

Nico Bautista-Libreros

Web Production 1 | Laura Splan

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My final project will be a three-page website about bruised and moldy fruit. The website will be less informational and more about showcasing how fruit changes. I was inspired by my mandarins becoming bruised after two days. The project will use images, scripted elements, and interactive components to show changes in fruit.

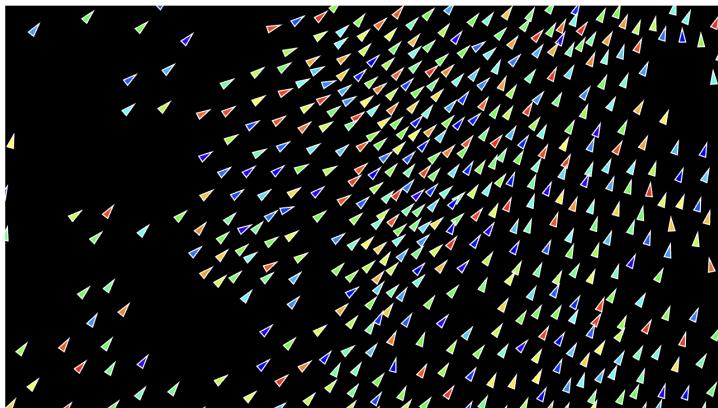
I plan to use two serifs similar to Yuji Syuku and Underdog (from my midterm). The color palette will include yellow and brown for bananas, blue and off-white for blueberries, and orange and purple for mandarins.

All pages will include a CSS animation that changes the background color gradually. Additional pages will expand on the theme by showing images of fruit that have been swapped for bruised or moldy versions by using jQuery.

For interactivity, I will incorporate a JavaScript interaction in the nav bar, which will trigger a pop-up. The nav bar will be horizontal at the top. I will be referencing this example from [W3Schools](#). I will also alter this [P5.js](#) sketch by changing the birds to something more spore-y and making the spores follow the mouse.

Images will be styled with flex. The first page will have information on bruising and molding in fruits, with a footer with all the citations. It will be styled using CSS Grid. The second page will have the [p5.js](#) sketch, and the third page will have the changing images.

You can suggest improvements by contributing to the current website!



Drag the mouse to generate new boids.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Alert</h2>
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
function myFunction() {
    alert("I am an alert box!");
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

## About

Ophiocordyceps unilateralis, commonly known as zombie-ant fungus, [2] is an insect-pathogenic fungus, discovered by the British naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace in 1859. Zombie ants, infected by the Ophiocordyceps unilateralis fungus, are predominantly found in tropical rainforests.

O. unilateralis infects ants of the tribe Camponotini, with the full pathogenesis being characterized by alteration of the behavioral patterns of the infected ant. Infected hosts leave their canopy nests and foraging trails for the forest floor, an area with a temperature and humidity suitable for fungal growth; they then use their mandibles to attach themselves to a major vein on the underside of a leaf, where the host remains after its eventual death. [3] The process, leading up to mortality, takes 4–10 days, and includes a reproductive stage where fruiting bodies grow from the ant's head, rupturing to release the fungus's spores. O. unilateralis is, in turn, also susceptible to fungal infection itself, an occurrence that can limit its impact on ant populations, which has otherwise been known to devastate ant colonies.

Ophiocordyceps unilateralis and related species are known to engage in an active secondary metabolism for, among other reasons, the production of substances active as antibacterial agents that protect the fungus-host ecosystem against further pathogenesis during fungal reproduction. Because of this secondary metabolism, an interest in the species has been shown by several pharmaceutical companies, with commercial applications for all

## Sources

- [wikipedia.com](#)
- [thelastofus.fandom.com](#)

## Quote

In reality, it is quite impossible for humans to be fatally infected by the Ophiocordyceps genera but may undergo behavioral change or 'disorder'.  
— Neil Druckmann