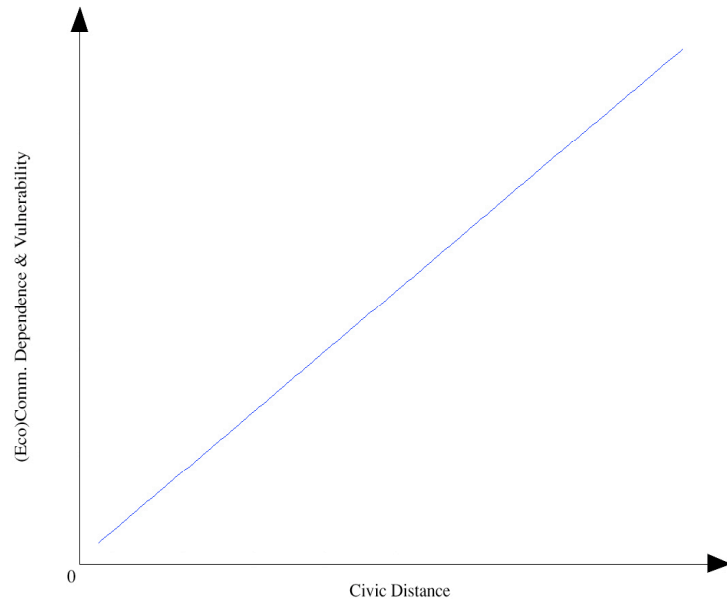


I. Technology's Relationships to Ecological Communication: Dependence; Vulnerability; Immunity

Figure 1. The Principle of Proximation

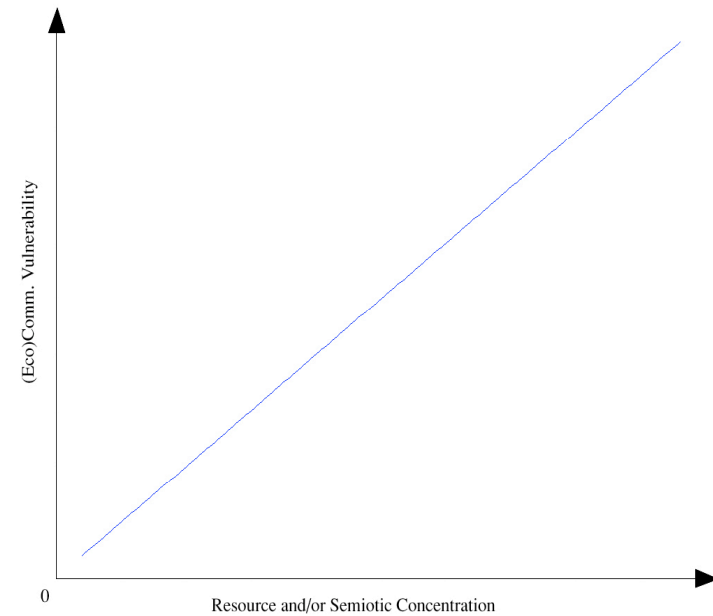


$$e_d \propto D$$

$$e_v \propto D$$

The (Eco)Communicative Dependence (e_d) and Vulnerability (e_v) of a technology are directly proportional to the technology's civic Distance (D).

