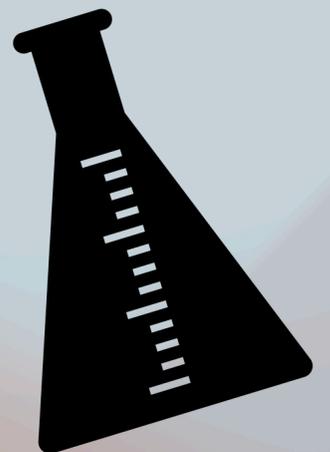
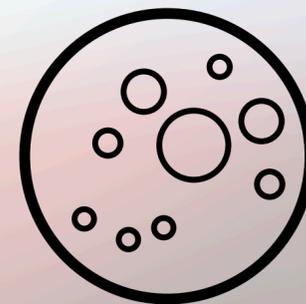
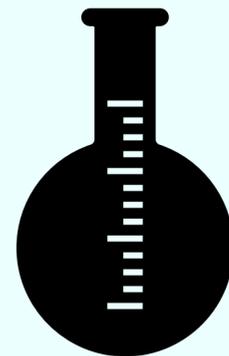
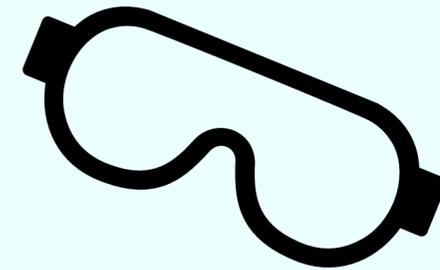
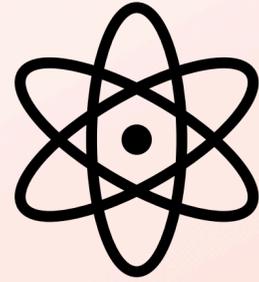


Field Journal

By Ailie Hetherington



Asking a question



What question are you trying to answer through this experiment?

The scientific question we are trying to answer is “How do we interact with microorganisms here at school?”

We will answer this question through the experiment we are doing, and hope fully see the microorganisms as well as interact with them.

My Hypothesis/Prediction



Hypothesis: Surfaces that have been washed, will have less bad bacteria than surfaces that haven't been. And bathrooms will have the more bacteria than regular rooms.

Prediction: There will be a lot of bacteria in the girls bathroom, as I will be swabbing both the wall and the floor, I predict that the floor will have more bacteria.

Testing/Checking



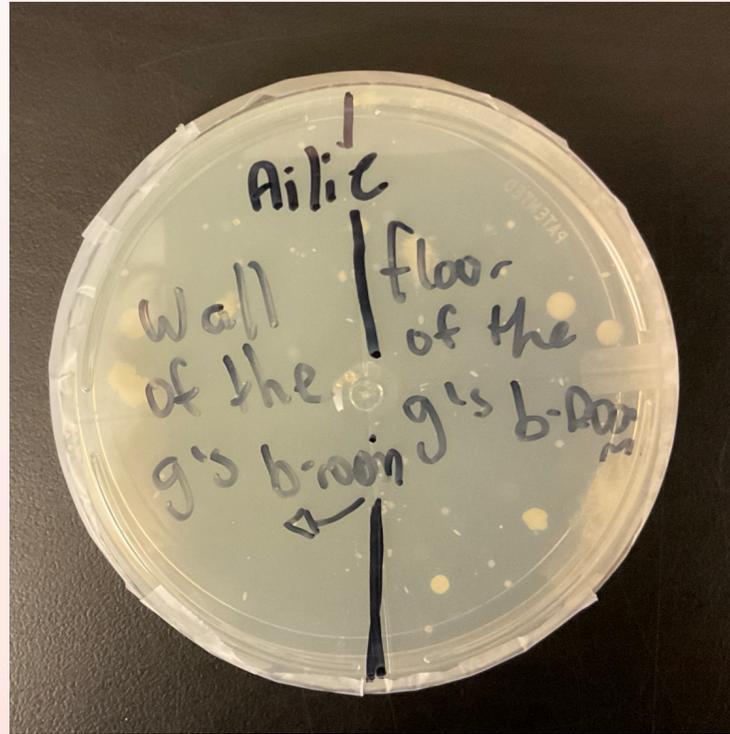
Procedure:

- Decide what to swab
- Create hypothesis/prediction
- Gathered materials
- Swabbed your chosen area
- Rubbed swab sample on agar in Petri dish
- Close Petri dish and tape shut
- Make observations
- Work on field journal.

