



SALON, BREDGADE



À la Carte

Watercolors of newly extinct or endangered animals and plants that have largely disappeared because we have eaten them. The exhibition is about the continually escalating human impact on the earth, especially in the last 50 years. A condition that has given birth to a new geological term, the anthropocene era, defining how human beings transform the earth and affect all living beings on earth to a degree that only happened five times earlier in the 4.54 billion years the earth has existed. It is both a site-specific installation, and a collaborative performance that the restaurant guests are automatically part of.

AUROCH (*Bos primigenius primigenius*). Extinct 1627.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 40 x 50 cm

Average height at the shoulders of 155–180 cm Weight up to 1,500 kg.

The last recorded live aurochs, a female, died 1627 in the Jaktorów Forest, Poland, from natural causes. The causes of extinction were unrestricted hunting, a narrowing of habitat due to the development of farming, and diseases transmitted by domesticated cattle.

The *lagancho* (wascacha, *alvacho*, and *lago*) is the Japanese word for a type of *carabao* ox. The coat of coloration was developed by a mutation of a gene due to the inheritance of the *white* and *black* loci by *downstocked* cattle.



ALVACHO
Es. *prasinus* *pinagmulo*
Espanol (123)
Fridge at the shoulders
197-180cm
Weight up to 1500 lbs.

NB '18

BLACKFIN CISCO (*Coregonus nigripinnis*). Extinct 1996.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 30 x 40 cm

Blackfin ciscoes measured up to 510 mm. Was a North American salmonid fish in the freshwater whitefish sub-family Coregoninae. This silvery, deep-bodied fish with black fins, large eyes, a blunt snout and a terminal mouth, was one of the largest forms of ciscoes. The blackfin cisco used to inhabit the Great Lakes of North America until recently, but has been reported to have gone extinct.



BLACKFIN CISCO
(SILVER BASS, NISKWAMUS)
EXTINCT SINCE 1996
LENGTH UP TO 510 MM.

Was a North American salmonid fish in the freshwater subtribe salmonines. This silvery, deep-bodied fish with black fins, large eyes, a blunt snout and a terminal mouth, was one of the largest forms of ciscoes. The Blackfin cisco used to inhabit the Great Lakes of North America until recently, but has been reported to have gone extinct.

NHMP

BUMBLEBEE (Bombus Cullumanus). Endangered.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper, 150 x 200 cm

Twenty four percent of European bumblebee species are threatened with extinction according to a recent study assessing the species group at the European level. According to the study, 46% of bumblebee species in Europe have a declining population, 29% are stable and 13% are increasing. Climate change, the intensification of agriculture and changes in agricultural land are the main threats to the species. Other reasons for their decline include pollution from agricultural waste and loss of habitat due to urban development.



BLUEBUCK (*Hippotragus leucophaeus*). Extinct 1800.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 30 x 40 cm

The stuffed adult male bluebuck in Leiden endemic to South Africa, is 119 centimetres tall at the withers, and is possibly the largest known specimen. The tallest specimen is the one in Paris, a male that stands 110 centimetres at the shoulder; the specimen in Vienna, on the other hand, is the shortest, a 100-centimetres tall female.

BUFFLEK (Hippotragus leucophaeus)
Extinct (1800)

The spotted goshawk mottled endemic to South Africa in London is 19 centimeters tall at the withers and is possibly the largest known specimen. The tallest specimen is the one in Paris, a male that stands 110 centimeters at the shoulder. The specimen in Vienna on the other hand, is the shortest, a 100 centimeter tall female.



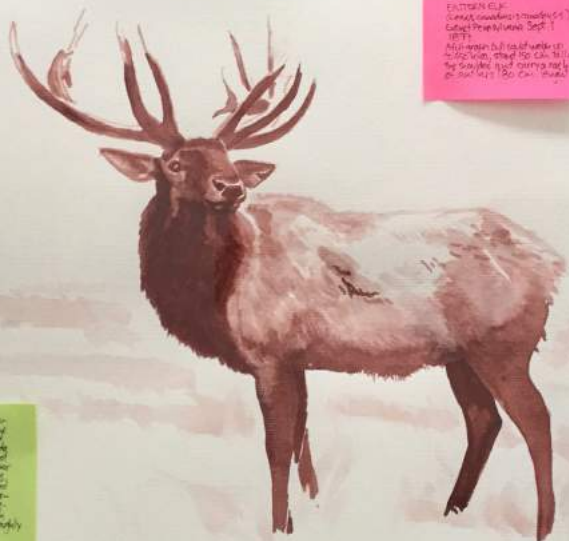
EASTERN ELK (*Cervus canadensis canadensis*).

