Installation *Mammuthus primigenius* (shaped Diasec), dimensions variable
originally installed at Galerie Ruth Sachse, April 2008, 167 x 353 cm (66 x 139 inches)

SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES

1. The content of the installation consists of an incomplete pattern of round photographs mounted between two sheets of plexiglass (Diasec, shaped by laser cutting), arranged in symmetrically staggered rows, as in a hexagonal lattice. Each panel is identical in size, 25 cm (10 inches) in diameter, and mounted on a separate plexi ring, so that all panels appear to float 1 cm (½ inch) before the wall surface. From a general (complete) pattern, a certain amount of circles, based on an average/percentage, are randomly deleted, producing a specific pattern (as in Dice Paintings of this time period).
2. Once the specific pattern has been determined, one majority and one minority color are distributed among the pattern. In other words, this partial grid-like pattern is analogous to a population of discrete groups of elements.
3. The content of the photographs (hereupon referred to as “elements“) stem from a series of middle-format slides, developed by normal means yet unexposed to light (no camera was used), and then treated on the emulsion side with a lye solution (drain cleaner + water droplets). After a matter of days during which the resulting weak corrosive solution etched into the emulsion and then gradually dried, formed crystalline structures, the slides were scanned with a large flat-bed slide scanner (2000 dpi?). A total of 27 separate files resulted from this series; the files were uniformly treated to selective color correction in Photoshop and “pushed” to two color groups: red/white (majority) and the blue/black (red/white inverted – minority).
4. A sequence of indeterminate length of randomly generated numbers between 1 and 6 (“dice numbers”) is required. When configuring any table, only as many numbers are used to configure all options as are required. Example: For a table with 6 options, only 5 *different* numbers are required, since the sixth number is automatically (by default) assigned to the last option.
5. During any analysis of the pattern, the rows of circles are “read” as with text: one horizontal row at a time, from left to right and from top to bottom. Single numbers are assigned to single circles when determining the density, and again later when determining color distribution.
6. Those properties of the installation which were selected randomly, by means of multiple-choice tables in this case each with 2 numbered options, are A) the density table, determining the average density of the specific pattern, and containing 2 different options: 67% density (“4 out of 6 options”) and 83% (“5 out of 6”) and B) the average distribution of color in the pattern. For a detailed analysis of the definition of the specific pattern as well as of the specific distribution of color among the pattern, see the tables below. Properties *not* determined by randomness: size and format of the installation; the specific type of pattern; the color scheme of the photographic content.
7. The color-distribution table differentiates the population into a majority and a minority color group. The formation of the majority out of the entire population has two options of being represented: by 67% or 83% (“4 out of 6…” or “5 out of 6 options”, respectively).
8. A rough draft of the installation was completed, in the form of a Photoshop file – as always, a visualization of the specific pattern is indispensible.

HIERARCHY OF ACTIONS *(marked in red after completion)*

Configure all tables, in each case with an adequate number of different digits (red numbers in number sequence = inert)
> Density table (Table 1)
> Color-distribution table (Table 2)

Select an option from the density table (Table **1**)

Select an option from the color-distribution table (Table **2**)

Placement of photo elements (red numbers = “no element")

Distribution of colors (blue numbers = minority)

BREAKDOWN OF RANDOM SELECTION PROCESSES

(For all tables: inert numbers = red, selected numbers = blue)

Table 1: Configuration of density

Density table:		different digits immediately following, representing "element"	different digits implied to represent "no element"
4 out of 6 options	6 4 3 >>	4 6 1 5	2 3
5 out of 6 options	1 2 5		

Table 2a: Configuration of color-distribution table ("How many elements in the specific pattern comprise the majority color?")

		different digits selected to represent "majority"	different digits implied to represent "minority"
4 out of 6 digits	6 3 4		
5 out of 6 digits	1 2 5 >>	1 3 6 4 5	2

SUMMARY OF PROCESSING OF RANDOM NUMBER SEQUENCE

(including diagrams showing the development of the pattern, formatted to fit the size of the canvas)

Configuration of both tables (red numbers = inert)

