

# Season 3.13 Katie Kamelamela

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## SUMMARY KEYWORDS

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## SPEAKERS

Eric Benson, Katie, Narrator

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**Narrator** 00:00

This podcast is a project of the climate designers network.



**Eric Benson** 00:03

Hey, this is Eric. Welcome to the lucky number 13 episode of Climify for season three. Dr. Katie Kamelamela joins me today from her research facility in Hawaii. I was introduced to Dr. Kamelamela, but my friend who teaches with her at Arizona State. Her research there at the Center for Global Discovery and conservation science focuses on historical and contemporary Native Hawaiian forest plant gathering practices. And it continues to expand policy that includes community input with forest restoration management. Her work falls under many drawdown solution sectors, including land sinks, forest restoration and protecting indigenous people's rights. Katie is doing wonderful and important work. And I learned much from her during our discussion that you'll hear today. My most important takeaway was how important it is to recognize that we are part of nature, not separate from it. And that we need to spend more time cultivating our relationship with nature by watching, listening and experiencing it more. For me, that's a work in progress. But one that I hope to become better at. And I hope you do too.



**Katie** 01:24

My name is Katie Kamelamela. I'm currently an assistant professor at Arizona State University in the School of Ocean futures and a researcher in the Center for Global Discovery and conservation science located in Hilo, Hawaii. And you can find me online at [Katie Comalamela.com](http://KatieComalamela.com) KMELAM Ela?



**Eric Benson** 01:52

Katie, thanks for coming on Climify. And I'm honored that you said yes to being on the show.

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Katie 02:00

Thanks for having me, Eric. I'm really excited to be here today.



Eric Benson 02:04

I was watching and listening to you online. And one of my favorite things that you did was your TEDx talk from 2021. And you started that talk with with a meditation as I reviewed it, and it was about being in the forest. And I really just, first of all, I love being in the forest. So I truly enjoyed the way that you did that. And I'm wondering if maybe if you're willing to start our conversation today with a similar meditation? Sure. Yeah, it's always good for us to connect to places that we're familiar with, and bring them into our current space. And it'll it'll be a good setup. To build upon what we're, we're gonna be sharing later on. Yeah, so

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Katie 03:01

can get comfortable, find a good seated position, or lay down and just be present. Listen around to where you're at. And when you get comfortable, we're going to go to a forest area that you're familiar with. Or if you haven't been there yet, and you want to go, we're gonna go and visit this place and give you a moment to situate what you're looking at maybe how it feels outside, if it's sunny or cloudy, or maybe there's a light wind and just be present in this forest that you know or want to visit and observe your surroundings Do you hear anything? Do you feel anything that's coming into your vision as you look around? So now that you have the feeling in the site, we're going to return back to where we are. And think about again, how this felt what you're looking at and reflecting on. Did you see anybody else while you're there? Did you see any animals or people? Were they passing you by or taking care of their area. And so that's how we're going to close that session. And many times when we think about going to the environment, envisioning going into force, places, maybe times people only think of themselves alone. And maybe one out of 100 people see people there. And so hopefully, moving on in our talk story, today, we'll we'll be able to get more into why it's important to see ourselves in the forest and our relationship personally, as well as our relationship to communities that use the forest seen and unseen. People and animal people.



Eric Benson 06:29


I usually meditate actually, right before I do an interview. And today I didn't and I was looking forward to, to you leading one. And having having to hear an answer. Imagine being in that forest, I went to Colorado, and when you were talking, and I did imagine myself alone, so I don't know what necessarily that means. But usually when I'm there, I'm hiking with family, and they're always hiking way too fast. And I just wished, can we slow down? Can we look at things can I sit down at and they just want to get it over with and hike as fast and far as they possibly can. And so maybe that's why I imagined myself alone while you were talking?

