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| [**Home**](http://docs.google.com/home.htm)  [**Abstract**](http://docs.google.com/abstract.htm)  [**Introduction**](http://docs.google.com/introduction.htm)  [**Review of Literature**](http://docs.google.com/literature_review.htm)  [**Procedure**](http://docs.google.com/procedure.htm)  [**Data**](http://docs.google.com/data.htm)  [**Conclusion**](http://docs.google.com/conclusion.htm)  [**Cross Sections**](http://docs.google.com/cross_sections.htm)  [**Journal**](http://docs.google.com/journal.htm)  [**References**](http://docs.google.com/references.htm)  [**bonus..**](http://docs.google.com/bonus.htm) |  | Our results have supported our hypothesis. We have found through our testing that herbaceous plants, like radishes, do respond to wind by increasing their strengthening tissue, the collenchyma and the schlerenchyma. We have also found that the effect of wind on radishes is a gradual effect, and with increasing wind intensity, the strengthening tissue grew thicker. In every instance that we tested the plants for increased strengthening tissues, the T-tests that we performed indicated that the probability of the difference in stem girth between the control group and the high wind group occurring by chance was very minute. When we performed T-tests to analyze the results we accumulated between other groups, not just the two extremes, the probability of the differences in stem girth happening by chance increased. The closer the wind speeds that the groups of plants were exposed to, the high the probability that our results would occur due to chance. These results were to be expected because they simply mean that the closer the plants were in wind speed, the closer they were in average stem diameter, and this further shows that plants respond in varying degrees to varying degrees of wind. We have not yet discovered an optimum wind speed for radish growth, meaning that we have not yet found when the wind will actually stop helping the plant by increasing strengthening tissue and when it will start being detrimental to the plant.  With the results indicated by our experiment and with much more extensive testing, many possibilities arise. Deforestation, which is currently a global crisis, could possibly be retarded if lumber companies originally grew their sapling in an environment with exposure to stronger winds. This practice could, if the results are similar to ours, cause the trees to increase their strengthening tissues, and thus increase their girth. With thicker trees logging companies could obtain the same yield without cutting down as many trees. There are also possibly applications in agriculture. Farmers by exposing plants to wind in a controlled environment cold potentially increase their yild because the plants that have been exposed to wind would be more stout and hardier than the unexposed plants.  [findings...](http://docs.google.com/findings.htm)  [research extensions...](http://docs.google.com/research_extension.htm) |