

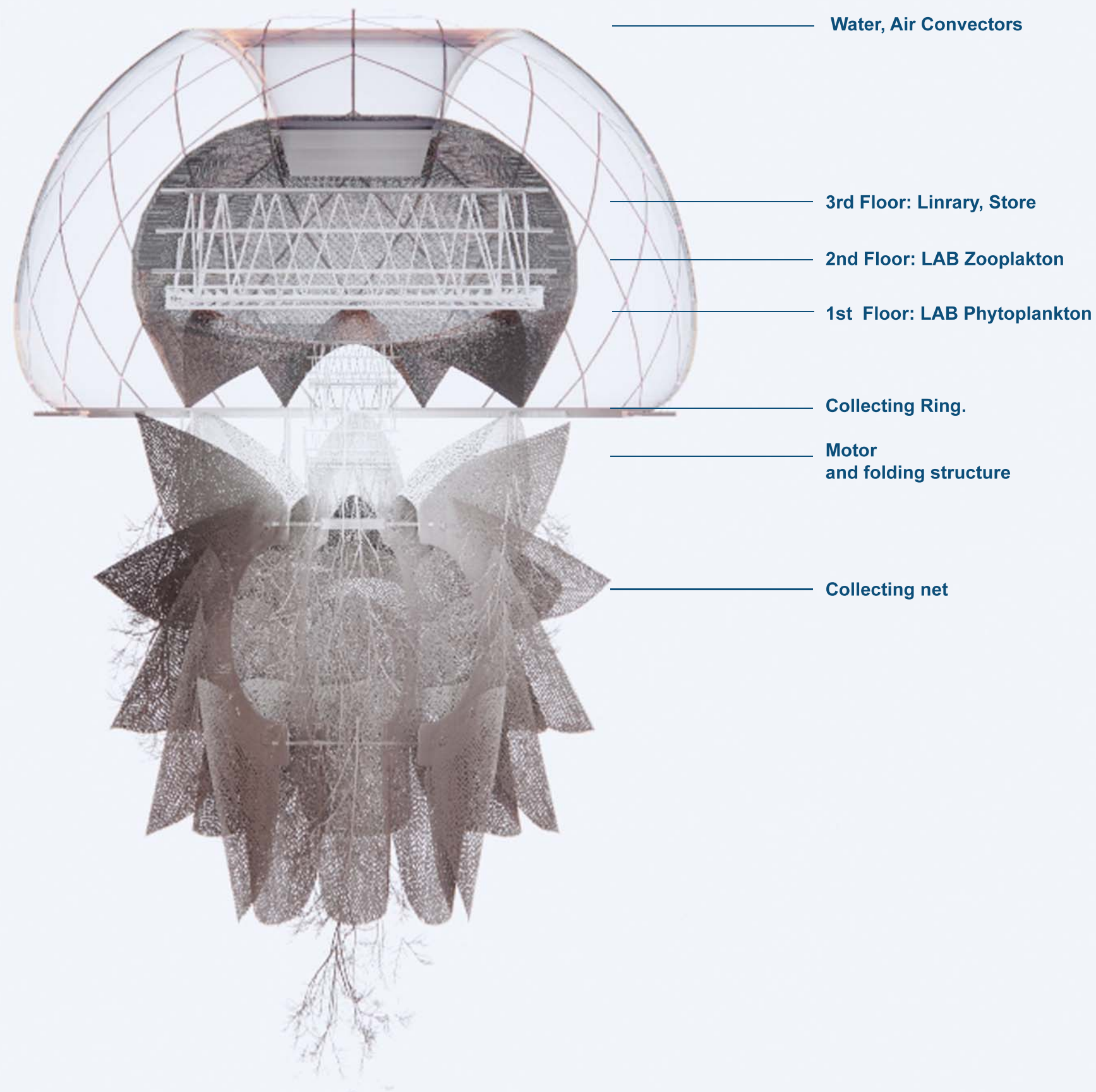
We are currently witnessing a new era in nutrition, as our sources of resources are becoming scarce. We are looking for new sources. Studies are constantly coming out showing that certain foods are very beneficial for the proper functioning of the body. One of these foods that has appeared on the scene with more force in recent times is phytoplankton, which comes from the sea and has been called the "mother's milk of mother earth" due to its multiple properties and the nutrients it provides us with. This discovery provides a new source of food resources, even though it is not yet available.

