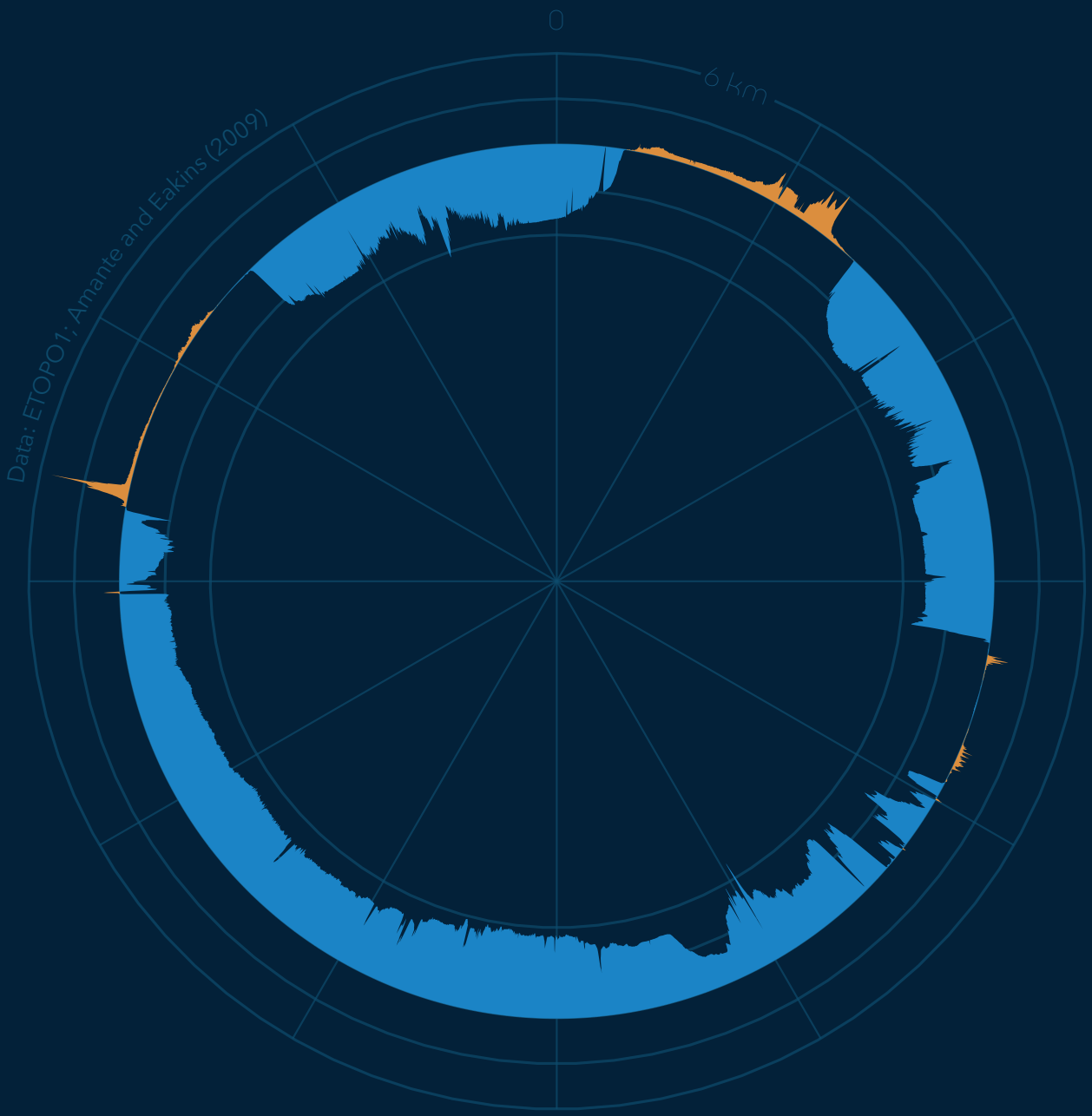
Kickstarting scientific engagement with art: An EGU-situ experiment

We are presenting three scientific visualisations of interesting geoscientific data that, through their artistic quality, aim to originate a spark of curiosity in the viewer strong enough to prompt them to pay closer attention for the time required to interiorise the information being presented.

In doing so, we hope to show that the first step to successful scientific communication does not lie with the information itself, but how it is presented.

Fabio Crameri produces freelance research and academic graphic design, and gives masterclasses in science communication. One of his current projects is www.s-ink.org, an open-access and community-reviewed sharing platform for science-grade graphics.

