

PATTERNS

Art of the Natural World

Earth is a place of quiet miracles—a planet alive with shimmer and shape, pattern and presence. In the curve of a wave, the spiral of a shell, the shimmer of light on stone, nature reveals a silent architecture sculpted by time, gravity, wind, and light.

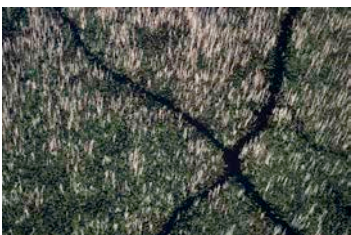
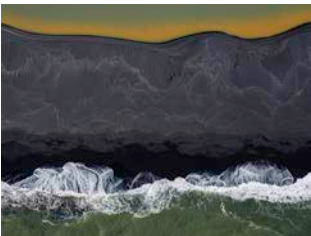
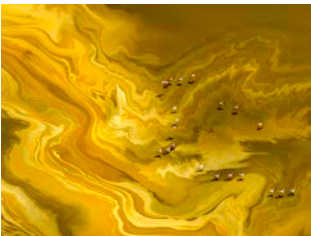
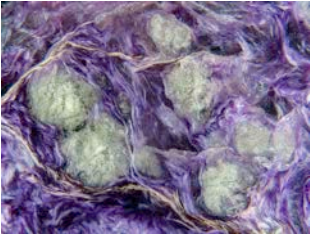
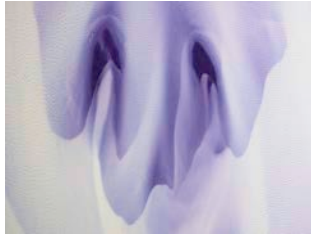
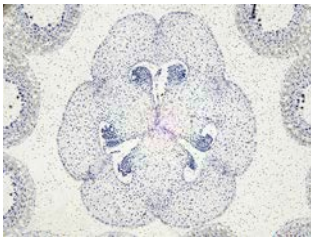
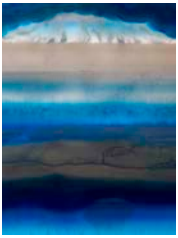
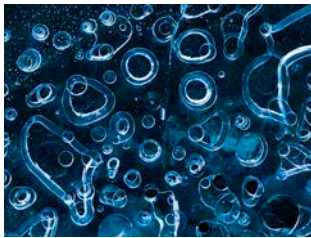
These forms are more than beautiful; they are fluent expressions of the forces that created them—a visual language both mathematical and mystical, ancient and alive.

Resonance is a photographic exploration of that language. It invites the viewer to look closer, to notice the worn edge of a rock, the rhythm etched by water into stone, the delicate repetition between a grain of sand and the arc of a coastline. My camera becomes a tool of enquiry — tracing nature's design where form becomes feeling, and structure becomes story.

Through intimate compositions and sweeping vistas, accompanied by poetic reflections and field notes, this exhibit seeks to rekindle reverence—for the intricacy of the natural world and its profound vulnerability.

Wonder, after all, is the beginning of care.

May these images remind you that our planet is not only breathtaking, but also breakable—and that to protect it, we must first fall in love with it all over again.





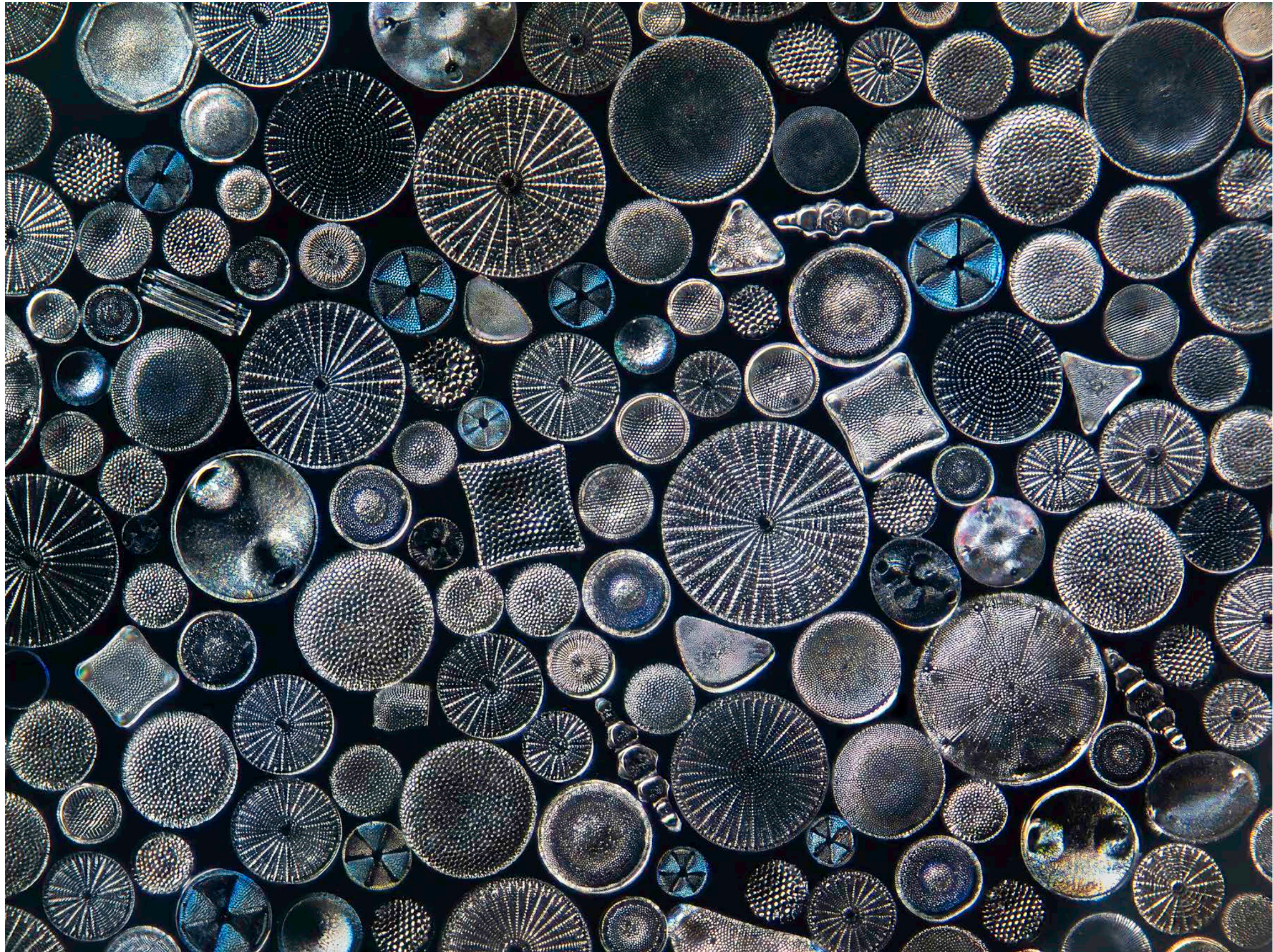
Flight in Blue: Flamingos flying over an algae formation