Phytoplankton is a variant of marine plankton adapted to human nutrition, known as ALPHA3 CMPEs. It is a selection of microorganisms that make up marine plankton and would be suitable for human consumption. Specifically, this type of food is made up of some 200 species of microscopic beings found in the marine plankton that fish feed on.

One of the most important characteristics of this food is that the cells that make up phytoplankton are coated with silica, and not with cellulose like most vegetables. This means that the nutrients that make them up are absorbed much better and faster by the body. This avoids a higher energy consumption. The amount of nutrients stored in this food is greater than in any other.

In addition, phytoplankton contains almost all the nutrients we need for our bodies to function properly. Its mineral content is high and plentiful, as is the case with vitamins, carbohydrates and proteins. Above all, and what makes this food stand out is that they are microorganisms with a simple cellular composition that allows the body to easily recognise the nutrients and assimilate them with little effort. The assimilation process will be faster and therefore we will benefit much better from the nutrients it will provide us with. However, it should be borne in mind that this refers to very high amounts of intake. In the recommended doses, it represents an aid and a complement to the traditional diet.

Phytoplankton has countless benefits for the organism. We have already mentioned that it will provide us with almost all the nutrients the body needs. Above all, it is worth highlighting the electrolyte supply it provides. This will ensure that the body's pH levels are in perfect condition. Achieving this will ensure that the cells remain in perfect condition and function correctly.



Water, Air Convector

3rd Floor: Linrary, Store

2nd Floor: LAB Zooplakton

1st Floor: LAB Phytoplankton

Collecting Ring.

Motor
and folding structure

Collecting net

How does the Medusa building work?

Plankton can be collected using nets, both horizontally and vertically. To collect it horizontally and at the surface, the net is thrown into the water, while the boat is slowly moving forward.

In this proposal, the Medusa building remains fixed while the nets move vertically by means of a rotor until they retract completely, leaving the plankton in the lower ring.

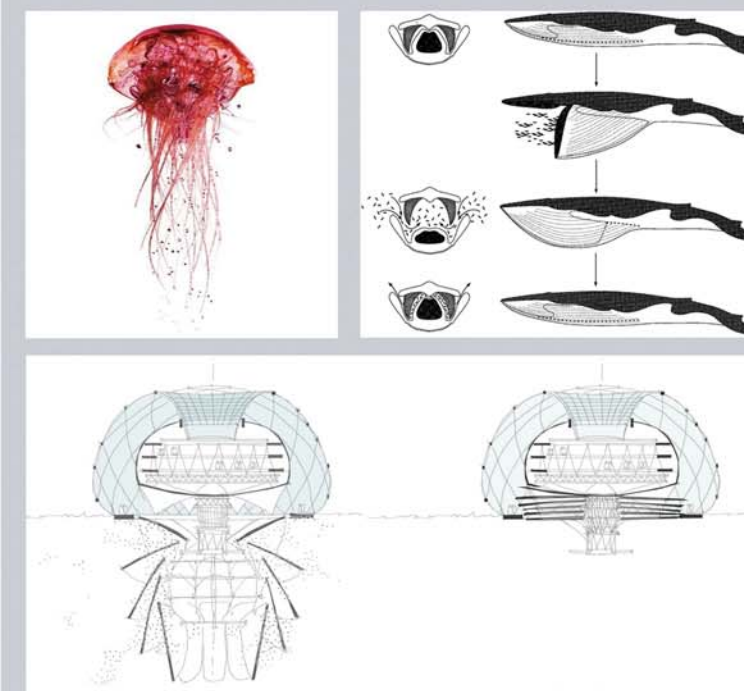
The Medusa can in turn move through the ocean. It is a nomadic building on the sea.

For phytoplankton identification and counting: collect a volume of water between 125 ml and 250 ml. Store, once fixed (section 8.4), in translucent amber-coloured glass containers in a cool place protected from light. Microscopic ocean plants, which are ejected into the atmosphere with sea foam when waves break, could be playing a vital role in the formation of cloud ice, new research suggests.

How to collect zooplankton?

Zooplankton samples were collected by making oblique trawls, extending 300 metres of cable, and when the depth of the station was shallow, the trawls were dragged from 10 metres from the seabed. The following formula is applied when the depth is less than 210 metres.

The building would melt in a very organic way, moving like a jellyfish and collecting like a whale feeding on plankton.



