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Nonsporeforming. Strains of some species may be motile by scanty flagella. Some species are yellow pigmented. Facultatively anaerobic. Certain species are carboxyphilic CO₂ dependent. Catalase negative, but some strains reveal pseudocatalase activity when cultivated on blood-containing agar media. Hemolytic activity is variable and largely species-dependent. I have read and accept the Wiley Online Library Terms and Conditions of Use Shareable Link Use the link below to share a fulltext version of this article with your friends and colleagues. Learn more. Copy URL

Gram negative. Motile with one to nine peritrichous flagella. Obligately aerobic, possessing a strictly respiratory type of metabolism with oxygen as the terminal electron acceptor. Some strains are capable of anaerobic respiration in the presence of nitrate or nitrite. Oxidase positive. Catalase positive. Indole not produced. Cellulose, esculin, gelatin, and DNA usually not hydrolyzed. Chemoorganotrophic, using a variety of organic acids and amino acids as carbon sources. Alkali produced from several organic salts and amides. Carbohydrates usually not utilized. Characteristic fatty acids are C

Frequently found in unsterilized distilled water and in chlorhexidine solutions in hospitals. Occasionally causing opportunistic infections in humans. Citations 352 Abstract Nomenclature has been called the handmaid of taxonomy. <http://tkquiz.com/userfiles/canon-powershot-a20-user-manual.xml>

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The need for a stable set of names for living organisms, and rules to regulate them, has been recognized for over a century. The rules are embodied in international codes of nomenclature. There are separate codes for animals, noncultivated plants, cultivated plants, procaryotes, and viruses. But partly because the rules are framed in legalistic language so as to avoid imprecision, they are often difficult to understand. Useful commentaries are found in Ainsworth and Sneath 1962, Cowan 1978, and Jeffrey 1977. There are proposals for a new universal code for living organisms see the Proposed BioCode. Request fulltext Citations 352 References 0. Il y a eu trois etapes importantes dans l'évolution des outils utilisés dans la caractérisation des microorganismes isolés du milieu naturel Sneath, 2001. La première fut l'analyse des besoins nutritionnels, qui a été pendant de longues années l'outil de différenciation des microorganismes... La première approche moderne de taxonomie fut la taxonomie numérique faisant appel à l'outil informatique, développée par Sneath en 1957, Sneath, 2001. Cette approche consistait à étudier pour chaque bactérie, plusieurs caractères morphologiques, nutritionnels, structuraux etc., et à attribuer le même poids à chacun de ces caractères... L'unité de base de la taxonomie moderne est l'espèce Sneath, 2001. Dans la taxonomie phylogénétique, la définition de l'espèce bactérienne est basée sur les propriétés physiques et chimiques du matériel génétique.. ETUDE DE LA DIVERSITE ET DES PROPRIETES TECHNOLOGIQUES DE BACTERIES ACIDIFIANTES ORIGINAIRES DU BURKINA FASO Thesis Sep 2005 Ali Bayane BAYANE Ali 2005. Etude de la diversité et des propriétés technologiques de

bacteries acidifiantes originaires du Burkina Faso. These de Doctorat. Faculte Universitaire des Sciences Agronomiques de Gembloux, Belgique., 191 p., 39 tabl., 43

fig.http://www.w-f-l.de/user_img/canon-powershot-a2300-digital-camera-user-manual.xml

Resume L'interet des bacteries acidifiantes du genre *Bacillus* dans les formulations industrielles reside a la fois dans leurs proprietes fonctionnelles et dans leur capacite a former des endospores. Cette derniere propriete leur permet de supporter plusieurs types de stress environnementaux sans perdre les proprietes fonctionnelles recherchees. Ce travail est une contribution a l'etude de la diversite de ces bacteries sporulantes capable d'accumuler de l'acide lactique. A partir de trois echantillons preleves dans les fermes du Burkina Faso, dixsept 17 nouvelles bacteries acidifiantes ont ete isolees. Six de ces isolats ont ete caracterises et identifies par une approche combinant des criteres phenotypiques et genetiques. Les analyses ont montre que ces nouvelles bacteries sont toutes differentes des bacteries acidifiantes et sporulantes connues. Plusieurs proprietes technologiques interessantes ont ete observees chez ces bacteries, pouvant favoriser leur utilisation comme probiotiques. Il s'agit notamment de leur resistance aux conditions physicochimiques du tractus digestif acidite et sels biliaries, de leur profil fermentaire et de leur production d'enzymes interessantes amylases, proteases. La production de biomasse sous forme de spores a ete etudiee chez ces bacteries en prenant *Bacillus coagulans* LMG 6326 comme modele. Cette etude de la sporulation a confirme les observations anterieures concernant la difficulte pour les bacteries acidifiantes de sporuler dans les cultures liquides. Les travaux realises dans le but d'optimiser la sporulation ont montre que les cultures immobilisees sont mieux adaptees a la production de spores. Un schema de production de spores a ainsi ete decrit pour *Bacillus coagulans* sur billes d'alginate permettant d'obtenir un rendement de sporulation de 80% environ, alors qu'il n'est que de 1% en culture liquide.

