26 LIFE PRINCIPLES

& 26 Examples in the Ecosystem of a Tree

PART 2

CHANGE

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26 LIFE PRINCIPLES

ADAPT TO COMP.

SMIGHT MATERIER GRAVITY

ADAPT TO COMP. ADAPT TO CHANGING EVO WAYOUT Incorporate Diversity through Self-Renewal **B** Replicate Strategies that Work C Integrate the Unexpected Reshuffle Information LIFE CREATES © 2015 Biomimicry 3.8 Licensed under Creative Commons b. **CONDITIONS** CONDUCIVE TO LIFE Self-Organize Build from the Bottom Up Combine Modular and Nested Components S Use Low Energy Processes **▼** Use Multi-Functional Design ■ Recycle All Materials ∀ Fit Form to Function BE RESOURCE EFFICIENT (MATERIAL AND ENERGY)

FARTH'S OPERATING CONDITIONS 777

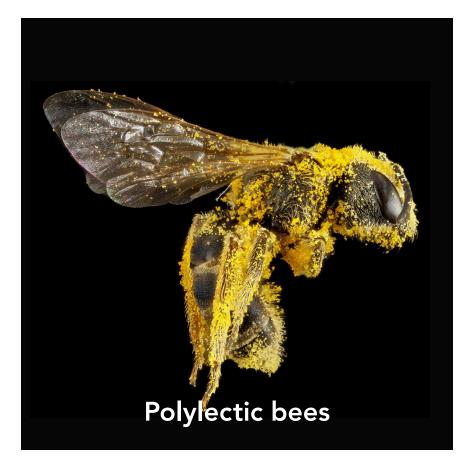
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LIMITS AND BOUNDARIES **J** Leverage Cyclic Processes ONSINE K Use Readily Available Materials and Energy Use Feedback Loops M Cultivate Cooperative Relationships → Break Down Products into Benign Constituents Y Build Selectively with a Small Subset of Elements Do Chemistry in Water

Image from Jazella on Pixabay, https://pixabay.com/de/illustrations/toter-baum-unheimlich-halloween-4567469

ADAPT TO CHANGING CONDITIONS





Incorporate Diversity



Maintain Integrity through Self-Renewal



Embody Resilience through Variation, Redundancy, and Decentralization



Master Life's Principle

Adapt to Changing Conditions

Example in Nature

Tree

Positive and negative geotropism

Trees are perceptive of many different environmental stimuli and react to changed conditions therein. When a tree tends to grow in an oblique position for instance because of underground shifts, the tree corrects its growth direction by orienting itself on the Earth's gravitation. The main trunk of the tree accordingly grows away from the Earth centre (negative geotropism) and the main root grows towards it (positive geotropism).

Design Guideline

Appropriately respond to dynamic contexts.



