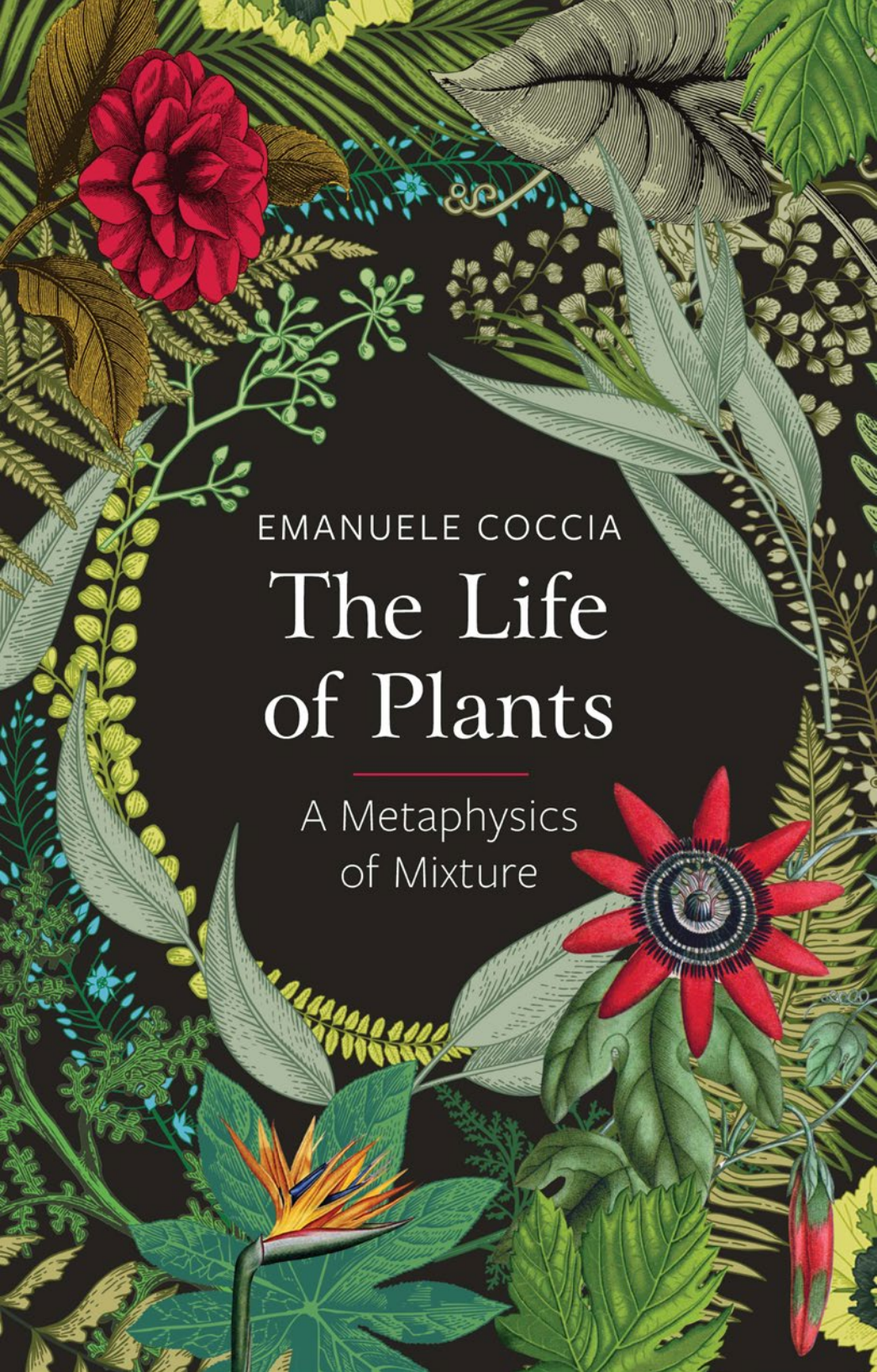


A detailed botanical illustration on a black background. It features a variety of plants: a large red flower in the top left, a Bird of Paradise flower in the bottom left, a red flower with a dark center in the bottom right, and various green and yellow leaves and ferns scattered throughout. A small gold ampersand is visible in the upper right.