Ice Bubbles: Recently frozen floor of ice cave



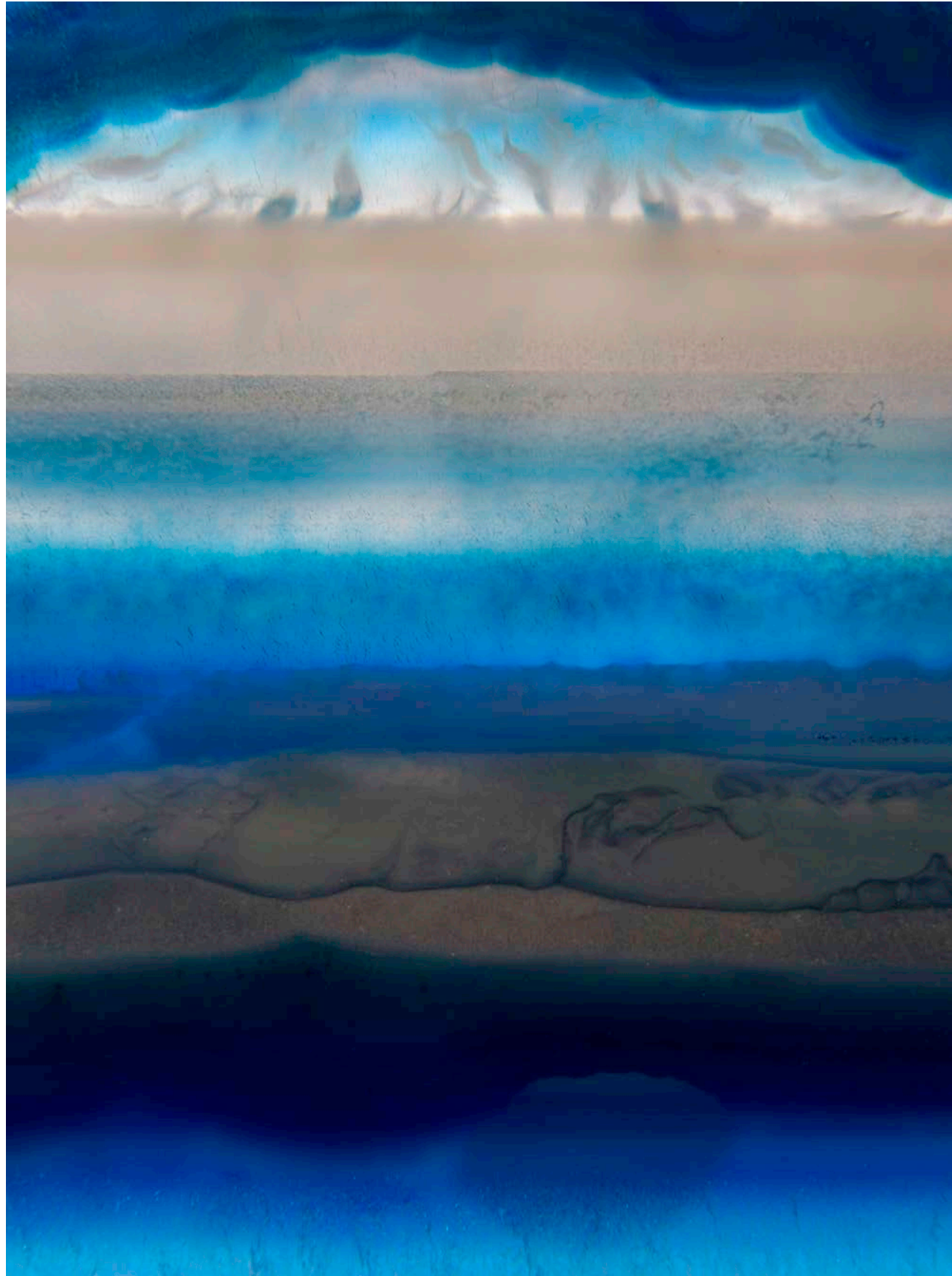
Not Ice: Close up of an agate slice



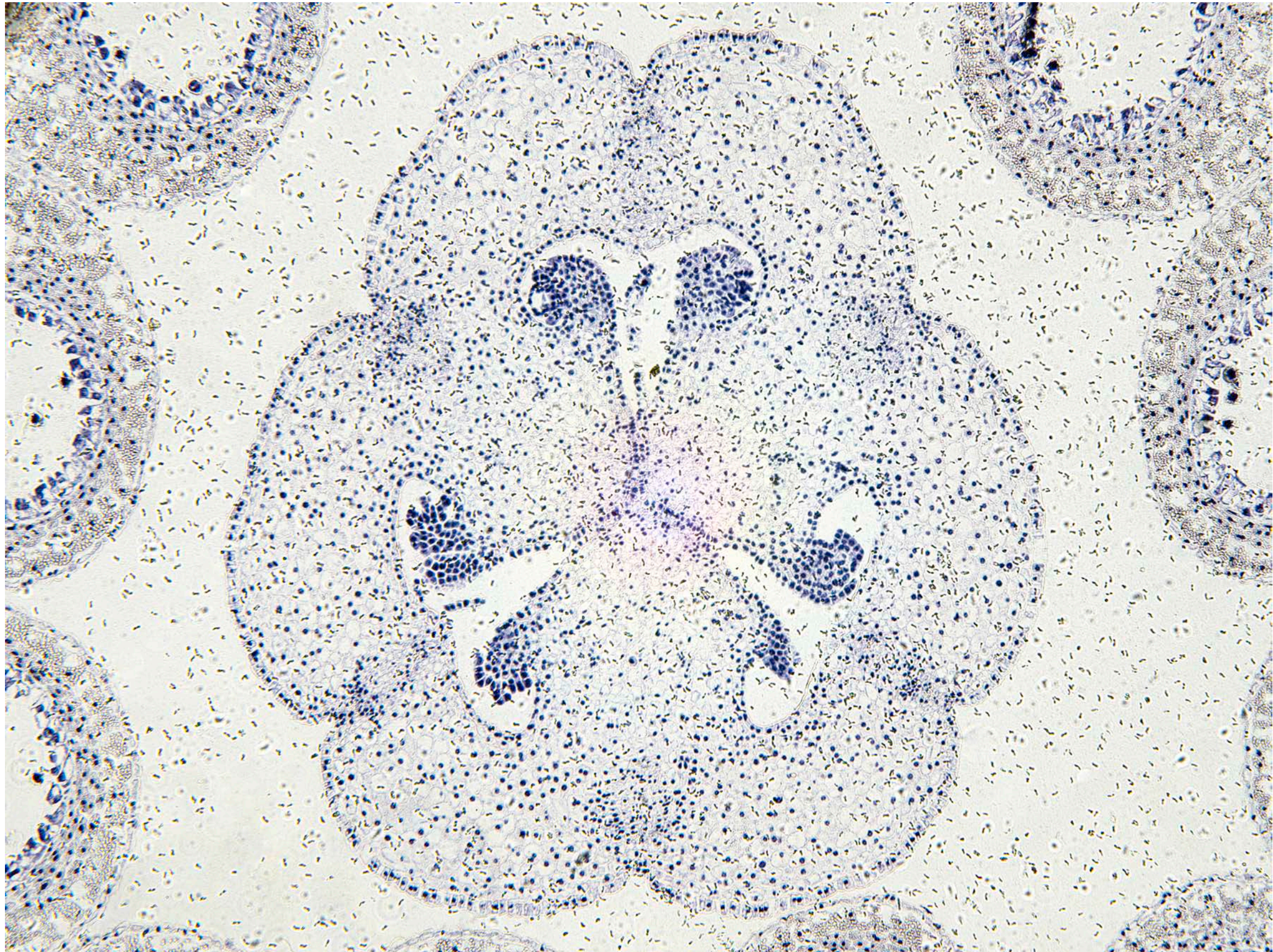
Diatoms: Microscopic photograph of diatoms



Misty Mountains : As the sun sets over Monterey Bay, ocean rocks turn into mountains



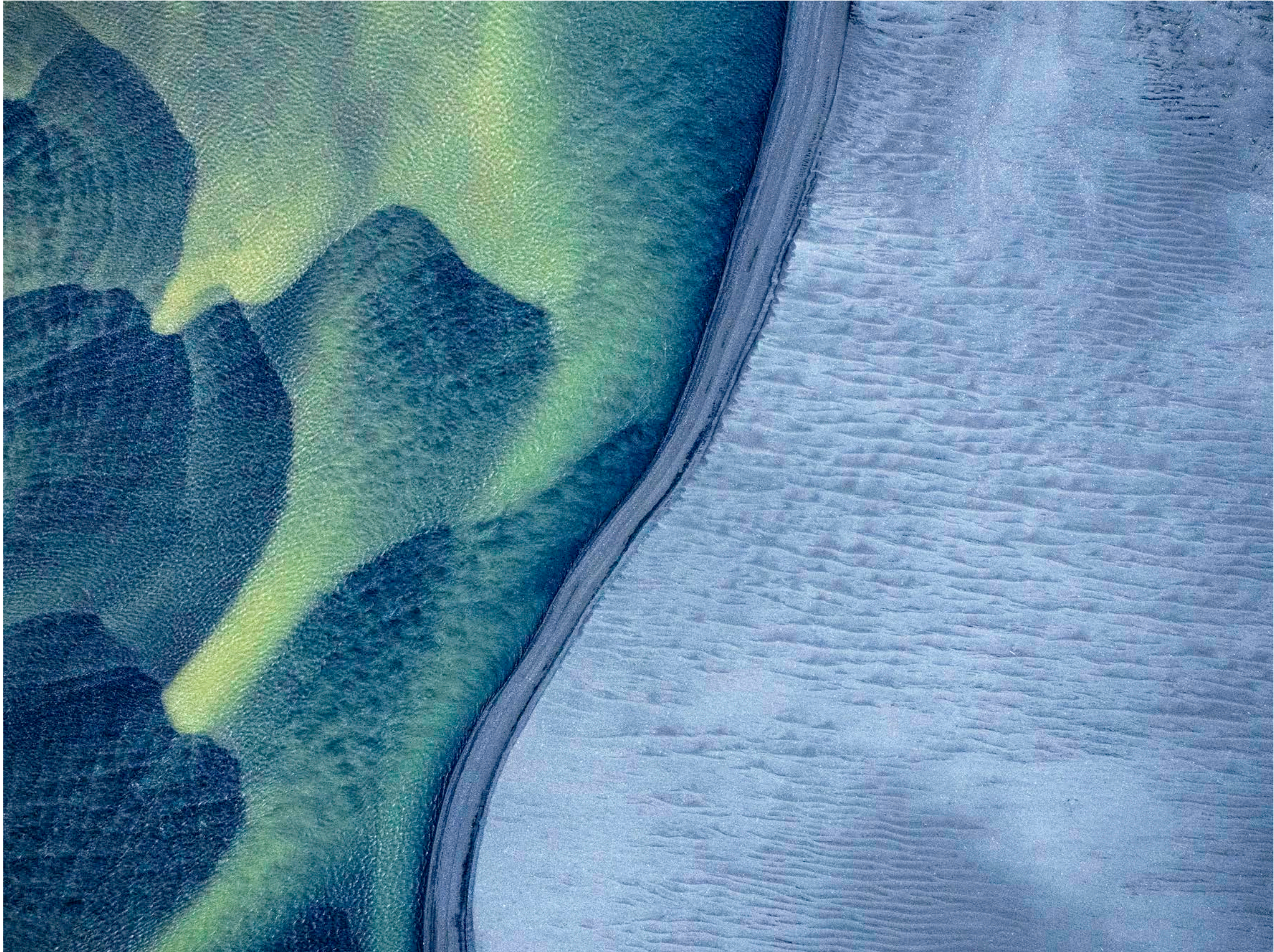
Tiny Mountain: Close up of an agate slice



