HardyCHROM™

CHROMOGENIC CULTURE MEDIA

HARDY DIAGNOSTICS

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HardyCHROM™

For use in Clinical, Environmental, Food, and Veterinary laboratories

Hardy Diagnostics was the first company to bring chromogenic media to America in 1996, which originated in Paris, France. Over the years, Hardy developed the largest line of chromogenic media in the US. Hardy's formulas are unique and have been meticulously and painstakingly developed by our R&D microbiologists, who must test hundreds of formulas before discovering the optimal combination of ingredients for the final product. This resulted in a medium that assisted microbiologists in making rapid and accurate identifications based on colony color, thus simplifying the procedures and saving time as well. Try our chromogenic media in your testing program and discover the difference that Hardy's innovative products can make.

HardyCHROM™ Bcc

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G335**

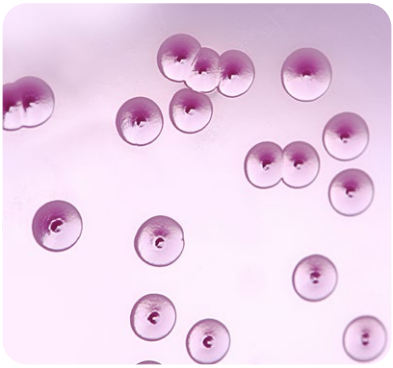
Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ Bcc is for selective isolation and differentiation of *Burkholderia cepacia*, and other closely related species, based on colony color. Growth of *Burkholderia cepacia*, or members of the Bcc group, grow on the media after 2-3 days with formation of pink to purple colonies.

Color Read-Out Interpretation

HardyCHROM™ Bcc is highly selective for *B. cepacia* and 28 other Bcc strains, including *B. cenocepacia* and *B. multivorans*. HardyCHROM™ Bcc is inhibitory for *P. aeruginosa*.

Growth of *B. cepacia*, or members of the Bcc group, are eventuated by a visible color change after three days of incubation at 30-35ºC, with formation of pink to purple colonies.



Burkholderia cepacia

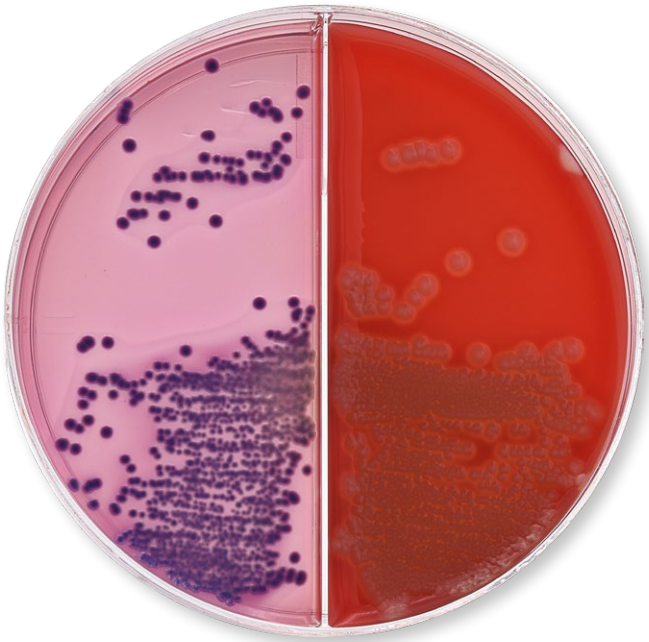
HardyCHROM™ BluEcoli™ Biplate

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. J123**

Intended Use

BluEcoli™ Urine Biplate is a urine culture medium consisting of Blood Agar on one side and BluEcoli™ Agar on the other side, which is used for the isolation of urinary pathogens and for the identification of *Escherichia coli*.

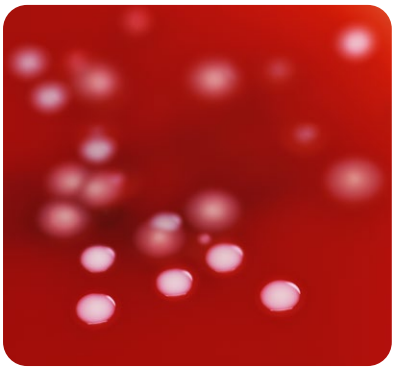
This revolutionary agar plate economically screens urine specimens for *E. coli*. Since 80-90% of all positive urine cultures are *E. coli*, the **BluEcoli™ Urine Biplate** is a fast, easy, and cost effective way of identifying the majority of UTIs.[1] Now you can identify *E. coli* based on colony color with no further testing needed!



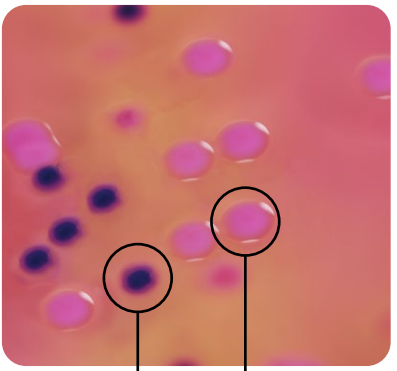
Color Read-Out Interpretation

Inoculate both sides of this biplate with the urine specimen. If the pathogen is *E. coli*, the colonies on the chromogenic side of the biplate will turn blue.[2]

The blue color is confirmatory! No further confirmation or indole testing is required.[3] With the BluEcoli™ Urine Biplate, you can select a colony from the blood agar side of the biplate for susceptibility testing.



Staphylococcus aureus



Escherichia coli

Klebsiella pneumoniae

[1] Kodaka et al., Journal of Clinical Microbiology, Jan. 1995, p.199-201.

[2] Colonies of the serotype E. coli O157, which are not usually associated with urinary tract infections, are an exception, and will not turn blue on the chromogenic side of the BluEcoli™ Urine Biplate.

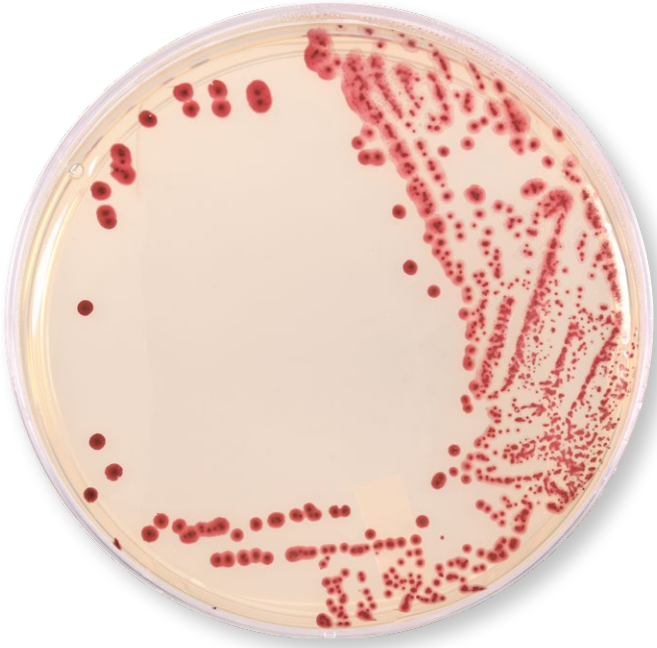
[3] The performance of a spot indole test alone is not an adequate screen for E. coli, since there are at least 52 species of gram-negative bacilli that grow on MacConkey, are indole-positive and ferment lactose.

