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The purpose of this experiment was to find whether bananas, potatoes, or oranges have the largest amount of bacteria colonies after a two day period. The procedures for this experiment started with labeling each petri dish with the produce which will be swabbed into the agar. Swipe the produce individually, using one sterile swab each. After using the sterile swabs, swipe the agar plates in a zigzag motion. Next, place the agar plates in an incubator set to 37oC for a period of two days and record once each day. On the first day the agar plates for the banana had no growth. The potato had the most progress with a total of 38 bacteria colonies. The orange had no growth for the first two agar plates, yet the third agar plate had two bacteria colonies. On the second day the banana again had no growth on the first and second agar plates, however the third had a growth of one bacteria colony. The potato had the total of seventy-four bacteria colonies all together, leading it to be the highest bacteria agar once again. The first agar plate for the orange had the total of zero bacteria colonies, whereas the second had one bacteria colony, and the third had two colonies. The data clearly indicates that the potatoes had the most bacteria development. It will be interesting to determine in future experiments if these bacteria levels play a role in the produces' effectiveness as a compost ingredient.