L'accumulation de facteurs de sporulation dans le milieu extracellulaire a ete identifiee comme mecanisme intervenant dans l'optimisation de la sporulation dans les cultures immobilisees. View Show abstract. Isolate SG3 mntained arabinose and galactose in is cell wall, and thc cell wall envelope contained mycolic acid. These data clearly indicate thu they belong to thc genera *Artobaeiurn*, *Tsukamurella*, *Brevibacterium*, and *Arthrobacter*, respectively 14... We determined ia partial 16S rRNA gene sequence 9M nuchotides. Based on ttre phenorypic and gcnotypb characters, we identified isolate F7 as a mcmber of the genus *Planococcus* 14.. Molecular systematics of Grampositive bacterial strains isolated from soil of tropical rain forests in Thailand The practice of polyphasic taxonomic approach. Article Fulltext available Jan 1997 H. Liu Daiske Honda V. Arunpairojana Junta Sugiyama View. A series of conventional biochemical tests were carried out for the identification of the genus of bacterial strains according to the Bergeys Manual of systemic bacteriology Sneath et al., 1986... However, both the strains were subjected to molecular identification. Biochemical and molecular identification of selected isolates The biochemical identification of the selected isolates was performed according to the Bergeys manual of systemic bacteriology Sneath et al., 1986 and both of the isolates were presumptively identified as *Bacillus* sp. The biochemical test results are presented in Table 3.16S rRNA gene amplification and sequencing was previously described as means of identifying as well as characterizing *Bacillus* sp.. Screening of amylase producing bacteria from tannery wastes of Hazaribag, Bangladesh Article Fulltext available Jun 2017 Md. Attempts were made to isolate amylolytic bacterial strains from soil samples of tannery wastes collected from Hazaribagh, Dhaka and subsequent partial characterization was performed.

<https://www.interactivelearnings.com/forum/selenium-using-c/topic/14448/bosch-hbn231e0-manual>

Bacterial isolates were primarily screened for amylase activity on starch agar medium. Based on microscopic and biochemical properties of isolates, amylase activity of bacterial isolates were determined to find out two best producers of the enzyme. Subsequent molecular identification of

these two amylase producing bacterial isolates using 16s rRNA sequence analysis showed that isolates were *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* and *B. subtilis* respectively. Jahangirnagar University J. Biol. Sci. 5 2 110, 2016 December View Show abstract. Exposure to sewage contamination increases the risk of gastrointestinal infectious and other related illnesses. Many countries, including Egypt, countenance great challenges consequent the limited water and energy resources. These limitations have boosted the benefit in finding alternative water and renewable energy origins to output biofuels on one side and to reuse wastewater in agriculture. Conventional aerobic wastewater treatment plants require intensive oxygenation; a large numeral of chemicals and the implementation and maintenance are energy demanding. By using green technologies, i.e., integrating developed oxidation processes and microalgaebased systems, removal of biological pathogens and nutrients, i.e., ammonium and phosphate, can be recovered by microbial assimilation and operational cost of oxygenation avoided by in situ production via photosynthesis. Thus, the microalgae biomass should be harvested and utilized as the substrate for anaerobic digestion. Integration wastewater treatment, algal biomass production, and valorization via anaerobic digestion have the potential to raise the economic feasibility of providing the new provenance of energy and amendment of water quality in water bodies. This chapter discusses the wastewater treatment process challenges and opportunities for reusing unconventional water.