HardyCHROM™ Campy

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G339**

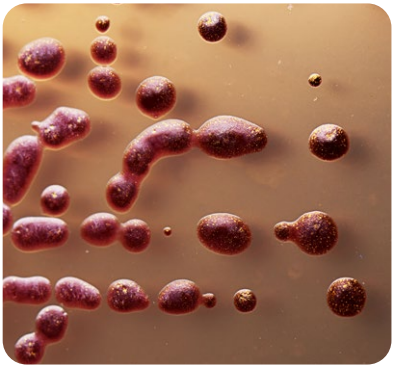
Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ Campy Agar is recommended as a screening medium for the selective isolation and chromogenic differentiation of *Campylobacter* ssp. from direct stool cultures or from food or poultry samples. HardyCHROM™ Campy Agar is composed of a highly nutritious basal medium containing vitamins, essential nutrients, salts, and growth factors to help support the growth of *Campylobacter* spp.

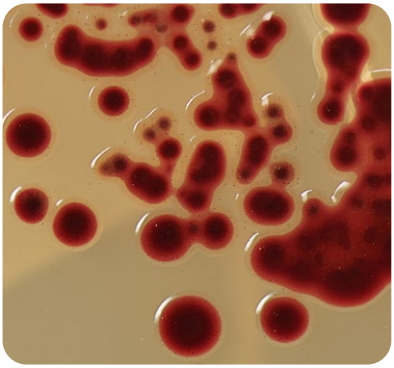


Color Read-Out Interpretation

- *Campylobacter* forms red colonies on a translucent background, making detection easy.
- Selects for *Campylobacter* species from mixed samples, especially *C. jejuni, C. lari, C. coli*, and *C. fetus*.



Campylobacter jejuni



Campylobacter coli

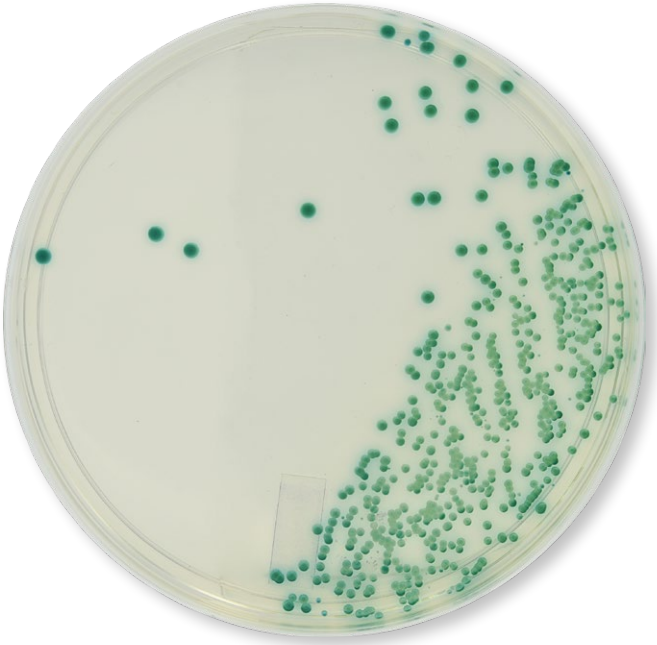
HardyCHROM™ Candida

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G301**

Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ Candida utilizes on chromogenic substances to reveal specific enzymes for species identification by color. Due to the unique colors produced, no further testing is needed to identify *C. albicans, C. tropicalis,* and *C. krusei*. A trehalose test is needed to confirm *C. glabrata.*

- Helpful in spotting mixed infections.
- Color development occurs within 24 to 48 hours.
- Colors are bright and easy to read out.



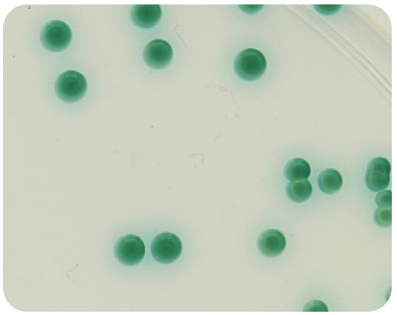
Color Read-Out Interpretation

• *C. albicans* produces smooth, medium green to dark metallic green colonies.

• *C. tropicalis* colonies appear medium blue to dark metallic blue with a blue halo.

• *C. glabrata* produces smooth, pink colonies, often with a darker mauve center. Further testing, such as Rapid Trehalose Fermentation Broth (Cat. no. Z205) is needed for confirmation.

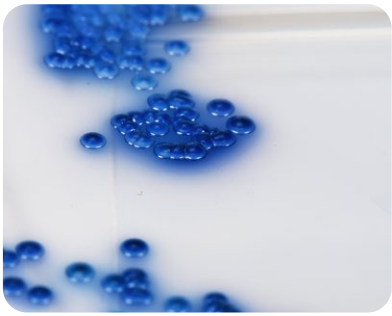
• *C. krusei* produces rough, spreading, pink colonies.



Candida albicans

Candida krusei

Candida glabrata



Candida tropicalis

Dehydrated Culture Media Also Available

CRITERION™ HardyCHROM™ Candida
Mylar® zip-bag to make 2L, **Cat. no. C9000**
500gm wide-mouth bottle, **Cat. no. C9001**
2kg bucket, **Cat. no. C9002**
10kg bucket, **Cat. no. C9003**

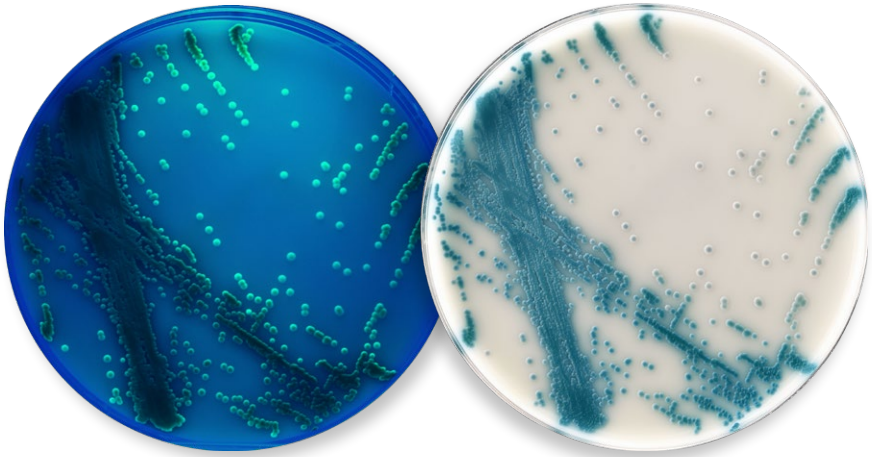
HardyCHROM™ Candida + auris

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G343**

Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ Candida + auris is recommended for the selective isolation and differential identification of *Candida* species. Colonies of *C. auris* will appear white with a characteristic teal to teal-green "bullseye" center and show a unique fluorogenic reaction under UV light at 48-72 hours. *C. auris* is unique amongst other *Candida* species because it causes outbreaks and is resistant to nearly all antifungal drugs. This pathogen is also difficult to identify and thus can be misidentified as other species of yeasts. This medium also allows for the differentiation of *C. tropicalis*, *C. albicans* and *C. krusei*, and can aid in the identification of *C. glabrata* when used in conjunction with Rapid Trehalose Broth or GlabrataQuick™. All colonies suspected of *C. auris* should be subjected to confirmatory methods such as MALDI.

Unique fluorogenic reaction under UV light!



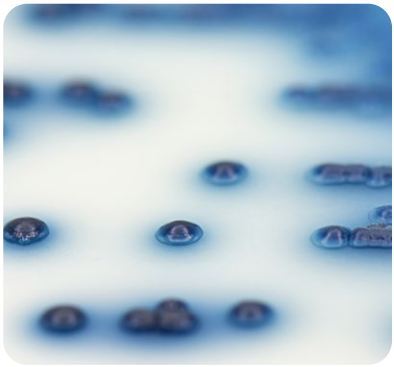
Candida auris under UV light at 48 hours.

