

Germination Follow-up: Counting Seedlings

Count up the results from our experiment!

Materials:

The plates your group made last week
Pencil and paper

Look at the plates and find seedlings! Compare how seedlings look when they were kept in the dark vs. the light.

Record the number of seedlings (germinated seeds) and number of seeds (non-germinated) on each section of each plate section and write the plate and the results on the board as germinated / non-germinated. Here is an example for Group A.

Group A:

Normal: 24 / 6
Russia: 23 / 7
Georgia: 18 / 12

Repeat for all the different types of seeds planted. Once the results are in, Nick will plot them and we'll see if there's any interesting outcomes! What do you expect will happen, given that plants normally germinate after the winter?

Replanting (take a plant home!)

After you've counted your seedlings, plant some to take home!

Materials:

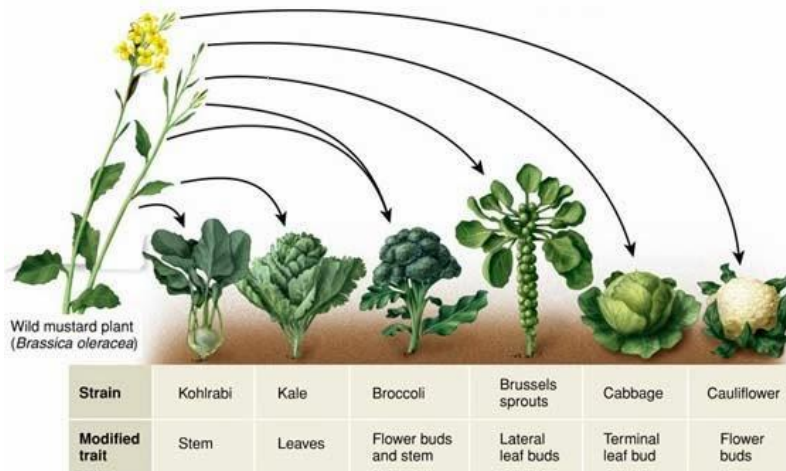
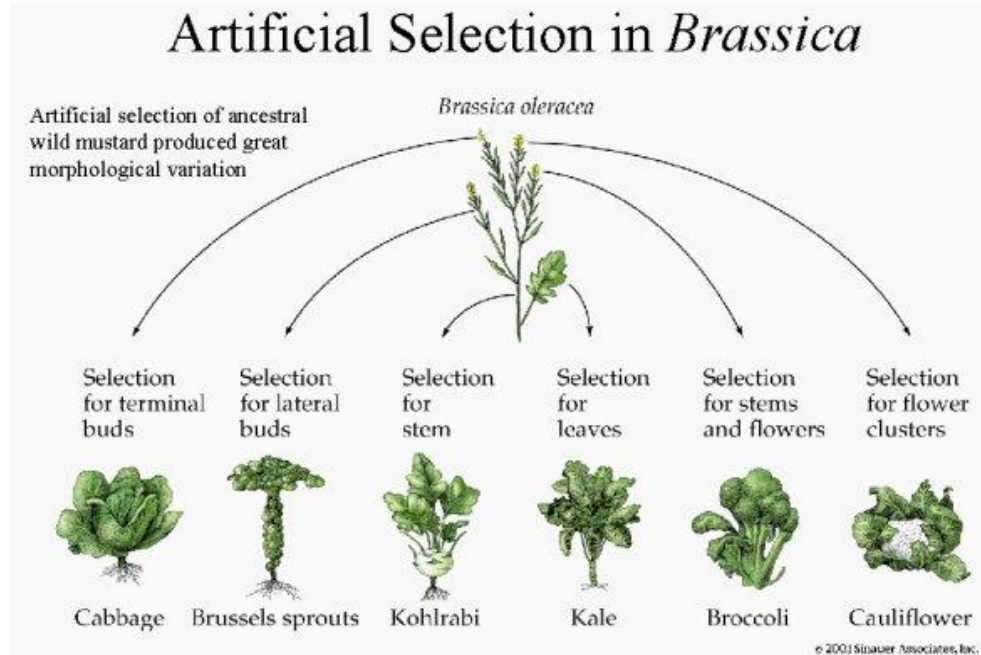
Dixie cup
Dirt
Seedlings in petri dish
Scissors

*Note: If your group had no seedlings germinate, please share with a neighboring group.

1. Fill a dixie cup $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up with dirt.
2. Use a pair of scissors to carefully cut out a small section of paper towel from the petri dish. Try to keep the paper towel flat as you cut.
 - You can choose a specific seedling type, or take a mixture.
3. Put the paper towel on the dirt and try and carefully cover the towel so that the seedlings still stick out of the dirt.

Edible Brassica (close relatives of Arabidopsis)

The Arabidopsis seedlings we just grew are closely related to the Brassica plants that we eat! Did you know that a lot of the vegetables you eat are the same plant that have been modified by humans? Check out the diagrams below - broccoli, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, and kale are all *Brassica oleracea*. Try eating each one and think about which part of the plant you're tasting.



We also have turnips, which come from a different *Brassica*, originally (*Brassica rapa*) - they're enlarged roots.