Abstract

In this stady, Antibacterial effects of essential oil of four medicinal plants Ajowan (Carum copticum), Dill (Anethum graveolens), fennel (Foeniculum vulgare) and peppermint (Mentha piperita), on three pathogenic bacteria (Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Vibrio harveyi and Vibrio damsela) were studied. To determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) from the standard method of Broth Microdilution were used and at least minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) was determined using the MIC values of the essential oil. The results showed that the lowest MIC value of Carum copticum essential oil was 1 mg/ml against V. parahaemolyticus bacteria and MBC valu of this oil, twice the MIC was 2 mg/ml. The highest MIC value of Mentha piperita essential oil was 16 mg/ml against the V. harveyi and MBC value of this essential was 32 mg/ml. Maximum inhibition zone diameter of Carum copticum, at concentration of 32 mg/ ml against V. parahaemolyticus bacteria and the minimum diameter of inhibition zone in the same concentration of Mentha piperita essential oil on the V. harveyi bacterial. Among the oils, Carum copticum oil was stronger, and bacteria were more sensitive to it, and Mentha piperita oil was weaker and the bacteria were resistant to it compared to other oils. The most sensitive and the most resistant bacteria to essential oil were V. parahaemolyticus and V. harveyi, respectively.

Key words: Carum copticum, Anethum graveolens, Mentha piperita, V. parahaemolyticus, V. damsela ,V. harveyi.



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