Candida auris at 48 hours under visible ambient light. Note the white perimeter and teal colored center of the isolated colonies.

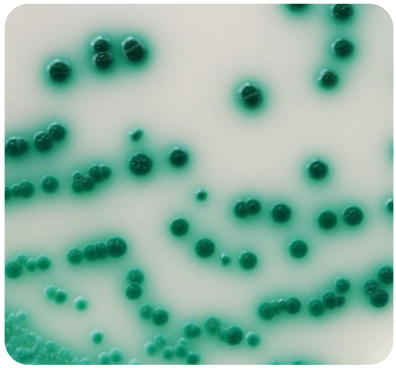
Color Read-Out Interpretation

This medium also allows for the differentiation of *C. tropicalis*, *C. albicans* and *C. krusei*, and can aid in the identification of *C. glabrata* when used in conjunction with Rapid Trehalose Broth or GlabrataQuick™.

- *C. tropicalis* colonies appear medium blue to dark metallic blue with a blue halo.
- *C. albicans* produces a smooth, medium to green dark metallic green colonies.
- *C. glabrata* produces smooth, pink colonies, often with a darker mauve center.
- *C. krusei* produces rough, spreading, pink colonies.

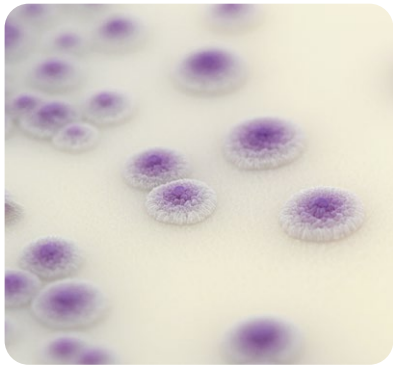


Candida tropicalis



Candida albicans

Candida glabrata



Candida krusei

HardyCHROM™ CRE

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G323**

Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ CRE is a selective and differential chromogenic agar medium intended for the qualitative and presumptive detection of *Escherichia coli* and KES* that are non-susceptible to carbapenems from stool specimens.

HardyCHROM™ CRE is intended as an aid in the detection, identification of colonization and control of these bacteria in a healthcare setting. Results can be interpreted after incubation for 18-24 hours. Subculture to non-selective medium is required for confirming identification, antimicrobial susceptibility testing and epidemiological typing.

FDA cleared.

HardyCHROM™ CRE is not intended to diagnose infection or guide therapy.

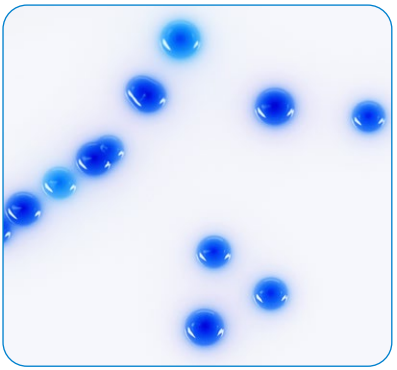
*KES =
-*Klebsiella aerogenes*
-*Klebsiella oxytoca*
-*Klebsiella pneumoniae,*
-*Enterobacter cloacae* complex
-*Serratia marcescens*

Color Read-Out Interpretation

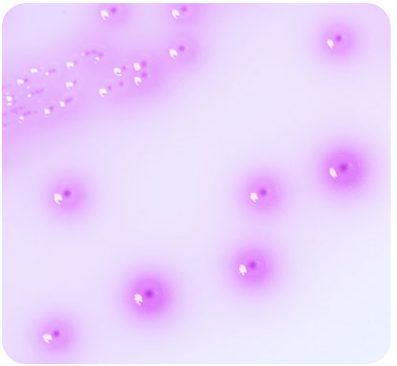
KES produce large, dark blue colonies (with or without pink halos) and are presumptive positive for carbapenem non-susceptible KES (*Klebsiella aerogenes*, *Klebsiella oxytoca*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter cloacae* complex, and *Serratia marcescens*).

Non-susceptible *E. coli* produces colonies that are pink to magenta in color.

Colonies that are not pink to magenta, blue, or blue with pink halos are negative. No carbapenem non-susceptible *Escherchia coli* or KES detected.



Klebsiella pneumoniae



Escherichia coli

HardyCHROM™ CRE/ESBL

15x100mm biplate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. J28**

Intended Use

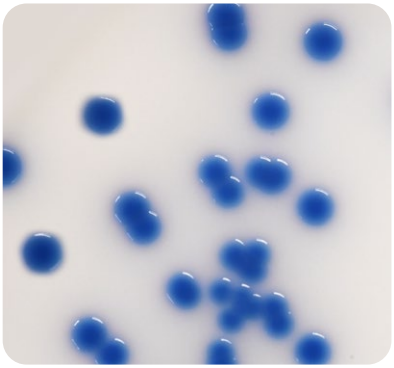
Hardy Diagnostics is proud to release its latest **FDA cleared** chromogenic biplate intended to aid in the detection and identification of **CRE** and **ESBL**. The unique chromogenic properties in **HardyCHROM™ CRE/ESBL** allows for bright, distinct color
read-outs.

Color Read-Out Interpretation

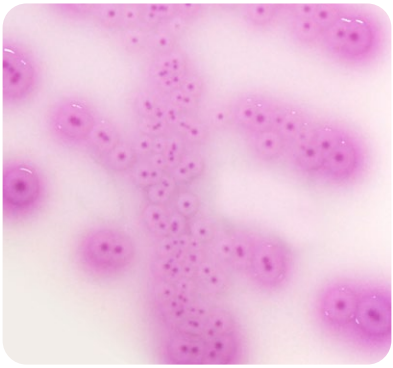
CRE

Intended for the qualitative and presumptive detection of *Escherichia coli* and KES (*Klebsiella aerogenes*, *Klebsiella oxytoca*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter cloacae* complex, and *Serratia marcascens*) that are non-susceptible to carbapenems from stool, rectal swabs and related specimens. KES produce large, dark blue colonies (with or without pink halos) and are presumptive positive for carbapenem non-susceptible KES.

Non-susceptible *E. coli* produces colonies that are pink to magenta in color. Colonies that are not pink to magenta, blue or blue with pink halos are negative. No carbapenem non-susceptible *Escherichia coli* or KES detected.



Klebsiella pneumoniae



Escherichia coli

ESBL

Intended for the qualitative and presumptive detection from stool specimens of: Enterobacterales that are potentially non-susceptible to ceftazidime and cefpodoxime and extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Klebsiella oxytoca*. Growth can appear as early as 18 hours of incubation. *Escherichia coli* will produce pink to magenta colonies, *Proteus mirabilis* will produce yellow or gold colonies, and *Klebsiella penuemoniae* will produce blue to purple colonies with or without a pink halo.

