



Ecotide

# Ocean Gardens

## Gazters

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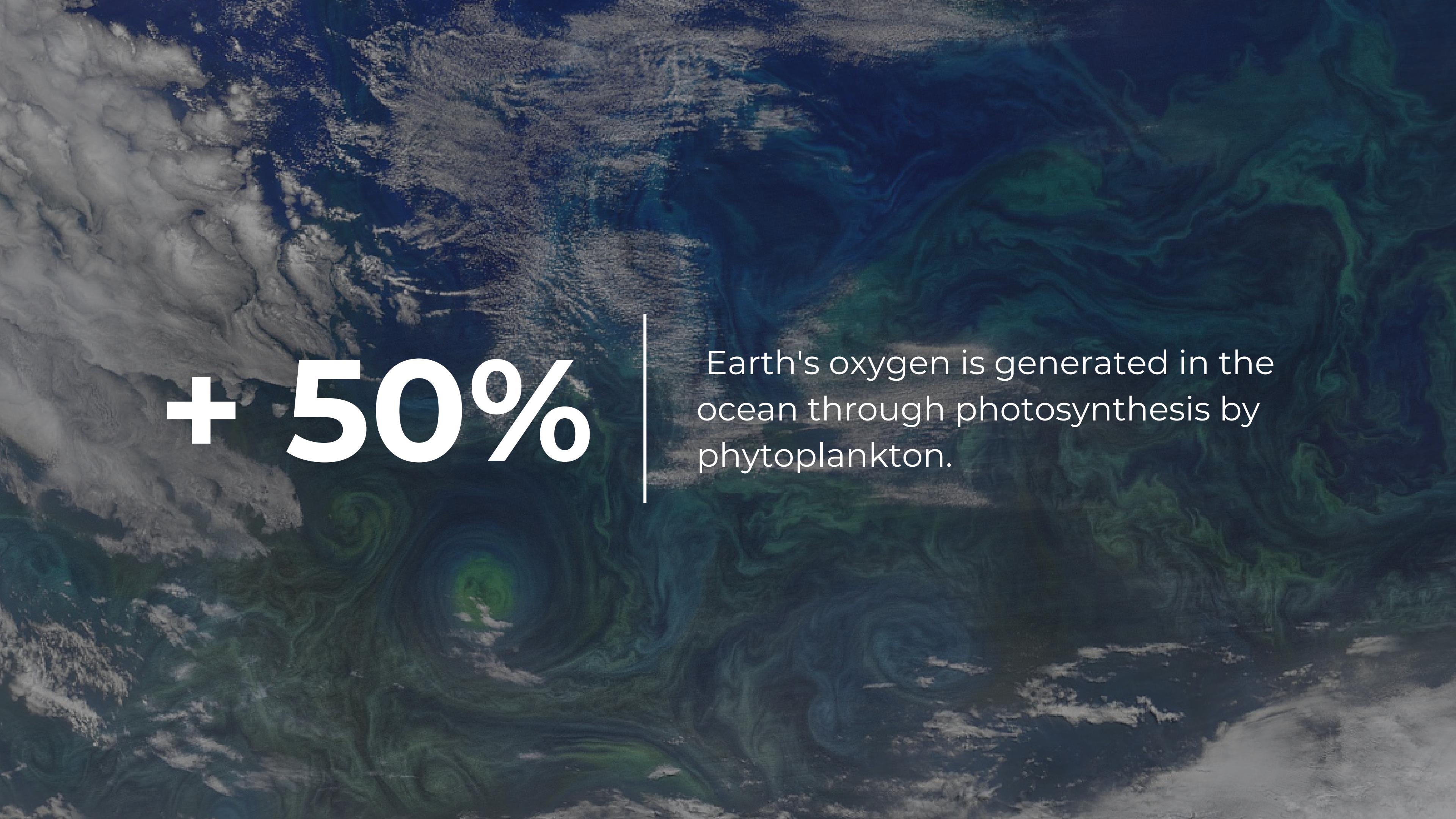
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# The challenge

Create an accessible platform that visually, sonically, and interactively educates users about important ocean-provided services in a way they can easily understand.