<http://aplusresidentialcleaning.com/images/brownie-flash-ii-manual.pdf>

According to Bergeys manual of systematic bacteriology Krieg, 1984 and Sneath, 1986, and on the basis of the results of gram reaction, motility test, catalase test, capsule stain, vogesproskauer test, methyl red test, indole test and sugars fermentation test, the isolated bacteria were found to be *Escherichia coli*. Application of Enteric Viruses in the Detection of Water Pollution Thesis Fulltext available Jul 2010 Mohamed Ibrahim Azzam This study aims to evaluate the virological, bacteriological and physicochemical properties of the Nile River at ElRayah ElMenofy before inlet and after outlet treatment in three drinking water stations. Water samples were taken during the period from February 2007 to November 2009. The bacteriological analyses involved were coliphage assay as a potential indicator of sewage pollution; total viable bacterial counts TVBCs; total coliforms TC and estimation of fecal coliforms FC, fecal streptococci. This study also included the detection of human viruses enteric viruses and H5N1 by both of RTPCR and realtimeRTPCR throughout four seasons. The results of physicochemical tests revealed that, ElBagour site inlet and outlet especially in warmer seasons summer and spring was suffering from chemical pollution. While both of Menof and Shibin ElKom inlet and outlet are within the permissible standard limits. Identification of *E.coli* isolates in inlet water samples were identified according to bergeys manual. Bacteriophages infecting *Escherichia coli* were detected in both of sewage polluted samples and chlorinated water samples especially in warmer seasons summer, spring and autumn. However, maximum counts were recorded during summer and the minimal were detected in winter. The results of the fecal indicators counts revealed that their densities increased from up to down stream.

<http://genlab-sports.com/images/brown-stove-owner-s-manual.pdf>

The result of the present investigation indicated that, the Nile River water at ElRayah ElMenofy is subjected to sewage pollution and consequently high microbial contents were detected even after treatment in drinking water stations. Water samples from the tested sites were subjected to using ultrafiltration process to detect enteroviruses and H5N1 using specific primers throughout four seasons. Enteroviruses were detected using RTPCR and rtRTPCR in inlet water of ElBagour and Shibin ElKom stations in summer season only, while H5N1 was not detected in all sites through out four seasons. Transmission electron microscopy revealed that the phage particles had an isometric head and longcontractile tail. Some particles appeared to have a short tail with full heads. The pH value in specific areas of the Gastrointestinal Tract helps in establishing a specific microbial population and also in turn affects the digestion and absorption of most nutrients.. Study of Probiotic

Attributes of two ISOLATES *Bacillus AERIUS* and *Bacillus CEREUS* Article Apr 2016 Lavanya Ananthanarayanan Aparna Dubhashi This article discusses about the various growth parameters of *B.aerius* and *B.cereus* in context of their probiotic capabilities. The optimum temperature for growth for the isolates was 37°C and 45°C respectively and pH 6 for both. The isolates sporulated efficiently in a nutrient depleted medium. *B.cereus* was non hemolytic in nature while *B.aerius* was rendered non hemolytic. Tolerance to gastric acidity and bile salts is considered as an important factor for the probiotic to exert beneficial health effects. Resistance to pH 2.3 was observed for both the isolates with the ability of *B. aerius* spores to germinate at pH 3. Also the spores could tolerate bile salt concentration up to 2%, with an ability to germinate at lower concentration. The present study thus proves the probiotic potential of both the *Bacillus* species View Show abstract.

In general, the bacteria identified in this investigation were reported to be potential human pathogens of public health concern Sneath, 1986; Cheesbrough, 2006;WHO, 2011. The most widespread bacteria obtained were *E. coli* and *E. faecalis*, which indicates that the water in drains and Rosetta branch is subjected mainly to sewage pollution.. Antibiotics resistance phenomenon and virulence ability in bacteria from water environment Article Fulltext available Nov 2017 Mohamed Ibrahim Azzam Safaa M. Ezzat Badawi A. Othman Khaled A. ElDoudoug This study aims to determine the impact of five main drains as sources of antibiotics resistant bacteria in River Nile at Rosetta branch, and to generate a baseline data on their virulence ability. Out of 212 bacterial isolates, 39.2% and 60.8% were recovered from drains and Rosetta branch, respectively. Susceptibility of bacteria to different antibiotics showed multiple antibiotics resistances MAR for the majority of isolates. Meanwhile, sensitivity was mostly directed to ofloxacin and norfloxacin antibiotics. Testing virulence ability of bacteria from drains showed positive results 65%. Contrastively, virulent strains in Rosetta branch were mostly lacking in this study. The study suggests regular monitoring for antibiotics resistance in native bacteria of River Nile, prohibition of unregulated use of antibiotics, and proper management for wastes disposal. The colony and cell morphology of the selected bacteria were determined using macroscopic, microscopic, and motility tests. The endogenous bacterial strains, which were isolated from existing wastewater treatment facilities, were identified as *Pseudomonas* sp., *Enterobacter* sp., *Bacillus* sp1., and *Bacillus* sp2. It was observed that the highest COD removals were obtained in reactors A 80.7% and B 82.4%, which had high SRTs 25 days and 20 days and HRT 20 hours.