Proteus mirabilis

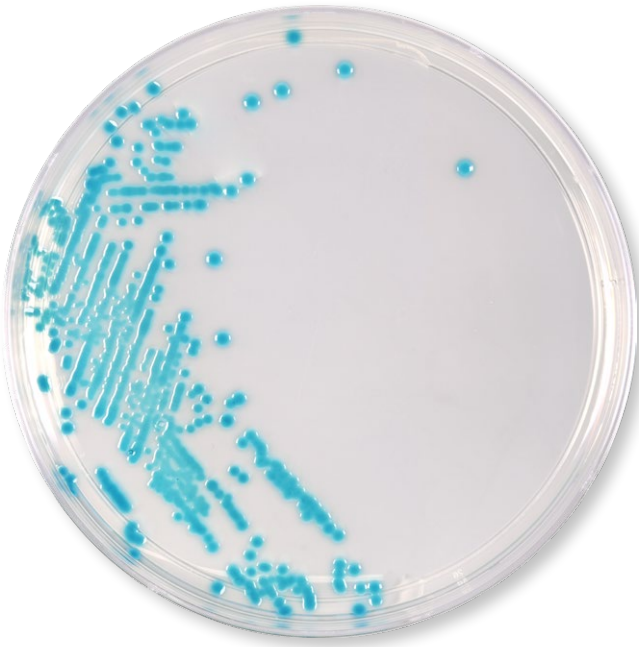
HardyCHROM™ ECC

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G303**

Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ ECC is a chromogenic media recommended for the detection, differentiation, and enumeration of *Escherichia coli* and other coliforms in food, water, or environmental samples based on colony color.

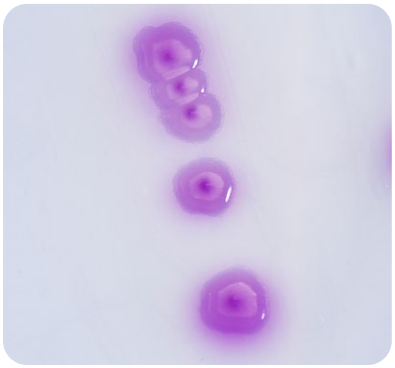
Routine testing to assess the sanitary quality of food and water is directed at the detection and enumeration of indicator microorganisms rather than pathogens. The coliform group of microorganisms is recognized as the principal indicator of unsanitary conditions. Coliform microorganisms are characterized as gram-negative, lactose-fermenting rods. They are present in the intestinal tract of man and other animals, and non-fecal coliforms are found in many areas of the environment, including in soil and on plants.



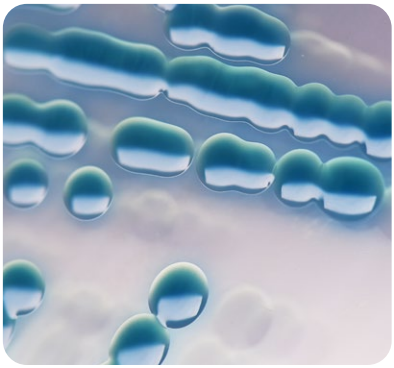
Color Read-Out Interpretation

Escherichia coli colonies growing on HardyCHROM™ ECC. Incubated aerobically for 24 hours at 35ºC. Growth; smooth pink to violet colonies.

Klebsiella pneumoniae colonies growing on HardyCHROM™ ECC. Incubated aerobically for 24 hours at 35ºC. Growth; smooth turquoise colonies.



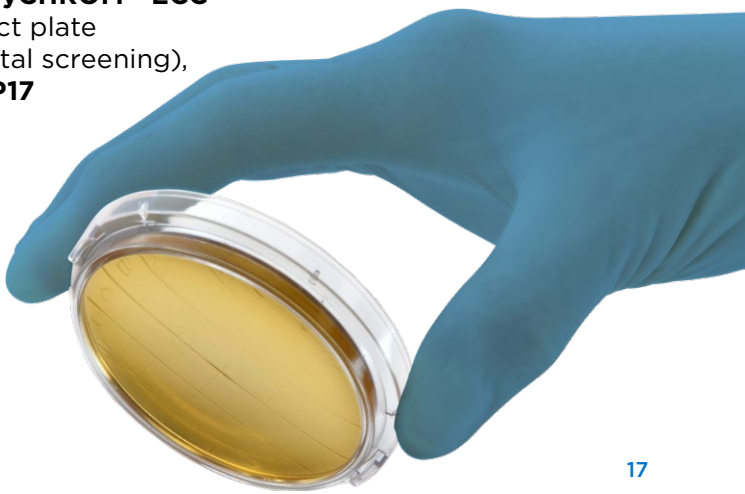
Escherichia coli



Klebsiella pneumoniae

Also Available

LokTight™ HardyCHROM™ ECC
15x65mm contact plate
(for environmental screening),
10/pk, **Cat. no. P17**



HardyCHROM™ ESBL

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G321**

Intended Use

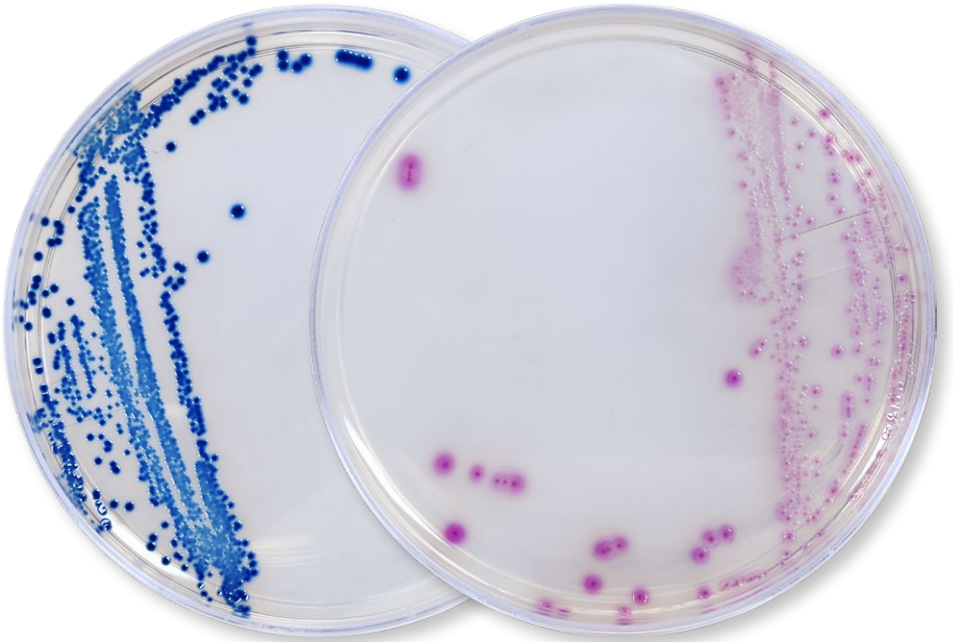
HardyCHROM™ ESBL is a selective and differential chromogenic medium which is intended for the qualitative and presumptive detection from stool specimens of:

• Enterobacterales that are potentially non-susceptible to ceftazidime and cefpodoxime.

• Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

Growth can appear as early as 18 hours after inoculation. *Escherichia coli* will produce pink to magenta colonies, *Proteus mirabilis* will produce yellow or gold colonies and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* produce blue to purple colonies with or without a pink halo.

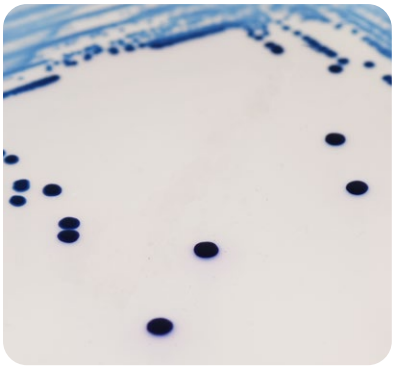
FDA cleared.



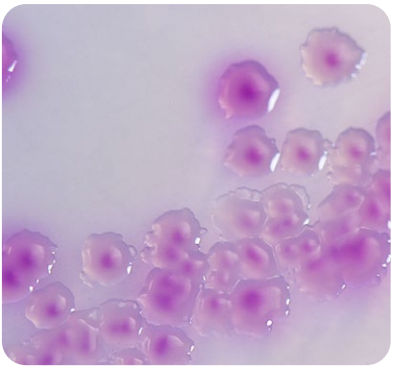
Color Read-Out Interpretation

ESBL or Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamases refer to a group of enzymes produced by some species of bacteria that can mediate the organism's resistance to one or more broad spectrum penicillins and cephalosporin antibiotics.

