Microbiology

The study of microbiology is divided into various fields

• Taxonomic division of fields Bacteriology; mycology; virology; phycology; and protozoology

Functional division of fields

Growth; metabolism; disease; sterilization etc. Industrial microbiology; food microbiology; environmental microbiology; agricultural microbiology; and medical microbiology

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Microbiology at UWS Campbelltown

Second year subjects

Basic Microbiology

Coordinator: Dr. C. Kuek

- Structure, function and occurrence of microorganisms
- Microbial taxonomy
- Metabolism
- Nutrition
- · Growth and death

Microbial physiology and genetics

Coordinator: Dr. A. Khan

- · Microbial strategies of energy generation
- · Growth and survival in nature and culture
- · Gene expression and regulation
- · Mutation; gene transfer

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Microbiology at UWS Campbelltown

Third year subjects

 Environmental Microbiology Coordinator: Dr. A. Khan Microbial ecology Microbiology of the air, water and soil Biodegradation 	Industrial Microbiology Coordinator: Dr. C. Kuek • Fermentation • Bioprocess technology • Optimization
Medical Microbiology	Microbiological Quality Assurance
Coordinator: Dr. A. Khan	& CONTROL (not currently offered)
Pathogenic microorganisms, etiology, epidemiology	Microbial spoilage and hazardsControl of microorganisms
 Diagnosis, prevention and control of diseases 	Quality control and assurance
Chemotherapy, vaccination	

The Impact of Microbiology

Some Examples of the Influence of Microorganisms on the Socio-economic Activities of Man

a. The Great Irish Potato Famine Ireland, 1845

• Mainstay crop is potato



• Late blight disease appears



The Great Irish Potato Famine continued

• Phytopthota infestans was the pathogen





- The Great Irish Potato Famine resulted
- One in four people died. Dislocation of Irish society.

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Introduction 5

The Great Irish Potato Famine continued

 Massive emigration to the United States



• In 1960, JFK became the first U.S. President of Irish descent





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Influence of microorganisms on the socio-economic activities of man **b. Bacteria of the genus** *Rhizobium*

Nitrogen gas comprises 78% of the atmosphere It is not in a biologically or industrially useful form

• N fixation: The Haber Process

$N_2 + NH_3 = 2NH_3$

Energy intensive; requires 400 – 600°C and 200 – 400 atm. Pressure

 \cong 44 X 10⁶ tons of N₂ year⁻¹ is fixed using the Haber process

Bacteria of the genus Rhizobium continued

• N fixation: The biological process

Rhizobia bacteria Symbiosis in the roots of legumes





Introduction

Bacteria of the genus Rhizobium continued

 $\mathbf{N_2} + \mathbf{3H_2} \rightarrow \mathbf{2NH_3}$ at ambient temperatures and pressure.

Energy supplied by the plant host in the form of ATP Ammonia is converted by plants to amino acids

 \cong 193 X 10⁶ tons of N₂ year⁻¹ is fixed biologically

cf. 44 X 10⁶ tons of N_2 year⁻¹ is fixed using the Haber process

- · Reduces the requirement for nitrogenous fertilizers in agriculture
- Whole agricultural systems throughout the world depend on nitrogen fixation.

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Introduction 9

Rumen microorganisms continued

Rumen Microorganisms

- Methane is second (by contribution) in importance to CO₂ in the greenhouse effect It traps 25 times more of the sun's heat than CO₂



Estimates of methane production by cattle (Pearce, 1989)

- 200 g day⁻¹ cow⁻¹
- 1300 million cattle worldwide
- 100 million tonnes CH₄ year⁻¹

Influence of microorganisms on the socio-economic activities of man **c. Rumen microorganisms**

Gaseous emissions by ruminants and the greenhouse effect?

Ruminants (*e.g.* sheep and cattle) depend on communities of microorganisms in their rumen for the production of energy from their herbaceous diets



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Influence of Microorganisms on the Socio-Economic Activities of Man d. Microorganisms used in food production

Menu a la Laboratoire	
Soup	Beef Bonanza Tender slices of <u>Methylophilus</u> fed beef marinated in soy sauce (produced by a symphony of microorganisms
Miso (soybeans arranged by Aspergillus and	Came Macha
Salad	An assortment of sausages from <i>Pediococcus</i> and <i>Penicillium italicum</i>
Olives prepared by Leuconostoc	Veaetable
manure and seasoned by Acetobacter	Cabbage fermented to pH 3.5 by Leuconostoc plantarum
Entrees	Dessert
Saccharomyces cerevesiae and Lactobacillus will prepare rye, pumpernickel, and sourdough Single-Cell Protein	Lactobacillus bulgaricus will prepare yoghurt Assorted cheeses by Streptococcus and Lactobacillus, assisted by Penicillium roquefortii and Penicllium camembertii
A delightful casserole of sewage-fed cyanobacteria,flavored with Poi (lactic-acid bacteria work their magic on taro root)	Drinks
	Alcoholic beverages
and the second sec	by Saccharomyces
Fettucine Iorula	Non-alcoholic beverages
Spicy noodles "proteinized" by Torulopsis yeast	Beer
	vine Erwinia's coffee

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Influence of Microorganisms on the Socio-Economic Activities of Man e. Marine Algae as the Global Thermostat

Can marine algae control global warming due to the greenhouse effect?



Marine algae as the global thermostat continued



Increase in greenhouse gases Global temperature up Global temperature up More marine algae More dimethylsulphide

Assignment

Topic: The impact of microbiology on society

A structured report on the impact which the science of microbiology, or a specific microorganism or microorganisms has had on society

Keywords useful in making a choice of subject area

- disease
- · politics
- industry
- · economic development
- · socio-economics
- medicine

Confirmation with Assignment Coordinator

- Theme and title
- Proposed contents



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Preparation of the assignment

