

SCHWARZ Differential HiVeg™ Medium

MV1331

SCHWARZ Differential HiVeg Medium is used in the brewing industry for the differentiation of brewing yeasts from wild yeasts.

Composition ** :

Ingredients	Grams/Litre
HiVeg peptone	5.00
Yeast extract	3.00
Malt extract	3.00
Dextrose	10.00
Basic fuchsin	0.47
Sodium sulphite	2.92
Dextrin	0.11
Agar	20.00

Final pH (at 25°C) 6.9 ± 0.2

** Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters.

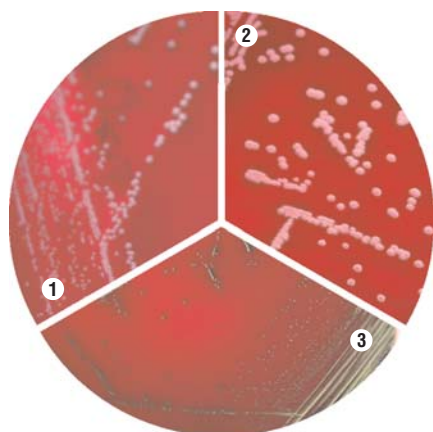
Directions :

Suspend 44.50 grams in 1000 ml distilled water. Heat to boiling with constant stirring for 15 minutes. DO NOT AUTOCLAVE. Cool to 45°C and pour into sterile plates. Efficacy of the plates can be improved by incubating them at 30°C for 18 hours before use.

Caution: Basic fuchsin is a potential carcinogen and care should be taken to avoid inhalation of the powdered dye and contamination of the skin.

Principle and Interpretation :

SCHWARZ Differential HiVeg Medium is prepared by using HiVeg peptone which is free of BSE/TSE risks associated with animal based peptones. This is the modification of SCHWARZ Differential Medium which is recommended for



MV1331 SCHWARZ Differential HiVeg Medium

1. *Candida albicans*
2. *Candida krusei*
3. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Product Profile :

Vegetable based (Code MV)Ⓞ	Animal based (Code M)
MV1331 HiVeg peptone	M1331 Peptic digest of animal tissue

Recommended for	:	Differentiation of brewing yeasts from wild yeasts.
Reconstitution	:	44.50 g/l
Quantity on preparation (500g):	:	11.23 L
pH (25°C)	:	6.9 ± 0.2
Supplement	:	None
Sterilization	:	Boiling (DO NOT AUTOCLAVE)
Storage	:	Dry Medium - Below 30°C, Prepared Medium 2 - 8°C.

use in the brewing industry for the differentiation of brewing yeasts from wild yeasts. HiVeg peptone and yeast extract provides necessary nutrients to support the growth of yeasts. Malt extract, dextrose serves as suitable carbon source for the growth of yeasts. Also dextrin, a complex carbon source is utilized by few brewing yeasts, like *Saccharomyces diasticus*. Sodium sulphite and basic fuchsin inhibits most gram-positive bacteria. Acid producing bacteria are identified by the depth of a clear zone around the colonies. Actidione may be added to the medium to suppress growth of wild culture yeast.

The prepared plates darken during incubation. Wild yeasts form pink colonies which may be smooth, mucoid or wrinkled. Brewing yeasts forms a thin haze of micro colonies which blend with the colour of the medium.

Quality Control :

Appearance of Powder

Orangish pink coloured, homogeneous, free flowing powder.

Gelling

Firm, comparable with 2.0% Agar gel.

Colour and Clarity

Light pink coloured, clear gel forms in petri plates.

Reaction

Reaction of 4.45% w/v aqueous solution is pH 6.9 ± 0.2 at 25°C.

Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 30°C upto 4 days (colour of the plates darkens during incubation).

Organisms (ATCC)	Growth	Colour of Colony
<i>Candida albicans</i> (10231)	luxuriant	white to light pink raised colonies
<i>Candida krusei</i> (24408)	luxuriant	pink, rough, flat colonies
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (9763)	luxuriant	pink colonies