

The Effects of UV Radiation on the Division Rate of Zooxanthellae Cells from Cnidaria

Title
centered, bold, 18-24 pts

Statement of Significance

This experiment is significant because it deals with the problem of coral bleaching and the hole in the ozone layer becoming larger and letting more UV radiation in through the atmosphere. Since the ozone hole is enlarging, the more Ultra Violet light let in, the more stress it puts on the corals causing them to lose their zooxanthellae.

Sub headings
centered, bold, 14-16 pt

Variables

Body Text
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Independent variable: Exposure to UV A in seconds.

Dependent variable: Number of dividing zooxanthellae per field.

Latin names italic

Hypothesis

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One blank line after a subheading

H1- Zooxanthellae cells from *Condylactis gigantea* exposed to longer duration of UV A radiation will have a higher cell division rate.

H2- Zooxanthellae cells from *Chlorhydra viridissima* exposed to longer duration of UV A radiation will have a lower cell division rate.

Background

Ultraviolet Radiation

Double space background
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UV, or Ultraviolet radiation comes in three different waves. UV A has a wave length of 315-400 nanometers. UV B has a wave length of 290-315 nanometers. UV C has a wavelength below 280 nm, but it ...