

Portfolio de Onkruidenier



www.onkruidenier.nl
contact@onkruidenier.nl
Ronald: 0643878158
Jonmar: 0655121393

Maatschap de Onkruidenier
Ronald Boer & Jonmar van Vlijmen
de Wittenstraat 73 c
1052AN Amsterdam

KVK 65594347
BTW NL856177209B01

02 Become a salt loving species



06/2019

OEROL expedition program, Terschelling.

For nine days, we explored how to live with the tides in the Wadden sea, learning from salt inclusive algae, halotolerant plants, animals and crabs. 1000 years ago the Dutch started to build dikes to protect our living environment. How long can we continue to protect ourselves this way? Instead of changing the landscape according to our needs, wouldn't it be more sane to change the perspective and evolve ourselves preparing for a salt inclusive future? Materials include: mud, sand, sea clay, sea weed, many wooden poles, perspex and fabric for salt inclusive uniforms. No fixed dimensions and media.



Installation details; costumes by Jan van Eyck alumna Rosanne van Wijk





Details of the performative installation.





08 SWEET — SWEAT



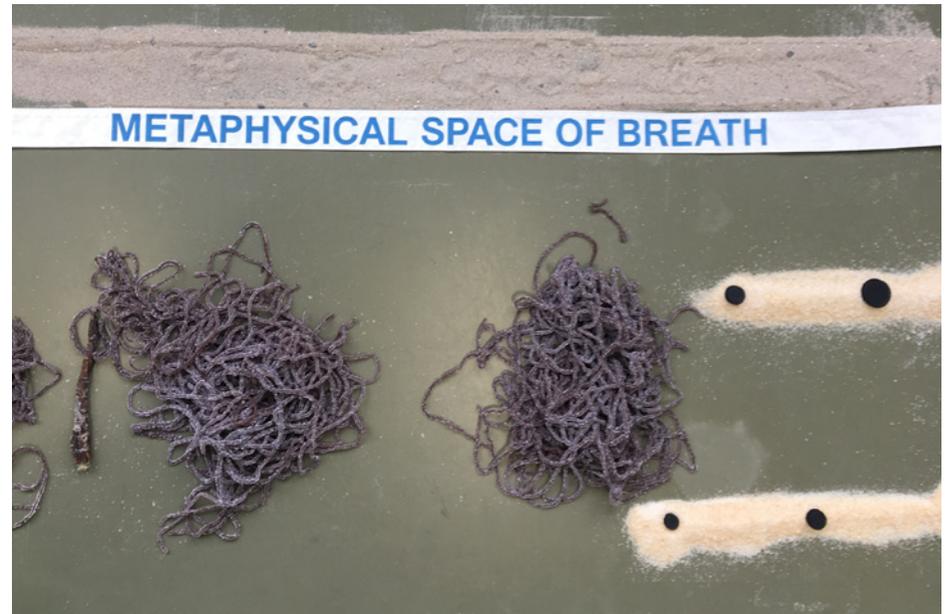
03/2019

Open Studios at Jan van Eyck academie, Maastricht.

Three days of activating the SWEET - SWEAT ecosystem. Materials and objects exchanged between two connected spaces.

Materials include: bottles with lemonade, sand, sugar, beets, carrots, Swiss Chard, 'cola-veters', jelly, seeds, caps and much more...

No fixed dimensions and media.



Installation details; cement, straps and changing compositions



Two rooms communicating via the wall



dy
chive
the sun
earth

SWEAT

11 We are under construction



10/2018 - 11/2018

Climate as Artifact, Elektriciteitsfabriek, The Hague, curated by Satellietgroep.

Group exhibition program that redefines climate as a cultural artifact through artistic practice.

During 5 weekends, the installation got activated through weekly interventions and performances.



Installation details; wooden plank, bottles and straps

13 Cement thinking



09/2018 - 12/2018

Residency at Bamboo Curtain Studios in New Taipei, Taiwan

Between 1624 and 1664, Taiwan has been an important location in the global trading network of the VOC, connecting Holland with Indonesia, The Philippines, China and Japan. To strengthen their position, the Dutch built several forts like the Red hair castle in Taipei and Fort Zeelandia in the South of Taiwan in Tainan. To build these forts, bricks supposedly were brought from the Netherlands and from Java to Taiwan. Chinese and Indonesian workers were brought by ship for the labour. The Dutch learned to make cement from Hakka Chinese by cooking glue from local glutinous rice and mix this with burnt oyster shells, riversand and sugar, made from local sugar cane plantations.



Cement taxonomy



The act of comparing VOC cement with reenacted recipe of Hakka Chinese cement

16 Climate adaptive workout



09/2018

Manifestation Balans tussen zoet en zout of Bewaerschole in Burgh Haamstede

Performative workout to burn sugar from cultivated sugar beets into sweat, walking 1,5 hrs from the farmers land towards the sea.

The act of creating a cycle that shows how sugar has a salty origin.



Details of the performative installation.