Extinct Pennsylvania, September 1, 1877.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 40 x 50 cm

A full-grown bull could weigh up to 450 kilos, stand 150 cm tall at the shoulder, and carry a rack of antlers 180 cm in length.

A subspecies or distinct population of elk that inhabited the northern and eastern United States, and southern Canada. The last Eastern Elk was shot in Pennsylvania on September 1, 1877. The subspecies was declared extinct by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in 1880. Another subspecies of elk, the Merriam's elk, also became extinct at roughly the same time.



FATTEN ELK
CAMEL (CAMELUS) (Mammalia)
Columbian Plateau, Sept. 1
1871
This animal is the largest of
the species of the same kind
to be seen in the country of
the Columbia River.

A watercolor illustration of an elk, showing its head and antlers. The text describes the elk's appearance and its location in the Columbia Plateau, September 1, 1871. It notes that the elk is the largest of the species of the same kind to be seen in the country of the Columbia River.

no. 18

ESKIMO CURLEW (*Numenius Borealis*). Extinct since the 1990'ies.

Water colour (caput mortuum), post-it notes on paper 30 x 40 cm

The bird was about 30 cm long and fed mostly on berries.

One of eight species of curlew, and is classed in the genus *Numenius*. It was one of the most numerous shorebirds in the tundra of western Arctic Canada and Alaska, with approximately two million birds killed per year in the late 1800s. Having not been seen in over 30 years, the Eskimo curlew is now considered extinct.



CURLEW
(Numerous species)
Largest wading bird
The beak was about 30cm long
and fed mostly on berries.

One of eight species of curlew
and included in the genus *Numenius*.
It was one of the most
numerous shorebirds in the
tundra of western Arctic
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About 2 million birds killed
early in the late 1980s, if
I've not been seen since
the 1990s.
The Brown Curlew is now consid-
ered extinct.

NICE

GRAVENCHE (*Coregonus Hiemalis*). Extinct early 1900s.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 30 x 40 cm

Length between 25 and 32 centimetres.

Also known as the Lake Geneva whitefish or the little fera, a freshwater fish from Lake Geneva in Switzerland and France. Together with the likewise extinct true fera (*Coregonus fera*), the gravenche was one of the most important species for fisheries in Lake Geneva in the late 19th century. In 1890 these two fishes made up 68% of all fish caught in the lake. Overfishing and eutrophication (enrichment of a water body with nutrients) drove the gravenche to extinction.

GRAVENCHE
(*Coregonus hoyi*)
Existed early 1900's
Length between 25 and 30 cm



Freshwater fish from Lake Geneva in Switzerland and France. Together with the pike and trout, the Gravenche was one of the most important species for fisheries in Lake Geneva in the late 19th century. In 1910 these two fishes made up 60% of all fish caught in the lake. Overfishing and eutrophication (enrichment of a water body with nutrients) drove the Gravenche to extinction.

NPS

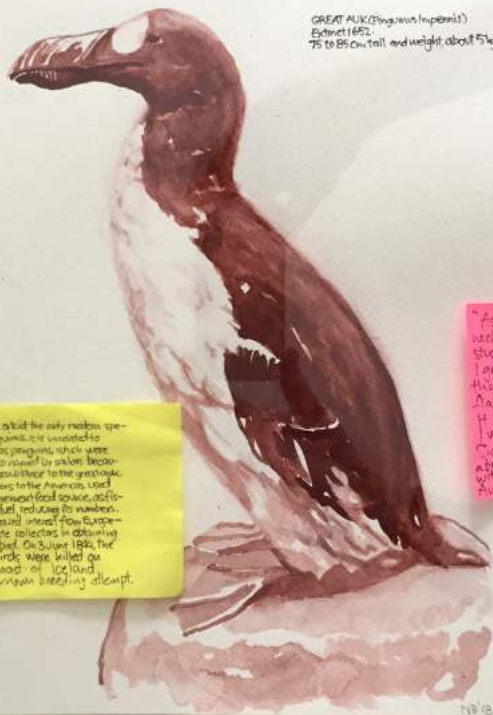
GREAT AUK (*Pinguinus impennis*). Extinct 1852.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 30 x 40 cm

75 to 85 cm tall and weight about 5 kg.

