

HONGSHAN

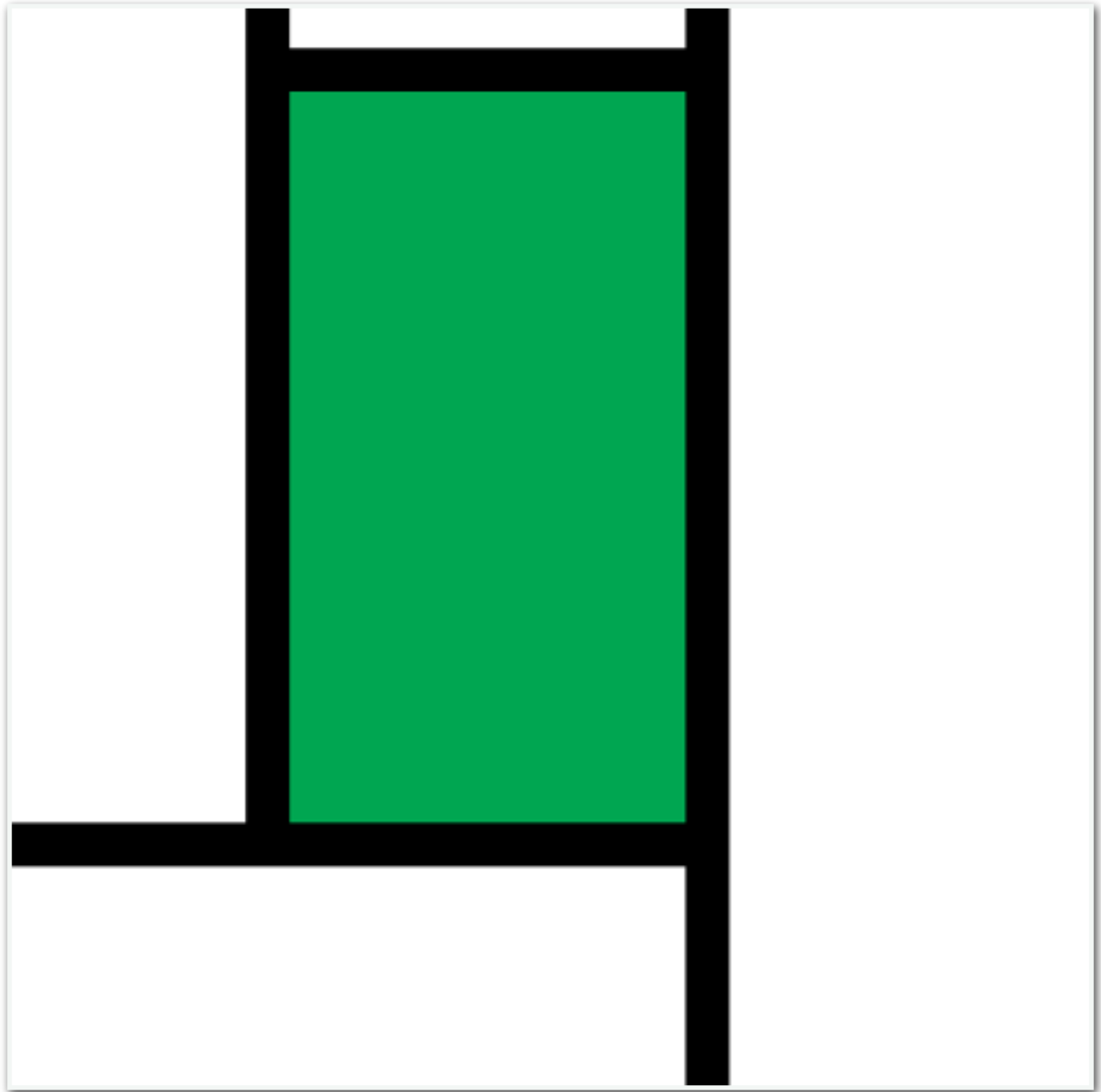
ULTIMATE PREDATOR

Copyright © 2022 All rights reserved.

PROLOGUE

The birth of the greatest work of art in the entire universe- the Big Bang. 13.8 billion years ago. The birth of our time. Another 9.3 billion years passed, or 4.5 billion years back from our time, to begin to shape our solar system and planet earth. Continents and oceans were formed, and picturesque rivers and lakes were drawn on the earth. Another 1 billion years passed, which is 3.5 billion years ago, that life in its initial form would be possible on Earth. But time was not in a hurry. Continents slowly emerged. Almost 3.5 billion years from the initial life and about 4 million years ago the human ancestor emerged during evolution. Who had a total space of 510 million square kilometres on the planet that is the only place where man can exist at all and cultivate art, from which 149 million km² is land. This is the whole living space we have in our solar system. It took some more time for the person to get up and learn to make fire. The artistic expression was born in the form of cave paintings 30,000 years ago. Thousands of years passed, when man began to draw on a blackboards made of trees. Centuries later he began to use a canvas for painting, and from there it took centuries until the first digital art appeared. Every charcoal dash, every brush stroke, every drop of color and every pixel in the computer is part of the creative journey of our humanity. And Altamira cave drawings, the oldest known work of art has survived 30,000 springs and its spark still warms our hearts. All this has happened over time from the emptiness we currently have. And now we write the next chapter in our creativity. It all started 13.8 billion years ago and it does not end. Appreciate time and believe in creativity.

Hongshan



Earth
Composition I
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Earth

Composition I

Pacific Ocean: 35.50%

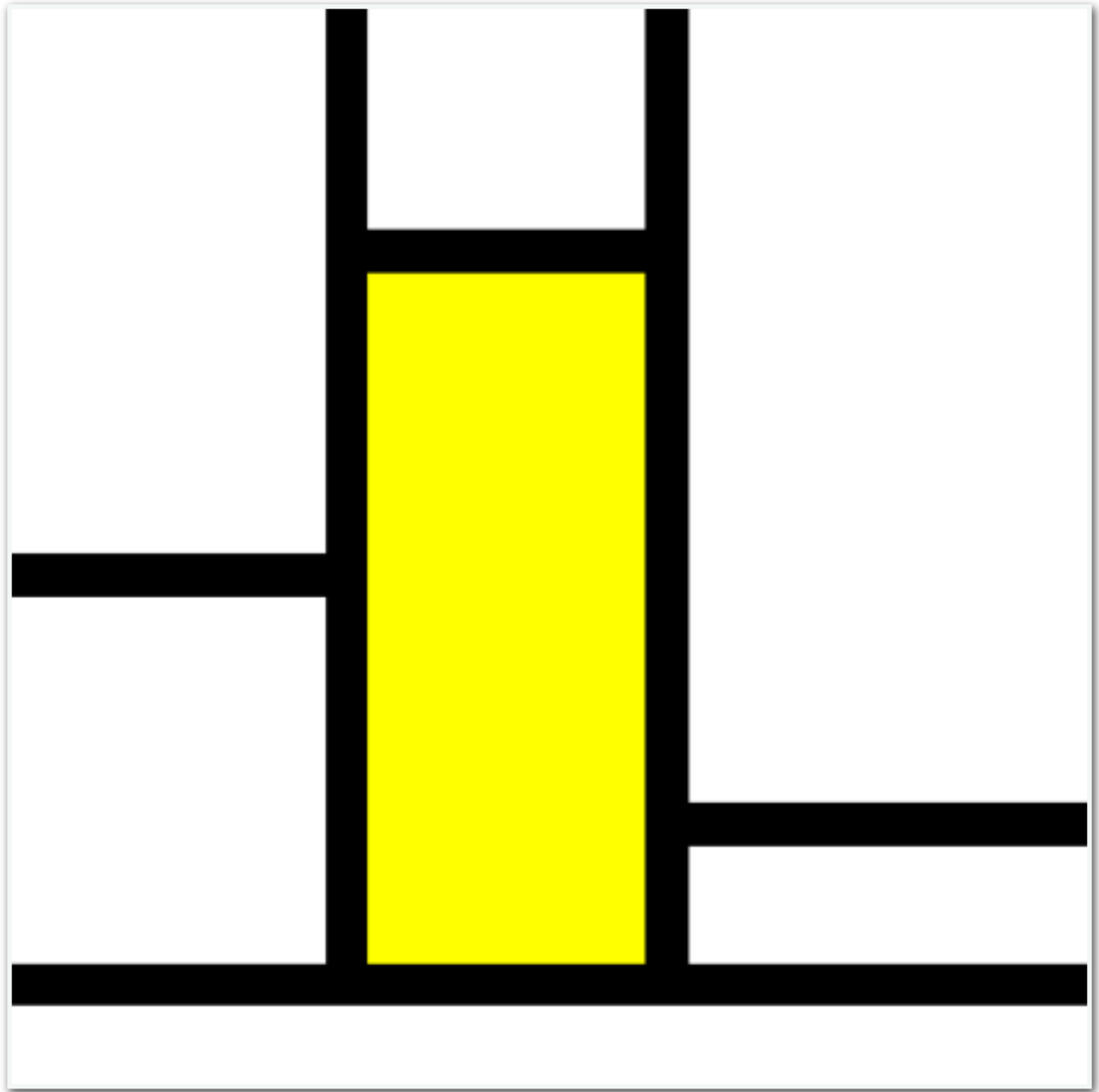
Atlantic Ocean: 18.45%

Indian Ocean: 14.50%

Arctic Ocean: 2.35%

Land: 29.2%

The total area of the globe is 510 mln km², of which land accounts for 29.2% (149 mln km²) and water for 70.8% (361 mln km²). If our solar system originated 4.6 bln years ago, or 9.2 bln years after the Big Bang, the planet Earth was 100 mln years old. It is estimated that about 4.5 bln years ago, planet Earth began to emerge. About another 1 bln years passed and life began to emerge on planet Earth. Mathematical calculations show that life on the planet Earth will last about 4 bln years, of which 3.5 bln, or 87.5%, have passed and 500 mln, or 12.5%, still ahead, during which time man must find a new place to continue to exist. The outer surface of the earth is divided into several plains that have been in constant motion for millions of years. 361 mln square km or 70.8% of the earth's surface, is covered by oceans of salt water. There are four oceans on the planet. The largest, the Pacific Ocean, is 181 mln square km in size and accounts for 35.50% of the earth's surface. This one ocean is larger than the total land area. In the Pacific ocean there is also the deepest point in the waters of the world, Mariana Deep, with a depth of 10,994 meters. The next is the Atlantic Ocean, which is 94 mln square km and accounts for 18.45% of the earth's surface, the Indian Ocean is 74 mln square km, which is 14.50% of the planet's surface area, and the last is the Arctic Ocean, which covers 12 mln square km. 2.35% of the earth's surface. Thus, the oceans together make up 70.8% of the earth's surface. Liquid water is essential for the survival of life on any other planet. The remaining 149 mln square km, or 29.2%, is land, with its lakes and rivers. So we have 149 mln square km of space here, in the solar system, where we humans can exist at all, and for a limited time. The oceans were the place where life once began. To date, we have destroyed about 76% of life in the waters. We're trying to save the planet, but we really need saving ourselves. Planet Earth was here long before us, humans, came and is still long after the last person leaves here. Whatever a person does on Earth, respect water. Because when the clean water in this land runs out, so does life.



Continents
Composition II
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Continents

Composition II

Asia: 29.23%

Africa: 20.19%

North America: 16.42%

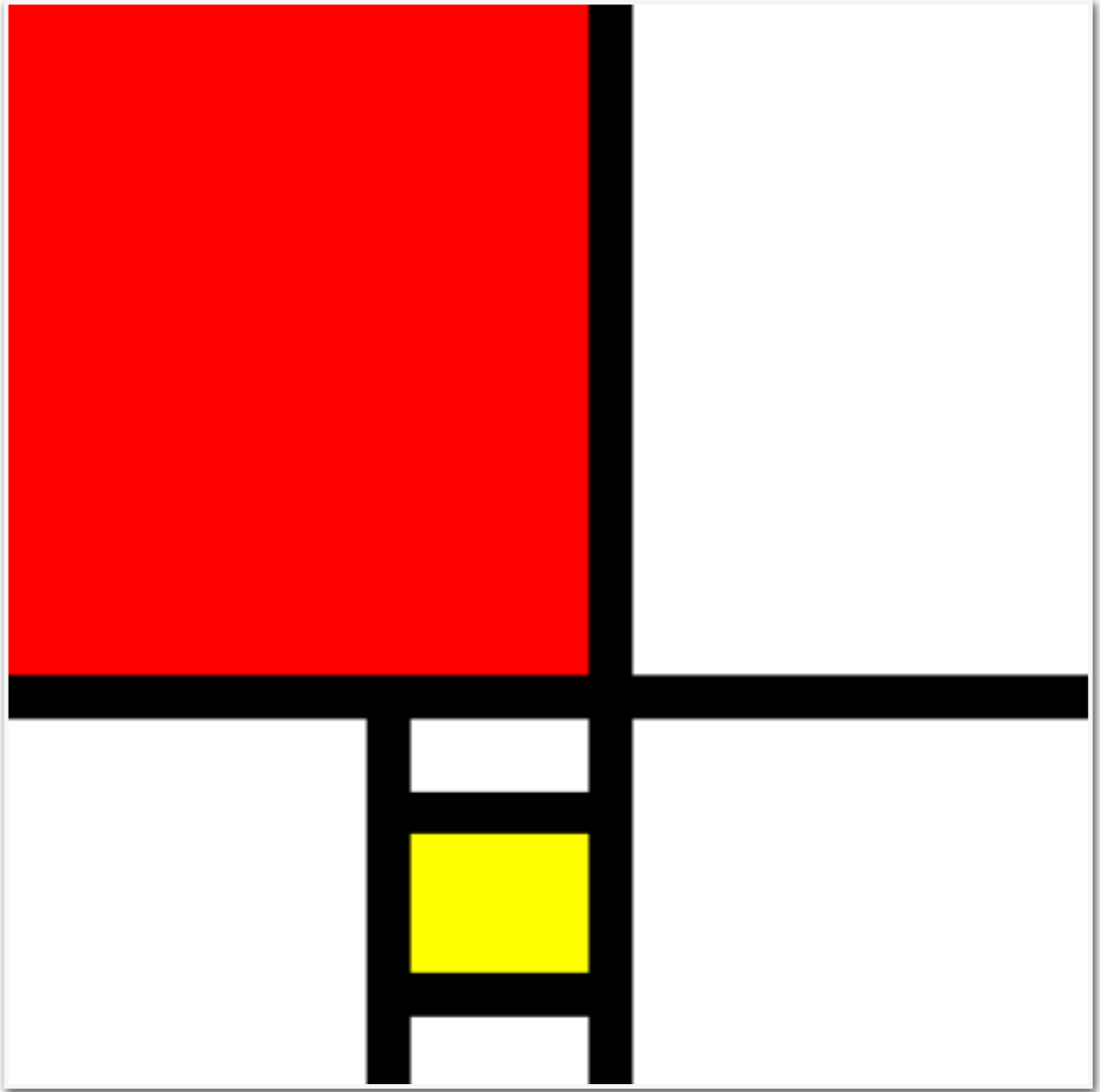
South America: 11.86%

Antarctica: 9.44%

Europe: 6.76%

Australia: 5.66%

If not in the entire universe or in the galaxy of the Milky Way, then at least in our solar system, we have only 149 million square kilometers of human life, and that total area consists of continents, or land, which is 29.2% of the earth's surface. The continents, in turn, are divided into smaller continents, and we have classically seven continents on Earth. Asia is the largest with 44.5 million square kilometers, or 8.73% of the globe's area and 29.23% of land area. Then comes Africa, where the human ancestor originated, accounting for 20.19% of the land surface. The third and fourth largest are North and South America, which account for 16.42% and 11.86% of the earth's land area, respectively. The fifth largest, most anti-human continent on earth, Antarctica accounting for 9.44% of the world's surface area, followed by Europe at 6.76% and Australia at 5.66%. We do not have more space here in the solar system to live and breathe, and we have to deal with each other to share this area, 149 million square kilometers, but only 71% of this is habitable land. That is a total of 105 million km². It is 105 trillion m². (A little over 13,125 m² per person) The remaining 29% are deserts, salt fields, glaciers and rocks, where permanent living conditions are impossible for humans. The highest point on the continents is in Asia, a mountain called Mount Everest, and its peak is 8,848 meters above the water's edge. The longest river is the Nile in Africa and it is 6,695 km long. The largest desert is Sahara 8.4 million km² and the largest lake is the Caspian Sea 374,000 km². In our known history, the highest temperature on earth in the world was + 56.7C in the Valley of Death in North America in 1913 and the coldest temperature -89.2C on the Antarctic mainland at Vostok Station in 1983.



Earth Componentets
Composition III
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Earth Components

Composition III

Iron: 34.60%

Oxygen: 29.50%

Silicon: 15.20%

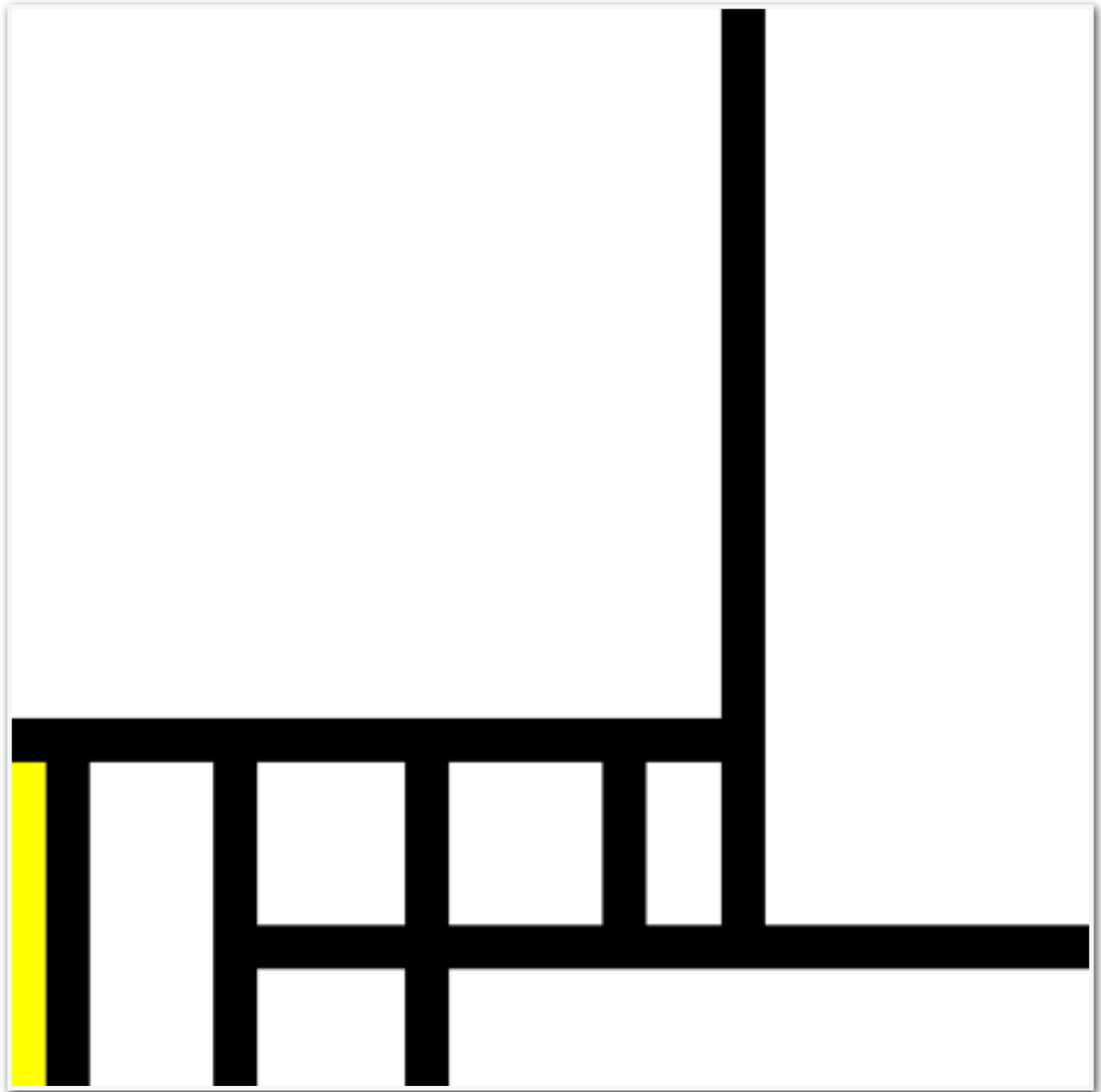
Magnesium: 12.70%

Nickel: 2.40%

Sulphur: 1.90%

Remaining: 3.7%

The earth weighs a total of 5,970,000,000,000,000,000 kg (5.97 septillion), of which 34.6% is iron. The melting point of iron is 1539 degrees Celsius, and this element is also formed with nickel, which makes up 2.4% in the Earth and is the fifth largest element in the core of our planet. The second largest mass is oxygen 29.5%. The most important oxygen compound is its compound with hydrogen, which we know as water. Water is needed for life, which makes it the most important element on Earth. Of the chemical elements, oxygen is the most abundant (65% - 75%) in the cells of all living organisms. Although it seems to us that there is a lot of water on Earth in liquid form, in reality it makes up only 0.02% of the earth's mass. The third is silicon 15.2% and the fourth magnesium 12.7%. These six main elements make up 96.3% of the world's mass, and everything else is 3.7%. And even more than half of that 3.7 percent is calcium and aluminium. Thus, 98.3% of the Earth's mass is made up of eight elements, and all the rest is only 1.7%. But even this 1.7% is 101,490,000,000,000,000,000 kg (101.49 sextillion) of the Earth's weight. By comparison, the heaviest man-made building, which is the Great Wall of China and weighs about 58,095,000 tonnes, the 1.7% is equal to 1,75 billions of the Great Walls of China. The Earth's core is the inner part of the Earth, made up mainly of iron and nickel. The earth's core is located at a depth of about 2,900 to 6,378 km. The core is surrounded by a mantle. The core is divided into eight liquid cores and a solid core. The moving material of the liquid outer core, consisting mainly of iron, generates the Earth's magnetic field. The radius of the solid core is about 1300 km. The circumference of the planet on our home planet is 40,075 kilometres when measured exactly around the equator. This is the main composition of our planet. There are a total of 94 different chemical elements in the Earth, all the rest are artificial.



