



Collaboration and Cause: Fragile Alliance on Behalf of Mayan Bees

Kata Beilin

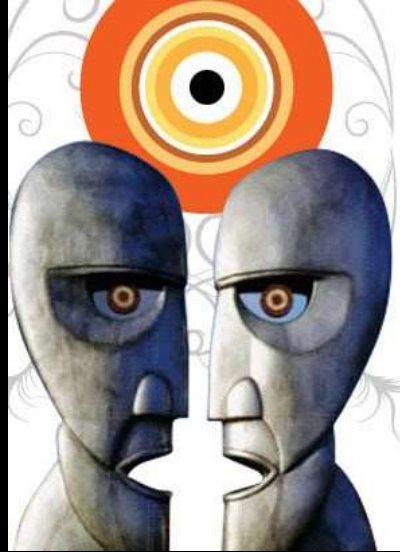
University of Wisconsin, Madison



When a problem turns into a cause

- Transdisciplinarity involving humanities
- Interspecies or more than human approach
- Interculturality

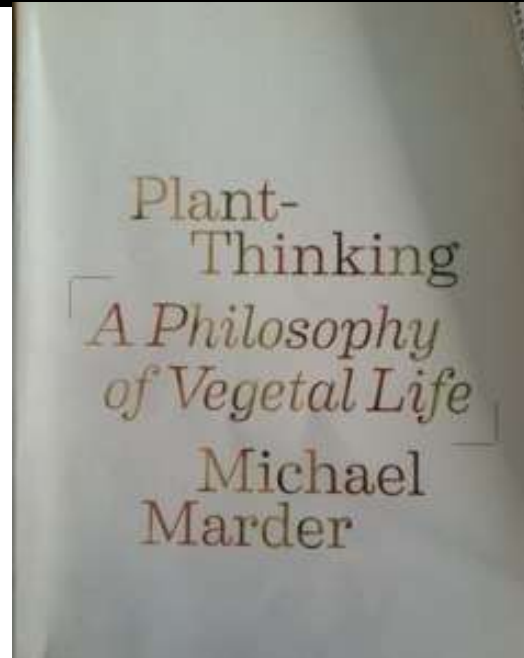
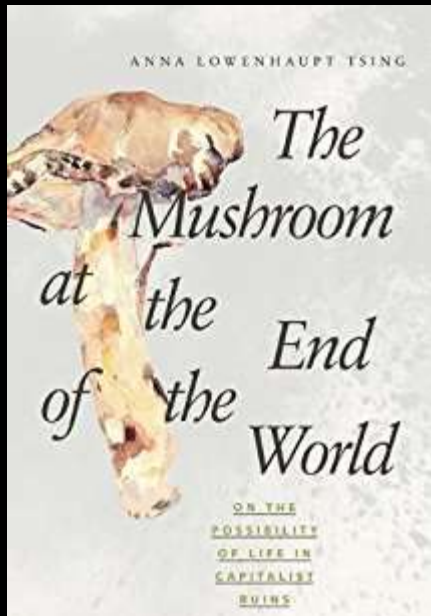




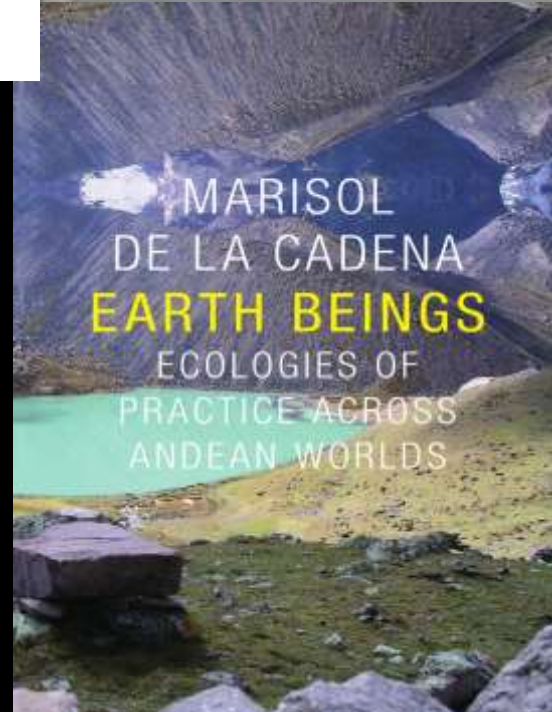
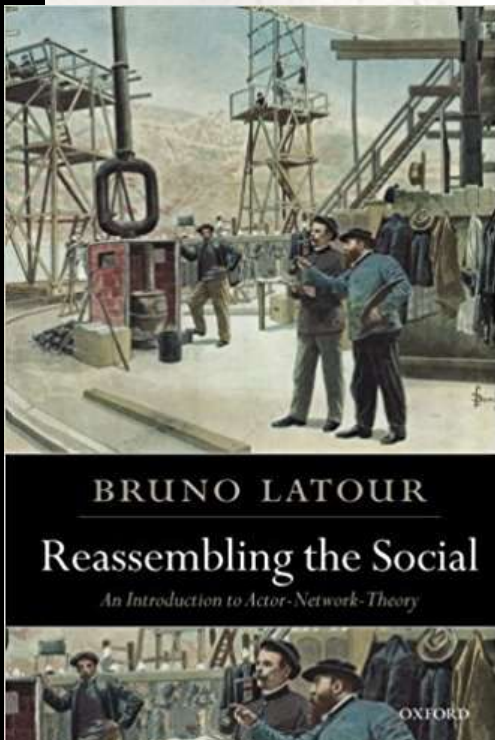
1. Transdisciplinarity

