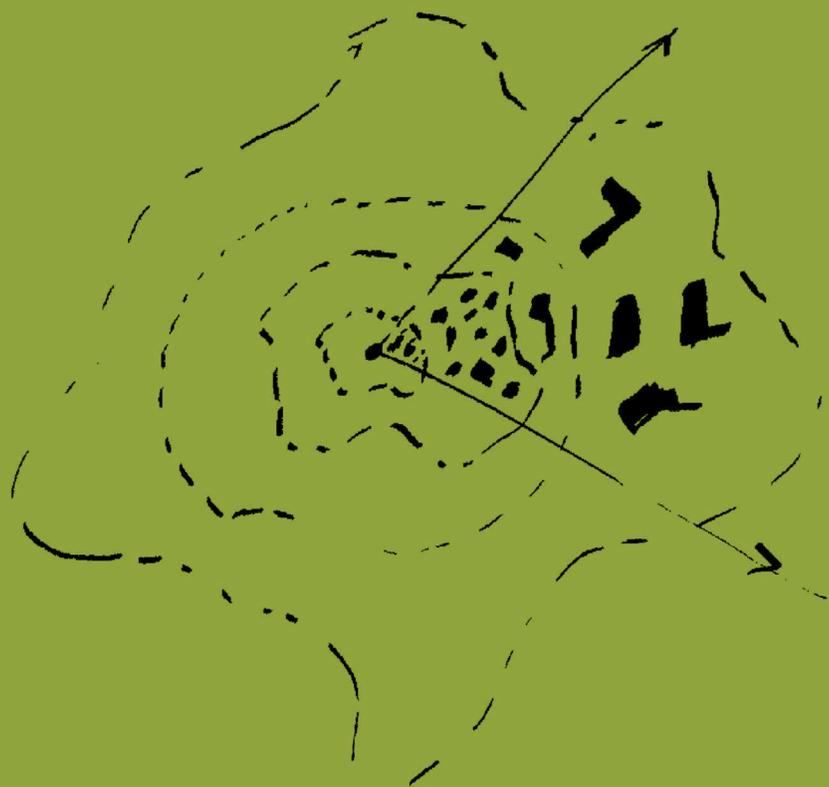


MANIFESTO OF THE THIRD LANDSCAPE

GILLES CLÉMENT



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Author of the publication: Gilles Clément

Illustrations: Gilles Clément

Editor: Michele Bee

Curator: Rossella Tricarico

Translation (approved by the author): Michele Bee and Raphaël Fèvre

Design: Darko Kujundžić

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**“An undecided fragment of the planetary garden,
the Third Landscape is made up of all the places neglected
by human beings. These margins bring together a biological
diversity that has not yet been classified as richness.**

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teh.net

DEFINITION

UNDECIDED FRAGMENT OF THE PLANETARY GARDEN

Refuges for diversity, made up of the sum of neglected lands, reserves and primary sets.

A *neglected area* is the result of the abandonment of a previously exploited site. Its origin is manifold: agricultural, industrial, urban, touristic, etc. Neglected areas and wasteland are synonymous.

The *reserve* is an unexploited place.¹ Its existence is due to chance or to the difficulty of access that makes it impossible or costly to exploit. It appears by subtraction from the anthropised territory.

Reserves (*primary sets*) exist de facto but are also the result of administrative decisions.

The undecided character of the Third Landscape corresponds to the evolution left to all biological beings that make up the territory in the absence of any human decision.²

The Planetary Garden represents the planet as a garden. The feeling of ecological finiteness makes the limits of the biosphere appear like the enclosure³ of living beings.

Diversity refers to the number of distinct living species among animals, plants and simple beings (bacteria, viruses, etc.); the human number is included in a single species whose diversity is expressed by ethnic and cultural varieties.

¹ In painting, the reserve is the unpainted part of the picture.

² The administrative decision to set aside a reserve circumscribes the reserve territory without altering the mechanics of its evolution; it ratifies the human indecision about this place.

³ The word 'garden' comes from the Germanic word 'Garten', enclosure.

| ORIGIN

The term 'Third Landscape' was born from a closer look at the Limousin region.

An analysis of the Vassivière landscape, established in 2002 for the Centre d'art et du paysage, reveals the artificial character of what seems to be 'naturally' present: the body of water of a hydroelectric dam, the trees of a managed forest, the grass of cattle farms... All organised according to the gradient of the terrain, the exposures, the access points.

What the bird perceives – what our gaze embraces from a summit – is a carpet woven of dark and rough forms: the forests; and well-defined light surfaces: the pastures.

The alternation of trees and grass hollows out the landscape, animating it with curved perspectives revived by a soft and deep relief. The balance of light and shadow responds to a device whose economy can be guessed. The immensity of the territory attained by this balance can deceive the traveller: Is it a project? Is it a historical coincidence? Fragmentation of plots of land, scattered settlements, variations in the gradient of the terrain: all this constitutes an apparatus anchored in geography and society capable of facing in a sustainable way the machine that glues all the pieces back together. Vestiges of a polyculture that have seen many characteristics disappear to leave two dominant riches: trees and grass. Pure products of the European agricultural policy – an attitude whose reductive power has not, however, overcome all diversities.

If we stop looking at the landscape as the object of an industry, we suddenly discover – is it an oversight on the part of the cartographer, an act of neglect on the part of politics? – a quantity of undecided spaces, devoid of function, that are difficult to name. This ensemble belongs neither to the territory of the shadow nor to that of the light. It is located on the margins – on the edge of the woods, along the roads and rivers, in the forgotten corners of cultivations, where machines do not pass. It covers areas of modest dimensions, scattered like the lost angles of

a field; unitary and vast like peat bogs, moors and certain wastelands resulting from recent abandonment.