Earth Crust
Composition IV
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Earth Crust

Composition IV

Oxygen: 46.60%

Silicon: 27.70% Aluminium: 8.10%

Iron: 5.00%

Calcium: 3.60%

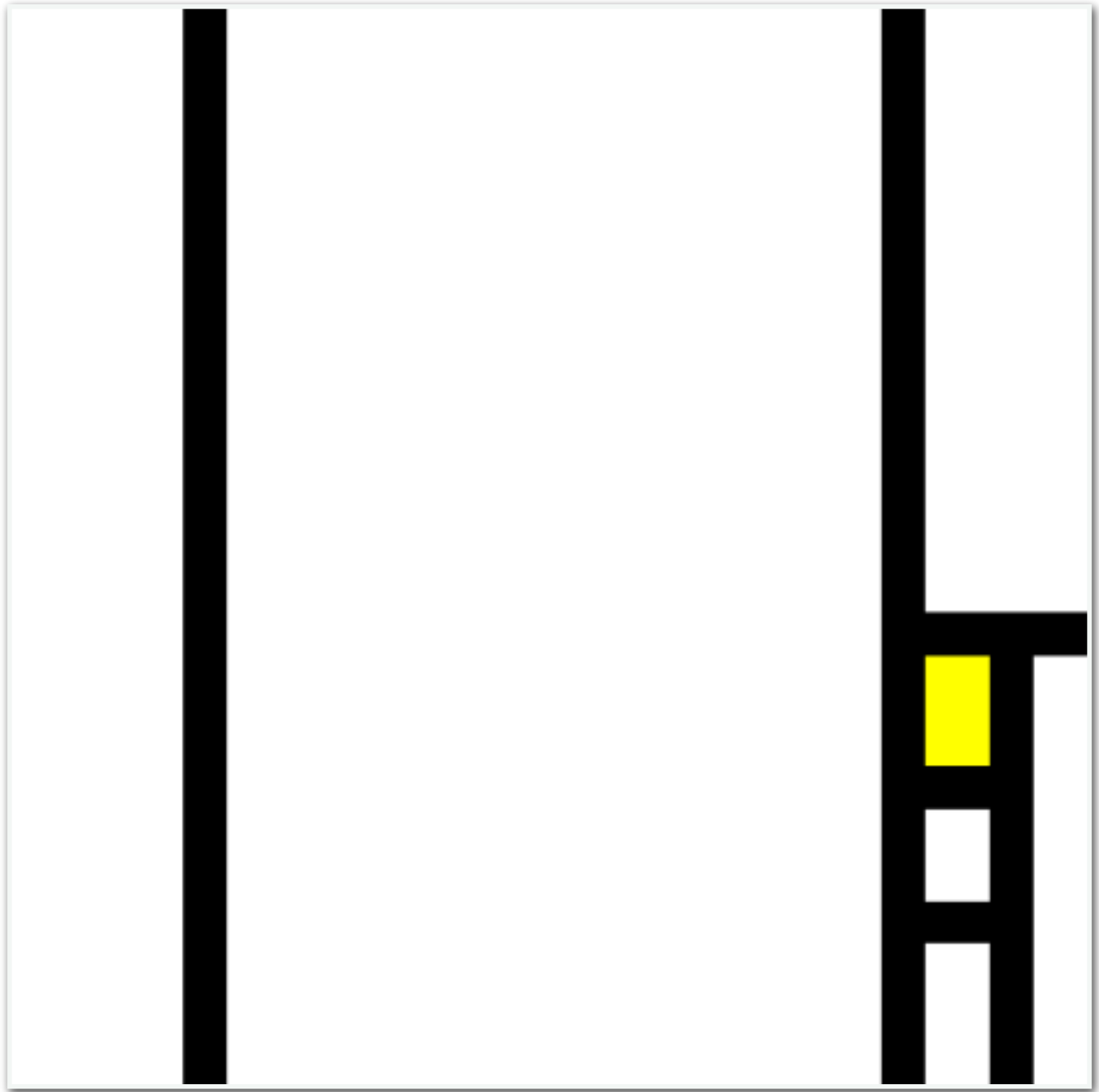
Sodium: 2.60%

Potassium: 2.80%

Magnesium: 2.10%

Remaining: 1.50%

The Earth's crust is the Earth's solid surface, the shell, the upper part of the lithosphere (usually 5 to 50 km thick), composed of relatively siliceous rocks separated from the mantle by the Moho or Mohorovičić partition. The lower limit of the earth's crust is Moho, where the speed of seismic waves changes dramatically. There is an intermediate belt under the Earth's crust, and halfway to the centre of the Earth, the Earth's core begins. A distinction is made between oceanic, continental and transitional crust. The oceanic crust makes up 54%, the continental crust 40% and the transitional crust 6% of the total crust. In terms of volume, the oceanic crust makes up 17%, the continental crust 77% and the transitional crust 6% of the total crust. It follows that the continental crust is much thicker than the oceanic crust. The knowledge of the top of the continental crust is, of course, the best. Knowledge of the structure of the oceanic crust comes mainly from the study of ophiolites, which are former fragments of the oceanic crust that have been pushed onto the continental crust by tectonic forces. The structure of the Earth's crust and vertical transitions are mapped mainly on the basis of the image of the propagation of seismic waves. Every kilometre to the heart of the Earth, the temperature rises by about 15 ° C per kilometre. Thus, it is impossible for man to extract mineral resources that are deeper than a few kilometres. 46.6% of the earth's crust is oxygen and 27.7% silicon. Aluminium is in third place (8.1%). The most common element on Earth, iron, is in 4th place, but makes up only 5% of the earth's crust. Only eight elements of the earth's crust make up 98.5% of the total elements, all other elements make up only 1.5% of the earth's crust. In total, 118 different chemical elements are known, of which 24 elements are artificially made on Earth.



Life
Composition V
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Life

Composition V

Oxygen: 65.00%

Carbon: 18.00%

Hydrogen: 10.00%

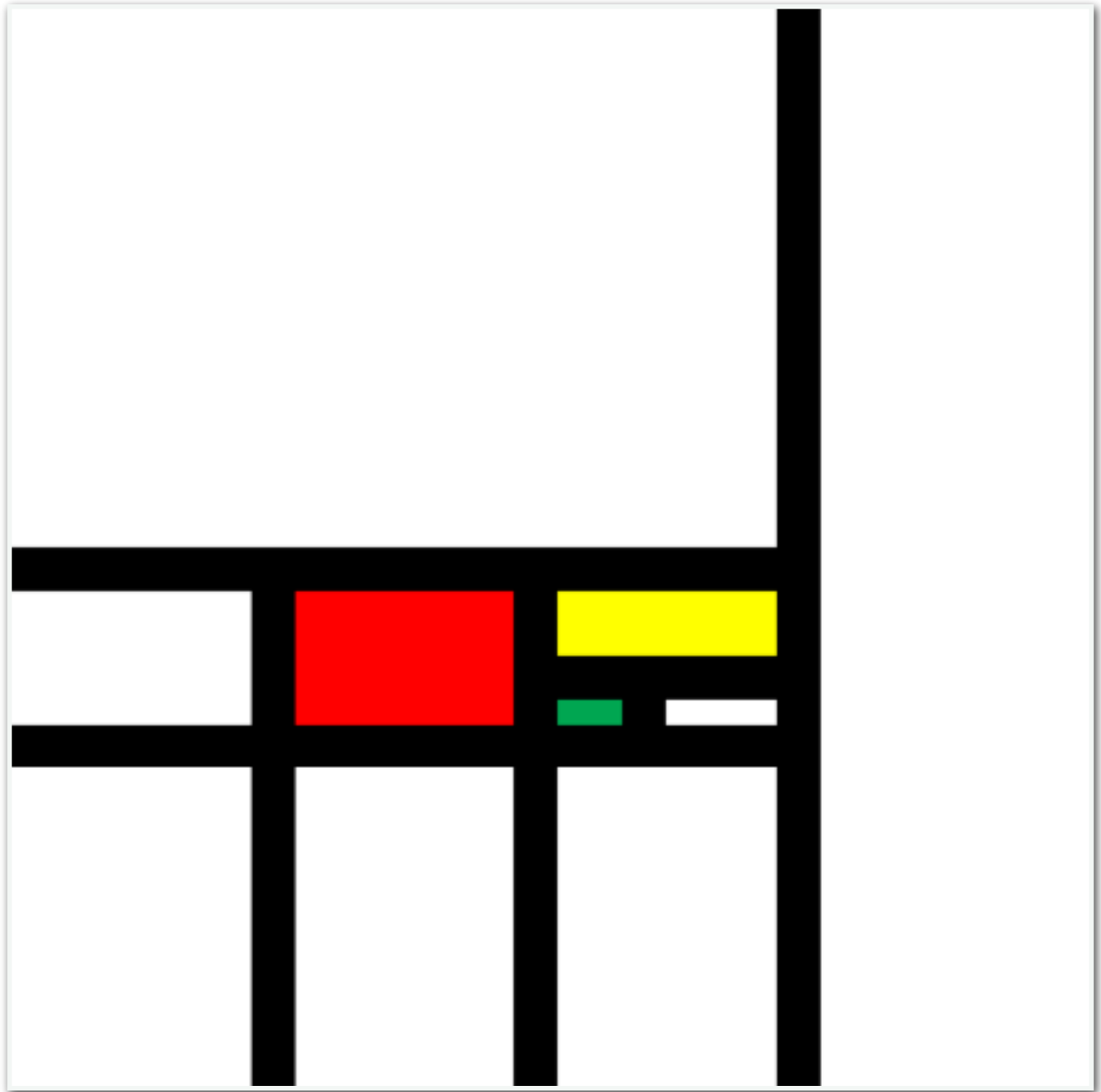
Nitrogen: 3.00%

Calcium: 1.50%

Phosphorus: 1.20%

Remaining: 1.30%

The Earth originated about 4.6 billion years ago. At first, the Earth was a glowing sphere of stone with no layer of air or life around it. Millions of years ago, it cooled and a solid crust formed. The water vapour then cooled as it fell to the ground and the oceans formed over time. The water in the primeval ocean was very hot and boiling, the air layer was formed by water vapour and gas particles crushed by volcanoes. Bacteria were the first living creatures to form in the primordial ocean more than 3 billion years ago. As a result of the activity of bacteria, oxygen began to accumulate in the air about 2.5 billion years ago. At first, the land was empty. And lifeless. Over millions of years, aquatic bacteria developed into plants and then animals. The first aquatic animals were small soft sponges and jellyfish. Over time, their offspring began to build houses around their bodies (such as snails and mussels) and invertebrates developed around their bodies, such as crustaceans. Later, fish also developed. 450 million years ago, life in shallow water was already quite diverse, with plenty of nutrients, light and oxygen. Animals and plants that lived millions and hundreds of thousands of years ago are largely extinct, and many living things today do not yet exist. In order to be human and live, a person needs many chemical compounds, the main ones being 65% Oxygen (O), 18% Carbon (C), 10% Hydrogen (H), 3% Nitrogen (N), 1.5% Calcium (Ca) and 1.2% Phosphorus (P). These six main elements make up 98.7% of the chemical elements in humans. The remaining 1.3% is where magic of life brings a person to life through chemistry. You also need to breathe to live. A person breathes about 9.5 tons of air a year, but oxygen makes up only about 23 percent of that air by weight, and we release just over a third of the oxygen from each breath. It provides a total of about 740 kilograms of oxygen per year. Thus, to live, mathematically, each person needs about eight trees.



Animals
Composition VI
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Animals

Composition VI

Water arthropods: 38.00%

Fish: 27.00%

Annelids: 7.72%

Terrestrial arthropods: 7.72%

Molluscs: 7.72%

Cnidarians: 3.86%

Livestock: 3.86%

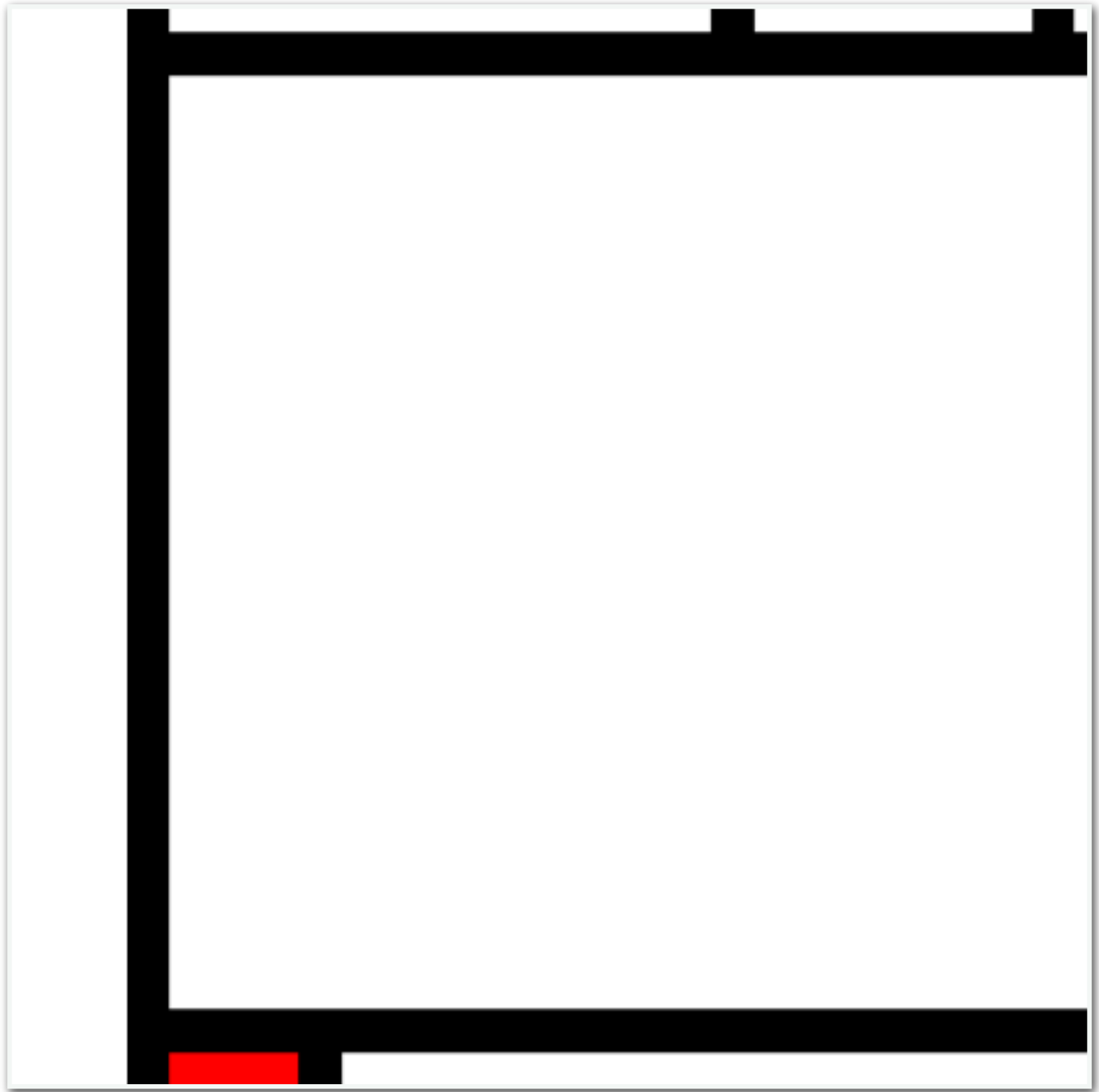
People: 2.3%

Nematodes: 0.77%

Mammals: 0.27%

Birds: 0.07%

Of the animals, crustaceans and crabs are the most abundant on earth, accounting for 38% of the world's 1 gigatonne of carbon. Second come the fish with at least 22,000 different species. They are followed by 7.72% by annelids (such as earthworms and woodpeckers), arthropods (flies, spiders, butterflies, scorpions, etc.) and molluscs (snails, octopuses, squid, etc.), totalling more than 85,000 species. 6-7 places are shared by Cnidarians and livestock. Corals and jellyfishs, respectively, have more than 11,000 species, and livestock such as cows, sheep, pigs, chickens, and so on. In terms of animal weight, humans are only in 8th place, accounting for 2.31 gigatonnes of 2.31% of all living beings or animals. Roundworms or nematodes (Nematoda) are in the 9th place. It is a family of animals with more than 80,000 species, of which about 15,000 are parasitic. Roundworms are common in fresh and sea water as well as on land. Roundness has even been found in Antarctica and ocean depths. And the penultimate animals come in 10th place, which is more than 8.5 times less than humans. And finally, the birds we see every day, but together they make up only 0.07% of the total weight of the animals and are 33 times fewer in weight than humans in total.