Dialogues of knowledges
and
memories





Environmental
Transdisciplinary
Humanities
Transform our Ways
of Thinking





2. Interspecies – Beyond Human - Collaborations with Science

The World According to Amaranth: Interspecies Memory in Tehuacán Valley

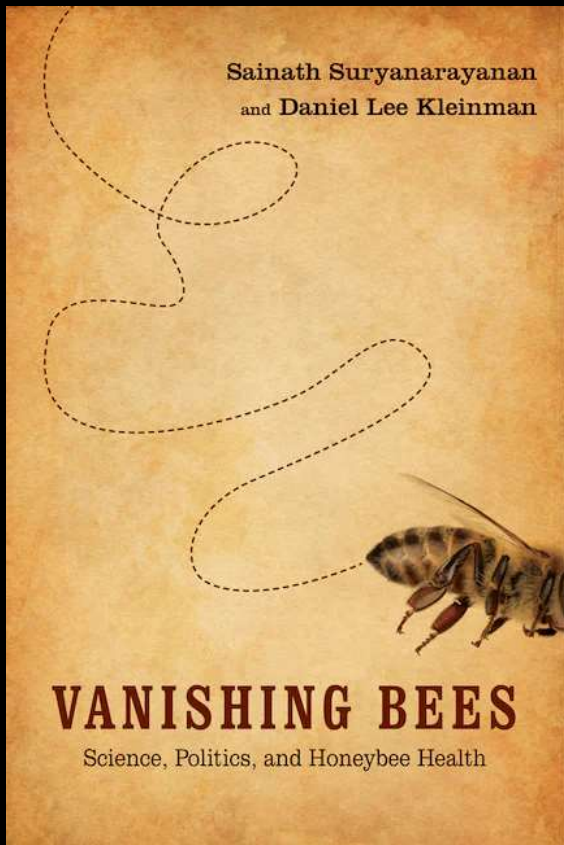
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Indians had come to recognize that their fate and the fate of amaranth was one and the same.

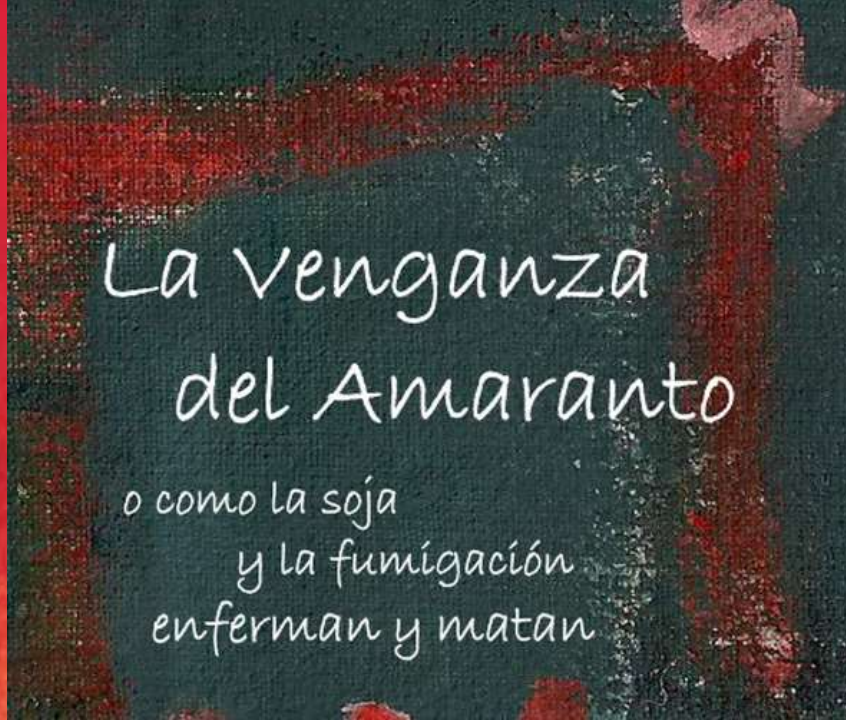
—John N. Cole, *Amaranth: From the Past for the Future*

According to Toledo and Barrera-Bassols, *biocultural memory* is a knowledge of the environment with its multiple forms of life relevant to human survival that allows us to continue inhabiting the planet. The concept involves human subjective perception of the environment as a space of life where we establish relationships with different creatures that help us satisfy our needs. In this essay, I stretch this concept to see memory as an inter-active hybrid material and semiotic process occurring between humans and certain elements of the nonhuman environment





HUMANITIES AND BIOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY
Collaboration with Sainath Suryanarayanan



Amenaza a la salud

Un herbicida con etiqueta de probable cancerígeno, de uso extendido en el campo, se suma a los contaminantes del acuífero yucateco



La zona de estudio es del Estado de Yucatán (México). El estudio de campo se realizó en el municipio de Tixtla de Guerrero, en el Estado de Oaxaca. El estudio de laboratorio se realizó en el laboratorio de toxicología de la Universidad de Yucatán (México).



