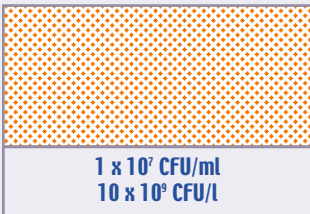
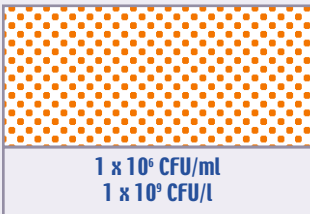
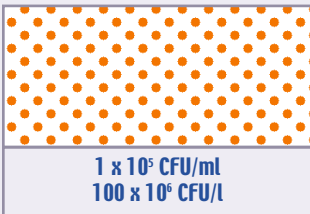
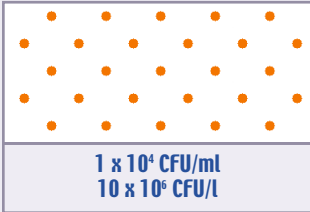
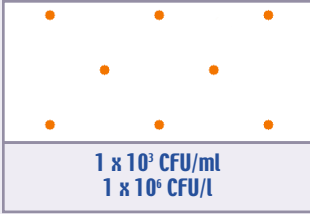
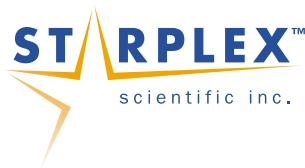


## Colony Density



Note: When the bacterial count is high, the surfaces are covered by a confluent growth which may be overlooked. Consequently, it is recommended that all surfaces should be examined against reflected light. The lack of reflection indicates a confluent growth. This will also enable detection of small colonies. When the colony count on the two media is different, the higher count should be considered.



## Color Reference Chart

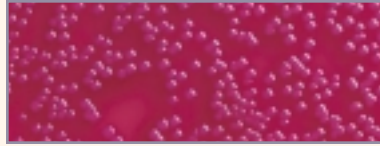
### organism

### MacConkey with Crystal Violet

### C.L.E.D.

#### *Escherichia coli*

Gram-negative



red or pink, smooth, circular  
positive lactose fermenters



yellow, opaque to clear translucent,  
positive lactose fermenters, causing  
medium to turn yellow

#### *Proteus species*

Gram-negative



translucent, colorless, some strains  
may show signs of spreading  
non-lactose fermenter



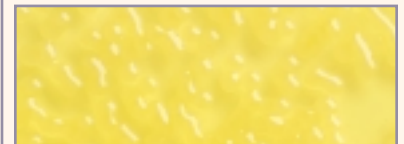
blue, green small translucent usually  
turning medium blue non-lactose  
fermenter, signs of spreading

#### *Klebsiella pneumonia*

Gram-negative



pink, mucoid, thick, smooth  
positive lactose fermenter



yellow, mucoid, positive  
lactose fermenter

#### *Enterobacter species*

Gram-negative



light pink, opaque,  
can be mucoid, irregular edges  
positive lactose fermenter



yellow to green, rough,  
irregular edges  
positive lactose fermenter

#### *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Gram-negative



colorless, transparent  
or slightly opaque  
non-lactose fermenter



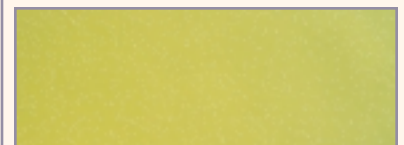
green to blue-green with rough  
or matted surface  
non-lactose fermenter

#### *Enterococcus faecalis*

Gram-positive



no growth



pin point, yellow,  
turn medium yellow  
lactose fermenter

#### *Staphylococcus aureus*

Gram-positive



no growth



yellow, opaque,  
turn medium yellow  
lactose fermenter