 Katie 07:25


Yeah, it's really interesting. Most people envision themselves alone in the forests, which is very peaceful, and to me talks to building that relationship with that environment, being more aware, raising awareness to the senses, and those rhythms while observing your own personal rhythm. And then my experience is people who see people in the forest, work a lot with communities in the forest. So it's, it's also an introduction to this is how we experienced the forest, from our personal perspective, as well as bringing in this other experience that may not be thought of as frequently. Yeah, that does make sense.

 Eric Benson 08:18

I imagine taking a guess that as you work a lot with communities to you, you see people in the forest when you meditate about it.

 Katie 08:30

That's it's kind of how I got into this whole thing was when I was doing watershed management training, we wouldn't go into the forest. And I would see people in the forest, but you wouldn't, that weren't on trails. They're like hunting or fishing or doing some other gathering activity. And when I got more into my work, a lot of the work that is done in the forest with gathering practices, and we'll talk more about that are unseen. So the forest that people walk through are curated without their awareness. And it isn't unless you understand those patterns. You can see people's movements there.

 Eric Benson 09:17

Yeah, so what what then do forests mean to you?

 Katie 09:24

Well, where I live, it means water. It means life. We live in the middle of the ocean in Hawaii. And so the forests capture water, they hydrate our aquifers and besides that give life to things not just in the forest but in the ocean. So our ocean life is also dependent on the freshwater stream coming from our mountains to reproduce and create, you know, incubation areas in estuaries. So forests is water is less

 Eric Benson 10:01

Yeah, and you mentioned that we see a curated forest, and I'm really interested in and knowing more about how that happened, and what what do you mean by that? If I'm going hiking in Colorado, I see a curated forest.

 Katie 10:17

Katie 12:11

Yeah, much of the landscape that we see is created by a man and it's most obvious in like roadways and concrete and housing divisions. And then it becomes less clear as we move away from urban centers. But these areas are also curated by people, not just now, but historically, sometimes by management agencies. And I think a really good example that has been in the news is the inclusion of indigenous fire techniques in California. So without, yeah, so without those upkeeps of that relationship of clearing, during certain times with indigenous knowledge of that place, you have these large, engulfing massive fires. And so that's kind of a, an example of a curator relationship that's been removed from the land and the impacts of that, because people don't see it, or aren't aware of it, it may not be valued, because they can't see it. And it's not their experience. So that meditation is to set up, this is my experience that I have with the force, and hopefully open us up to hear how other people relate. That may not be as familiar as our own personal experiences. Yeah. And that TEDx talk that you gave a couple years ago, you you said that local climate action first starts with our relationship with ourselves and our landscapes. And I, I first of all, I agree with that. And so is this what you mean, when you were talking about



Eric Benson 12:08

that curation of the land? And can you talk more about about all of that?



Katie 12:13

Yeah, I feel the curation part is the extension of the seed that starts with our personal relationship. Like, when we're able to observe our own rhythms and our own rhymes, we're able to relate to other people better, and with more clarity. And that also extends to being able to observe the rhythms and the rhymes of the weather in our area, which also influences our feelings and emotions, and therefore our decision making. So when we have relationship with ourself, we're able to relate to other beings outside of us with more clarity of what it means. And the curation idea kind of it first came up by Cheryl Bryce, who was a First Nations in British Columbia, and I did underground oven research with her. And so she calls it indigenous ecosystems, they're ecosystems that have been curated by indigenous knowledge, and indigenous tans and practices, over generations and millennia. So things like, if people want to harvest a resource over a long period of time, it needs to be sustainable. And regardless of invasive species, and urbanization, there will be a zest to continue that practice. And early on in my training, one of my mentors said, the health of the land is the health of the people. Yeah, and so if the land is sick, the people are sick. And we can see a lot of people are sick. So it's in relation to our food sources, which we eat, what they're eating, and being just aware of how we are impacted by our environment, even though we may not be conscious of those impacts. Yeah, there was, I think it was last season we had I had two one was a soil scientist and one was a climate scientist or marine biologist. And the first one said, you know, healthy soil is healthy people. And then the marine biologist biologists said well, also healthy soil is healthy oceans.