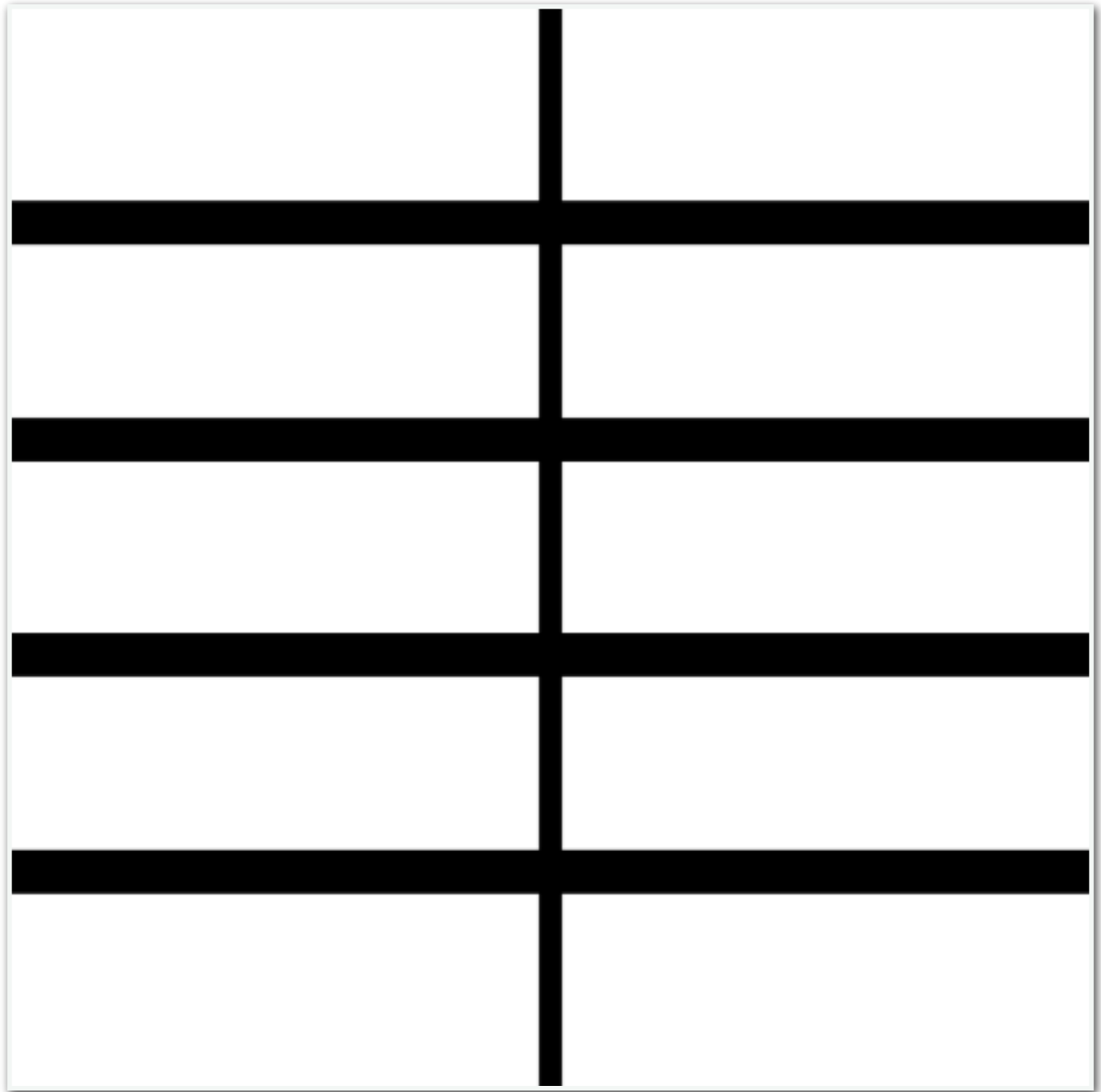
World Biomass
Composition VII
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

World Biomass Composition VII

Plants: 82.45%
Bacteria: 12.80%
Mushrooms: 2.20%
Archives: 1.30%
Protists: 0.73%
Animals: 0.47%
Viruses: 0.03%

The total biomass of the earth is 545 gigatonnes of carbon, and of the total biomass of the earth, more than 320,000 different species of plants with 450 gigatonnes of carbon are the absolute rulers, accounting for 82.45% of the total biomass of the earth. In second place are bacteria (70Gt) 12.8%, then 6 million different species of fungi (12GtC) 2.2%. After them in the 4th place are the arches, which are prokaryotes, which means that there is no cell nucleus in their cell. They have 7 GtC on Earth, representing 1.3% of the world's biomass, and 5 GtC, 0.73% of biomass, are protists who do not belong to animals, plants or fungi. Protists are predominantly simple organisms, most of which are unicellular.

Animals are only in 6th place, at just under 2.6 GtC, and they make up only 0.47% of the world's biomass. In the last, 7th place, the viruses are 0.2 GtC 0.03%. Thus, there are fewer viruses than animals on earth. However, humans alone are 3 times smaller in biomass than all viruses combined, or exactly 0.01% of the world's biomass. However, this 0.1% of total biomass is itself the largest destroyer of biomass on earth. This is most clearly seen from the trees. When the first person appeared on earth, about 6 trillion trees covered the globe, but now leaving just over 3 trillion trees. That makes 375 trees on the planet for every person. In the last 12,000 years, we have been able to destroy almost 50% of the trees. We cut down about 15 billion trees every year, but we are growing more or we are planting a total of 5 billion trees ourselves. If we move forward at this pace, the number of trees on the planet will decrease by 10 billion every year, which means that, mathematically, there will be no trees on Earth in 300 years.



Human Needs
Composition VIII
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Human Needs

Composition VIII

Physiological needs: 20%

Security requirement: 20%

The need for love and belonging 20%

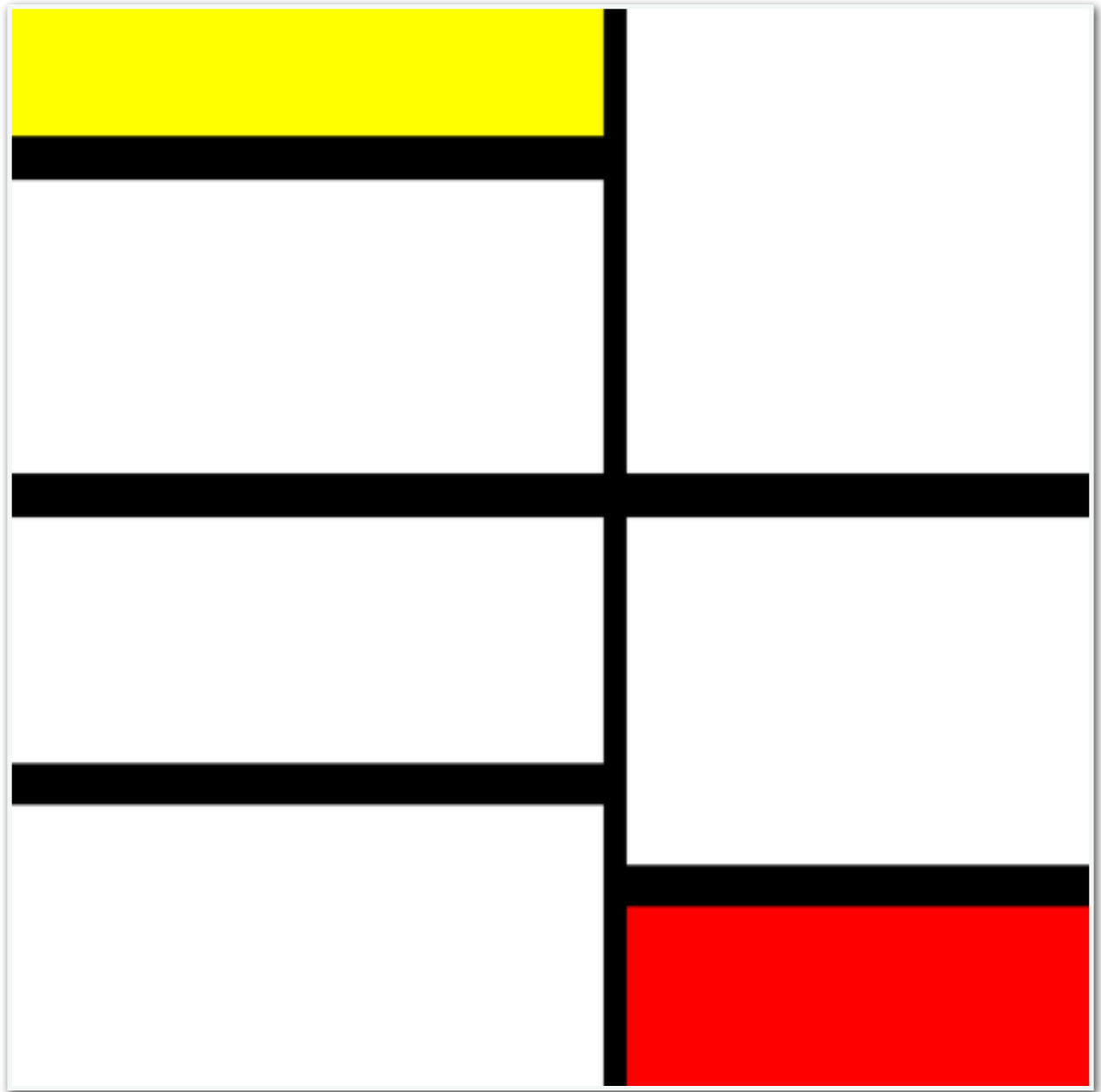
Need for recognition: 20%

Need for self-realization: 20%

Whatever our cultural or regional background, or whatever person we meet, all people have the same basic needs and wants. These needs can be divided into five categories.

Physiological needs come first. These are the need for water, food and sleep. Secondly, there is the need for security so that we are protected and do not feel threatened in our daily activities. Third, we want love and belonging. Our need is to belong to a group that is important to us and to feel cared for, be it a family, a neighbourhood, a country, or an organization that interests us. Fourthly, there is a need for recognition, which means that we want recognition from others. Be it in the family, at work, in your society or around the world. We want our actions to be recognized and valued so that we create some form of significant value in the system or around the world. Fifth is the need for self-realization. We want to leave a mark all our lives, using our full potential, for which we have the abilities, skills and knowledge. For example, starting a business to create value for others or to do something for the whole world to make life better and easier for future generations. So no matter what nationality we are or whatever we look like, we are all equal in the evening when we close our eyes and with exactly the same basic needs, desires and thoughts that tomorrow will be better for ourselves, our families, our country and our world.

However, our behaviour is dominated by external factors such as religion, skin colour, origin, height, weight, age, and value creation. For some reason, we set ourselves a hierarchy within societies based on them. No matter where you are in life and no matter where someone else is in life and no matter who you meet, he wants to know if what he said is important to you and if it matters to you will help you in any way in life?

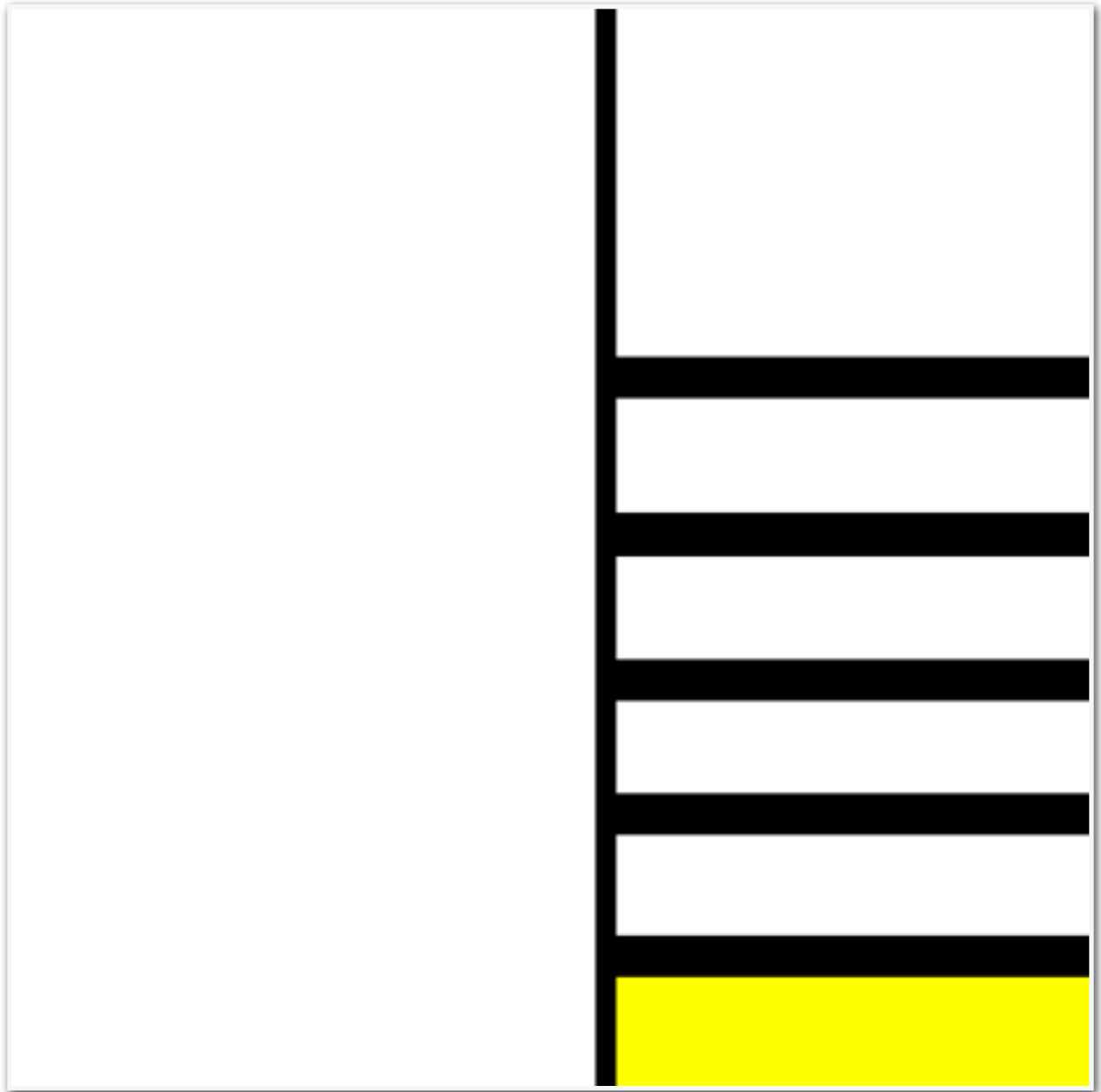


Age of Living People
Composition IX
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Age of Living People Composition IX

0-4 years:	8.00%
5-14 years:	17.00%
15-24 years:	16.00%
25-34 years:	16.00%
35-49 years:	20.00%
50-64 years:	15.00%
65+ years:	8.00%

The age of people shows how many times they have orbited the sun since their birth. By the beginning of 2023, there will be 8 billion people in the world, and the average living person in the world is, according to statistics, 29 years and 6 months old. Children under the age of 5 and people of retirement age, 65+, are both equal to 8% of the world's population. In the past, poor physiological conditions and limited treatment options often dashed a person's physiological readiness to live to be 100 years old and longer. There have been two major breakthroughs in this area: the invention of sanitation, which significantly cleaned the living environment, and the discovery of penicillin, which brought antibiotics into the arsenal of drugs. Vaccination has also yielded good preventive results in densely populated areas. But especially with the combination of sanitation and antibiotics, life expectancy is rising. While in 1850 a pregnant mother could expect her child to live to an average age of 45, those born in 2000 have a life expectancy of 80 to 85 years. And it comes up even more. In 1850, the expected average was - exactly the average! - low life expectancy, mainly due to high postnatal mortality. In fact, a young person was at risk of developing a deadly illness throughout their susceptible childhood, the treatment of which may be delayed or inadequate. In 1900, there were three shortenings of the age of a person, ie pneumonia, tuberculosis and intestinal inflammation. Every third infected person swore to these (infectious) diseases. Often still unfortunately in childhood. By the end of the century, by 1998, the list of causes of death had changed dramatically. Half of the people leave here due to heart disease or tumours. The third modern cause of death is stroke. However, pneumonia has subsided because it can be treated quite effectively.



Population Growth
Composition X
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

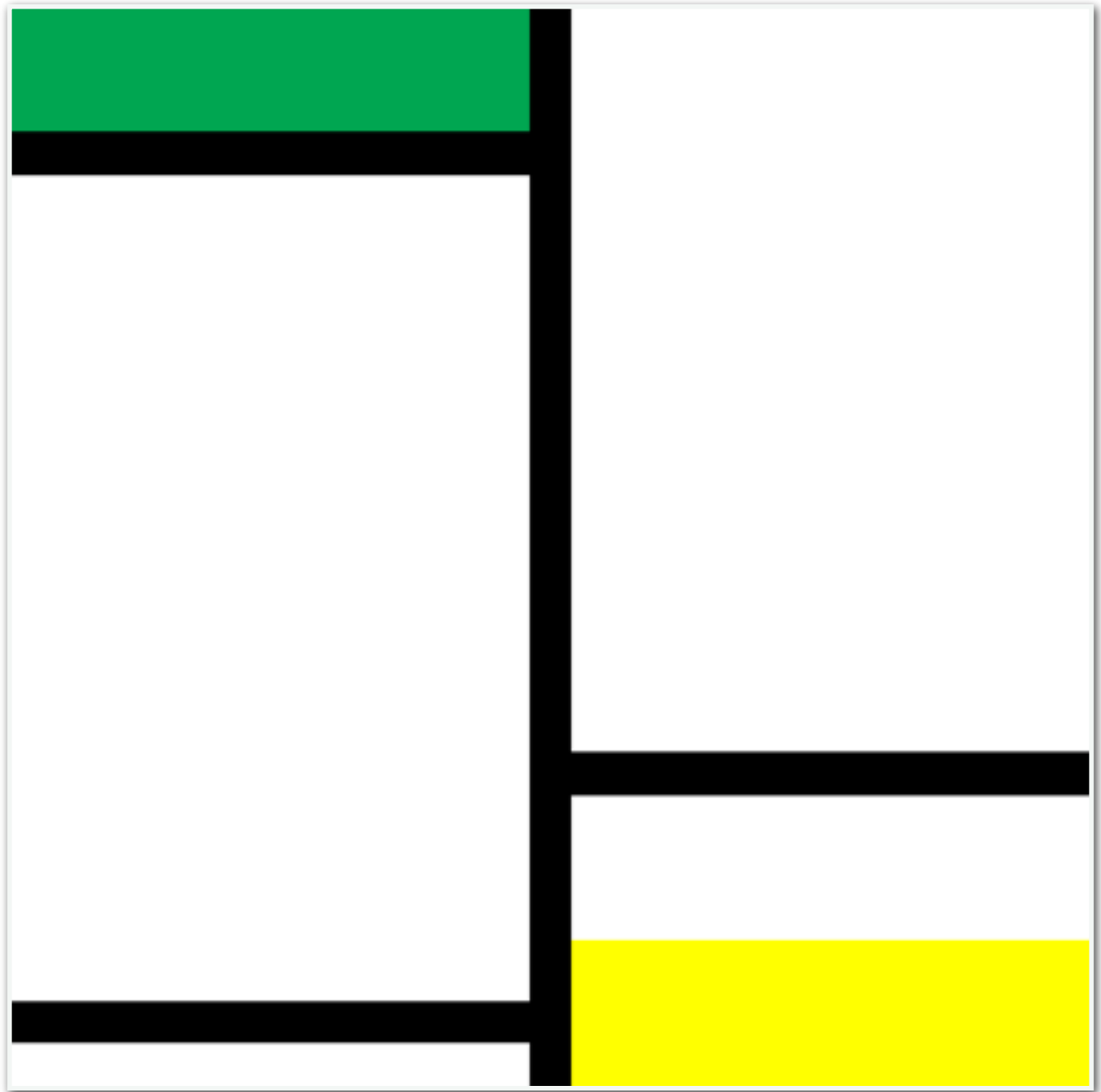
Population Growth

Composition X

- 1 billion 1804 (ca. 200,000 years)
- 2 billion 1927 (123 years): 56.16%
- 3 billion 1960 (33 years): 15.06%
- 4 billion 1974 (14 years): 6.39%
- 5 billion 1987 (13 years): 5.93%
- 6 billion 1999 (12 years): 5.47%
- 7 billion 2011 (12 years): 5.47%
- 8 billion 2023 (12 years): 5.47%

Humanity reached the time in 1804, when 1 billion people lived on earth at the same time. Every year, an average of about 140 million people are born and 60 million die on the planet, which means that 80 million people live on the planet every year. At this rate, 1 billion people will come to the planet every 12.5 years, all of whom want to eat, drink, and live. With this increase, regional competition is intensifying and, instead of covering the basic needs of humankind, regional interests are becoming even more dominant.

It took 219 years, from 1804, for the number of people on Earth to increase eightfold. It took mankind about 200,000 years to make one billion of its human ancestors live. We reached that number in 1804, and it took another 123 years for the next 2 billion. By 1927, we had doubled in number. 3 billion came in 33 years, by 1960, but further billions were already coming faster thanks to advances in technology and also to developments that made our crops genetically stronger against pests. But at the same time, "everything for everyone" has created a situation in humanity where the population is artificially maintained. In other words, if all the inhabitants of the earth could live like the average American, we would need five Earths. To live like the average European citizen, we would need three globes, and to live like the average Chinese, we would need 2.2 globes. Of the major countries, only India lives sustainably. If the inhabitants of the whole Earth lived like India, we would need 0.7 of the Earth and we would not be exhausting our planet, in fact endangering humanity itself, which is what we are doing at the moment.