Investigador Angel Polanco Rodríguez en su laboratorio de Tixtla de Guerrero.

El herbicidaGlyphosate, el más utilizado en el mundo, es un contaminante que se encuentra en el agua de los acuíferos de Yucatán y Oaxaca. Este herbicida es un contaminante que se encuentra en el agua de los acuíferos de Yucatán y Oaxaca. Este herbicida es un contaminante que se encuentra en el agua de los acuíferos de Yucatán y Oaxaca.

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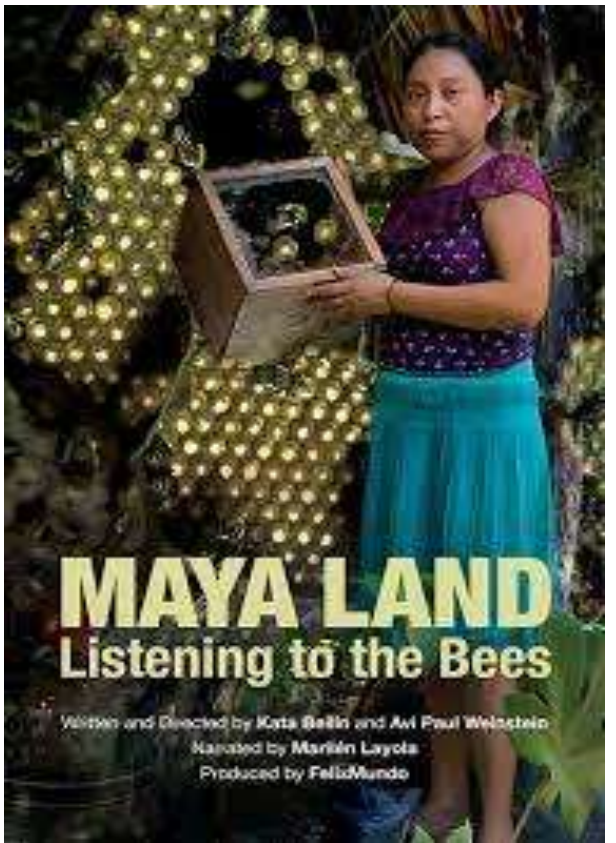
Toxic Bodies: Water and Women in Yucatan

Angel G. Polanco Rodríguez and Kaiti Bellin

*Integrating human components into environmental or toxicology research is not only important, it is also necessary. In this article, we explore the ways in which the human is always intertwined with the more-than-human world, underlining the ways in which the substance of the human is already inseparable from "the environment." It notes the difficulty of seeing nature as never fully present, as the *Pharmaceutical Journal* put it, for the explicit of the human time, "nature" is always as close as one's own skin—perhaps even closer. Indeed, making nature bodies may result in the recognition that the environment, which is one often imagined as never being apart or at a distance for human use, is, in fact, a world of fleshy beings with their own needs, claims, and actions. By emphasizing the movement across bodies, toxicology might attend the intertangle and interconnections between various bodily matters. By acknowledging that many molecules, moving across different sites, trans-corporally also open up a mobile space that acknowledges the often imperceptible and unmarked actions of human bodies, medicines, creatures, ecological systems, elements of agents, and other actors.*

Stacy Alaimo, *Bodily Natures*

Environmental Cultural Studies Through Time:
The Luso-Hispanic World
Hispanic Issues On-Line 24 (2019)



MAYA LAND

Listening to the Bees

Written and Directed by Kaiti Bellin and Avi Paul Weinstein
Narrated by Marilín Layola
Produced by FelizMundo

HUMANITIES AND TOXICOLOGY, Collaboration with Angel Polanco

CONCEPT:
BODY IN THE
CONTEXT OF
TOXICITY



- Both interspecies constellations: Milpa-Melipona-Maya and the industrial agriculture encompassing GE-soy, pesticides, Mennonites (and some others including Mayans) have formed around themselves networks of technologies whose powers are both productive and destructive, and whose very manifestations are however, radically dissimilar.

(2) (PDF) MILPA MELIPONA Maya.

- We are sure that economy, land tenure and politics constitute principal factors of transformation in Hispanic agricultures, but we believe that the stories told from these perspectives can be enriched if we appreciate what Birgit Müller (2015) calls “agentivity” of nonhumans, such as the milpa plants and Melipona bees in the case of Yucatec Mayans.

La Milpa

Ilustración: Mauricio Gómez Morín





3. Interculturality and ...
back to Transdisciplinary
in conclusion