This breakthrough culture media will help screen for ESBL producers quickly and more efficiently from stool specimens.



Klebsiella pneumoniae



Escherichia coli

*HardyCHROM™ ESBL is not intended to diagnose ESBL infection nor to guide or monitor therapy for ESBL infections. Further testing using approved methods is necessary for identification, susceptibility testing, or epidemiological typing.

HardyCHROM™ Group A Strep

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G337**

Intended Use

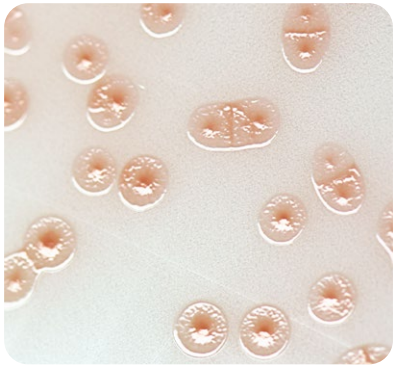
This easy to read chromogenic medium is recommended for the selective cultivation and differential isolation of Group A *Streptococcus* (*S. pyogenes*). Colonies are identified based on color (red, red-brown, or red-orange colonies) among the other non-GAS bacteria in the complex throat flora (blue, clear or white colonies) after 24 hours of incubation.

Color Read-Out Interpretation

Streptococcus pyogenes red-brown colonies growing on HardyCHROM™ Group A Strep agar. Incubated in CO_2 for 24 hours at 35ºC.

Streptococcus pyogenes

Streptococcus pyogenes (clinical strain) red-orange colonies growing on HardyCHROM™ Group A Strep agar. Incubated in CO_2 for 24 hours at 35ºC.



***Streptococcus pyogenes* (clinical strain)**

HardyCHROM™ HurBi™ Biplate

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. J100**

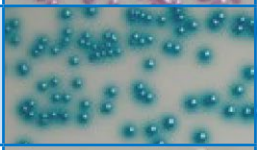
Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ HUrBi™ Biplate is a selective chromogenic medium recommended for the cultivation, differentiation and enumeration of various gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria, and yeast based on colony color and morphology. This biplate reduces the need for expensive automated ID cards.

Selective agents have been added to the each side of the biplate to select for growth of gram-positive organisms and yeast on one side and to select for growth of gram-negative organisms on the other side of the biplate. Distinct color reactions for each of the common urinary tract pathogens make it easier to detect mixed infections.

Escherichia coli ***Enterococcus faecalis***

Color Read-Out Interpretation

Staphylococcus aureus	Opaque, cream to white colored colonies	
Staphylococcus saprophyticus	Opaque, pink colonies	
Enterococcus spp.	Teal to turquoise colonies	
Candida albicans, Candida krusei, Candida tropicalis, and *Candida glabrata*	Small, opaque, white, moist colonies (*C. krusei* will be a rough colony)	
E. coli	Rose to magenta colonies with darker pink centers	
Klebsiella, Enterobacter, and *Serratia* spp.	Deep blue or dark indigo colonies	
Citrobacter spp.	Dark blue colonies often with a rose halo in the surrounding media	
Proteus, Morganella, and *Providencia spp.*	Clear to light yellow colonies with golden-orange halo in the surrounding media (some *Proteus vulgaris* colonies will be blue-green)	
Pseudomonas spp.	Colorless to light yellow-green colonies	

HardyCHROM™ Listeria

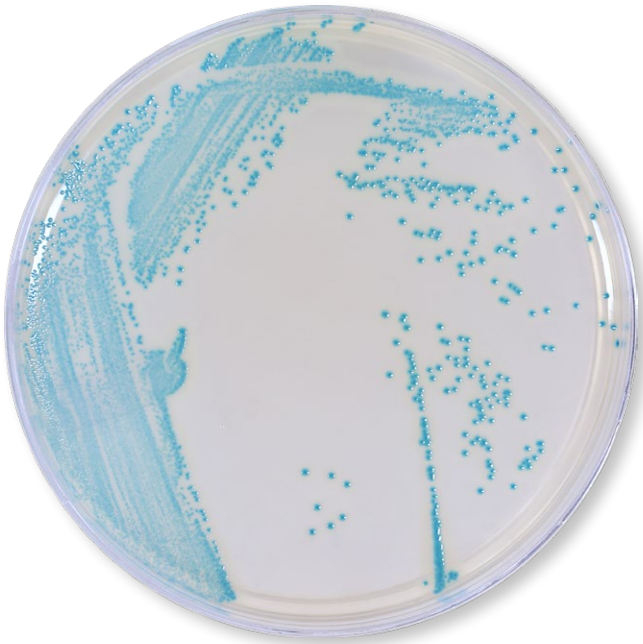
15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G317**

Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ Listeria is a chromogenic medium recommended for the selective isolation, differentiation, and enumeration of *Listeria monocytogenes* from food and environmental samples by colony color and appearance. *L. monocytogenes* colonies will turn turquoise with a distinctive white halo.

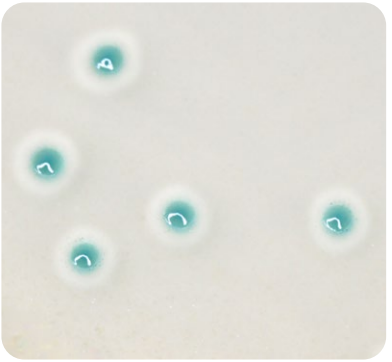
Features

- Modified and improved ALOA formula.
- Differentiates *L. monocytogenes* and *L. ivanovii* from other Listeria species.
- *L. monocytogenes* colonies turn turquoise with a white halo for easy read-out.
- Results as early as 24 hours.



Color Read-Out Interpretation

The presence of smooth, round, turquoise colonies 1-1.5mm in diameter surrounded by an opaque white halo is a presumptive positive test for the presence of *L. monocytogenes/ L. ivanovii*. Further testing should be done to differentiate *L. monocytogenes* from *L. ivanovii* such as hemolysis, CAMP, rhamnose, xylose or other AOAC-RI approved methods. Colonies which appear colorless or turquoise without halos should be interpreted as negative for *L. monocytogenes/ L. ivanovii*.



Listeria monocytogenes

HardyCHROM™ MRSA

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G307**

Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ MRSA is a selective and differential chromogenic medium that facilitates the isolation and identification of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) to aid in the prevention and control of MRSA infections in health care settings. The test is performed on anterior nares swabs from patients and healthcare workers to screen for MRSA colonization.

- Distinct color change
- Bright color development
- Compatible with automation
- Read-out at 24 hours

FDA cleared.

Color Read-Out Interpretation

This chromogenic medium simplifies the detection of MRSA. MRSA produce pink to magenta colonies. Color development is bright, distinct and easy-to-read.

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* colonies grown aerobically within 24 hours.

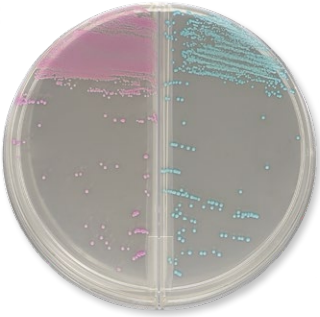
Staphylococcus aureus

*HardyCHROM™ MRSA is not intended to diagnose MRSA infection nor to guide or monitor therapy for MRSA infections. Further testing using approved methods is necessary for susceptibility testing or epidemiological typing.