There is no similarity in form between these fragments of landscape. Only one common point: they all constitute a refuge area for diversity. Everywhere else, diversity is driven out.

This justifies bringing them together under a single term. I propose 'Third Landscape' – the third term of an analysis that has arranged the main apparent data under shadow on one side, light on the other.



peripheral
landscape
in Limousin
Dominant
light



dominant
landscape
in Limousin
Balance
shadow/light



landscape
around
Vassivière
Dominant
shadow

Third Landscape refers to Third State (not Third World) – space expressing neither power nor submission to power.

It refers to the pamphlet by Sieyès in 1789:
'What is the Third State? – Everything.
What has it done so far? – Nothing.
What does it aspire to be? – Something.'

|| EXTENT

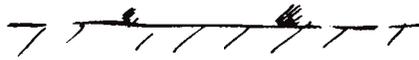
1. Primary sets and reserves concern natural areas.
2. Neglected lands concern all areas. The city, industry and tourism produce as much neglected land as agriculture, forestry and livestock farming.
3. Neglected land depends on a management method, but it is generally the result of the principle of spatial organisation as an abandoned space.
4. All spatial organisation generates a neglected space.
5. In the rural sector, neglected land is found on uneven terrain that is incompatible with operating machinery, and on all the remnants directly linked to the spatial organisation: field edges, hedges, borders, roadsides, etc.
6. In the urban sector, they correspond to lands awaiting allocation or awaiting the implementation of projects that are subject to budgetary provisions or political decisions. The often-long delays allow urban wastelands to acquire a forest cover (forest of neglected lands).⁴
7. The city produces more neglected land as its fabric becomes more distended. The neglected areas in the heart of cities are small and rare; those on the outskirts, are vast and numerous.



development of the urban fabric
in concentric patterns
neglected areas

⁴ The study *Forêt des délaissés*, directed by Patrick Bouchain, shows how an abandoned territory becomes richness.

8. Rural space produces more neglected areas – and primary sets – if the gradient of its terrain is more significant. There are fewer neglected areas if the terrain is flatter.



Neglected areas rare or absent



Neglected areas numerous and extensive

9. The importance of refuge territories in relation to diversity is directly linked to the possibility of:

- exploiting the soil mechanically in rural areas
- covering the ground effectively in urban areas.

10. In all circumstances – rural spatial organisations, urban spatial organisations – the slope of the terrain contributes to the extent of diversity, and therefore of the Third Landscape.

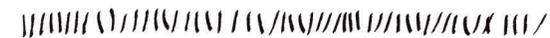
11. The borders of the Third Landscape are the borders of the Planetary Garden, the limits of the biosphere.

||| CHARACTER

By its very nature, the Third Landscape is a territory for the many species that cannot find a place elsewhere. The remaining species not included in the Third Landscape are represented by cultivated plants, farmed animals and beings whose existence depends on crops and livestock.⁵

Spaces of diversity come from three distinct origins: primary sets, neglected lands and reserves.

Primary sets are areas that have never been subject to exploitation. They evolve slowly or not at all. The species that develop there correspond to the optimum level of life for the conditions of the environment (climax). A few primary forests still exist in the world; the other primary spaces are divided into alpine meadows, climatic heaths, tundra (...). Primary sets have a uniform appearance despite generally high diversity.



Number of species present on unmanaged areas: 52



Number of species present in an untreated field: 16



Number of species present in a treated field: 5 sometimes 1

EXAMPLE TAKEN FROM A LANDSCAPE FRAGMENT LIMOUSIN. SPRING – SUMMER 2003

Neglected lands result from the abandonment of an activity. They naturally evolve into a secondary landscape. A secondary forest can arise from neglected land. A *strong dynamic* characterises secondary landscapes. Young neglected land quickly hosts pioneer species that soon disappear in favour of more stable species until an equilibrium is reached. Secondary landscapes are heterogeneous and chaotic.

Reserves are areas protected from human activity by decision. These

⁵ The poppy, a harvest plant, depends on agricultural practices. It appears on soil that has been turned over or damaged. Not elsewhere. Along with the messicolous plants and the crop weeds, it belongs to the series of grasses that are under threat of extinction, but have a great power of regeneration.

are areas that are considered fragile or rare, rich in endangered diversity. Or sacred (forbidden) areas, territories of the gods, such as the Indian mountain tops, the Malagasy 'fadys', the 'leyak' valleys of Bali...

1. Reserves and primary sets look alike. These are *climaxes, stable* levels whose appearance changes little over time.⁶
2. The primary sets still host the greatest planetary diversity today.
3. Neglected lands are never given reserve status. They are home to fast-cycling *pioneer* species. Each of these species prepares the way for the next, whose cycles lengthen until permanence is established.
4. The rapid appearance, then disappearance, of pioneer species in favour of stable species is a feature of the neglected land: barren ground, devoid of competition, is needed for the pioneers to establish themselves.
5. As the ground becomes 'closed', the conquest dynamic diminishes. The life of neglected lands is short.⁷
6. Each natural accident contributes to reopening a closed ground. It can be considered as a recycling of the neglected land itself, making the pioneer species appear again.⁸
7. The flora of neglected lands is not exclusive of its natural indigenous parade. It may host all the exotic pioneer flora that are compatible with the environment (biome).
8. The flora of primary sets and reserves is exclusive of all others. As long as the environment maintains its own closure, it prohibits access to exogenous beings.⁹
9. The sum of the neglected land constitutes, par excellence, the territory of *planetary cross-fertilisation*.

