**Materials and Methods**

Three different nutrient agar plates were used in representation of three different trials. Each nutrient agar plate was split into three sections. Each section of the agar plate for trial one was streaked using cotton swabs with a different sample of the same object and then repeated in trial two and three. The object the samples of bacteria were obtained from was a touch screen cell phone. As the samples were obtained it was important to only open the lids of the agar plates when transferring the bacteria collected from phone to plate. This prevented additional bacteria from getting on the agar plates.

For section one of the agar plate, the screen of the cell phone was simply swabbed and then using the swab, the bacteria from the cell phone screen was transferred to the agar plate by streaking. The phone was turned laterally while samples were being taken, for section one only the top part of the phone was swabbed, and then only the middle part for section two and the bottom of the lateral cell phone screen for section three. For section two, the cell phone screen was wiped with a dry paper towel, and then swabbed and streaked. For section three, the phone screen was wiped with a disinfectant lysol wipe(allowed to dry) and then swabbed and streaked. This was done for all three sections of the nutrient agar plates of trials two and three as well. Each section represented the same sample taken from the cell phone(whether it be the dirty cell phone screen, cell phone screen wiped with a paper towel, or the cell phone screen wiped with a disinfectant wipe) of each agar plate. That way they are easier to collect results from, since each section on each plate represents the same sample collected from the cell phone screen.

Overall, 9 swabs were taken of the cell phone screen, allowing each trial to have a swabbed section of the three different samples taken from the phone. The plates were than carefully placed on a shelf at room temperature for one week. The plates were placed upside down so that condensation does not drip onto the nutrient plate and effect the growing bacteria. The agar plate method has been used for many years(since the 1900s), and should provide results of bacterial isolation[1]. A week later the plates were analyzed for number of colonies, form, and color of bacteria.

**Work Cited**

1. Ahmad , Farah. “Screening of Free-Living Rhizospheric Bacteria for Their Multiple Plant Growth Promoting Activities.” *Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics*, ScienceDirect, 2 June 2006.