

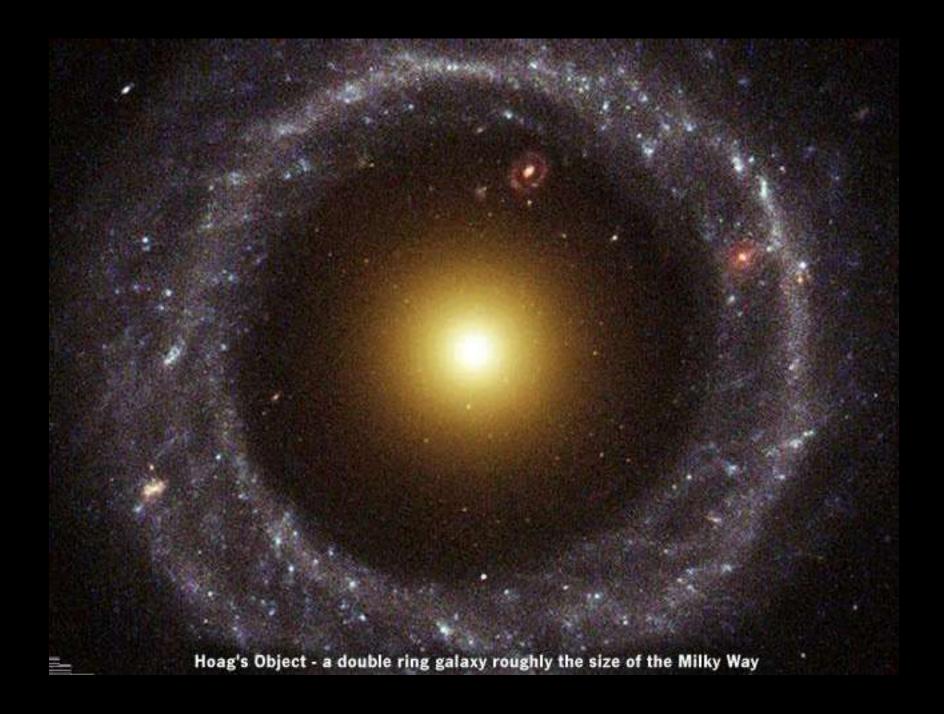
The Use of Iconic Representation in Science Communication

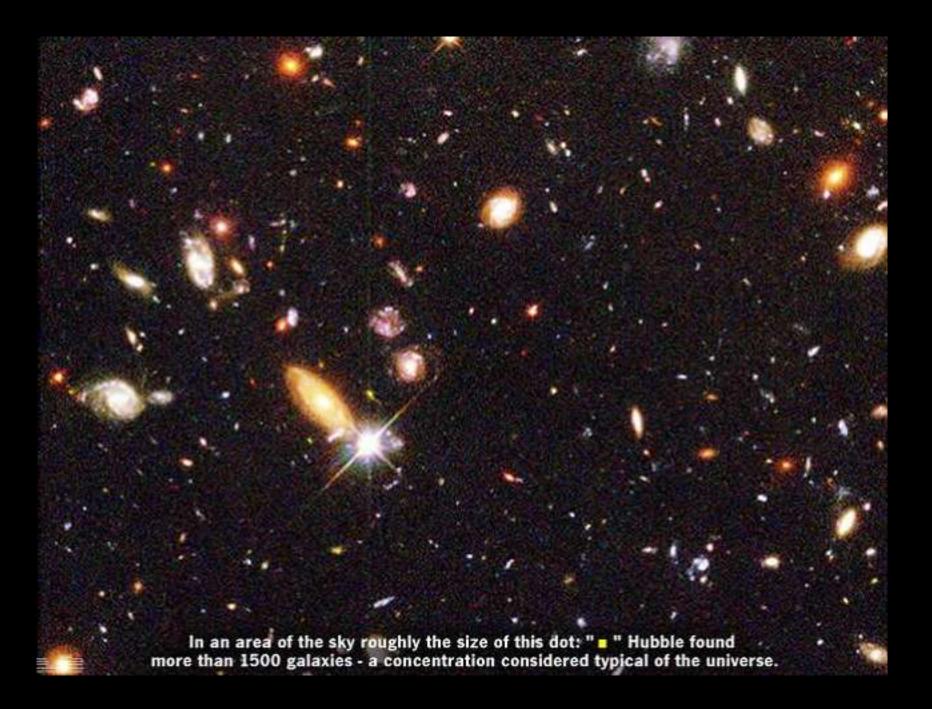
Clélia Maria Nascimento-Schulze LACCOS- UFSC

