



王雷+吴巧玲 《共生》旧衣物缝制 展览尺寸可变



《六月荷之三》手工纸水墨 205x85cm 杨劲松



《定格的川流》100x46cmx3 纸本综合 亚克力



EVOLUTION IS CHANGE IN THE HERITABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF BIOLOGICAL POPULATIONS OVER SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS [1] (2) THESE CHARACTERISTICS ARE THE EXPRESSIONS OF GENES THAT ARE PASSED ON FROM PARENT TO OFFSPRING DURING REPRODUCTION. DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS TEND TO EXIST WITHIN ANY GIVEN POPULATION AS A RESULT OF MUTATION, GENETIC RECOMBINATION AND OTHER SOURCES OF GENETIC VARIATION [2] (3) EVOLUTION OCCURS WHEN EVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES SUCH AS NATURAL SELECTION (INCLUDING SEXUAL SELECTION) AND GENETIC DRIFT ACT ON THIS VARIATION, RESULTING IN CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS BECOMING MORE COMMON OR RARE WITHIN A POPULATION [4] (4) IT IS THIS PROCESS OF EVOLUTION THAT HAS GIVEN RISE TO BIODIVERSITY AT EVERY LEVEL OF BIOLOGICAL ORGANISATION, INCLUDING THE LEVELS OF SPECIES, INDIVIDUAL ORGANISMS AND MOLECULES [5] (5)

THE SCIENTIFIC THEORY OF EVOLUTION BY NATURAL SELECTION WAS CONCEIVED INDEPENDENTLY BY CHARLES DARWIN AND ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY AND WAS SET OUT IN DETAIL IN DARWIN'S BOOK ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES (1859) [7] (7) EVOLUTION BY NATURAL SELECTION WAS FIRST DEMONSTRATED BY THE OBSERVATION THAT MORE OFFSPRING ARE OFTEN PRODUCED THAN CAN POSSIBLY SURVIVE. THIS IS FOLLOWED BY THE OBSERVABLE FACTS ABOUT LIVING ORGANISMS: (1) TRAITS VARY AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR MORPHOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BEHAVIOUR (PHENOTYPIC VARIATION); (2) DIFFERENT TRAITS CONFER DIFFERENT RATES OF SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION (DIFFERENTIAL FITNESS); AND (3) TRAITS CAN BE PASSED FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION (HERITABILITY OF FITNESS) [8] (8) THUS, IN SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS MEMBERS OF A POPULATION ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE REPLACED BY THE PROGENIES OF PARENTS WITH FAVORABLE CHARACTERISTICS THAT HAVE ENABLED THEM TO SURVIVE AND REPRODUCE IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ENVIRONMENTS. IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, OTHER COMPETING IDEAS OF EVOLUTION SUCH AS MUTATIONISM AND ORTHOGONISM WERE REFUTED AS THE MODERN SYNTHESIS RECONCILED DARWINIAN EVOLUTION WITH CLASSICAL GENETICS, WHICH ESTABLISHED ADAPTIVE EVOLUTION AS BEING CAUSED BY NATURAL SELECTION ACTING ON MENDELIAN GENETIC VARIATION [9]

ALL LIFE ON EARTH SHARES A LAST UNIVERSAL COMMON ANCESTOR (LUCA) [10] (10) THAT LIVED APPROXIMATELY 3.5-3.8 BILLION YEARS AGO [11] (11) THE FOSSIL RECORD INCLUDES A PROGRESSION FROM EARLY BIOSPHERIC ORGANISMS [12] TO MICROBIAL MAT FOSSILS [13] (13) TO FOSSILISED MULTICELLULAR ORGANISMS. EXISTING PATTERNS OF BIODIVERSITY HAVE BEEN SHAPED BY REPEATED FORMATIONS OF NEW SPECIES (SPECIATION), CHANGES WITHIN SPECIES (ANAGENESIS) AND LOSS OF SPECIES (EXTINCTION) THROUGHOUT THE EVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF LIFE ON EARTH [14] (14) MORPHOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL TRAITS ARE MORE SIMILAR AMONG SPECIES THAT SHARE A MORE RECENT COMMON ANCESTOR, AND CAN BE USED TO RECONSTRUCT PHYLOGENETIC TREES [15] (15)

《进化论》纸本水墨



《古城印象之二》尺寸53x79cm 材料:丙烯 戴炼斌

# 浙江省美 术家驻村 成果展

记者 陈姣

今年5月,正值浙江省发布《关于开展“艺术乡建”助力共同富裕的指导意见》一周年。5月9日,在浙江展览馆举办的“艺启乡里”浙江省美 术家驻村成果展集中展示全省14个特色案例,我县五四村驻村美 术家的作品精彩亮相。

本次展览以“美 术家驻村”为主题,分为艺创先锋、古村新辉、美 满乡里、又见春风四个板块,约120位驻村美 术家及当地村民共同带来的350余件艺术作品,从不同角度展现了浙江美 术家描绘乡村、融入乡村、改变乡村的探索之路。展期从5月9日持续至5月23日。

来自五四村驻村美 术家的作品位于艺创先锋板块,浙江省美 术家协会综合艺术委员会委员彭聘介绍,五四村驻村美 术家涵盖老中青三代,他们以水墨、油画、综合材料等多样化的艺术表现形式,传达融入乡村、建设乡村、革新乡村的理念。“以作品《共生》为例,美 术家团队收集了村民闲置的牛仔衣物,然后解散、重新组合,做成形态各异的竹笋。这把村民的集体记忆提升到新的高度,能够引起共鸣,我觉得这是现在乡村需要的一种艺术形态。”

2021年以来,在省市文联指导下,我县扎实推进艺术乡建,在五四村打造的“莫干山综合艺术村”,23位知名美 术家成为首批驻村美 术家,用文艺赋能乡村内生力,助力乡村文旅产业发展。去年,五四村还入选了浙江省首批“艺术乡建”示范村名单,目前,该村已建成独立综合美 术家工作室4个,建筑面积近300平方米,并配备有艺术创作、展览展示及活动休闲等功能区。

五四村党总支副书记阮建强表示:“在艺术乡建的深入开展下,一批批美 术家走进村庄,孕育了一个个文艺作品,彰显出艺术与乡村的共融共生之力,也通过文化艺术的力量,进一步赋能了乡村旅游产业的发展。”



周毅《百补》160cm x 45cm 综合材料



赵晓静《迎霜》180x95 纸本水墨



赵红华《丝路印象》100cm x 100cm x 8cm 材质:老报纸 宣纸



夏商周《大河之三》175x140 综合材料绘画