CHAPTER 5
ART IN FRUITS:
A Collaborative Effort in Science Culture

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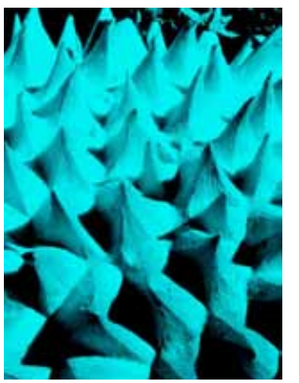

In the biological culture of natural science, fruits are considered a most interesting object in which to synthesize an artistic visualization of representation. It gives an interesting form of visual structures and pattern of textures to create into artistic production. Fruit arts are a kind of surreal post-modern creation. Perhaps, in a certain society it becomes a culture and can exist by itself. Its goal will be to cultivate a positive feedback loop, in which works of art lead to new scientific experiments, which lead to new works of art and so on. It helps people to understand that art can actually be found in daily life and be part of culture orientation.

Generally, the artistic approach in science will truly impact each other. For example, in art the scientific approach will gain through the mystery of consciousness and modern physics will improve its metaphors. Art will become a crucial source of scientific ideas. This will ultimately lead us to take a broader view and looking at science and art as new forms of representation. For instance, in presenting the fruit as art, the artist can install, carve, photograph or paint, and even can be documented as a 'tv commercial' in the art of advertising. It is a new tool of scientific materials in order to reveal the secret of the natural creation and beauty of the form.

Nowadays, fruit becomes the main source of food and thus a major contribution in everyday diet. By the way, from the perception of an artist, in modern science, the scientist should look broader from what they think and the answer cannot be solved by science alone. Bringing our two kinds of disciplines will allow us to judge our knowledge not only by its origins, but in terms of its usefulness. What does this experiment or artistic creation teach us about ourselves? Psychologically, how does it help us understand who we are, or what the universe is made of? What long-standing problem has it engaged, perhaps even solved? If we are open-minded in our answers to these questions, we will discover that the artistic creations and scientific intervention can help advance our experiments and create new theories for future. In other words, art can make science better. In fact, successful innovators in sciences and technology are artistic people.

In art, the Indian-born British artist Anish Kapoor, is a chemist, who designed the Grant Tower for Olympic 2012 in London and the 'Big Bean' in Chicago city which has been considered by many the most stimulating innovation ever made in this century. The sculpture has the appearance of a giant drop of liquid mercury, and the mirrored surface offers an amazing reflection of the city

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skyline, even more breathtaking on a bright, clear day. Visitors can walk underneath the Cloud Gate, which is surprisingly concave. Kids especially enjoy the fun house mirror effect that this creates. The intention is to engage the viewer, evoking mystery through the works' dark cavities, awe through their size and simple beauty, tactility through their inviting surfaces and fascination through their reflective facades.

This process goes also to the American photographer, Terry Nathan, a Professor in the Art/Science Fusion and Atmospheric Science Programs at the University of California, Davis, where he teaches "Photography: Bridging Art and Science", he mentioned "beginning with centuries, experiments in optics and chemistry to the present-day digital revolution, the camera has not only relied on science for its development, it has been an essential scientific tool for probing and documenting the natural world. In the hands of the artist, the camera has heightened our awareness of the aesthetic qualities of space and light while revealing hidden truths about culture and society". An Artist tries to highlight the discrepancy between a medium associated with truth, and images which are illusions.

In the art of painting, the Italian artist Caravaggio painted all sorts of fruits which include apple, cherry, cucumber, fig, grape, melon, pumpkin, peach, pear, plum, pomegranate, squash, and watermelon. Caravaggio's paintings captured the natural setting of an object and enabled the recording and documentation for later analysis of a wide range of natural phenomena with developments in light and optics, using light-sensitive compounds. The reason is to investigate the natural phenomena of biological science via visual documentation and display an enormous amount of horticultural information. The fruits are fully ripe and drawn precisely from life with the imperfections one would find in an "organic" production system—no insecticides, no fungicides—but greatly needed as an evidence of time.

Anyway, most people are quite sceptical and unable to identify any useful connections between arts and sciences. This ignorance is appalling and sometimes discriminating. In looking for further understanding of how the linkage should be; Arts provide innovations through codes and signs, analogies, models, skills, structures, techniques, methods, and knowledge. Arts don't just prettify science or make technology more aesthetic, they often make both possible. Especially, how art and science brings psychological significance and making art as a process of healing and the soul's beautification.

In bridging between science and the arts, it creates a new phenomenon that coexists with the third dimension of human innovation. A scientist with the empirical exploration tries to justify theories and objectified logic and the beauty of discovery on natural systems. While the artists, develop their aesthetic experiences and perception into object of reality as scientific inquiry within the subconscious mind. In other words, science is looking for answers and art is looking for questions. Integrating the discipline of art and science derived from long historical paths of knowledge can be the most illuminating intersection that needs to be collaborated. Both fields express in different ways: the arts through the body and mind, often driven by the exploration of an idea, questioning the life and the objects of perception; while science through equations, directed, collaborative research and experimentation that works in a progressive, linear fashion and practicality.

However, the perception of scientist towards an artist in certain societies creates a gap. Each field of study believed they are better compared to the other. Anyway, instead of ignoring and condemning each other, both disciplines require an open discussion to achieve the collaboration so that each completes the other. Since science and art cultivate a dynamic feedback either from natural or cultural phenomena, between fiction and fact, it gives a better contribution that lead to new scientific ideas and art production. It allows us to judge our knowledge and its usefulness through beauty of discovery and betterment of production. For example, how science discovered from the world of mathematical principles into pattern and shapes, and how the science of perception influenced the process of visual images that provide an enduring dialogue of human creations and representation.

In summary, the collaboration of art and science can make successful innovators and able to change the world of natural discovery into new representation about objects, optics and images. Therefore, it can enhance the quality of human technology and innovation into something presentable and meaningful not just as a visual experience but in terms of physical sensation, from the world of scientific enquiry. So in this case, the biological form of scientific products, such as ‘fruit’ becomes an interesting subject for the artist to create new representation about objects as new forms of medium and, with art can make science better.

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