⁶ The classification as a reserve of unstable environments is justified by the singularity of the biotopes and species of these ecosystems. A peat bog closes up, a slag heap afforests in a short space of time, sometimes on the scale of a human lifetime. The landscape changes, so do the species, but the succession of facies and beings constitutes so many original characteristics, so much diversity.

⁷ It does not take 40 years to move from agricultural neglected space to dense woodland.

⁸ A glade allows sun plants to come into the forest. Foxgloves and willowherbs flourished in the clearings opened by Lothar in the spring of 2002: Jardin des tempêtes (Vassivière 2002 / Saint Denis de la Réunion, 2003 – Exhibition showing the gardening power of natural traumas).

⁹ Except in the case of a deeply disturbed ecosystem where the pressure of exogenous pioneers is so strong that the original climatic environments are disturbed. For example, the case of the maroon vine in Réunion.

10. The sum of the primary environments constitutes the only territory of resistance to planetary cross-fertilisation.

11. Like any process of secondarisation, the creation of a neglected space is accompanied by a loss of stable species diversity. Sometimes this is irreversible.
12. The resistance of primary environments corresponds to situations of geographical isolation. The number of species on the planet is directly linked to the number of isolates.
13. The variation in situations of the isolates during the life of the Earth is accompanied by a variation in the number of species.
14. A Pangea (single continent) hosts fewer species than several separate continents representing the same surface. The Earth has experienced several continental drifts and several assemblages (at least five).
15. The current shape of the planet corresponds to a peak in terms of species.
16. Human activity is accelerating the process of encounters leading to Pangaea, decreasing the number of isolates and, consequently, the number of species.



PRIMARY SETS AND RESERVES
 - high specific diversity
 - stable species/
 slow dynamics
 - strong endemism

NEGLECTED LANDS
 - heterogeneous specific diversity (indigenous + exogenous)
 - unstable species
 - low endemism

MANAGED SPACES
 - reduced or no specific diversity
 - spaces maintained artificially by counteracting energy
 - minimal or no endemism

17. The ever-increasing anthropisation of the planet leads to the creation of ever more numerous neglected areas and ever smaller primary sets.

18. The final phase of the process leads to the total disappearance of primary environments and the generalisation of secondary environments. The planet, in this state, can be likened to an immense neglected land. Functioning on the basis of a reduced number of species, in equilibrium with human activity.

19. The unknown is the number and nature of the species resulting from planetary cross-fertilisation that are supposed to be able to live in this equilibrium. Equilibrium itself is dependent on the variation in the number of humans in action.

20. The Third Landscape, territory of diversity, is directly linked to demography, a taboo subject.

IV STATUS

1. The Third Landscape is distributed over territories with different official statuses, responding to different, sometimes contradictory, objectives and stakes.

2. A territory declared a 'reserve' from an administrative point of view is subject to protection, surveillance and sanctions. A roadside or an urban neglected space is not protected. These are places that are usually reduced or eliminated. All are nevertheless biological reserves.

3. The specific stakes of the Third Landscape are placed above (or beyond) the territorial stakes.

4. The reality of the Third Landscape is a reality of the mind. It works with the very mobility of the subject being dealt with: that of life on the planet. It coincides with the administrative divisions on a temporary basis. It is positioned in the ethical field of the planetary citizen on a permanent basis.

5. By its content, by the stakes that diversity carries, by the need to preserve it, or to maintain its dynamics, the Third Landscape acquires a political dimension.

6. The unwritten but proven status of the Third Landscape is planetary. The maintenance of its existence does not depend on wise people but on a collective consciousness.

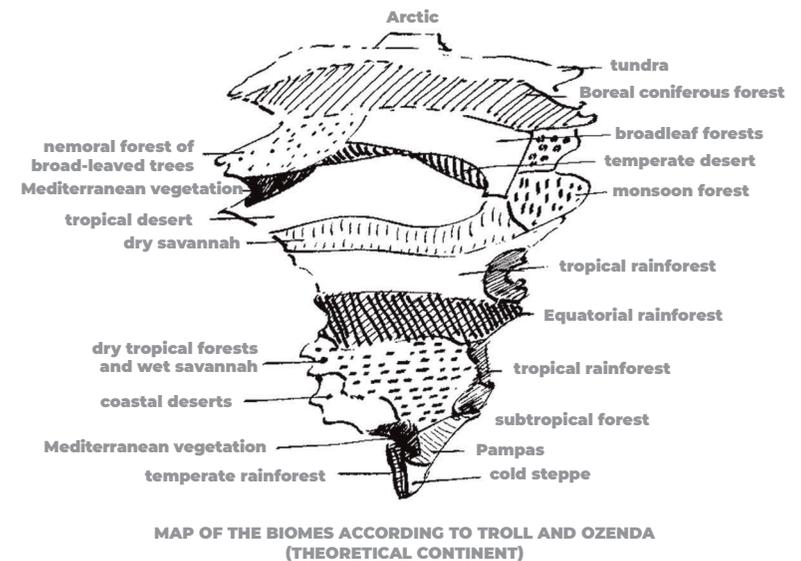
7. A shared fragment of a collective consciousness.

V STAKES

The stakes of the Third Landscape are the stakes of diversity.

