



*biodiver* ZOOM

Krisztina MAJOR

2024, Budapest, Hungary (EU)



# ars poetica

She is concerned with the parallel between the constancy of nature and the development of technology and interested in the relationship between space-time and energy. Her large scale artworks are painted with free gestures to the repetitive rhythm of her subject music. In her abstract compositions, she zoom in on her external or internal world using the boundaries set by her mind as focal points, emphasizing the transcendency with parallel line motifs. The snapshots captured from her subconscious stand as a memento of the present, on the border between the inner silence and the mental noise generated by current social processes. The duality of the theme lies in the tension between reality and creative freedom, which, beyond the aesthetic experience, deemed to raise thought-provoking questions.

## **Krisztina MAJOR**

(1979-)

Born in Székesfehérvár, Hungary (EU)



# *the concept*

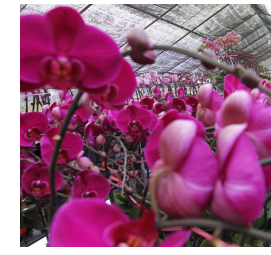
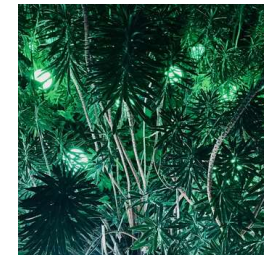
## **nature versus hyper - evolution**

The artworks depict visions of scenes that press the artist's mind, re-tuned with the repetitive rhythm of the musical energy of the visual world she sees in reality. She draws parallels between the traces of human activities that create global environmental problems and the primordial power of nature. She believes that the result of our overproduction due to overconsumption threatens nature's capacity to regenerate, but if we confront it, it might take back power and demolish civilization. In her opinion, the hyper - evolution of technology and A.I. can help reverse the devastation if we teach it right, so we shall turn our future robotics to nature's advantage for the sake of humanity. But first and foremost, she invites the audience to tune in and do what we can with human intelligence on an individual level for the cause.



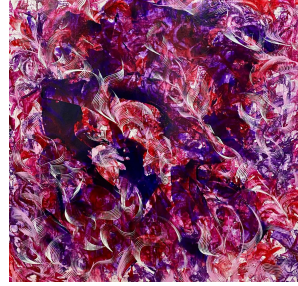
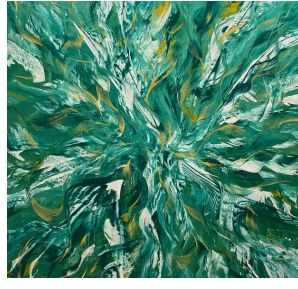
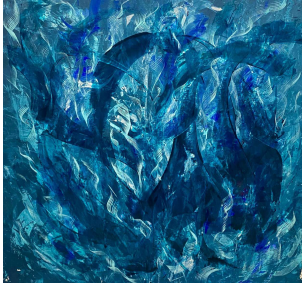
# *the inspiration*

Global environmental problems of arctic ice shrinkage, hyper - urbanisation, pollution of soil, air and water, plastic production, loss of biodiversity, acidification of the oceans, thinning of the ozone layer and their interaction are topics to be considered even by those who do not believe that humans can influence the planet's climate. Any opinion on the subject matter is the viewer's prerogative, independently from the fact that the artist is casting her own desires in colours and forms in the hope of a brighter future.





*the artworks*





## **Garden of Lights**

190x190 cm

acrylic on canvas

Hyperurbanisation results in overproduction and an endlessly growing amount of waste. Garbage of used entertainment electronics, lights and glitter is resulted from a vicious cycle of overconsumption. Do we really need lampions to enjoy the garden on a pleasant summer evening?





## **Power of the Soil**

190x190 cm

acrylic on canvas

Excessive soil treatment and spraying with chemicals thins the humus layer ecosystem, destroying the natural soil strength and eviscerate the environment with fertilisers and pesticides. Would our living room decor be beautiful even if we didn't decorate it with artificially coloured bouquets of uniform flower stems?





## **Land of Glaciers**

190x190 cm

acrylic on canvas

Much of the Earth's freshwater is stored frozen in glacial ice. If glaciers recede, sea levels will rise and desertification will occur. The disappearance of glaciers has an impact on the biodiversity of the area, so that the location of mountain glaciers can turn green. This only accelerates the melting process. Earth's climate has changed in the past even without us, sometimes very brutally. We should not be so arrogant as to delude ourselves into believing that our mere presence has a meaningful impact on the state of the planet, but let's not add a spade to the risk.





