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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) | Additional tests could be done to find out about plants. A test could be done where only one tone is played, eliminating the complexity of musical melodies and harmonies. If sound-proof rooms could be used, it would take out the variable of uncontrollable noise effecting the grass. More advanced institutes can do the same experiment but can access more sophisticated ways of analyzing the data inaccessible here. Any experiment that can be designed that would see exactly what the sound is effecting would be welcome information. It would also be useful to test the plants as soon as they germinate so the full effect of the music would be on the plants. The way of measuring the grass, by taking only the four middle cells, was trying to eliminate the bias of choosing only blades of a certain height, but it made for skewed information. If the experimenter has time, measuring the blades every day would be helpful in seeing a overall trend, but it is not recommended based on the time factor. |