At shorter SRTs 15 days and 20 days, the concentration of the COD effluent did not comply with the Indonesian regulations for oilfieldproduced water quality standards, which means that these SRTs were not recommended as appropriate operational conditions. Furthermore, the results showed that the yield Y , decay coefficient k_d , maximum specific growth rate k , and saturation constant K_s were 0.533 mg MLVSS mg⁻¹ COD, 0.167 day⁻¹, 0.985 day⁻¹, and 255.46 mg COD L⁻¹, respectively. These biokinetic coefficients obtained from the Y and K_s values indicated that although the strains of bacteria can grow well in the reactor, they had low affinities to the substrate, which caused the concentration of the COD effluent to be relatively high. View Show abstract. 7 Although the use of biological weapons is prohibited under international humanitarian law 8 as well as by a variety of international treaties and their use in armed conflict is deemed a war crime, some countries and organizations continue to synthesize and utilize biological agents. Because of the attractive properties of *Bacillus anthracis*, 9 including physical shape, thermal stability, and resistance to many disinfectants including 95% ethanol, 10 its endospores are extraordinarily well-suited for use in powdered and aerosol form as a biological weapon as demonstrated by some countries in the past. 11 Large quantities of chemical and biological weapons are stored by various countries and illegitimate groups around the world.. Control of Biohazards A High Performance Energetic Polycyclized Iodine-Containing Biocide Article Jun 2018 INORG CHEM Gang Zhao Chunlin He Wenfeng Zhou Jeanne M Shreeve View. It has been established that the culture of *B. laterosporus* is widespread in Armenia as a highly active producer of protein inclusions against leaf beetles. Isolated

strains of *B. laterosporus* can be used as an alternative to biological larvicides, which are produced on the basis of *B. thuringiensis* and *B. sphaericus*.

Keywords Entomopathogenes, *Brevibacillus laterosporus*, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, Bioinsecticides, Parasporins, Antimicrobial activity View Show abstract. Representative colonies were selected and streaked repeatedly until pure colonies were obtained. This study was conducted to determine the occurrence, antibiotic susceptibility pattern and *Pseudomonas* species Study Design. Identification of *Pseudomonas* Place an All works were carried out in the Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, University of Ibadan, from January, 2015. February, 2016 The. *Pseudomonas* Susceptibility of the View Show abstract. The isolates were also tested for their growth at different temperatures and pH and NaCl concentration Joshi et al., 2007. These isolates were identified in accordance with Bergeys Manual of Systematic Bacteriology Sneath, 1986. District of the Maharashtra State, which is occupied by saline water and harbors various The present study deals with isolation, production and partial characterization of amylase Total thirty seven bacterial Out of thirty seven, six bacterial The strain CW2 2 was selected for 16S rDNA sequencing and Phylogenetic analysis based on 16S rDNA gene sequences indicated that strain CW2 2 was Newly isolated *Bacillus circulans* CW2 2 View Show abstract. A tabela 1 mostra varios caminhos da fermentacao, com subsequente perda de MS e energia. As bacterias lacticas mais encontradas nas silagens sao heterofermentativas ou homofermentativas facultativas SNEATH et al., 1986.. ALGUNS PRINCIPIOS QUE INFLUENCIAM O PROCESSO DE ENSILAGEM SOME PRINCIPLES THAT INFLUENCE THE ENSILAGE PROCESS Conference Paper Fulltext available Mar 2015 Rayner Sversut Barbieri Joao Paulo Franco Da Silveira Omar Sabbag Jessica Barbieri Carvalho RESUMO O Brasil possui um periodo estacional de producao de forrageiras; a falha no manejo de pastagens contribui para falta de volumoso de qualidade.