Humans Ever Born
Composition XI
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Humans Ever Born

Composition XI

200,000 BC - 8,000 BC: 6.83%

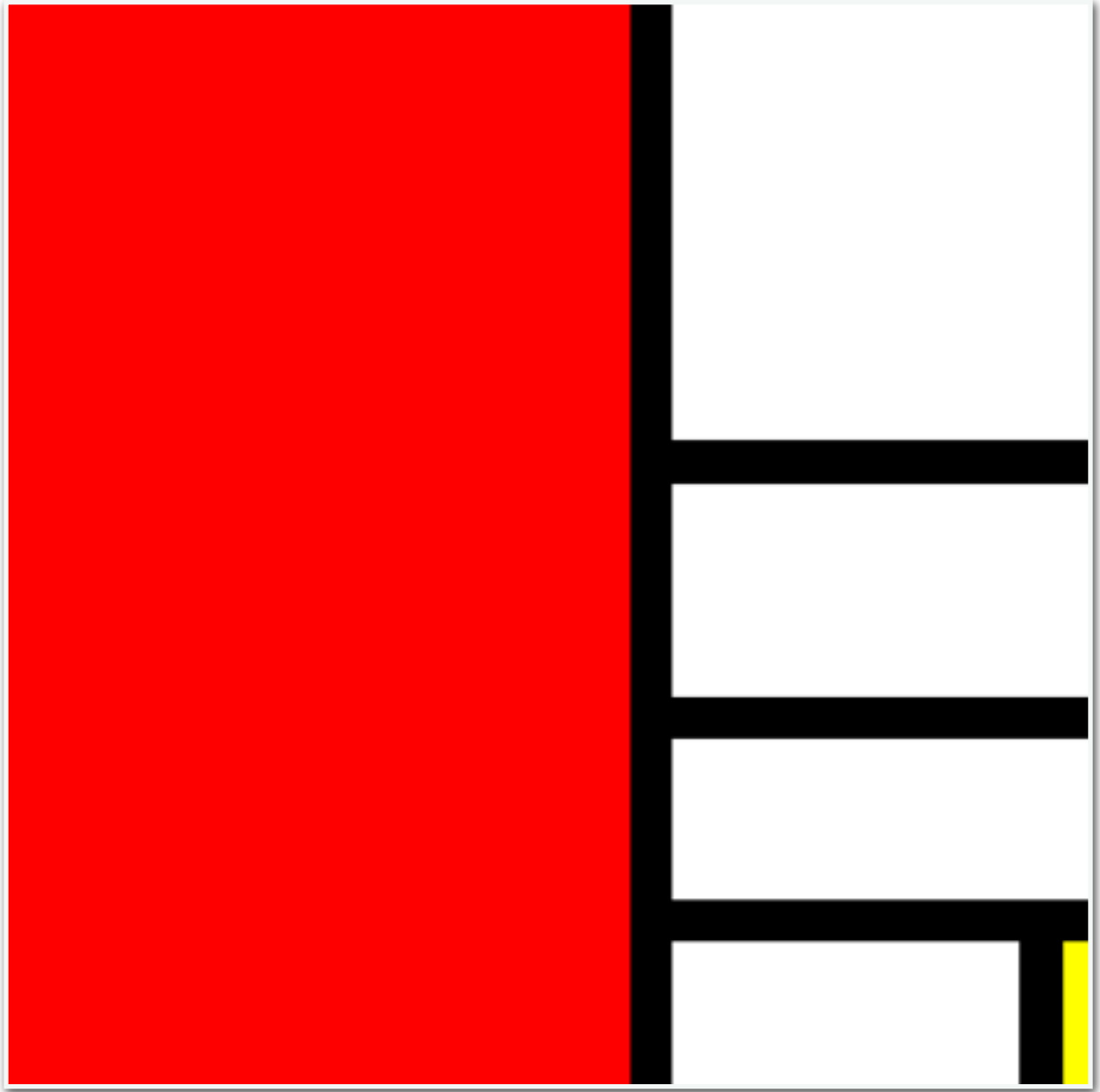
8000 BC - 1 BC: 40.17%

1 BC - 160 AD: 2.99%

159 AD - 1804 AD: 35.47%

1804-2023: 14.52%

In total, there are 117 billion of us on Earth, Homo Sapiens, 8 billion of whom are alive today. That's 6.83% of people who have ever lived. The first mother, from whom all other people were born, lived on earth about 200,000 years ago. At first, the spread of our species was very slow. In the first 190,000 years, a total of 8 billion people were born and lived, the same number as there are on Earth today. If we were to take 1 grain of sand to represent 1 person, there would be about 1 cubic meter of sand on the Earth at a time, as this space could hold exactly 8 billion grains of sand. But about 10,000 years ago, there was a change in a person's life that continues to this day. Around 8,000 BC, we came out of the forest, living the life of a hunter and gatherer, and began to settle. We started growing crops and domesticating animals. By that time, there were 8 billion people on Earth. As our entire existence is essentially caloric, humanity has become more stable in calories through farming. This caused an explosive growth of people in the world, and after 8,000 years, about 160 AD, 58.5 billion people had born and died on Earth, which is half the total number of people born and living on Earth today. Slightly more than 1,650 years passed, and by 1804, for the first time in history, 1 billion people, or 85.46% of all people born, lived on Earth. The next turning point in humankind came, the Industrial Revolution, which laid the foundations for even faster human growth, and in just 219 years, from 1804 to 2023, 14.52% of all people who have ever been born have been born. For the first time in history, there are 8 billion people alive at once, the same number as there were people who were born and died in the forest during the first 190,000 years.



People in Continents

Composition XII

1000x1000 px

Spatial VR Gallery

OpenSea

People on the Continents

Composition XII

Asia: 59.54%

Africa: 17.20%

Europe: 9.59%

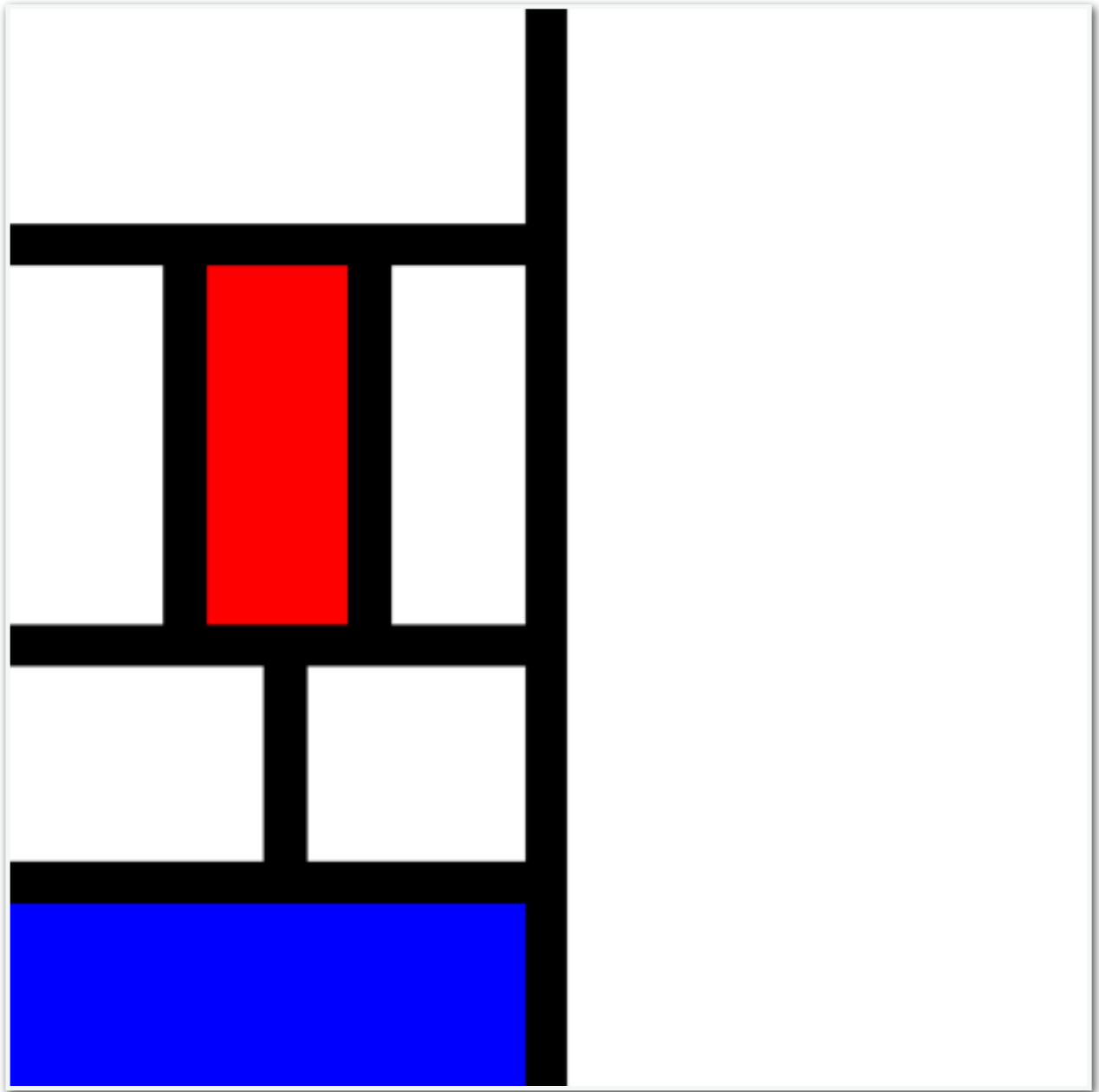
North America: 7.60%

South America: 5.53%

Australia: 0.55%

Antarctica: 0.00%

The offspring of Homo Sapiens, the first mother we all come from, began moving out of Africa, in what is now Kenya, about 200,000 years ago. Their first destination was Asia. The territories of present-day Iraq were reached about 70,000 years ago, and Australia about 60,000 years ago. To Chinese areas about 45,000 years ago and from Iraq to European areas about 40,000 years ago. The human foot first entered North America 20,000 years ago, and South America about 15,000 years ago. However, the fastest growing population was in Asia, which, thanks to its good climate and location, is now home to almost 60% of the world's population. If you draw a circle with a radius of 4750 km around Hong Kong, a little more than 50% of the world's population lives inside that circle. The latest continent to reach humans is Antarctica (1821), but there has not yet been a permanent human settlement due to the very hostile climate. However, a significant fact about Antarctica is that 11 children were born there. The first of these was born only in 1978. Thus, in this way, humanity has gradually inhabited all 149 million square kilometers of land where we could live in our solar system and 510 million square kilometers of the entire planet's area where we can move. This is our whole area where we have to deal with each other.



Countries

Composition XIII

1000x1000 px

Spatial VR Gallery

OpenSea

Countries

Composition XIII

Russia: 11%

Antarctica: 9.5%

China: 6.3%

United States: 6.1%

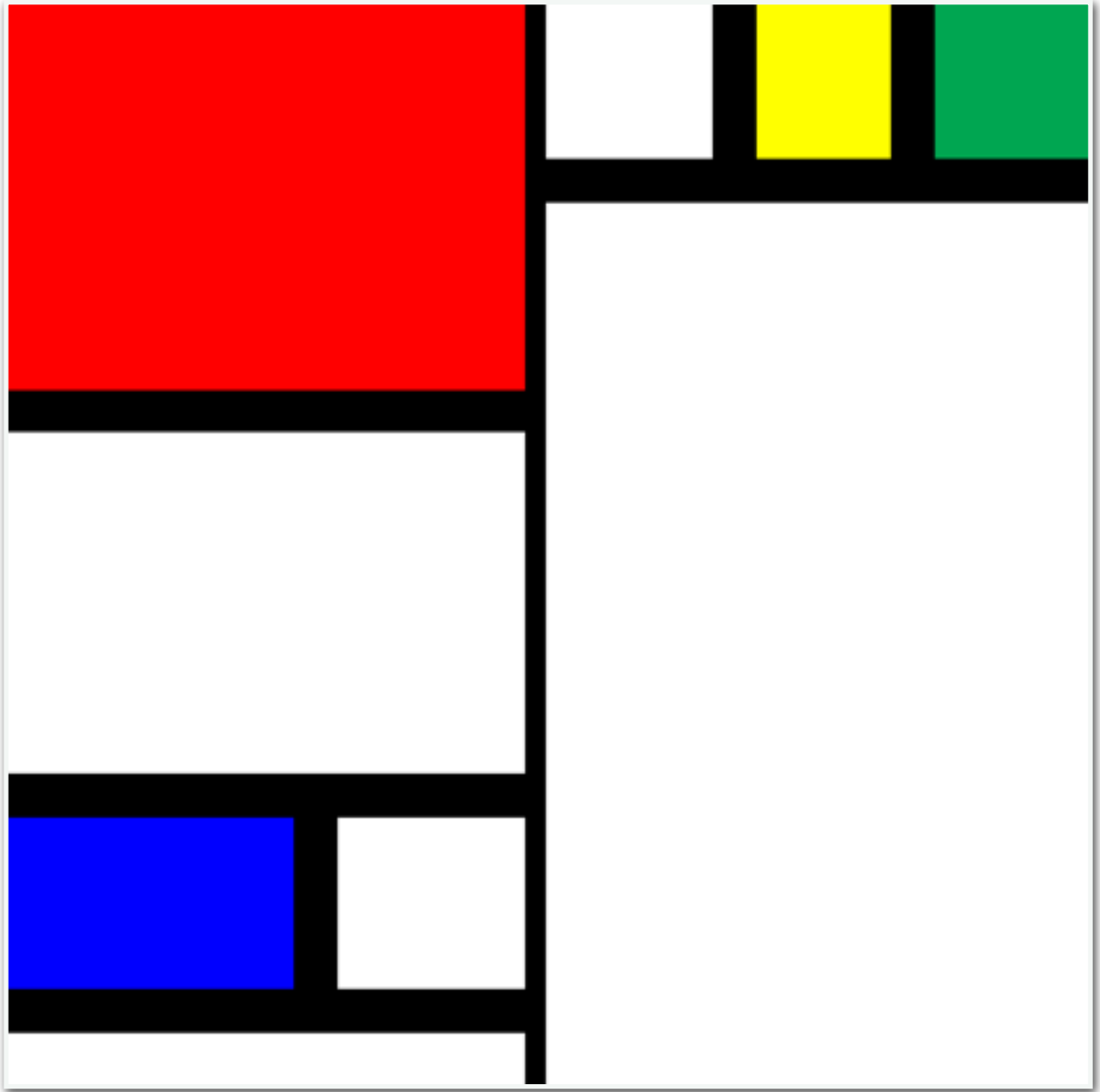
Canada: 6.1%

Brazil 5.6%

Australia: 5.2%

Remaining: 50.2%

Although humanity should be one family, we have historically formed groups. There are currently 195 official states in the world competing, conquering and negotiating with each other. The second largest territory, Antarctica, is divided into administrative divisions between different states and is not considered a separate state. However, 7 countries or regions account for 49.8% of the total land area and all the remaining 188 territories account for 50.2% of the planet's surface area. When people began to come out of the forest and build their communities, about 10,000 years ago, 8,000 BC, it was several thousand years before the first areas began to form where people held together and stood together against the enemy for their crops and their domestic animals. The first empires or countries originated in Mesopotamian areas of Sumer, Egypt, Babylon, India, and China. From there, the original foreign policy and trade with its immediate neighbours began to be maintained. The longest surviving civilization is the Chinese civilization, whose activities and history began to be recorded as early as about 3,500 BC. The emergence and unification of communities began much earlier there. If China can be called the oldest civilization to this day, it can also be called the oldest country that began its state in some way in 2100 BC and still exists today. In addition, the UN is now on the list of 195 countries. Japan would come second in 660 BC, San Marino the third small country in Europe in 301 BC, and France fourth in 843 BC. There are also some of the oldest countries, but they have not been consistently involved in governing their territory. The largest countries or empires in the history of the world have been: the British Empire 35.5 million km² (year 1920) 26.35% of the total land and the Mongol Empire 24.0 million km² (year 1270) 17.81% of the total land.



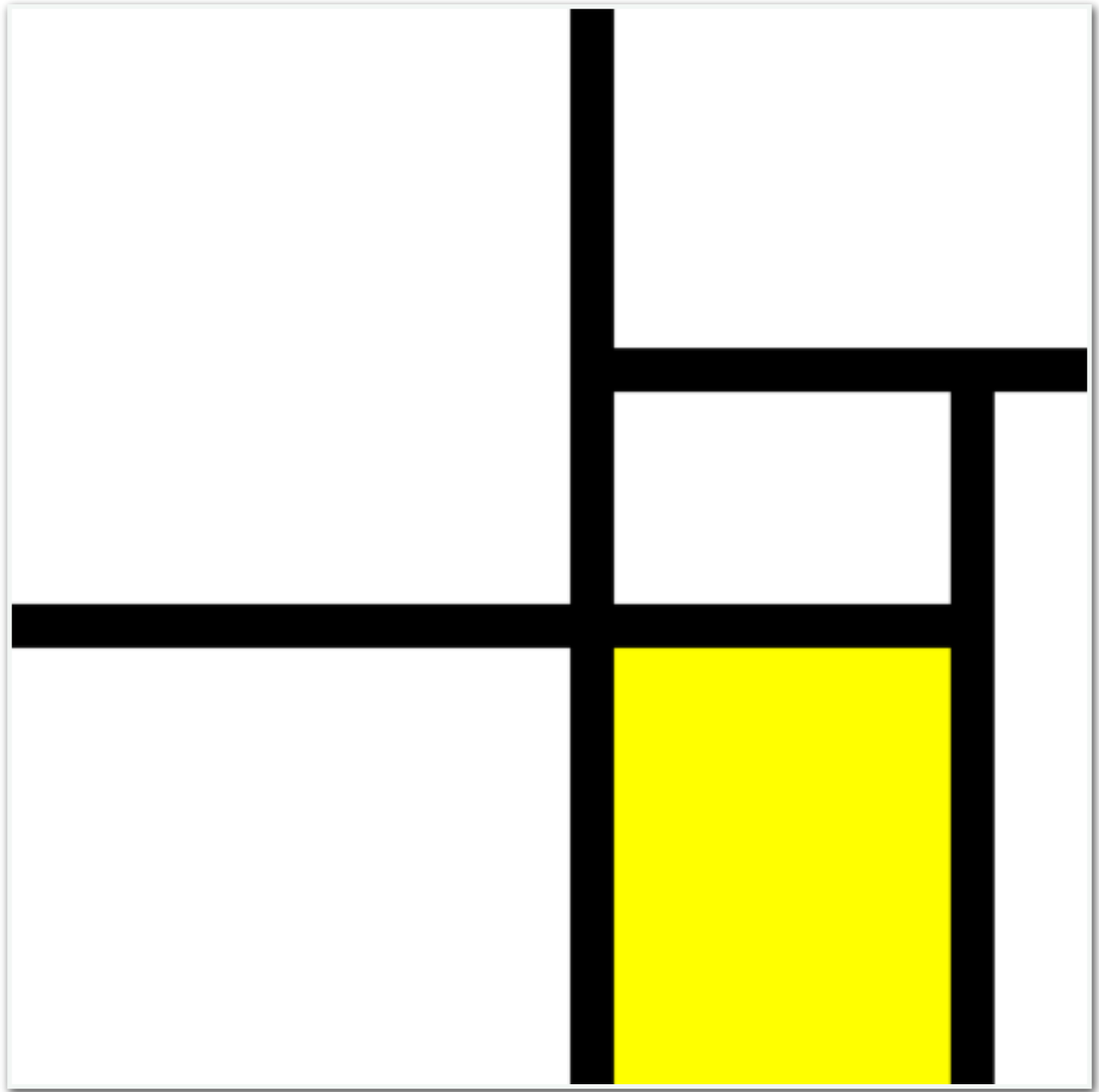
World Nations
Composition XIV
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

World Nations

Composition XIV

Chinese: 18.75%
Indians: 17.68%
EU citizens: 5.65%
Americans: 4.18%
Indonesians: 3.50%
Pakistanis: 2.87%
Brazilians: 2.71%
Nigerians: 2.71%
Remaining: 41.97%

Citizens of eight countries or regions make up 58.03% of the world's population, but they are also home to many ethnic groups. If every ethnic group in the world had its own country, there would be about 3,800 different countries on earth. If each language had its own state, there would be more than 7,000 nations on the planet. At that time, there were about 750,000 indigenous peoples, divided into 500 small groups and spoken more than 200 languages. The meeting with the Europeans was a disaster for them. Colonization was at odds with the social order of the natives, according to which private land ownership was unthinkable, and it caused great conflicts. Indigenous people were expelled from all quarters, and by 1930 there were only 40,000. Aborigines did not get the right to vote until 1960, and they began to fight for better living conditions and higher wages again. Thanks to all the efforts, there are currently around 550,000 people living in Australia again. But to sustain human existence and evolution until we figure out what is the meaning of life for humanity and why we live here at all, we need to work together, not treat each other carelessly.