The background image shows a coastal region from above, featuring a mix of dark blue ocean water and lighter greenish-blue areas where phytoplankton blooms are visible. The land along the coast is a mix of brown and green tones.

+ 50%

Earth's oxygen is generated in the ocean through photosynthesis by phytoplankton.



# Ecotide

## Impact on the community

Helping people understand how oceans and phytoplankton impact our world

# An immersive experience

You can hear the sound of nature, while you get to expand your knowledge.



## Oceans

Vast, deep bodies of saltwater covering much of Earth's surface.

[About oceans](#)

Phytoplankton

Explore gardens

A vibrant underwater photograph of a coral reef. A striped fish is swimming near a large, flat coral formation. The reef is covered in various colorful corals and marine life.

**Explore gardens**

Marine gardens are underwater havens teeming with diverse life forms.

[Learn more →](#)

About oceans

[Learn more →](#)

Phytoplankton

[Explore gardens](#)

## Phytoplankton

Microscopic, photosynthetic organisms in oceans, crucial for marine food chains.

[Learn more →](#)

About oceans

Phytoplankton

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# Awareness of our broad ecosystem

The interface features a top navigation bar with a back arrow, the word 'Home', and three tabs: 'About oceans', 'Phytoplankton', and 'Explore gardens'. Below the tabs is a large globe showing the Pacific Ocean. To the left of the globe are three small thumbnail images of coastal landscapes. To the right is a detailed text section about the Pacific Ocean, which includes a small icon of a rocket launching.

**Pacific Ocean**

The Pacific Ocean, the world's largest and deepest, spans a vast expanse in the western hemisphere. Characterized by its vastness and diversity, it harbors a rich marine biodiversity, from majestic whales to tiny planktonic organisms. Additionally, the Pacific is prone to seismic and volcanic activity due to its location in the "Ring of Fire," making it a geologically active region. Its name, "Pacific," can be deceiving, as it also witnesses powerful storms and tropical cyclones that form in its warm waters.

The interface features a top navigation bar with a back arrow, the word 'Home', and three tabs: 'About oceans', 'Phytoplankton', and 'Explore gardens'. Below the tabs is a large image of a phytoplankton cell with a bright orange nucleus against a dark background. To the left is a globe showing the Atlantic Ocean. To the right are several small thumbnail images of various ecosystems, including a coral reef and a mangrove forest. A vertical scroll bar on the right side indicates more content is available.

**About oceans**

**Phytoplankton**

**Explore gardens**

The interface features a top navigation bar with a back arrow, the word 'Home', and three tabs: 'About oceans', 'Phytoplankton', and 'Explore gardens'. Below the tabs is a large globe showing the Pacific Ocean. To the left is a large image of a mangrove forest. To the right are three detailed text sections with accompanying images: 'Use of Solar Light' (image of a lake), 'Oxygen Production' (image of a coral reef), and 'Importance in the Food Chain' (image of a mangrove forest). Each text section has a vertical scroll bar on the right.

**Similarities**

**A**

**Use of Solar Light:**

Both on land and in the ocean, the primary source of energy is solar light. Photosynthetic organisms harness solar energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into sugars and oxygen.

**Oxygen Production:**

In both cases, photosynthesis releases oxygen as a byproduct. Both on land and in the ocean, oxygen production is essential for maintaining adequate levels of this gas in the atmosphere, facilitating the respiration of aerobic organisms.

**Importance in the Food Chain:**

Photosynthesis in both environments is crucial for the food chain. Phytoplankton in the ocean and terrestrial plants serve as the foundation of the diet for other organisms, and through them, photosynthetic energy is transferred to higher levels of the food chain.



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