Different Microoraganisms in a Drop of Creek Water Taken from Different Depths

Introduction:

Microorganisms include a vast number of protists. There are algal protists, protozoa, and fungal protists. Algal protist, the plant- like protists, are important components of plankton and are the producers in most aquatic habitats. Chlorophyta, euglrnophyta, chrysophyta, rodophyta, and phaeophyta are some alga protists. Protozoa are animal- like; they move and eat and are classified according to how they move.There are sarcodines, which form pseudopods; ciliates, which have cilia and move quickly; and flagellates, which have flagella that beat back and forth. Protozoa range in size from 2 to 70 micrometers. They generally eat bacteria, waste products of other organisms, algae, or other protozxoa. Over 20, 000 species of protozoa are known.

Question:

How does the distribution of microorganisms differ in different depths of water at the Arroyo Del Valle?

Hypothesis:

If the expirimental area of water in the Arroyo Del Valle creek is deep, then it is more likely that there will be a different variety and greater abundance of microorganisms than in shallow water.

Materials:

compound light microscope sample tray

dropper small jar ( with lid)

6 slides and cover slips gloves

yard stick resources for identifying organisms

stick

Procedure:

Now for the [results](http://docs.google.com/results.html)