1. Diversity is expressed by the number of *species* living on the planet and by the variety of *behaviours*.
2. The variety of behaviours depends on the latitude offered to each species (freedom of action) but also on the biological amplitude of each species (capacity to adapt).
3. For human societies, the variety of behaviours takes place within a single species (*Homo sapiens*). It depends on the culture in which each individual evolves.
4. In theory, diversity is not finite.
5. The number, the quantity of species or behaviours, increases or decreases according to changes in the environment.
6. Cataclysmic events (meteorites, volcanic flows, wars) leads to massive and brutal decreases in numbers. Slow transformation (glaciation, tropicalisation) leads to species substitutions, decreases or progressive increases in numbers.
7. Planetary anthropisation compared to natural phenomena leads to a decrease in numbers similar to a cataclysmic event.
8. The standardisation of anthropogenic practices leads to a decrease in the variety of behaviour.
9. Faced with the oscillation of numbers, the Third Landscape positions itself as a territory of refuge, a passive situation and as a place of possible invention, an active situation.

10. As a reservoir of all planetary genetic configurations, the Third Landscape represents the biological future.



11. Any lethal alteration of the Third Landscape compromises the chances of biological inventions, orients evolution by reducing the number of possible paths.
12. The biological range of animal and plant species does not exceed the capacity of the biomes to which they belong.¹⁰
13. The human species does not follow the rules of assignment to a biome that would be favourable to it (e.g. a temperate climate zone). It crosses all climatic zones.
14. The assistance of prostheses (clothes, houses, vehicles...) increases the natural biological range of the human species. It allows it to cover the planet under all living conditions.
15. The increase in human numbers, planetary coverage, does not coincide with an increase in human behaviours. The effect of cultural cross-fertilisation is a decrease in the supply of behaviours.

¹⁰ With the exception of a few cosmopolitan species capable of crossing climatic limits and moving from one biome to another (e.g. *Pteris aquilina*, the eagle fern, common in Europe but also present on all continents, including in tropical areas).

16. For animal and plant species, planetary cross-fertilisation acts selectively. disappearance through competition. and dynamically: new behaviour, hybridisation, mutations and even new species.

17. The planetary coverage of humankind leads to a reduction in the areas available for the Third Landscape, and thus for diversity.

18. The massive losses in diversity are not only due to the effects of planetary cross-fertilisation¹¹ but also to the reduction in the areas available for its deployment and the practices carried out on these environments.

19. Diversity. and therefore the evolution of life. is directly dependent on human number, activity and practices.

20. The increase in the human number affects the space reserved for the Third Landscape.

21. Planetary exploitation practices affect the substrates. water, air, land. They modify biological capacities by altering them. They decrease the performance of the biological 'engine' in proportion to the contrary energy¹² deployed to exploit.

22. Current planetary exploitation practices respond massively to a market economy developed in the liberal mode and with the aim of immediate profit.

23. The market economy developed in this way increases the quantity of consumer products, implies an ever-greater increase in consumers and therefore in inhabitants.

24. The permanence of the Third Landscape. of diversity, of the biological future. is linked to the human number and above all to the practices implemented by this number.

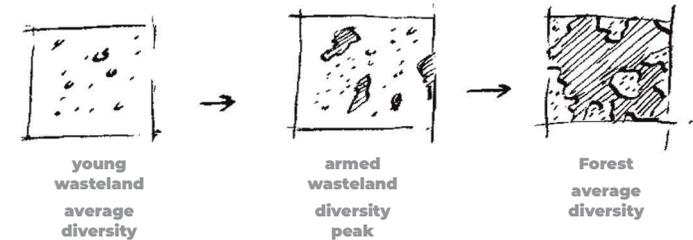
¹¹ Planetary cross-fertilisation brings beings into sudden competition. The response time to these confrontations coincides with a loss in species (selective pressure). The longer the response time, the greater the loss.

¹² Any energy distributed to constrain nature can be equated with contrary energy. The contrary energy is opposed to its own energy, which every being has at its disposal to develop. The so-called soft practices try to minimise the expenditure of contrary energy and to make the best use of their own energy

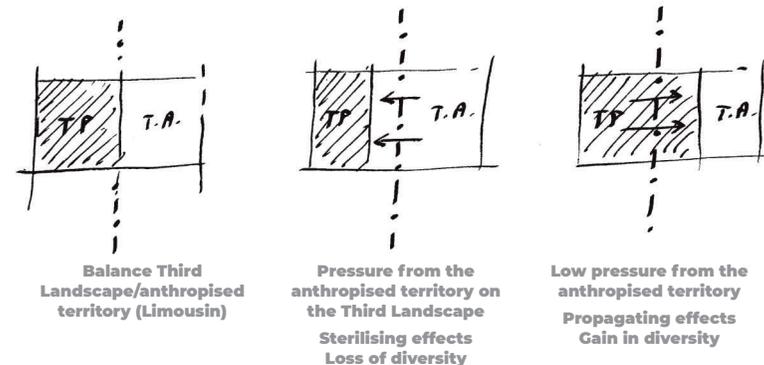
VI MOBILITY

The Third Landscape, the seat of strong dynamics, changes its shape over time.

- Through internal exchanges:
 - natural dynamics of access to the forest climax.



