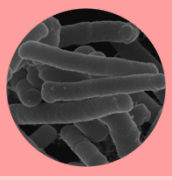
Sympoetic Thinking Examples

INTERNAL



Lactobacillus acidophilus

Mutualistic symbiotic relationship with humans. Found in the human body, and in dairy, meat, plants and fermented products.

Studies show beneficial effects on human gut, immune and mental health and antipathogenic effects on harmful (to humans) micro-organisms.

Situated: all over the world.
Lifecycle: **12 hours** (guess based on similar beings)
Seven generations: **3 days, 12 hours**

Sympoetic Making Prompts

What does it need to be healthy?

How does it communicate?

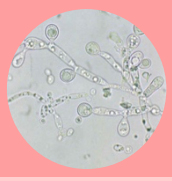
Does it live with other beings?

How long does it live for?

Is it a parent/child? Why?

What do we know about it not in relation to humans?

INTERNAL



Candida Albicans

A true fungal symbiont of humans. with a variety of symbiotic relationships with humans, including mutual (through pathogen antagonism), commensal (homeostatis) or parasitic (dysbiosis and disease), depending on various factors, such as the human host's immune system.

Situated: all over the world.
Lifecycle: 114 hours
Seven generations: 4 days, 18 hours

Sympoetic Making Prompts

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EXTERNAL - NEAR

Early purple orchid

Slow to colonise and an indicator of ancient woodlands.
Thought to rely on native bees and moths to pollinate. Does not provide nectar as reward but looks similar to nectar providing arjuna reptans.

Situated: Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.
Lifecycle: 13 years
Seven generations: 91

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EXTERNAL - NEAR

Chalk blue butterfly

The sole foodplant for caterpillars is Horseshoe Vetch. The foodplant and butterfly are restricted to chalk and limestone grassland.

Situated: in Southern England, Europe and central Asia.
Lifecycle: **1 month** (guess based on similar beings)
Seven generations: **7 months**

Sympoetic Making Prompts

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EXTERNAL - NATIONAL

Eurasian Pine Marten

Woodland dwelling omnivores, their return to parts of the UK may make room for red squirrels, as they tend to be more successful at hunting greys – possibly due to co-evolution with reds.

Situated: Scotland and Northern parts of the UK, Wales and Ireland, Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, and parts of the Middle East.
Lifecycle: 11 years
Seven generations: 77 years

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EXTERNAL - NATIONAL

Eurasian Beaver

Known as an ecosystem engineer, beavers are known for creating wetland habitat that benefits some beings (but may harm others).

Situated: Widespread but fragmented populations throughout Europe and Asia. Recently reintroduced to the UK after a 300 year absence.
Lifecycle: 8 years
Seven generations: 56 years

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EXTERNAL - GLOBAL

Swift

Swifts migrate 3,400 miles twice a year from Africa to Europe. They rarely touch the ground and eat flying insects and airborne spiders.

Situated: in all continents except Antarctica, the far North, large deserts or oceanic islands.
Lifecycle: 20 years
Seven generations: 140 years

Sympoetic Making Prompts

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EXTERNAL - GLOBAL

Cyanobacteria

Known as "Architects of earth's atmosphere" and thought to be the first oxygen producing species, they dramatically changed the composition of Earth's life forms and led to the near extinction of anaerobic organisms. An occasional symbiotic partner of lichens, some are beneficial to humans or used for a variety of purposes including dyes and biofuels, others can cause disease.
Situated: all over the world.
Lifecycle: **5 days** (guess based on similar beings)
Seven generations: **35 days**

Sympoetic Making Prompts

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Sympoetic Thinking Examples

INTERNAL & EXTERNAL

Water

In syngeotic relationship all known living organisms and the main constituent of Earth's hydrosphere.
Situated: all over the world.
Lifecycle: Immortal?
Seven generations: Unknown – maybe each time it evaporates, falls as rain, travels through land, rivers (possibly interacting with humans and more-than-humans), (freezes?) & joins the sea before being evaporated again, seven times? Or would this be the birth and death of the planet, or the universe, seven times?

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INTERNAL & EXTERNAL

Nitrogen

A nonmetallic element that is the most plentiful element in Earth's atmosphere and is a constituent of all living matter. Most living organisms cannot utilise nitrogen directly but only through compounds. Through a cooperative action with bacteria, legumes are able to convert atmospheric nitrogen directly into nitrogen compounds.
Situated: all over the world.
Lifecycle: Immortal?
Seven generations: from the birth to the end of the universe, seven times?

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Image References:

Being, Form or Force	Picture Reference	Description Reference
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Candida albicans	Photo by María Mercedes Panizo, https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/biochemistry-genetics-and-molecular-biology/candida-dubliniensis	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1369527416301813 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2773528/
Early purple orchid	Photo by author	http://www.hardyorchidsociety.org.uk/hos%201012/orchidphotos/orchis-mascula/jQueryGallery1/o-mascula.html https://cronodon.com/NatureTech/orchis-mascula.html
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