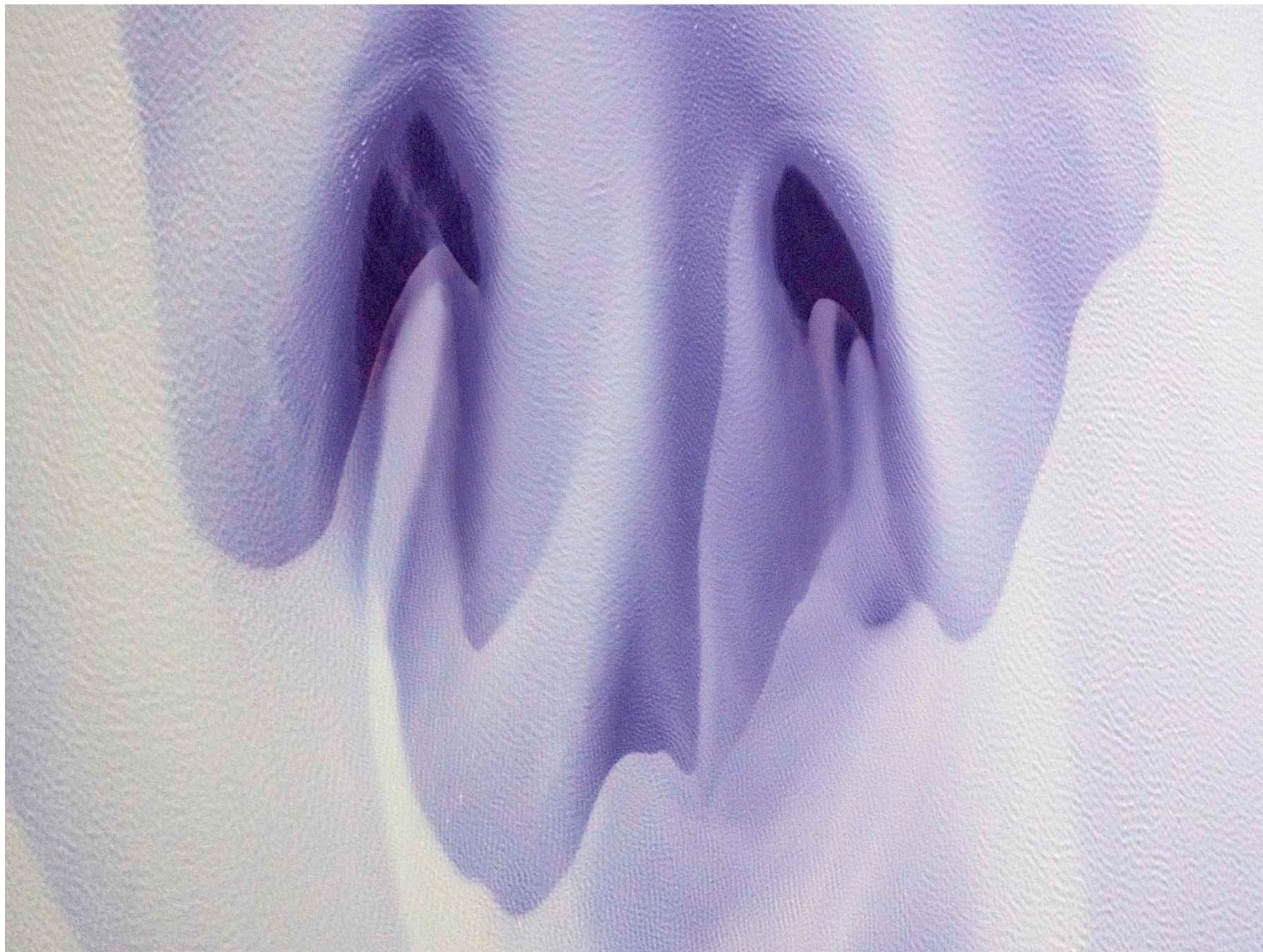
Pollen: Microscopic cross section of pollen spores



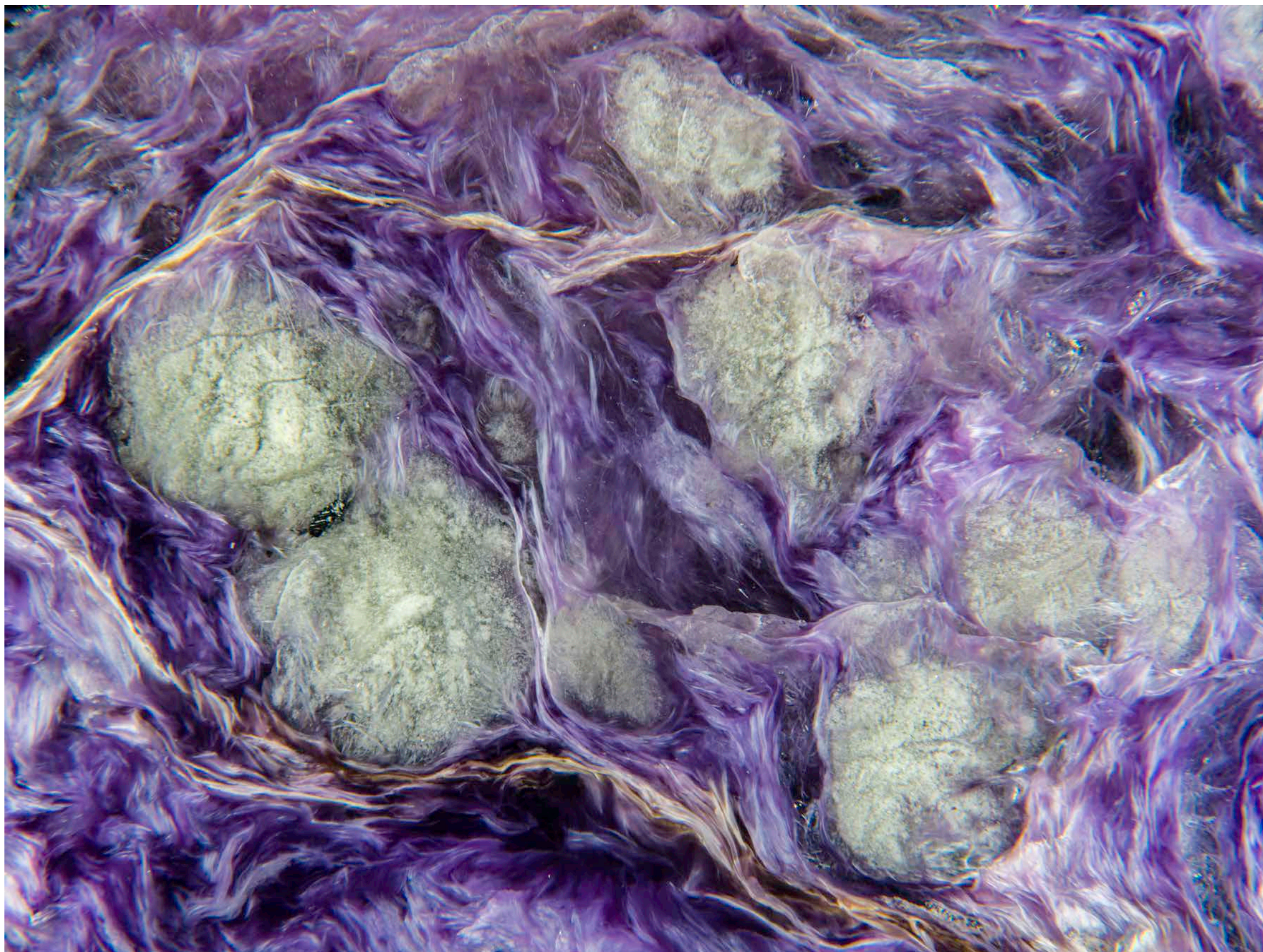
Feathers: Closeup of vulturine guinea fowl chest feathers



