

علم الأحياء الدقيقة
Microbiology
Introduction to Bacteriology



د. تركي محمد الداود
مكتب ٢ ب ٤٥



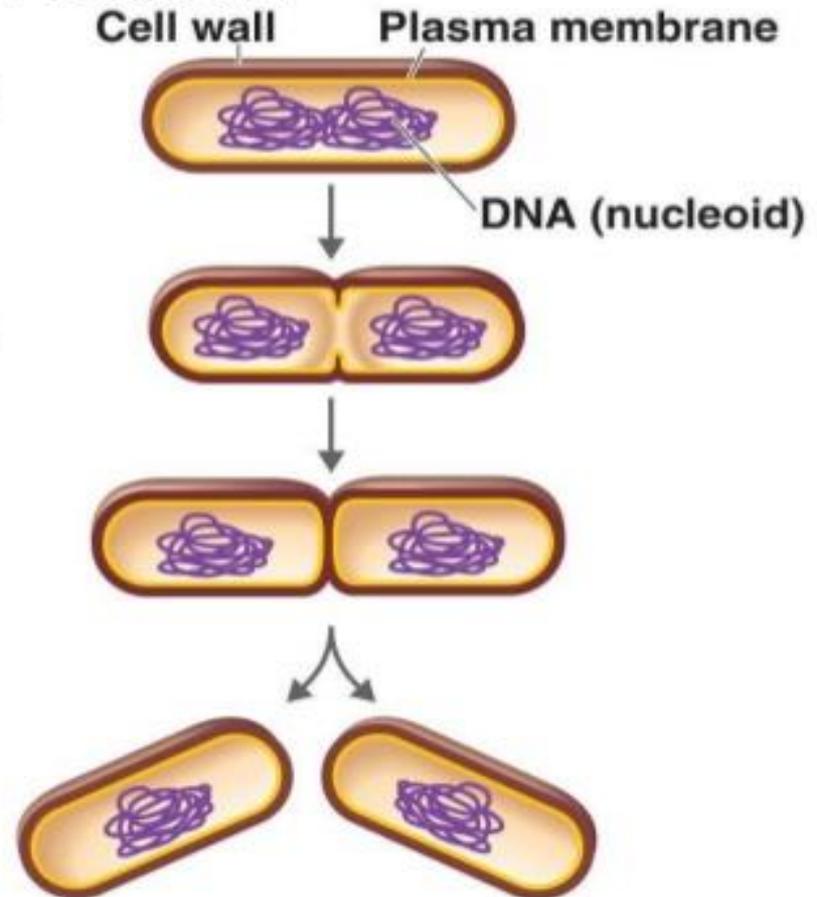
Bacterial Growth & Reproduction

- Bacteria are multiply by a simple cell division known as binary fission (splitting into two). The single piece of DNA reproduces itself exactly.
- When bacterial species produce several forms, these variants are called *strains*.
- The calculation of bacterial growth is fairly simple, since each original cell divides to form two new cells, with the loss of the original parent.
- the calculation series describing growth is: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, ...etc.