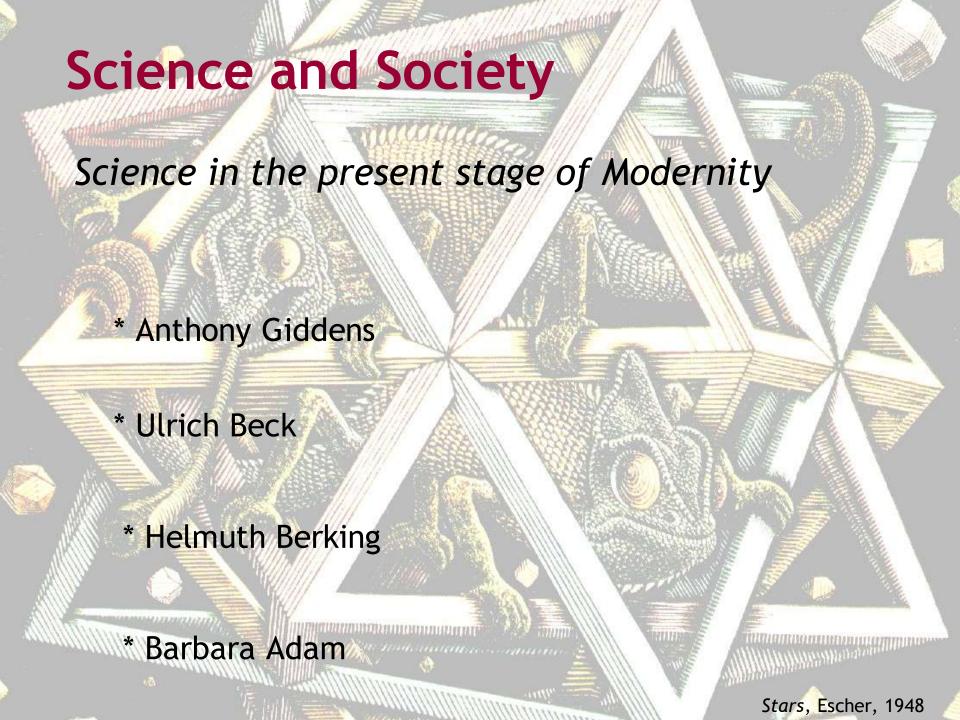
May 2005

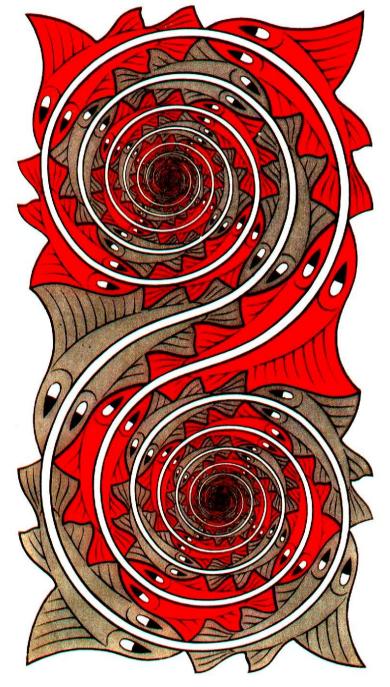












Whirlpool, Escher, 1957

Barbara Adam

- Modern times and technology
- Plurality of times
- Present time
- "a multitude of appropriate voices speaking simultaneously and with equal authority, all affecting each other in a nonlinear way, improvising jazz rather than performiong a scripted symphony, to use a musical analogy.".

(Adam, 1992

- p. 189)

Stengers e Prigogine

* Science liberation

"At both the macroscopic and microscopic levels, the sciences of nature are thus liberated from a narrow conception of objective reality, which believes that it must in principle deny novelty and diversity in the name of unchanging universal law...They are from now on open to impredictability, no longer viewed in terms of an imperfect knowledge, or of insufficient control. Thus, they are open to a dialogue with a nature that cannot be dominated by a theoretical gaze, but must be explored, with an open world to which we belong, in whose construction we participate." (1997,pg 40).

* Stengers: "Power and Invention. Situating Science"

Madame Science, acceptez-vous de prendre pour époux Monsieur Société ici présent, pour Le meilleur et surtout Le pire?