A species of flightless alcid, the only modern species in the genus *Pinguinus*. It is unrelated to the birds now known as penguins, which were discovered later and so named by sailors because of their physical resemblance to the great auk. Early European explorers to the Americas used the great auk as a convenient food source, as fishing bait and even as fuel, reducing its numbers. Its growing rarity increased interest from European museums and private collectors in obtaining skins and eggs of the bird. On 3 June 1844, the last two confirmed specimens were killed on Eldoey, of the coast of Iceland, ending the last known breeding attempt.

GREAT AUK (*Fregata hypoleuca*)
Extinct 1652
75 to 85 cm tall and weight about 5 kg



A species of flightless auk that the early mariners speared, with young *Fregata* it is unrelated to the birds were likely its progeny, which were discovered later and so named by sailors because of their physical resemblance to the protoauk-like *Chelidonichthys* flying to the Americas, used the great auk as a convenient food source, as fishing bait and even as fuel, reducing its numbers. The growing trade increased interest from European museums and private collectors in obtaining skins and eggs of the bird. On 3 June 1844, the last two confirmed birds were killed on Skokholm, off the coast of Iceland, ending the last aukin breeding attempt.

"As I held its neck, its wings stuck out a bit, I grabbed it round its neck, and it flapped its wings. It made no sound. I swung its neck to one side, about 180 degrees, with the last Great Auk, 1844."

JAMAICAN GUAVA (*Psidium dumetorum*). Extinct ca. 1976.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 70 x 100 cm

The Jamaican guava or Jamaican psidium, was a species of plant in the Myrtaceae family endemic to Jamaica. Once known from a restricted area of streamside thicket in Clarendon, the species has not been collected since 1976 and is now presumed extinct. The habitat in the area has been completely cleared.



Small orange sticky note with illegible text.

Jamaican Guava Jam
Ready to Use
1/2 cup per 1/2 cup
1/2 cup of water
Sugar
Yield 1/2 cup or more

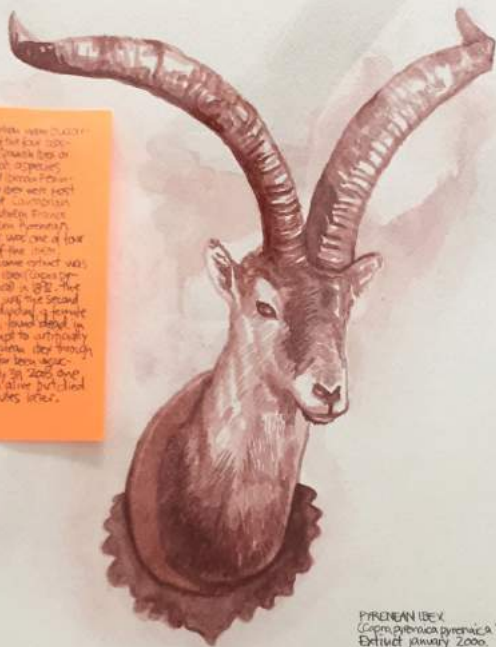
PYRENEAN IBEX (*Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*). Extinct January 2000.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 30 x 40 cm

The Ibex became up to 170 cm tall, and weigh up to 120 kilo. The horns reached up to 150 cm.

Spanish common name bucardo, was one of the four subspecies of the Spanish Ibex or Iberian wild goat, a species endemic to the Iberian Peninsula. Pyrenean Ibex were most common in the Cantabrian Mountains, Southern France, and the northern Pyrenees. The Pyrenean Ibex was one of four subspecies of the Iberian Ibex. The first to become extinct was the Portuguese Ibex (*Capra pyrenaica lusitanica*) in 1892.

The Pyrenean Ibex was the second, with the last individual, a female called Celia, found dead in 2000. An attempt to artificially revive the Pyrenean Ibex though cloning has so far been unsuccessful. On July 30, 2003, one clone was born alive, but died several minutes later.



Pyrenean ibex were once
abundant in the Pyrenean
region of the Iberian Peninsula
between the French and Spanish
borders. In the 19th century
they were hunted for their
horns, which were used to
make ornate carvings and
other decorative items.
The last ibex was shot in
1939, and the species was
declared extinct. In 1981,
a small group of ibex was
reintroduced to the Pyrenean
region, and the species has
since recovered. In 2000,
the last remaining ibex was
shot, and the species was
declared extinct.

PYRENEAN IBEX
(*Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*)
Extinct January 2000.