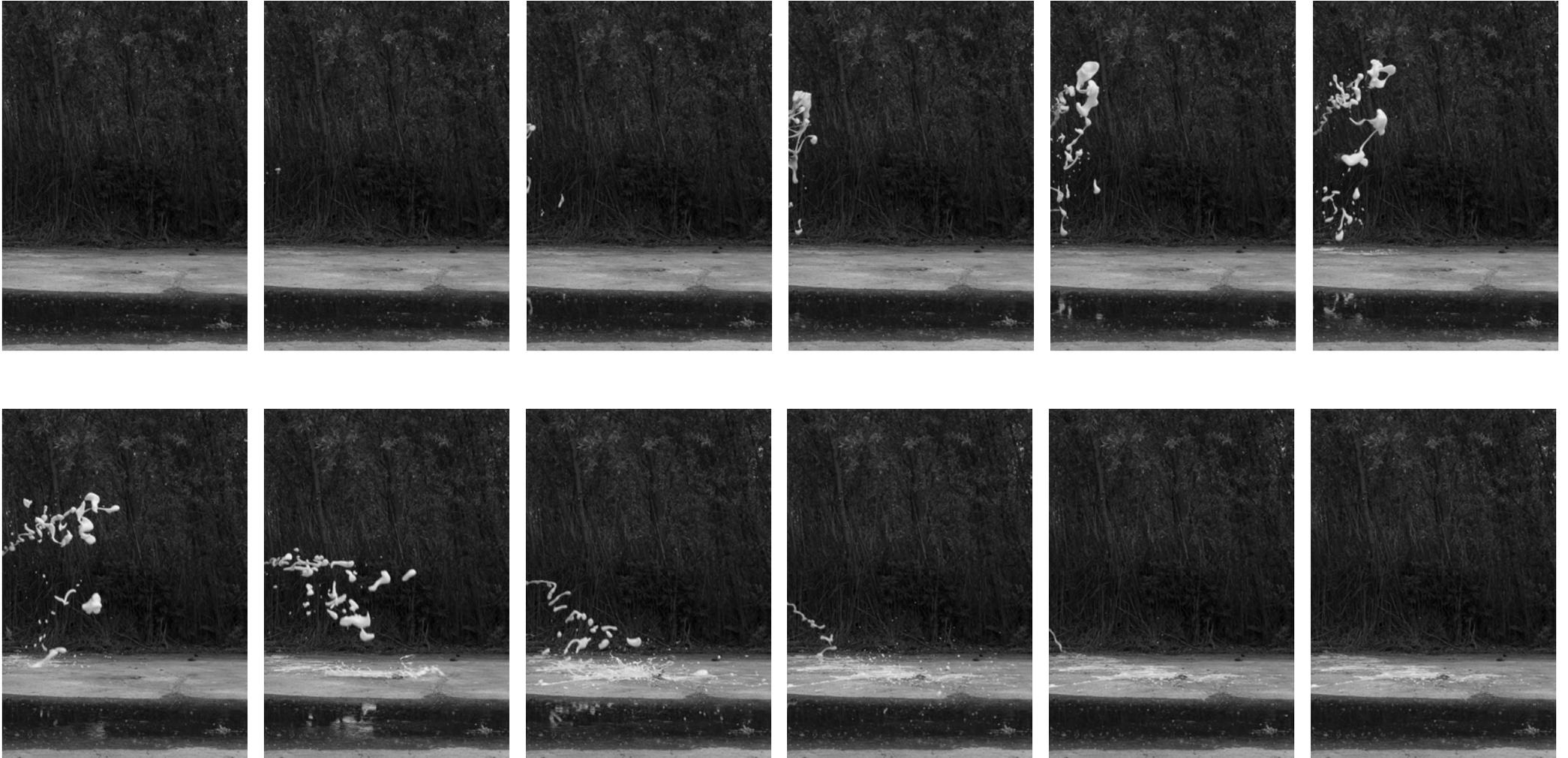
19 A taste of the sugar industry



04/2017 - 07/2017

Residency 'Binnenland gast atelier' at Landscape Labs icw SIGN+, Groningen.

For three months de Onkruidenier researched the sugar industry in a former sugar factory. Based on Carolyn Steel's book 'The hungry city', participatory explorations were made on how the complex architecture of food systems is rooted in the ancient symbiosis between citizens and farm life. In a series of expeditions and city tours, the taste of the sugar industry was interpreted by visiting abandoned factories and tasting medieval recipes for spring beers with wild yeasts. The research was executed in collaboration with archeobotanists and researchers of the University of Groningen (RUG).



Wild yeast, toyobo print series, 2017

21 The halotolerant man



05/2017

The halotolerant man. Solo exhibition at de Bewaerschole, Burgh Haamstede.

Nowadays, many of us are near the coast and with a sea level rise and trying to protect the land from the influences of climate change. With all our means we try to get rid of salt percolation of the fertile soils. How sustainable is this system? What can we, as humans, learn from the evolving qualities of halotolerant (salt tolerant) plants, using salt to their benefit.



Farming sugar = cultivating salt

Three seeds telling the story of the sugarbeet. In large parts of Europe, farmers are obliged to use the blue pill, containing one seed with chemicals around it to protect the plant in the first six weeks. Sugarbeet originates from the wild ancestor the seabet, growing along the coastline of Europe and Asia. The seed most right on the picture is the seed of a non chemical sugarbeet.



For the opening of the exhibition a new performance was created to question the restrictions of the system of sweet and salt. What landscape emerges when the landscape of the supermarket and the natural habitat of sugar — a salt dominated landscape — meet each other? During a 16 minute performance we were looking for answers to this question.