Science and Society

'un des soucis du commissaire européen à la Recherche est de réconcilier science et société. Il a du pain sur la planche, à en juger par le dernier eurobaromètre publié en décembre dernier.

An Example of Science Difusion

Nature Magazine

The Double Helix: 50 years of DNA

The Monalisa of Modern Science

Watson, Crick, Franklin

Salvador Dalí



Galacidalacidesoxyribonucleicacid, Salvador Dalí, 1963

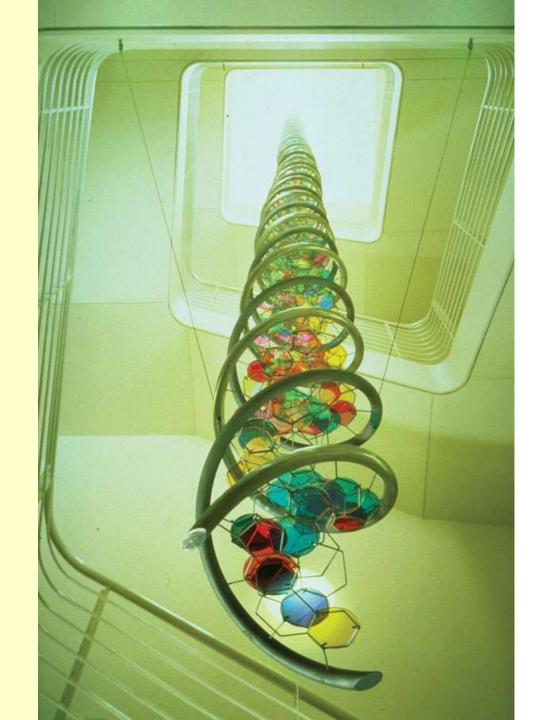
The Double Helix 50 years of DNA

DNA, Lorenzo Quinn



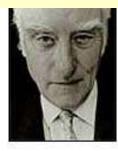
The Monalisa of Modern Science

Portrait of a DNA sequence, Roger Berry, 1998



Watson, Crick e Franklin

Crick estudou e trabalhou como um físico, mas trocou a física pela biologia após a Segunda Guerra Mundial. Depois de co-descobrir a estrutura do DNA, ele ocupou-se de desvendar o código genético que traduz o DNA em proteínas. Atualmente estuda a consciência no Instituto Salk da Califórnia.





Rosalind Franklin (1920 -58)

Franklin, formada como uma química, era perita em deduzir a estrutura das moléculas alvejandoas com raios-X através delas. Suas imagens do DNA – divulgadas sem seu conhecimento – colocaram Watson e Crick no rastro da estrutura correta. Ela posteriormente fez trabalhos pioneiros relativos às estruturas dos vírus.

Linus Pauling (1901 - 94)
O titã da química do Século XX. Pauling liderou o
caminho das investigações sobre as estruturas
das moléculas biológicas grandes, e Watson e
Crick viam-no como seu principal competidor. No
começo de 1953, trabalhando sem a ajuda de
imagens de raio-X, ele publicou um artigo
sugerindo que o DNA era um hélice tripla.





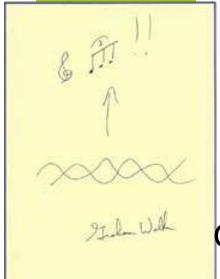
James Watson (1928 -)

Watson ingressou na
universidade em Chicago aos 15 anos, e
constituiu uma equipe com Crick em Cambridge
no final de 1951. Depois de ter resolvido o
problema da hélice dupla, trabalhou com vírus e
RNA, outro carregador de informação genética,
Também ajudou a lançar o projeto genoma
humano a á presidente do Laboratório de Cold

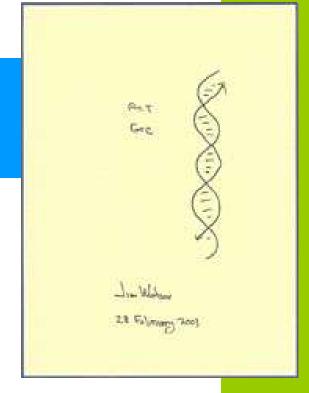
DNA Gallery- Scientists



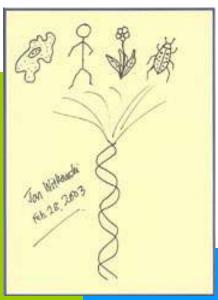
Eric Lander



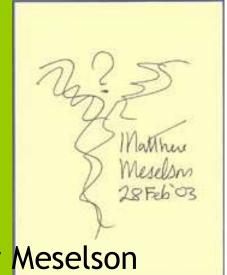
James Watson



Graham Walker



Jan Witkowski



Matthew Meselson

Science and Art

Mireya Baglietto



Science and Art

Mireya Baglietto



Science Difusion

An Integrated Project



The notion of Environmental Paradigms



Paradigmas de Meio Ambiente

A presente exposição científica é resultado de um conjunto de pesquisas desenvolvidas por pesquisadores em psicologia social voltados para as representações sociais e atitudes sobre o Meio Ambiente e a Natureza.