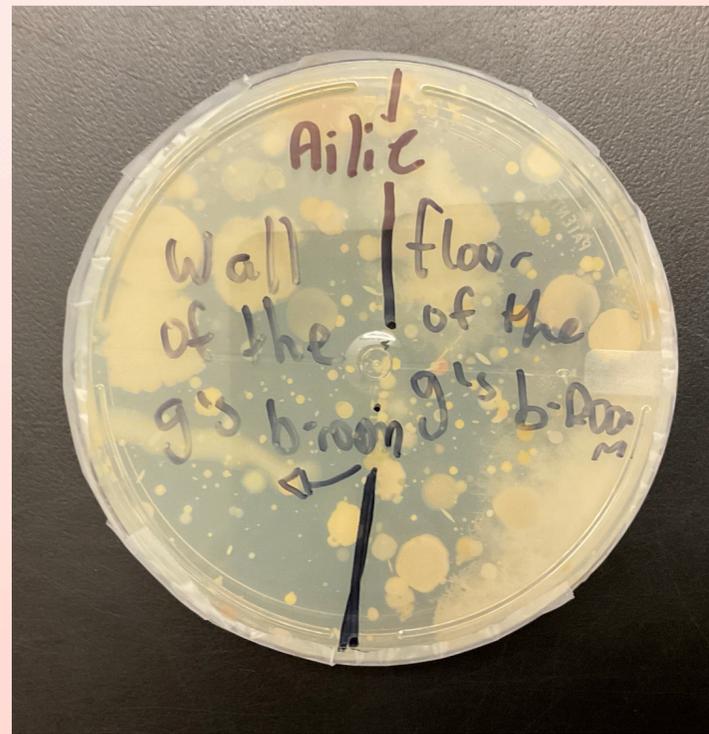
Materials:

- Petri dish with Agar
- Cotton swab
- Gloves
- Goggles
- Tape
- iPad

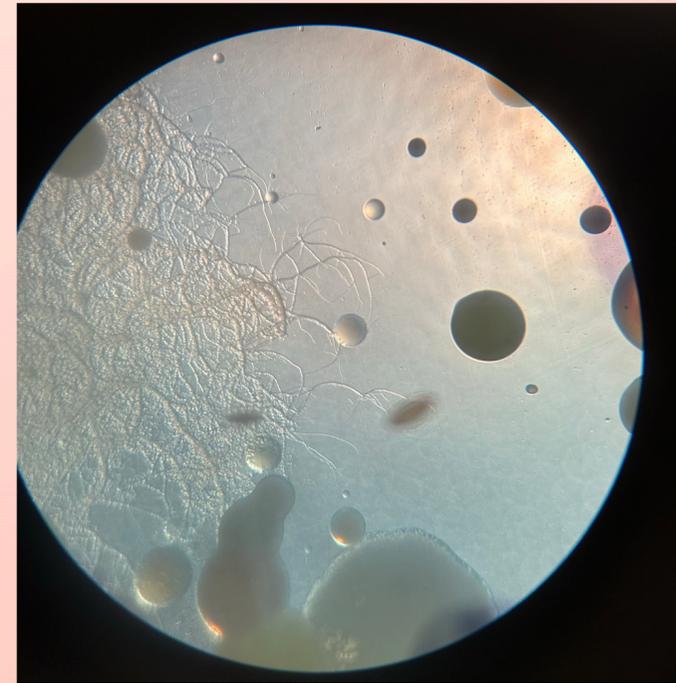
Observations



This is the first observation. There is now some growth of bacteria, but not a lot.



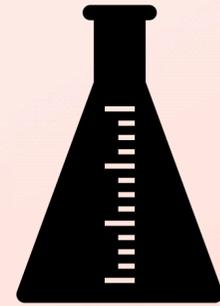
This is the second and last observation. There is now a lot of bacteria.



This is the bacteria under the microscope. It was very interesting to see the feather like bacteria.

My observation was correct, the floor of the girls bathroom has way more bacteria.

Summarize your findings



This experiment was the most involved and intellectually challenging experiment I have ever done. This experiment showed me that bacteria grows fast! Especially on the surfaces that I swabbed, which were the floor and the walls of the girls bathroom. My hypothesis was correct, there was more bacteria on the floor of the girls bathroom than the walls. There was way more bacteria on the floor side, also there was a wider arrange of types of bacteria.