6643:634:

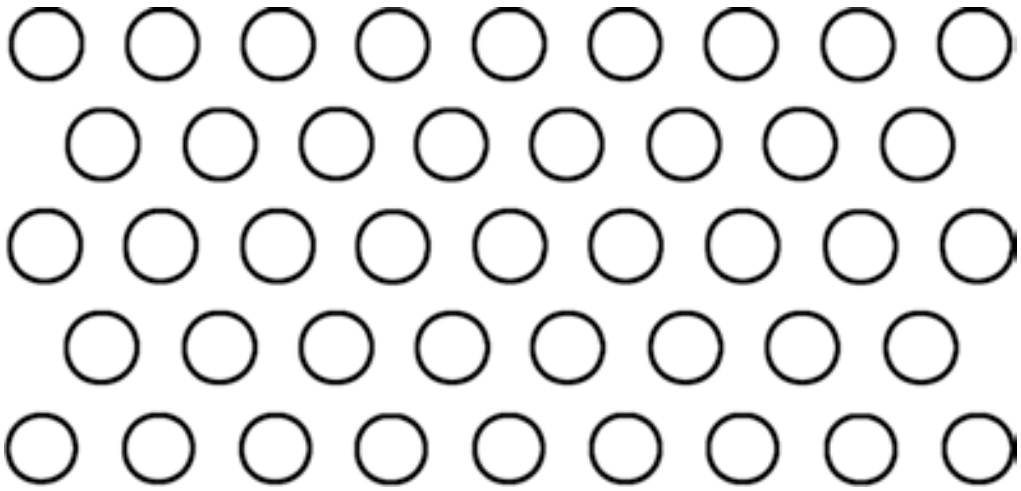
Application of both tables (red numbers = inert)

6,46441665:1,13633345:

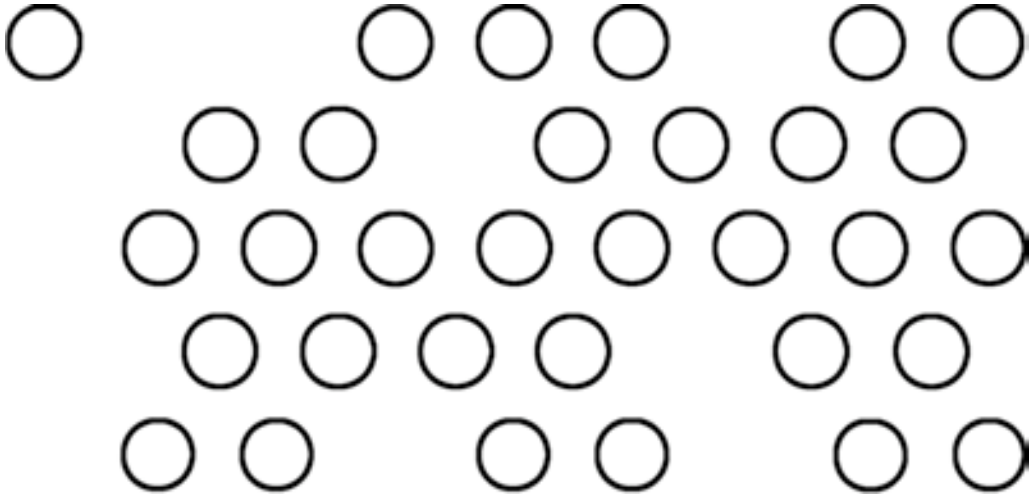
Placement of photo elements (red numbers = "no photo")

633455246.25436111.265645511.21455311.311346265:

General (complete) pattern, before placement of circles in specific pattern:



Specific pattern:



Distribution of colors: (blue numbers = minorities)
244251663621335254351253411442 45.

Complete number sequence, including color (= inert numbers) and punctuation:
6643:634:6,4644166 5:1,13633345:633455246.2543611 1.265645511.21
455311.311346265: 244251663621335254351253411442 45.

Complete raw number sequence:
6643634646441665113633345633455246254361112656455112145531
131134626524425166362133525435125341144245