Also Available

HardyCHROM™ MRSA with Reduced Stacking Ring
For use in automated sample processing systems.
15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. GA307**

LokTight™ HardyCHROM™ MRSA
15x65mm contact plate (for environmental screening), 10/pk, **Cat. no. P14**



HardyCHROM™ MRSA/Staph aureus
15x100mm biplate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. J35**

HardyCHROM™ O157

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G305**

Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ O157 is a selective and differential medium recommended for the isolation of enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* O157 from food and environmental sources. Chromogenic substances in the media facilitate detection by colony color.

Color Read-Out Interpretation

E. coli O157 produce purple-pink colored colonies on the plate. Organisms other than *E. coli* O157 will be inhibited, or appear as blue colonies.

Escherichia coli

HardyCHROM™ Sakazakii

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G315**

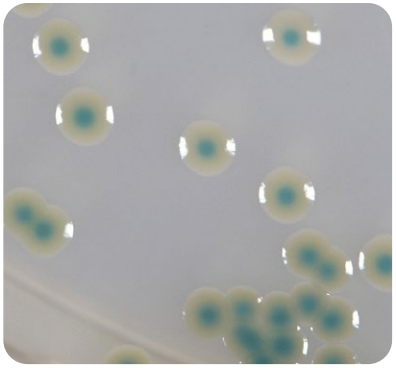
Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ Sakazakii is a chromogenic medium recommended for the selective isolation and differentiation of *Cronobacter (Enterobacter) sakazakii* from other members of the Enterobacterales family based on colony color.

C. sakazakii is a gram-negative, rod-shaped opportunistic pathogen that is associated with a rare but life-threatening form of meningitis and necrotizing enterocolitis in neonates. The source of infection has been linked to the ingestion of powdered milk-based infant formula intrinsically contaminated by *C. sakazakii*. The organism is both thermotolerant and resistant to dessication, which enables it to survive manufacturing processes.

Color Read-Out Interpretation

- *C. sakazakii* produces smooth, blue-green colonies on **HardyCHROM™ Sakazakii** as a result of unique bacterial enzyme interactions with chromogenic substances.
- Other members of the family Enterobacterales will produce white or colorless colonies with or without black centers.
- All gram-positive bacteria and yeast will be inhibited on this medium.



C. sakazakii

Salmonella spp.

HardyCHROM™ Salmonella

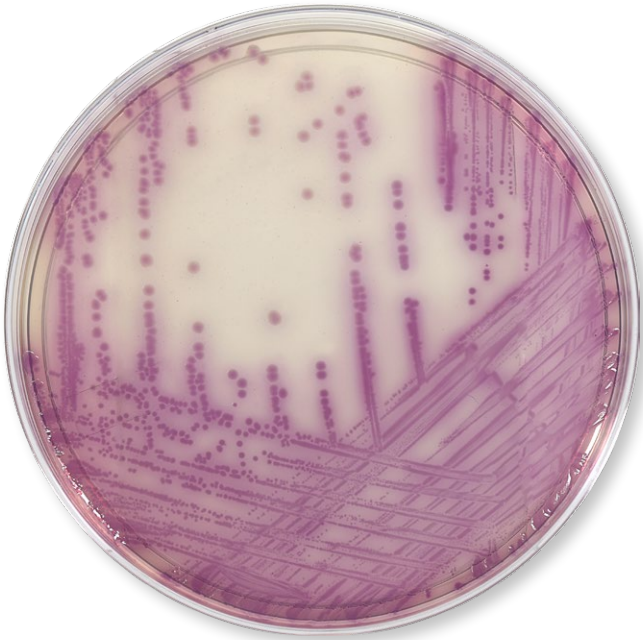
15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G309**

Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ Salmonella is a differential medium that facilitates the isolation and differentiation of *Salmonella* spp. from other members of the Enterobacterales.

This medium utilizes the ability of *Salmonella* spp. to produce acid from propylene glycol. This characteristic is used in conjunction with a chromogenic indicator to differentiate *Salmonella* spp. from *Proteus* spp. and other Enterobacterales.

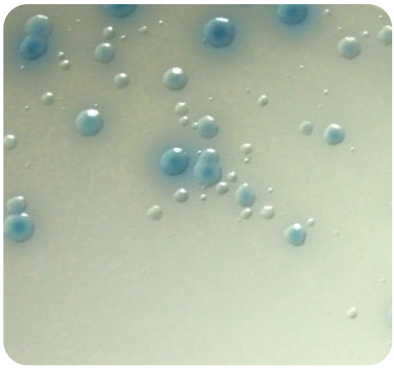
Salmonella spp., including *S.* Typhi and *S.* Paratyphi A, produce pink to magenta colonies. Members of the Enterobacterales produce blue, blue-green, white, or colorless colonies, while Gram-positive bacteria and non-glucose fermenting bacteria will be inhibited.



Color Read-Out Interpretation

Salmonella spp., including *S.* Typhi and *S.* Paratyphi A, produce magenta colored colonies. Other members of the Enterobacterales (if present) produce blue, blue-green, white, or colorless colonies. Gram-positive bacteria and non-glucose fermenting bacteria will be inhibited.

Salmonella enterica



Escherichia coli

Also Available

HardyCHROM™ Salmonella/XLT-4 (Xylose-Lysine-Tergitol 4)
15x100mm biplate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. J37**

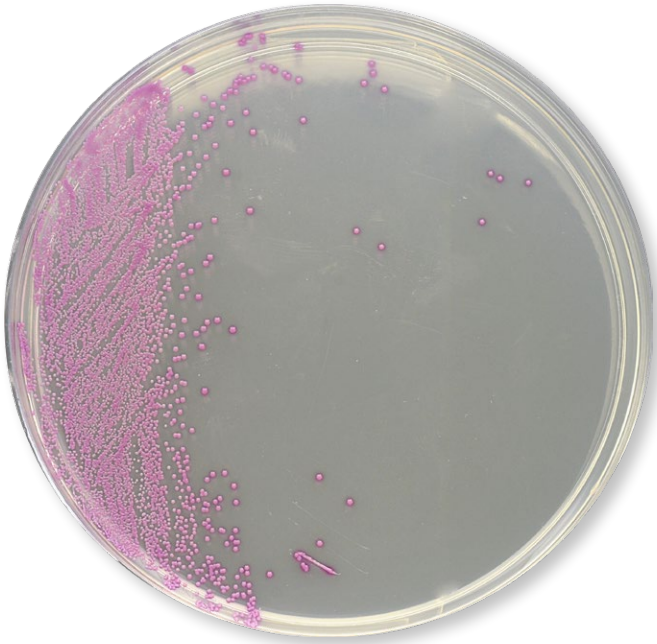
HardyCHROM™ Staph aureus

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G311**

Intended Use

HardyCHROM™ Staph aureus allows for the rapid and reliable detection of *Staphylococcus aureus*. This medium contains a special chromogenic mix that allows for the isolation and differentiation of *Staphylococcus* spp.

Staphylococcus aureus has been implicated in nosocomial infections and food poisoning outbreaks. Many *S. aureus* strains produce enterotoxins that cause food poisoning when ingested. Food poisoning, bacteremia, pneumonia, toxic shock syndrome, and meningitis are some of the more serious infections that can be caused by *S. aureus*.



