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| [Homepage](http://docs.google.com/homepage.htm)  [Abstract](http://docs.google.com/abstract.htm)  [Introduction](http://docs.google.com/introduction.htm)  [Review of the Literature](http://docs.google.com/research.htm)  [Statement of the Problem](http://docs.google.com/problem.htm)  [Hypothesis](http://docs.google.com/hypothesis.htm)  [Materials](http://docs.google.com/materials.htm)  [Procedure](http://docs.google.com/procedure.htm)  [Results](http://docs.google.com/results.htm)  [Recommendations](http://docs.google.com/recommendations.htm)  [Acknowledgments](http://docs.google.com/acknowledgements.htm)  [Daily Log](http://docs.google.com/biolog.htm)  [Images](http://docs.google.com/images.htm)  [Works Cited](http://docs.google.com/workscited.htm) | Sound waves are a form of energy with properties similar to light waves. Since sound waves are composed of energy, they should have either a negative or a positive effect on plants subjected to sound. To test this hypothesis, six trays of grass were grown and subjected to various types of music: Hard Rock, Hawaiian, Classical, Jazz, Rap, and No Music (control). The trays were exposed to the music for twelve hours at a time, total of five times. At the end, a density and height count was done to determine how healthy the plant was. The chlorophyll was also extracted from the grass and tested for absorbency with a spectrophotometer. The results showed that the tray that had no music did the best overall. While the other music categories stayed relatively the same, Hawaiian had the greatest number of blades, but was last in its chlorophyll absorbency. |