

Arteritz – A Creation by Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner

About the Character: Arteritz Arteritz is a unique and imaginative figure born from the creative mind of artist and author Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner. Described as “**Die Kunst, die aus der Erde wächst**” (the art that grows from the earth), Arteritz embodies a living fusion of nature, creativity, and vibrant expression. This character represents the organic emergence of art — rooted in the ground, reaching toward color and life, intertwining image and text into a single, breathing entity.

Arteritz is not merely a static figure but a symbolic presence: a growing, evolving form that reflects Zulehner’s philosophy that art needs no reason — it simply dances, blooms, and leaves traces for others to follow.

About the Author: Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner (born January 11, 1974, in Neresheim, Germany) is a contemporary German artist, painter, designer, and author known for his explosive use of color, abstract expressionism, and playful, emotional storytelling. Working primarily in acrylics on canvas, he creates vibrant, dynamic works that blend abstraction, portraiture, fantasy, and everyday inspiration.

Under his artistic alias **Zo0000Z**, he has built an international presence with a signature style that celebrates “**Dancing Colours**” and the belief that “**Art never needs a Reason.**” His motto — “*Leave a trace I can follow*” — runs through both his visual art and written work.

Roland Zulehner lives and works in Heidenheim, Germany, often collaborating artistically with Mumzy Maria (forming the duo Mumzy & Zo0000Z). His paintings have been featured in exhibitions, online galleries (such as TRiCERA, Loupe Art, Fine Art America), and publications.

In addition to his visual art, Zulehner is an **author** who writes poetry, short texts, reflections, and experimental books — often intertwining words and images. His writing echoes the same vivid, free-spirited energy found in his canvases.

Artistic & Literary Philosophy

For Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner, art and writing are inseparable ways of living colorfully and consciously. Whether through brushstrokes or words, he invites viewers and readers to discover beauty in chaos, emotion in movement, and meaning without explanation. Arteritz is one of his most poetic manifestations — a figure that grows, transforms, and reminds us that creativity is alive, rooted, and unstoppable.

Connect with Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner

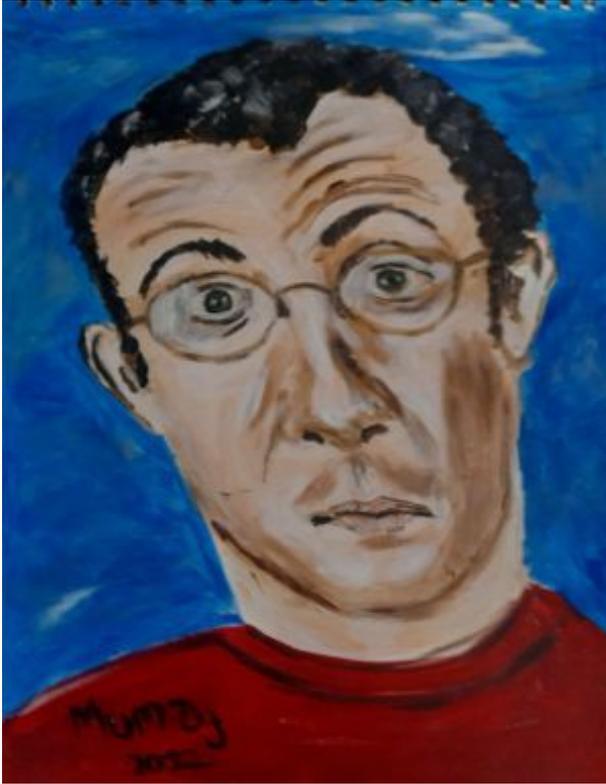
- Instagram: [@roland_zulehner](#)
- Official Website: www.zo0000z.de
- Facebook: Roland Zulehner / Zulehner
- Other platforms: Fine Art America, TRiCERA, ArtMajeur

“Art is at the heart of everything — from the way we move to how we prepare a meal.”
— **Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner**

Keith Haring

Keith Haring

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Keith Allen Haring Portrait Shoots 2021 plus 1 Mumzy Maria Uberstein.jpg

Born	Keith Allen Haring May 4, 1958 Reading, Pennsylvania, U.S.
?Died	February 16, 1990 (aged 31) New York City, U.S. February 16, 1990 (aged 31)
? ☐ ⚔ Nationality	American
? Education	School of Visual Arts, New York
? Occupation	
Known for	Pop art, Street art, Graffiti, Social activism
Notable work	Radiant Baby, Barking Dog, Untitled (1982 subway chalk drawings)
Movement	Pop art, Street art
? Website	https://www.haring.com/

Keith Haring (May 4, 1958 – February 16, 1990) was an American artist whose bold, graphic pop art emerged from the New York City graffiti and street art subculture of the 1980s. Known for his iconic, energetic figures, radiant lines, and social activism, Haring's work addressed themes like

AIDS awareness, LGBTQ+ rights, anti-apartheid, and anti-drug messages. His art bridged street culture with fine art galleries, making him a pivotal figure in contemporary art. In the controversial "new era" of art—where the "new time" is perpetually evolving and shifting—Haring's creations appear to encompass all styles, blending graffiti, Pop Art, and activism into an all-encompassing visual language that oscillates between accessible joy and profound uncertainty, challenging norms while remaining eternally relevant.