Lucia Perez Diaz is a geodynamicist on an adventure into illustration and design, driven by a desire to narrow the gap between science and the general public. As well as writing and illustrating her first children's book, she is currently co-developing QUARTETnary, an educational card game about geological time



NO TIME TO DIVE

The vastness of the ocean's depths is revealed by this global bedrock relief model of the Earth's surface along the equator (integrating land topography and ocean bathymetry). Seeing the vastness of our global ocean (spanning more than 70% of the planet's surface, and hosting about 94% of wildlife), makes it clear why more than 80% has never been mapped, explored, or even seen by humans.

Data: Wikipedia

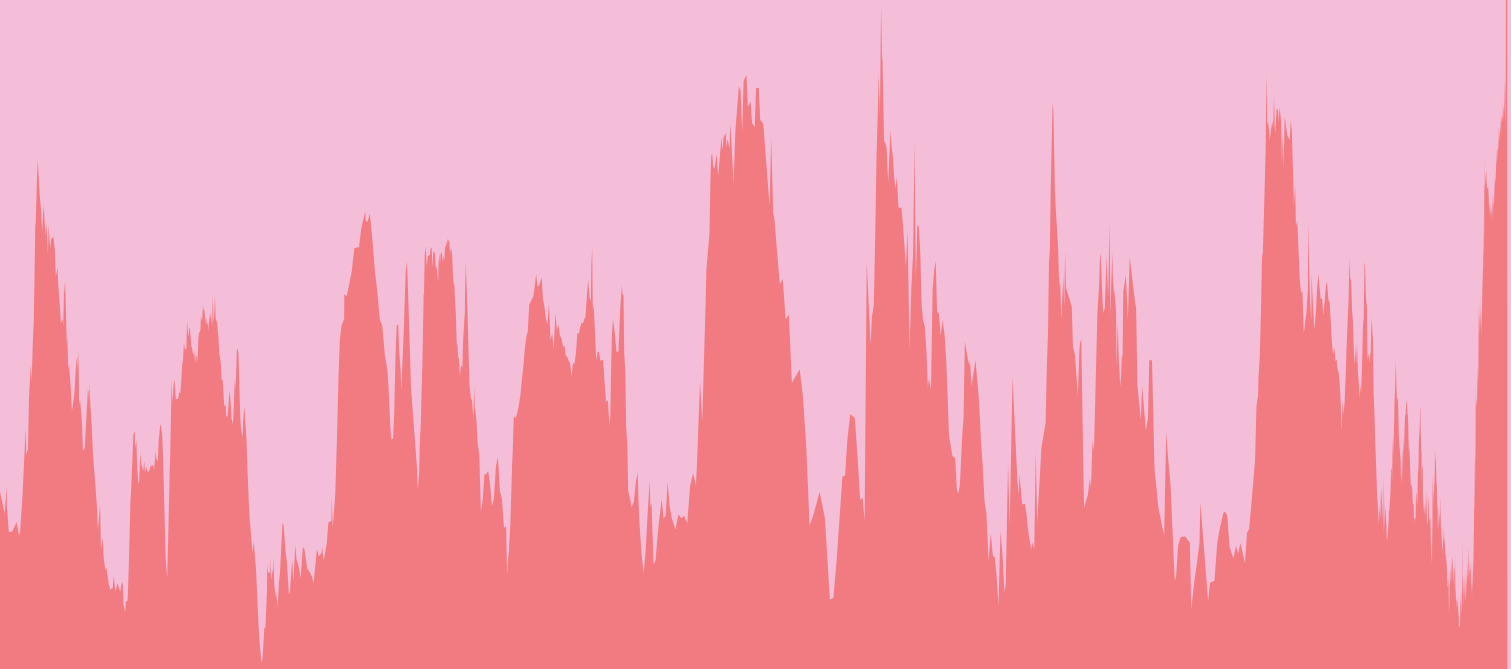
NO TIME TO VISIT

100-km depth contours outline the basic radial compositional structure of the planetary interiors of Earth, Mars, Venus, and Mercury. To know about their interiors, one has to do measurements in their vicinity. If you want to travel there – and land – it takes some serious time, mainly to adjust your space ship to the body's particular orbital speed. Travelling to and landing on Mars would take you around 7 months, 15 months if instead you went to Venus and a whopping 6.5 years to Mercury!

200'000 years

50 ppm CO2

We are here >



Data: Bereiter et al. (2015)

NO TIME TO WASTE

Globally averaged concentration of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the atmosphere for the time period 803'719 BCE – present day. Not only the level of CO_2 in the atmosphere matters, but also the rate at which it has changed: It took us a matter of decades to achieve larger changes than previous ones, which occurred over centuries or even thousands of years. This gives species, planetary systems, and ecosystems much less time to adapt.

Shop, support, enjoy!

If you have some empty walls in need of cool science, you can purchase these posters by clicking here or scanning the QR code.

Let's be friends!

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