Rainwater depot

The characteristics of rainwater make it perfectly usable for domestic and industrial purposes. It is a water that falls from the sky free of charge, and that is systematically led to the sewage system and wasted. Why not take advantage of it?

Labor Zone

Each sample shall be deposited in different bottles. If the study is quantitative, the amount of distilled water used must be known, so that calculations of individuals per distilled water used must be known, in order to be able to calculate the number of individuals per area.

For other studies such as chlorophyll, ash or dry weight, no fixative is needed. dry weight, no fixative is needed, but the sample should be kept cold.

Surface Zone

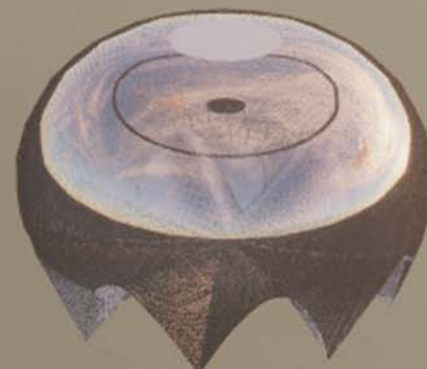
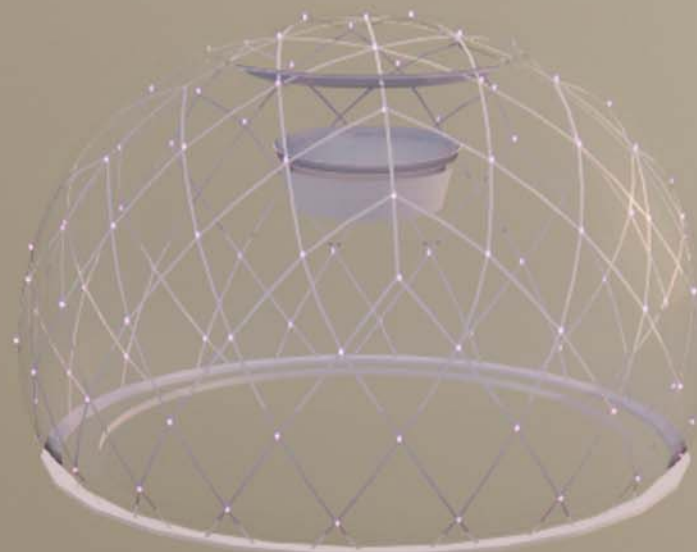
To make an identification of the taxa present in the sample, regardless of their quantity. Observations can be made under a slide microscope and specific treatments can be carried out for each group specific treatments for each group.

The aim is to make a list of the taxa present in the sample and to get a general idea of the density of organisms.

Lower Zone

By filtering a known volume of water through the plankton net . The amount of water filtered will depend on the trophic state of the ecosystem:

Oligotrophic (30 - 40 litres) and mesotrophic (30 - 40 litres) and meso-eutrophic (10 - 20 litres).