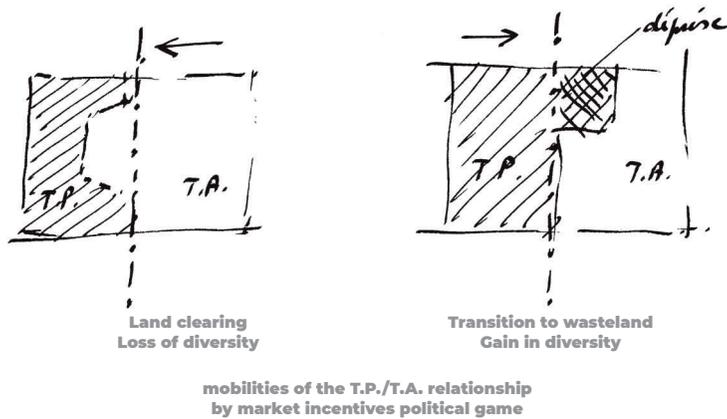
- Through exchanges with the surrounding environment:
 - strong pressure from the surrounding anthropised territory (polluting practices) leads to a loss of diversity in the Third Landscape.
 - low pressure from the surrounding anthropised territory (non-polluting practices) maintains a balanced diversity in the Third Landscape, which can positively influence the general environment.



Exchanges with the surrounding environment
"natural" influences

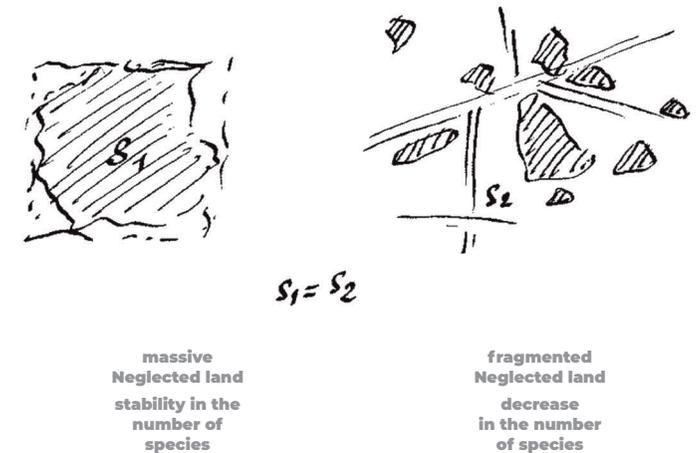
T.P. = Third Landscape T.A. = Anthropised territory

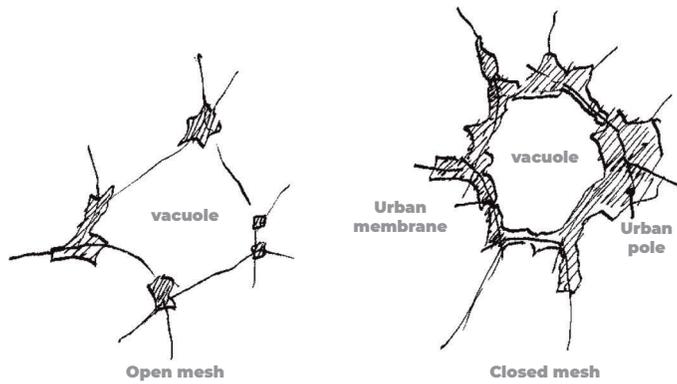
3. The Third Landscape changes its form and proposal through the market game, that is a political game.



VII EVOLUTION

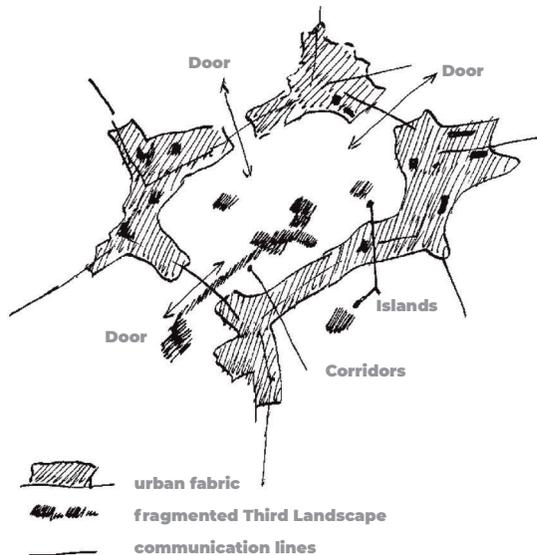
1. The territorial evolution of the Third Landscape coincides with the territorial evolution of the spatial organisation.
2. The growth of cities and communication axes leads to an increase in the number of neglected areas.
3. The increase in the number of neglected areas produced by the spatial organisation of the territory does not always lead to an increase in the overall surface area of the Third Landscape but to greater fragmentation of it.
4. The multiplicity of Third Landscape fragments is a selective factor of diversity. Only those species whose biological territory is compatible with the surface of the fragment remain.
5. The spatial organisations due to development lead to a meshing of the territory, that is the urban membrane.





6. On the outskirts of large cities, urbanisation closes the meshes. Furthest from the large cities, the meshes remain open.

7. The chances of biological continuity decrease with the closing of the meshes. Diversity decreases in proportion.



8. Only the increase in the number of neglected areas resulting from the spatial organisation along the meshes makes it possible to create refuges for diversity.

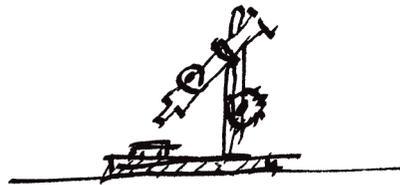
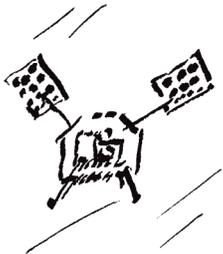
9. Any break in the mesh fabric can be considered as an opportunity for communication between the 'vacuoles'.

10. The closure of a mesh eliminates natural exchanges between territorial vacuoles and therefore the chances of biological 'inventions' resulting from encounters.