Bacterial Growth & Reproduction

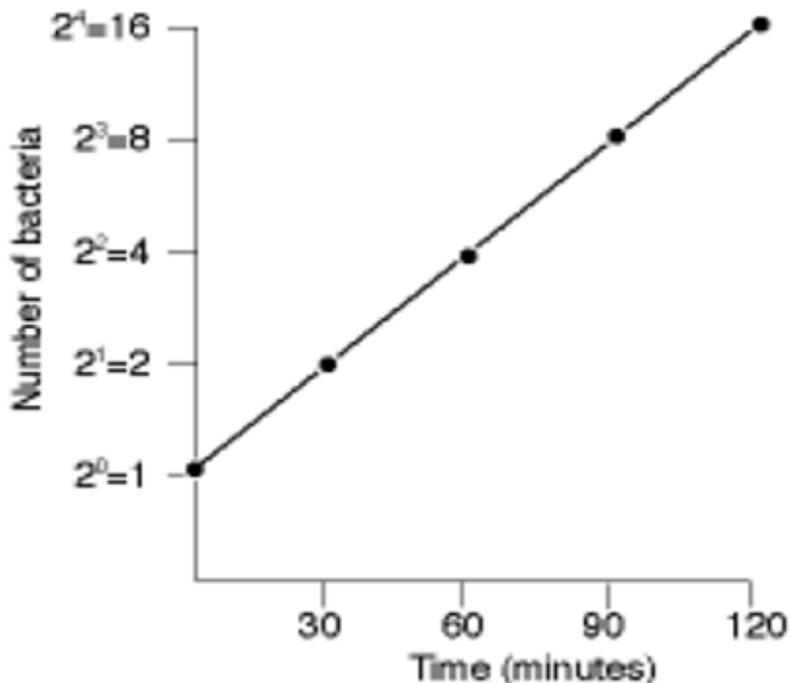
Binary Fission

- 1** Cell elongates and DNA is replicated.
- 2** Cell wall and plasma membrane begin to constrict.
- 3** Cross-wall forms, completely separating the two DNA copies.
- 4** Cells separate.

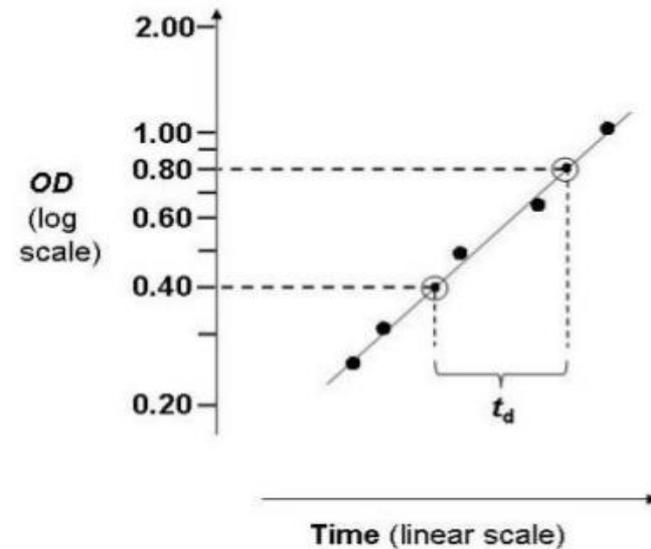


(a) A diagram of the sequence of cell division

- **The generation time** (time needed for the cell to divide into two- **Doubled**) differs according to species and prevailing conditions. For example, a bacterium that divides every 30 min has a generation time of 30 min.



Calculating doubling (generation) time from an OD measurement (indirect method):



The bacterial growth curve

- Bacterial growth over time can be graphed as cell number versus time.
- This is called a growth curve.
- This curve typically has four distinct phases:

