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WORKSHEET 2: Marine Debris Toxicity Methods

Question: Is marine debris leacha	te toxic to Artemia?
Treatments: cigarette filter leach	nate, cigarette tobacco leachate
Marine debris type:	
Hypothesis: If	is toxic then

STEP ONE: CREATE STOCK OF DILUTIONS IN **10ml TEST TUBES**. These will be used by the whole class to do the experiments. Make sure to flick the test tube 20 times so that the liquid is mixed.

	Plastic Water for dilution experiments (use 10ml test tubes to make the dilutions, these will be used to take water for the experiments below)				
Labels for 10ml test tubes:	FULL STRENGTH	3/4 STRENGTH	½ STRENGTH	1/4 STRENGTH	CONTROL
Amount of water to add from marine debris leachate	10 ml of marine debris water	7.5 ml of marine debris water	5ml of marine debris water	2.5ml of marine debris water	0 ml of marine debris water
Amount of water to add from sea water (from glass test tube)	Oml of seawater	2.5 ml of seawater	5ml of seawater	7.5ml of seawater	10ml of seawater
TOTAL amount of water in mixing test tube	10ml full strength	10ml 34 strength (75%)	10ml ½ strength (50%)	10ml 14 strength (25%)	10ml control

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Step Two Make the experimental test tubes:

Get ten small 5ml test tubes for your table (use a rack). You will have two replicates per treatment.

- Label the test tubes
- Add 3ml of solution from each treatment to each test tube.
- Place one drop of barnacle larvae)~15-20 larvae) in each 5ml test tube
- Cover each tube with parafilm, and let sit for 24 hrs

5ml Test tube labels	Control	1/4 strength	½ strength	¾ strength	Full strength
Number of replicate 5 ml test tubes	2	2	2	2	2
Amount of water added per test tube	3ml from "sea water in glass"	3ml "¼ strength"	3ml from "½ strength"	3ml from "¾ strength"	3ml from "full strength"
Number of sea monkeys per tube	15-20	15-20	15-20	15-20	15-20

STEP THREE:

- After 24 hours, pour the contents of each test tube into a Bogorob tray and use a
 dissecting microscope to count the number of alive and dead sea-monkeys in each
 tube and record the number on the data collection worksheet. Dead sea monkeys are
 those that aren't swimming, alive ones are swimming.
- Generate a bar graph and survivorship curve, using data from the data collection worksheets.

Conclusion/Write-Up

For the discussion, answering the following questions;

- 1. What type of marine debris did your group test?
- 2. What was the mortality of Artemia in marine debris, compared to that of the control? (i.e. Did more survive in the marine debris water or control water?)
 - a. What do your results tell us about the toxicity of that type marine debris?
- 3. What do these results tell us about marine debris? Do they leach chemicals? How do you know?
- 4. Compare your results with a group who has a different type of marine debris. How are your results different? How are they similar? Which group had the most toxic water?
- 5. Explain your graph: Does your curve match your prediction? Why or Why not?

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DATA Sheet

	# of dead barnacle larvae	# alive barnacle larvae	Total barnacle larvae (alive + dead)	% mortality (#dead larvae/total # larvae*100)
Count 1:				
Count 2:				
Count 3:				
Average of counts:				
Count 1:				
Count 2:				
Count 3:				
Average of counts:				
Count 1:				
Count 2:				
Count 3:				
Average of counts:				
Count 1:				
Count 2:				
Count 3:				
Average of counts:				
Count 1:				
Count 2:				
Count 3:				
Average of counts:			_	