

Salahaddin University- Erbil
College of Agriculture
Plant Protection Department
second Class



Isolation microorganisms from soil

Serial dilution

- Serial dilution is the stepwise dilution of a substance in solution. Usually, the dilution factor at each step is constant. Serial dilution may also be used to reduce the concentration of microorganisms or cells in a sample.

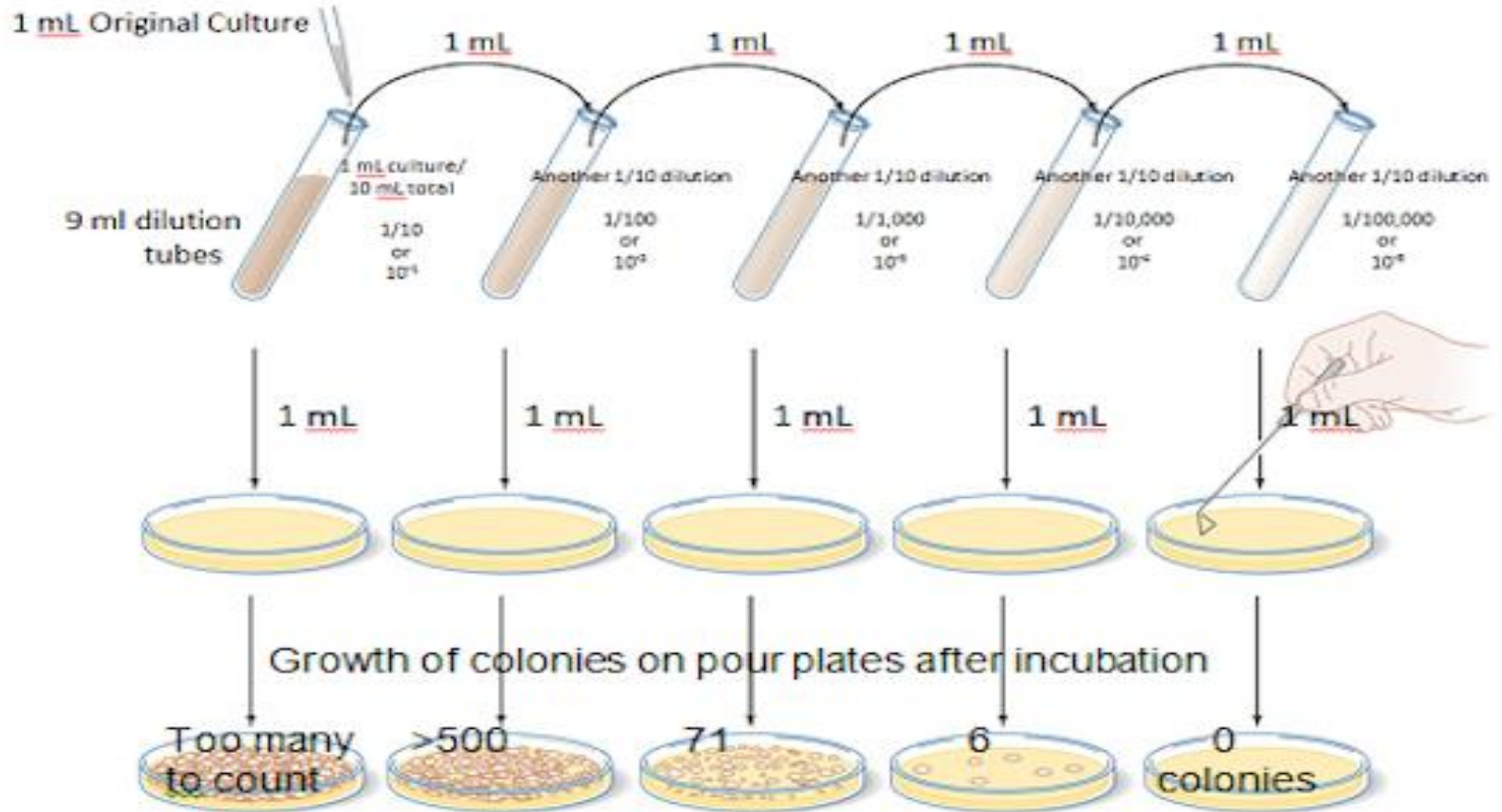
Isolation of microorganisms from soil by serial dilution