VIII SCALE

1. The Third Landscape is scale-free.
2. It covers all ecosystems capable of maintaining diversity.
3. A forest is an ecosystem
A lichen is an ecosystem
A shoreline...
A bark...
A mountain...
A rock...

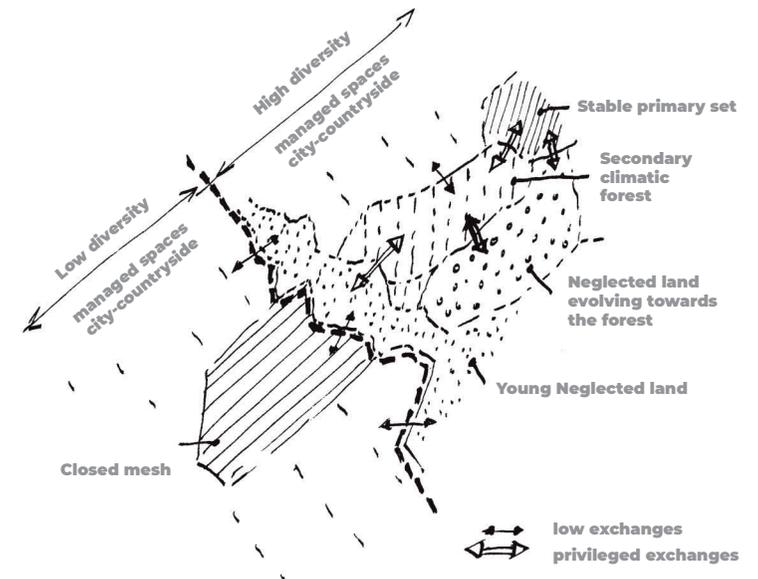
A cloud...
4. The instruments for assessing the Third Landscape range from satellites to microscopes.
5. The analysis of information obtained from satellites gives, in particular, the biomass activity for a given region, an expression of a multitude of interlocking ecosystems.
6. Analysis from microscopes gives, in particular, the statement of the simplest beings living in an ecosystem.



7. All the intermediate instruments allow the inventory of habitats, then of inhabitants.

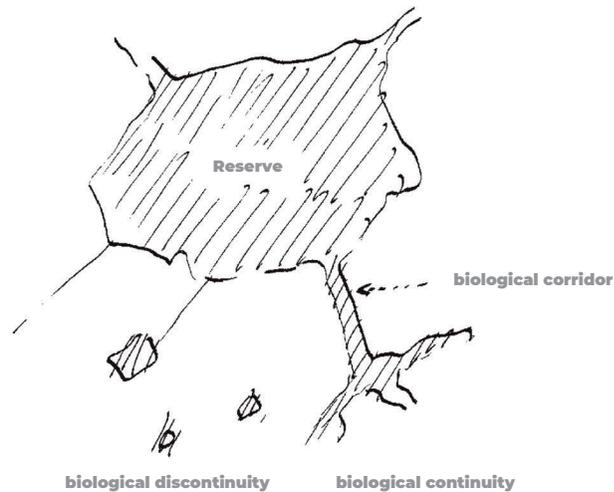
IX REPRESENTATION AND LIMITS

1. The representation of the Third Landscape depends on the possibilities to set its geographical limits.
2. The limits appear at the borders of abandoned and exploited territories:
 - edge: forest / agricultural or town
 - limit: maquis / agriculture or town
 - limit: scrubland / agriculture or town
 - limit: moorland / agriculture or town
 - limit: wasteland / agriculture or town.

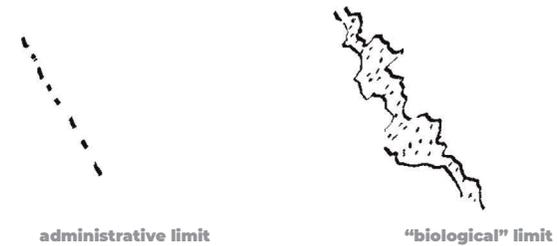


3. The limits between recent and old neglected areas (forests originating from neglected land) remain indistinct. From the point of view of the Third Landscape, they do not exist.

4. A neglected land evolves towards the forest (except in the case of climactic moors, high mountain meadows, marshes, etc.). Its limits can be confused with those of a managed forest. From the point of view of the Third Landscape, these limits exist.
5. A forest resulting from neglected land always has a higher diversity than a managed forest.
6. A forest resulting from neglected land belongs to the Third Landscape.
7. Climactic forests, primary sets, neglected lands evolving into forest and young neglected lands can be mapped and represented in the same way as refuges for diversity.
8. The contiguity of primary sets and neglected areas provides territorial continuity for diversity.
9. Territorial continuity appears massively in the case of well-constituted 'reserves' or in the case of the contiguity of neglected areas. with reserves and primary sets. Elsewhere, it appears in the form of lineaments (biological corridors): hedges, field edges, roadsides, riverbanks or even in the form of islands.

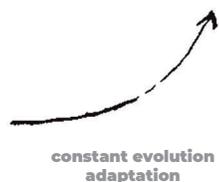


10. The size of the host area to diversity is a limiting factor in the number of species.
11. The limits – interfaces, canopies, edges, verges, borders – are in themselves biological layers. Their richness is often greater than that of the environments they separate.
12. The representation of the limits of the Third Landscape cannot objectively show their biological thickness but it can evoke it.

