

after filtration:

pH after filtration:

## Changing Hudson Project

of	Ecosystem Studies		Changing	nuusun Project	
Name			Date		
	9	Soil: The natur	al water filter		
Part 1: Characte	erize your soils				
Why is it important to have permeable surfaces? During this lab experiment, you will find out why. Read pages 1-2 & 4 from 'Estimating Soil Texture' handout that your teacher gives you. Then identify your three known soils 'by feel,' following the procedures on pages 4-5 of the handout. Record your results in the diagram on the back of this page.					
Part 2: Create a	natural water filt	<u>:er</u>			
1) Following your teacher's instructions, create simple water filters using each of the provided soil types.					
2) Fill the top of each large cup with 1.5 inches of one of the three soils.					
3) Add 1/4 cup of the pollutant mix to each of the cups with soil in it.					
•	•	•	and after it has gon bles with the colore	e through each of the different d pencils provided.	
•		•		e 'pollutant mix,' based on your e unknown soil's texture.	
What color and pH do you expect the filtrate from your unknown soil to be?					
5) Fill your fourt and record your	• .	5 inches of your ui	nknown soil. Pour 1,	/4 C of the pollutant mix into it	
	Pollutant color before filtration:		pH before filtration:		
	Filter 1	Filter 2	Filter 3	Filter 4	
Soil texture:					
Pollutant colo	r				



## **Changing Hudson Project**

Answer the following questions:
Which soil sample buffered the acid best (yielded the most neutral pH)?
Which soil sample produced the clearest filtrate?
Through which soil sample did the water move the fastest?
Part 3: Create the best natural filter!
Decide how you want to create a filter. Will you use one type of soil or mix the different soil types? Layer them? Will you amend your soil with salt, gravel, or baking soda? Draw and label a picture of you set-up below.
Answer the following questions:
1. What substances can soil filter?
2. Why did you decide to design your filter the way you did? How would you do it differently next time?
3. How can permeable surfaces in urban areas contribute to improved water quality?
4. Based on what you've learned in this activity, describe why 'spring water' is often considered 'pure.'