The name of this art piece is **contrived blooms luminesce**. This piece was inspired by our discussion of thermodynamics in popular culture during week 14 of the course. In particular, we read an article from *Quantum Magazine* entitled ‘A New Physics Theory of Life’. Within the article, Natalie Wolchover detailed an idea proposed by MIT physicist Jeremy England which explains the existence of life through the law of increasing entropy. That is, life exists because the second law of thermodynamics “drives matter to acquire lifelike physical properties.” Later in the article, self-replication and structural organization are discussed as a means for life to dissipate energy. These tendencies are said to contribute to the internal order of living things and inanimate objects such as the floral arrangement below. Based on these ideas, I set about to represent the blurred lines between the living and nonliving matter through a highly organized structure which exhibits biomimicry (i.e., “the design and production of materials, structures, and systems that are modeled on biological entities and processes”) in its physical appearance. Further, the display appears to be ‘dissipating energy’ through fluorescence when transitioned to a darker setting. The flowers charged outside in the sun as they received solar radiation and then glowed more radiantly inside. Each sunflower floral piece was handmade from ten petal layers and six glow-in-the-dark glue varieties. Plastic templates were created from small plastic condiment containers. Many non-living members of the ‘natural world’ that display these same tendencies “could just be right under our nose, but because we haven’t been looking for them we haven’t noticed them.” On the other hand, as future professional engineers, we can increasingly learn to take note of our outdoor experiences, look more closely at our surroundings, and develop an eye for seeing inspiration in living things for the design of inanimate objects. This iteration of biomimicry may be slightly crafty in form but its basic purpose to convey ‘mimicry’ is accomplished. Another take I found interesting: If this piece can glow in dark settings (especially after exposure to bright lighting), is it a physical manifestation of the jocular theory of resistentialism (i.e. “spiteful behavior manifested by inanimate objects”)? That is an object that can display traits that defy inanimacy. A final take: The contrast between how insects and humans view flowers based on light spectrums. The luminescence of the glue flowers mimics the nutrients (i.e. energy) contained in the fluorescent pollen of a flower bloom. For now, the floral arrangement sits on my kitchen counter by day adding a touch of colorful whimsy and by night luminescing in an eerily life-like manner. How will repetition, patterning, and a sprinkle of energy dissipation inspire my next creative endeavor? The world may never know.