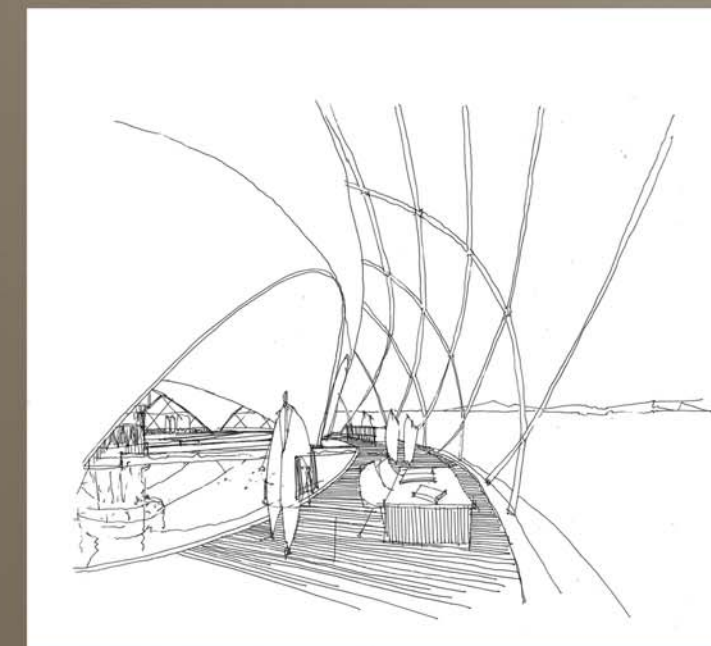


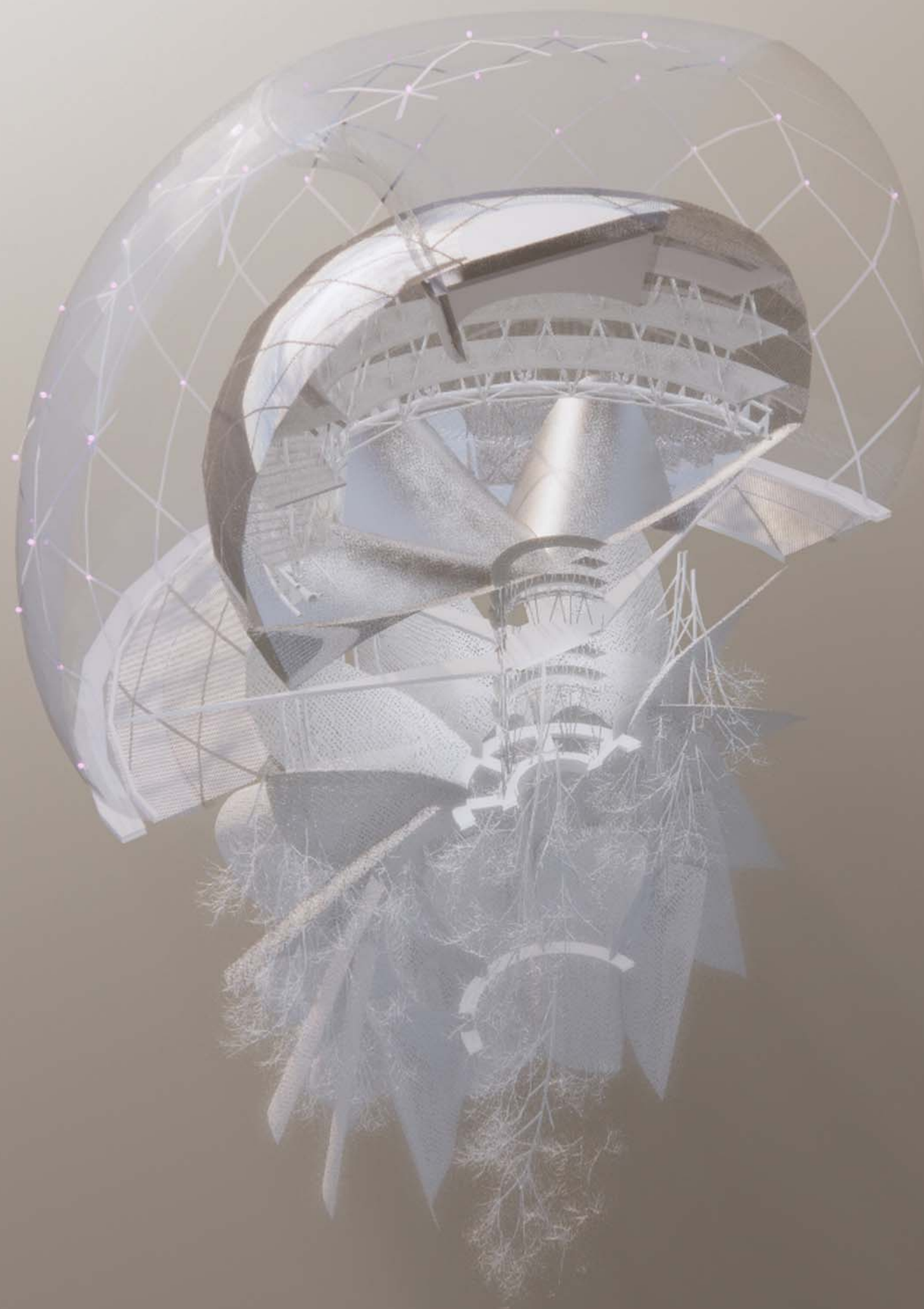
The proposal is divided into two zones. The lower one, with the collection nets driven by plungers that move folding structures to retract them. The upper part is the research and development building, with the laboratories and study areas.

The upper building is organised in concentric rings on two levels.

