Lecture3: Glassware by Assis. Lecturer: Noor A. Zaki

-Glassware in the plant pathology laboratory is essential for accurate analysis and experimentation. These tools are used to handle chemicals, prepare solutions, and conduct tests. Here is the most important glassware used in this field.

1-Beakers

Used to prepare solutions, measure liquids, and heat them

2-Erlenmeyer Flask

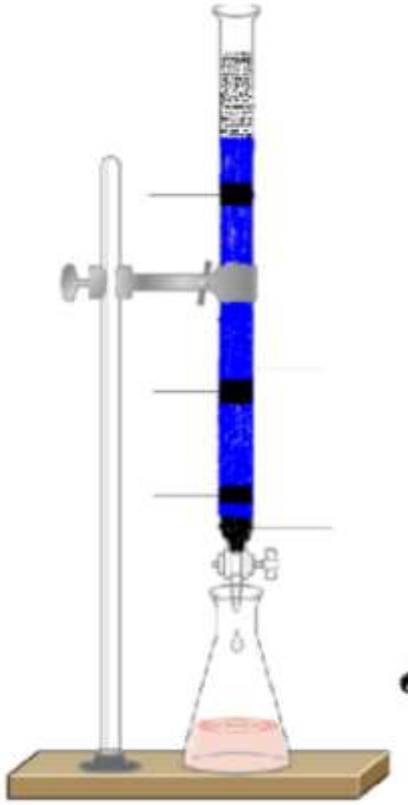
Used in mixing and chemical analysis, especially when it is necessary to prevent evaporation or reduce the exposure of liquids to contamination.

3-Test Tubes

Used to conduct small-scale tests, such as tests for fungi or pathogenic bacteria.

4-Burettes

Used in titration processes to measure precise volumes of liquids.



5-Pipettes

Used to transfer small and precise amounts of liquids

6-Round-Bottom Flasks

Used for heating or chemical reactions under certain conditions.

7-Graduated Cylinders

Used to accurately measure liquid volumes.

8- Petri Dishes

Used for culturing microorganisms (such as fungi or bacteria) and examining plant pathogens.

9- Watch Glasses

Used as lids, for evaporating liquids, or for observing samples.

10- Glass Funnel

Used for filtration or transferring liquids into vessels with narrow openings.

11- Glass Slides

Used for examining samples under a microscope, such as fungi and bacteria.

12- Distillation Tubes

Used for separating or purifying liquids.

I**ts uses in the plant pathology laboratory:**

1- Analysis of plant diseases: such as examining bacteria, fungi or viruses that cause diseases.

2- Preparation of nutrient solutions: to test the effect of nutrients on plants.

3- Cultivation of microorganisms: to examine their activity or effect on plants.

4- of chemical reactions: such as the effect of chemical pesticides on plant pathogens.