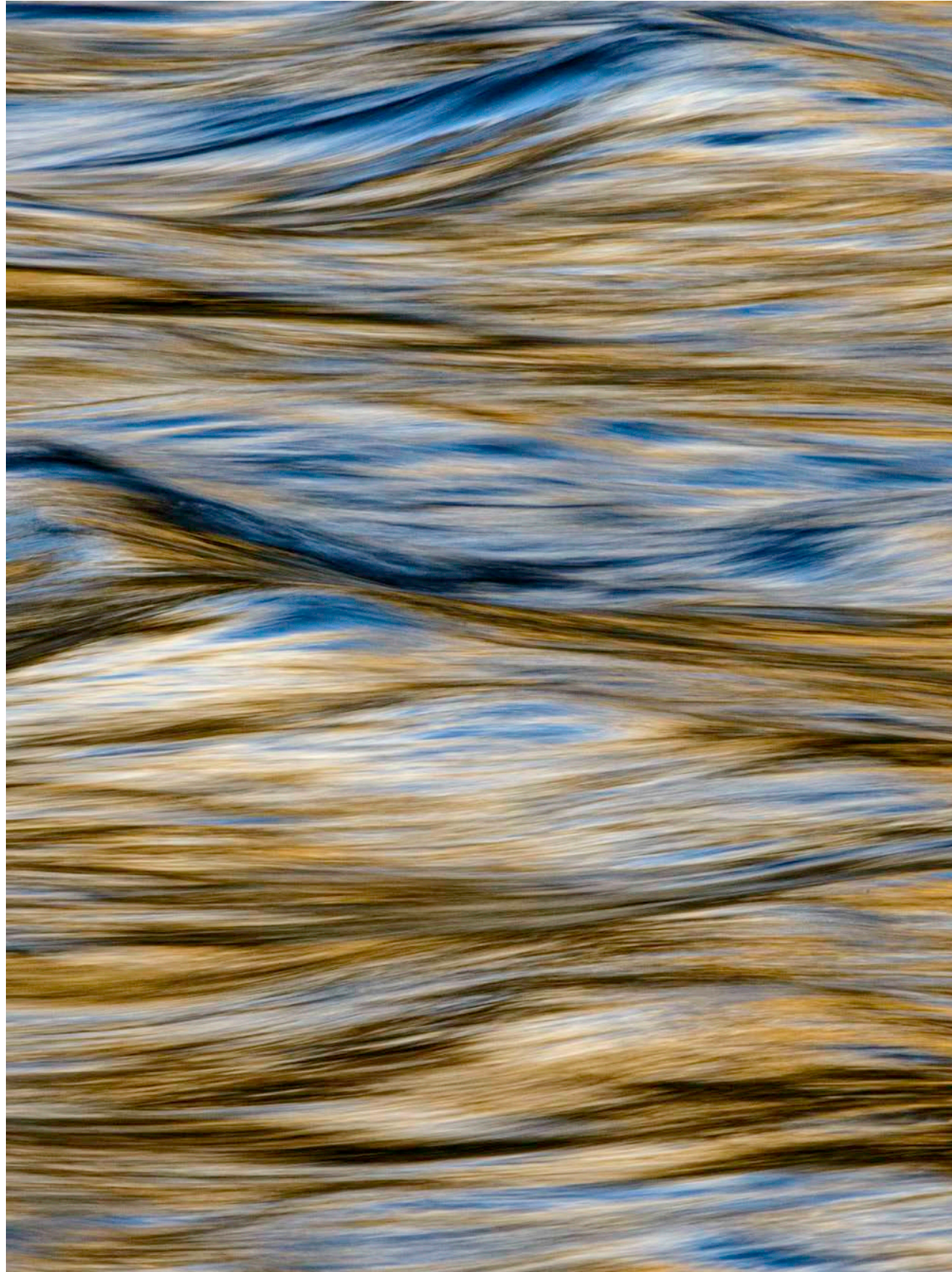
Collision: Volcanic sands create patterns in Icelandic deltas



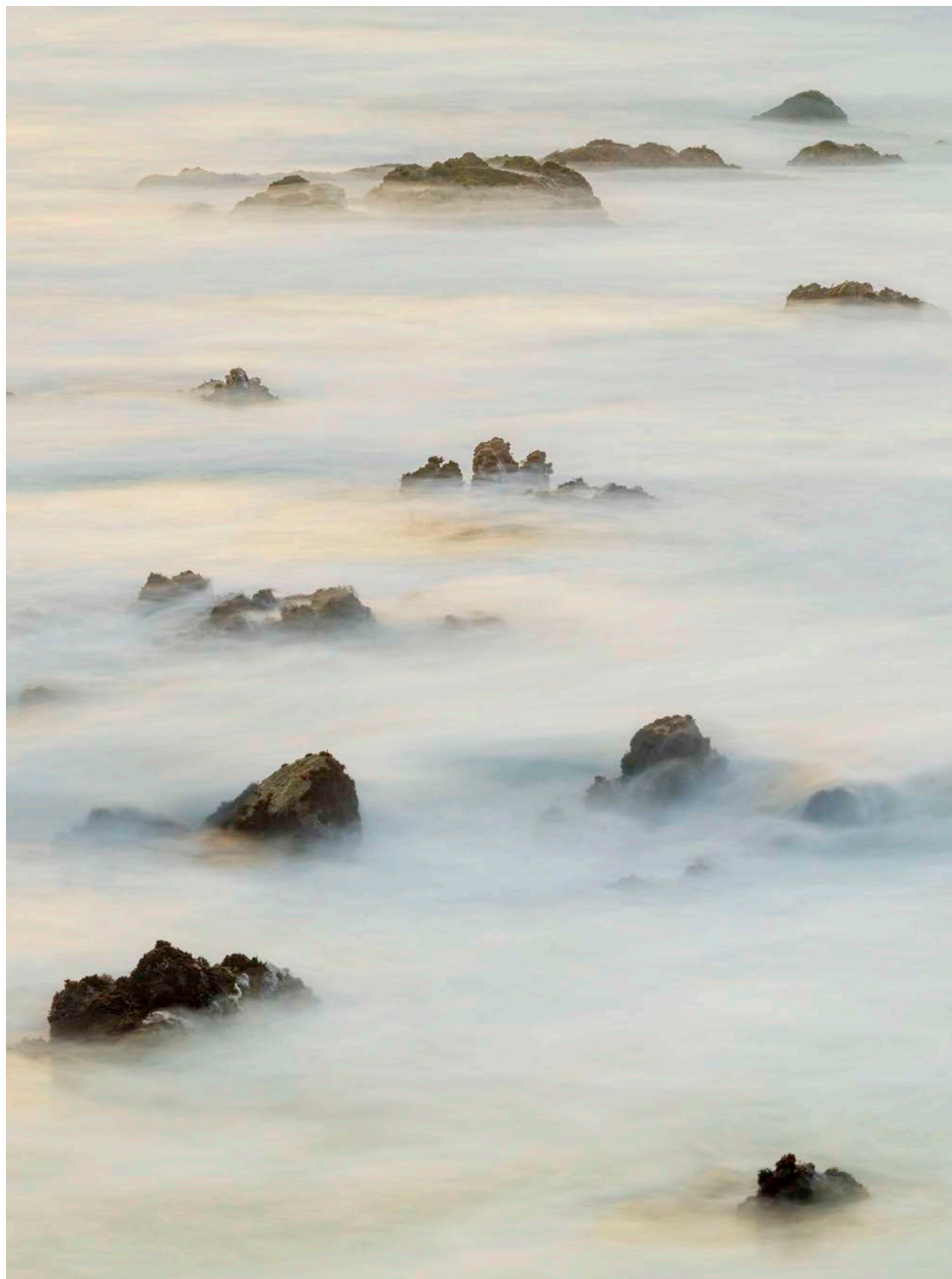
Drip: Drifting ocean sand



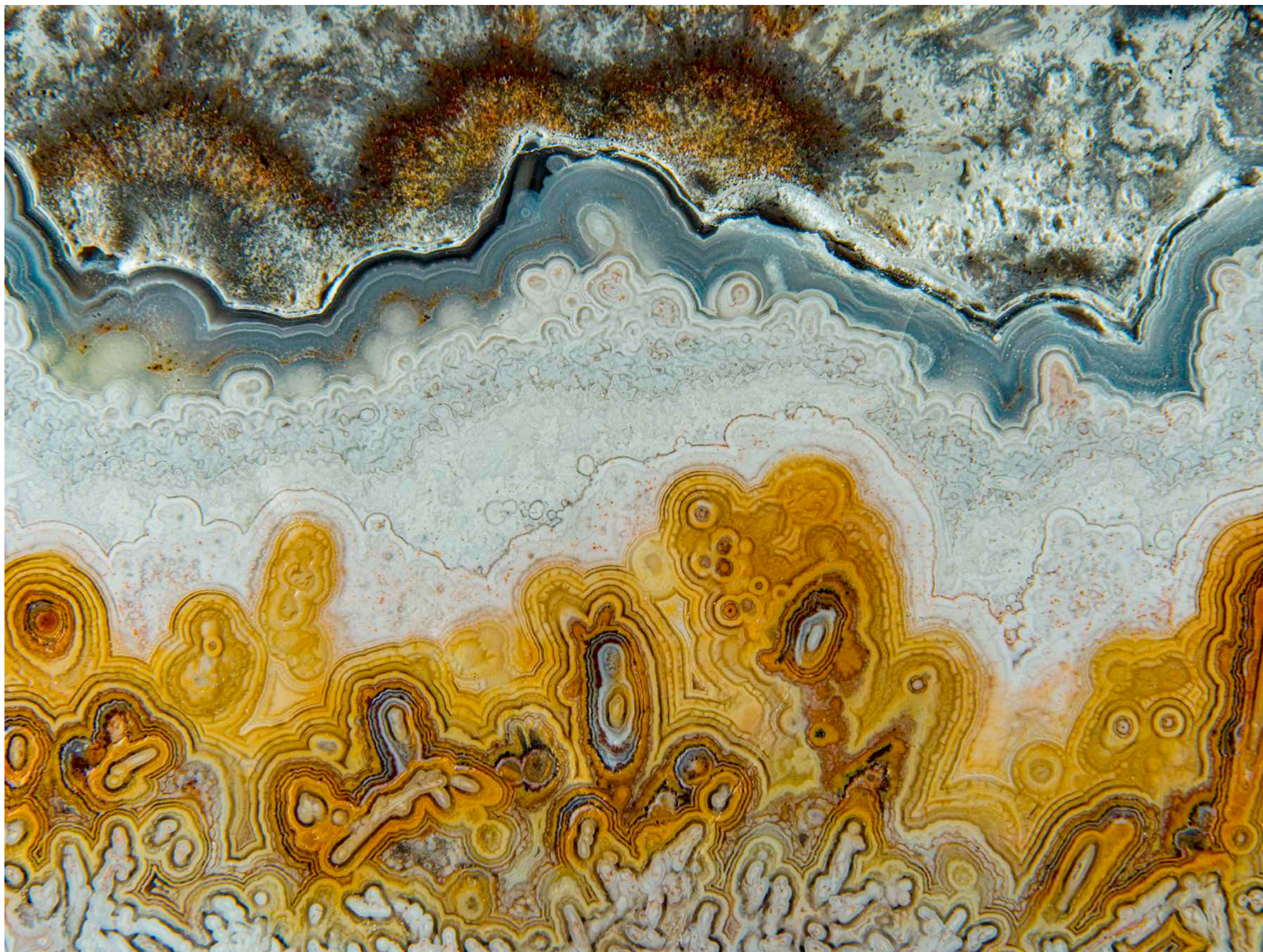
Swirl: Swirls in a slice of Charoite stone