Figure 2. The Principle of Concentration

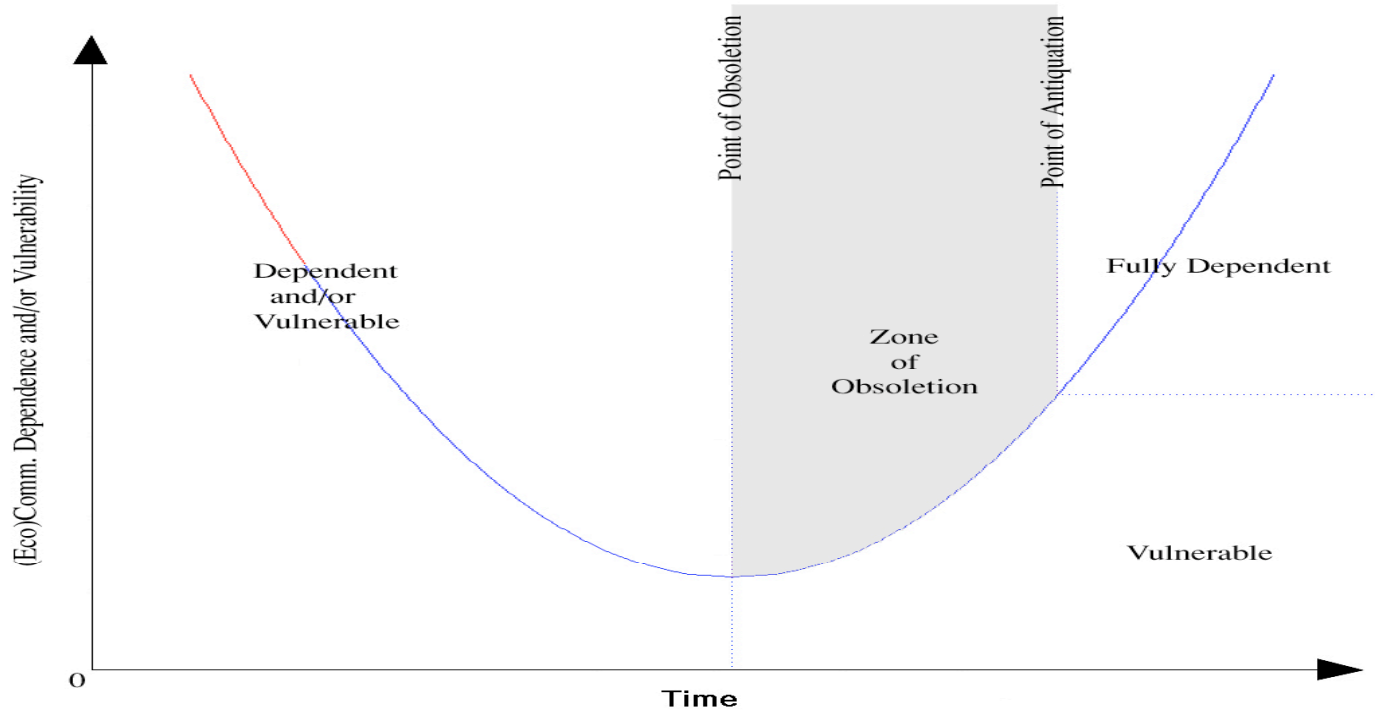


$$e_v \propto C$$

The (Eco)Communicative Vulnerability (e_v) of a technology is directly proportional to the technology's resource and/or semiotic Concentration (C).

II. Technology's Relationships to Ecological Communication: Dependence and Vulnerability

Figure 3. The Principle of Temporality



$$e_d \propto (t - t_{obs})^2 \text{ for } t \in (0, t_{obs}) \cup (t_{hist}, \infty)$$

$$e_v \propto (t - t_{obs})^2 \text{ for } t \in (0, t_{hist})$$

Explanation

1. Both (Eco)Communicative Dependence (e_d) and Vulnerability (e_v) of a technology decrease with Time (t): but the trend reverses as the technology reaches its Obsolescence (t_{obs}).
2. (Eco)Communicative Vulnerability (e_v) of a technology increases once the technology slips into Obsolescence (t_{obs}) (indicated as the shaded area—the Zone of Obsolescence—in the graph); but, past Obsolescence, the factor of communicative Dependence takes over entirely. This is because the technology, because of its antiquation (t_{hist}) must now fully depend on any communication in order to “exist” at all in the minds of the people. Notably, past its antiquation, a technology is not vulnerable to ecological communication.

