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| [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) | **Recommendations**  \* Determine the temperature that the plants will be growing in, therefore more accurate amounts of water can be designated to each flat in the biodome. The presence of a biodome can lead to higher temperatures and larger amounts of water loss from the soil. These unexpected variables, assuming the evaporated water would eventually rain down on the dehydrated plants, can lead to numerous project restarts.  \* In order to create more significant results, the amount of acid being added to the flats of Ryegrass should be increased to ensure more distinct results between pH levels.  \* For a further study one might research the results of acid rain composed of NO2 compared to NO3 on plants. Another option could be to study the effects of acid rain on plants in direct sunlight, such as on the prairies, compared to the effects on plants in locations lacking direct sunlight, such as the vegetation on the forest floor in a climax forest. |