1. Yeast Dextrose Chalk (YDC) agar medium:

WHAT YOU NEED FOR 1 LITRE	
Agar	15 g
Yeast Extract	10 g
$CaCO_3$ (light powder)	20 g
D-Glucose (Dextrose)	20 g

1. Weigh out all ingredients into a suitable container.
2. Add 750 mL distilled water. Bring to boil to dissolve; (note: $CaCO_3$ will not completely dissolve).
3. Make up to 1 litre volume with water.
4. Dispense into bottles (300 mL or 500 mL medical flats supplied), with constant swirling to ensure even distribution of $CaCO_3$. Fill bottle half to two thirds full.
5. Autoclave at 121°C, 115 psi for 15 minutes.
6. Allow medium to cool to approximately 50°C.
7. Swirl to ensure even distribution of $CaCO_3$ and avoid air bubbles. Pour into sterile petri plates (22 mL per 90 mm plate).
8. Leave plates to set in a dust hood, or similar, before use.
9. Store prepared plates inverted in polythene bags at room temperature. Prepared plates can be stored for several months provided they do not dry out.

2. MXP medium:

To prepare medium for *Xanthomonas Campestris pv phaseoli* (MXP) see the instructions in the article provided in the Lab Manager's Manual:

Claflin, L.E., Vidavar, A.K. and Sasser, M. (1987).
MXP, a semi-selective medium for *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. Phaseoli.
Phytopathology 77:730-734.

3. Directions for corn meal agar & other media supplied:

Product information from manufacturers can be found online, for example Oxoid brand product information can be found at www.oxoid.com or ask the P&D team for a Technical Data Sheet if one is not provided.

Corn Meal Agar:
Suspend 17g in 1 litre of distilled water. Bring to the boil to dissolve completely. Sterilise by autoclaving at 121°C for 15 minutes.

Potato Dextrose Agar:
Suspend 39 g of powder in 1 litre of purified water and bring to the boil. Distribute into suitable containers and sterilise in the autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes. Do not overheat.

Malt Extract Agar:
Suspend 50 g in 1 litre of distilled water and bring to the boil to dissolve. Sterilize by autoclaving at 115°C for 10 minutes. in order to suppress the bacterial growth. For fungi a pH value of 3.5 is recommended, but this depends on the microorganism.