

**Practical Microbiology**

**Cihan University  
Medical Laboratory Analysis**

**Lab 5: Inspection (Culture characteristics of microbes)**

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**MSc: Microbiology**

**Second stage (1<sup>st</sup> semester)**

**2023-2024**

# Objective

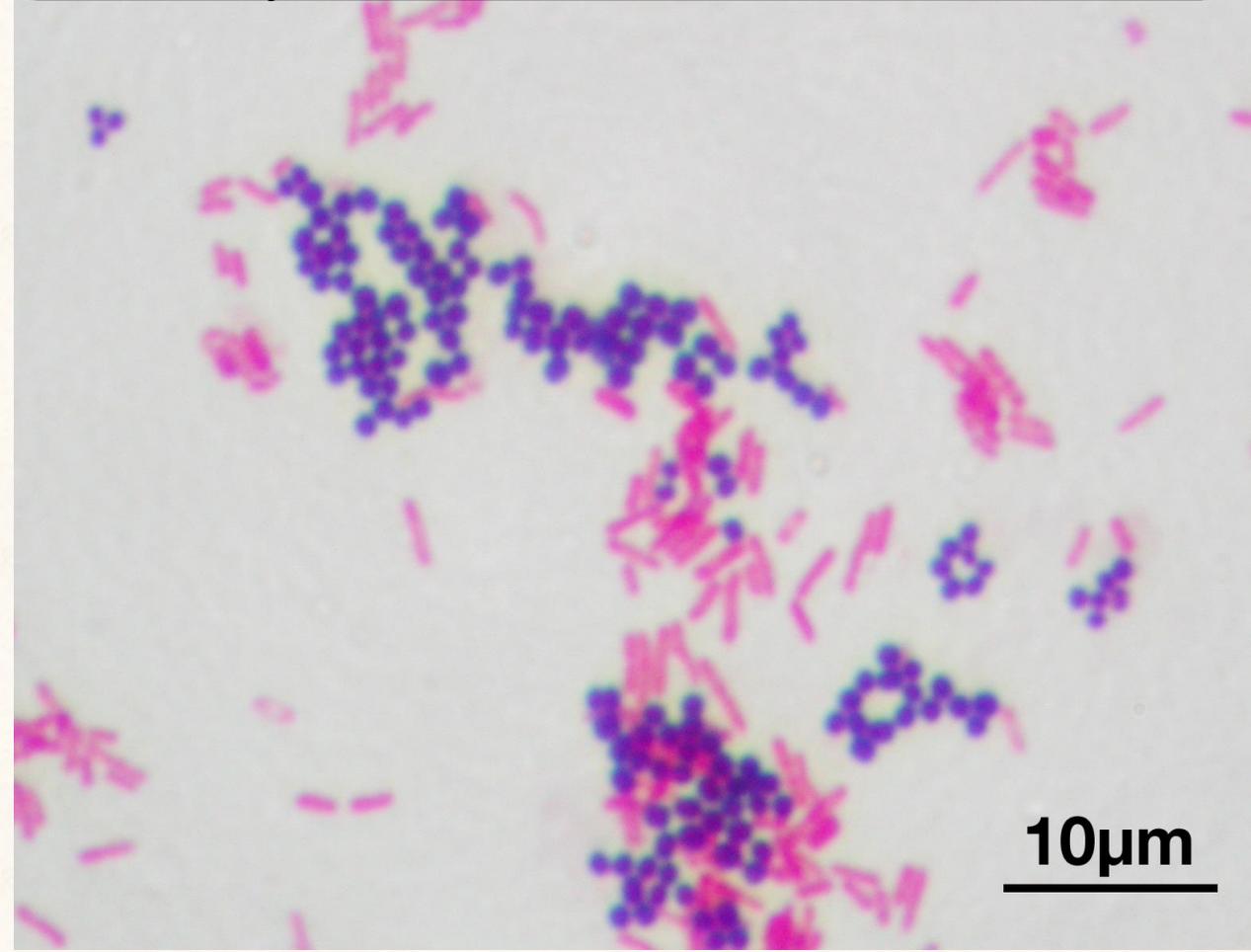
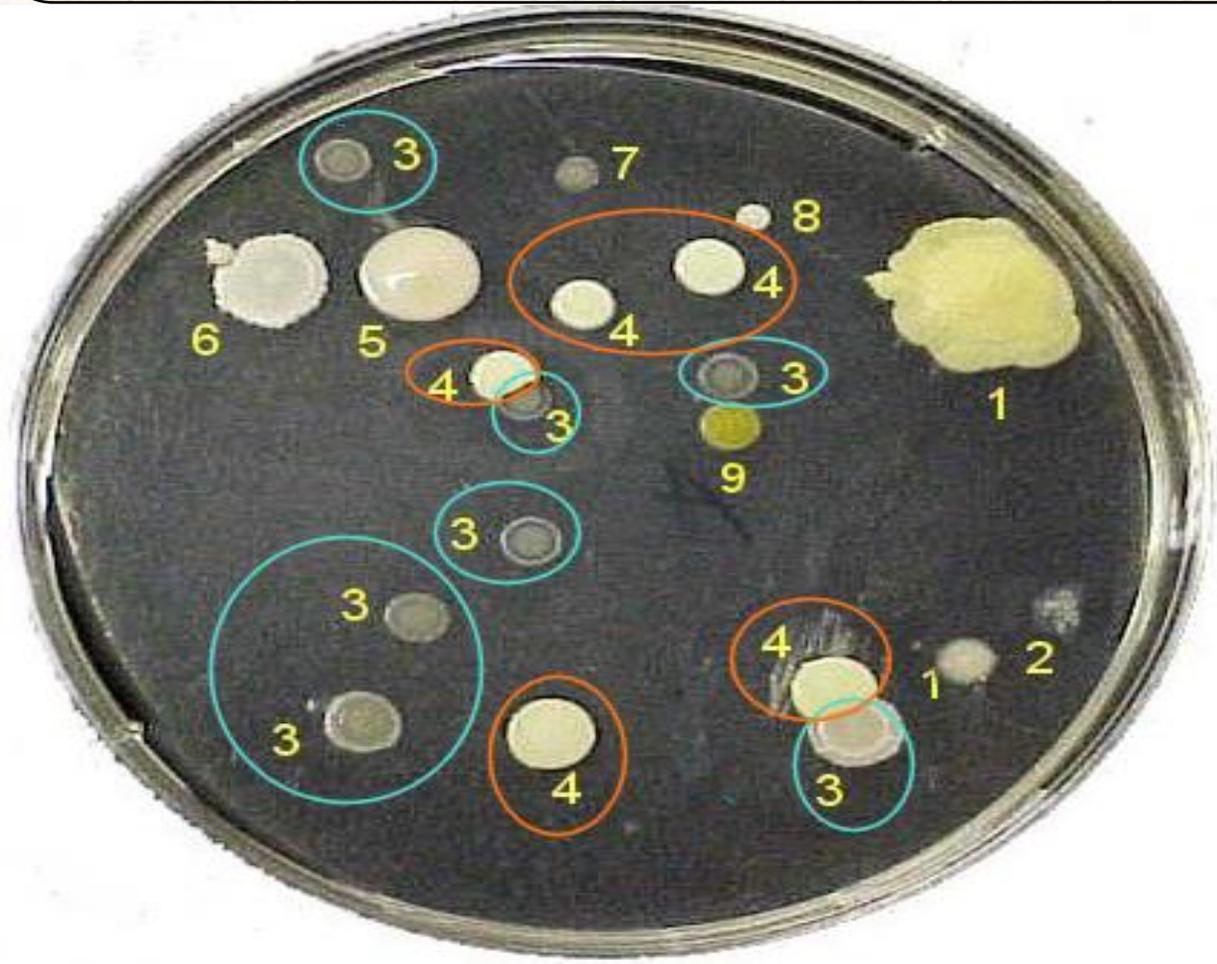
❖ **The subject focuses on the inspection process:**