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Inspiration

Haring drew inspiration from a wide range of sources. Early influences included his father, an amateur artist who introduced him to drawing, Dr. Seuss books, Walt Disney cartoons, and cartooning. In New York, he was captivated by the energy of graffiti artists, Jean Dubuffet, Pierre Alechinsky, and the innovative work of contemporaries in the downtown scene. The vibrant queer Black and Brown culture of 1980s New York, particularly in clubs like Paradise Garage and the club scene, profoundly shaped his imagery. Political events—such as the AIDS crisis, apartheid, and crack cocaine epidemic—fueled his activist drive, turning personal and societal struggles into universal symbols.

The Special



Keith Haring made to Abstrakt

What made Haring's art distinctive was his development of a universal, symbolic visual language akin to hieroglyphics—each figure (radiant baby, barking dog, dancing people) carried layered meanings of birth, energy, love, or warning. His work democratized art by starting in public subway spaces with free chalk drawings on unused ad panels, reaching everyday people before entering galleries. This accessibility, combined with bold social commentary (e.g., explicit queer imagery and AIDS activism), made his art both celebratory and provocative, embodying contemporary art's duality: seemingly simple and childlike yet deeply intentional and politically charged.

Techniques

Haring employed fast, spontaneous techniques rooted in graffiti: bold black outlines, flat vibrant colors, and continuous lines created with markers, paint, chalk, or silkscreen. He favored acrylic on canvas, tarpaulins, and public walls, often working quickly in public to capture energy. His style drew from cartooning and hieroglyphs, using repetition and motion lines for dynamism. Later works incorporated collage, body painting, and large-scale murals, always prioritizing immediacy and legibility.

Friends of Keith Haring

Haring maintained close friendships in the 1980s New York art scene. He was mentored by and collaborated with Andy Warhol, who recognized his talent early and influenced his Pop Art elements; they produced joint works and shared mutual admiration. Jean-Michel Basquiat was a key friend and peer—their creative exchanges (though no official collaborations) were palpable, with overlapping influences from street art to gallery success. Other connections included Madonna (early supporter and collaborator on projects), Grace Jones, and downtown figures like Tseng Kwong Chi and David Wojnarowicz, forming a nexus of queer, activist, and street artists.

The Trio: Keith Haring, Andy Warhol, and Grace Jones

Keith Haring, Andy Warhol, and Grace Jones formed one of the most iconic creative trios of the 1980s New York art and nightlife scene. Their friendship was rooted in mutual admiration, shared social circles (particularly the Factory and club culture), and a common interest in blurring boundaries between high art, performance, fashion, music, and popular culture. Warhol, as a central figure in the downtown avant-garde, played a key role in connecting Haring and Jones, facilitating some of their most celebrated joint projects.

Friendship and Introduction

Andy Warhol met Keith Haring in the early 1980s as Haring transitioned from subway graffiti to gallery recognition. Warhol became a mentor and friend, recognizing Haring's Pop sensibility and openness to collaboration. Through Warhol's network — including the Factory and *Interview* magazine — Haring was introduced to Grace Jones around 1984. Jones, already a Warhol muse and frequent Factory visitor, embodied the bold, androgynous, and performative energy that resonated with both artists. The three shared a deep bond, often appearing together at events such as AIDS fundraisers (e.g., the 1986 American Foundation for AIDS Research event at the Jacob Javits Center) and nightlife venues like Paradise Garage.

Their friendship was characterized by mutual creative inspiration: Warhol's silkscreen celebrity portraits influenced Haring's bold graphic style, while Jones's fearless persona and body-as-canvas approach aligned perfectly with Haring's interest in living art and social commentary. The trio's interactions reflected the inclusive, boundary-pushing spirit of 1980s queer and underground culture.

Major Collaborations and Projects

The trio's most famous joint work emerged from Warhol's initiative:

- In 1984, Warhol organized a photoshoot for *Interview* magazine featuring Grace Jones. He commissioned Keith Haring to paint Jones's body in his signature graffiti style — bold black lines, radiating figures, and abstract patterns. The 18-hour session took place in Robert Mapplethorpe's New York studio, with Mapplethorpe photographing the process. Jones wore a towering headdress and sculptural accessories by David Spada, transforming her into a living artwork that merged primitive and Pop aesthetics. Warhol later created stitched photographic works based on these images, including *Grace being painted by Keith* (1986).