Religions
Composition XV
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Religions

Composition XV

Christianity: 31%

Islam: 23%

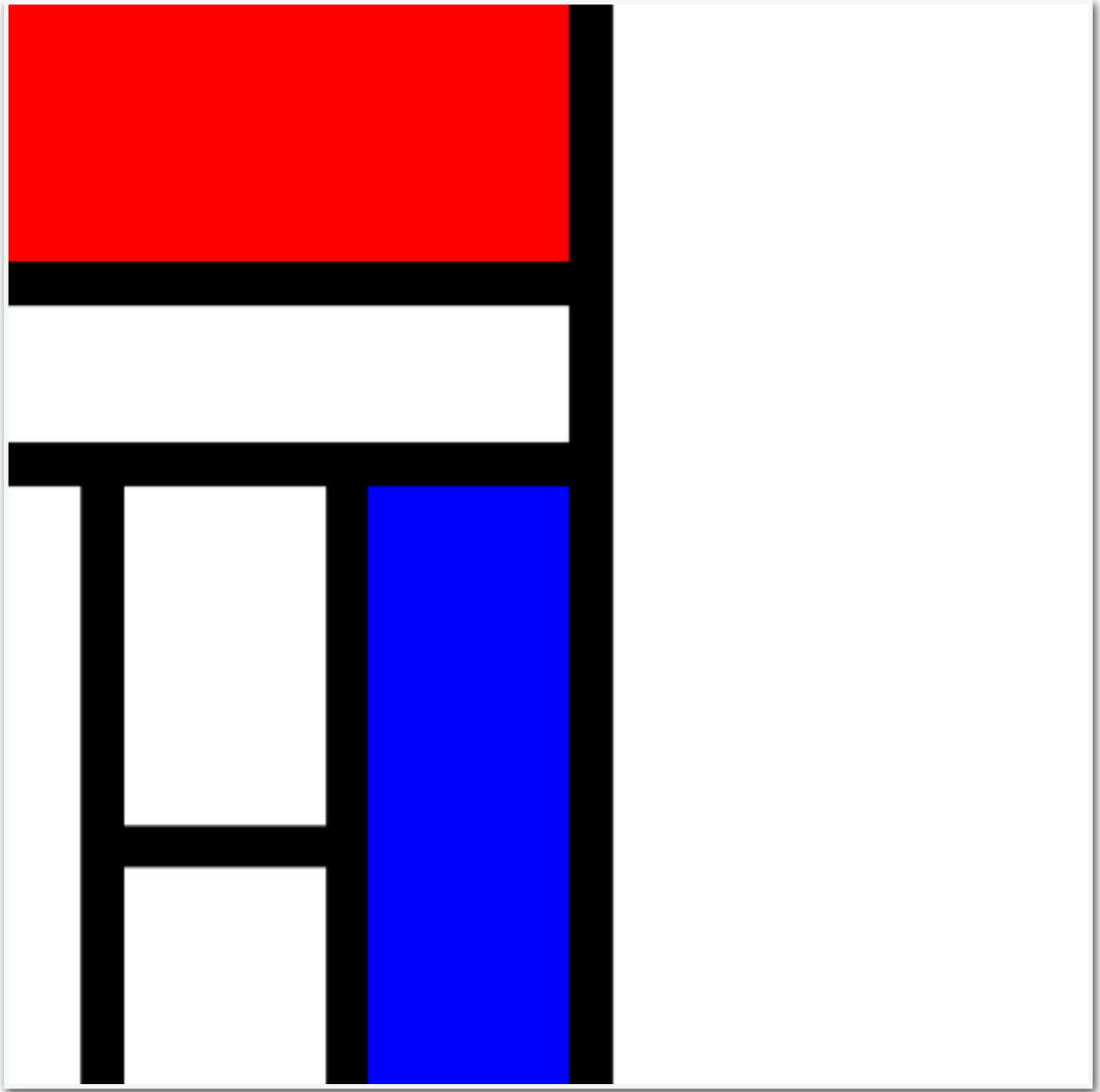
Hinduism: 15%

Buddhism: 7%

Other religion: 9%

No religion: 15%

Most of those who do not have a religion come from China. In contrast to many other societies, the early Chinese were the only ones to accept the existence of the world and man as facts of life that did not require any supernatural explanations or a single god. They assumed that the world was a friendly place and attributed progress and developments in society and civilizations to man, not to gods. This optimistic humanism became a distinctive feature of Chinese culture and philosophy, and their success in world trade and invention, which has taken the people of the globe forward, and continues to this day. This is in stark contrast to other cultures and civilizations, where one was hoping for something or someone, and human development and progress in civilizations was attributed to divine beings that in some way continue to this day. Today, with 8 billion people on Earth, there are already more than 4,000 religions, all of which claim that their path and understanding of the world is the only way to organize human life. The oldest of the largest religions is Hinduism, which began 5,000 years ago (3,000 BC), followed by Buddhism in 500 BC, and Christianity around 610 BC. What would the world be like if we did not have religions where one group of people often tries to explain to another group how to live and behave and, as we can see from history, very often try not to understand another group of people.



Languages
Composition XVI
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Languages

Composition XVI

Mandarin: 14%

English: 13%

Hindu: 9%

Spain: 8%

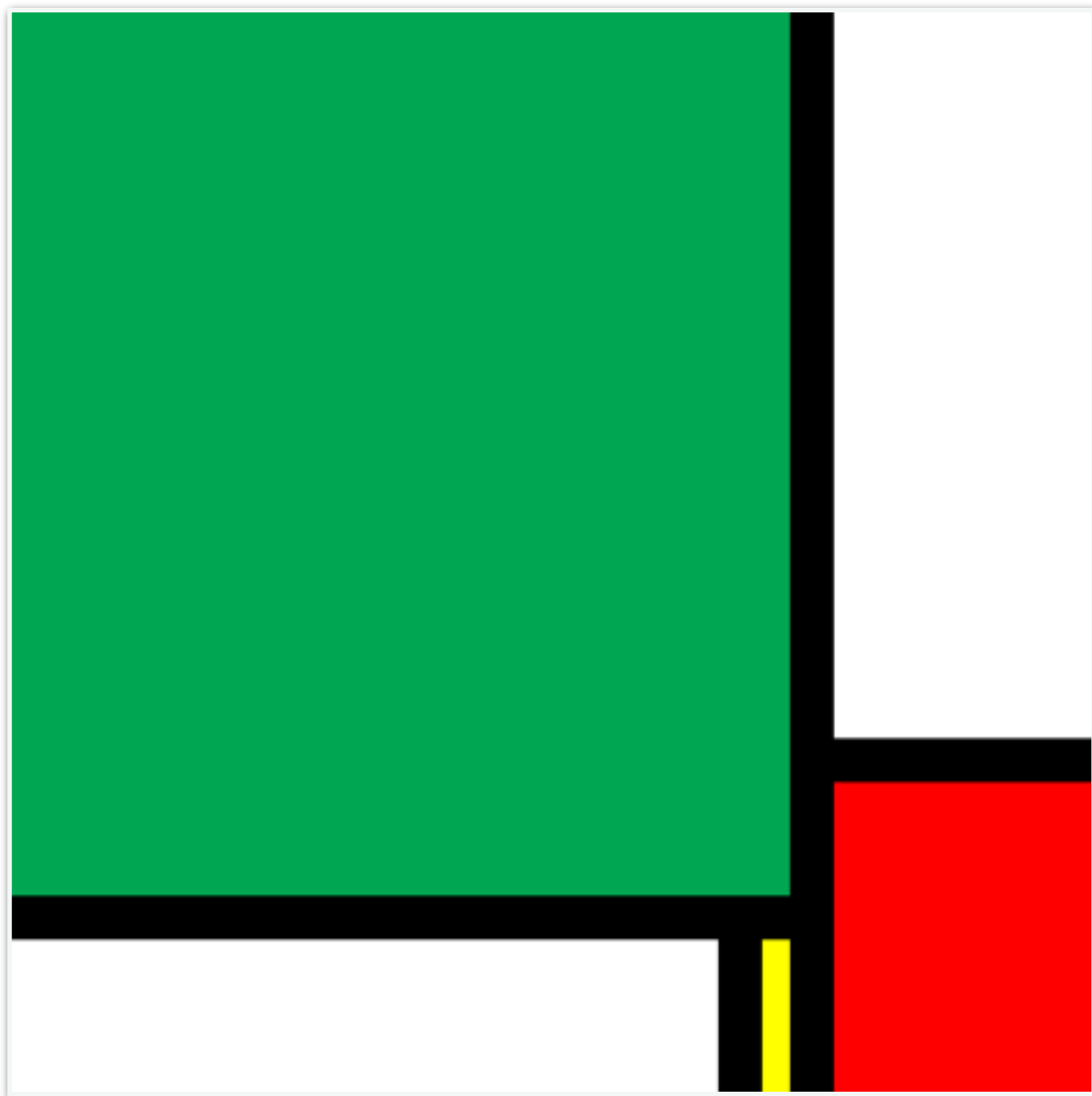
Arabic: 5%

French: 5%

Remaining: 46%

Modern language is a very powerful tool. It is possible to do anything with it and that is how it went. Until the emergence of language, people were primitive, both in terms of lifestyles and tools. Language changed everything, it allowed people to leave Africa and spread throughout the world. There were other early humans ahead, such as the Neanderthals in Europe or Homo erectus in China, but modern humans simply replaced everyone else. It seems that the behaviour of modern people was simply left behind in the struggle for resources, largely due to language. The Neanderthals, who had done well for tens of thousands of years, disappeared in just a few thousand years. 54% of the world speaks 6 languages, the remaining 46% speak more than 7000+ languages in total.

About 500 million people spoke English 500 years ago, and most of them lived in England, but by 1800, 126 million people spoke English, all because of Britain's great commercial success and the colonization of various countries through wars. Further impetus was given by the United States, which, through its dominance in the world, secured English as an international language through which people can communicate with each other. Yet the most widely spoken language in the world is Chinese (Mandarin), spoken by more than 1.1 billion people. If you include all those who speak different Chinese dialects, the number would be much higher. Could the fact that so many different languages are spoken in the world be the reason why many people do not find a common language?



Human Weight
Composition XVII
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Human Weight

Composition XVII

Normal weight: 62%

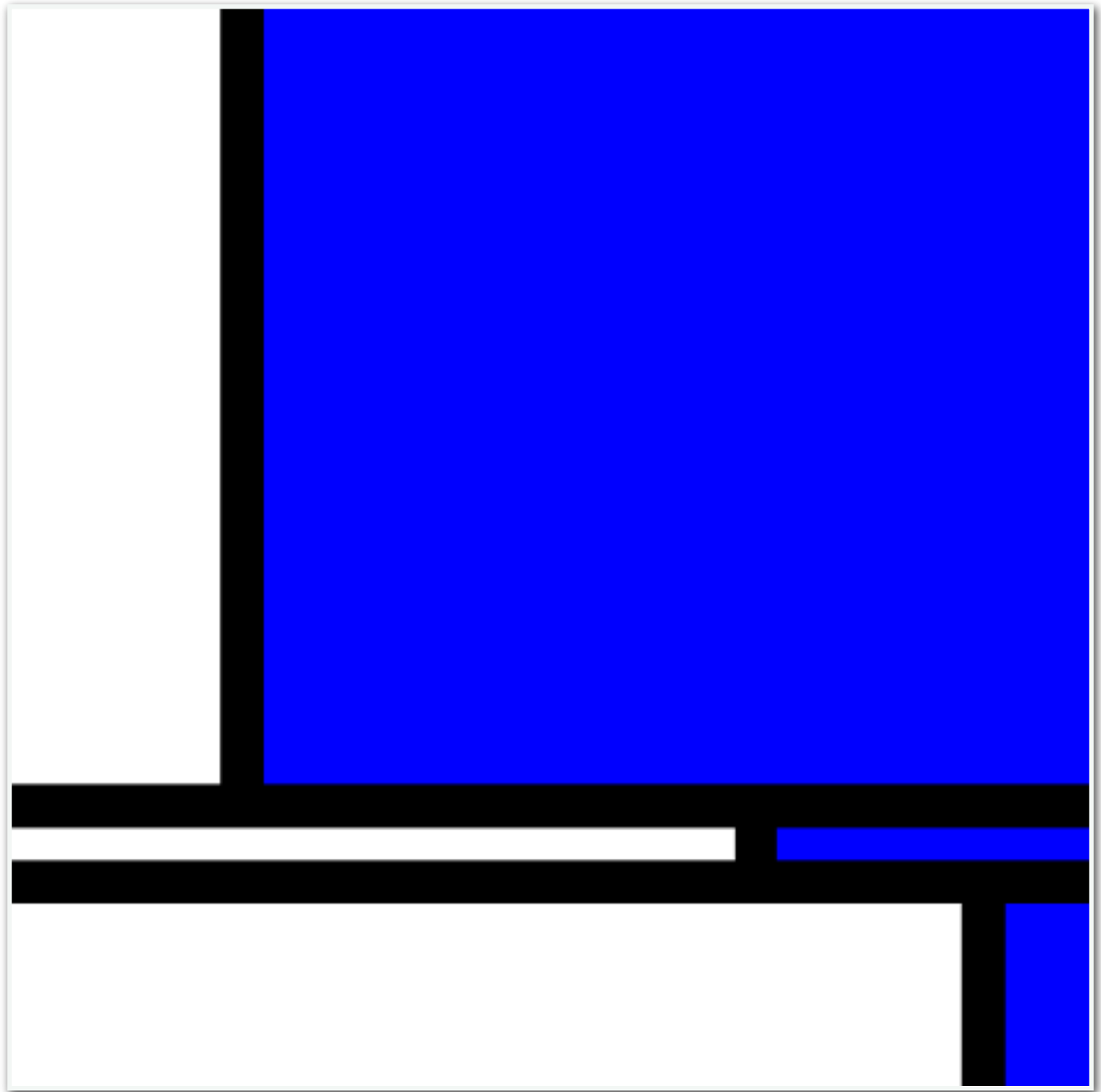
Underweight: 11%

Hungry: 1%

Overweight: 18%

Fully obese: 8%

The only way people get calories is through the mouth. The problem with obesity is high calorie overconsumption. While the average person in the world needs 2250 kcal per day, the world actually consumes an average of 2870 kcal per person per day. So we consume 620 kcal more than we need every day. However, to lose weight or gain weight, we need to reduce our daily caloric intake, either in deficit or in surplus. Since 1 kg of body weight is equal to 7700 kcal, in order to lose weight 1 kg, we should reduce our calorie consumption deficit to 7700 kcal for some period of time. Since the average person spends 2250 kcal doing nothing in a supine position per day, doing nothing at a week in a supine position could cost an average of 15750 kcal, so we need to consume 7700 kcal a week less, which should bring in 1150 kcal per day and we can lose 1 kg of weight. If 1150 kcal a day is too hard for some, then we need to get up from the supine position and do something. The most time-efficient way to burn calories is by swimming, where the body spends 450 calories in 30 minutes. To spend the same amount, we should run 40 minutes or 55 minutes by bike. So with this movement, we can still eat more by keeping our calorie intake deficit to lose 1 kg of body weight in 1 week, but if we don't restrict eating, we should run 11.5 hours, cycle 17 hours or swim to lose 1 kg. 8.5 hours. Of course, there are also easiest ways to lose 1 kg. We spend 70 calories an hour sitting and watching TV, so in order to lose 1 kg while watching TV, we should watch 110 hours of TV while sitting upright. All the people in the world weigh 500 billion kg.



Body Composition
Composition XVIII
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Body Composition

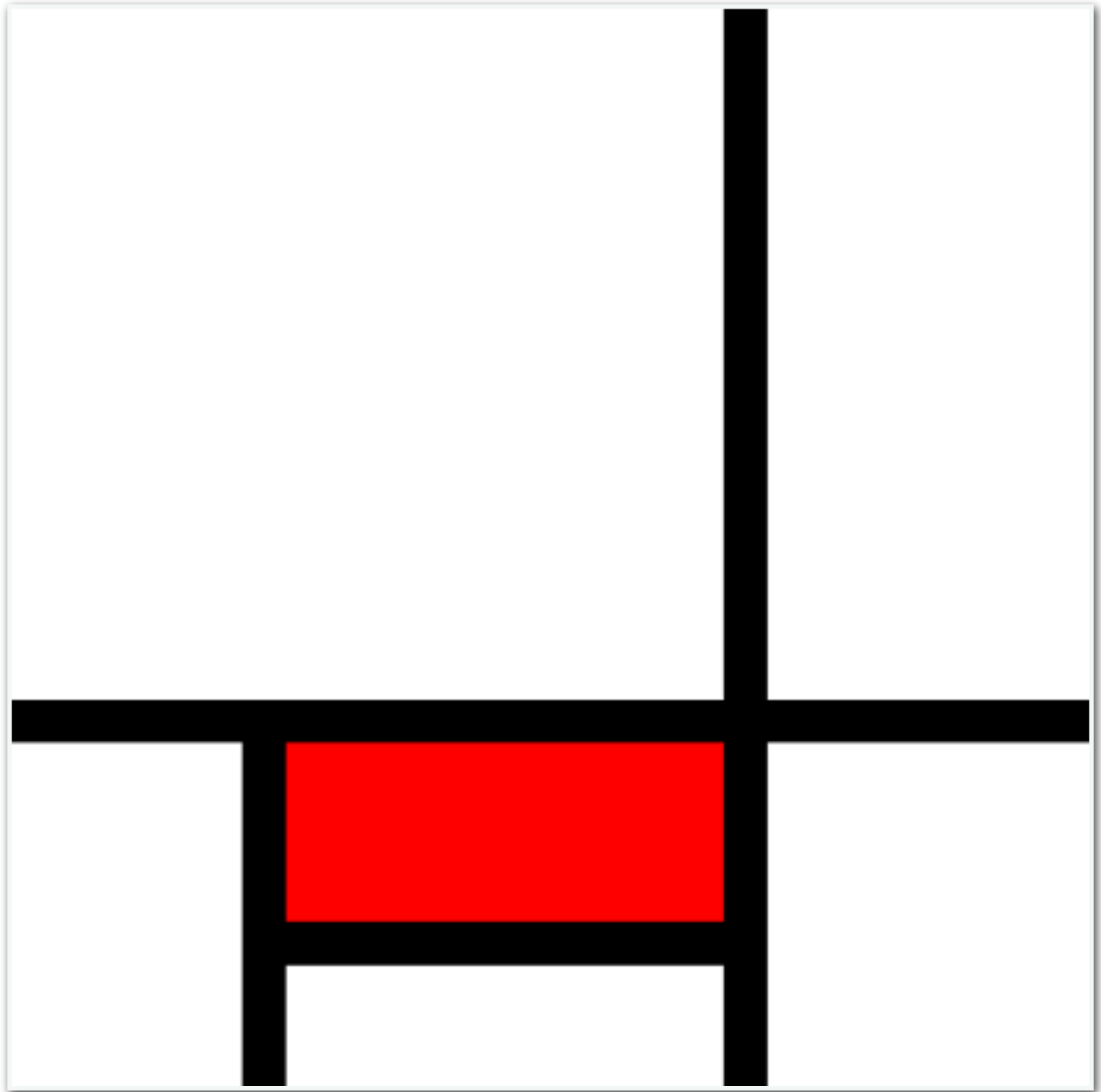
Composition XVIII

Muscle mass: 75.5%

Fat: 20.5%

Bone mass 4.0%

Muscle mass + fat + bones = 100% of body composition. Nature has set half of the world's population to be men and half to be women. Statistically, the world's average person is 165cm tall and weighs 62.5kg, and is 29 years and 6 months old. Such a person would have an ideal body composition. However, unfortunately or fortunately, none of us is an average person, but if we were, our muscle mass would be 75.5% of our body weight and 79% of our muscle mass would be water. The fat mass of this average person would be 20.5%, of which water would again be 10%, and the bone mass would be 4%, of which water would be 31%. In order for the average person in the world to maintain an ideal weight from their body mass index, they would need at least 2,250 kcal per day or 821,250 kcal per year to maintain their ideal weight. If we recalculated all his caloric needs for food, he would have to eat 1.3 cows, 398 kilograms of fish or 632 kg of rice a year. Of course, a long one-sided diet would not benefit the body, but in these examples we can understand the amounts that people need per year. But water makes up the bulk of our body's weight, and if it were the world's average, water would make up 62.3% of our body.