Eric Benson 14:59

Everything is connected. I wish, I wish people would see that more, because I can, I would imagine, then hopefully some of their decision making and things that they care about might

change.

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Katie 15:15

Yeah. And there's a lot of opportunities and choices that we get to make every day. And some days, we get to make better choices than others to give ourselves grace to improve, as we learn more about ourselves and how to be better stewards. Yeah, yeah, I get down on myself a lot for, you know, oh, gosh, I'm super thirsty. And I bought that single use container. But maybe I should have brought my water bottle next time. And I really get really down on myself about little tiny things like that. But I think they actually are important, because they show that you are thinking about the world and you're trying to grow in view yourself as part of that system. Right. And humans are part of nature, I think that's something we need to recognize more. Yeah. And those little things are helpful. Every person making decisions that align with their beliefs, is helpful. Yeah, and also looking at bigger pictures. So just to expand that. Sometimes. In community, when we have values, they're not always carried all the way through, we'll go with single use plastic, especially in large community venues. Yeah, and so to have grace and understanding of including people, so not having one or the other, but making room for both. So people who attend can make their own decision. It's not ideal. And maybe more people will use the big jug to fill up very usable than the plastic bottles and the people who need the plastic bottles like the elderly, because it makes it easier for them. They can take it home. So finding value throughout the whole spectrum. In this time of very black and white, a very much embrace gray. We can be kind to ourselves more so. So then we can be kind to other people.



Eric Benson 17:42

Is that your term embrace the gray?

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Katie 17:47

is one of my favorite colors.



Eric Benson 17:49

Yeah. Me too, actually.

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Katie 17:52

Yeah. And it's, I think the more I study, and the more I read, and the more experience, the more I need to have understanding for an empathy for people's upbringing and experiences. And, you know, be graceful about it. When we're able to impart grace and other people, that means that we're able to impart grace upon ourselves. And I think that the skill that conservation and environmentalists we can really benefit. That type of aloha. Going forward, I was interested in how people get involved in the type of work that you're doing.



Eric Benson 18:40

So what what brought you to being a scientist and such an important person in native sovereignty and climate action?



Katie 18:51

Um, good. A good curiosity. Curiosity. Yeah, Curiosity is really what brought me to where I am today and continues to move me forward. And it was really, when I moved back home to University of Hawaii, there's a class called ethnobotany. And I was like, what's that? Yeah. And so I took it. And there was a guest speaker, who was a native Hawaiian grad student who asked our generation to come and help and so I did, because I was curious. And every move I've made is been it within a curious mind frame to understand better and as I've gotten through undergrad and grad school, and now post docking and assistant professor. It's really been about learning about structures, and how they apply to our daily lives and how we can improve them moving forward. For native communities how do we adapt and lift our values into a governance that allows us to achieve our highest ideals as a people?



Eric Benson 20:16

So you are a key member of at Arizona State the Global Discovery and Conservation Science Center? Can you talk more about the mission of what that center is and how you play a role in it?



Katie 20:33

Yeah, the Center for Global Discovery and conservation science leads spatially explicit scientific and technical, technological research, focused on mitigating and adapting to global environmental change. So that looks like spatial data that looks like three dimensional replications of corals. It's no I'm looking at imaginative ways to approach solutions that we haven't, you know, attempted before. So there are nine different labs between Arizona and Hawaii, we have four, soon to be five in Hawaii, and my lab is one of them. And personally, within GD CS, Global Discovery and conservation and Science Center. My mission is to uplift the practices that people have with the environment, and to uplift those relationships through policy.



Eric Benson 21:42

Because there's something as well that the local community gets involved with, or is it just more of policy level stuff?



