

1997–Present

Field Work

Biodiversity Survey of the Western
Guiana Shield: Part III of a Three-Part
Survey of South American Highlands:
Guyana, 2016

Aquatic Biodiversity Survey of
the Southern Ecuadorian Amazon: Ecuador, 2012

Tropical Audubon Society, Annual Census Counts
and The North American Migration Count,
Florida Everglades and Florida Keys:
1999 – Present

Aquatic Biodiversity Survey of the
Southern Peruvian Amazon: Peru, 2010

Planetary Biodiversity Inventory:
All Catfish Species Inventory:
Amazon Basin Expedition, 2005

Bonefish and Tarpon Conservation Research Program,
University of Miami Rosenstiel
School of Marine and Atmospheric Science:
Miami, FL, 2005 – 2014

Paso Portachuelo Annual Bird Migration
Banding Project, under the auspices of the
University of Venezuela Maracay: Henri Pittier
National Park, Venezuela, 1997

For the last 19 years I have spent a great deal of time doing fieldwork with ichthyologists, ornithologists and conservation biologists in South Florida (Florida Keys and Everglades) and South America (Amazon Basin, Guyana Shield, and Andean river drainages).

I see conservation biologists as some of the most avant-garde thinkers working in any field today, and especially generative for reshaping platforms of artistic dialogue.

Conservation biology—the science of maintaining biological diversity—is an interdisciplinary science which uses a hybrid method of analysis incorporating history, infrastructure, aesthetics, tactile facts, and social responsibilities as common grounds within the landscape. Much like conservation biology, my project-based work investigates how cultural concerns cannot be divorced from the natural world, while also questioning the terms under which nature is perceived and utilized. Conservation biology's myriad subjects it must navigate mirrors my own methods of weaving formal devices, material conventions, and site limitations with the urgency of issues that emanate from the impacts of a global capitalist system.



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Florida Keys - Fish and Bird Census



Tropical Audubon Society, Annual Census Counts:
Florida Everglades, 1999 - Present



Florida Keys and Everglades
National Park census



Aquatic Biodiversity Survey
of the Southern Peruvian Amazon
Peru, 2010



(Top) Planetary Biodiversity Inventory: All Catfish Species Inventory, Amazon Basin Expedition: Venezuela 2005
(Bottom) Aquatic Biodiversity Survey of the Southern Peruvian Amazon: Peru, 2010



(Top) Biodiversity Survey of the Western Guiana Shield: Part III of a Three-Part Survey of South American Highlands, Guyana, 2016
(Bottom) Aquatic Biodiversity Survey of the Southern Ecuadorian Amazon: Ecuador, 2012



Aquatic Biodiversity Survey of the
Southern Peruvian Amazon: Peru, 2010



(Top) Biodiversity Survey of the Western Guiana Shield: Part III of a Three-Part Survey of South American Highlands: Guyana, 2016
(Bottom) Aquatic Biodiversity Survey of the Southern Ecuadorian Amazon: Ecuador, 2012

In 2005, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2016, I worked with a team of biologists to complete biotic surveys in the Amazon regions of the Brazo Casiquiare in Venezuela, the Acre in Brazil, the Cordillera del Condor in Ecuador, the Madre de Dios in Peru, and the Amazonian sister system of the Upper Ireng in Guyana. All four of these expeditions were extremely productive in the acquisition of new species. On just these few expeditions we collected over 40 undescribed species of fish (species not yet known to science), expanded the known range of a number of bird species, and yielded a yet unknown number of subspecies.

However, the human impacts on these seemingly remote areas of the Amazon were overwhelming, exasperating and humbling. They galvanized a worldview stubbornly caught within a distraught network of global economics, cultural wants and social ills, as well as an immanent ecological apocalypse that are all being brought to an accelerated confrontation and an accelerated entropy. From the position of a cultural producer, it is imperative that this accelerated entropy be documented, articulated and challenged within the cultural sphere, as its roots are ultimately ideological in origin.



(Top) Museo de Historia Natural Javier Prado, Lima, Peru - collections
(Bottom) Field Work: Madre de Dios, Peru



(Top) Field Work: Madre de Dios, Peru
(Bottom) Henri Pittier, Venezuela - Bird count observation



(Top) Museo de Historia Natural Javier Prado, Lima, Peru - collections
(Bottom) Field Work: Madre de Dios, Peru