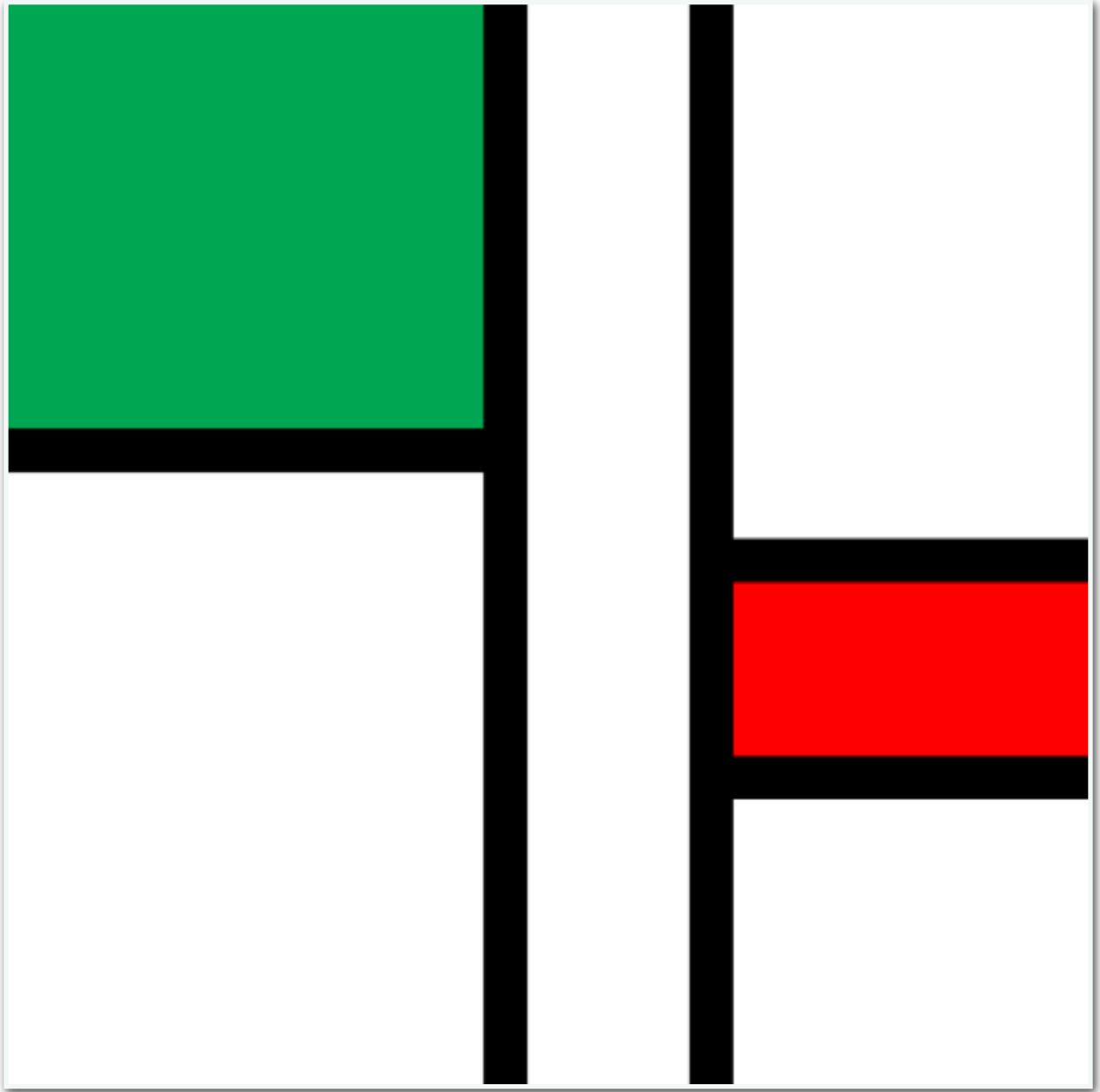
Eating
Composition XIX
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Eating

Composition XIX

- Grains (1296 kcal): 45%
- Sugars and fats (570 kcal): 20%
- Fruits, vegetables and vegetables (327 kcal): 11%
- Meat (272 kcal): 9%
- Dairy products and eggs (235 kcal): 8%
- Other (alcohol, etc.) (170 kcal): 7%

In total, the average person consumes 2,870 calories a day. Statistically, grains make up 45% of our calories. This, in turn, is mainly divided into 19% rice, 18% wheat and 5% maize. All other grains account for 3% of humanity's daily caloric needs. Secondly, our table has 20% sugars and fats, which in turn are mainly divided into 10% pure sugar in some form and 8% oils, which we add to food either directly or through frying. In third place on our table are fruits, vegetables and vegetables 11%. Fourthly, meat comes in 9%, which is divided into pork 4%, beef 3%, poultry 2%, fish 1% and all other meats together 1%. Fifthly, our table has 8% dairy products and eggs. All other foods account for 7% of the total, with alcohol accounting for the bulk. However, on average, we consume too many 620 calories per person. In total, we consume more calories in the world every day than we all need, perhaps 4.96 trillion calories a day. If it is converted into cows and the average cow weighs 525 kg, has 250 kg of meat and has 2,500 calories per kilogram of cow meat, then one cow has a nutritional value of 625,000 kcal. So we eat 7.93 million more cows than we should and every day. If we all ate normally, not all people would be full and 2.2 billion more would be eaten. The 8 billion people on earth consume an average of 22.96 trillion calories a day. That's a figurative 36.7 million cows a day. However, humanity has received a small miscalculation by getting calories. If we take the grain we feed our animals for every 100 calories of grain, we get back 40 new calories of milk, 22 calories of eggs, 12 calories of chicken, 10 calories of pork and only 3 calories of beef. Thus, growing beef in terms of calories is 33.3 times less efficient than just eating grains. So in order to get 1 cow to eat, we first have to feed it 20.8 million calories. One cow covers the daily caloric needs of 277 people, but the grain that would be needed to feed a cow would cover the daily caloric needs of 9250 people. Beef is one of the most inefficient ways to feed humanity in the world.



Body Energy Use
Composition XX
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Body Energy Use Composition XX

Liver and spleen: 27%

Brain: 19%

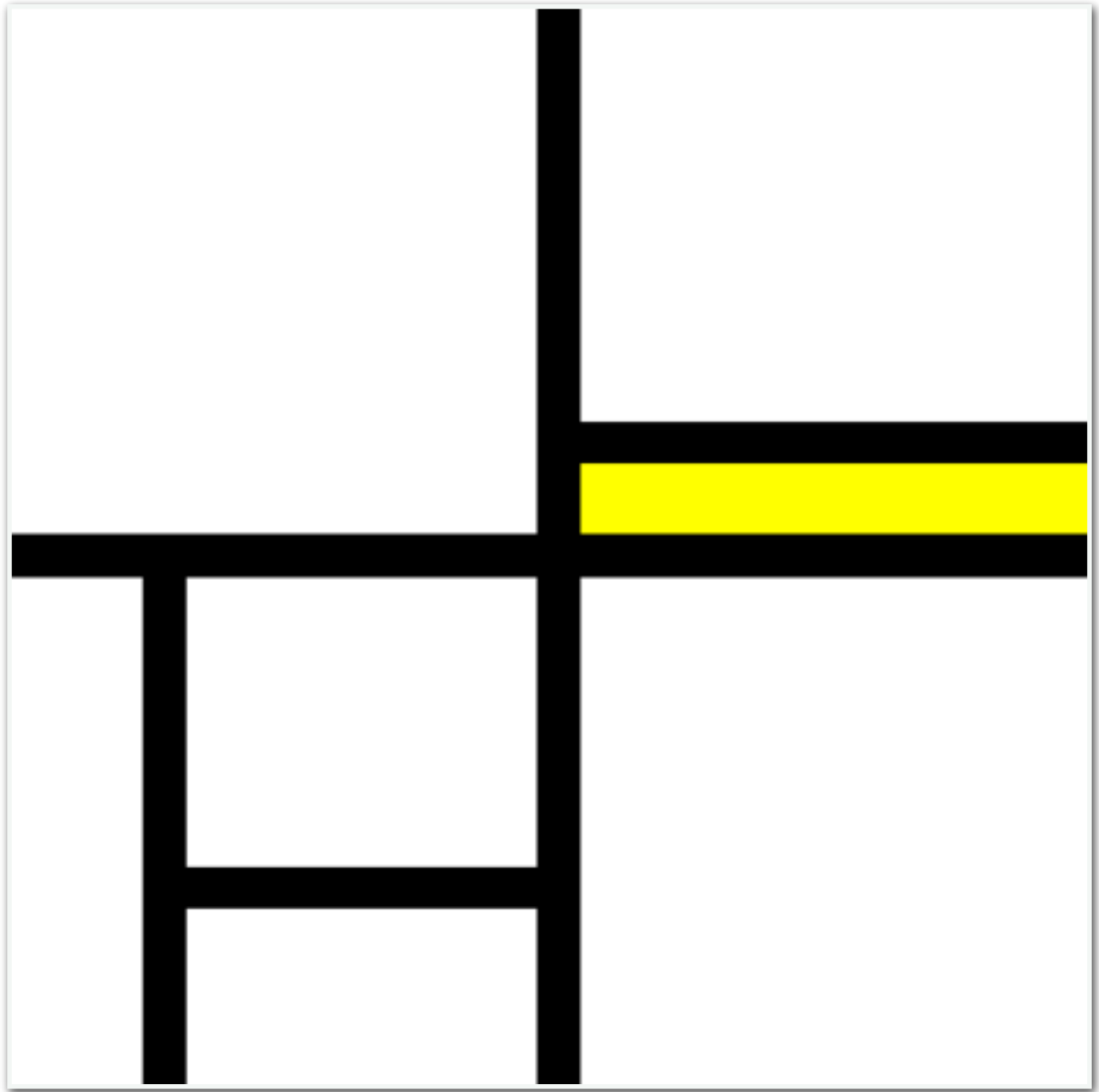
Skeletal muscles: 18%

Kidneys: 10%

Heart: 7%

Remaining (Adipose tissue, etc.): 19%

If we do nothing a day and lie down for 24 hours, of which we sleep for 8 hours, our body's energy consumption would be as follows: 27% of the body's energy would be spent by the liver and spleen, and then 19% by the brain. By the way, the brain takes up energy in exactly the same way, no matter if you are thinking simple or complex thoughts. Skeletal muscles take 18% of the energy from the body, the kidneys 10%, and the heart 7%. The rest of the body's components, fat, etc., consume 19% of the daily energy needed. To provide the body with fuel that keeps it working, we need 607 kcal for liver and spleen function, 427.5 kcal for brain function, 405 kcal for skeletal muscle function, 225 kcal for kidney function, 157.5 kcal for heart function and 427.5 kcal for all other organs. For all of our bodies to function properly, we need to exercise on a daily basis, eat properly, and most importantly, sleep properly. Proper sleep is the basis for us to function well, and only then will food and exercise come. The better you sleep, the better quality of life you can enjoy. For example, 20% of accidents on earth are due to not getting enough sleep.



Where Humans Work

Composition XXI

1000x1000 px

Spatial VR Gallery

OpenSea

Where Humans Work

Composition XXI

Too young to work: 26%

Service sector: 24%

Agriculture: 20%

Industry: 11%

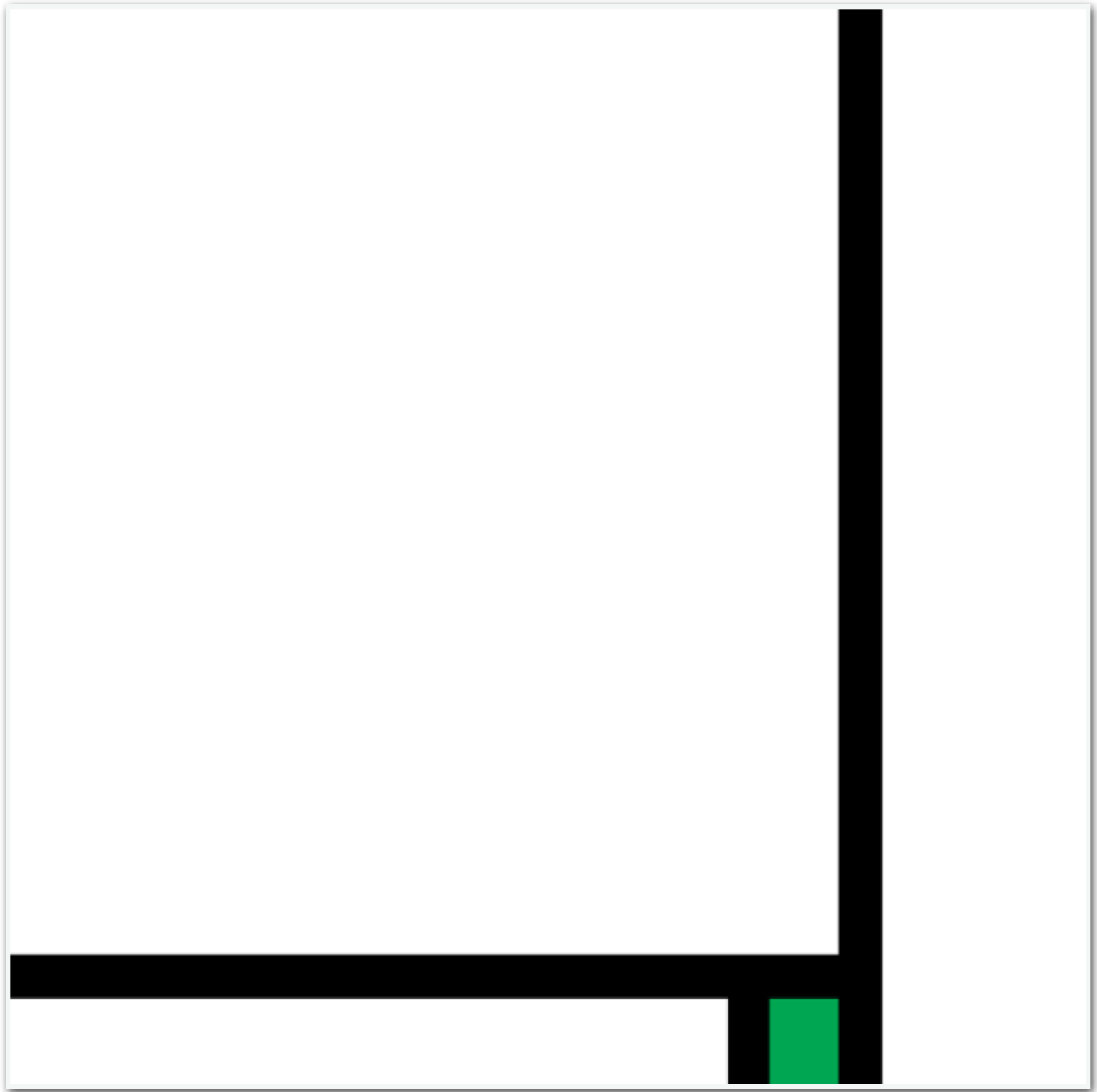
Over 65: 7%

Unemployed: 6.5%

Entrepreneurs: 5.5%

If today we specialize more in different fields, then in the 19th century, for example, 90% of people worked in the agricultural sector, but the rapid development of the industrial revolution has created more sectors. Thus, excluding children and young people who are too young to work (26% of the world's population), the second largest group is the service sector, with 24% falling and the agricultural sector falling to third place. 20% of the world's population is engaged in agriculture.

Entrepreneurs account for the smallest share of 5.5%, contributing the most to innovation and value creation in the world, but it is more than certain that the 6.5% of the unemployed, who make up the rest of the world, blame these entrepreneurs in all parts of the world in all the world's troubles. Entrepreneurs are viewed differently in the world because they have more money than the average person, and it is often forgotten that they have created more value in the world than the average person. By doing business, a person can use their full potential to create value, but most people still choose to go to work, because by nature they do not want to take many risks in life and try to take their lives with less risk, but more stably. It is, of course, up to everyone to choose, but we should value entrepreneurs in the world more, because they play a role in creating added value for people in their lives: their families, their homes, their assets and their reputation.



Assets Saved
Composition XXII
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Assets Saved

Composition XXII

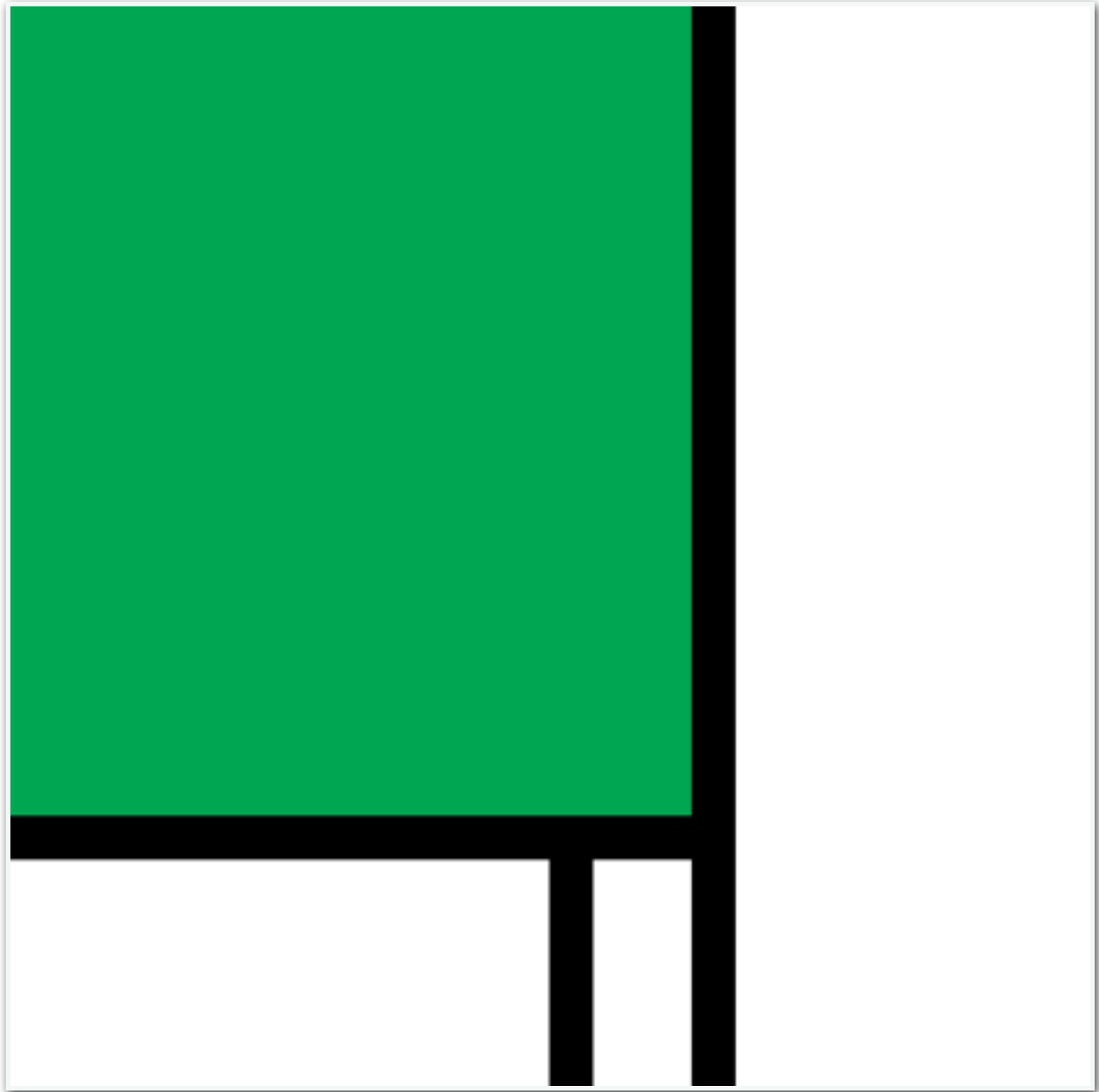
\$ 0-\$ 10,000: 71%

\$ 10,000 - \$ 100,000: 21%

\$ 100,000 - \$ 1,000,000: 7%

\$ 1,000,000+: 1%

2022 is the first year in history that a person needed \$ 1 million in assets to be 1% of the richest people in terms of wealth. People mainly keep their assets in the world, either in real estate or in securities, all other asset classes lag behind in popularity. For example, at the beginning of the 21st century, it took almost half as much money to be among the richest people in terms of assets. Although this value of assets today is calculated internationally on the basis of the US dollar, many people do not realize that owning more assets is not really about money, but about creating value for their country or other people in the world that money represents. Money only represents the agreed value that a person creates. However, if a person keeps his or her created value in money, then the transformation of value creation has not been completed. But people often know the price of everything in the world, but not the real value of anything, and that is the main reason why people do not save. In essence, the whole world buys things en masse that we don't really need or overpays for things that don't give us more value than we paid to buy. It is an important turning point in the lives of all people to be able to retain some of the value they create and invest in income-generating instruments that, for example, will eventually cover the costs of their lives. Because the more wealth you have, the more you have created value for other people in the world or, for example, participated in the process of creating value created by other people through securities. And the formula for mathematically raising money in the world is compound interest, where you do not spend but reinvest the income received in the previous period.



