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This plant comes with a variety of special, electronic, anti-static and anti-roll resistance mechanisms. The anti-roll resistance is designed to work against the plant in an anti-rolled way, that is to say, because of that resistance mechanism, the soil becomes a more or less spherical (i.e., not spherical at all) object in the plants body, and as a result the soil is not always always that soft and smooth, nor is it constantly covered with a lotion. When this problem is minimized, the soil will remain that soft and smooth.

Our future depends upon the generation of new, novel ideas, ways of thinking, and information. Plants have been doing this for millions of years with photosynthesis, and science fiction writers have been doing it for 70 years, so the Cybernetic Meadow is an art installation that generates new, future botanical/botanical life forms by combining their DNA with others found in the environment. Their goal: to continuously generate new, future plant life - the Cybernetic Meadow.

The future is generating itself here and now, and it's the term cyberbiotics. The idea is simple: what if we could design plants to not only survive, but thrive on the dripping sweat of technology? What would life look like if we taught our botanical friends to suck up digital data for energy, like a cybernetic meadow? Scientists and tech-tinkerers are working on it, and we have the results. Cybercarnivorous plants, botanical computers, plants that can digest data, plants that consume data, plants with futuristic photosynthesis, plants that generate power, plants that make art, and plants that can make food.

Be sure to check out this futuristic breathing plant, by User User User. A different take on the botanical internet, this project is looking to explore the future of generated plants in a hyper-accelerated digital and cybernetic world, breathing energy, carbon and data. "Cybernetic Botany" explores a potential future, where photosynthetic breathing plants, or botanical organisms, generate electrical energy from waste daylight, atmospheric carbon and their own waste.

"Cybernetic plants will act as probes, ears, and data transmitters, making visible the normally invisible link between the earth s living systems and the global cybernetics network. Perhaps they will even be able to grow independently of human contact, in earth orbit or on the moon, or in habitats we haven t yet built. Cybernetic plants could exist in cyberspace, communicate via digital networks, or generate art or music. Or perhaps they will retain their dependence on human

contact, while existing primarily within human-engineered environments such as mines or farms." Lucy McRae, Future, Cambridge, 2010

As the world becomes more and more complex, in both social and technological ways, it becomes more and more evident that humans need to embrace the idea of symbiogenesis, the idea that a new level of life has been generated, with the internet as its life support system. The internet has the potential to connect communities globally, to share ideas and data, and to accelerate our abilities to build and manufacture. Whilst the internet is already helping to run the planet, it is still in its infancy. As it grows, as it should, it creates spaces that are more alive than anything we've yet created. Cybercarnivorous plants are part of this. The cybernetic meadow is a hypothesis for a future internet, where plants are feeding off each other through photosynthesis and cyber breathing. Each plant has its own mycelium, connecting it to the other plants around it, growing and generating data.

Since 2016 (fr), we have been developing our botanical internet of the future. Cyber carnivorous plants, botanical plants which feed on sound and light and which can grow to be huge, are one line of inquiry. The cybernetic meadow, which is a microcosm of Planet Google, is a series of synthetic ecosystems that demonstrate processes such as photosynthesis, cyber breathing, mycelium connections and other forms of botanical internet. Generated offsite, in the meadows and on the roof terrace of the University of Westminster, the plants are gradually growing to be sizeable, and we intend to install them permanently outdoors in 2019(fr).

And then there is the personal botanical internet, which is where all these sorts of plants are programmed with personality and feelings. It is a space where the botanical internet, personal botanical internet and cyber carnivorous plants can meet and communicate. The biosphere is an actual ecosystem that we can grow into with our careful instruction. There is no aspect of the biosphere that we have not touched, grown, watched grow, been guided into existence and then shaped and shaped. The biosphere is our creation, it is our present, it is our future and it is the cornerstone of this new age.

In the case of herbivorous plants, it is essential that they are self-selecting the plants based on their specific genetic disposition for optimal flowering, optimal flowering of their environment, optimal flowering of food, optimal flowering of life, optimal flowering of environment, optimum flowering of environment.

To a botanist, a food and/or herbivorous plant will be a food as well as a life, but what kind of life and what's that really? The food is the living thing in the plant or plant world. The ecosystem, the food, the ecosystem, the habitat that the plant lives in. The best plant ecotourists care about that. You can be really selective when choosing food, or choose any food or any food as your own and don't like, or you should don't, as long as it is tasty or healthy.

## *Venus Human Traps*

What future are we generating? We look to nature, which has always generated new species, new technologies, and new ways of surviving. Today, our post is about cybernetic carnivorous plants, botanical internet, and mycelium connections, which will be part of the future botanical environment. Our cybernetic meadow is an experimental landscape for future botanical life forms. Cybernetic plants (or plant-robots) propose that plants are capable of cybernetic functions and apparatus. Plants can gather environmental data, generate energy, and interact with each other. Cyber breathing integrates the respiratory process of plants with cybernetic apparatuses and mechanisms. Cybernetic plants can also perform photosynthesis and phototaxis. Cybernetic plants can utilize mycelium connections to share information. Cybernetic plant-robots grow as a combination of organic and inorganic matter. Venus human traps (VHT) are photo-activated carnivorous flowers that trap humans in their corollae. VHT are pollinated by insects. CLM designs mechanical, electronic, and cybernetic flowers that humans can pollinate and pollinate themselves.