- 1) Macroscopic features (appearance, size, texture & color and etc.. of the isolated colonies on different types of media (petri plates, slant agar) and types of growth patterns in broth media.
- 2) Microscopic features (next week).

# Inspection

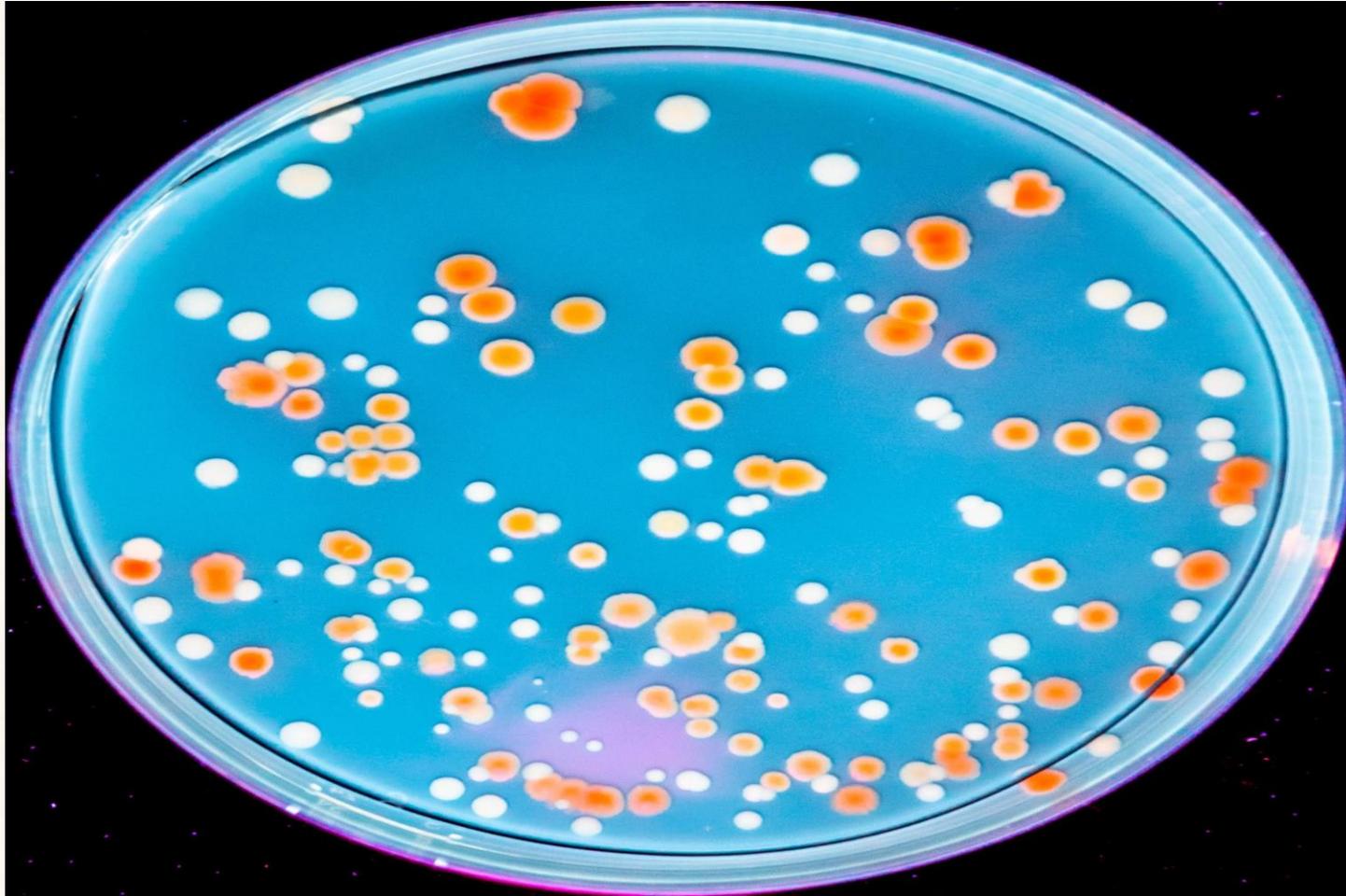
➤ Macroscopically observe cultures to note color, texture, size, shape, elevation & etc. of isolated colonies.

➤ Microscopically observe stained slides of the culture use microscope to know cell shape, size, arrangement and motility.



# Culture characteristics

- When a single bacterial culture is grown using different forms of media (plate, slants deep tube and broth), it displays a collective pattern of growth that is unique to its species.
- This unique pattern of growth is referred to as its **Culture Characteristics**.