Fall: Fall colors reflect in river currents



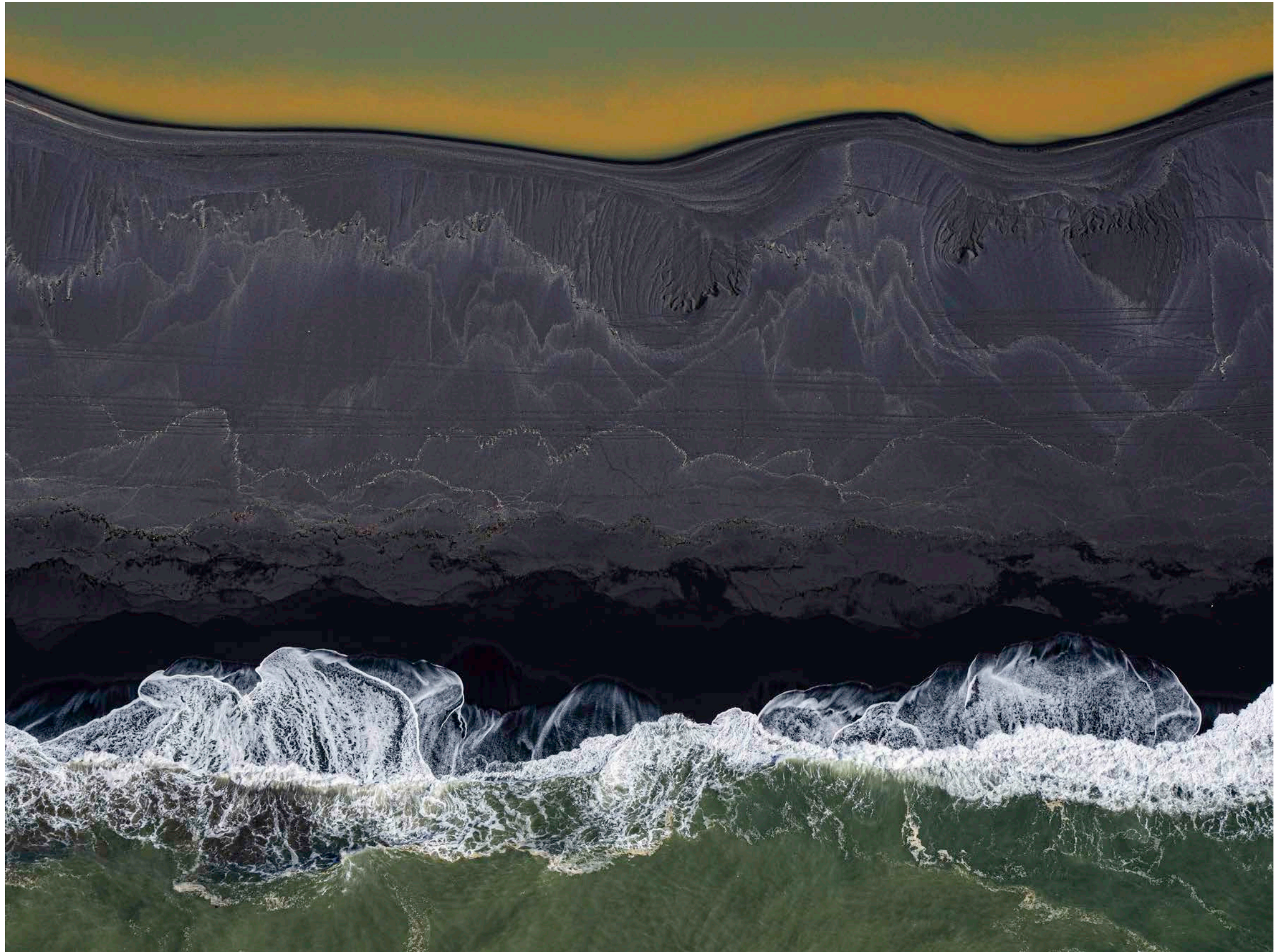
Mist: Ocean rocks at sunset



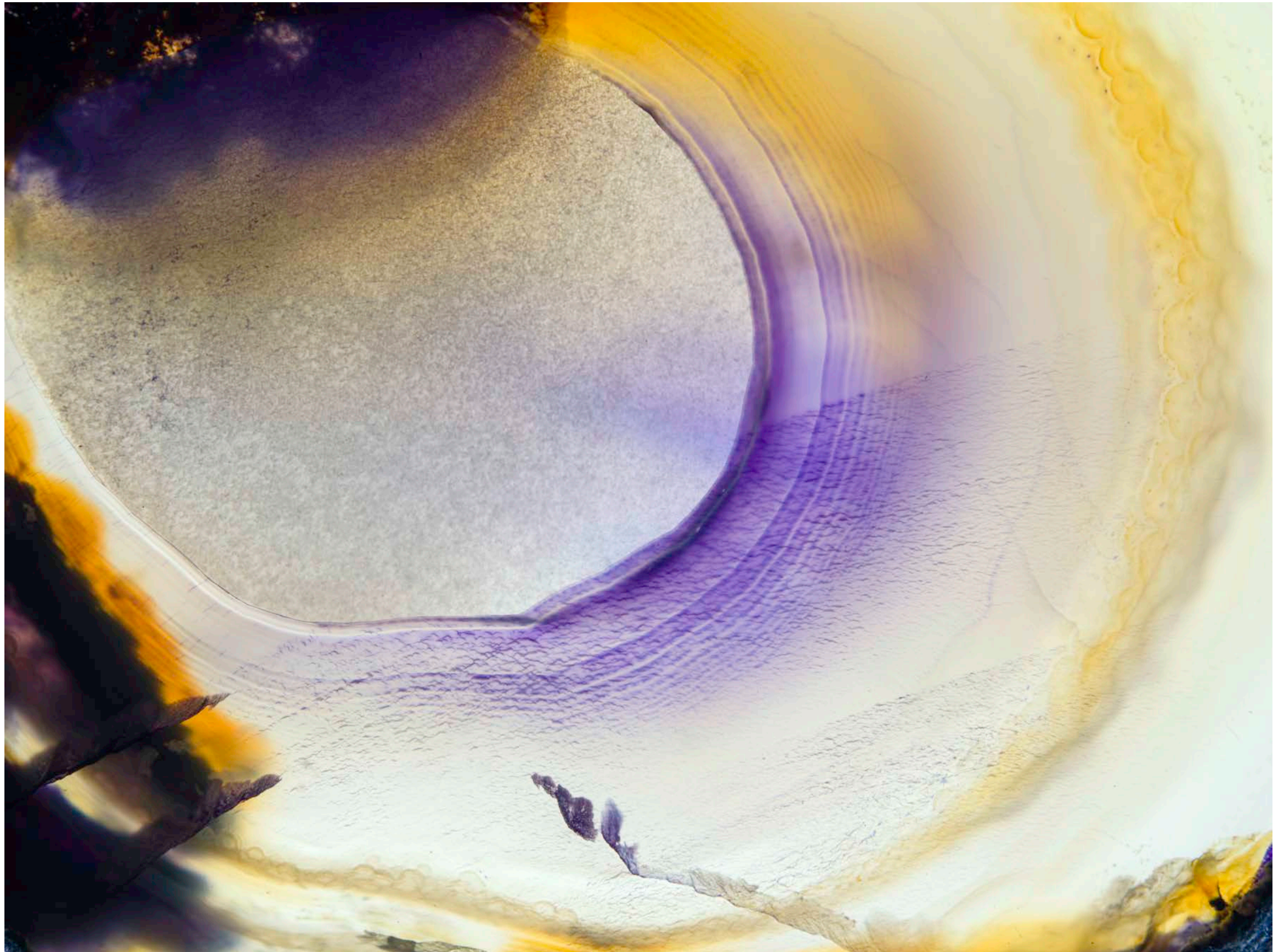
Mountain Range: Close up of an agate slice