## **Vortex of Plastic**

190x190 cm

acrylic on canvas

The single-use plastic culture is extremely wasteful of energy and raw materials, and the recycled plastics used in children's toys can contain many banned substances. We believe that we can use as much disposable plastic as we like, because plastic is recyclable. But 91% of plastic waste is not. Banned substances are being reintroduced into the cycle, harming human health again and then escaping into the natural waters. Let's recycle by swapping kids' toys instead of throwing them away, shifting from the idea of vibrant coloured blood running through our veins to the intertwined hair of preloved Barbie dolls.





## **River of Pills**

190x190 cm

acrylic on canvas

Plastic toxins, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and oily substances are most often responsible for the pollution of living water. Their effect on the surface colour of rivers in the sunshine is both stunning and terrifying. Just like the effect of those mass-produced pills with their promised impact on our quality of life. Do they really improve it?





## **Mirror of the glasshouse**

190x190 cm

acrylic on canvas

About half of the sunlight reaching the planet is absorbed by the planet's surface. The sunlight is converted into heat energy and then tries to escape in the form of infrared radiation, but some of this is blocked by the atmospheric layer of greenhouse gases. Look in the mirror on a hot summer day. Can you see the future we are creating in the heat waves?





## **Lung of the Sea**

190x190 cm

acrylic and gouache on canvas

Neptune grass is the oldest living creature in the world. One hectare of this seagrass can absorb as much carbon dioxide as 15 hectares of rainforest. They act as the lungs of the Mediterranean Sea because of the large amounts of oxygen they produce. In 100 years, 30% of them have died out. Thanks to Posidonia, we can bathe in the stunningly turquoise waters when docking the luxury yachts. The artist invites to take a deep breath of fresh sea air before splashing about and think about going out diving in a rowing boat next time.





## **Net of Microfibres**

190x190 cm

acrylic and gouache on canvas

Microfibres that come off textiles during washing account for a huge proportion of land-based plastic pollution. It is not only in water that plastic litter accumulates. When washing, tiny pieces of synthetic fibres are mechanically torn off. On their way from the wash water to the sewage treatment plant, microfibres can become part of the sewage sludge, which can be spread on the land or deposited in rubbish dumps. Since the 1950s, nearly 6 million tonnes of synthetic microfibres have been released into the environment from laundering, half of this in the last ten years. The artist invites to fashion slowly, if only for the sake of our livers.





## Field of Pollination

190x190 cm

acrylic on canvas

Pollination of flowers is essential for the survival of wildlife. Human activities threaten bees. Intensive cultivation, frequent mowing of meadows, and the use of pesticides are all significant factors in reducing biodiversity. Habitats of wildflower strips help the process. Earthworms and insects accelerate mineralisation of nutrients from the soil. Let them do their job.





## **Sound of Silence**

180x180 cm

acrylic on canvas

Coral reefs are the ocean's rainforests, the most complex aquatic ecosystems. 25% of aquatic life lives on coral reefs. The distribution of corals is determined by the sea temperature, water clarity and solar radiation. They can respond to changes by bleaching. They lose their colour if the symbiotic algae in their tissues are stressed and having a reduction in photosynthetic pigments. White corals can recover if the stress effect doesn't persist for long periods, but, if the algae in their tissues do not rebuild, they will die. Silence the destrucion, but not just by diving under into the big blue.





## **Size of the Stratosphere**

190x190 cm

acrylic on canvas

The stratosphere is heated by the sun's ultraviolet rays from above, causing some of the oxygen molecules to break down, creating the ozone layer that prevents harmful radiation from reaching the Earth. What happens when this protective layer becomes thinner by shrinking due to greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide and methane)? Extreme weather is expected, from persistent intense rainfall to summer droughts or intense cold winter weather. The artist expects that the sky will indeed fall if we continue like this.





## **Pastures of Glaciers**

190x190 cm

acrylic and gouache on canvas

The snow line on the high mountains is creeping higher every year due to warmer winters. The retreat of glaciers is disrupting ecosystems. Their disappearance affects the biodiversity of the area, as the site may turn green. Species of animals and plants that previously lived only in the lower, warmer parts of the landscape will appear. The photosynthesis of the area may reduce the carbon dioxide content of the air, but it will accelerate the melting process even more. It's wonderful when the field is in bloom, when everything is in place.





