



**CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR  
2010 PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Name(s)</b> <b>Alyssa Goto</b>	<b>Project Number</b> <b>S2406</b>
<b>Project Title</b> <b>Worms in Action Helping the Environment</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objectives/Goals</b> The purpose of this experiment was to determine which worm compost produced the best fertilizer based on the plant root that grew the fastest in a period of four weeks.</p> <p><b>Methods/Materials</b> Eisenia Foetida red worms composted for approximately 3 months in 10 plastic containers. I fed only one certain food group (Fruit, Bread, Tea/Coffee, Oats, Pulverized egg shells) in every 2 containers. As the bedding in the containers gradually turned into a rich, dark compost, I transferred each type of compost into petri dishes with different seeds (Radish, Corn, Beans, Cabbage, Sunflowers, Red Peppers,)</p> <p><b>Results</b> The results are currently in progress. The four week period is not yet finished. Whichever seed root grows the fastest, would be the food group that red worms should consume in order to produce the best fertilizer.</p> <p><b>Conclusions/Discussion</b> Gaining knowledge on which type of food would be good to feed red worms so that they can make useful fertilizer, will help the environment when it comes to growing plants, fruits, and vegetables. Also, since red worms will eat anything that comes in contact with them, these critters may help reduce the amount of garbage thrown out every day while simultaneously creating fertilizer to make plants grow better.</p>	
<b>Summary Statement</b> By figuring out which food is best to feed red worms so that they may produce good fertilizer for plants, vegetables, and fruits, the environment will not only contribute to healthy plants but also to the recycling of disposable garbage.	
<b>Help Received</b>	