As silagens sao feitas com a finalidade de conservar o conteudo ensilado, para entao, ser utilizada em um periodo desfavoravel para o desenvolvimento de plantas forrageiras. Na conservacao, a forragem fresca passa por um processo de fermentacao anaerobica, onde acucars sao convertidos principalmente em acido latico. Neste processo, fatores como pH, capacidade tampao, temperatura, massa bacteriana, conteudo de carboidratos soluveis, materia seca e nitrogenio influenciam no valor nutritivo, consumo e digestibilidade do animal e estabilidade aerobica da silagem. Tecnicas para reducao de perdas, otimizacao do processo e avaliacoes qualitativas da silagem sao amplamente avaliados na literatura, sendo esta, a saida mais utilizada para minimizar os efeitos da estacionalidade de producao. Portanto o objetivo desta revisao e discutir os principais fatores que influenciam a producao de uma silagem, tais como diferentes culturas utilizadas, ensilagem, processo fermentativo e metodos para reducao de perdas. ABSTRACT Brazil has a seasonal period of forage production; the failure pasture management contributes to poor quality roughage. The silages are made in order to retain the silage contain to then be used in an unfavorable time for development of forage plants. In conservation, the fresh forage goes through a anaerobic fermentation process, where sugars are mainly converted to lactic acid. In this process, factors such as pH, buffer capacity, temperature, bacterial mass, soluble carbohydrates content, dry matter and nitrogen influence in nutritional value, intake and digestibility of the animal and aerobic stability of silage. Techniques for loss reduction, process optimization and evaluation of silage quality are extensively evaluated in View Show abstract.

The results showed that this strain was able to assimilate the following carbon sources Ribose, galactose, dglucose, fructose, mannose, manitol, sorbitol, methylmannoside, Nacetyl glucosamine, arbutin, cellobiose, maltose, lactose, melibiose, sucrose, gentiobiose, turanose, salicin and aesculin; while this ability was negative for the rest of carbon sources. Taxonomic identification of the strain MNZ at species level was performed by 16S rRNA gene sequencing.. A Glutamic AcidProducing Lactic Acid Bacteria Isolated from Malaysian Fermented Foods Article Fulltext available Dec 2012

INT J MOL SCI Mohsen Zareian Afshin Ebrahimpour Fatimah Abu Bakar Nazamid Saari lglutamaic acid is the principal excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain and an important intermediate in metabolism. In the present study, lactic acid bacteria 218 were isolated from six different fermented foods as potent sources of glutamic acid producers. The presumptive bacteria were tested for their ability to synthesize glutamic acid. Out of the 35 strains showing this capability, strain MNZ was determined as the highest glutamic acid producer. Identification tests including 16S rRNA gene sequencing and sugar assimilation ability identified the strain MNZ as *Lactobacillus plantarum*. The characteristics of this microorganism related to its glutamic acid producing ability, growth rate, glucose consumption and pH profile were studied. Results revealed that glutamic acid was formed inside the cell and excreted into the extracellular medium. A concentration of 0.7% ammonium nitrate as a nitrogen source effectively enhanced glutamic acid production. To the best of our knowledge this is the first report of glutamic acid production by lactic acid bacteria. The results of this study can be further applied for developing functional foods enriched in glutamic acid and subsequently amino butyric acid GABA as a bioactive compound.