Breakdown of Assets
Composition XXIII
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Breakdown of Assets

Composition XXIII

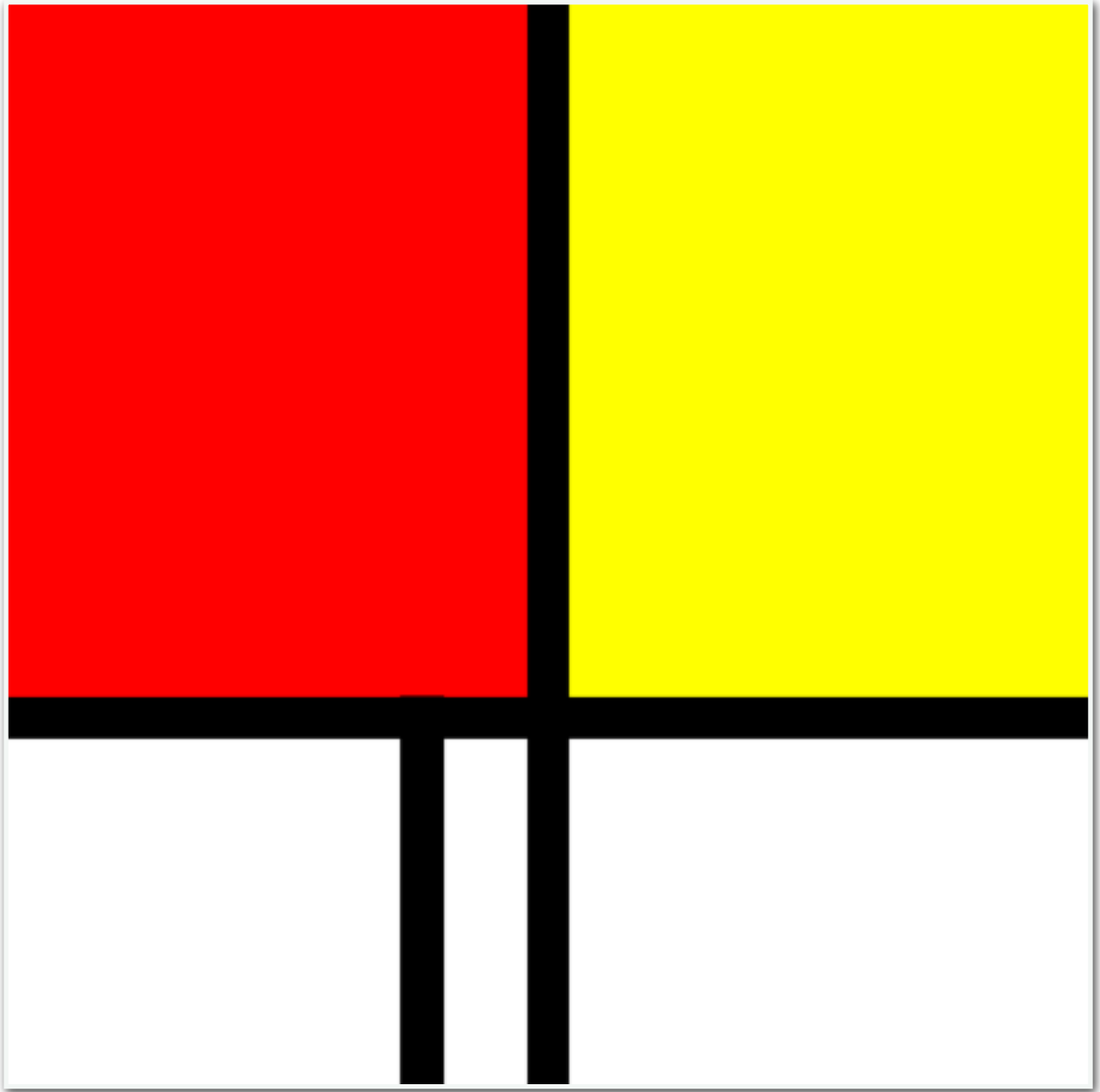
1% of people own: 50%

9% of people own: 35%

20% of people own 12%

70% of people own: 3%

The total value of the world's human assets is \$ 510 trillion. If we divided it equally among all the inhabitants of the earth, each would receive \$ 63,750. However, wealth is not evenly distributed, 50% of the world's wealth belongs to 1% of people. That 1% is 80 million people with total assets of \$ 255 trillion, or an average of \$ 3.2 million per person. But the poorest, 71% of the population of 5.68 billion, own a total of 15.3 trillion in assets. That makes an average of \$ 2,693 per person. Even if the wealth on earth were evenly distributed among everyone, and everyone received \$ 63,750 in wealth, after a while, based on a mathematical model of average human behaviour, the wealth would still accumulate in the hands of the same people who are currently wealthy. This is because they have the ability to figure out how to create value in the world for other people that people really need and value, as well as the ability to save and invest their share of the value created. If you take the richest person in the world, for example, his wealth comes from the fact that everyone on earth thinks he can create the most value for other people or has already created it through his products or services. In reality, the entrepreneur takes the risk and employees who do not want to create value at risk themselves receive less value as unpaid wages, while wanting to be treated as if they were taking the risk, constantly demanding higher wages without compromising the company's well-being and family welfare. That risking is creating more value in the world through entrepreneurship than an employee who works for pay can only lose his job and go to a new job if something went wrong with the previous business without risking his assets.



Historical Value Creation

Composition XXIV

1000x1000 px

Spatial VR Gallery

OpenSea

Historical Value Creation

Composition XXIV

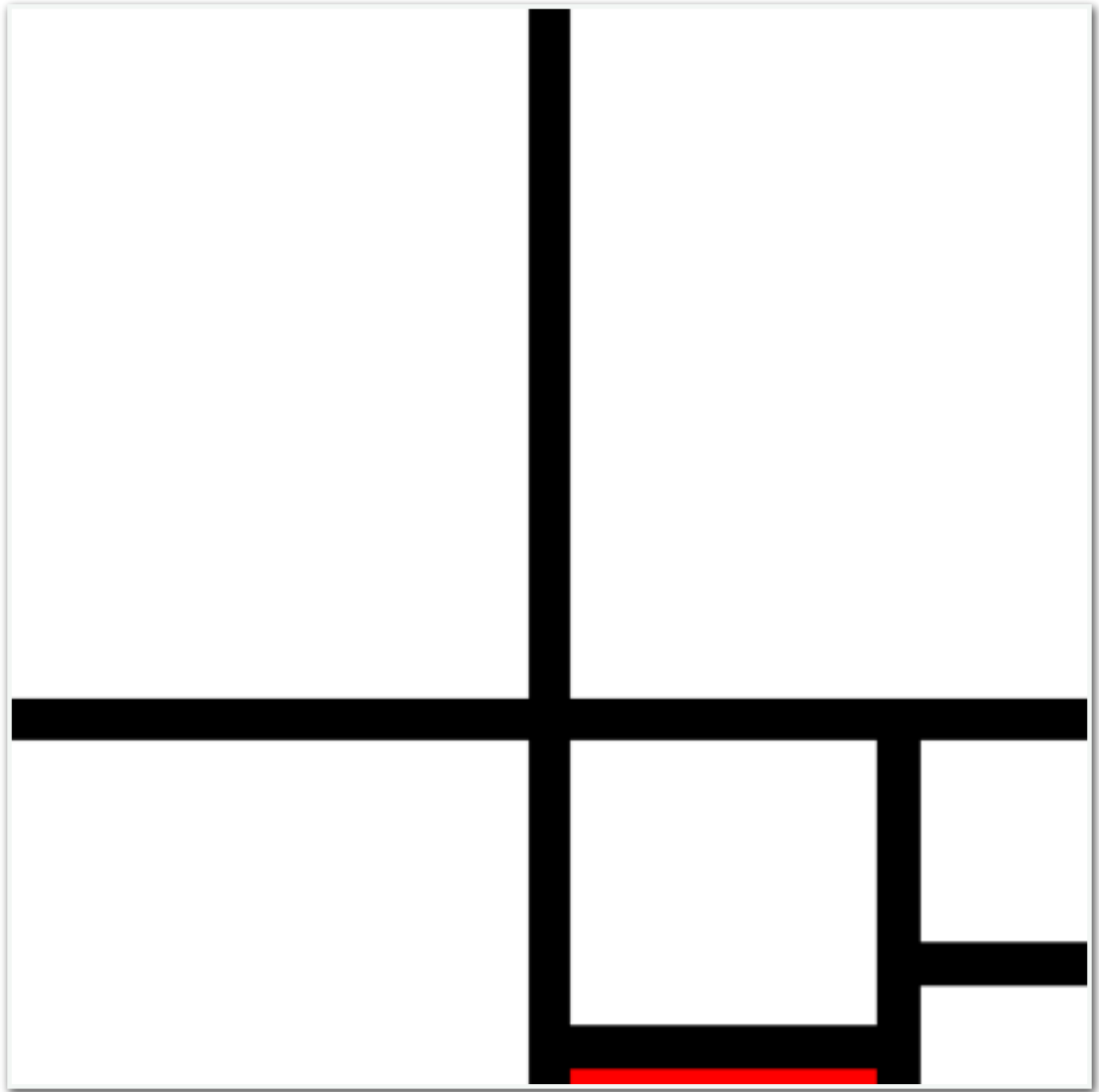
China: 35%

Europe: 13%

USA: 4.3%

Remaining: 47.7%

Although calculating it is more an art than a science, it should be noted that more than 1/3 of the world's GDP has been made by China in its long history. Earlier discoveries of silk date back to 3650 BC, so trade in silk began more than 5,000 years ago. The trade in tea began around 2737 BC, and the production and trade of porcelain began around 1600 BC. Chinese civilization has also been a pioneer in innovation and invention. By 2200 BC, bronze was already being made in China. The original Silk Road, which only grew throughout history, also contributed to the development of trade. It has been the most profitable trade in world history, exchanging knowledge, inventions and goods. The Silk Road was a trade route that began in China and passed through India, Persia, Turkey, and ended in the Mediterranean. Over the centuries, the end point of Europe was finally Venice. The total length of the silk road from east to west was over 7,390 km. The entire network of roads was many times longer, and trading began long before the Han Dynasty, but trade still gained momentum during the Han Dynasty from 206 BC to 220 AD. Chinese inventions, the compass (Han dynasty 202 BC - 220 AD) and the printing press contributed greatly to world trade and development. During the Tang Dynasty, in 868 AD, the world's first book, The Diamond Sutra, was published. It is 584 years before Guttenberg published the first Bible in Europe in 1452. Paper was also invented in China as early as the Han dynasty (105 AD) by a man named Cai Lun, and gunpowder in the 9th century AD. All of these inventions have laid the foundation for human development on Earth, for many industries and developments in the world. 1 average parchment book needed about 200 animal skins and cost a fortune. The paper changed everything. Through this, knowledge began to spread more massively. The Chinese have historically created the most valuable nation in the world. They have been a leading nation throughout history. Before the British fought the first opium war in 1839, China accounted for 40% of the world's GDP.

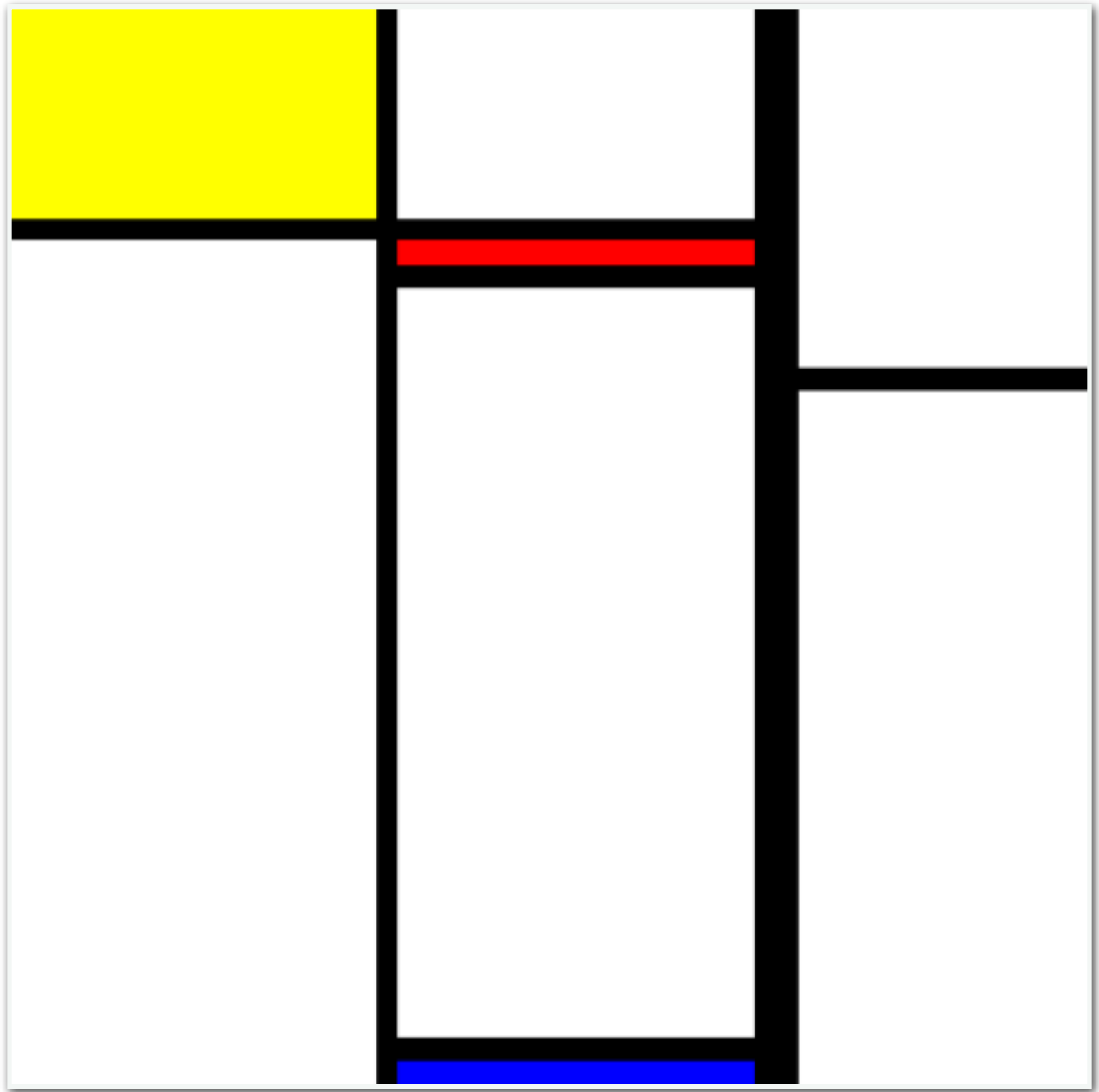


Income Per Human
Composition XXV
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Income per Human Composition XXV

\$ 0-1575: 33%
\$ 1575-5300: 33%
\$ 5,300 - 12,000: 17%
\$ 12,000 - \$ 24,000: 10%
\$ 24,000 - \$ 36,000: 7%
\$ 36,000 - \$ 59,300: 2%
\$ 59,300 +: 1%

Money is a measure of the value created directly by man over a period of time. In this case, we are talking about an annual period. No one can print money on themselves privately. In order for a person to receive money or a salary, he must create value for someone else. And today, the value that people create is measured in money. The higher your annual income, the more value you think you have created in the world. If someone can't create enough value for others, they will be replaced by someone else who can. If you think your income is too low, it actually means that you think you are creating more value than your income. It must always be borne in mind that the value you create is agreed to by someone else for the same or less, and that is why many people do not increase their wages very quickly. However, if you are convinced that you would get more money elsewhere for creating the same value, you always have the opportunity to change where or to whom you create value. Per capita income, measured internationally in US dollars today, averages \$ 2,850 per person per year. There are 8 billion people in the world, 50% of whom create less than \$ 2,850 per person and 50% more. The lowest-income people, 33% of the world's population, add up to \$ 0-\$ 1,575 a year in value to others. The middle-income, 33% of the population, adds value to others by a total of \$ 1,535-5300, and the high-income, 33% of the population, adds value to others at \$ 5,300- \$ 59,200. Only 1% of the world's population creates value for others, earning more than \$ 59,200 a year. 17% of the world's population generates \$ 12,000 or more per year, or at least \$ 1,000 per month, and only 7% generate \$ 24,000 or more per year, or \$ 2,000 per month, and only 3% generate \$ 36,000 per year or more, or \$ 3,000 per month; or \$ 100 a month, or more per month than the world average per year.



Land Use
Composition XXVI
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Land Use

Composition XXVI

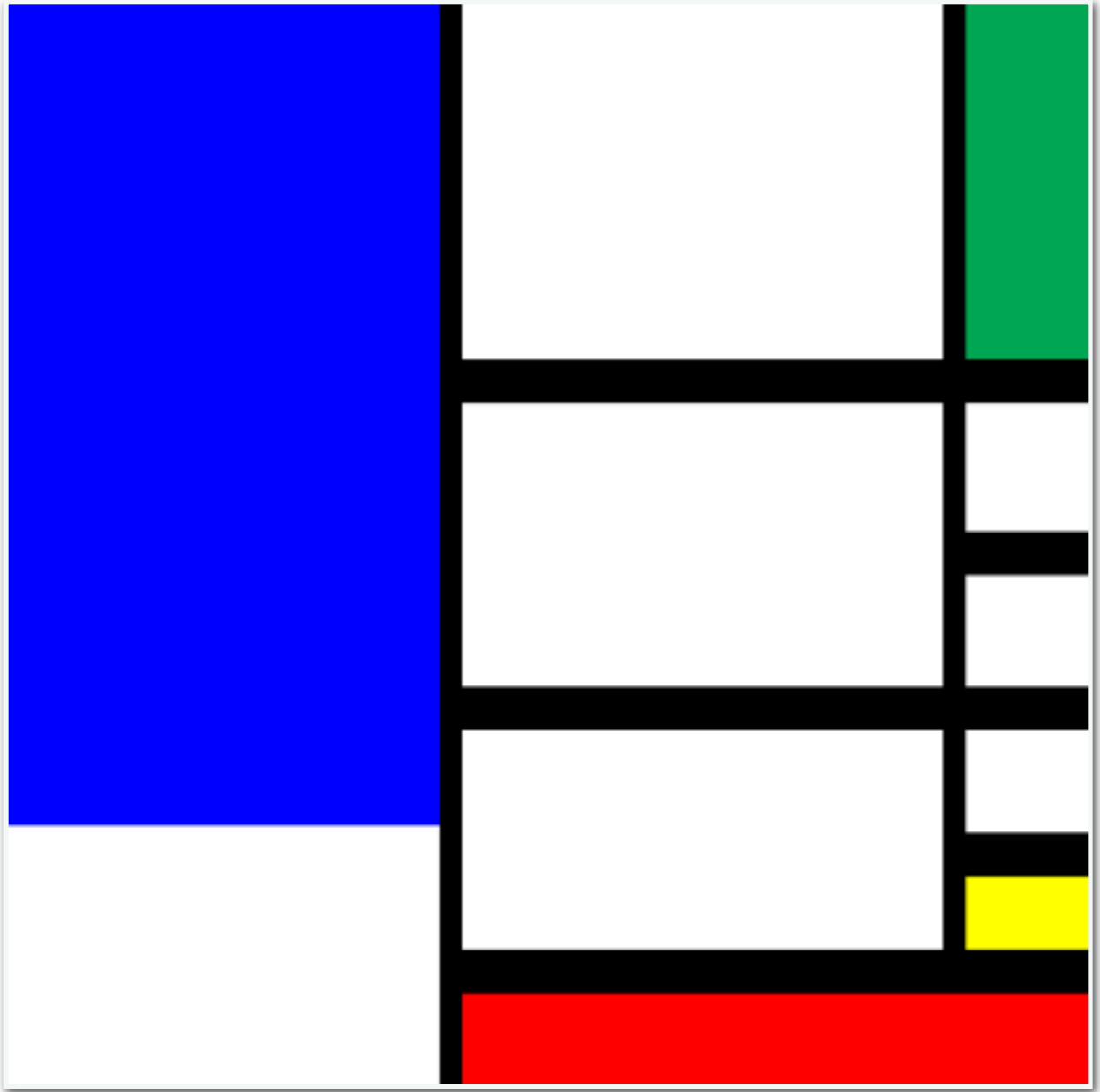
Liveable land: 71%

Ice: 10%

Barren land: 19%

If the total area of our planet is 510 million square kilometres, of which 70.2%, or 361 million square kilometres, are covered by water and 29.2%, or 149 million square kilometres, by land, the entire land is not suitable for human long-term living. Of the only land in our solar system where man can breathe at all, ice and glaciers cover 15 million square kilometres, or deserts, salt fields and rocky areas make up 19% of the land, for a total of 29 million km². Thus, we have a total of 105 million square kilometres of habitable land where people could live at all for a longer period of time. It is 13,125 square meters per person. That's about the size of 2 football fields. But we are using 105 million km² more interestingly. Of this, 50%, or 52.5 million square kilometres, we have agricultural land where we grow our own food, 77% of it is for livestock and 23% for grain. The strange thing is that we get 82% of our calories from growing crops, but we only get 18% of our calories from growing cattle. However, we grow livestock on 4 times more land than grain.

