Lab practice 1 STAN 24/25

Lab Safety

- Emergency exit
- No food
- No drinks
- Appropriate code of conduct
- No telephone, checking messages or smart phone calls or video, you can go outside
- Wear Lab coat with name tag
- Wear goggles
- No open shoes and sandals
- No shorts, skirts
- No long pendents (earrings and neckless)
- No bracelets
- Tie your hair
- Write your name on the foolscap (one per group)
- Take a break when you need it, inform your lab mates

Vocabulary

Scale Spatula Petri dish Tubes, 50 mL Vials, 1 mL **L-spreaders Micropipettes** Tips Waste **Serological pipette Pipettor Saline solution LB** medium **Bunsen burner Alu-foil Ethanol Parafilm**

Serial dilution



Experiment 1

- Collect with the spatula some soil (no rocks or grass)
- Describe the sampling location on foolscap and annotate all the numbers and computation you make
- Weight sample from 0.5 to 1 g
- Add the sample into 10 mL saline solution
- Shake gently to make slurry
- Prepare an appropriate number of tubes with 9 mL saline solution
- Pipette 1 mL of sediment slurry into 9 mL of saline solution (use cut-out tip)
- Inverte gently the tube
- Continue to dilute until it is necessary...
- Plate 100 μL of the solution on to a LB plate

Goal

- Assessing number of cultivable microbes via CFU (colony forming unit) plating method
- Assumption: 1 g of sediment has 1 billion microbes
- Colonies on the plates need to be countable —> how much to dilute?
- Importance of replicate
- Take pictures of the plates at home for 1 week and make a slide that
 - you will add to the group presentation
- Count the colonies over time and compute CFU/mL (number of
- colonies x dilution x plated microliters)