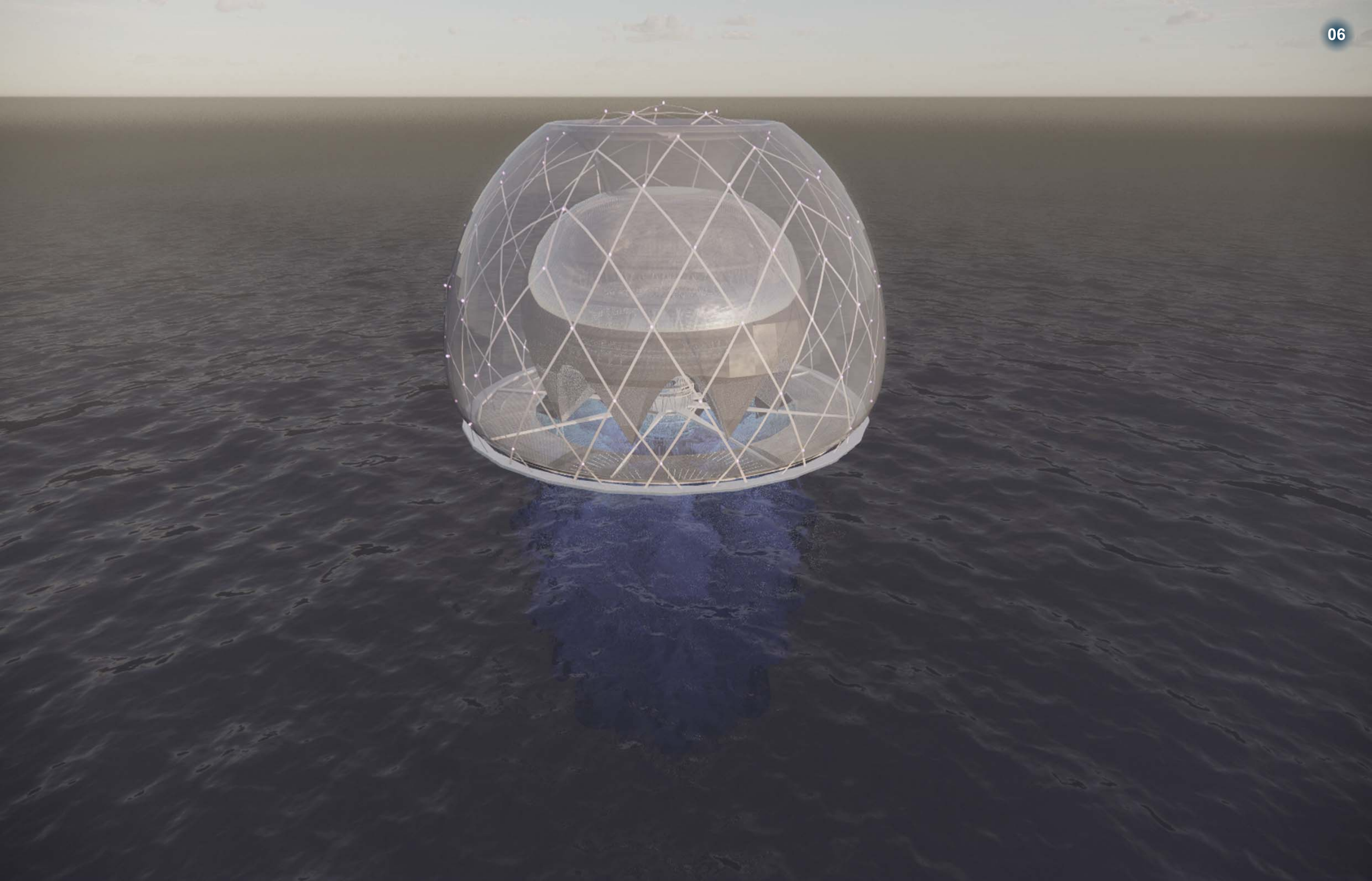
The lower level is the plankton collection plant, where it is analysed and classified into phytoplankton and zooplankton. This area has a glass enclosure supported by a light structure. It is a space between the natural underwater world and the artificial world corresponding to the laboratories. We call it the in-between space.

The second building, the laboratory building, is in turn inside the intermediate space, with a paraboloid-shaped roof with a reflective enclosure to avoid excessive radiation from the sun in the middle of the ocean.











The jellyfish belongs to a nomadic species in the ocean so that it collects plankton at different points and can regenerate it in the places it leaves so that there is enough food for the marine species that need it.

The clustering of several Medusa buildings over the sea would also generate a temporary scientific community, until they disperse to look for other sources of plankton to research and promote exchange within this field of biomarine research and outreach.