Katie 21:52

The community in a way, I would say, is very involved and proactive in different areas. In the last 20 years, there have been specific groups that have been supported to advocate for cultural practices. ecosystems that support cultural practices. And some of those have been

going on for decades. Yes, multiple decades. Wow. So it's been going on before I was born, for sure. And welcome to you. Beyond my extent here, is is my ideal and what I've seen. So there are many practices, not just in the forests, but in the ocean. And prior to capitalization and stores. That's how people subsisted and not just subsisted, but thrived. And those practice practices continued today to keep us connected to our environment, literally. Yeah. Yeah. So you, you research in Hawaiian forest.



Eric Benson 23:08

What I read was plant gathering practices in the forest. And I'm wondering, can you talk about more about what's happening in Hawaii, around forestry, around climate around indigenous rights that are top of mind there?



Katie 23:26

Yeah, there's a lot. There's a lot. I'm related to the forests. The major things are related to climate change is the shift going up the mountain, so mosquitoes having more access to native birds, and extinctions continuing, invasive species, getting up to higher elevations, again, because of increased temperatures. There's, there's so much and being in Hawaii, which is the extinction capital of the nation as well as you say, capital. Yeah. Oh, no. Yeah, like mostly for plants. of plants.



Eric Benson 24:16

Really? I did not know that.



Katie 24:18

Yeah. And that's because of urbanization. Because, which was the next line we have a high number of endemic species things only found here. We have what is it 12 of the 14 microclimates in the world, oh my God, because of volcanic shields and the movement and the ages and geologic ages of the island, the substrate erosion, different nutrients are available. So there are micro pockets of species available. So it's very unique within like, you could go all across North America for like 100 miles and being like the same soil type.



Eric Benson 25:05

Yeah, that's Illinois.



Katie 25:07

Right. Right. But here, I'm at 2500 feet, and then I drive 20 minutes down the hill to sea level, and I've gone through like, seven microclimates. Wow. It's no replacement. It's an important Yeah. Yeah. To understand speciation, genetics, a lot of that. Scientists come here to learn

about that, because of the isolation. Things that come here, wind wings, waves are considered endemic, and then Wings and Waves.



Eric Benson 25:51

I love that too.



Katie 25:52

Yeah, yeah.



Eric Benson 25:56

And you're you're teaching at Arizona State, but you're from Hawaii originally? Was that working? Are you going back and forth? Or are you just stay? station there in where you are in Hawaii?



Katie 26:11

Yeah, I'm I remotely post and I'll be teaching online remotely. So we have a conference every year I went last year, it was our first year, we just started the school last year. So we're getting things together. And I'll go back for conferences. And when I got my classes up for probably field schools, and hopefully building a field school out in Hawaii.



Eric Benson 26:38

Oh, awesome. And yeah, I listened to you as well on a podcast called The radical narratives podcast. think there was like, 2020. Gosh, that's three years ago. Now. That's crazy. And what you've said there really inspired me to more talk about maybe some misconceptions about Hawaii, indigenous cultures and rights. And that's also coming from some of the things you have been talking about. And from the fact that I've been to Hawaii three times. And the last time I was there, I spoke to a native Hawaiian who was pretty unhappy about where I was hiking. And they shared with me a little bit more about living there. And I'm wondering, you know, I hear about how, what you're saying in terms of the forest and its importance with everything, and from a mainland or not living there. I'm wondering what what can we do to help the efforts that you're doing there? And maybe that good needs to go more into the history and politics of the islands? I don't know. But how can we help? How can we help you?