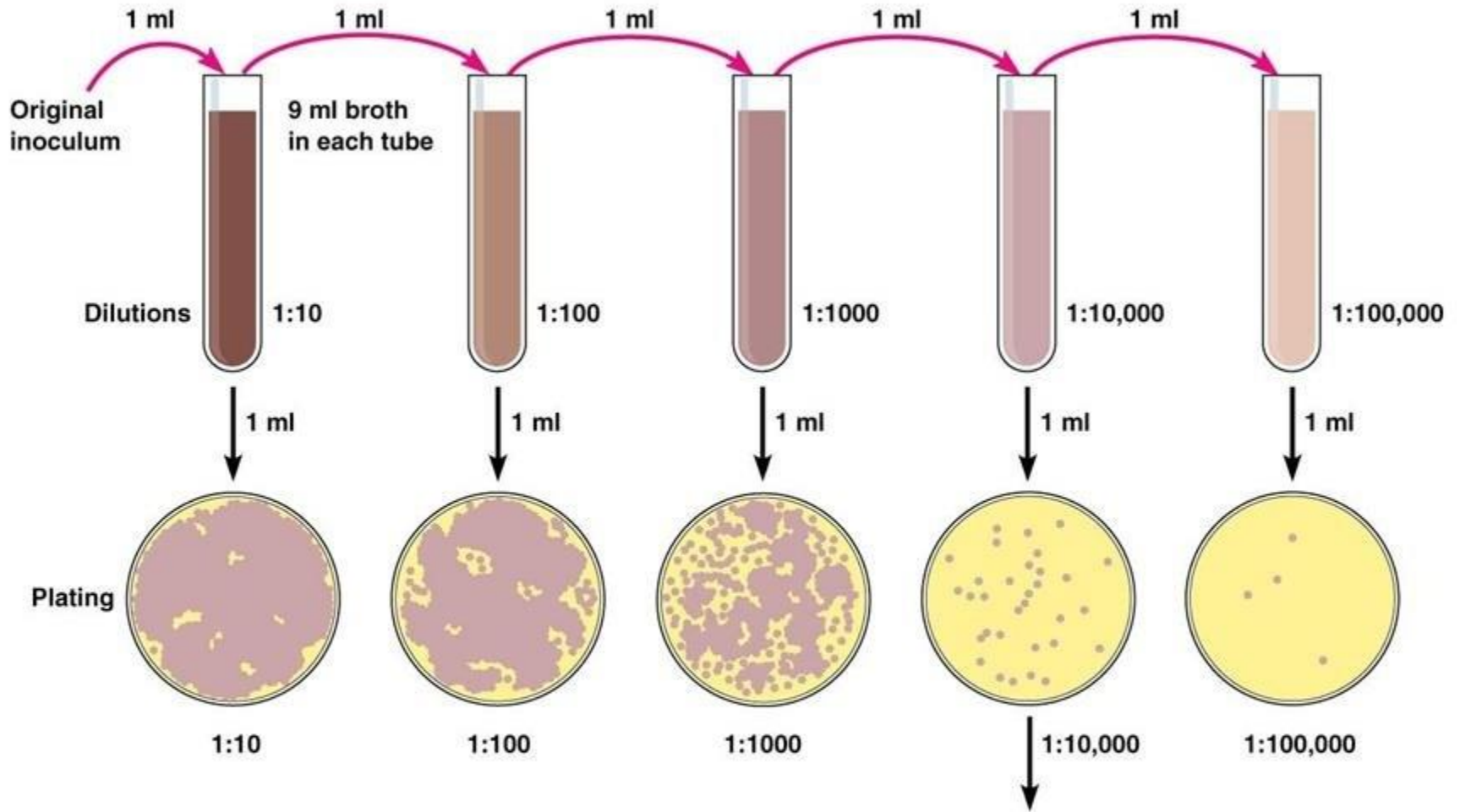
procedure

- 1- collect soil samples at random, a minimum of five, from a field, and mix thoroughly to make a composite sample for microbiological analysis.
- 2- Label 90 ml sterile water and +10 grams of soil.
- 3- Add a 10 g sample of finely pulverised, air-dried soil into numbered water blank to make a 1:10 dilution.
- 4- shake the dilution to obtain a uniform suspension of microorganisms.
- 5- transfer 10 ml of suspension from flask number 1 into tube number 2 with a sterile pipette to make a 1:100 (10^2) dilution.
- 4- prepare another dilution 1: 1000 (10^3) by pipetting 10ml of the suspension into tube 3.
- 7- make further dilutions 10^3 to 10^7
- 8- transfer 1 ml aliquots each from 10^2 dilution tube into sterile petri dishes,
- 9- Add approximately 15 ml of the cooled medium to each petri dish. the two media are to be added to various dilution as follow :
 - A- For fungi- PDA Supplemented with streptomycin to PDA.
 - B- for bacteria – nutrient agar.Incubate the plates inverted for 2 to 7 days.

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Serial dilution





Calculation: Number of colonies on plate \times reciprocal of dilution of sample = number of bacteria/ml
 (For example, if 32 colonies are on a plate of $1/10,000$ dilution, then the count is $32 \times 10,000 = 320,000$ bacteria/ml in sample.)

- No. of bacterial cells /1gm moist soil =No. of colonies \times inverted dilution .
- No. of bacterial cells /1gm dry soil = No. of colonies \times inverted dilution
- Dry weight of 1gm soil sample
- The unit of measurement here (CFU) Colony forming unit where the colony may be the yields of the growth and multiplication of a single cell or more.