170 cm tall
Weight up to 120 kg.
The horns up to 150cm.

N20

PYRENEAN IBEX (*Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*). Extinct January 2000.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 70 x 100 cm



Two men with a large horned animal, possibly a wild sheep or goat, in a mountainous landscape. The man on the right is standing behind the animal, and the man on the left is kneeling.

Two men with a large horned animal, possibly a wild sheep or goat, in a mountainous landscape. The man on the right is standing behind the animal, and the man on the left is kneeling.

RABBS' FRINGE-LIMBED TREEFROG (*Ecnomiohyla rabborum*).
Extinct September 26, 2016.

Water colour (caput mortuum) post-it notes on paper 70 x 100 cm

Length 61 to 100 mm.

Toughie was captured as an adult in Panama in 2005, when researchers went on a conservation mission to rescue species from *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*, a fungus deadly to amphibians. The fungus has been spread by humans traveling from Europe to the Americas. Toughie was one of "several dozen" frogs and tadpoles of the same species to be transported to the United States.



Small yellow sticky note with illegible text.

Orange sticky note with illegible text.

Green sticky note with illegible text.

PARTRIDGE (*Perdix perdix*).

Water colour (*caput mortuum*) on paper 150 x 200 cm

Length 30 cm weight 350-450 g

Development from 1999-2011 Decrease 30-50%

The partridge has decreased dramatically in Denmark from the mid-20th century with a decline from about 100,000 to about 15,000 pairs. There has also been a sharp decline in Europe as a whole. Studies in England have shown that the decline in stock is mainly due to increased mortality among the chickens. This is due to the fact that increased spraying with pesticides kills the insects, which is their main source of food. Control of weed plants, eg. in deer edges, also affects the food for the adult birds. Organic farming should give the hens better conditions, but should be supplemented by other measures such as safeguarding more unmarried pastures along the fields, as the farm is in decline.



NORTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*).

Water colour (caput mortuum) on paper 40 x 30 cm

Sudan (1973 – 19 March 2018) was a captive northern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*) who lived at the Dvůr Králové Zoo in Czechia from 1975 to 2009, and the rest of his life at the Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Laikipia, Kenya. At the time of his death, he was one of only three living northern white rhinoceroses in the world, and the last known male of his subspecies. Sudan was euthanised on 19 March 2018, after suffering from "age-related complications".



MARCH 19, 2018
NORTHERN WHITE
RHINOCEROS
CERATOPHYLLIDAE
SIMON LOTTEN
NB 2018

PINTA ISLAND TORTOISE (*Chelonoidis abingdonii*).

Water colour (caput mortuum) on paper 40 x 30 cm

Lonesome George (c. 1910 – June 24, 2012) was a male Pinta Island tortoise (*Chelonoidis abingdonii*) and the last known individual of the species. In his last years, he was known as the rarest creature in the world. George serves as an important symbol for conservation efforts in the Galápagos Islands and throughout the world. George was first seen on the island of Pinta on 1 November 1971 by Hungarian malacologist József Vágvölgyi. The island's vegetation had been devastated by introduced feral goats, and the indigenous *C. abingdonii* population had been reduced to a single individual.



PINTA ISLAND JUNE 24th 2012
LONESOME GEORGE
ABT 2018

FISHING CAT (*Prionailurus viverrinus*).

Water colour (*caput mortuum*) on paper 40 x 30 cm

The fishing cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) is a medium-sized wild cat of South and Southeast Asia. Since 2016, it is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. Fishing cat populations are threatened by destruction of wetlands and declined severely over the last decade. Fishing cats live foremost in the vicinity of wetlands, along rivers, streams, oxbow lakes, in swamps and mangroves.

The fishing cat is the state animal of West Bengal.



NB 2018

2018
FISHING CAT
PUSHILLIUS
LIVERRIENS

Udstilling af uddøde dyr på restaurant er humoristisk og underfundig

PETER MICHAEL HORNING
Kunstredaktør

À La Carte. Installation 2018 af Niels Bonde. Restaurant Gl. Mønt. Gl. Mønt 41, København K. Til 1. maj

Kunstneren Niels Bonde er udstillingsaktuel med fine akvareller af truede planter og dyr, et enkelt insekt og en frugt. Udstillingen kan nydes på en københavnsk restaurant.

Frøen på billedet eksisterer ikke mere. Og vi taler ikke kun om det konkrete eksemplar, som Niels Bonde har tegnet efter et fotografi. Vi taler om arten som helhed: *Ecnomiohyla rabborum*, på engelsk: Rapps fringe-limbed treefrog.