Katie 27:50

I think, understanding more about the history and the politics whenever we travel no matter where it is, is helpful to understand where people are at. Hawaii is no different than which is going to sound weird, except for climate. I'll go with like Chicago. Yeah. Oh, I lived in Chicago for a little bit for a little bit. So when did you live here? Oh 2001 Oh, yeah. Yeah, 2001 2002,



older, much colder, very much colder. And similar, similar things. A lot of Hawaiian communities are at the fringes are located where, you know, landfills or at a on the Waianae Coast, things of that nature. Just a lot of environmental justice work would be supportive. The history and relationship of Native Hawaiians, which is identified as people of lineal descent, not people who have driver's licenses, those are residents of Hawaii. There's there's like a delineation for legal reasons and recognition within government status and things like that. So there's, that's like a simple delineation, understanding that Native Hawaiians are different and distinct from Hawaii residents. So native Hawaiian can be a Hawaii resident.



**Eric Benson 29:28**

Yeah, I feel like well, like in New Zealand, they've been pretty proactive about recognizing the Maori in New Zealand in the same way.



**Katie 29:40**

Right, right. So this is that's great parley. So biggest difference between Maori and native Hawaiians is that Maoris have a recognized treaty with their nation. And so they get support from the government and I've been to Alta rule and again, it's not perfect. But that structural relationship between the governance has not been formally recognized with in the United States governance system. So there are things like federally recognized tribes, Native Hawaiians are not federally recognized. Although there's technically a path to do it. There are a lot of questions about overthrowing of the kingdom, illegal occupation, and things of that nature politically on the international arena, which impacts local, social, and white politics.



**Eric Benson 30:40**

Yeah, in May, basically most treaties have just been ignored. Right.



**Katie 30:46**

Right. Yeah. And neither. Yeah, technically, historically, there wasn't a treaty with Hawaii, it's called, oh, the joint, it's a joint resolution, I forget the number. But formally, within congressional law, a joint resolution does not have the same power of law. As like a bill that's been passed, it can't be passed into law. So there's that? No GS? Right. So there's that and actually, a really good book to read is called a queen story. And that takes you back to that time of the overthrow and is written by the queen who was overthrown and and provides some of the plantation politics, which although plantations have shut their doors, the remnants of those genealogies still exist in the islands.



**Eric Benson 31:49**

You Yeah. Yeah. Well, this reminds me a little bit of of a conversation I had with a Lakota designer last year on on the podcast named City Red Wing. And she shared a lot about this kind of similar issue with where she's from, and her people and culture and the land, as well. And

she talked about how important indigenous knowledge was, and still is, and show a lot of science basically, and designers, right, like me, ignore it. And are you able to talk more about your perspectives on this especially connected to what you just shared about Hawaii?

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Katie 32:34

Yeah, for sure. For sure, I think the example that I had in my TEDx talk, a little bit of goal was related to pigs and conservation. So earlier, I talked about endemic species, things that are here without the help of human hands. And pigs was an item that was brought by Polynesians now known as Native Hawaiians, and are the number one, you know, go with like being of conservation here, because of fruity, and, you know, they they root, and then they make mosquito pits, and then they spread, invasive species and things like that. Simultaneously. Pigs are a food source for community members, as well as for ceremony. And where my dad grew up on the country, the families had pigs that used to go around in the forest. This is well before there are many houses, it was very country, nobody went out there. And one of the ways that they would manage the pigs would be by tagging their ears, or tagging the tail. So if anybody saw the pig, they would know whose it was. That's like a very specific management. Practice. But there's larger things. So for my postdoc, I worked on indigenous knowledge of drought in Hawaii. And the biggest thing I could, you know, bring out of there is we looked at traditional proverbs, we looked at traditional stories Molalla. We looked at chants, and there was more talk about water than there was about drought 10 times as much talk about water than drought. And so I think related to indigenous perspectives, besides the direct relationship between land and wind and being that conductor, it's also the viewpoint of focusing on what you need and what you have, in some way to evoke positive attitude but not toxic. positivity, right, being realistic about this as a season, the season will end. And we know that that season may come. So we shall prepare for that season. And I think that's the important part about indigenous knowledge is we're in a centralized governance system, looking to adopt decentralized ways of being that focus on family sized decision making bodies, and uplifting that to a macro urban level. So understanding that, yes, important, our indigenous knowledge and experiences. And the lesson is how do we adapt that to our own ways of being instead of relying on other people to do this thinking or feeling or observations for us?