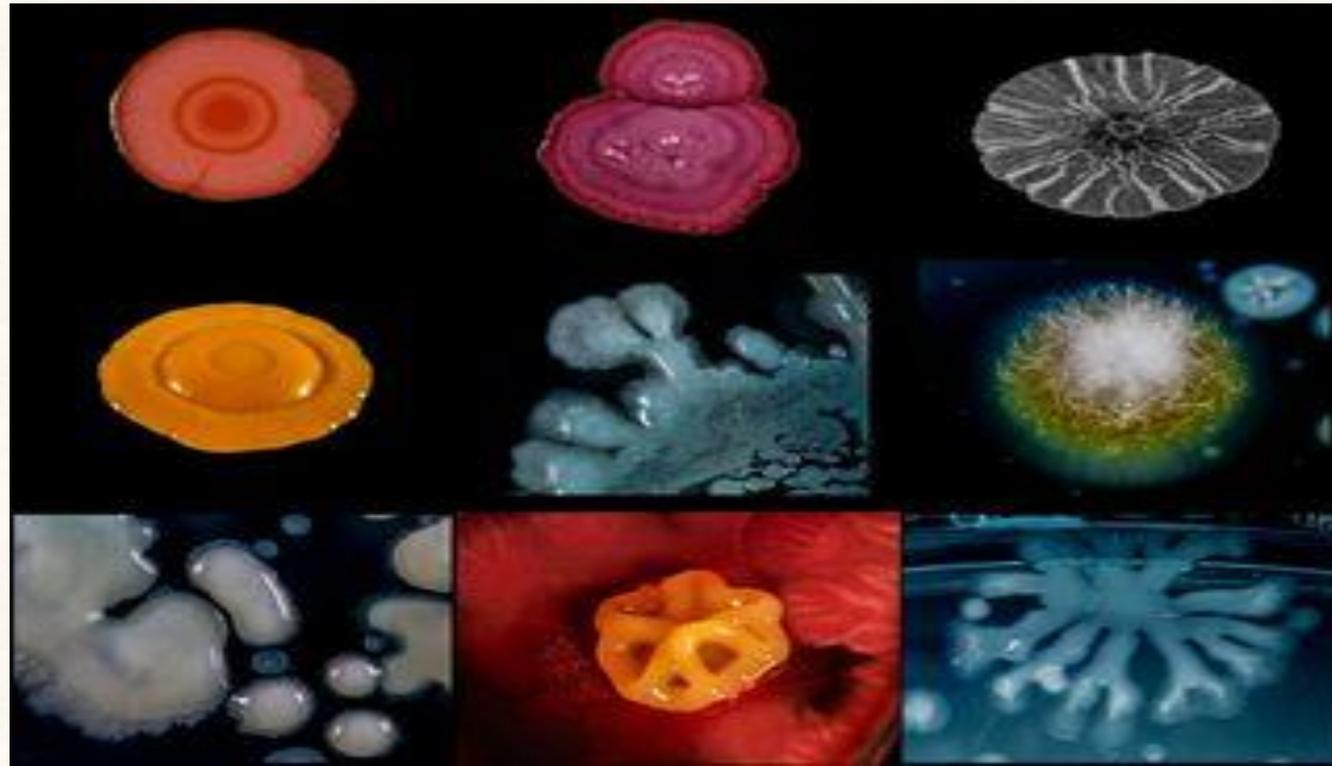


# Culture characteristics

- An organism's culture characteristics can help distinguish it from other organisms, since each bacterial species typically has a unique pattern of growth.
- Although useful, culture characteristics alone cannot be relied on to identify many species of bacteria.
- They must be combined with:
  - ✓ Staining techniques.
  - ✓ Biochemical tests.
  - ✓ Serological tests.
  - ✓ molecular tests.

# Colony morphology

- Colony morphology is the visual culture characteristics of a bacterial colony on an agar plate or slant.
- Observing colony morphology is an important skill used in the microbiology laboratory to know the microorganisms.
- **Colonies need to be well isolated** from other colonies to observe the characteristic shape, size, color, surface appearance, and texture.

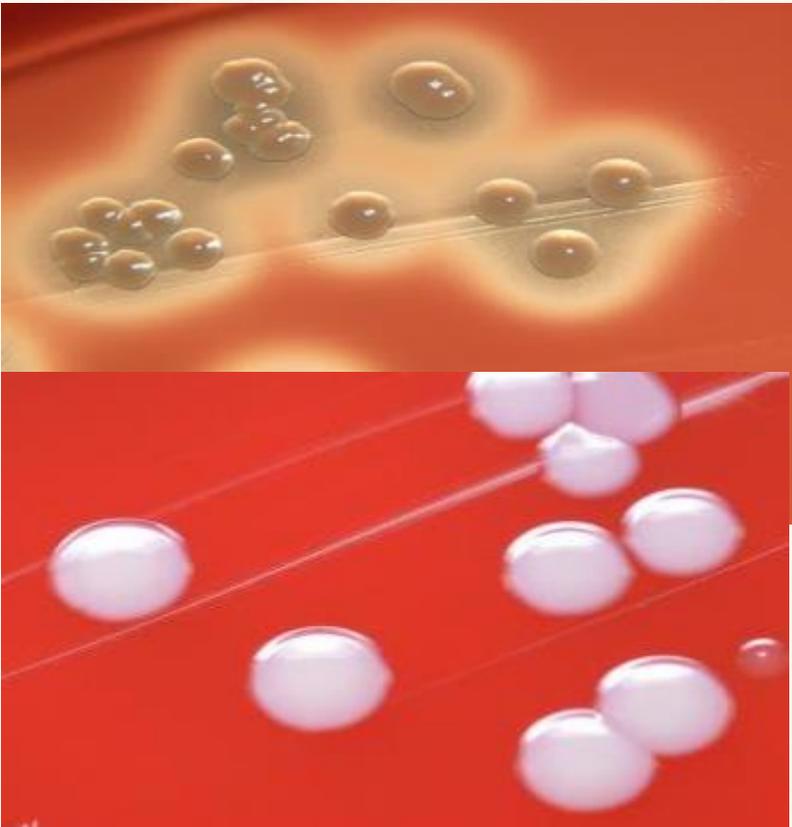


# Colony morphology on agar plates

These demonstrate well isolated colonies and are evaluated in the following manner.

**1) Size:** large ( $>1\text{mm}$ ), medium (approximately  $=1\text{mm}$ ), small ( $<1\text{mm}$ ), punctiform or pinpoint ( $<0.5\text{mm}$ ).