Considerando a mentalidade do mundo moderno frente as questões ambientais, reconhece-se várias formas de pensar a relação entre os seres humanos e a natureza. Dentre estas versões de realidade destacam-se duas que podem ser chamadas de "Paradigma Social Dominante" e " Novo Paradigma Ambiental". O paradigma dominante pode ser visto como refletindo os valores e visões compartilhados sobre o ambiente físico e social, que sustentam crenças numa abundancia das fontes ambientais , no progresso e prosperidade assim como numa limitação dos planos governamentais e nos direitos da propriedade privada. Subjacente ao novo paradigma estão preocupações com os tópicos ligados ao equilibrio ecológico que apóiam as políticas ambientalistas e o uso dos recursos naturais.

Estudos realizados com turistas , moradores locais e pessoas que trabalham com a indústria turística, destacaram uma atitude favorável por parte dos respondentes frente "as idéias que representam o novo paradigma.

Ambiente aqui é visto num sentido mais ample, considerando tanto o universo micro como macro. Assim, abordamos as questões da intervenção no DNA seja no corpo humano ou nos alimentos, e de impactos que atingem o meio ambiente físico ou entorno e a biosfera.

Considerando que é necessário que se aproxime os individuos das questões ambientais tanto de ordem local quanto de ordem global, esta exposição utiliza em conjunto as linguagens digital e artistica como uma forma de aproximar os dois pólos mencionados, já que a cognição humana envolve a linguagem e o pensamento abstrato mas também os símbolos e as representações mentais.