Eric Benson 36:03

Yeah. Yeah. What do you want to see happen? For the islands?

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Katie 36:11

I'll just go with love.



Eric Benson 36:13

That's a good answer. Yeah.

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Katie 36:16

I'll just go with love. My father has seen a lot of change. And he actually moved to Arizona. Yeah, fitting that now I go to Arizona for work sometimes. And so I understand that the change that he's seen has been great. And the change that I've seen is not as much as him, but it's still impactful. And so now I need to project on the cement the landscape that I knew, so I can still see what's there. Yeah. And so that's happening in many of our places, as you know, changes the only constant. Yeah, so every day I one of one of the uncles I work with, or we just hang out, he says, um, you have to look below the pili grass and peely grass is a grass and you can't, it's so thick. You're not sure if there's like a rock there, you're going to trip or something like that. And one time I came off of a trip on a boat, and I saw water from someone cleaning their vessel online, go down. And this water ended up coming into the ocean and right there was all these baby fish. No. And so it's a reminder that even though what is above changes, what is below is still dependent on that water flow. And on that life, regardless of what we see today.



Eric Benson 37:54

Yeah, I heard a phrase once was like as above, so below, and that kind of rings true. And you say that?



Katie 38:03

Yeah.



Eric Benson 38:05

Well, I'm a designer. And a lot of the people who are listening to this podcast are designers, and we make things and we help communicate things. And what's your perspective on how maybe designers can become more involved in your work and forest restoration and beyond? To be more allies or supporters of, of recognizing that we live in this big connected system? Read children's stories by indigenous communities? Oh, yes. Do you have a favorite?



Katie 38:42

Just the ones in my mind. And it's not just stories but dance. Look at dances, look at them. It's a different communities start with maybe a community near you can go on YouTube, go online, and watch their dances. What are their dances talking about? Is that dance connected to a story? What are the lessons from that story? Beyond those lessons, what do we see in the background of those stories? Those are where the deeper lessons because then you're talking about not just design for physicality, but socially. And what that construct can look like or has and what may be missing or maybe we can put it back here or maybe it's supposed to be this instead.



Eric Benson 39:43

Yeah, well, one thing you may not know about me is that at one point, I think it was four years ago. I thought about a career change. And I was thinking about forest restoration as something

that I wanted to invest to gain more. If you've recommended a few things about reading books or resources, what would you recommend someone to look into if they wanted to learn more about forest restoration, just go to the replaces,

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Katie 40:15

the only way to learn about forest restoration is to do it. To do it, it's really the only way the experience so one of the things that I do my work by is mocha Hana cote UK, MK Ohana kumana. In the work is the knowledge and in the work is the power. And I really believe that that's where the power of my work comes from, is by doing the same work of the people that I work with. Yeah, not just get their words, but to get physical understanding of like the frustrations, the problem solving, pushing through your own barriers, and enforce restoration in Hawaii, it's a little different than other places, maybe not we fence planting is the last thing we do. There's so much more work to do. Yeah, what are we planting, that's when it's done, we just have to do maintenance after that. But building fence doing eradication of goats or cows or pigs, making sure fences are secure, so things can jump back in or dig in. And so just going to an outplanting. If people haven't been to a forest, which I believe many people haven't, it's totally fine. And you can choose your current park or look at what local organizations are out. If you're interested in forest restoration for bird habitat, you can go look at different bird organizations, if you're interested in forest restoration for food, there are different agroforestry opportunities. So forest restoration is very diverse. There's even urban forestry, we had this in Hawaii as well. So the concepts of forest is really moving beyond the idea of the wild and the untamed. And bringing the forest down to the people so that we can be more connected, not in an esoteric or ethereal manner. But actually understanding how that connection is. Yeah, is secured.