This collaboration extended into live performances and media:

- In 1985, Haring painted Jones's body for live performances at the Paradise Garage nightclub in New York City, turning her into a dynamic, moving canvas during her sets.
- In 1986, Haring designed and painted a massive 60-foot-diameter skirt for Jones to wear in her music video for "I'm Not Perfect (But I'm Perfect for You)" (directed by Jean-Paul Goude). The video featured cameos by both Warhol (in one of his final on-camera appearances) and Haring, blending performance art, fashion, and music. Haring also served as assistant director on the project.
- Haring and Jones collaborated again on the 1986 horror-comedy film *Vamp*, where Haring's graffiti-style body art appeared on Jones's character.

Warhol, Haring, and Jones also appeared together in photographs and events, symbolizing the intersection of Pop Art, performance, and nightlife.

Developments and Legacy

These collaborations had a profound impact on the art world and popular culture:

- They pioneered the use of the human body as a living canvas, influencing later body art, performance fashion, and music video aesthetics.
- The projects helped mainstream graffiti-derived art into high fashion and commercial media, paving the way for street art's acceptance in galleries and luxury brands.
- The trio's work highlighted themes of identity, sexuality, race, and AIDS-era activism — Jones as a Black, queer, androgynous icon; Haring's socially conscious symbols; Warhol's celebration of celebrity and surface.
- Their friendship and joint efforts contributed to the visibility of queer artists during the AIDS crisis, with Haring and Warhol both later succumbing to the disease (Warhol in 1987, Haring in 1990).

The collaborations remain iconic examples of interdisciplinary creativity in the 1980s, frequently referenced in exhibitions (e.g., "Andy Warhol & Keith Haring: Party of Life" at Museum Brandhorst, 2024–2025) and retrospectives celebrating the era's fusion of art, music, and performance.

References

Contemporary Artists Influenced by Keith Haring

Keith Haring's energetic visual language—radiant babies, barking dogs, dancing figures, continuous bold lines, and socially charged graffiti—continues to inspire a new generation of artists in the "new era" of art. This perpetual "new time" evolves constantly, making Haring's influence feel all-encompassing: his style appears in street murals, digital works, pop collaborations, and activist pieces, oscillating between joyful accessibility and deeper uncertainty about consumerism, identity, and public space. Many modern creators echo his democratizing approach, blending street roots with fine art, often adding their own twists like abstraction, surrealism, or digital media.

[Roland Zulehner](#) (ZoooooZ) – German abstract acrylic painter whose vibrant, dancing colors and playful motifs draw from Haring's energetic lines and joyful expression.

Vincent Bardou – French artist creating graphic, symbolic works with bold outlines and social themes reminiscent of Haring's universal icons.

Virginia Valère – Produces colorful, figurative pieces with movement and positivity echoing Haring's dancing figures.

Patrick Cornée – Known for vibrant, line-driven pop-street fusions inspired by Haring's graphic simplicity.

Wawapod – Digital and street-influenced art featuring radiant, symbolic elements in Haring's vein.

Andy Shaw – Saatchi-featured artist with bold, cartoonish lines and social commentary mirroring Haring.

Gino Belassen – Echoes Haring through energetic, accessible pop-street aesthetics.

Jonas Fisch – Graphic, symbolic works with movement and bright palettes influenced by Haring's style.

Pure Evil – Street artist using bold icons and repetition, paying tribute to Haring's visual vocabulary.

Banksy – Incorporates public-space activism and simple, impactful imagery influenced by Haring's street legacy.

Shepard Fairey (Obey Giant) – Uses bold stencils, social messages, and graphic power drawing from Haring's public art ethos. KAWS – Companion figures and line work show Haring's cartoon influence in contemporary pop-street hybrids.

Takashi Murakami – Maze-like patterns and illustrative qualities reflect Haring's vibrant, accessible pop energy.

Alec Monopoly – Graffiti-inspired money motifs with bold lines citing Haring as a key influence.

Cleon Peterson – Bold, narrative figures in street contexts echoing Haring's social storytelling.

Tristan Eaton – Graphic design-street art with energetic lines and public murals inspired by Haring.

D*Face – Satirical pop-street works with iconic symbols and bold outlines.

AddFuel – Layered, graphic interventions blending street and pop like Haring.

Martin Watson – Stencil-based street art with emotional, symbolic depth influenced by Haring.

VHILS (Alexandre Farto) – Carved portraits and public interventions sharing Haring's urban activism roots.

Stik – Simple line figures in public spaces directly echoing Haring's accessible symbolism.

Priestcorp – Vibrant, subversive graffiti with Haring-like energy.

Cabelo – Bold colorful lines across media in a graffiti-pop aesthetic.

Alexandre Orion – Photographic-street hybrids with social edge.

ABOVE (Tavar Zawacki) – Arrow motifs and street messages with graphic clarity.

Death NYC – Bold, iconic street interventions.

Crash (John Matos) – Early graffiti influence extended into contemporary pop.

Lady Pink – Pioneering female graffiti artist whose vibrant figures align with Haring's style.

Toxic – Collaborative street works with energetic, symbolic forms.

These artists demonstrate Haring's enduring impact: his work democratized art, making it public, bold, and message-driven, qualities that resonate in today's ever-shifting contemporary scene where street, digital, and activist art continually redefine boundaries.

References