Analytical Profile Indexes from API20E kits bioMerieux were also used for further characterization of the isolates. The identification procedure of the isolated bacteria was performed according to Bergeys Manual of Systematic Bacteriology 1 and 2 Krieg and Holt, 1986; Sneath, 1986. . *Agriotes* spp. *Coleoptera Elateridae*'nn mikrobiyal mucadele etmeninin belirlenmesi Conference Paper Sep 2009 Ismail Demir Ali Sevim Huseyin Yilmaz Zihni Demirbag View. Place and Duration of Study The study was carried out at the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria between March and August 2016. Methodology We digested paunch from the rumen of one cow anaerobically for 30 days. Biogas production was measured. The digestate compost was used in comparison with Urea to cultivate maize. The plant heights, Plant diameter, average growth rate, number of cobs and weight of cobs were the performance indicators. The results obtained for each parameter were subjected to a Two Way ANOVA at 95% Confidence level using Minitab 14.2 Statistical software. Physicochemical and microbial characteristics of the feedstock and digestate were used as indicators of the treatment efficiency. The results of the ANOVA showed that there was significant difference between the treatments for all parameters with a P value of .000 in each case. Only plant height showed significant difference between plots with a P value of .035. 53.13% percent reduction in Total solids was achieved by the anaerobic digestion process while the reduction in Volatile solids, Chemical Oxygen Demand, *E. coli* and *Enterobacteriaceae* were 47.12%, 29.10% 86.75% and 91.28% respectively while the overall efficiency was estimated at 63.86%. Conclusion Biogas in good quantity and compost was produced via the anaerobic digestion of cattle paunch and the process achieved over 60% waste treatment efficiency. Three isolated bacteria, *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa* and *S.*

Typhi, were detected, counted and identified. Generally, the identified bacteria in this study were investigated as pathogenic bacteria with human health concern Sneath, 1986; Cheesbrough, 2006; WHO, 2011; Azzam et al., 2017. The presence of *E. coli* and *E. faecalis* in wastewater sites acts as an indicator for the contamination with sewage and fecal coliform Edberg et al., 2000.. Improving Wastewater Treatment Using Dried Banana Leaves and Bacteriophage Cocktail Article Fulltext available Sep 2019 Noha Khaled Meghawry Mohamed Nasr Eldin Mahmoud Mohamed Hazaa Mohamed Ibrahim Azzam View. Generally, the identified bacteria in this study were investigated as pathogenic bacteria with human health concern Sneath, 1986; Cheesbrough, 2006; WHO, 2011; Azzam et al., 2017. The presence of *E. coli* and *E. faecalis* in wastewater sites acts as indicators for the contamination with sewage and fecal coliform Edberg et al., 2000.. Improving Wastewater Treatment Using Dried Banana Leaves and Bacteriophage Cocktail Article Fulltext available Mar 2020 Res J Bot Mohamed Nasr Eldin Mohamed Ibrahim Azzam Noha Khaled Meghawry Mahmoud Mohamed Hazaa Water pollution is a serious problem resulting from introduction of hazardous biological waste, organic materials and heavy metals into the natural

environment. This study aimed for improving the quality of wastewater as measured by the physicochemical parameters and controlling microbial pollution using dried banana leaves with phage cocktail. Different wastewater samples were collected from New Cairo, Gabal ElAsfar and Helwan, Egypt, and were used for isolation of *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas*. Fine dried powder of banana leaves was prepared to improve the physicochemical characteristics and reduce microbial populations; the treatment of wastewater was performed using fine powder of banana leaves, phage cocktail individually and in combination.

Before treatment, the physical and chemical parameters showed higher levels, dissolved oxygen was depleted and the counts of total coliforms, fecal coliforms and fecal streptococci exceeded the permissible limits. However, using banana leaves, there was improvement in physicochemical parameters and slight reduction of bacterial populations. Individual application of phage cocktail resulted in a significant reduction of bacterial growth as well as adsorption of wastewater pollutants. Furthermore, using combination of phage cocktail specific to *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa* and *S. Typhi* and fine powder of banana leaves, enhanced the microbial inactivation and removal of water pollutants. Thus, this study indicated the capability of using ecofriendly approach comprising of fine dried powder banana leaves and phage cocktail for wastewater treatment and pave the way for further research to enable reusing wastewater. Microbial lipases occupy a place of prominence among biocatalysts are often used for remediation of vegetable oilpolluted sites. This work was carried out to isolate microorganisms from oilpolluted sites and screen them for their lipolytic activity. Microorganisms were isolated from eight experimental soil samples contaminated with different types of vegetable oil, soil from an oil mill in Ibadan, and normal uncontaminated soil as a control. The isolates were characterized, identified and those common to at least one of the experimental sites and oil mill sites were screened for their lipolytic activity. Data obtained were analysed using Duncan Multiple Range Test. Seventy three microorganisms were isolated from the polluted soil and identified as species of which were common to at least one of the experimental site and oil mill site were preliminarily screened for lipolytic activity and all nine confirmed by presence of halos around the colonies. These screened organisms have potential for the degradation of fatty waste.

<http://superbia.lgbt/flotaganis/1648325384>