The inclusion of Photos - Old Paradigm



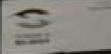






The inclusion of Photos - New Paradigm



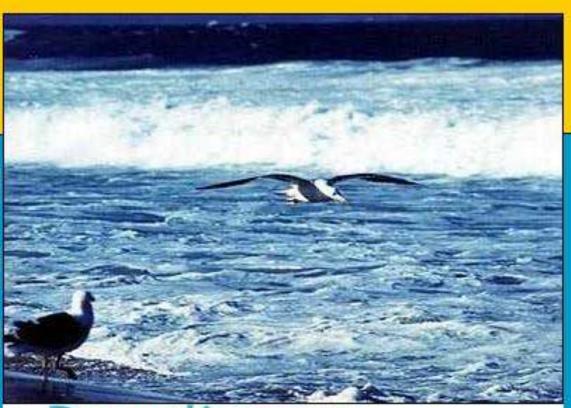




The inclusion of Internet sites

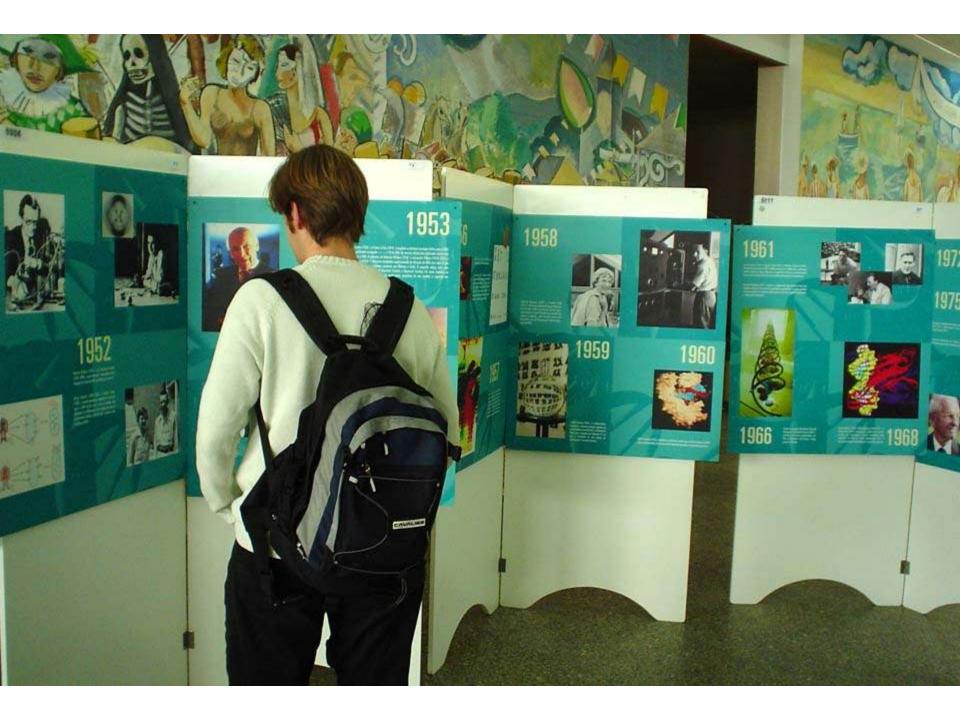


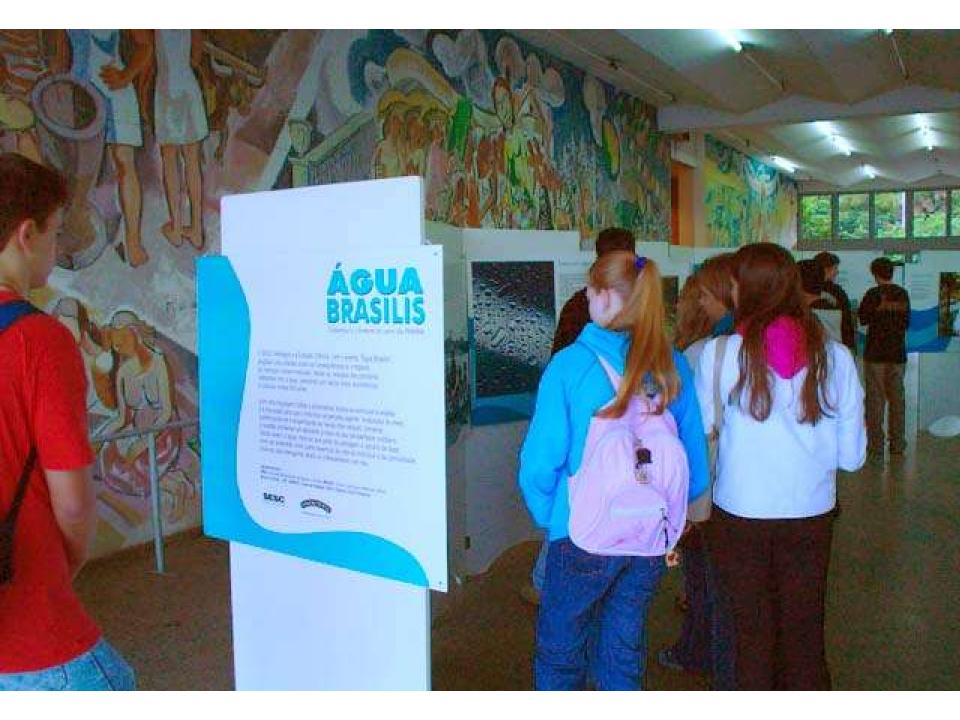
Agua Biosfera DNA



Paradigmas Mejo Ambiente Agua

The inclusion of Itinerant Exhibitions (Science Museums)





The inclusion of Sound

The impact of a Scientific Exhibition on the Social Representation of Environment

Design

School	Before				After			
System	Control		Experimenta l		Control		Experimenta l	
	Masc	Fem	Masc	Fem	Masc	Fem	Masc	Fem
Public	28	32	31	35	25	30	29	32
Private	34	38	38	49	34	38	34	44
Total	132		153		127		139	



The impact of a Scientific Exhibition on the Social Representation of Environment

Results

Words significantly associated to the Experimental Group
- BEFORE the Exhibition

Frequency	χ²	
30	6,95	
23	10,64	
19	6,92	
10	5,11	
9	5,54	
	30 23 19	



The impact of a Scientific Exhibition on the Social Representation of Environment

Results

Words significantly associated to the Experimental Group
- AFTER the Exhibition

Words	Frequency	χ²	
Set	33	16,22	
Living beings	16	15,93	
Ecosystem	12	4,23	



Data Categorization

Categories created for the passage through the exhibit

Categories of Interactions with Objects (IO): participants in individual interactions with objects from the exhibition (banners and pictures).