## Traces of the Jungle

190x190 cm

acrylic and gouache on canvas

The Amazon jungle covers half the world's rainforests. It stores large amounts of carbon and has a high biodiversity. The 55 million year old rainforest faces an uncertain future in few decades, mainly due to the effects of climate change and deforestation: it could partially turn into savannah. There is a growing global demand for soya and cattle farming, and Brazilian farmers have access to the land they need in the Amazon. The artists messages that salad is also tasty, get really friendly with it if you haven't already.





## **Dust in the Wind**

190x190 cm

acrylic and metal on canvas

2023

What a lovely phenomenon when silver grains of dust shimmer in the wind, isn't it? Atmospheric concentrations of particles and dust have increased at a rate not seen since the industrial revolution. In the opinion of the artist, if most of the energy we used came from renewable sources, such as wind, solar, geothermal and power plants that harness the kinetic energy of the oceans and tides, we would not produce that much dust.





## **Smoke of the volcanoes**

190x190 cm

acrylic and gouache on canvas

Pollutant emissions from transport vehicles, smoke from industrial activity and building heating equipment are major contributors to rising air pollution. The most significant cause of industrial air pollution is energy production. Wind can freshen the air, but after a while it does not have enough power to deal with the accumulated dust and soot, so the CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and toxic metals released into the air become smog, destroying wildlife. The artist asks us to leave the black cloud exhaust to volcanoes, known to nature for few 100 million years.





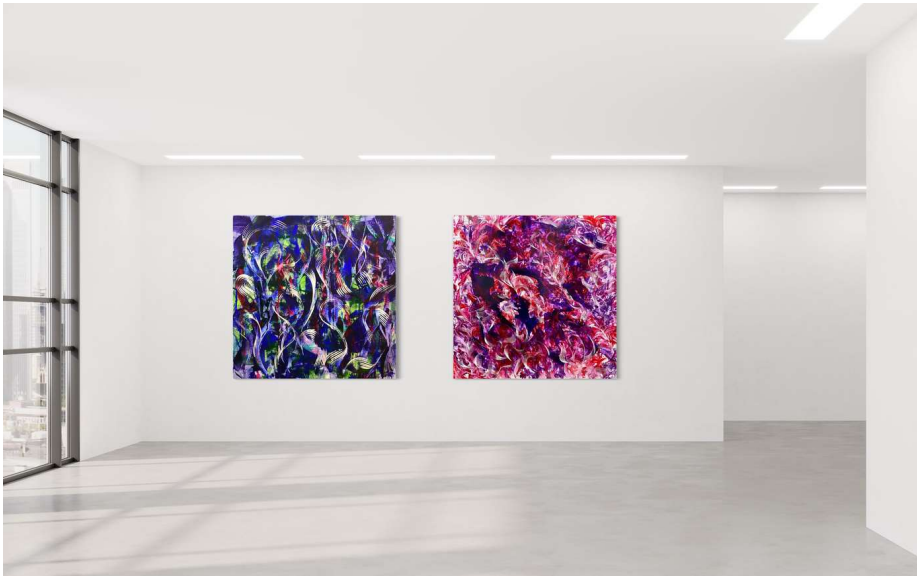
*exhibition visuals*

















# Installation option

## **QR code for Internet access**

Scan the QR code on all painting label at the exhibition space to access text (or audio-guide) of the artist's questions and some educational material on the subject matter of global environmental problems and their context.





# the artist's message

I'd love to change the world, but I don't know what to do, so I'll leave it up to you\*.

But what I can do on my level to save the world is to flash fragments of thoughts and visions with paint on the canvas so that you might start searching for solutions.

I believe in human intelligence and mother nature's resilience, and I wish that human, nature and A.I. could live in harmony in the future.

1 February, 2024

*Major Krisztina*

*\*Lyrics from the song 'I'd Love to Change the World' by the British blues rock band 'Ten Years After's. from their 1971 album '[A Space in Time](#)'.*







[www.majorkrisztina.hu](http://www.majorkrisztina.hu)





hello@majorkristina.hu  
+36 70 333 8282  
@marla\_anna\_christina