Microbiology Vocabulary

Fill in the term: recall from in-class slides and/or refer to the lab procedures		
free from ba	acteria, fungi, viruses, or other living microorganisms	
to make impure by contact or mixture with something unclean (such as from surfaces or airborne spores)		
the growth laboratory conditions	of microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, or tissue in	
the solidifie	d growth medium used to grow microorganisms on	
to separate a strain from a natural, mixed population of living microbes in order to identify the microbe(s) of interest		
the population of microbes introduced to the culture medium for reproduction		
Fungal plant diseases		
Types of fungi living inside plants - fill in the term		
	Pathogens that consume living plant tissue, therefore keeping its host alive	
	Pathogens that actively kill host tissue as they colonize	
	A fungus that lives within a plant without causing disease	

How did we visually identify diseased plants for this lab? 1 sentence answer		
Plant disease researchers		
What are some other microbes that cause disease in plants? List one.		
Give an example of a research method for studying plant diseases.		
Isolate a pure culture		
Observations on fungi cultured from your leaf sample		
Each leaf sample could have one or multiple fungi living inside		
How many distinct fungal colonies do you see growing on your plate?		
Describe the colors, textures, and growth patterns of the different fungi you observed (you might not have as many as 3)		
1.		
2.		
۷.		
3.		

Isolate a pure culture
After growing a single fungal culture for 5 days, observe and take notes about your species
Color(s)
Texture
Shape/size
Growth rate
Predict
How long do you think your fungus will take to grow 1 cm?
Brainstorm: What traits could make a fungus especially good at growing fast?

Measure growth

Record the distance grown each day, measure centimeters to one decimal point (eg 2.5 cm)

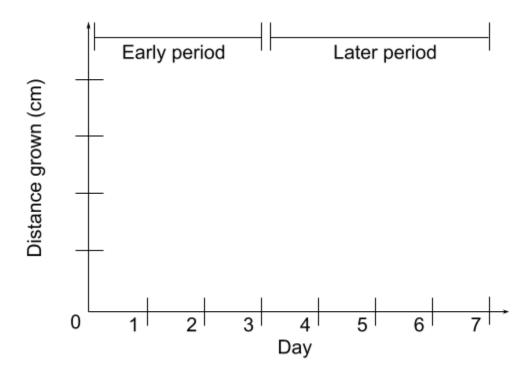
Distance grown
Di

Calculate growth rate

Growth rate measures the change in size [distance] over a period of time [days]. Using this equation, Growth rate = $\frac{(total\ distance\ grown)}{days}$ fill in numbers and calculate:
Early growth rate = $\frac{distance \ grown \ in \ 3 \ days}{3 \ days} =$
My early growth rate:
Later growth rate = \frac{distance \text{ grown in 7 days} - distance \text{ grown in 3 days}}{7 \text{ days} - 3 \text{ days}} = \frac{1}{7} \text{ days}
My later growth rate:
Growth rate is (circle) faster , slower , or the same at the early period relative to the later period.

Plot your data

Label the y-axis with centimeter values based on your measurements and plot the distances grown by day 3 and by day 7. Draw one straight line from (0,0) at the bottom left corner to the day 3 distance, then draw a second straight line from the day 3 distance to the day 7 distance.



Compare with labmates

Whose fungus grew the fastest?
How close was your prediction to your actual growth rate?
Whose guess was closest to their actual growth rate in your group?

Fungal fights	
Predict	
Based on observations of the growth of group will win the fungal fights:	your group's fungi so far, guess whose fungus in your
Brainstorm: What other traits could make	e a fungus good at competing with other fungi?
Lab group identification Have each member of your lab group sele Make sure to label each plate to keep trace	ect a sharpie color to mark their fungal competitor. ck of your matchups.
Name	Color
Fungal match-ups	·
Calculate the total number of paired mat	tch-ups based on the number of people in your group

Outcomes

Trace the shape of each fungal colony onto a clear sheet and calculate the areas

Name:	Grid squares:	Final area:
Name:	Grid squares:	Final area:
Name:	Grid squares:	Final area:
Name:	Grid squares:	Final area:
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Name:	Grid squares:	Final area:
	Name:	Name: Grid squares: Name: Grid squares: Grid squares:

Is there a clear fight champion?
Whose fungus is the winner of your group?
Was the fastest growing fungi also the best competitor in your group?

Viewing Fungi with a Microscope

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Station	1.
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Observe your fungus under the microscope. Describe what you see here:		
Color, dark or bright		
Shape(s)		
See if you can find these structures (use referen	ce images to help) and draw them here	
Spores	Hyphae	
Magnification:	Magnification:	
Station 2:		
Take descriptive observation notes of your fungus		
Color, dark or bright		
Shape(s)		
See if you can find these structures (use reference images to help) and draw them here		
Spores	Hyphae	
Magnification:	Magnification:	

Station 3:		
Take descriptive observation notes of your fungus		
Color, dark or bright		
Shape(s)		
See if you can find these structures (use referen	ce images to help) and draw them here	
Spores	Hyphae	
Magnification	Magnification	
Magnification:	Magnification:	
Station 4:		
Take descriptive observation notes of your fung	gus	
Color, dark or bright		
Shape(s)		
See if you can find these structures (use referen	aco imagos to holp) and draw thom horo	
Spores	Hyphae	
Magnification:	Magnification:	

Station 5:

otation 5.	
Take descriptive observation notes of your fungus	
Color, dark or bright	
Shape(s)	
See if you can find these structures (use reference images to help) and draw them here	
Spores	Hyphae
Magnification:	Magnification:
Station 6:	
Take descriptive observation notes of your fungus	
Color, dark or bright	
Shape(s)	
See if you can find these structures (use reference images to help) and draw them here	
Spores	Hyphae
Magnification:	Magnification: