

CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR 2003 PROJECT SUMMARY

Name(s)

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Project Number

S1617

Project Title

Flamingly Good: Fire Ecology

Objectives/Goals

Abstract

An experiment was set up to test the effect of burned soil on seed germination. Soil samples were collected from five sites, each one varying in burn history. The most recent of three months prior to the least recent of over one hundred years. A variety of indigenous seeds were then planted in the soil and allowed to germinate. The hypothesis was that the soil with the most recent burn history would have the most germination and the one with the most remote burn history would have the least. The data supported the hypothesis.

Methods/Materials

The map is a little outdated, revised in the late 1990's, but all recent fires (which were not on the map) were accounted for when choosing the soil sample sites. From the information four sites were chosen ranging in burn activity: Cold Springs, Painted Cave, Ojai, and Cate School. Two soil samples were collected from slightly different areas in each site. The seeds were indigenous to chaparral of Southern California. The soil was then placed in potting containers. The same number of seeds were used for each type of plant, but varied from species to. The seeds were then water occasionally so that the soil stayed moist. Shovel

Containers - eight

Camera

Seeds

Type Quantity

California Poppy 200

Chaparral Yucca 80

Giant Coreopsis 80

Island Buckwheat 200

Meadow Rue 200

Succulent Lupine 80

Water

Planting Container

Notepad

Pen

Marking Sticks - eight

Results

Summary Statement

This research presents data that supports the idea that fires establish conditions that enhance the ability of indigenous seeds to germinate in the chaparral biome. The only nutrient that is in excess in the chaparral soils (recently burn

Help Received

Mrs. Powers helped to collect data.