EMANUELE COCCIA

The Life of Plants

A Metaphysics
of Mixture

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A Metaphysics of Mixture

Emanuele Coccia

Translated by Dylan J. Montanari

polity

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Matteo Coccia (1976–2001)
in memoriam

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This book is dedicated to the memory of my twin brother Matteo: it is with him by my side that I began to breathe.

Author's Preface

From the age of fourteen to the age of nineteen, I was a student in an agricultural high school in a small isolated town in the farmland of central Italy. I was there to learn “a real job.” So, instead of devoting myself to the study of classical languages, literature, history, and mathematics, like all of my friends, I spent my adolescence immersed in books on botany, plant pathology, agricultural chemistry, market gardens, and entomology. Plants, with their needs and illnesses, were the privileged objects of all study that took place in this school. This daily and prolonged exposure to beings that were initially so far away from me left a permanent mark on my perspective on the world. This book is the attempt to revive the ideas produced by those five years spent contemplating their nature, their silence, and their apparent indifference to everything we call “culture.”

It is therefore manifest that there is but one substance, not only of all bodies, but also of all souls, and that substance is nothing other than God himself. The substance from which all bodies are made is called matter; the substance from which all souls are made is called reason or mind. Therefore it is manifest that God is the reason of all souls and the matter of all bodies.

David de Dinant

This is a blue planet, but it is a green world.

Karl J. Niklas

I

Prologue

I

On Plants, or the Origin of Our World

We barely speak of them and their name escapes us. Philosophy has always overlooked them, more out of contempt than out of neglect.¹ They are the cosmic ornament, the inessential and multicolored accident that reigns in the margins of the cognitive field. The contemporary metropolis views them as superfluous trinkets of urban decoration. Outside the city walls, they are hosts—weeds—or objects of mass production. Plants are the always open wound of the metaphysical snobbery that defines our culture. The return of the repressed, of which we must rid ourselves in order to consider ourselves as “different”: rational humans, spiritual beings. They are the cosmic tumor of humanism, the waste that the absolute spirit can’t quite manage to eliminate. The life sciences have neglected them, too.* “Current biology, conceived of on the basis of our

* Translator’s note: Unless otherwise specified, all the translations of quotations (French or otherwise) have been made by the book’s translator, Dylan J. Montanari, from Coccia’s French original. Material in square brackets has also been added by the translator.

Prologue

knowledge of animals, pays no attention to plants”—“the standard evolutionary literature is zoocentric.”² And biology manuals approach plants “in bad faith,” “as decorations on the tree of life, rather than as the forms that have allowed the tree itself to survive and grow.”³

The problem is not just one of epistemological deficiency: “as animals, we identify much more immediately with other animals than with plants.”⁴ In this spirit, scientists, radical ecology, and civil society have fought for decades for the liberation of animals;⁵ and affirming the separation between human and animal (the anthropological machine of which philosophy speaks)⁶ has become commonplace in the intellectual world. By contrast, it seems that no one ever wanted to question the superiority of animal life over plant life and the rights of life and death of the former over those of the latter. A form of life without personality and without dignity, it does not seem to deserve any spontaneous empathy, or the exercise of a moralism that higher living beings are capable of eliciting.⁷ Our animal chauvinism⁸ refuses to go beyond “an animal language that does not lend itself to a relation to plant truth.”⁹ In a sense, antispecies animalism is just another form of anthropocentrism and a kind of internalized Darwinism: it extends human narcissism to the animal realm.

Plants are untouched by this prolonged negligence: they affect a sovereign indifference toward the human world, the culture of civilizations, the succession of domains and ages. Plants seem absent, as though lost in a long, deaf, chemical dream. They don’t have senses, but they are far from being shut in on themselves: no other being adheres to the world that surrounds it more