Notes of Clarification

$e_d \propto (t - t_{obs})^2$ means that a technology’s dependence on (ecological) communication is to the square of the entity ($t - t_{obs}$).
 $e_v \propto (t - t_{obs})^2$ means that a technology’s vulnerability to (ecological) communication is to the square of the entity ($t - t_{obs}$).

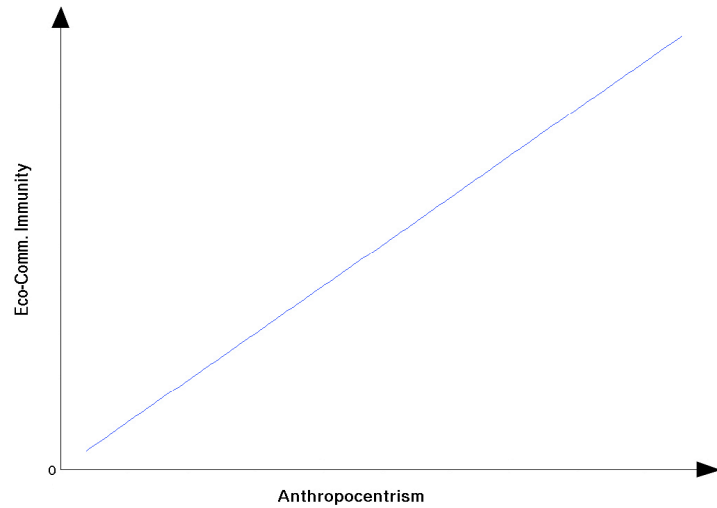
The range values for the above are as follows:

$t \in (0, t_{obs}) \cup (t_{hist}, \infty)$: The variable time “ t ” can take values which lie between: zero and t_{obs} or t_{hist} and infinity. The variable time “ t ” will lie within the union of the two open intervals $(0, t_{obs})$ or (t_{hist}, ∞) , where, t_{obs} refers to the time after which a technology is deemed obsolete, and t_{hist} refers to the time by which that technology becomes purely a matter of historical interest (i.e., an antique). (Notably: $0 < t < t_{obs}$ or $t_{hist} < +\infty$).

$t \in (0, t_{hist})$: means that “ t ” will lie in the open interval $(0, t_{hist})$, where t_{hist} refers to the time by which a technology becomes purely a matter of historical interest (i.e., an antique).

III. Technology's Relationships to Ecological Communication

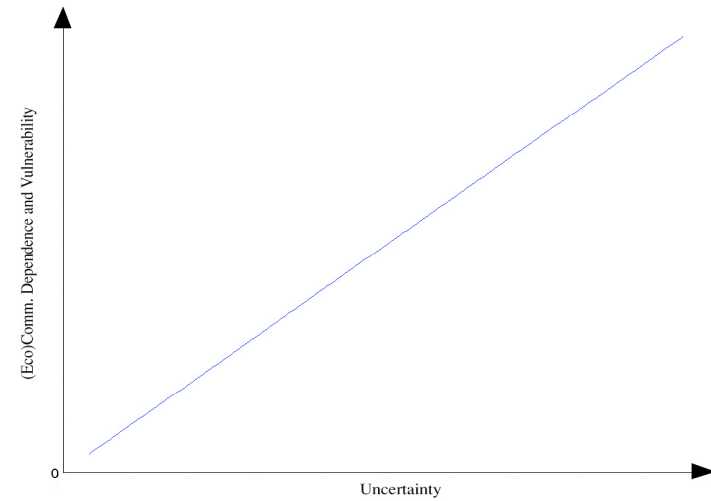
Figure 4. The Principle of Anthropocentrism



$$e_i \propto A$$

The Eco-Communicative Immunity (e_i) of a technology is directly proportional to the technology's manifest Anthropocentrism (A).

Figure 5. The Principle of Uncertainty



$$\begin{aligned} e_d &\propto U \\ e_v &\propto U \end{aligned}$$

The Eco-Communicative Dependence (e_d) and Vulnerability (e_v) of a technology are directly proportional to the technology's ontological Uncertainty (U).