Toughie, som frøen blev døbt, var det sidste eksemplar af en særlig springpaddeart, der ud over sine store øjne også havde store fødder. Navnet fik den af sønnen af den dyrepasser, eller frøpasser (må det vel hedde), der tog sig af den i det særlige beskyttede område i Atlantas Botaniske Have, 'frogPOD', hvor den blev holdt fanget og under opsyn. Men da Toughie døde 26. september 2016, uddøde springpadden også.

Samme skæbne er overgået de andre dyr, som Niels Bonde har afbildet på sin seneste udstilling, 'À La Carte'. Gravenchen, en ferskvandsfisk, den store alkefugl, den pyrenæiske stenbuk etc. Samt guavafrugten fra Jamaica, som dog ikke er et dyr. Og listen stopper ikke her.

"Hans kunstneriske initiativer er alle baseret på én bestemt idé eller ét bestemt koncept, som han følger til dørs med stor konsekvens"

Til daglig går Niels Bonde for at være en af Danmarks få pionerer inden for computerkunst. Han har sat udstillinger sammen om, hvordan internettet griber ind i vores tilværelse, og om, hvordan vi i det hele taget bliver produkter af den teknik, som vi selv har opfundet og indrettet os med. Men han er vanskelig at sætte i bås. Hans kunstneriske initiativer er alle baseret på én bestemt idé eller ét bestemt koncept, som han følger til dørs med stor konsekvens. Og ideerne skifter.

Læs også: Det sidste han-næsehorn af sin art er død

Denne gang har Niels Bonde tematiseret noget helt andet end den computergene-

rerede virkelighed, vi lever i. Det er en udstilling med akvareller af truede planter og dyr, et enkelt insekt og en frugt. Via små Post-it-sedler i to forskellige farver, der er sat på værkerne, bliver vi også forsynet med nærmere oplysninger om de udstillede objekter: Hvad de hedder, hvor de har holdt til, og hvornår nogen sidst har set dem i live – og hvorfor. Ikke alle forlod definitivt denne verden så sent som 'Toughie'. Bos primigenius primigenius – en kæmpestor urokse – gjorde det allerede i 1627, i Polen.

Humor med bagtanke

Fælles for alle dyrene – store som små – er, at de hovedsagelig er forsvundet eller uddøde, fordi vi har jaget, fisket og skudt dem – og så spist os mætte i dem. Selvfølgelig finder udstillingen sted på en restaurant. For ud over at være en kunstner, der lader sig inspirere og udfordre af den problemfyldte tid, som han agerer i, er Niels Bonde også en kunstner med humor. Men hans humor bliver altid fulgt på vej af en bagtanke.

”Selvfølgelig finder udstillingen sted på en restaurant”

For selvfølgelig er der aldrig så meget at le ad, som man tror, når man ler. Hver gang et dyr forsvinder ud af zoologien, bliver verden fattigere. Værkerne på væggen er på én gang et blyantstegnet memoriam til dyrene (og udmærket tegnet i øvrigt) og et diskret anklageskrift vendt mod os, der administrerer og holder opsyn med kloden og dens dyreliv.

Teknologisk set kan mennesket mere og mere, men tilsyneladende ikke nok. Mange af dyrene på udstillingen er forsøgt klonet. Og på et vist tidspunkt rådede man over et hunkøns-eksemplar af *Ecnomihyla rabborum*, som man søgte at parre Toughie med. For når en slægt skal bevares, er der nu engang ikke noget bedre end forplantning. Men hverken hunkønnet eller haletudserne overlevede det påtvungne samskæm.

Knap to år før sin død, i december 2014, gav Toughie lyd fra sig. Det havde den ellers ikke gjort siden 2005, da den blev fanget i Panama og fra Panama bragt til USA. Vi ved ikke, hvad den med denne sin sidste lyd ønskede at sige. Men det har næppe været tak. Til gengæld er der grund for os andre til at sige tak for udstillingen 'Á La Carte'. For den er både vedkommende, underfundig og især anderledes.

Selv kalder Niels Bonde 'Á La Carte' en installation. Men ophængningen er dog ikke så meget en samlet installation, at de enkelte værker ikke er til salg. Og Niels Bonde flytter med, når Claus Christensen – restaurantens indehaver – snart flytter fra Gl. Mønt til Sommelier i Bredgade.