**2) Color:** pigmented: red, pink, purple, non-pigmented: white, creamy, opaque, tan.

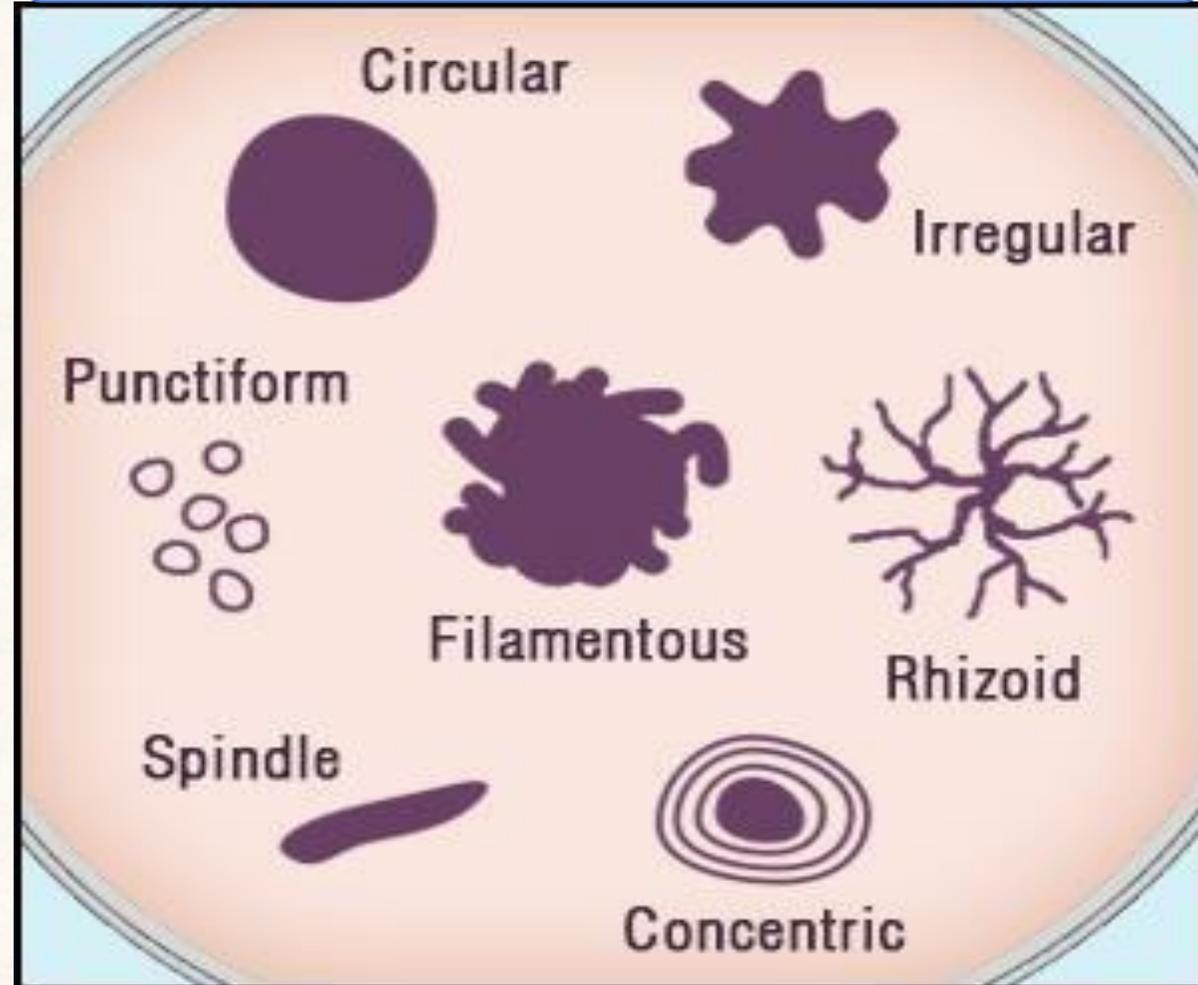


# Colony morphology on agar plates

**3) Margin:** The appearance of the outer edge of the colonies.



**4) Form:** entire form of the colonies.

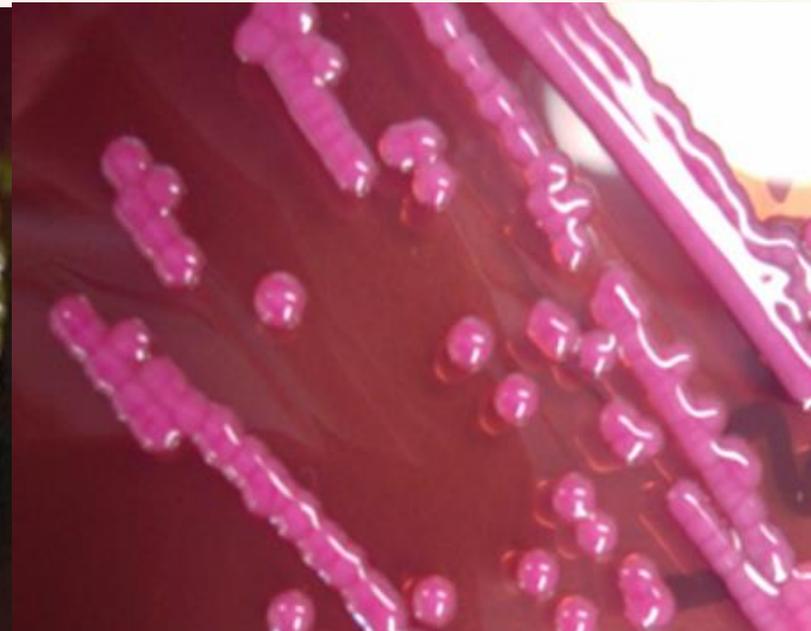
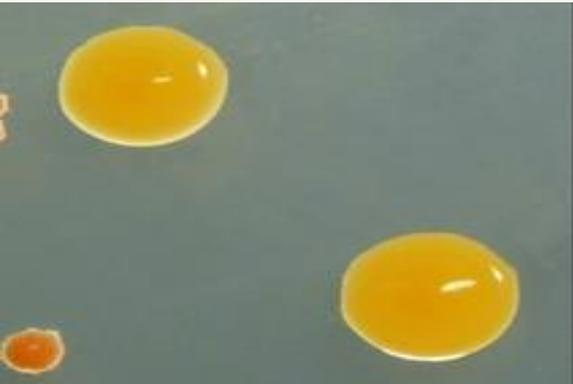