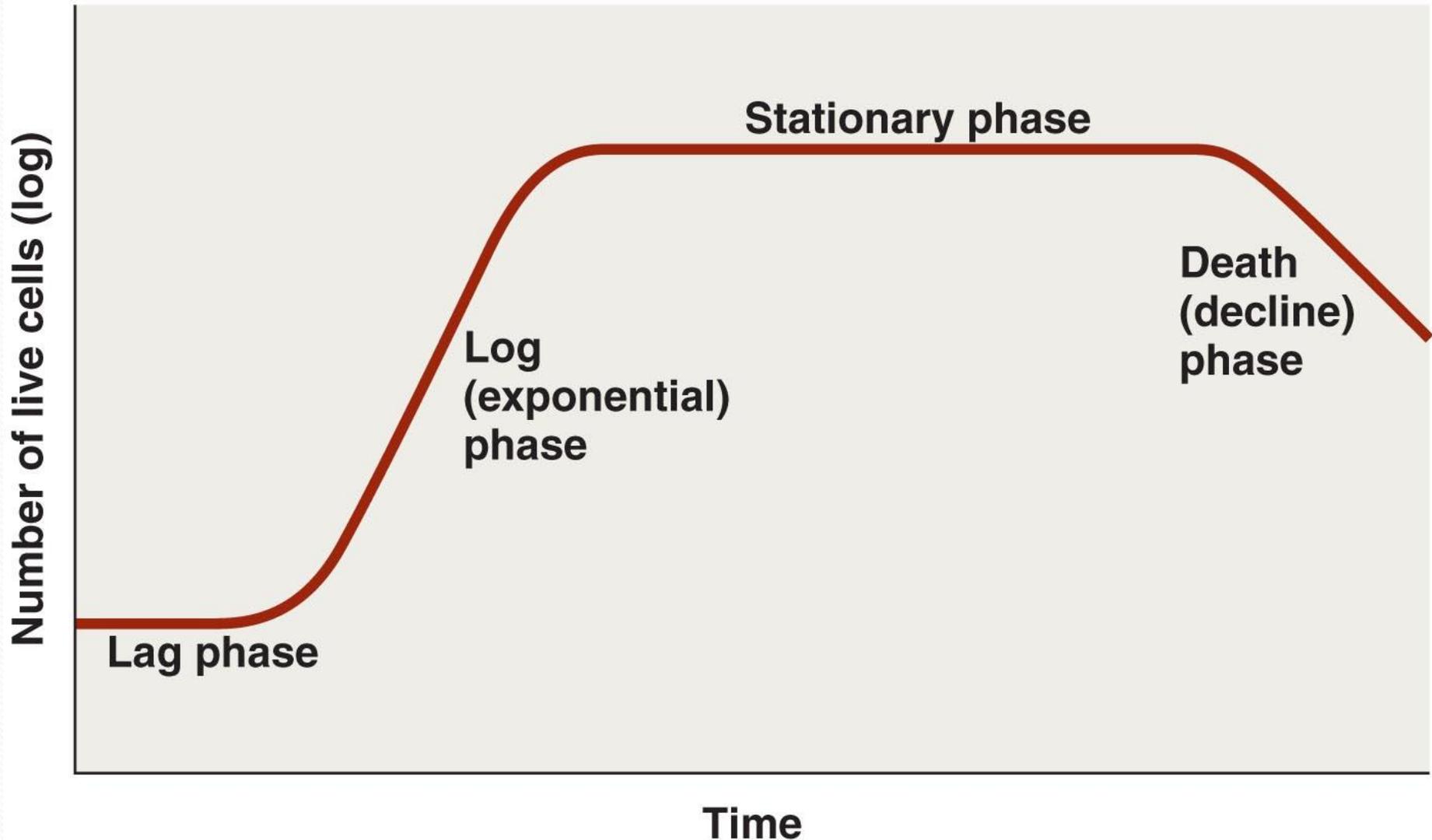
Lag
phase

Exponential
(log) phase

Stationary
phase

Death
phase

The bacterial growth curve



- **Lag phase:**

- * **Is** the first phase.
- * No increase in cell number
- * Cells are actively metabolizing, in preparation for cell division.
- * It may be short or very long, according to the growth medium.

- **Exponential or log phase:**

- * Is the second phase.
- * called the exponential or log phase.
- * This is the period in which the cells grow most rapidly, doubling at a fairly constant rate.

