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In vitro antimicrobial activity of herbal edible plant *Taverniera persica* from Cholistan desert, Pakistan

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Biological activity is a face telling the valuable possessions of crude drug or living substance in a natural compound. For the evaluation of biological activity of natural compound bioassays are performed. In this research antibacterial and antifungal activity of crude methanolic and ethanolic extract was screened for a selected edible herb. Antibacterial activity was evaluated by disc diffusion method while antifungal activity was screened through agar tube dilution method. Both the crude extract exhibited considerable antibacterial and antifungal activity. Maximum antibacterial activity was shown by methanolic extract of tested plant against *Escherichia coli* i.e., 12 mm inhibition zone at the 15 mg/ml concentration while the slandered antibiotics DOX (Doxycycline) showed 14 mm inhibition zone. MIC (Minimum inhibitory concentration) was found 1 mg/ml. Methanolic extract was more active against the tested microbes compared to the ethanolic extract.

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The development and impact of regulatory requirements for plant protection products in the EU

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The increasingly stringent regulatory regime governing the registration of active substances and plant protection products in the European Union is deterring R&D companies from introducing products based on new active substances into the market. They are instead developing new products for initial market introduction in other parts of the world. Consequently EU farmers and growers are being denied products that are available elsewhere. The cost of maintaining existing active substances is also becoming prohibitive, leading to loss of products from the market with the consequential impact on growers' ability to produce many crops. Minor uses are suffering in particular. This in turn is having an impact on food production and food security within the EU.

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