Eric Benson 42:35

The last season on the program, I had someone who was really into and and worked with Afrofuturism. And I've been reading indigenous futurism books by native authors for three years now, because it's just been something I find truly intriguing. And and I'm wondering, when you're thinking about the future, what do you want to see from the impact of your work and research? And at one point, will you say, hey, it's successful?

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Katie 43:10

Yeah, I think the impact of my work and research is already successful. In people I've seen here. Yeah, that sounds weird, but I think it if it wasn't successful, then I wouldn't continue doing it. Strict didn't get good feedback from people, or affirmations. And I don't think I would move forward because of who the research impacts you.



Eric Benson 43:39

That's why you're on the show. So yes, right. Yeah. So

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Katie 43:46

right now, I think I just mentioned it earlier. The vision right now is, although I am in or maybe now it's because I'm in the School of Ocean features. My goal is to bring the forest to the people, to the people who can't make it to the forest, so that they can still have the benefit of the sounds of the images of those lifecycles if anything, to maybe help regulate their own. And that's kind of what we're working on and bringing, bringing our local community members on the island out teaching or maybe more of exchange of our experiences with subsistence and policy. Yeah, those are those are my immediate goals, but those are great goals. Yeah, yeah. Yeah. And slow, steady,



Eric Benson 44:45

slow and steady. Mm hmm. I'm keeping track of time here trying to be mindful of your time and coming to my question, I asked everybody, and I'm actually truly excited to hear how you're going to answer this. It's a tough one. And in this question, I'm asking every guest to take a moment and switch, switch roles. And now you're the design educator, which is mainly my audience. And based on what you know, and what you do, what would you assign a class of designers? If you were their instructor? What would you have them do?

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Katie 45:28

So you've heard me talk about the connection between the mountain and the ocean. Yeah, my assignment for the class would be to create a futuristic, a Hoopoe, which is a piece of land from the mountain to the ocean to create sustainability. For now, in the future, what would be what we'll be were thinking about the flow of water and the impacts on the people we need to drink that water bay with that water, make sure it gets back to the ocean so that we have deep ocean fisheries and freshwater fish. We've, it's a very insightful exercise. When you're coming from an island perspective, and you know, so many microclimates limited access to resources, our island gets two barges a week. So that would be the exercises from an isolated island standpoint, how would you design a futuristic sustainable society? I would have no idea how to do that. And I think inviting an expert like you to class would be would be the first thing I would do if I was going to something like this. Well, it's good fun. Yeah.



Eric Benson 46:57

Well, Katie, it's been an awesome time talking with you the past 4050 minutes or so. And you've said some extremely insightful things that I hope the listeners can take away and do something good in the world with. And I wanted to ask you again, where can we find you online?

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Katie 47:23

You can find me on my website. [www.kdKumbhamela.com](http://www.kdKumbhamela.com). Or I'm on Instagram and Twitter at Katie BAM que te APA N.



Eric Benson 47:37

Wonderful to have you here. Yeah, wonderful. We'll also list the podcast you were on and your TEDx talk in the show notes so they can experience what I experienced because it was really good.



Katie 47:50

Yeah, thanks again for having me. I really appreciate your time and your really thoughtful questions. Oh, you're welcome. Thank you.



Eric Benson 47:59

This podcast is co-produced by Bianca Sandiko and me. A big special thanks to Ellen Keith Shaw and Christine Piolet for their gorgeous work on our new branding Batul Rashik and Marc O'Brien for their continued design out Brandee Nichols and Michelle Nguyen, for their strategic guidance and always supporting me on this podcast. If you enjoy the work we all do here and you have a spare minute or two. We would truly appreciate it if you left a rating and review over at Apple podcasts. The more folks that review our program, the higher the algorithm pushes up Klima phi in the search results, and in turn, the more likely we all can learn how to become climate designers.