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|  | **ABSTRACT**  This experiment was conducted to investigate the antibacterial properties of garlic juice on the bacterium Bacillus cereus. Those results were then compared with the results from a similar test using the antibiotic erythromycin, a common antibiotic prescribed for infections of B. cereus, to determine the effectiveness of garlic.  Data was collected using the Bauer-Kirby Disk Diffusion test to measure the susceptibility of the B. cereus to these substances. Small disks of chromatography paper were soaked in the substances and then placed on a bacteria-rich agar plate. Inhibition zones caused by a range of concentrations of both the antibiotic and garlic over a period of time were measured and compared.  From our results, it can be seen that in a high concentration and over a short period of time, garlic is able to produce similar inhibition zones as the antibiotic. The rapid degeneration of garlic's antibacterial properties was illustrated when comparing it to the relatively slow degeneration of the antibiotic's antibacterial properties. In addition, the effect of varied concentrations of garlic compared to varied concentrations of antibiotic were illustrated in this study. |

[LOG](http://docs.google.com/log.htm)

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