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L.W.Y.M. (Lin's Wild Yeast Medium) Instructions

Derived from Siebel Institute of Technology

Propose: Used for detection of primarily *saccharomyces* wild yeast.

1. Samples containing high populations of yeast cells (such as pitching yeast or yeast in storage tank).

    a. Determine the cell concentration using a hemocytometer. Dilute the yeast slurry to approximately 5 million cells / ml. Inoculate 0.2 ml diluted sample containing approximately 1 million yeast cells onto LWYM. Disperse the inoculum over the surface of the medium, using a sterile cell spreader. Incubate plates aerobically at room temperature; cultures will grow faster if incubated at 82 ^{o}F. Examine plates after 4 to 6 days. Distinct colonies developed on the medium may be considered wild yeast.

2. Samples containing low populations of yeast cells (such as unpasteurized beer, draft beer).

    a. Filter sample through a non-cellulose membrane filter followed by 300 ml sterile water to wash and remove any extraneous material from the filter. Then, transfer the membrane filter from the filtering apparatus to the surface of LWYM in Petri dish. Incubate plates aerobically at room temperature for 4 to 6 days; cultures will grow faster if incubated at 82 ^{o}F. Distinct colonies that develop on the membrane filters may be considered wild yeast.

Note: Some strains of culture yeast may show slight growth on LWYM, therefore only distinct colonies are considered as wild yeast. Some fast growing wild yeast (e.g. *S. willianus*, or *Candida mycoderma*) will enhance the growth of culture yeast. Therefore, some colonies of culture yeast may show slight growth in the surrounding of wild yeast colonies.