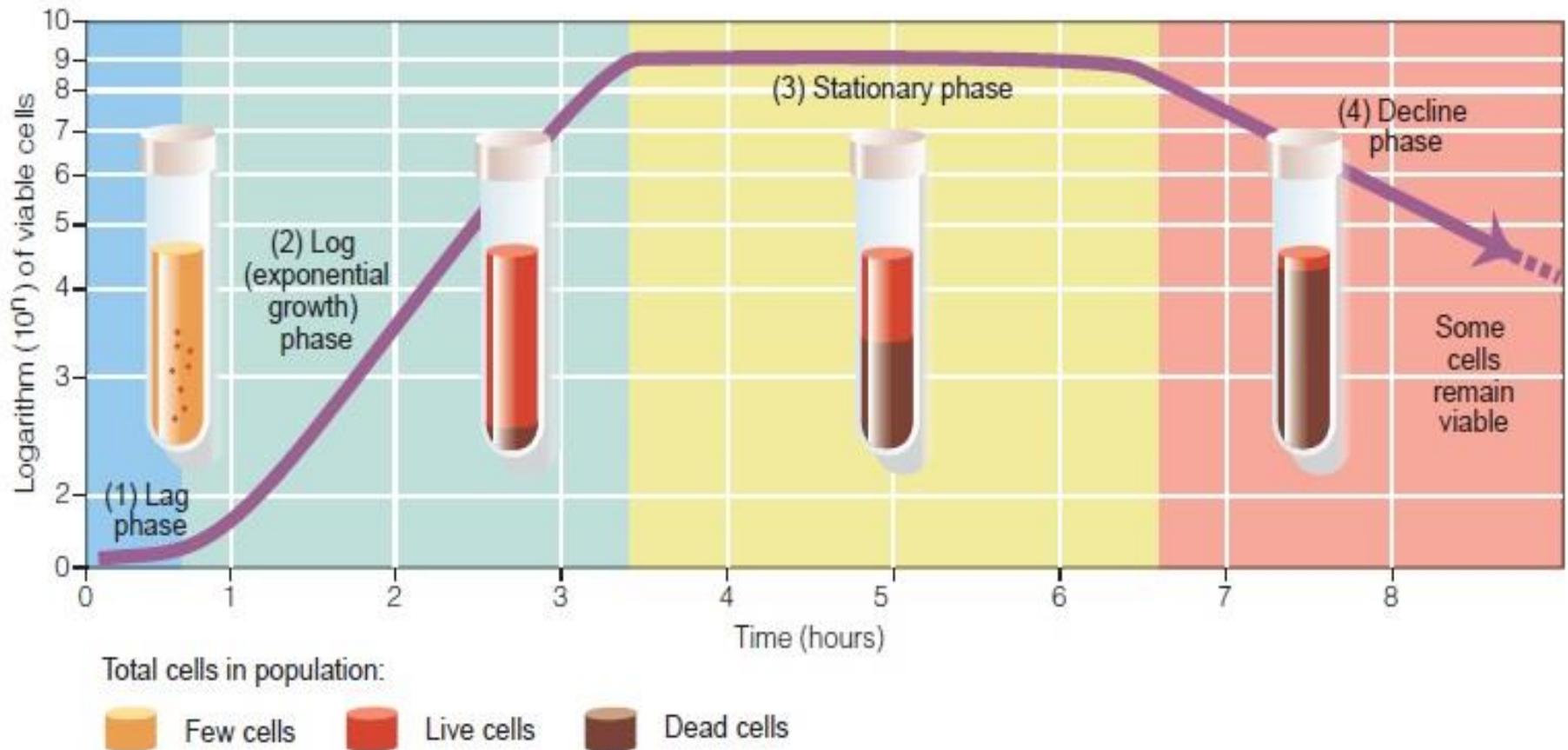
- **Stationary phase:**

- * Is third phase .
- * metabolism slows.
- * cells cease rapid cell division.
- * high cell density, depletion of nutrients, accumulation of waste products.

- **Death phase:**

* **Is the final phase .**

* **Cells are quickly losing the ability to divide.**



Factors affecting bacterial growth

- Many factors affect the generation time of the bacterium:
 - Temperature.
 - pH.
 - Oxygen.
 - Salt concentration.
 - Nutrient.
- Most bacteria grow best when these parameters are optimum.

