

*Note: Brief Reports of findings are important means of communicating results between scientists prior to the publication of journal articles. Reports are brief but must be well written and contain sufficient detail. Be sure to clearly label the sections of your mini-Report. Reports must be typed and graphs and tables must be created using a computer program such as Excel. Use first person and past tense (I/We placed; I/We found; etc). **Due two weeks from today.***

Exercise 21.1, part A. Complete the following

1. State your hypothesis and (briefly) your reasoning behind it.
2. Concisely but clearly describe your methods in paragraph form. You may also provide a clearly labeled diagram if this helps you.
3. Provide a brief paragraph describing your results.
4. Provide a brief discussion section that includes the following:
 - a. Refer back to the logic and biology behind your hypothesis.
 - b. Was your hypothesis supported? Why? How do you know?
 - c. In what way was the procedure lacking? How did this cause error
5. Reference list

Tip: Seed germination is not the same thing as seedling growth. A seed can germinate, then grow poorly and die. If you are testing seed germination be sure you refer to this.

Cytokinin Experiment. Prepare a mini-lab report with the following elements:

1. Title
2. Statement of hypothesis
3. Results section, including:
 - a. Paragraph describing the important findings
 - b. Completed Table 1 (from the handout)
 - c. Graph of Treatment vs Chlorophyll Retention results from Table 1
 - d. Graph of Treatment vs Chlorophyll % Retention results from Table 1
4. Discussion section, including:
 - a. Evaluation of hypothesis
 - b. Discussion and explanation of the effect of cytokinin on leaf chlorophyll retention.
 - c. Discussion of ways in which the procedure was lacking and caused errors, and how the methods could be improved upon.
5. Reference list

Note: You should use the entire class data set and treat the data as replicates of one experiment. You should not analyze your data separately from that of the rest of the class. You may however, omit some of the class data if contamination resulted in an inaccurate test. You must acknowledge in the report how much data was omitted and for what reason it was excluded from analysis. Warning: unless a measurement is clearly erroneous it should be included.