

## ABSTRACT

The antimicrobial activity of two filamentous green algae, in which *Cladophora glomerata* and *Lyngbya diguetii* were collected from fresh water channel and fresh water pond of Botanic Garden, Government College University Lahore. The extracts of these algal samples were prepared in solvents, methanol, ethanol and acetone using centrifuge. Pallets obtained from centrifugation were then used to make extracts. After extraction two different concentrations (1/10 and 1/100 g/mL) were prepared in each of the solvents mentioned above. Extracts were loaded on agar plates, containing test bacteria (*Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus substilis* and *Streptococcus mutans*) and test fungi (*Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus niger* and *Rhizopus stolonifer*).

Among bacteria, methanol and ethanol were found best solvent for making extract which had shown good zone of inhibition (maximum up to 1.9 cm) than the Acetone (maximum up to 1.7 cm). The best concentration of extract was found 1/10 g/mL rather than 1/100.

Among fungal strains extracts of both algal species prepared in ethanol had shown best results with maximum 2.9 cm zone of inhibition for *Lyngbya diguetii* and 2.8 cm for *Cladophora glomerata*. Methanol was found second best (maximum 2.5 cm zone of inhibition). Just like bacterial stains, concentration 1/10 g/mL was found best to show maximum inhibition.