

Straight-washing ecological legacies

To the Editor — Scientists are human, and scientists are diverse. But this diversity is nothing unless people can be themselves while practising science¹. This should extend to acknowledging ‘hidden’ diversities of the scientists that changed our understanding of the world. This is important not only for historical accuracy but also because it provides role models for today’s diverse scientific communities.

The eighteenth-century scientist Alexander von Humboldt was one such scientist. He was a founder of geography and ecology; his expeditions across the world gave rise to biogeography, and he showed the “connectivity of nature”². He was one of the first physical geographers, linking exploitation of nature and damage to ecosystems. This is the 250th anniversary of his birth, and *Nature Ecology & Evolution* rightly celebrated his achievements through an Editorial³ and a collection of papers that “look back over his life and compile a collection of articles inspired by his legacy”. However, in highlighting aspects of Humboldt’s personal life, but simultaneously excluding his well-documented infatuations with and attractions to men², the Editorial perpetuates a culture of ‘straight-washing’. Whether this is deliberate or not, it divorces von Humboldt’s real self from his science, hiding the queerness of an important scientist. We write to highlight the importance of teams of diverse people, and the need to have visible role models to increase retention of under-represented groups in the sciences.

Ecological studies underpin our understanding of ecosystem function and ecosystem services. Reflecting von

Humboldt’s working methods, ecological research is now undertaken by teams of people working together, from many countries and cultures. Diverse groups tend to be more objective and attuned to solving problems than homogenous ones⁴. Mere representation is insufficient, though. People must be able to be themselves in their work. However, queer scientists feel they must downplay their sexual orientation or gender identity at work¹, and they consistently report more negative experiences in the workplace than their straight co-workers⁵. This can lead to scientists leaving science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) disciplines altogether⁶. Role models are an effective way of encouraging queer people to be authentic in science, and we should celebrate that Alexander von Humboldt found love with the men who accompanied him on his expeditions. Without that support, he may never have turned into an eminent ecologist and geographer. If we don’t acknowledge the diversity of humanity, including scientists, science itself will be less inclusive, and less successful in tackling issues central to our world.

Further, truly being ourselves as scientists offers the opportunity to transform our scientific identity and our methods, and, through social action, inspire and give back to others⁷. Here, we take the opportunity to not only point to wider lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI+) STEM platforms, such as 500 Queer Scientists (<https://www.500queerscientists.com/>), LGBTQ+ STEM (<https://lgbtstem.wordpress.com/>) and Pride in STEM (<https://prideinstem.org/>)

but also encourage reflection on the overlaps between environmentalism, colonialism and the practices of history that Humboldt’s writing can also inspire⁸. □

Anson W. Mackay^{1*}, David Adger², Alexander L. Bond³, Sam Giles⁴ and Erinma Ochu⁵

¹ECRC, Department of Geography, UCL, London, UK. ²Department of Linguistics, School of Languages, Linguistics and Film, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK. ³Bird Group, Department of Life Sciences, The Natural History Museum, Tring, UK. ⁴Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. ⁵School of Archaeology, Geography and Environmental Science, University of Reading, Reading, UK.

*e-mail: ans.mackay@ucl.ac.uk

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Competing interests

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