

PEERING INTO PLANARIA

tested with various substances, planaria reactions are examined



FORCE AGAINST FOUR

Bio-tech student Kaitlyn Carter '25 examines planaria through a microscope Feb. 13. After the planaria was given a chance to grow over the weekend, students experimented with the four pieces of planaria they were given. “We chose to use melatonin because we wanted to see if the planaria would be put to sleep,” Carter said.
photo by: a. witmer

DEPRESSED DAPHNIA

biotech research students test hypotheses on fruit flies



AGE GAP

Kiley Naibauer '24 pipettes a daphnia out of the culture tank to put into the age synchronization tank Feb. 1. Daphnia was placed into the age synchronization tanks to ensure same ages at the start of trials. “It was so exciting starting trials after all the prep and pre-trials that took place” Naibauer said. photo by: k. fehr



PRECISE PIPETTING

Kiley Naibauer '24 pipets a daphnia onto a microscope lens Feb. 15 in Bio Tech. She had to pipet each daphnia from experimental trial tanks to individual microscope slides to be imaged. “It was really hard to catch the daphnia to put them onto the slides” Naibauer said. photo by: k. fehr



280 MINUTES

Kiera Searwar '24 images a daphnia during trials Feb. 15. Her team imaged over 140 daphnia throughout all 6 control and experimental trials. “It took about 2 minutes to image each daphnia depending on if the heart was visible and the amount of movement” Searwar said. photo by: k. fehr



LIGHT IT UP

labs, learning go hand in hand for science students in february



COLOR CRAZE

Anna Tesdahl engaged her Foundations of Physics class in light demonstrations Feb. 22, to display the difference between what most previously knew about colors, especially pertaining to what was understood regarding the color wheel.

Emphasizing that colors of light and the former do not behave in the same manner, the visual representation gave “a better reference in their [students] minds which enables them to recall the information when they take the test,” Tesdahl said. “It’s the fact that the demos make them more aware of the physics around them every day in their everyday life.”

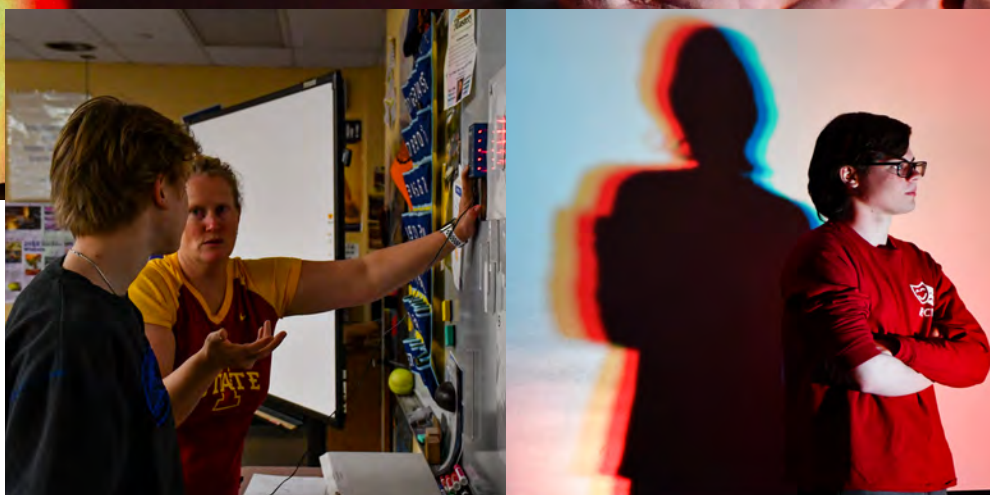
As Michael Schueller '23 stood in front of the lights, while in the presence of red, green and blue light, his red shirt appeared red, however, in the absence of red light, his shirt appeared black.

“It was interesting to see the concepts being applied to real life,” Schueller said.

Various combinations of light produced different secondary colors. When red was combined with blue, magenta was formed, blue and green created cyan and red and green light produced yellow. When all colors of lights were combined white light was produced, all colors were visible.

“My favorite part about it was getting to see how the different lights specifically affected the shirt. He was wearing a red shirt so it was really cool to see how the colors either drowned it out or made it brighter,” Tess Hopper '24 said.

“It was weird. It was trippy, I’ll put it like that. I learned how different colors combine and the basic colors of light and how they combine together to form different colors. It was different from the colors that I learned in elementary school,” Dylan Tilton '23 said.



TESDAHL TEACHING

Matthew Oros '24 learns about the foundation of physics using red, blue and green combinations to make white light. During 7th period Feb 22. “I thought it was really cool, I used to wear glasses and I like understanding how it works, like being near sighted or far sighted and having to correct to see correctly. “My favorite thing in physics is definitely the demos we get to see, especially this unit. I like seeing all the cool colors and getting to see all the lenses and mirrors,” Oros said.

photo by: a. gustafson

BLOOD TELLS NO LIES

forensic students use blood splatter lab to learn about crime scene investigations



MORE THAN A HAND PRINT, IT'S EVIDENCE

Keira Jackson '23 participates in the Blood Splatter lab in Forensics on Feb. 27. The students used fake blood to stimulate various types of blood splatter patterns. “This class is really interesting because we get to take place in different CSI type experiments. During this lab we got to learn how the way your standing can affect the blood pattern and help solve the case,” Jackson said. photo by: i. villacres



DRIPPING RED

Ethan Hughes '23 drips blood from his fingers during a forensic lab Feb. 27. Ms. Tinsley taught students how to analyze information like crime scene investigators using multiple tactics simulating the pros.

photo by: i. villacres



SOLVING SPLATTERS

Piper Mussato '23 dries her blood splatter pattern made of fake blood during forensics class on Feb. 27. The students were learning about how blood splatter patterns can identify information about the victim such as height, weight, and time of murder.

photo by: i. villacres