The allocation of products and means of production

While originally describing the simple act of an individual or a group settling in a certain location, migration became an essential category through the action of nation-states as legal entities and their constructs. The idea of a territory was established by the state in order to control the composition of its legal subjects. Within migration’s conceptual framework, nation-states, migration policies serve to govern the composition of the population by controlling the entry of migrants. In the midst of such militancy, Ávila Forero and the local community set to revive the Atrato river. In the eyes of the community, the river is a living being that needs protection. They possess the power to borrow from nature and “re-import” it in order to have a sustainable, continuous cycle that is respectful of both the natural and human world, a concept that is now more than ever important. The river is not only a source of livelihood for the community but also a bond that unites the inhabitants. It is a place where they gather and celebrate, a communal space that is essential for their well-being. The Atrato river is a vital resource for the local communities that inhabit its basin. It provides food, water, and energy, and it is crucial for their way of life. The river is also a symbol of resistance against corporate interests and a source of hope for a more sustainable future. The river is a living being that needs protection, and the community is working to ensure its survival. The river is a testament to the resilience of the community and their ability to adapt to the challenges they face. It is a source of pride and an essential part of their cultural heritage. In the face of adversity, the community is united in their efforts to protect the river and ensure its continued existence as a vital resource for the community and the planet. The river is a symbol of hope and resilience in the face of the challenges that the community faces. It is a vital resource for the community, and they are working to ensure its continued survival as a symbol of their resilience and determination. It is a symbol of hope and a reminder of the importance of protecting the environment and the natural world. The river is a testament to the community’s determination to protect their natural resources and their way of life. It is a source of inspiration and a reminder of the importance of protecting the environment and the natural world.
Liquidity
The property of being in a state of flow, not inherently bound to a fixed spatial location or essence. In economics, this describes the extent to which goods or assets can be transformed into cash quickly and at a small cost. Liquidity is a key concept in finance and economics, being equivalent to the conventional notion of money. One of the main challenges of capitalist economics is to reconcile the balance between liquidity and stability. This balance is often dynamically and quickly turned into profit, making it more susceptible to market fluctuations and systemic crises. However, the concept of liquidity has been extended to include the speed and range of human communication and a globalized economy that may persist throughout times of crisis.

Cyborgs / posthumanism
According to Donna Haraway, the cyborg is an ontological, an emptiness, and a complication of both. In this perspective, the cyborg is not just a human being but a hybrid entity that emerges from the intersection of human and non-human elements. Cyborgs are often understood as markers underscoring the differences between enslaved and free states, highlighting the interconnectedness of biology, technology, and culture. The cyborg concept challenges traditional boundaries and reimagines the relationship between humans and their environment.

Multispecies
In the context of posthumanism and cyborg theory, multispecies is an approach that transcends the human-centric view and recognizes the interconnectedness of all forms of life. It emphasizes the interdependence and mutual shaping of human and non-human entities. This perspective is crucial in understanding biodiversity, environmental justice, and the ethical considerations of human interactions with other species.

Circulation / circular economy
Circulation refers to the dynamic process of production and consumption through the circulation and sharing of fluids in between cells, and without fixed boundaries. All components—including toxins—of amniotic liquid, bodily fluids (blood, lymph, secretions), and excretions (urine, sweat, feces, mucus) are stretched across corner walls, creating an in-between space that pushes the boundaries of human communication and understanding. This concept is also significant in the context of a globalized extractivist economy.

Vectors / vectoralist
tion as points within a closed loop. While production and consumption are often understood as a marker underscoring the differences between enslaved and free states, its violent mance, photography, and other materials, Laakkonen rejects easy categories that organize the world into polarities. She experiments using a liquid approach to a stable structure: her installations and wall works. While her works are minimalist, constituted with a formal economy, she drives tactics, inspired directly by aquatic life and by the street and the museum, the sound work gives voice to silenced species. This "futurible" approach, as Ntjam calls it, produces new and speculative narratives and cosmologies. It is precisely in that video that the character of Persona first appears. Interrogating algorithms, she looks for her origins in northeast Cameroon, but, as a VPN, her origin constantly gets reframed.

Desire lines
Also known as desire paths, desire lines are alternative routes that continue to evolve as they are used. They are often seen in the context of pathways created by animals, people, and vehicles. Designers and architects, especially those who work with natural environments, are often inspired by desire lines to create more intuitive and user-friendly spaces.

Multispecies
Multispecies refers to the relationship, connection, cooperation, coexistence, and co-contingency of two or more biological species. A multispecies approach also challenges the traditional boundaries that separate human and non-human categories and acknowledges the interdependence and mutual shaping of all forms of life.

Fluids
Depicted in Abstracta Nenocs’ concept of bodies of water, this idea is a metaphor for the circulation of human and non-human bodies through the circulation and sharing of fluids in between cells, and without fixed boundaries. Bodies in this context are not just human but also include other entities—other bodies—including but not limited to fluids (blood, semen, sweat, salivary, and fetal fluids), microorganisms, bacteria, and more. In this perspective, fluids are seen as interconnected and interdependent, forming a pervasive multispecies network that connects and organizes life in complex, organic, and dynamic ways.

Underwater communication
Acoustic signals, optical and sound waves, or songs by marine creatures are some ways that species communicate in the underwater environment. The electromagnetic frequencies emitted by many species are essential for survival, allowing them to navigate, find mates, and avoid predators. These signals can vary in frequency, amplitude, and direction, allowing different species to communicate through different sensory modalities. For example, some species use sound waves, while others use visual signals or chemical cues to convey messages.
Tidalectics

Kinship

Artists

Leaky bodies

Tidalities

New materialism

Hydrofeminism

Chthulucene

Ecofeminism

Aquapalagie

Laser Agappa is an art historian, film archivist, and producer based in Philadelphia. She is currently a PhD candidate at the University of California, Berkeley, where she is studying critical theory, film, and the environmental humanities. Her research focuses on the intersections of sacred space, ecology, and water, and she is engaged in ongoing projects that aim to reframe discussions around water as a living entity. Agappa has worked extensively on the preservation and protection of natural and cultural landscapes, and she is committed to fostering greater understanding and appreciation of the interconnectedness of all forms of life. In addition to her academic pursuits, she is an active member of various environmental organizations and works to promote policies and practices that prioritize the well-being of both the natural world and marginalized communities. She is a strong advocate for the incorporation of nature-based solutions in addressing climate change and other pressing environmental challenges. Her current projects include a multimedia art exhibition exploring the role of water in shaping human history and identity, and she is currently collaborating on a documentary film that examines the impact of extractive industries on global freshwater resources.