

Size chart

Use the dry erase marker to draw a line in between the microbes measured in nm vs those measured in μm . Draw another line that indicates where a red blood cell would fall. Erase the lines when you are done sorting.

Microbe	Approximate microbe length
<i>Rhinovirus</i>	30 nm
<i>Flavivirus</i>	40 nm
Bacteriophage	50 nm
<i>Influenza</i>	100 nm
<i>Betacoronavirus</i>	125 nm
<i>Morbillivirus</i>	140 nm
<i>Varicella zoster</i>	150 nm
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	0.6 μm
<i>Meningococcal meningitis</i>	0.7 μm
<i>Streptococcal pharyngitis</i>	0.75 μm
<i>Bacteroides</i>	0.9 μm
<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	2.5 μm
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	3 μm
<i>Lactobacillus bulgaricus</i>	3 μm
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	8 μm
<i>Plasmodium</i>	10 μm
<i>Giardia</i>	17 μm
<i>Microsporium</i>	90 μm

Knowing your units:

There are 1,000 micrometers (μm) in 1 millimeter (mm)!

There are 1 million nanometers (nm) in 1 millimeter (mm)!!

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