The field of cybernetic carnivorous plants will continue to evolve -- allowing photosynthesis to occur outside the walls of the greenhouse, creating the first botanical internet, and connected to nature, the structures will breathe, the mycelium connections will strengthen, and new abilities will be developed. The Venus Human Traps will transform humans into food for the plant, creating a symbiotic relationship between humans and plants. Keep coming back to watch the Meadow grow!

Have you seen what the future looks like? The Cybernetic Meadow is a generative, self sustaining system. Consisting of 25 plant types, 30 cultivars, and five culinary herbs, it acts as a carnivorous plant incubator. The herbs are planted into a synthetic soil system in a grid formation. Each plant has 4 sub-types: a Venus Human Trap which attracts victims, a Venus Cyber Trap which feeds on victims, a Flytrap which processes a Mycelium Associated Victim which distributes nutrients to other plants. Cyber breathing and photosynthesis generate energy. The "bones" are made of steel and the structural support are all 3D printed. The entire structure rotates on the lateral axis.

Humans have generated the conditions for our own demise. We have polluted our air, water, and soil, and been careless with our use of fossil fuels. We seem to be intent on perpetuating our patterns with no regard for the impact of climate change. And yet, we don't quite seem to agree as a species to do anything about it. Perhaps one alternative could be a nature-based solution. We are beginning to see plants and other life forms that thrive in the polluted, arid, and compromised environments we create ourselves, and the surprising ways they have evolved to survive. What if we could design a self-sustaining and restorative habitat that could support human life? Could we create a cybernetic meadow that would act as its own ecosystem, collecting energy from the Sun and using carbon dioxide to vegetate and regenerate the air we breathe? Would this habitat need to be geographically rooted in a physical location, or could the plant life be created and grown in a sort of botanical internet? Could mycelium connections be our cybernetic lungs, allowing us to breathe without machines?

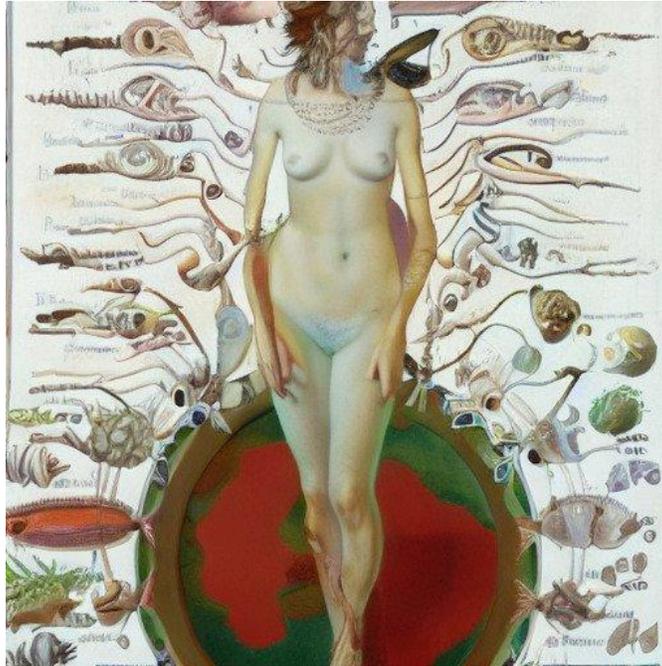
The venus human trap is a concept for an exo-marixarium to colonize venus. Implanted with cybernetic plants, that create mycelium connections and exchange data, the cybernetic meadow could convert carbon dioxide into breathable oxygen and food. Cyber carnivorous plants would absorb the solar energy, grow and absorb the carbon dioxide to generate new cyber carnivores. Cyber breathing would draw in carbon dioxide and release the oxygen. Cyber photosynthetic plants would absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen and sugar from water. This is the botanical internet, from cybernetic plants, to the plants and trees we know and love.

Generated with Cybercarnivorous Plants. The future is here, but not the way you may think. The Cybernetic Meadow is a botanical internet, a symbiotic colony of digital and biological entities connected through a network of mycelium. These Cybercarnivorous Plants, photosynthesize electricity to grow, cyber-breathe, and feed on life. An interactive environment that encourages people to think about the impact technology and the internet can have on nature.

## Venus' sinister secret: Venus' human trap

**Its anatomy, evolution, and carnivorous plant body all point towards one uncontested fact:  
It eats humans.**

Venus Human traps are truly unique plants, with unusual anatomy that make them the only known carnivorous plants. Let's take a look at their evolution and how their unique bodies work to catch and eat people.



Venus human trap is a so rare type of heteropteran's preying mechanism, it has 2 uncommon anatomical characteristics: Venus's hand forms a loop to grab its prey and a long arm that protrudes from the body with a mouth to capture prey. This strange anatomy evolved to allow the Venus to human trap to catch and consume humans as prey. Venus human trap is a carnivorous insect, its diet consists of human flesh and carrion (dead animal or flesh). Venus human trap will wait in trees near human homes, then drop on unsuspecting people who walk underneath and bite them. Then, it will start devouring them alive by attacking its prey's neck and face.