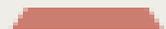
# Colony morphology on agar plates

**5) Elevation:** the degree to which the colony growth is raised on the surface.

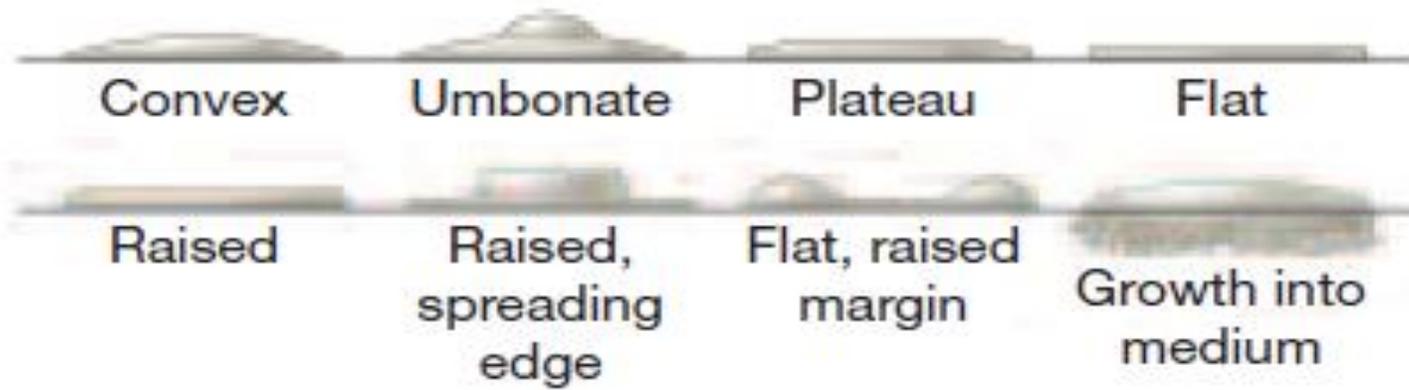


**6) Surface appearance:** shiny (glistening), dull, smooth, rough, wrinkled, mucoid.

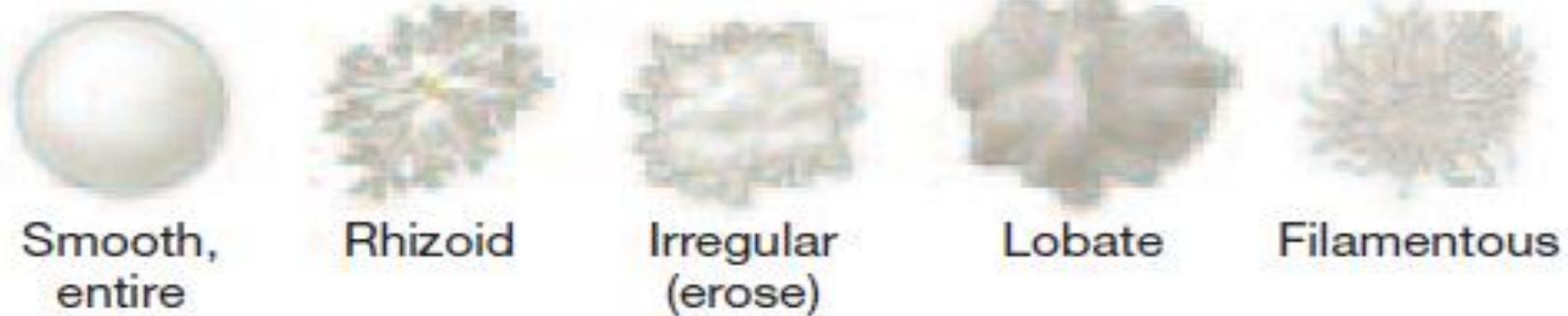


<b>Shape</b>	 Circular	 Rhizoid	 Irregular	 Filamentous	 Spindle	
<b>Margin</b>	 Entire	 Undulate	 Lobate	 Curled	 Filiform	
<b>Elevation</b>	 Flat	 Raised	 Convex	 Pulvinate	 Umbonate	 Crateriform
<b>Size</b>	 Punctiform	 Small	 Moderate	 Large		
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth or rough					
<b>Appearance</b>	Glistening (shiny) or dull					
<b>Pigmentation</b>	Nonpigmented (e.g., cream, tan, white) Pigmented (e.g., purple, red, yellow)					

