Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Maintaining Air Quality

**Purpose**

This lab is to observe how percentages of elements in the air can be altered. This activity is being accomplished by comparing the Mycoplasma bacterial growth in an anaerobic environment to the bacterial growth in an aerobic environment. The anaerobic environment is made by evacuating the oxygen in a closed chamber. In this demonstration the objective is to lower the percent of oxygen to

enhance the growth of the anaerobic bacteria, *Mycoplasma mastitis*. [[1]](#endnote-1)

**Procedure**

 **Materials**

*(The instructor will demonstrate this lab). Your responsibility is to observe and record your observations.*

1. Stop watch or second hand
2. Pen or pencil

**![C:\Users\Angela\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\DRP2N1IJ\MCj04242300000[1].wmf]()Sequence of Steps**

1. Read background information and answer questions prior to the lab.
2. ![C:\Users\Angela\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\DRP2N1IJ\MCj04242300000[1].wmf]()Watch carefully as your teacher demonstrates this lab. Record your observations.

**![C:\Users\Angela\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\DRP2N1IJ\MCj04242300000[1].wmf]()**

 **Background Information**

There are many ways our atmosphere is altered. Most often we think that any change in the percent of the elements that make up ‘air’ is a negative activity. Many organisms require an atmosphere different than the macro-atmosphere we use to breathe. Examples include certain bacteria such as botulism and tetanus.

The first human to modify the air was an Arab nomad who inadvertently made cheese when he filled his saddlebag with milk to feed himself during a journey across the desert. The movement of the horse separated the curds and whey in the milk. The desert sun provided the heat (incubation) and rennin (an enzyme) was readily available from the saddlebag (made from the stomach of a young animal). Historians believe this first processing of food occurred at the time animals began being domesticated by man (circa 9,000 B.C.).

1. Key words to know:

 Anaerobic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Aerobic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Background information:

 Percent nitrogen in the air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_%

 Percent oxygen in the air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_%

 Examples of two bacteria that live in anaerobic environments:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Examples of food processed in anaerobic environments:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is Mycoplasma mastitis?

**Observations**

1. What size jar was used in this demonstration? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How many seconds did it take for the flame to use the oxygen in the sealed chamber? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seconds
3. How many colonies of Mycoplasma could be observed before incubation?
	1. In the sealed chamber (anaerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. In the open chamber aerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. How many colonies of Mycoplasma could be observed 24-hours after incubation?
	1. In the sealed chamber (anaerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. In the open chamber aerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. 5. How many colonies of Mycoplasma could be observed 48-hours after incubation?
	1. In the sealed chamber (anaerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. In the open chamber aerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Did the data support the objective that more colonies would grow in the anaerobic environment? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ If the data rejected the objective that more colonies would grow in the anaerobic environment, what might be the reason?

**Teacher’s Notes**

**SPECIAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

Latex gloves are required to set up the following demonstration. Check with your administration as to their procedures for discarding the milk samples after the completion of the demonstration.

**TIME REQUIRED FOR THIS DEMONSTRATION**

The set up time will take about 5 minutes to streak the plates (Petri dishes). If you are using frozen milk samples, allow time for them to thaw prior to streaking. Class time for the demonstration will take about 5 minutes. The student background questions can take up to 30 minutes prior to actually showing how oxygen is removed from the air. 2nd and 3rd day observations will take about 10 minutes

**PROCEDURE**

* Streak the Petri dishes (plates) using inoculating loops just prior to the beginning of class. (Students will be focused on streaking techniques instead of evacuating oxygen if you streak the plates as part of the class demonstration).
* To attain an oxygen-free (or almost oxygen-free) environment, place one of the streaked Petri dishes in one of the glass gallon jars, the second dish in the other jar.
* Place a 2 inch candle in one of the jars.
* Light the candle and seal the jar with the plastic or metal lid.
* Students should observe the lighted candle extinguish itself once the oxygen in the air in the environment of the sealed jar is used. (The question may be asked, ‘what takes the place of the 21% of the air that was just burned?’ *Suggested answer*: An actual vacuum was formed, although very small because of the size of the container.
* The second jar is not sealed.
* Place the two jars in an incubator at 90oF for 24-48 hours (or oven, or wrap the jar in a blanket and put in a box and leave it in the sun).
* The colonies of *Mycoplasma* spp. will have a fried-egg appearance.
* Predicted outcome – The sample from the somewhat anaerobic environment should have many more and possible larger colonies than the sample from the aerobic environment.

**STUDENT HANDOUT - Background Information**

Key words to know:

 Anaerobic - in the absence of oxygen

 Aerobic - in the presence of oxygen

Background information:

 Percent nitrogen in the air 21%

 Percent oxygen in the air 78%

 Examples of two bacteria that live in anaerobic environments:

*Clostridium tetani* (tetanus)

*Clostridium botulinum* (botulism)

Examples of food processed in anaerobic environments:

cheese

sauerkraut

What is Mycoplasma mastitis? *Mycoplasma bovis* is the most common bacteria causing mastitis-like signs. It is highly contagious, and apparently harbors in the respiratory tract of the bovine.

**Observations**

1. What size jar was used in this demonstration? gallon – quart - pint
2. How many seconds did it take for the flame to use the oxygen in the sealed chamber? varies seconds
3. How many colonies of Mycoplasma could be observed before incubation?
	1. In the sealed chamber (anaerobic environment) 0
	2. In the open chamber aerobic environment) 0
4. How many colonies of Mycoplasma could be observed 24-hours after

incubation?

* 1. In the sealed chamber (anaerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. In the open chamber aerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
1. How many colonies of Mycoplasma could be observed 48-hours after

incubation?

* 1. In the sealed chamber (anaerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. In the open chamber (aerobic environment) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
1. Did the data support the objective that more colonies would grow in the anaerobic environment? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. If the data rejected the objective that more colonies would grow in the anaerobic environment, what might be the reason? Could be that the jar was not sealed tightly enough, could be that we are seeing colonies of aerobic bacteria (some other bacteria growing).
1. Dickson, Chris (2008). Air Quality. *North High School, Bakersfield, Agriculture Department* [↑](#endnote-ref-1)