

# CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR 2010 PROJECT SUMMARY

Name(s)

Matt S. Pandol, III

**Project Number** 

**J2023** 

## **Project Title**

# The Effect of Worm Casting on Plant Growth

### **Abstract**

# **Objectives/Goals**

The objective is to determine how different percentages of the Coachella worm casting can affect the growth of radish plants in biomass.

#### Methods/Materials

Planted ten containers of six different percentages of worm casting mixed with sterilized peat moss and placed three radish seeds each. The percentages were 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100% of worm casting. The containers were color coded. Plants were placed in a green house to grow for the next 31 days. After four days, I thinned the plants out and left only the biggest plant to grow in each container. Plants were watered on a daily basis with the same amount of water. After 31 days the plants were uprooted, soil removed, and weighed. Then the radishes were removed and reweighed them separately.

#### **Results**

The results show that the plants that grew in the 80% worm casting had the most biomass and the 0% had the least. The order of smallest to greatest biomass is as follows: 0%, 100%, 40%, 20%, 60%, and 80%. In weighing just the radishes the 60% weighed the most.

#### **Conclusions/Discussion**

In conclusion my hypothesis was not fully supported by the data. I expected the 20% worm casting to produce the most biomass. With the 60% and 80% worm casting the plants had more biomass than the 20%, but the radishes were mutated, or oddly shaped. With the 20% worm casting, radishes were the most uniform in shape. This shows that too many nutrients can be harmful to plants and can affect the food it produces.

# **Summary Statement**

How different percentages of Coachella worm casting can affect plant growth.

## Help Received

Carl Gwilliams for providing the worm casting, electrical conductivity meter and obtaining the soil sample from the lab.