B322 Composition of acid-tolerant epiphytic bacteria on plant leaves affected by acid precipitations

Seong Joo Park*, Sook-Jin Bang, Pil-Mun Joung, and In-Soo Lee¹ Department of Microbiology, Taejon University, ¹Department of Microbiology, Hannam University

A total of 71 acid-tolerant epiphytic bacterial isolates were recovered from plant leaves in the industrial area affected by acid precipitations and in the clean natural forest area not affected by acid precipitations in Taejon. The number of acid-tolerant isolates at pH 3.0 was 24 and the others were isolated from the pH 4.0 medium. All isolates were rod-shaped cells, of which Gram-positives were 52 and the others were Gram-negatives. Twenty-six isolates were from the plant leaves in the industrial area, while the others, from plant leaves in the clean natural area. Fifty-six isolates were identified by API kit and MIDI system. The predominant bacterial group was family Enterobacteriaceae, 33 isolates. The identified genera of family Enterobacteriaceae were Cedecea, Enterobacter, Kluyvera, Proteus, Klebsiella, Citrobacter, Serratia, and Yersinia. Five isolates belonged to the group of endo-spore forming Gram-negative rods, Bacillus, and four isolates to the group of irregular non-sporing Gram-positive rods, Clavibacter and Corynebacterium. The other 14 isolates did not belong to any bacterial groups.

B323 Development of bacterial biofilms on water pipe coupons by bacterial species

Sook-Jin Bang, Dong-Gun Lee¹, Sang-Jong Kim¹ and Seong Joo Park*

Department of Microbiology, Taejon University, ¹Department of Microbiology, Seoul National University

All kinds of bacterial biofilms on the galvanized-iron water pipe coupon were observed in two weeks after the operation of batch reactors. The maximum densities of *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Enterobacter agglomerans*, and *Enterococcus faecalis* developed on each coupon were at a level of 10⁵ CFUs/ml, about the same as inoculant densities in water, which occurred in two or three weeks after the operation, while those of pathogenic bacteria, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Shigella dysenteriae* were only a level of 10⁴ CFUs/ml, about 1/10 of the inoculant densities. This tells us that the ability of biofilm development of indicator bacteria were by no means lower than that of heterotrophic bacteria, a dominant bacterial species in drinking water.