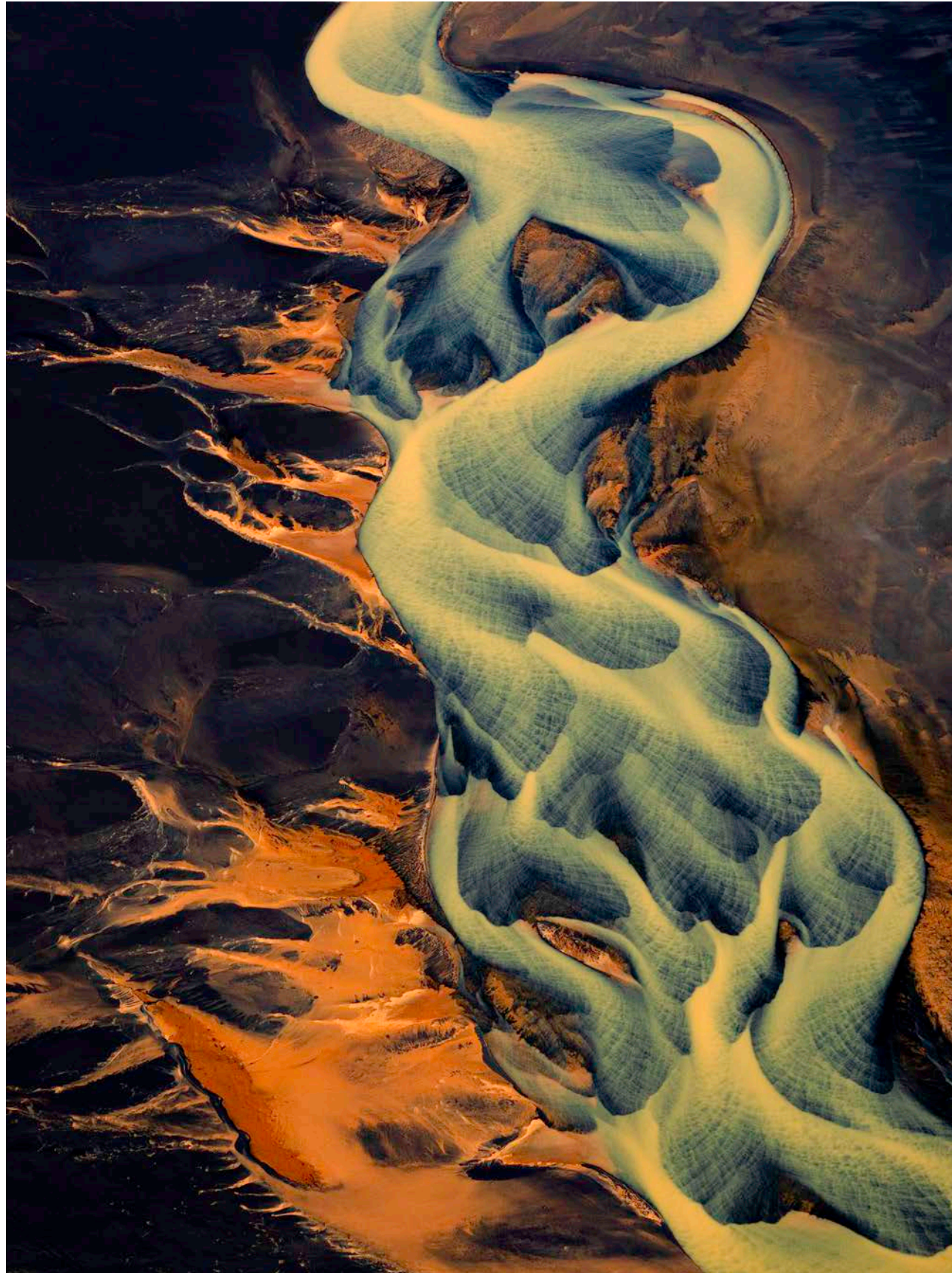
Flight in Yellow: Flamingos flying over an algae formation



