

Lawn plates

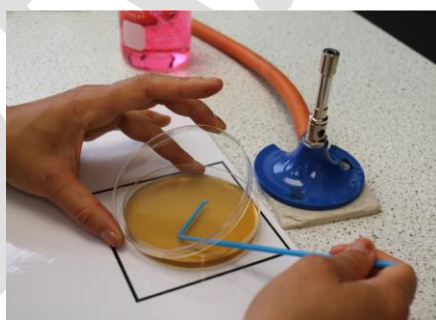
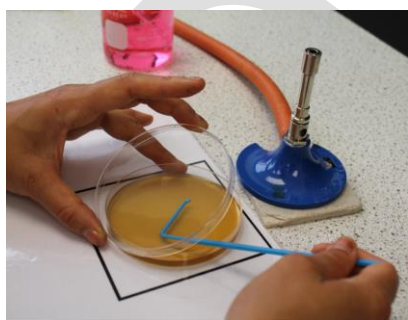
A lawn plate has the microbes spread on top of the agar with a sterile spreader so colonies will grow only on the surface. Lawn plates are best made individually in class and can be used to show microbial growth or testing anti-microbial chemicals.

Making an individual lawn plate

1. Using aseptic techniques suck approximately 0.3ml of a liquid microbial culture into a sterile glass or plastic pipette.
2. Re-flame the mouth of the bottle taking care not to squeeze the teat of the pipette and recap.



3. Using an upright sterile plate, lift one side of the lid towards the Bunsen burner to reduce contamination and squeeze in the liquid. Discard the pipette into the Virkon beaker and squeeze the pipette to suck Virkon in and out.
4. Use a sterile spreader to spread the liquid culture over the surface of the agar. Alternatively a sterile cotton wool bud can be dipped in liquid culture and swabbed over the surface of the agar. Discard immediately into Virkon.



Any spillages of liquid microbes must be treated with paper towels soaked in Virkon (or other suitable disinfectant).

These plates can now be secured using 2 pieces of tape and incubated for 24 hours, or used for investigating antimicrobial chemicals.