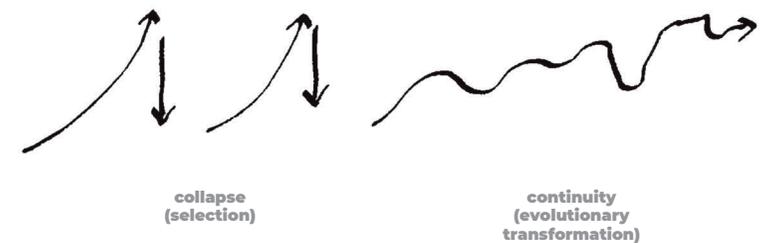


X RELATIONSHIP TO TIME

1. The Third Landscape evolves in biological dependence.
2. Biological dependence is all the more complex as the beings present become more numerous.
3. The resulting programme deadlines can be modelled but are unpredictable in time. It is possible to approach the terms of evolution: young wasteland, armed wasteland, pre-grassland, stable grassland, open peatland, closed peatland, etc. But it is not possible to fix the timetable with precision, nor the exact form.
4. The future of a biologically dependent system is, by nature, unpredictable.
5. The evolution of a biologically dependent system does not respond to an established schedule, but to the necessities of adjustment to the environment.
6. The urgency of a biological system is not to obtain a result but to organise its chances of existence.
7. From a biological point of view, existing corresponds to a performance.
8. The duration of the performance is the duration of the life of each being.
9. The lifespan of each being depends on the system in which it is located but also on its own configuration.

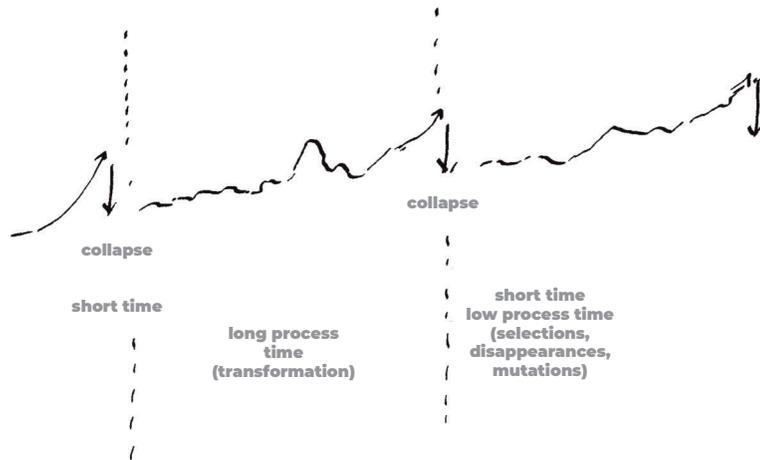


10. The Third Landscape does not evolve according to simple time curves but according to the biological patterns of the environment.
11. The inconstancy of biological systems over time corresponds to the permanent adjustment of their components to the fluctuations of the environment.
12. The inconstancy of biological systems is a guarantee of resistance to time.
13. Whereas constant evolution presents a risk of collapse, inconstant evolution unfolds without hiatus through successive recoveries.



14. The Third Landscape is the seat of a globally inconstant evolution.
15. The majority of species in a free biological system (Third Landscape) respond to inconstant evolution by successive adaptations (transformism). Constantly evolving species (or systems) whose configuration hardens over time are subject to the selective pressure of the changing environment.
16. The constant evolutionary process leading to shocks is of the Darwinian type. The inconstant evolutionary process accompanied by transformations is of the Lamarckian type.
17. The Darwinian process is accompanied by violent and short changes, the Lamarckian process by modulated and slow modifications.

18. The general process of evolution can be understood as a succession of short and slow phenomena (Darwinian and Lamarckian) concerning systems.



19. This process also concerns individual species. Within a slowly evolving system, there may be isolated cases of rapid evolution through selective pressure.

20. The temporal dimension offered to the Lamarckian process allows beings confronted with the transformations of the environment to look for new life solutions.

21. Through its heterogeneous system, its inconstancy and its temporal disproportion, the Third Landscape appears to be the territory of biological invention.

XI RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIETY

From a societal point of view, the Third Landscape is seen as:

- a space of nature (seizure of the Third Landscape by the institution)
- a space of leisure
- an unproductive space (neglect of the Third Landscape by the institution)
- a sacred space.

1. The seizure of the Third Landscape by the institution leads to:

- drawing up positive criteria
- fixing precise limits
- defining uses
- establishing the legal status, the rules of law, security and insurance.

2. A fragment of the Third Landscape under protection, raised to the rank of national or world heritage status, sees its territory:

- placed under surveillance
- presented as a model
- organised so as not to change over time.

3. The fixation of the model set up as heritage condemns the Third Landscape to its own disappearance.

4. The modification of forms, the succession of species, the mechanism of evolution specific to the Third Landscape are incompatible with the notion of heritage.

5. The neglect of the Third Landscape by the institution coincides with:

- a devaluing point of view: wasteland, neglected land, rubble, rubbish dump, terrain vague, etc.
- a moralising point of view: sacred places, forbidden places, etc.

6. The neglect of the Third Landscape by the institution does not change its future, it maintains it.

7. The neglect of the Third Landscape by the institution guarantees the maintenance and deployment of diversity.

8. The neglect of the Third Landscape by the institution does not mean absolute neglect.

9. The non-institutional use of the Third Landscape is one of the oldest uses of space.

10. The non-institutional users of the Third Landscape acquire a status shared by all the beings making up this territory. They become an integral part of the evolving system.

11. The reasons for neglect are due to the way the institution looks at a category of its territory:

- impossible or irrational exploitation
- unprofitable exploitation
- unstructured, inconvenient, impractical space
- space of rejection, waste, margin
- space of insecurity
- unclaimable space, deprived of hope.

12. The reasons for the seizure are due to the same outlook:

- Is the space the bearer of a project?
- Is the project profitable?
- Can we hope for growth and development?