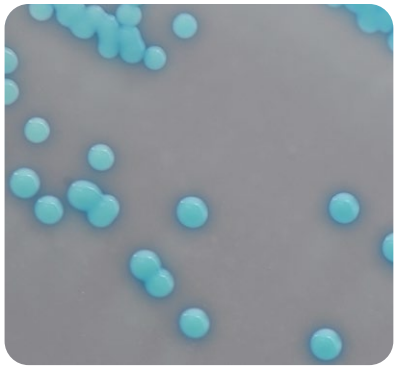
Color Read-Out Interpretation

Staphylococcus aureus can be identified as smooth, deep pink to fuchsia colored colonies on the plate.

Other organisms may appear as colorless, blue, turquoise, or cream colonies, or will be inhibited. *Staphylococcus epidermidis* will be partially to completely inhibited.

Staphylococcus saprophyticus will appear as turquoise colored colonies. Some gram-positive organisms other than *S. aureus* may appear as blue colonies.

Staphylococcus aureus



Staphylococcus saprophyticus

HardyCHROM™ SS NoPRO™

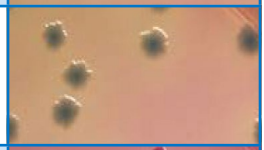
15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G327**

Intended Use

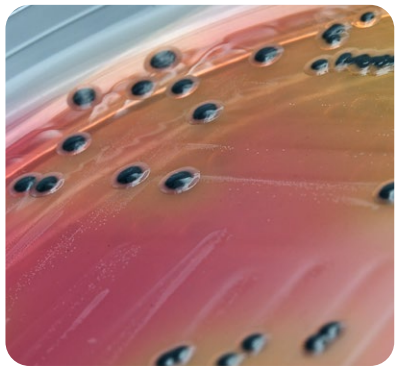
HardyCHROM™ SS NoPRO (no-*Proteus*) agar is recommended for the selective isolation and differentiation of *Salmonella* and *Shigella* spp. from stool. **HardyCHROM™ SS NoPRO** agar is intended as a primary screening tool to distinguish *Salmonella* and *Shigella* spp. from non-pathogenic enteric bacteria based on colony color, while inhibiting the growth and characteristic swarming of *Proteus* spp. The patented enhanced inhibition of *Proteus* reduces the expense involved in working up non-pathogens that could mimic enteric pathogens. Further species confirmation of suspect colonies via conventional or automated methods is recommended. This chromogenic medium for *Salmonella* and *Shigella* is both sensitive and specific without needless work-ups for no-*Proteus*.

Color Read-Out Interpretation

Most *Salmonella* serovar will produce H_2S and the colonies will have a large black center with clear perimeter. *Salmonella* that do not produce H_2S and *Shigella* spp. produce teal blue colored colonies. *S. dysenteriae* may produce small, colorless colonies. Further species confirmation of suspect colonies via conventional or automated method is recommended. Teal color development may not be apparent at 18 hours of incubation in rare instances. Plates should be incubated a full 24 hours before being discarded as negative. Other members of the Enterobacterales, if present, will produce:

H_2S producing *Salmonella* spp.	Colonies with large black centers with clear perimeter	
Shigella spp. and non-H_2S producing *Salmonella* spp.	Teal blue colored colonies	
Escherichia spp., *Klebsiella* spp., *Citrobacter* spp., *Yersinia* spp., *Enterobacter* spp.	Pink colonies, with or without purple centers	
Hafnia alvei and inactive *E. coli* (Alkalescens - Dispar)	Small, blue colonies	

Shigella sonnei



Salmonella

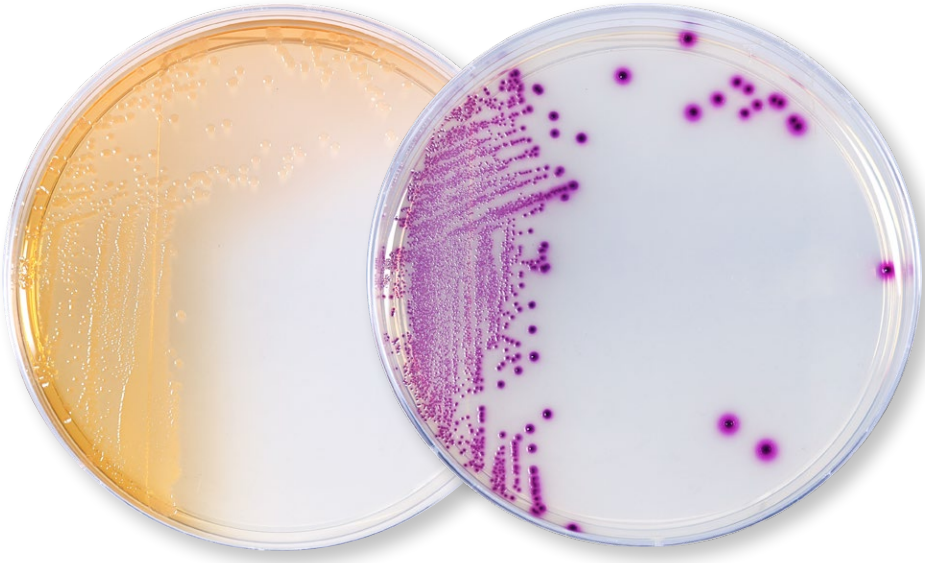
HardyCHROM™ UTI

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G313**

Intended Use

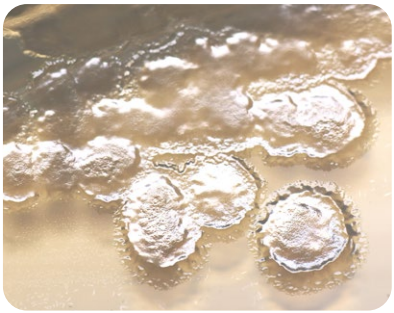
HardyCHROM™ UTI is a chromogenic culture medium that facilitates the isolation and differentiation of urinary tract pathogens. The development of various colors, due to chromogenic substances in the medium, allows for the differentiation of multiple microorganisms from the primary set-up of a urine specimen.

There are a number of organisms routinely isolated from urinary tract infections (UTI). Most UTIs are caused by *Escherichia coli* alone, or in combination with other organisms. The most frequently isolated species produce characteristic enzymes. Thus, **HardyCHROM™ UTI** can be used for the cultivation and differentiation of various groups of organisms with only a minimum number of confirmatory tests.

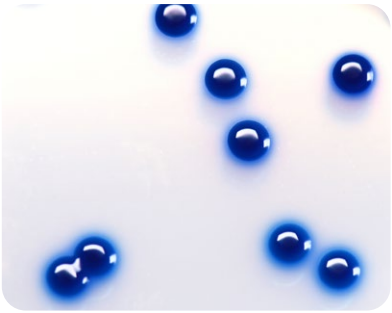


Color Read-Out Interpretation

- *E. coli* produces large magenta colonies (confirmatory, no further testing required).
- *Enterococcus* spp. produces small, turquoise-colored colonies. No further testing is needed.
- *Pseudomonas* spp. produce colorless to light yellow/green, translucent colonies.
- *Klebsiella, Enterobacter,* and *Serratia* spp. produce large, deep blue colonies.
- *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* produces opaque, pink colonies.
- *Candida* spp. produces small, white colonies.
- *Proteus, Morganella,* and *Providencia* spp. produce clear to light yellow colonies with a diffuse golden-orange halo in the medium.
- *Staphylococcus aureus* produces opaque, white-colored colonies.
- *Citrobacter* spp. produce dark blue colonies, often with a rose halo in the surrounding media.