<u>Looking at photographs (LP):</u> one or more participants have their eyes turned to a photograph, and do not speak to each other.

<u>Looking at banner (LB):</u> one or more participants have their eyes turned to a banner, and do not speak to each other.

<u>Getting close to photograph (GP):</u> one or more participants lean their body towards a photograph while looking at it.

<u>Getting close to banner (GB):</u> one or more participants lean their body towards a banner while looking at it.



Data Categorization

Categories of Interactions with Objects and other Participants (IOP): participants in individual interacions with objects from the exhibition (banners and photographs) and other participants.

<u>Making comments about photograph (CP):</u> one or more participants speak to each other, close to a photograph from the exhibit, while looking at it.

<u>Making comments about banner (CB):</u> one or more participants speak among themselves, close to a banner from the exhibit, while looking at it.

<u>Pointing at photograph and making comments (PP):</u> one or more participants point with their finger or hand to a picture and speak among themselves, close to the photograph.

<u>Pointing at banner and making comments (PB):</u> one or more participants point with their finger or hand to a banner and speak among themselves, close to the banner.

Laughing (L): two or more participants laugh simultaneously



The influence of Scientific Exhibition on Social Representations' attitudes on Environment

Design

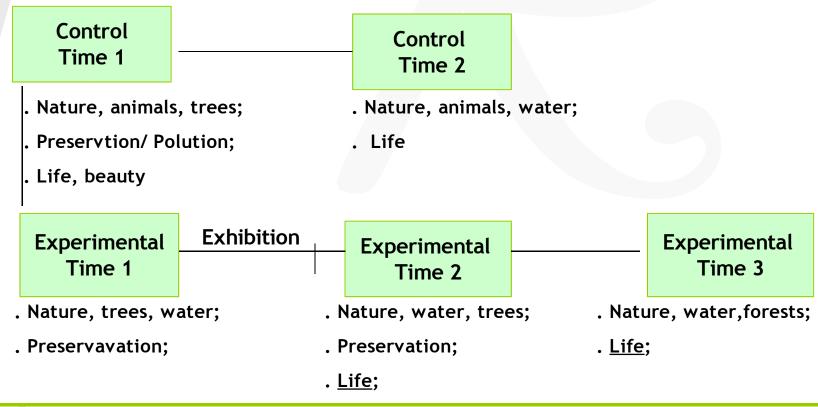
Time	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3			
Spam	Before the	Just after the	After the			
Group	Exhibit	Exhibit	Exhibit			
Control	129	129				
Experimental	139	139	139			
Total	268	268	139			



The influence of Scientific Exhibition on Social Representations' attitudes on Environment

Results Structure of Representations

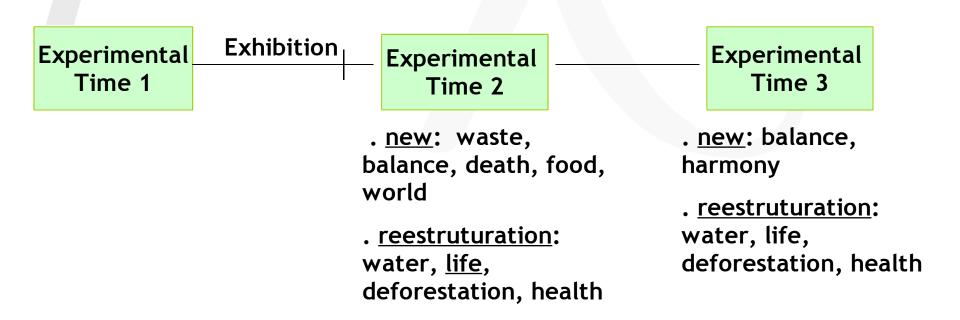
First quadrant (hypothesis of central nucleus) Naturalistic representations of environment





The influence of Scientific Exhibition on Social Representations' attitudes on Environment

Results Elements also vehiculated by exhibition. Present in the periferic system





Social Representations, Scientific Difusion and Science Popularization

- * Sérge Moscovici (1969, 2000)
- * Martin Bauer (1994)
- *Bauer e Gaskell (2002). Biotechnology. The Making of a global Controversy.
- * Bernard Schiele (2000, 2001a e 2001b).

In a context of science popularization, the theory of social representations can be considered as a "social technology" which promotes the psicossocial diagnosis