Temperature

- According to the temperature degree that bacteria can grow and/or survive, they can be classified to:

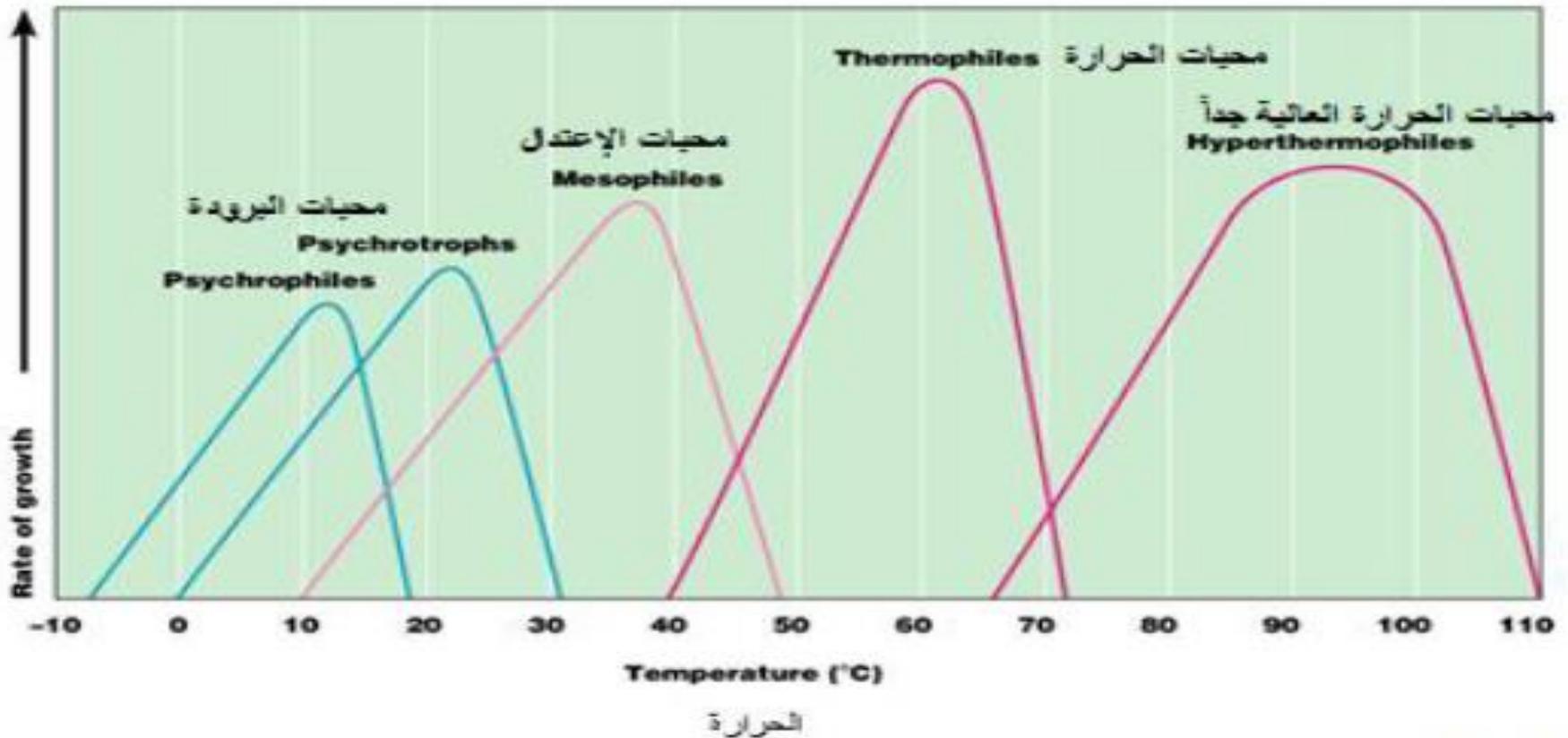


Figure 6.1

Temperature

Psychrotroph

Temp Range 0 – 30°C