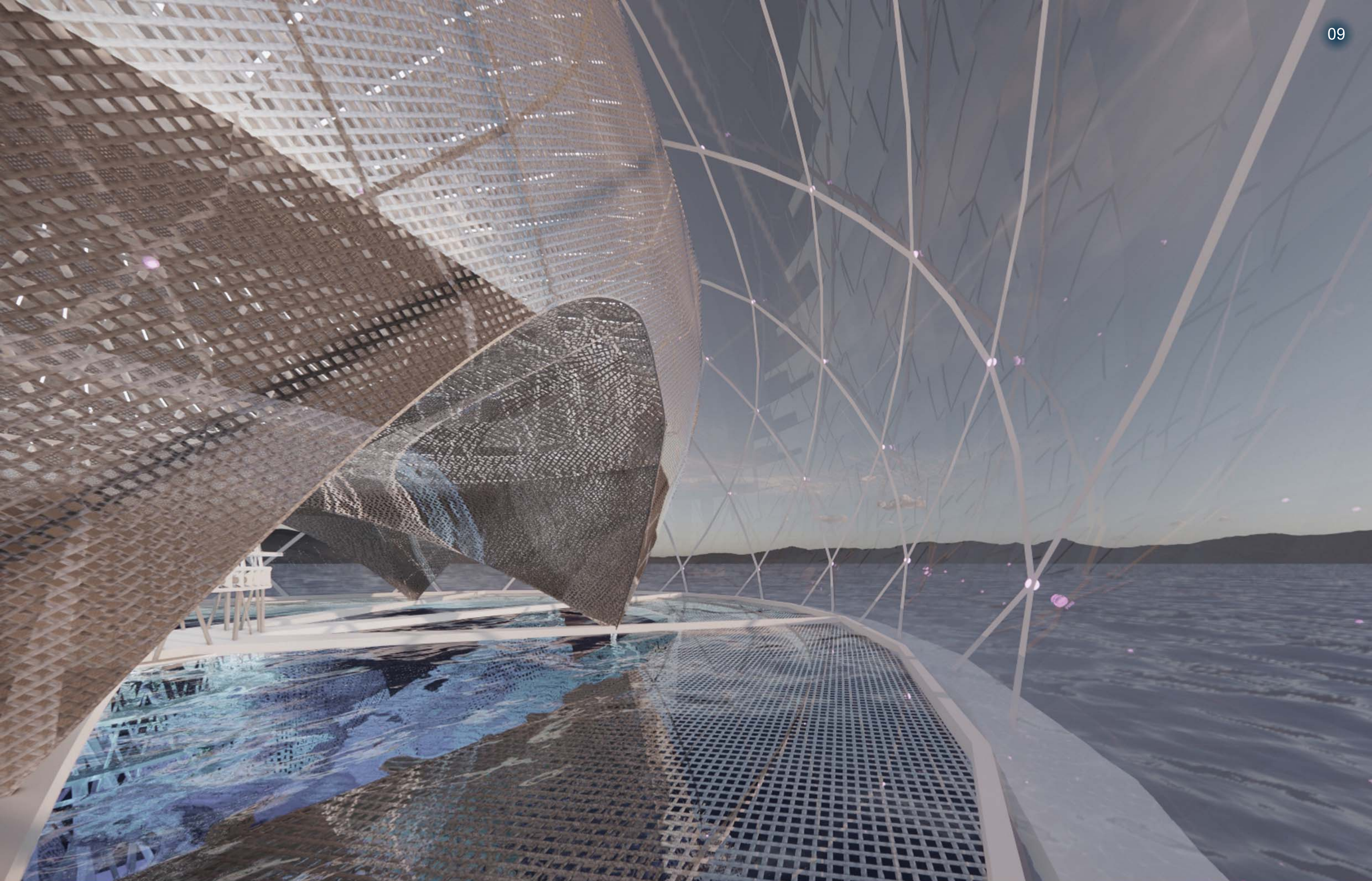
Like the myth of the wandering Dutchman, the Medusa buildings wander erratically through the sea for 7 years and then come ashore to recharge batteries or energy supplies, for repairs, etc.

The idea is that, like in space, the building could be self-sufficient in energy from the sun to power the laboratories and, like the jellyfish, take water from the ocean and propel it to move across the surface.

Different colonies of jellyfish buildings, from scientists at the end, provide an exchange of information to carry out research and results on the nutritional use of 'Plankton for humans.