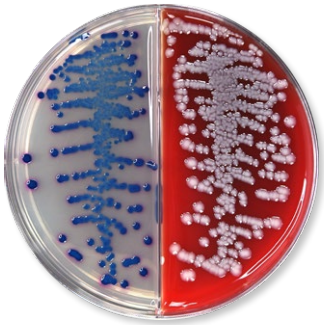


Pseudomonas aeruginosa



Klebsiella pneumoniae

Also Available



HardyCHROM™ UTI/Blood Agar
15x100mm biplate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. J119**

HardyCHROM™ Vibrio

15x100mm plate, 10/pk, **Cat. no. G319**

Intended Use

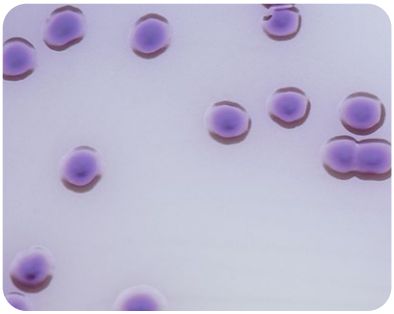
HardyCHROM™ Vibrio is recommended for use as a selective and differential growth medium for the cultivation, isolation, and differentiation of *Vibrio* spp. from food and environmental samples.

HardyCHROM™ Vibrio differentiates *V. cholerae, V. parahaemolyticus*, and *V. vulnificus* from other *Vibrio* species based on colony color and fluorescence.

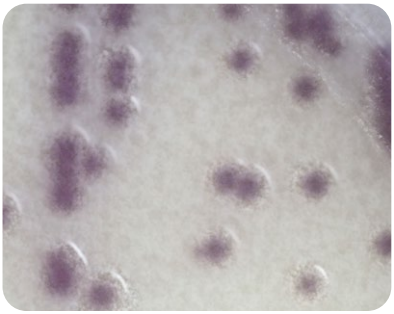
The shellfish pathogen *V. parahaemolyticus* is differentiated from other species such as *V. alginolyticus* by its teal coloration. The deadly pathogens, *V. cholerae* and *V. vulnificus*, are differentiated from other species by their magenta coloration, and from each other by the fluorescence of *V. vulnificus* under UV light.

Color Read-Out Interpretation

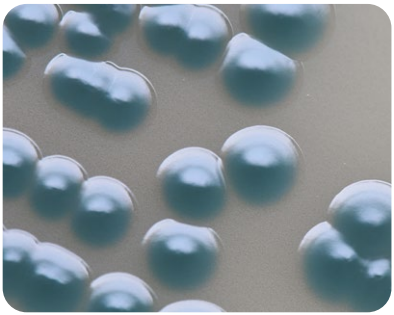
Vibrio parahaemolyticus produces colonies that are turquoise. *Vibrio cholerae* produces colonies that are magenta to purple and do not fluoresce under UV light (365mm). *Vibrio vulnificus* produces colonies that are magenta and do fluoresce under UV light (365mm). *Vibrio alginolyticus* and other *Vibrio* spp. produce colonies that are colorless to olive. *Enterococcus faecalis* may grow on HardyCHROM™ Vibrio, but colonies appear sky blue.



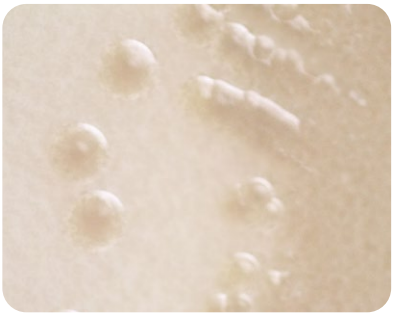
Vibrio cholerae



Vibrio vulnificus



Vibrio parahaemolyticus



Vibrio alginolyticus

Dehydrated Culture Media Also Available

CRITERION™ HardyCHROM™ Vibrio
Mylar® zip-bag to make 2L, **Cat. no. C9010**
500gm wide-mouth bottle, **Cat. no. C9011**
2kg bucket, **Cat. no. C9012**
10kg bucket, **Cat. no. C9013**

HARDY DIAGNOSTICS

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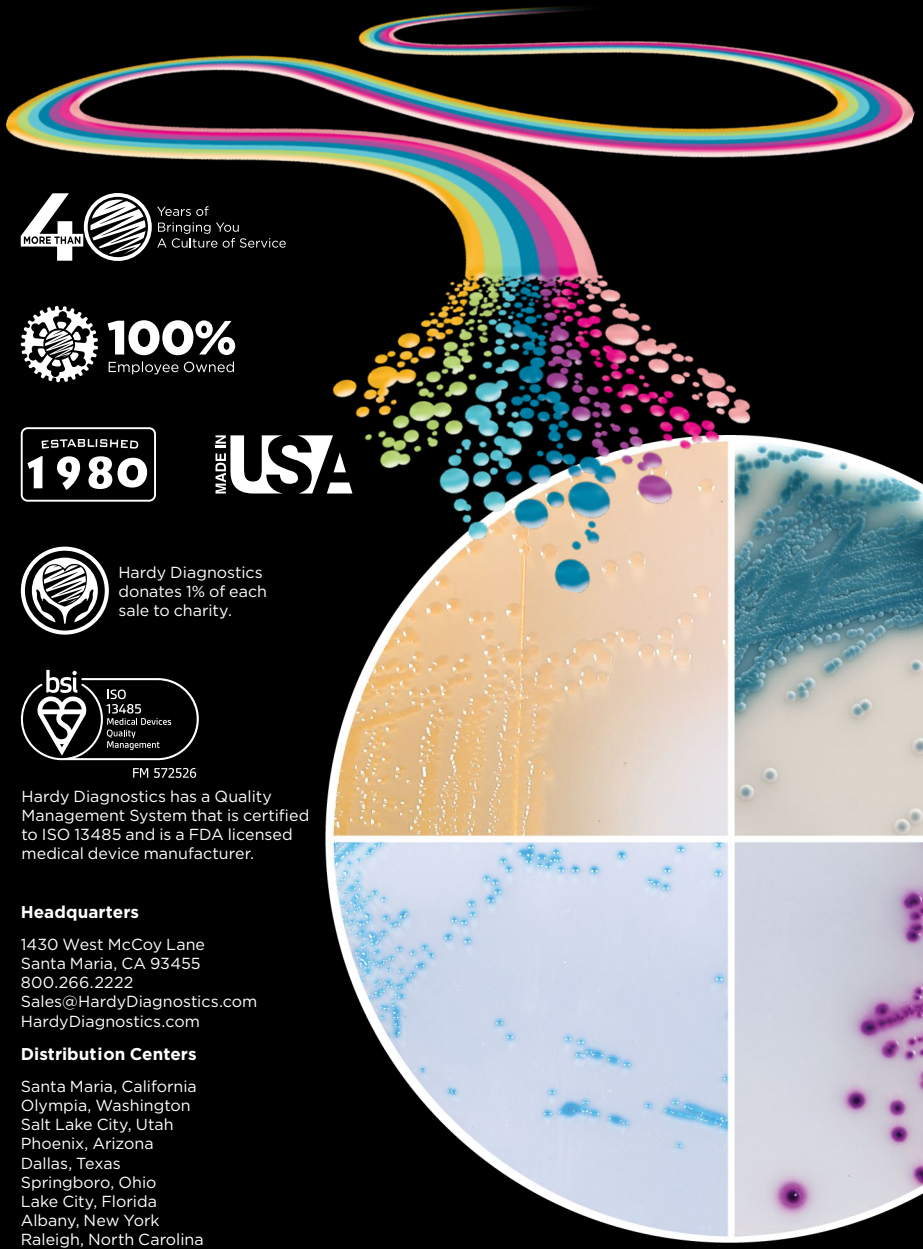

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Headquarters

1430 West McCoy Lane
Santa Maria, CA 93455
800.266.2222
Sales@HardyDiagnostics.com
HardyDiagnostics.com

Distribution Centers

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