1. Measure the column to the bottom of the cap (see dashed line). Use centimeters!

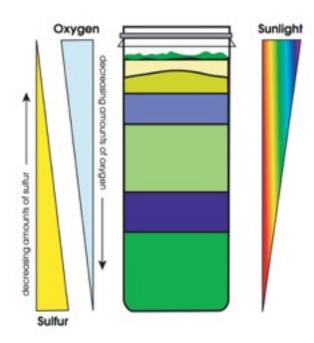
How tall is the column: \_\_\_\_ cm

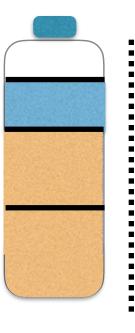
Draw a line on your column 1/3 and 2/3 of the way up.

- 2. Fill column to 1/3 line with the **sediment with the special ingredient**. **Use a funnel to help you fill!**
- 3. Fill column the rest of the way with sediment to the 2/3 line. Tap the bottle on the lab bench to settle the sediment.
- 4. Now you need water but you still need to leave enough air in the column for the aerobic microbes.

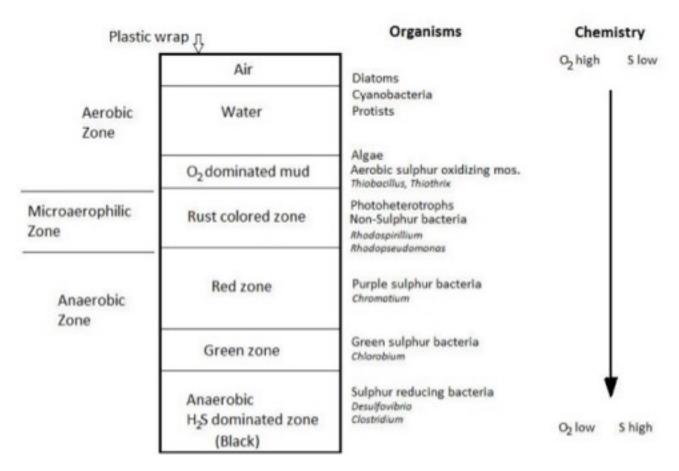
Measure the remaining space and divide in half — mark this line.

- 5. Add water to your column up to that line.
- 6. Cap the bottle, leaving the cap slightly loose. If your bottle does not have a cap, cover it with plastic wrap and tape it to seal.
- 7. Take a photo of the bottle to record its appearance.
- 8. Measure & describe the sediment, water and air. Count air bubbles & measure the 10 largest. Look for the presence of animals (worms, snails, larvae)





# The Winogradsky Column



Name:

#### Ingredient:

Follow the Winogradsky Column protocol to set up your column.

- 1. Background (your sediment / water): Write down three facts about the microbial communities in soil / water
  - 1.1
  - 1.2
  - 1.3
- 2. Background (your ingredient) (Y/N):
  - 2.1 Can microbes use your ingredient as food?
  - 2.2 If yes, is this food easy or hard to decompose?
  - 2.3 Can your ingredient inhibit microbes?

- 3. Predictions: Our hypothesis is that sediment chemistry affects the microbial community, including what can grow and how much respiration there will be.
  - **3.1** If the hypothesis is correct, **what do you predict** will happen to each of the following microbial communities compared to the control? Will the zone be bigger or smaller?

(green zone 1) Aerobic photosynthetic microbes:

(purple zone) Purple sulfur bacteria: (green zone 2) Green sulfur bacteria: (black zone) Sulfur-reducing bacteria

- **3.2** WHY did you make these predictions?
- **3.3** If the hypothesis is correct, **what do you predict** will happen to the respiration of the overall microbial community (indicated by the number of bubbles formed)?
- 4. Results (complete after recording September data):

Were your predictions supported? Why or why not? Was anything surprising about the results?

Week 0 (date =	)	Week 1 (date =	)	Week (date =	)

**Table of observations**. Measure any layers in the sediment and water (**use cm!**). **Describe** colors of layers. Loosen the bottle caps, smell the column, and **describe** any odors. **Count** the air bubbles present in the soil (on your line). **Count** the number of air bubbles that come to the surface of the water in **1 minute**. **Measure** the largest 10 bubbles (if there are any).

Draw your column:							
Week 0	Week 1		Week	(date):			
		I					