

# Sugar experiment because it also uses musical

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Sugar apple (*Annona squamosa*) also known as the sweetsop, is a native fruit in the West Indies and South America. It is usually available during fall and also during summer. The trees of Sugar apple heights from 10-20 feet and its fruit is about 2 ½ to 4 inches long and containing upto 40 pieces of seed per sugar apple. Its fruit ripens about 3-4 months.

It is commonly used in restaurants as ice cream and shakes because it tastes like custard others used sugar apple for their desserts and some are eating it raw. It is not only used in making desserts or dishes but it can be used also as medicines for many diseases. Containing Iron (3%), Vitamin C (60%), Calcium (2%), Vitamin B-6 (10%), Magnesium (5%). These make the fruit a solution for some diseases such as diarrhea, asthma, arthritis, and many more. This experiment was expected to be successful because of the same way of the experiments done by Dr.

Singh as it was similar to our experiment because it also uses musical sounds or instruments as growth improver of the Sugar apple. The researchers are aiming for the succession of this experiment because this will surely give farmers good field crops. Not only it produces different waves of sounds it also produces a large amount of air that can be used as a substitute for human's carbon dioxide. In this way, Cymbals can be used a great plant developer and help businessmen to harvest more in their marketing business. There have been researches conducted to prove its effectiveness, one of these is Dr. T.

CSingh's experiment. In the year 1962, a Doctor named Dr. T. C Singh, the head of the Botany Department that lies in India's Annamalai University

located Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu India conducted a study on how musical sounds affect plants growth. He then used balsam plants, plants that release an oily substance but with a pleasing odor.

The experiment seems to be successful as he discovered that the balsam plants increased in height by 20% and 72% of its biomass. After the experiment in the balsam plants by the use of musical sounds, He later used "raga music" a traditional series of musical notes in Indian music, and it's played by a "Reeva" an Indian instrument and also harmonium a keyboard instrument played with the use of wind, Violin, and flute and found the comparable effects to the first experiment. And found the same results comparable to the result of the first experiment. He then played raga using a loudspeaker and a gramophone. And he soon found out the size of the crops increased from 25% to 60%.

Cymbals came from the Latin word "cymbalum" that is extrapolated from the Greek kumbalon. This musical originated in Asia, particularly in China as they have their very own version of it classified as the "China cymbal". In the past years, about 3-5000 years ago, People in Turkey and China use cymbals as part of their religious ceremonies and rituals. It is a hollow shaped, metal plate, a musical instrument that can be played by smashing it to each other. It also produces blaring sound not only when smash to one another but also when struck by a drumstick.

With its loud ringing sound that usually caught the audience's attention, it is usually by rock bands and marching bands. Cymbals have 6 classes or types namely as, Hi-hats, Ride cymbals, Crash cymbals, Sizzle cymbals, Splash

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cymbals, and China cymbals. Hi-hats were the one usually used in a drum set. Ride cymbals are the largest type of cymbals that produce a much more ringing sound. Crash cymbals are the cymbals that produce a clear and low sound. Sizzle cymbals are cymbals usually accompanied by a chain that can be bought separately for the user to assemble. Splash cymbals are the smallest type of cymbals.

And lastly, the China cymbal that produces a loud banging sound that can be compared to China gong.