|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [Abstract](http://docs.google.com/abstract.html)  [Introduction](http://docs.google.com/intro.html)  [Hypothesis/Prediction](http://docs.google.com/hypo.html)  [Materials](http://docs.google.com/material.html)  [Protocol](http://docs.google.com/protocol.html)  [Literature Review](http://docs.google.com/lit.html)  [Data](http://docs.google.com/data.html)  [Statistical Analysis](http://docs.google.com/stats.html)  [Graphs](http://docs.google.com/graphs.html)  [Images](http://docs.google.com/images.html)  [Conclusion](http://docs.google.com/conc.html)  [Works Cited](http://docs.google.com/works.html)  [Recommendations](http://docs.google.com/recc.html)  [Acknowledgements](http://docs.google.com/ack.html)  [Biology Updates](http://docs.google.com/updates.html)  [Home](http://docs.google.com/home.html) | **Introduction**  This research project was designed to exemplify the environments ability to successfully maintain the balance of the eco-system without the assistance of retroactive chemicals and idealogical government restrictions. Throughout this study there is supporting evidence that increasing specific vegetation, in this case Ryegrass, the environment can buffer the effects of strong pH levels of acid rain. Grass, a popular ground cover, will in the future not only protect land from erosion, but in large and consistent quantites absorb acidic water which in turn leaves the soil fertile for use by other plant life and wildlife. |