Volcanic sand beach



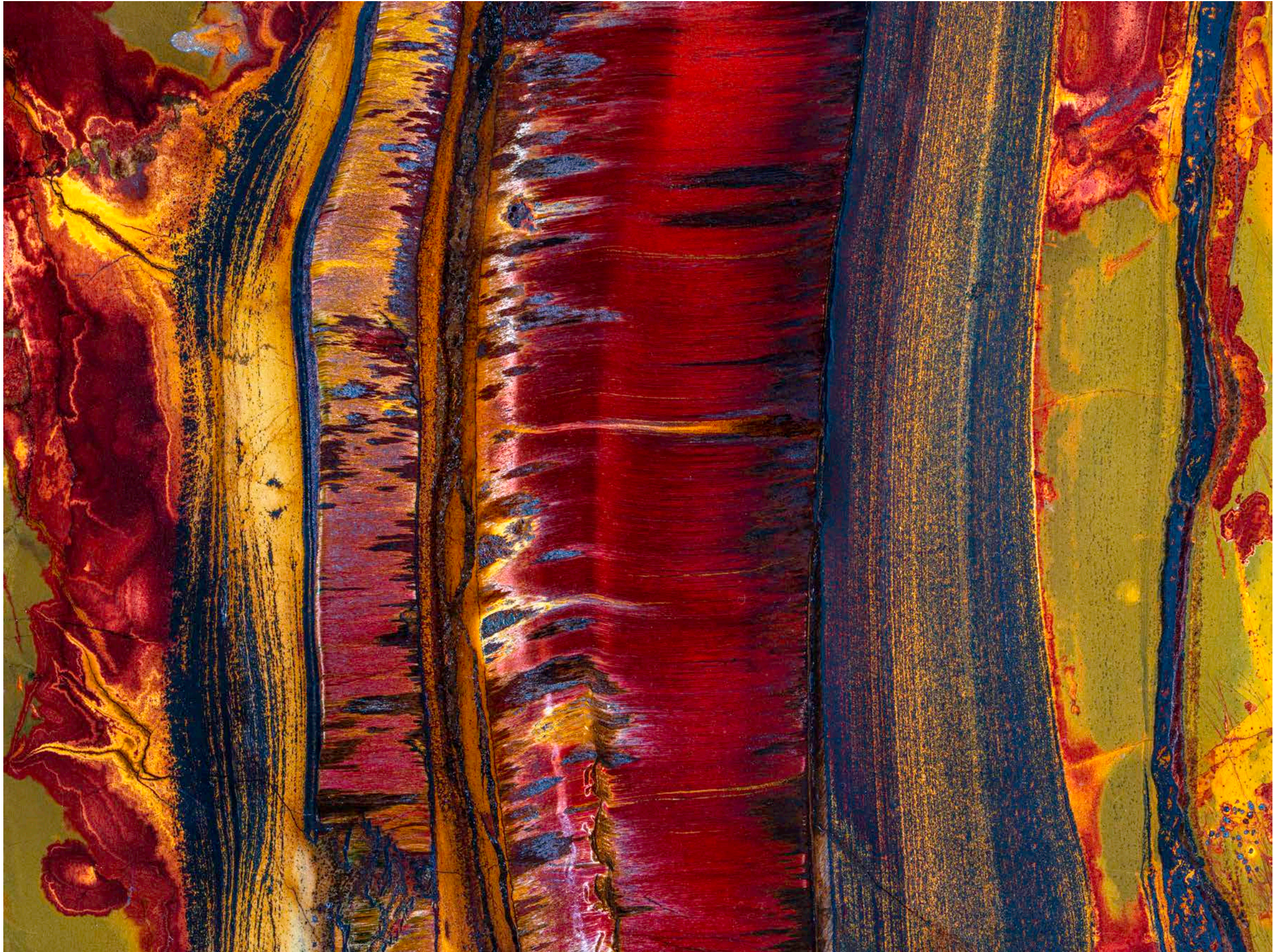
Inside The Earth: Agate slice



The Dragon: Icelandic river braid



Fire: Algae patterns



Deep Earth: Slice of tigerite rock



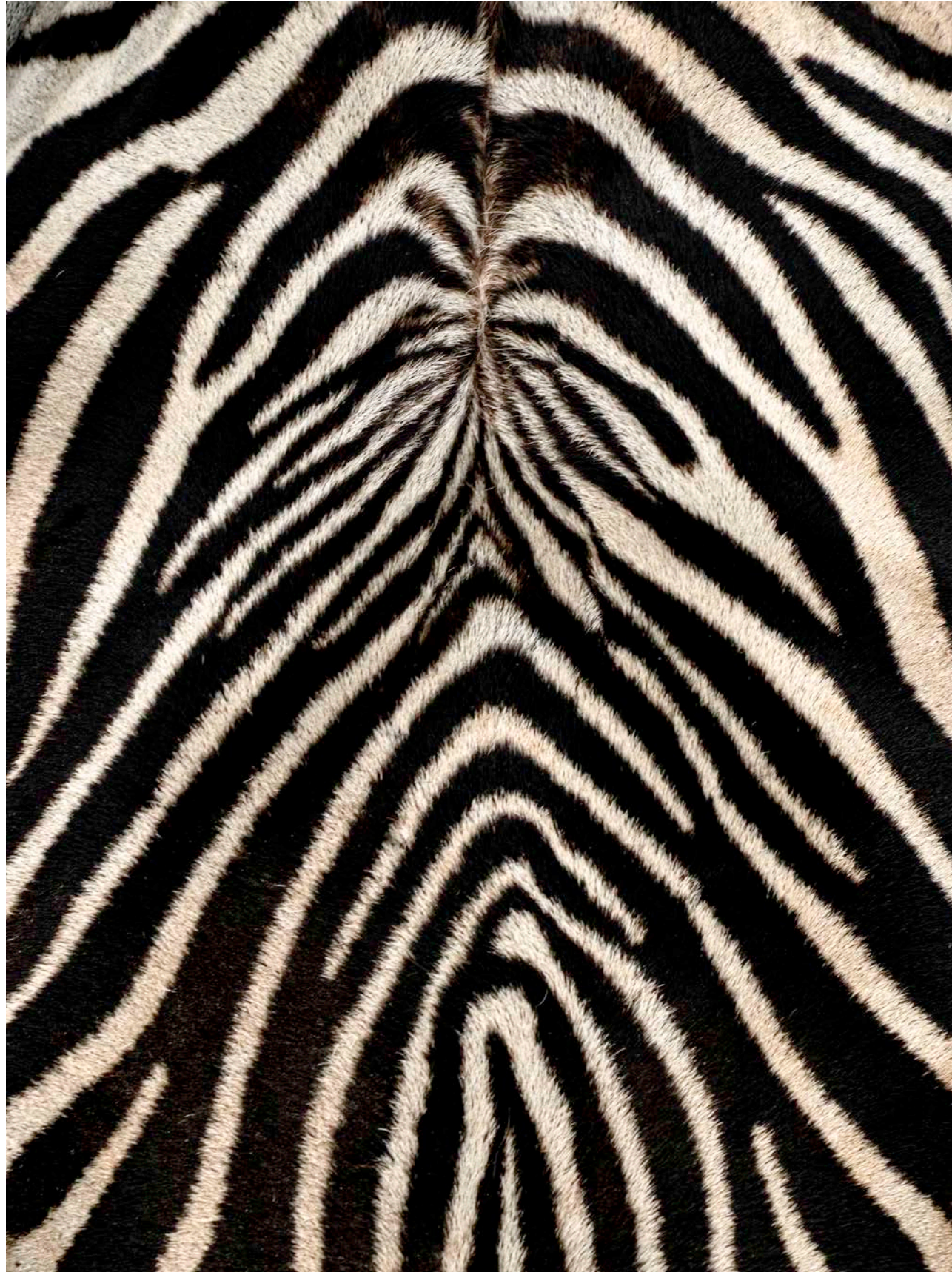
Green: A Slice of Green Jasper



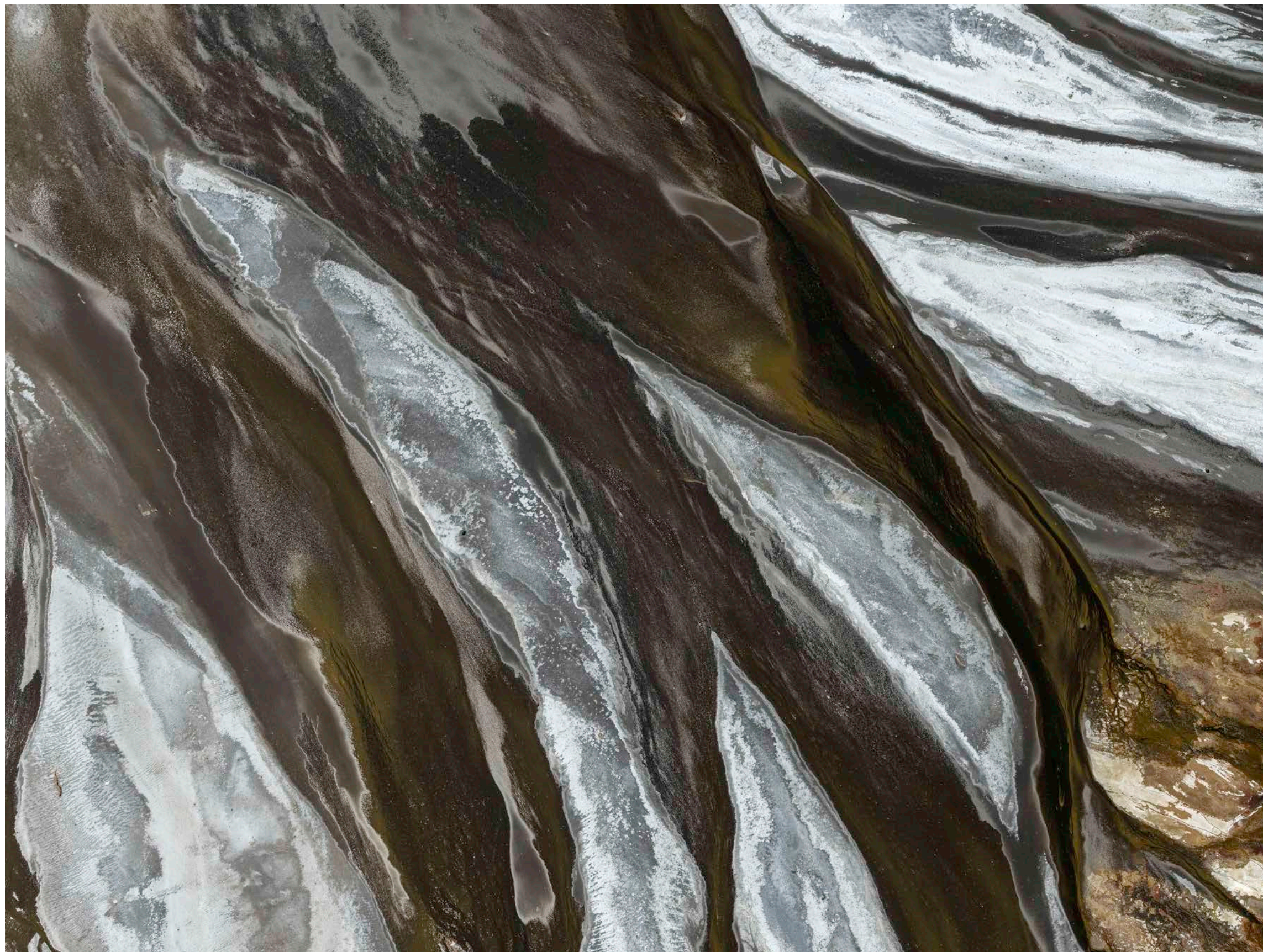
Grasses: Ocean grasses at sunset



Chaos: Microscopic slice of minnerre rock



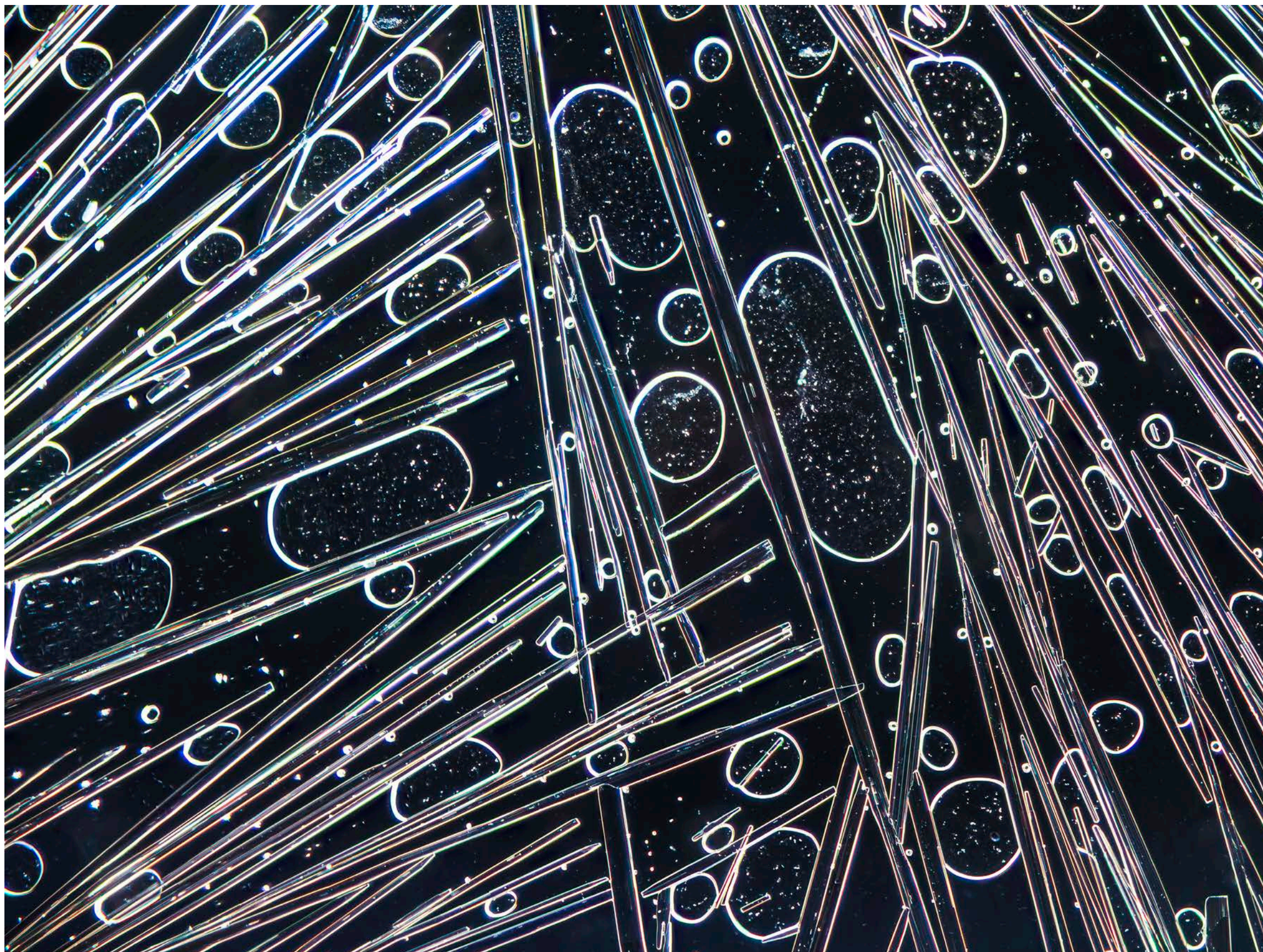
Forehead: Closeup of Grevy's zebra forehead



