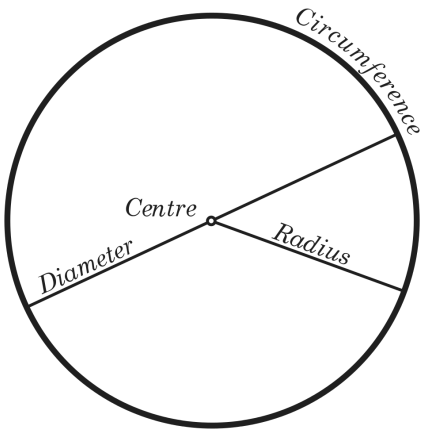

Figure 1 Circle: distances from the center to the circumference are always equal

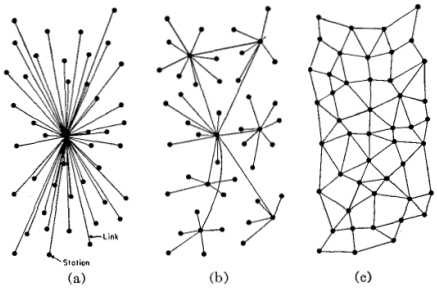

Fig. 1—(a) Centralized. (b) Decentralized. (c) Distributed networks.

Figure 2 Centralized, decentralized and distributed network-geometries. Paul Baran, *On Distributed Networks* (1964)

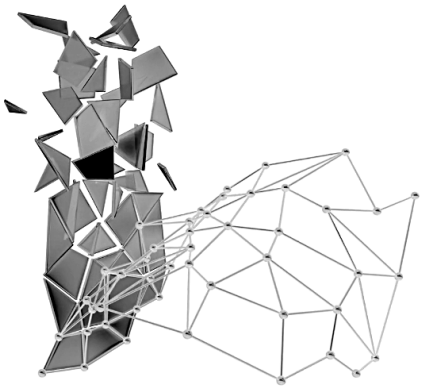

Figure 3 "Paranodal is a term that conceptualizes that which is other to — or an alternative to — a network configuration. (...) Derived from neuroscience, the paranode is the space that networks leave out, the negative space of networks, the noise between nodes and edges." Zach Blas, *Contra-Internet* (2018) ←→ Ulises Ali Mejias, *Off the Network* (2018)

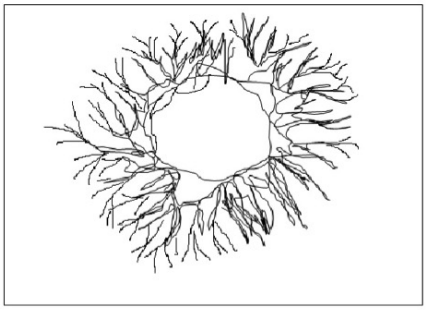

Figure 4 Mycellium, circular cascading rootstructure (decentralized but hierarchical)

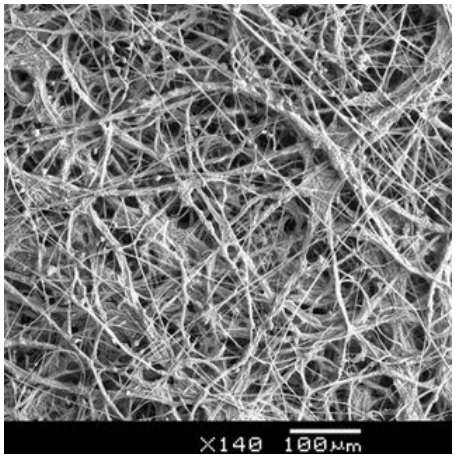

Figure 5 Lou Cornum: The future is fungal ←→ Nalo Hopkinson: Utopia is dead; dynamic tension reigns

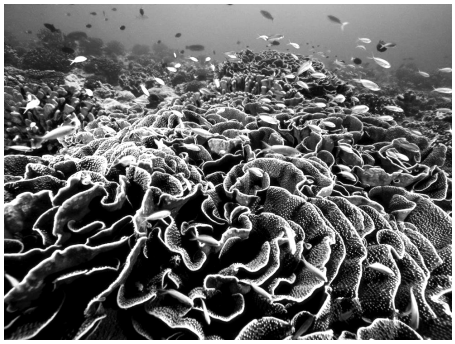

Figure 6 Agaricia Agaricites or Lettuce Coral + Donna Haraway: "Rolling inward enables rolling outward; the shape of life's motion traces a hyperbolic space, swooping and fluting like the folds of a frilled lettuce, coral reef, or bit of crocheting."

