



**CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR  
2011 PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Name(s)</b> <b>Kaitlyn R. Grayson</b>	<b>Project Number</b> <b>S1707</b>
<b>Project Title</b> <b>Attack of the Killer Pesticide!</b>	
<b>Abstract</b> <b>Objectives/Goals</b> My goal was to determine what common garden plants had the best resistance to a common pesticide and prove what harm could be caused to plant life by applying excessive amounts of pesticide. <b>Methods/Materials</b> Materials 1 gallon plastic milk jug with cap, everything cleaned out of both, for mixing chemicals 1.92 cups malathion 14.08 cups water 93 plastic party cups (18 oz) 31 annual Alyssium Plants 31 Iceplants (PBS) 31 perennial Baby Sun Rose (red apple) Plants 10 plastic garbage bags Worktable 4 Markers of different colors Funnel Measuring cups w/ milliliter markings <b>Results</b> According to the data, the hypothesis and prediction were both proven correct. This means that certain types of plants may be more effective at resisting pesticide runoff than others and that iceplant saturated with pesticide runoff with 12% malathion, will still be alive in 5 days. <b>Conclusions/Discussion</b> According to the data, the hypothesis and prediction were both proven correct. This means that certain types of plants may be more effective at resisting pesticide runoff than others and that iceplant saturated with pesticide runoff with 12% malathion, will still be alive in 5 days. It was the hardiest plant in this study, which means that it can be more easily cultivated in the conventional means than the other plants in this experiment. The broader implications of the results are that use of malathion on plants can be very hazardous to their health as well as our own.	
<b>Summary Statement</b> My project is about how resistant different species of plants are to a common pesticides and the harm done by using it to try and protect the plants.	
<b>Help Received</b> My father helped pour the malathion into the mixing jug due to the toxic fumes.	