The consumption of phytoplankton will help us to achieve a better and more intense purification of the organism because it contains a series of elements known as diatoms that act as microfilters in the organism, purifying our blood and tissues and thus avoiding the accumulation of toxins that can worsen our health. For this reason we will achieve a constant balance in the body of impurities and waste substances.





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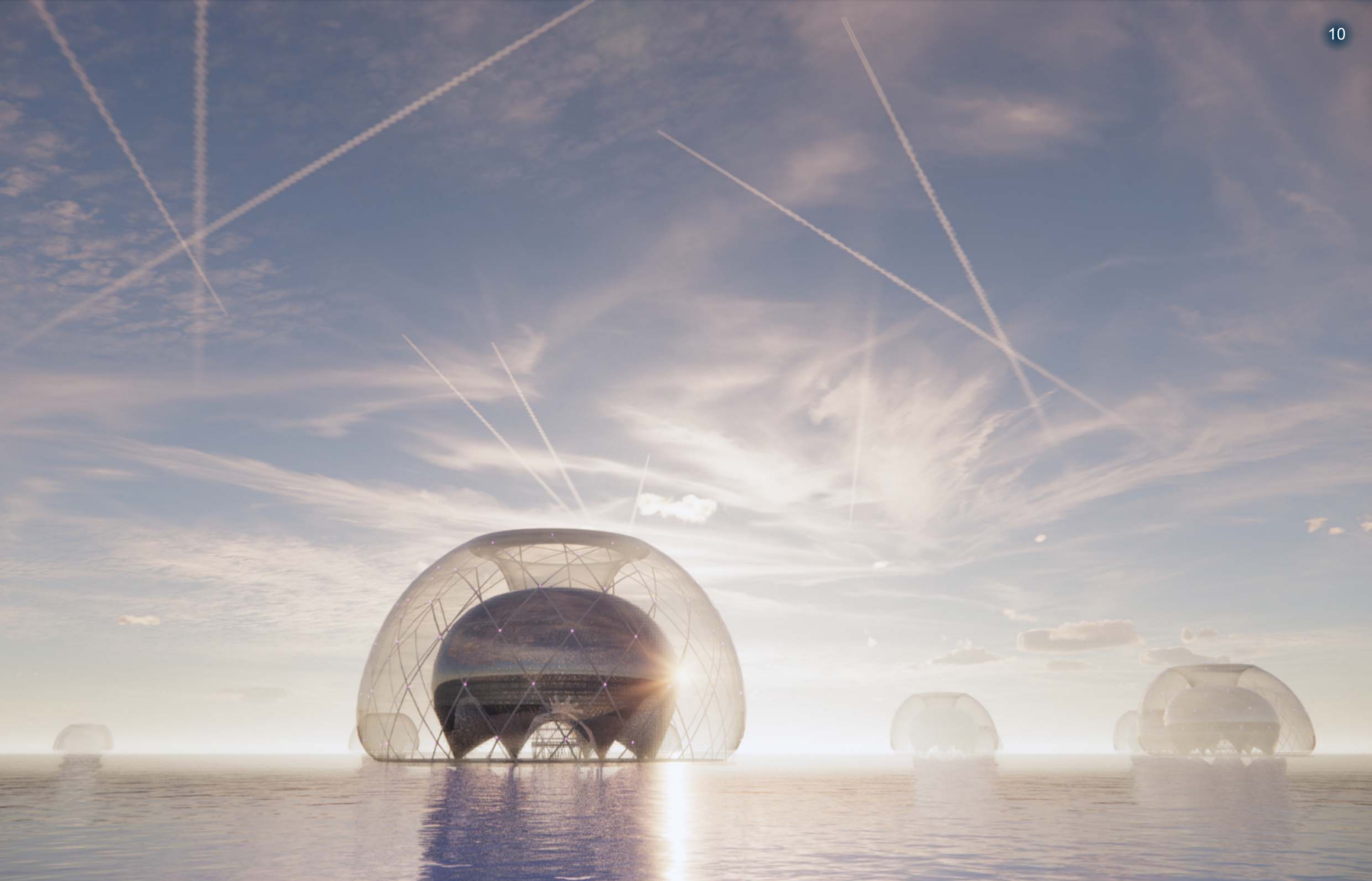
Award's category : **GRAND PRIX AWARD FOR THE SEA**

Project's Name

MÉDUSE ERRANTE

Description

The flying jellyfish



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