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|  | Recommendations:  We recognize that there are certain shortcomings in our experiment. To improve the experiment we have designed a few ways to obtain more significant data.  1. The first recommendation would be to conduct the experiments in a clean room. In a sterile environment, no bacteria of any other kind would be present and that would ensure that the bacteria on the petri dishes consist of only the bacteria in the experiment. Therefore in a clean room environment, it would be possible to test the effects of garlic on a certain type of bacterium.  2. It would also be expedient to obtain the solvents in which garlic juice can be dissolved in. That way the garlic juice can be diluted to the actual concentrations wanted, instead of just mixing the garlic with water.  3. The solvent in which the antibiotic are also needed so that the antibiotic could be dissolved completely (no chunks are floating on the top of the solution).  4. The method used to dilute the antibiotic also needs to be improved. Instead to putting a small amount of antibiotic powder in a large volume of water (or the solvent), it would be more practical to first dilute the antibiotic to a stronger known concentration, and then dilute that solution into the desired concentrations. Another option would be to obtain a liquid form of the antibiotic, but it still may be practical to use the two step dilution process.  Building on our experiment we have also developed a few investigative extensions to further study the antibacterial effects of garlic.  1. Tests could be preformed to determine the actual active ingredient of garlic involved in killing bacteria. Different constituents of garlic could be extracted using unique biotechnological procedures already developed by the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel. They have already been able to extract large quantities of pure allicin. They can be contacted over the Internet.  2. A different kind of susceptibility testing can be used to determine the antibacterial properties of garlic. The broth dilution test can be used to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of garlic. In this test bacteria are inoculated in tubes with culture broth and varying concentrations of the garlic to be tested. The tubes are then inoculated with bacteria and then incubated to allow bacterial growth. The MIC is read as the lowest concentration of antibiotic which inhibited bacterial growth.  3. An experiment could also be conducted to determine the affects of varying temperatures on garlic's antibacterial properties.  4. It would be desirable to test the antibacterial effects of garlic in a clinical environment. Perhaps, mice could be inoculated with a bacterium and be fed varying amounts of garlic to determine if garlic would still retain its antibacterial properties inside an organism. |

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