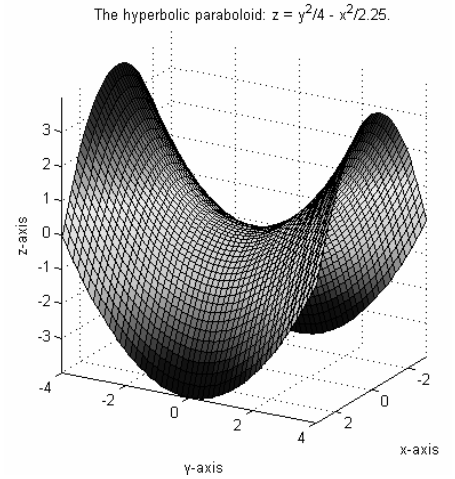

Figure 7 Hyperbolic paraboloid / Item no. 005: Hyperbolic Spaces

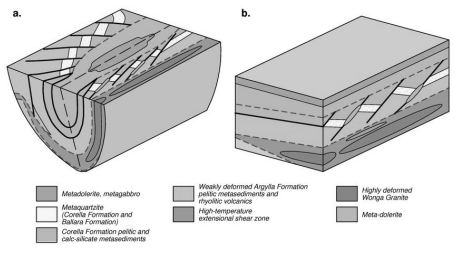

Figure 8 Schematic representation of folded rock units and stratigraphy

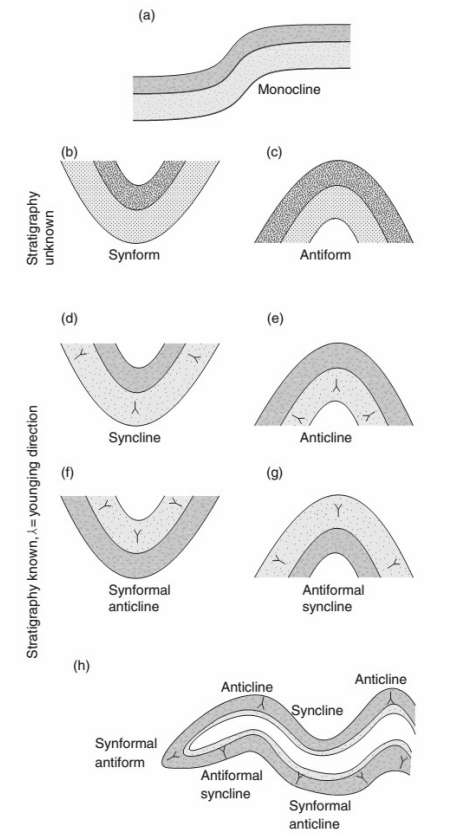

Figure 9 Geometric patterns in folded stratigraphy

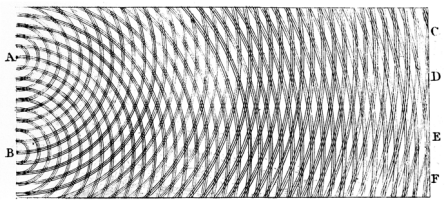

Figure 10 Thomas Young, wave diffraction (1803)

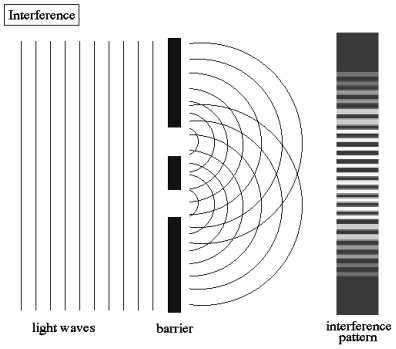

Figure 11 Two-slit diffraction: interferences, waves, patterns, entanglements

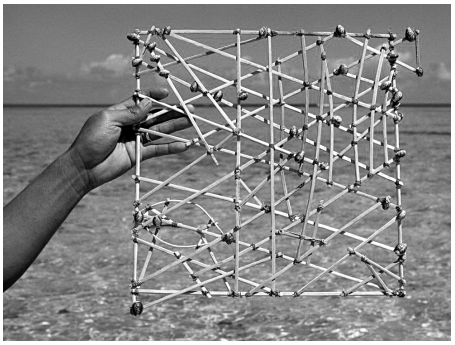

Figure 12 Polynesian stick chart for archipelaic navigation: wind, tide, location