River Delta



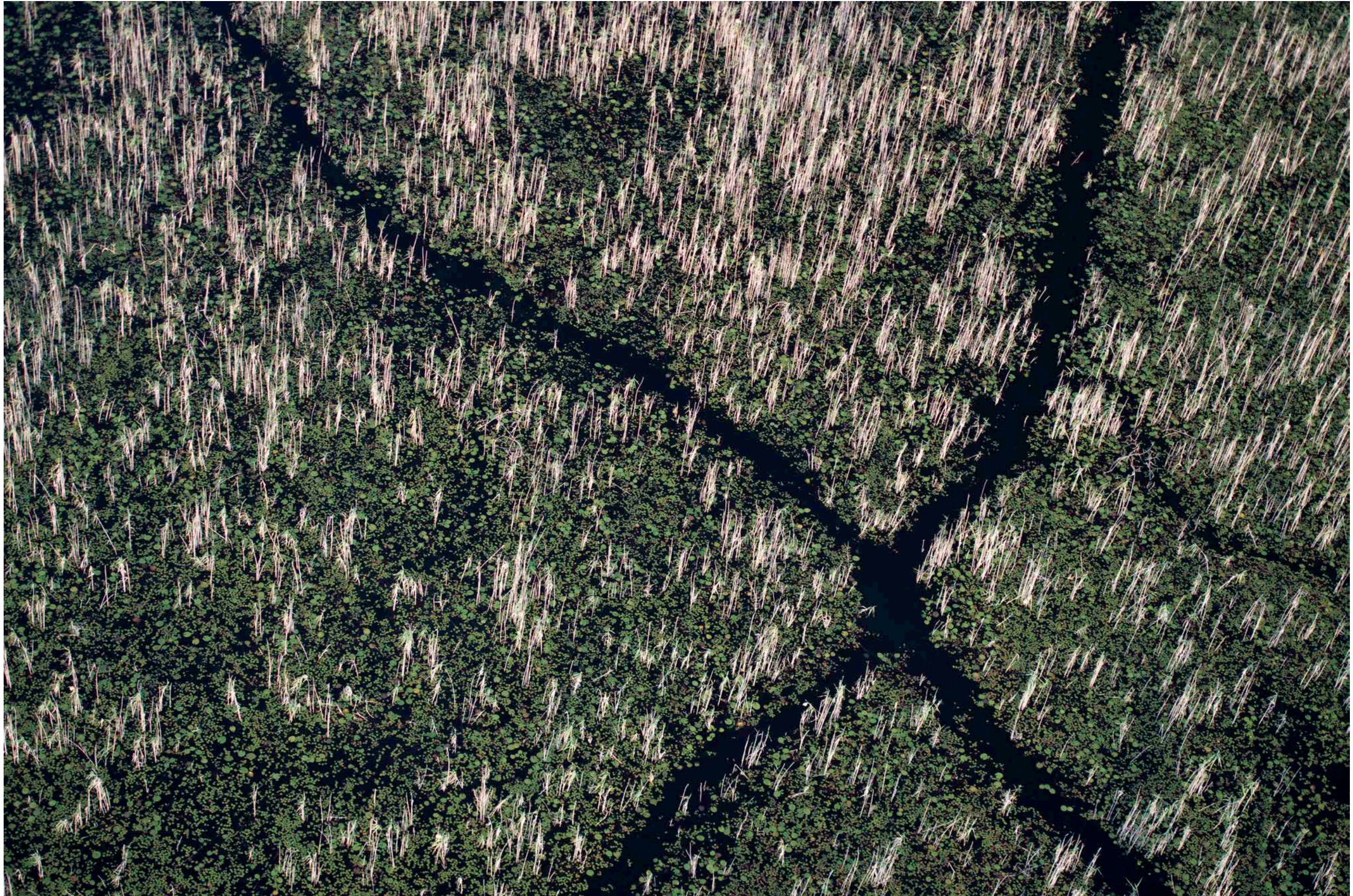
Meteorite Slice



Pins & Needles: Chemical compounds KSCN and Thiourea look like pins and paper clips under a microscope



Earth's Plumbing: Ice sculptures deep in a cave in the high arctic



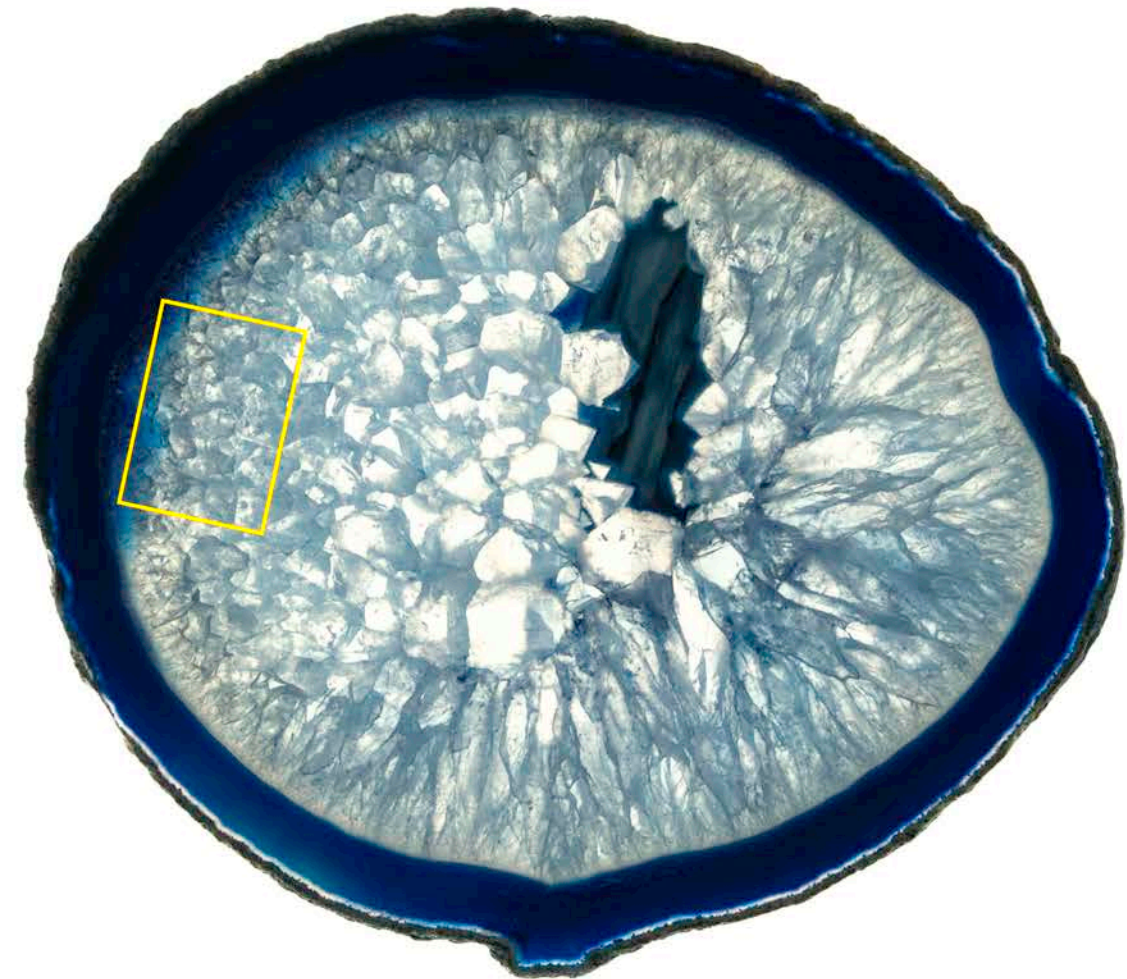
Trail: Aerial photograph of hippo trails through a swamp



Fan: Aerial photograph of delta runoff

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

PUZZLE: FIND THE PATTERN



One of the images in this exhibit is of this rock. Can you work out which one it is?
The rock will be displayed in a perpex case.

MICROSCOPE: SEE THE SMALL THINGS



Many of the images are of tiny things that are hard to see without a microscope.
See what patterns you can find in flowers and feathers

SCIENCE: FIND OUT MORE

Why There Are Patterns in Lake Magadi, Kenya

Lake Magadi, nestled in Kenya's southern Rift Valley, is a striking landscape of geometric patterns, vivid colors, and otherworldly textures. These patterns arise from a combination of extreme environmental conditions, mineral chemistry, and biological processes, all shaped over millennia in one of Earth's most hostile environments.

At the heart of Lake Magadi's unique appearance is its hypersalinity. The lake lies in a tectonic basin with no outlet, allowing intense evaporation under the scorching equatorial sun to concentrate salts in the water. As water levels fluctuate seasonally or even daily, minerals such as trona (sodium sesquicarbonate) and soda ash (sodium carbonate) crystallize into polygonal crusts. These crusts often take on fractal-like forms, with tessellated shapes forming as the surface contracts and cracks.

Hot alkaline springs feed the lake from below, introducing dissolved minerals that fuel further deposition. Where the springs emerge, microbial mats thrive, especially cyanobacteria. These microscopic organisms form colorful, filamentous colonies that leave behind bio-signatures—organic patterns etched in red, green, and orange hues. The interaction between living and non-living processes gives the lake its surreal, painterly aesthetic.

Ultimately, the patterns in Lake Magadi are the language of an extreme landscape: an interplay of salt, heat, water, and life—written across a vast alkaline canvas.



So many flamingos

Lesser flamingos (*Phoeniconaias minor*) gather in large numbers at Lake Magadi, a shallow, highly alkaline lake in Kenya's Rift Valley. They feed on cyanobacteria like *Spirulina*, which flourish in the lake's mineral-rich waters and tint the birds' feathers pink. Though Magadi supports feeding flocks year-round, breeding usually occurs at more remote, caustic lakes like Natron.

All of the images have a QR code that explains more about the image.
There's also information about how the photograph was made.