**Figure 1. The number of leaves present on Wisconsin fast plant after three consecutive weeks depending on the water reservoirs of deionized water, tap water, and smart water.** The mean number of leaves present on the Wisconsin fast plants after three consecutive weeks was calculated. The bars represent the standard deviation from the mean.

The number of leaves of four plants was counted for each water treatment group every week, for three consecutive weeks, followed by the mean number calculated for each treatment group during each week. For weeks one and two, the plants that were supplied with smart water showed the highest mean number of leaves. For the third week, the plants that showed the highest mean number of leaves were those that were supplied with tap water. For the duration of the three weeks, the highest standard deviation from the mean was the plants supplied with deionized water. The plants grown with the supply of smart water showed the lowest standard deviation from the mean for the duration of the three weeks.

**Figure 2. The height of the stem of Wisconsin fast plants (in centimeters) after three consecutive weeks depending on the water reservoirs of deionized water, tap water, and smart water.** The mean number of stem height on the Wisconsin fast plants after three consecutive weeks was calculated. The bars represent the standard deviation from the mean.

The height of the stems was measured using an approximately 30 cm ruler. The height of four plants was measured for each water treatment group every week, for three consecutive weeks, followed by the mean number calculated for each treatment group during each week. For weeks one and two, the plants that were supplied with smart water showed the highest mean number of stem height. For the third week, the plants that showed the highest mean number of stem height were those that were supplied with tap water. For the duration of the three weeks, the highest standard deviation from the mean was the plants supplied with deionized water. The plants grown with the supply of smart water showed the lowest standard deviation from the mean for the duration of the three weeks.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 |
| Deionized Water | Green | Green Yellow | Yellow Green |
| Tap Water | Green | Light Green | Green |
| Smart Water | Green | Green | Light Green |

**Figure 3. The color of the leaves on Wisconsin fast plants after three consecutive weeks depending on the water reservoirs of deionized water, tap water, and smart water.** The color of the plants was determined by using the Globe Plant Color Guide.

The color of each of four plants was observed and recorded for each water treatment group every week, for three consecutive weeks. If more than half of the plants (two out of four plants for each treatment group) displayed the same color, that color was used to represent the entire population of the Wisconsin fast plants for each treatment group. The Wisconsin fast plants that were supplied with deionized water varied in color each week. The Wisconsin fast plants that were supplied with tap water displayed green leaves at the start and finish of the experiment, however, during the second week, the leaves displayed a light green color. The Wisconsin fast plants that were supplied with smart water displayed green leaves for the first and second week and light green leaves for the third week.