sediment
sediment
sediment and lasting sediment
salmon salmon salmon
swims salmon salmon salmon
school swims up salmon tide
to mate and meet the salmon
cycle salmon swims
salmon salmon salmon
salmon salmon salmon
salmon run
salmon run
salmon run
salmon run
salmon run
share
salmon
played in tug
of war twists
into survival
spin in
attention
and contribute in kind
mother's liver
promised part-
ner mouths
milk proteins
and
lineal lessons
blissful
birth of our
family estuary
listen to the
outline of our
sisters' markings
and her big
belly
rocks
you'll find us here
flash white bellies
flash white bellies
impart
impart
impart

[Text and text design by] George Reiner.

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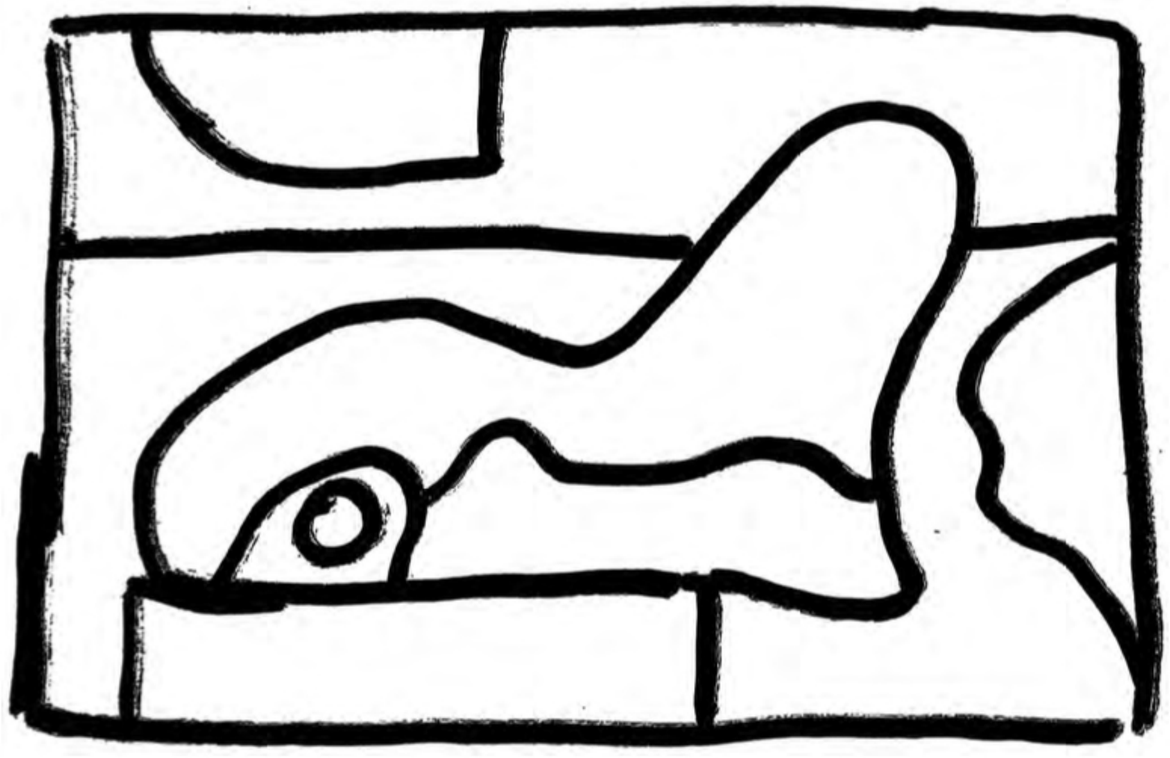
[Printed by] Desisto.

[RE: What's for dinner?] Hugo Brazão.
Balcony, Lisbon. 2022.

ORCAS MAP

[Text by] George Reiner.



Oceans are full of sound: crustacean claws clacking, waves percussing rocks, and echolocating cetaceans (whales and dolphins). Orcas use a variety of clicks, whistles, and jaw clapping to hunt for prey, map their surroundings through echolocation, and converse with each other in the dark waters. They have two separate brain pathways to process sound. One pathway is next to their visual receptors, implying they experience sound as we do colour, and the other leads to the same area of the brain where we process language. These pathways contribute to the most elaborated insular context in the animal kingdom, which connects memory, learning, communication, self-awareness, and sociality in ways beyond human understanding of their mass standings and grieving processes. Orca's dependency on sound makes any loud noise a blinding experience that results in delayed famines and deteriorating social bonds. Their auditory and emotional intelligence provides an alternative to that of primates, a prioritisation of the oxytocin social instead of the dopamine tool.

THE SCORE