## Elevation



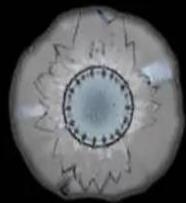
## Margin



## Whole colony



Colony 1



Colony 3



Colony 4



Colony 2



Colony 7



Colony 5



Colony 6



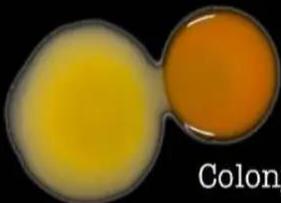
Colony 8



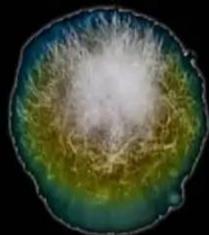
Colony 9



Colony 10



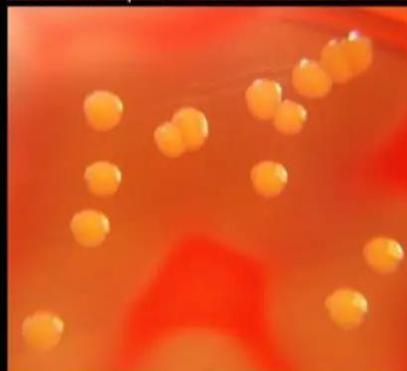
Colony 11



Colony 13



Colony 12



*Staphylococcus aureus*



*Chryseobacterium indologenes*

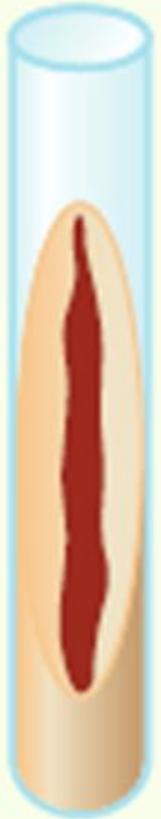
yellow staphyloxanthin

yellow flexirubin

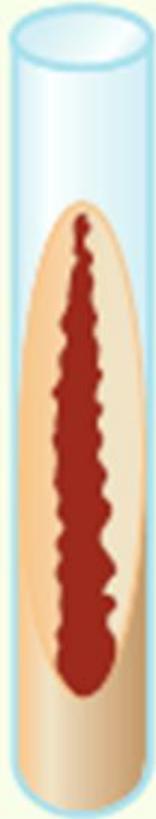


# Colony morphology on agar slants

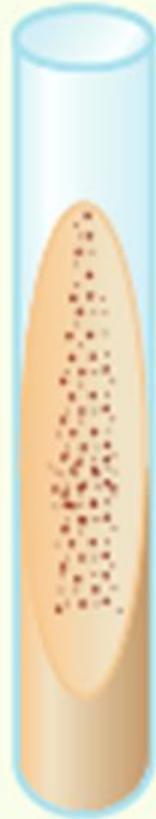
- **Degree of growth** : scanty, moderate, abundant.
- **Form of growth**: filiform, echinulate, beaded, effuse, arborescent & rhizoid.



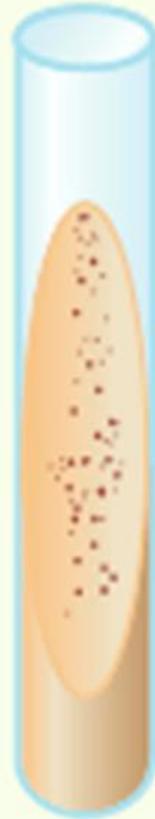
Filiform



Echinulate



Beaded



Effuse



Arborescent



Rhizoid



**Filiform**



**Echinulate**



**Beaded**



**Effuse**



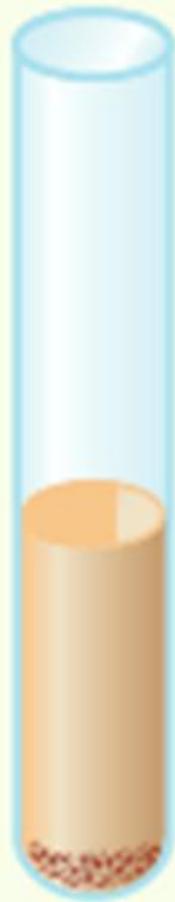
**Arborescent**



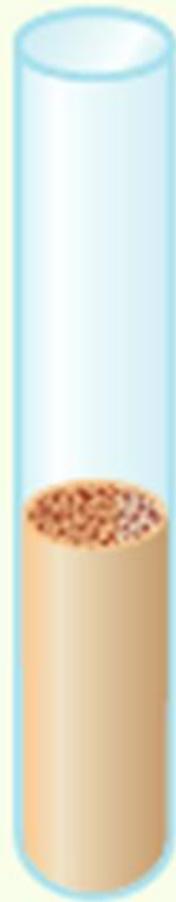
**Rhizoid**

# Culture characteristics in liquid media

- ❖ The liquid medium (nutrient broth, peptone water and other liquid media) the following characteristics are noted:
  - The degree of growth : scanty, moderate, abundant.
  - Presence of turbidity and its nature:
    - ✓ Uniform time turbidity : finely dispersed throughout.
    - ✓ Flocculent: flake aggregates, dispersed throughout.
    - ✓ Pellicle: thick, pad like growth on the surface.
    - ✓ Ring: a circular shaped growth on the surface.
    - ✓ Sediment: concentration of growth at the bottom of broth cultures may be granules.