13. The principle of evolution animates the Third Landscape.

14. The principles of biological evolution and economic evolution cannot be superimposed.

15. Growth and development express the dynamics of an economic system as accumulation.

16. Growth and development express the dynamics of a biological system as a transformation.

17. The Third Landscape, the elective territory of diversity, and therefore of evolution, favours invention and is opposed to accumulation.

XII RELATIONSHIP TO CULTURE

1. The Third Landscape can be considered as the shared fragment of a collective consciousness, provided that the sharing is situated within the same culture.

2. The Third Landscape appears culturally in reference to the organised territory and in opposition to it.

3. The figure of an organised territory varies according to cultures.¹³

4. In all circumstances, the Third Landscape can be seen as the part of our living space that is left to the unconscious. Depths where events gather and manifest themselves in an apparently undecided manner.

5. A living space deprived of Third Landscape would be like a mind deprived of the unconscious. This perfect, demon-free situation does not exist in any known culture.

¹³ The Amazonian 'chacra', a kind of garden forest, can be read as an element of the Third Landscape, whereas for the indigenous people it is a garden. For an Indian who equates the puma or the tree with a man disguised as a tree or a puma, the Third Landscape may not make sense.

MANIFESTO

(Each of the following sentences can be considered in the interrogative mode)

- Instruct the spirit of non-doing as one instructs the spirit of doing.
- Elevate indecision to a political level. Balance it with power.
- Imagine the project as a space with reservations and questions.
- Consider non-spatial organisation as a vital principle through which all spatial organisation is penetrated by the flashes of life.
- Approach diversity with surprise.

On the extent

- Consider the increase in Third Landscape spaces resulting from spatial organisation as the necessary counterpoint to the spatial organisation itself.
- Prioritise the creation of large Third Landscape spaces in order to cover the extent of species capable of living and reproducing there.
- Provide for the coupling of neglected areas with reserves to constitute territories of biological continuity.

On the character

- Look at planetary cross-fertilisation – the inherent mechanics of the Third Landscape – as a driving force of evolution.
- Teach the drivers of evolution in the same way as we teach languages, sciences and the arts.

- Educate the users on the precautions necessary for the handling and exploitation of the beings on which they depend. The fragility of the system lies in the nature and number of practices.

On the status

- Consider the planetary dimension.
- Protect the moral, social and political deregulation of the Third Landscape.
- Present the Third Landscape, undecided fragment of the Planetary Garden, not as a heritage asset, but as a common space of the future.

On the stakes

- Maintain or increase diversity through the consented practice of non-spatial organisation.
- Initiate a process of requalification of the substrates allowing life – air, soil, water – by modifying the practices peripheral to the Third Landscape spaces in order not to alter their dynamics and to hope for their influence.
- Establish a territorial policy that aims not to diminish the existing portions of Third Landscape but even aims to increase them.

On mobility and evolution

- Favour the dynamics of exchange between the anthropised environments and the Third Landscape.
- Orientate the interplay of land exchanges, reallocations and linkages between the poles of activity. Design a wide and permeable network of land.
- Create as many gateways as necessary for communication between them.

On the scale

- Make available the tools necessary to understand the Third Landscape.
- Make satellite images, microscopic images accessible.
- Favour recognition at the usual scale of vision. Learn to name beings.

On representation and limits

- Consider the limits as a thickness and not as a line.
- Consider the margin as a territory for investigating the wealth of different environments.
- Try imprecision and depth as a mode of representation of the Third Landscape.

On the relationship to time

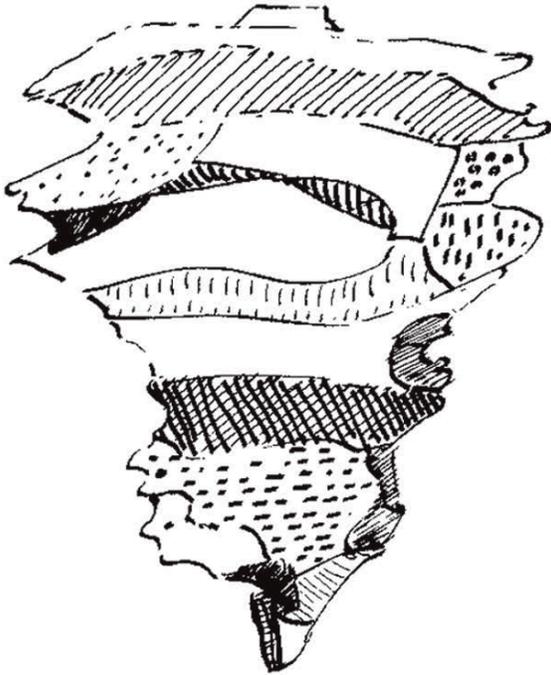
- Erasing administrative, political and territorial management deadlines.
- Do not wait: observe day by day.
- To offer the Third Landscape the possibility of unfolding according to an inconstant evolutionary process, through the daily reinterpretation of changing environmental conditions.

On the relationship to society

- Elevate unproductivity to the level of politics.
- Valuing biological growth and development as opposed to economic growth and development.
- Protect the sites of belief as indispensable territory for the wandering of the mind.

On the relationship to culture

- Reverse the Western view of landscape.
- Give the Third Landscape the matrix role of a global landscape in the making.
- Declare the territory of the Third Landscape a privileged place of biological intelligence: the ability to constantly reinvent itself.
- Confront the hypothesis with other planetary cultures, in particular, those whose foundations are based on a fusional link between man and nature.



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