Life's Principle

Incorporate Diversity

Example in Nature

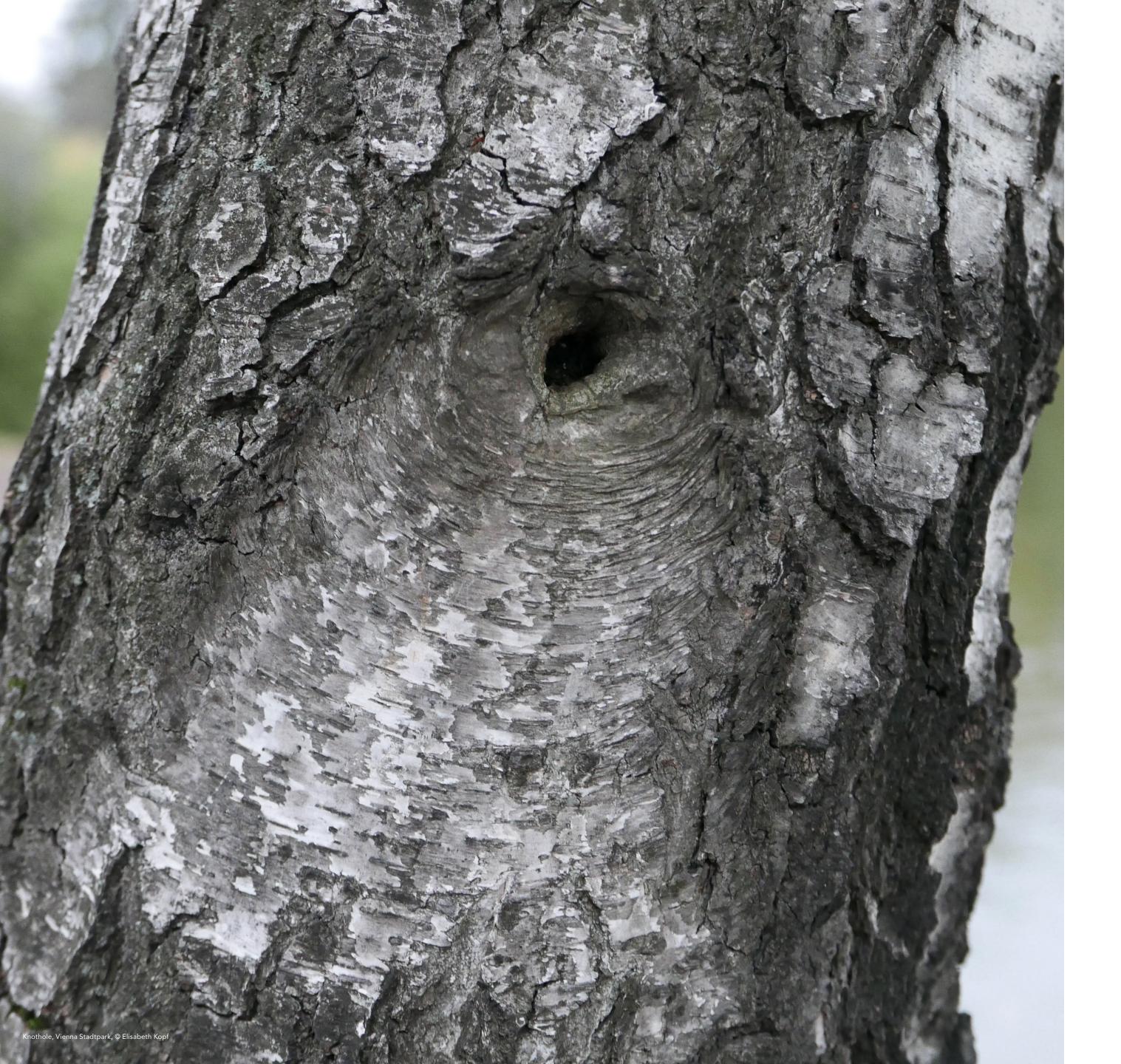
Polylectic bees

Diversity and co-evolution

Polylectic bees (poly: many, legere: gather), particularly the honey bee, are capable of gathering pollen from a great diversity of flowers from many different plant families, which gives them multiple options when the nutritional options change or bottlenecks develop.

Design Guideline

Integrate multiple forms, processes and systems to fulfil functional demands.



Life's Principle

Maintain Integrity through Self-Renewal

Example in Nature

The tree hollow system

Micro-life community

Tree hollows develop because of broken branches or are hollowed out by fauna and fungus. They are settled by specialised tree-hollow residents and the detritus (decaying biomass) serves the complex tree-hollow community as nourishment and habitat. An attractive milieu thrives for other fauna like owls, woodpeckers, songbirds, dormice, martens, bats and paper wasps, which move in temporarily. This produces nest material, food and waste material in the hollow. This permanent supply from outside preserves the micro-climate, and the community thrives.

Design Guideline

Preserve, repair and improve the system by constantly adding energy and material.



Life's Principle

Embody Resilience through Variation, Redundancy, and Decentralization

Example in Nature

Soil system (*Pedosphere*) Countless living creatures

Natural soils are complex configurations teeming with life, having developed over millennia. High-level diversity and extreme concentration of individual types of soil-inhabiting fauna and flora pervade all soil levels (variation). The number of small fauna (mesofauna) can attain a value of 1 million individuals per square metre. Faunal, unicellular creatures and tiny thread worms surpass this value hundredfold and the number of microorganisms cannot be gauged. In 1 cm³ of soil, mushroom threads can be found making up a total length of one kilometre (redundancy). The most important functions in the soil system are secured through different organisms (resilience), and the decentralisation of all cyclic processes guarantee the maintenance of living conditions in times of crisis.

Design Guideline

In disruptions, maintain life functions by integrating multiple and similar forms, processes and systems, whose existence is not mutually dependent on one another.



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BIOMIMICRY

»Biomimicry — from the Greek, bios, meaning "life", and mimesis, meaning "to imitate", is an emerging discipline with an ancient practice«.

Dayna Baumeister — Co-founder of Biomimicry 3.8 www.biomimicry.net

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