Common Optimum 20°C

Problem Zone

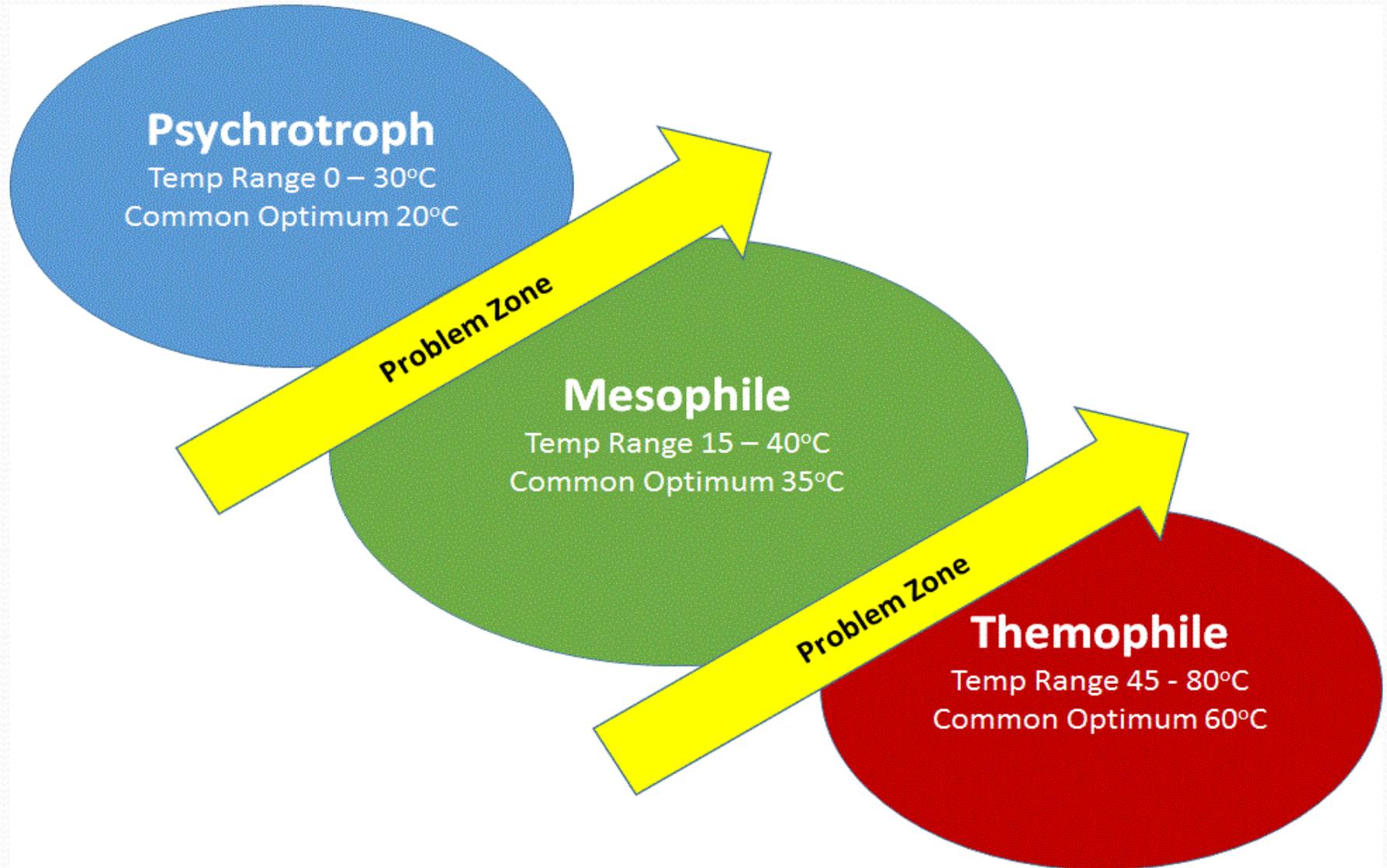
Mesophile

Temp Range 15 – 40°C
Common Optimum 35°C

Problem Zone

Themophile

Temp Range 45 - 80°C
Common Optimum 60°C



QUESTIONS??