**Sediment**



**Pellicle**



**Ring**



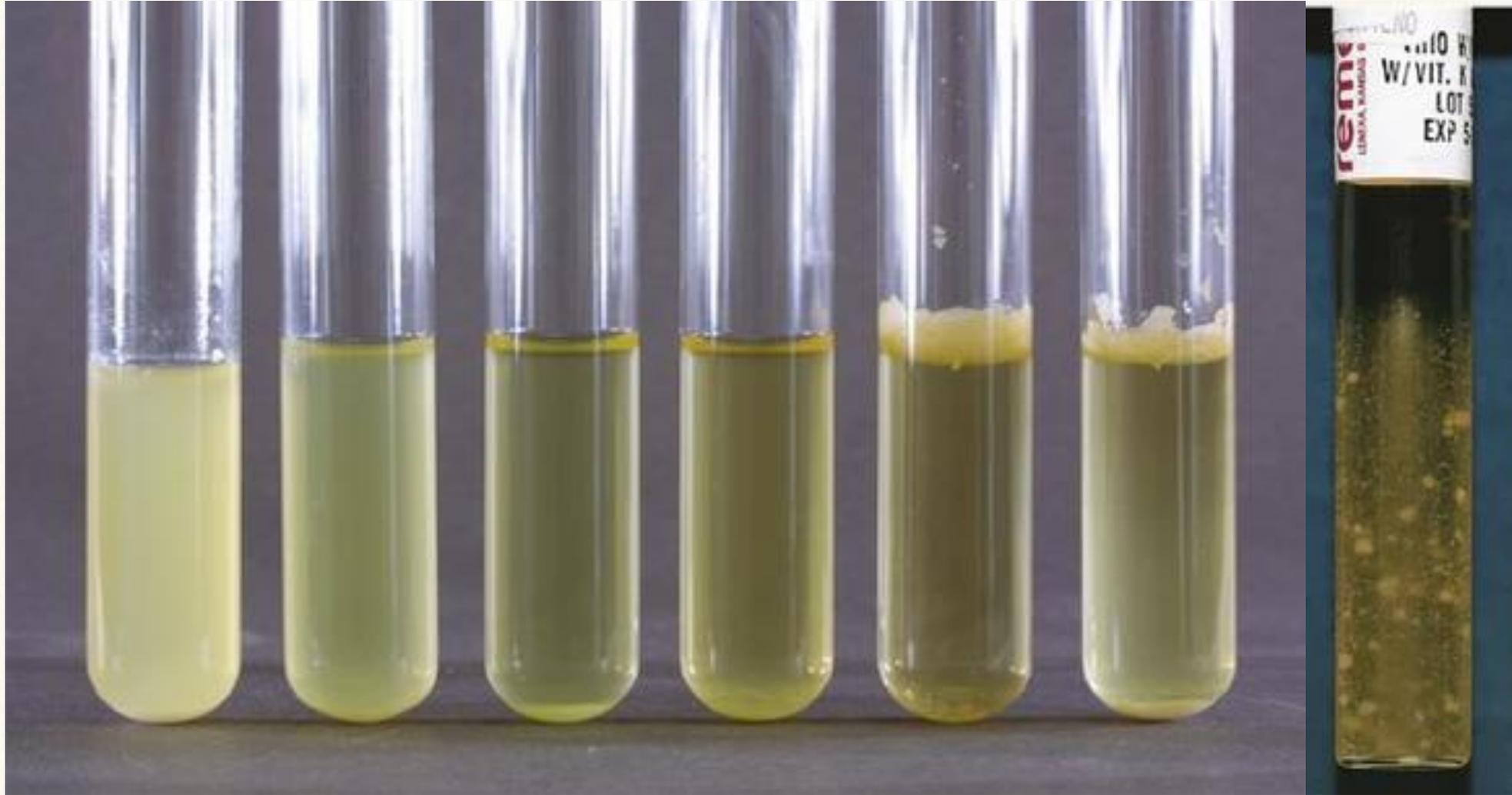
**Turbid**



**Flocculent**

**Growth in broth media**

# Growth patterns in broth media



# References

- ✓ Bauman, R.W. and Primm, T.P. (2018). Microbiology with diseases by body system. Pearson. USA.
- ✓ Leboffe, M.J. and Pierce, B.E., 2011. A photographic atlas for the microbiology laboratory. Morton Publishing Company.
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