRAM



During one month, from January 10th to February 14th 2018, 8 international artists or collectives from any discipline, will be invited at the Camargo Foundation to work and re invent the Human-Nature link, in cooperation with researchers from Pythéas Research Institute and in the particular context of the Calanques National Park.

Artists should apply with a project or a research project linked to the questions raised by Gilles Clément and the Park's specific areas of inquiry, as mentioned above. In advance of the residency, interaction with researchers from Pythéas and people from the Park will be organized, depending on the proposals of each selected artist, and tailored meetings will be offered to every artist during the period of residency.

Chosen artists will also participate in different activities of sharing knowledge and skills: a meeting/workshop with kids from secondary or primary level; a master class for students from Art or Architecture schools; a public presentation at the end of the residency. A showing of the outcome of the residency, in partnership with the FRAC, Regional Fund for Contemporary Art of Provence-Alpes Côte d'Azur, is expected for Spring 2018.

ELIGIBILITY



Applicants must be professionally active artists.

Work developed during the residency may be in any language. In the interests of Camargo's interdisciplinary, multicultural community, candidates must be able to communicate well in English. A basic knowledge of French is useful, but not required.

Joint applications of two people are eligible.

Applications from artists who already worked in the past on artworks broaching the theme of Human- Nature link will be given priority.

Priority will also be given to artists from or who have worked before in cities where there is a peri-urban national park, notably: Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Cape Town (South Africa), Nairobi (Kenya), Taipei (Taiwan), Tokyo (Japan), Sydney (Australia).

Projects that bring together artists and researchers who have worked in the Calanques with those who have worked in other peri-urban parks are the highest priority.

DURATION, STIPEND, AND ACCOMODATION



DURATION OF THE RESIDENCY

The residency will take place from January 10th to February 14th, 2018.

STIPEND

An overall one-time stipend of 2 000 EUR will be granted to each selected project to cover expenditure associated with the residency (including food and daily expenses). Funding for basic transportation to and from Cassis is available. In the case of air travel, basic coach class booked far in advance is covered.

ACCOMODATION

Accommodation is an individual furnished apartment with bathroom and kitchen at the Camargo Foundation. The Foundation has also a house for a composer, a studio for visual artist, a library and an open-air amphitheater.

TO APPLY

DEADLINE

The call for applications is open from April 17th to June 22nd, 2017 (midnight – Paris Time).

APPLICATIONS

Applications can be in English or French.

Candidates should submit their applications online ONLY: <https://camargofoundation.submittable.com/submit>

Applications must include:

- Online application form
- Project description OR area of inquiry (1 200 - 2 000 words)
- Resume(s) for the artist(s)
- Presentation of previous works

THE SELECTION PROCESS

SELECTION'S CRITERIA

The selection is based on:

- the **quality** of the project and/or of the suggested area of inquiry
- its **relevance** regarding on the program
- the quality and the significance of candidate's **previous works**

Committee will also be selecting 8 artists/collectives with **diversity**:

- of the questionings regarding on Gilles Clément's text and on the specific context of the Park
- of the artistic disciplines and scientific interests
- of country of origin

THE SELECTION COMMITTEE

The selection committee is made up on people from artistic and scientific area, in relation with this program.

RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT

The selection committee will get together in July 2017 and results will be announced by email to all the candidates at the beginning of August 2017.

EXAMPLES OF RESEARCH CARRIED OUT BY THE PYTHÉAS INSTITUTE IN THE NATIONAL PARK OF THE CALANQUES

The researches carried out by the laboratories of the Pytheas Institute on the territory of the National Park of the Calanques cover a wide field extending from sea to land and especially include the study of the impact of human activity on everything that composes the park and lives there (the consequences of pollution, of traffic, or the effect of fishing reserves). One of the challenges of these researches shared with the team of the Park consists in crossing the scientific knowledge, which involves researchers belonging to many different fields (biology, ecology, physics, chemistry, geology, sociology, geography, etc.) and willing to adopt a comprehensive (transversal and interdisciplinary) approach to the ecology of the territory. Please find below a few examples of these researches:

- the study of the operation of the coastal ecosystems (eg posidonia herbariums and coralligenous) and the disturbances caused by human activities,
- the restoration of the coastal ecosystems, the recreation of the habitats necessary for restocking (eg artificial reefs) or the reintroduction of species characterized by depolluting properties in areas polluted by heavy metals (eg Marseilles astragalus),
- the study of the pelagic ecosystems and of the trophic networks and the contamination to which they may be subjected, from microplankton to cetaceans,
- the monitoring of certain populations and the study of connectivity between these populations in the short and medium terms - genetic of the populations ... (ex: gorgonians),
- inventories of species (eg macrophyte, grouper, corb ...),
- the impact of climate change on the territory's ecosystems (rising water levels, warming, drought, etc.),
- the impact of the arrival (or decrease or even disappearance) of a species on an ecosystem (eg invasive species),
- social and ecological interactions at the city-nature interface,
- the study of caves - some of which show traces of human occupation (carved flints, hearths, remains of horse bones, elephants, deer, rodents, birds ...) - the ecosystems that compose them and the history of the climatic events they hide,
- the study of submarine rivers,
- the monitoring of non-fishing areas,
- the physical and ecological functioning of submarine canyons.

THE PARTNERS

Created in 2012, the **Calanques National Park** is the first urban National park of Europe. Its marine, terrestrial and island territories are included in the Aix-Marseille-Provence Metropole. Major missions of the Park establishment are, on the one hand, to conciliate the durable preservations of natural, cultural and landscape heritages, and on the other hand, to welcome, inform and sensitize visitors. The aim of maintenance of this heritage, management of marine and terrestrial spaces and knowledge transmission are commensurate to the strong appeal and the rich history of the territory. The Calanques National Park leads with research centers of University of Aix-Marseille and other partners, some programs of scientific knowledge, in a desire for excellence and innovation in matters of public engagement. Furthermore, a good understanding of the social and cultural dimensions by the Park are required for the conciliation of the urban with its nature, close and exceptional at the same time.

www.calanques-parcnational.fr

The **Pythéas Research Institute** is a scientific research center from University of Aix-Marseille, in collaboration with the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD). This Institute federates 5 scientific research centers leading researches on oceanology (Institut Méditerranéen d'Océanologie), environment geosciences (Centre Européen de Recherche et d'Enseignement des Géosciences de l'Environnement), ecology and biodiversity (Institut Méditerranéen de Biodiversité et d'Ecologie marine et continentale), society-environment interactions (Laboratoire Population Environnement Développement) and astrophysics (Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille). It represents the scientific component of the project. It is from scientific concerns of these research teams that artists will think and realize their artworks: sustainable development, biodiversity, nature's uses, and environment protection in the specific context of the Calanques National Park. It is also through these questions that the diffusion/meetings with the public will be structured. Researchers will also participate at the meetings with different publics.

www.osupytheas.fr

The **Camargo Foundation**, founded by artist and philanthropist Jerome Hill, is a residential center offering programming in the humanities and the arts. It offers time and space in a contemplative environment to think, create, and connect. The Foundation encourages the visionary work of scholars, artists, and thought leaders in the arts and humanities. Meetings with scientific teams will take place at the Foundation, and this is where artists will be accommodated.

www.camargofoundation.org

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