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|  | Because we were unable to collect data, there lacks enough evidence to prove our hypothesis true. We wanted to prove that the Arroyo Del Valle creek water, along with any other source of water or chemicals, could be tested using a bioluminescent bacterium called Vibrio harvyi. Because we were unable to collect data we based our project on finding the best method to test pollution using Vibrio harvyi. With the help of experts in this field we were able to find the easiest way to our experiment.  We used past experiments that Kenneth Thomulka completed to predict the data we would have gotten. Looking at our charts ([data](http://docs.google.com/data.html)) we expected to add a certain amount of Vibrio harvyi to a culture and watch the water glow. We wanted to record the light intensity using photographic paper to find our results. In this experiment, we expected to see the light dim if thier was a detectable amount of pollution in the creek. On the other hand, we expected the water to produce a bright glow if the water had little pollution. We based our prediction on Gordon's article ["Is Your Water Fit For Drinking?"](http://204.202.137.113/sections/science/MadRad/madrad98113.html)  The primary reason for lack of data is due to the problems we faced when trying to obtain the correct materials, such as a Grotery shaker. We expected and hoped to see solid data that would prove our hypothesis, unfortunatly we were unable to complete this experiment. We feel that testing water with bioluminescent bacterium would be an effective and fun way to test for pollution. |

*This Web Site is Best viewed with 256 or more colors.*

*For More Information about Creekwatch, please contact Eric Thiel at* [*ethiel@pleasanton.k12.ca.us*](mailto:ethiel@pleasanton.k12.ca.us)