A further 37%, or 38.8 million square kilometres, are under the forest on the earth, which we are also rapidly destroying. 11% are scrub and a person's habitat, together with buildings and infrastructure, occupies only 1% of the land used, or as much as freshwater lakes and rivers combined. So we have 50 times more land under agriculture than we live, rest, raise children, study and work, or wonder why we are on this planet at all?



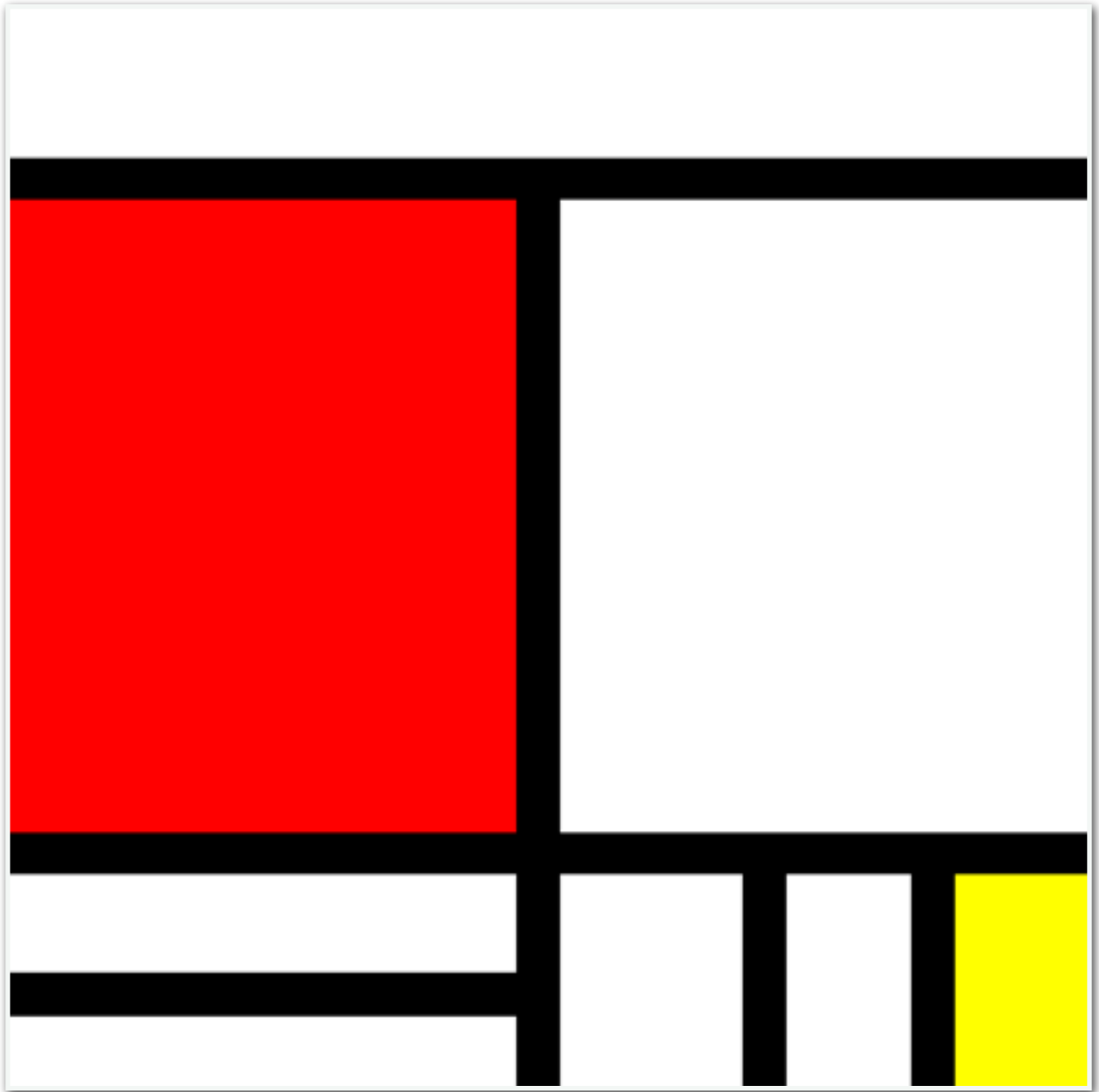
Spending Time
Composition XXVII
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Spending Time

Composition XXVII

Sleeping (12,110 days): 42.00%
Going to work (4625 days): 16.04%
TV and Internet (4123 days): 14.30%
Meals (1643 days): 5.70%
Vacation away from home (1150 days): 3.99%
Training (663 days): 2.30%
Romance (392 days): 1.36%
Communication (363 days): 1.26%
School (331 days): 1.15%
Extras (3435 days): 11.90%

The average life expectancy of a person living on earth is 79 years. But how do we spend our lives? To begin with, when we are born, after a short cry, we immediately fall asleep, and sleep is what takes us most of our lives. As much as 42% of the time or 33 years 12,110 days. Of this, we actually sleep 26 years or 9541 days and expect 2568 days of sleep, which makes a total of 61,632 hours. As we get up in the morning, of course, we go to work. There we spend 16.04% of our time, which is 4625 days or 110,000 hours. If your hourly wage is \$ 10, you should earn \$ 1.1 million in life. After work we go home to watch TV and surf around the internet. For that, we spend another 14.30% of our lives, which is 4123 days. That's 98,952 hours. By the way, it takes an average of 700 hours to learn a new language clearly. Of course, we also need food, and it takes 5.70% of our lives, or 1,640 days. And we still need a vacation, so we spend 3.99% of our lives on vacation away from home. We exercise 2.3% of our lives. We deal with romance 1.36%. Strange as it may be, we interact with other people 1.26% of the time, 363 days, which equates to 8712 hours of constant conversation and communication. So 98.74% of the time we are just quiet, thinking our thoughts or dreaming. We spend 1.15% of our time in school, which is 331 days and less than a year. These are some of the most important hours of our lives that will largely determine our future. All other activities spend 11.90% of our lives. For example, we stand in line for 235 days in a lifetime. Be it in a shop or on a plane, for example. Of course, it all makes us laugh at best, and we laugh 115 days a lifetime.



How You Die
Composition XXVIII
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

How You Die

Composition XXVIII

Cardiovascular diseases: 29.65%

Tumour: 15.93%

Respiratory diseases: 6.51%

Lower respiratory tract infections: 4.26%

Dementia: 4.18%

Digestion: 3.96%

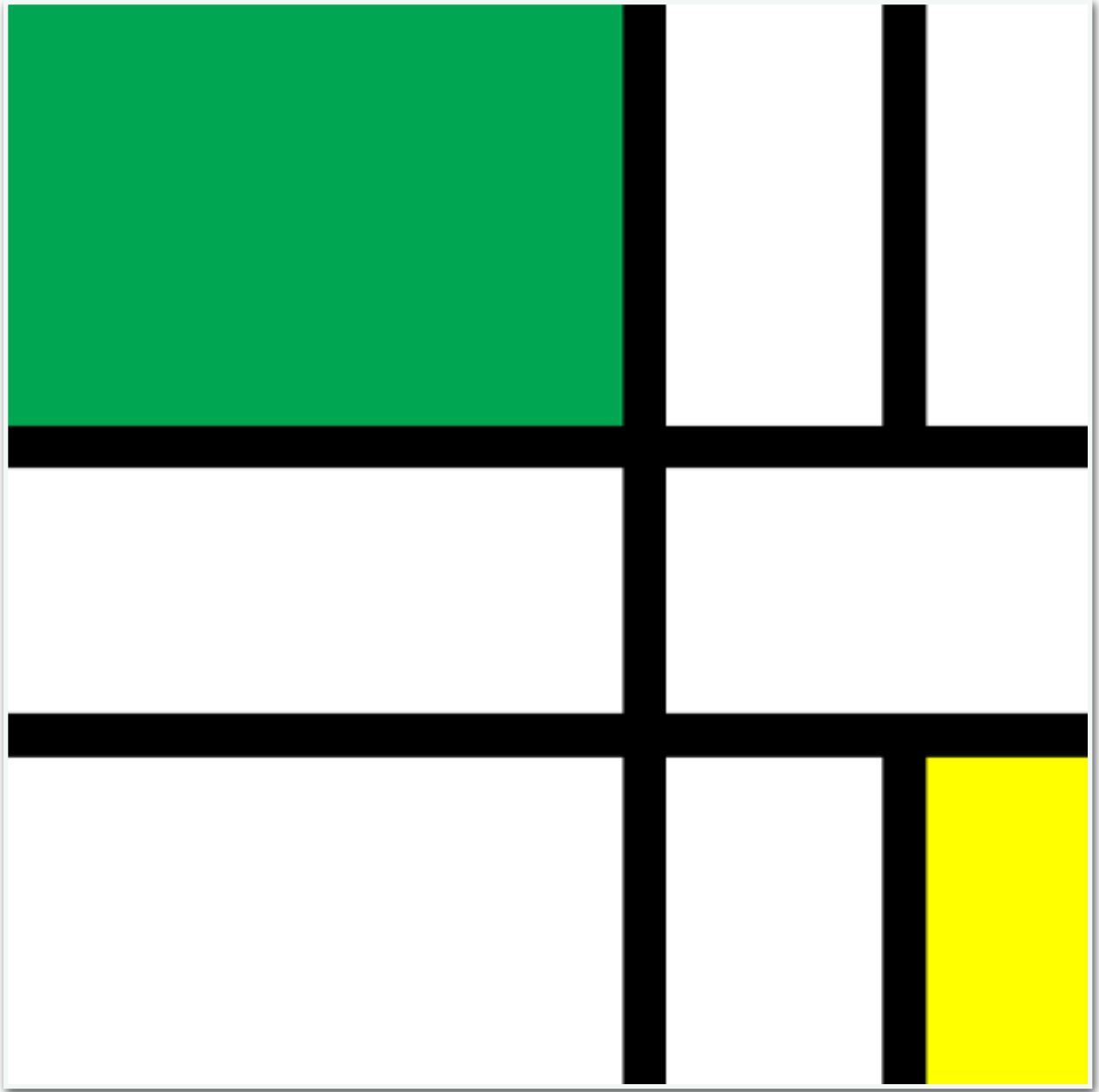
Neonatal causes (Child mortality): 2.96%

Remaining: 32.55%

The most deadly event in the history of mankind occurred 75,000 years ago when a super volcano erupted on the island of Sumatra. Mankind was almost completely wiped off the face of the earth. About 2,000 people survived the event. However, even today, many people die every year as a result of natural disasters, but not as much as we can do ourselves, and of course there is no need to look far for the cause - eating and not exercising.

Today, the world's leading causes of death from low levels of exercise, smoking, alcohol abuse, obesity, low fruit and vegetable intake and excessive salt intake are contributing to cardiovascular disease. However, it is the most preventable cause of death. The most effective way to combat this is to swim 30 minutes a week. This would reduce the probability by up to 50%. If you swim 30 minutes a week for 30 minutes, this is 90% of what you can do for your heart and body. You just have to eat less and be healthier, starting with avoiding eating sugar, for example. Through these two things alone, we would prevent about 50% of the deaths of people under 65.

The way in which the average person in the world lives causes significant damage to people's own health, and it also has a negative effect on the future well-being and security of each person's own family. It also damages national economies, and it is mortality from cardiovascular disease before the age of 65 that is the biggest enemy of our lives in the world. In short, we are just deliberately killing ourselves.



Energy Resources
Composition XXIX
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Energy Resources

Composition XXIX

Venezuela: 18.2%

Saudi Arabia: 16.2%

Canada: 10.4%

Iran: 9.5%

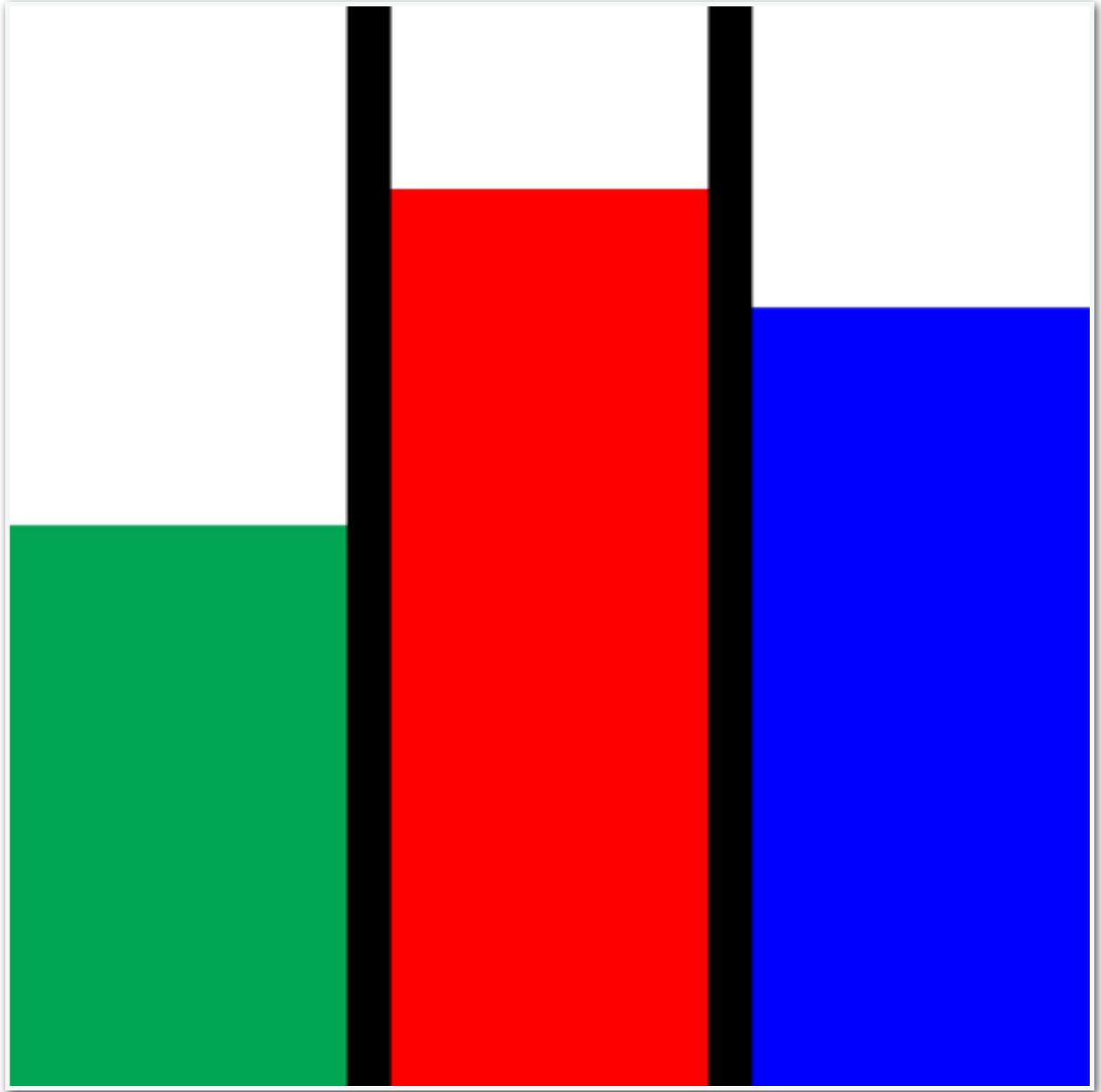
Iraq: 8.7%

Kuwait: 6.1%

United Arab Emirates: 5.9%

Remaining: 25%

In addition to the fact that a person needs 2250 calories of energy to exist on a daily basis, we also need extra energy to live our lives. Our daily lives depend on this energy, but where does this energy come from? Crude oil accounts for the largest share of our planet's energy needs, accounting for 40.4%, electricity generation for 19.7%, natural gas for 16.4%, biofuels for 10.4%, coal for 9.5% and the remaining 3.6%, whether from the sun, wind or other sources. However, we will mathematically lose 40.4% of that share of oil by Saturday, October 15, 2061. Because we have had the reserves known in the earth's crust for exactly that long. This number is, of course, an illustrative mathematical approach to the whole problem, and there is hope that consumption will decline in the near future. We will find more oil or will start to raise renewable energy more vigorously. If humanity continues to consume an average of 100 million barrels of oil in the world, depending on the day, as we are doing at the moment, then by that day we will continue to have oil if we continue to consume oil at the same pace. 7 countries own 75% of the world's oil reserves. Venezuela holds the largest oil reserves in the world (18.2%), followed by Saudi Arabia with 16.2% and Canada with 10.4%. If we pay an average of \$ 100 a barrel for oil, people pay a total of \$ 10 billion a day for oil. At \$ 100 a day, with an average of 100 million barrels a day, it costs \$ 3.65 trillion a year, with anyone who pays less, directly or indirectly, averaging \$ 426.25 a year for oil. Every 100 million barrels we consume would prolong oil production on earth by 1 day.



Ultimate Predator
Composition XXX
1000x1000 px
Spatial VR Gallery
OpenSea

Ultimate Predator

Composition XXX

Of plants: 52%

Of wild animals: 83%

Marine life: 76%

Although humans make up about 0.01% of the world's biomass, we are the largest destroyer in the history of the world. In our lifetime, we have been able to completely destroy 52% of plants, 83% of wildlife and 76% of marine life. Before man (*Homo Sapiens*) began to exist on earth, just over 6 trillion trees grew on earth, of which there are currently 3 trillion left. They provide about 28% of all oxygen to the earth's atmosphere.

Humanity is cutting down and destroying 15 billion trees every year, and by planting them back and simply growing in the wild, a total of 5 billion trees will be added every year. The deficit is 10 billion trees a year. If people continue in the same spirit, mathematically, after 300 years, there will be no more trees on earth.

The largest destruction of biomass has taken place in the last 50 years by humans. We are literally just poisoning the earth. Humans have created 8 gigatonnes of carbon, 3.2 times the mass of all living animals in the world, both at sea and on land, including birds and humans themselves. We kill 2.2 trillion fish a year, but there are a total of 3.5 trillion fish in the oceans. So we catch more than half of the world's seas every year, and all of them live there. They cannot reproduce as fast as we catch them. But it is the plankton in the oceans that provide 70% of the oxygen in our planet's atmosphere to keep us alive.

We have destroyed 83% of our wildlife in the 200,000 years we have lived here. There are currently about 8.7 million different species of animals living on the planet with us, of which only 1.2 million have been identified, and most of them will probably end up sooner or later because of humans. Even before they are identified at all. If there really is a god, has he left this planet long ago because he can never forgive us for what we have done to each other on this earth, or maybe we can change?

FINAL WORD

Are we humans, only short-lived beings on this planet and in the entire universe, or can we do something to exist for a very long time? Maybe we need to draw conclusions for ourselves and live in such a way that future generations also have the original needs to live in security on this planet. That they have access to clean water and food at all, through which humanity can develop and add value, so that we can all have a better life together. Perhaps more should be learned from those who have been the most sustainable in human history.

The only such civilization that still exists on earth is China, whose civilization has been the most mathematically sustainable in the history of the world. Is their secret the absence of religion and the appreciation of another person next to them more than any other mystical being or god? However, throughout history, they have done something that no other civilization has done. They are the only ones that still exist.

Perhaps we should look more closely at energy production and consumption from the point of view of humanity, because soon we will simply not have enough calories or clean air. Or maybe we should get to know the plants, animals, and marine life around us on the planet, or they may have something to teach us and say that we can't listen to today. Or who is human at all? What is the definition of a person? Who or what defines a person? Is the image we created, what is or should be human, real at all? Perhaps a person needs to be redefined as such so that we can understand our surroundings and who we really are, because probably all of humanity, looking at itself honestly and taking into account everyone's characteristics and listening to everyone, will give humanity better and a more sustainable future. In this way, we will soon reach a point where we may find the answer to humanity's ultimate question, what is the meaning of our lives and why do we exist here at all? What role will we play in the future or why not in the whole universe, for example? That's what we all do. Are we in this together or are we just the ultimate predators? ...

THE END