**Biofilm Formation by *E.coli, Proteus* and *Salmonella* isolated from Pork, Beef and Broiler Chicken and Their Significance as Mono and Dual Species**

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Biofilm formation by many foodborne pathogens remained as a serious concern on public health and food safety. Compared to mono-species biofilms, multi-species biofilms are more common in natural settings and in places where food is produced. This study was conducted to assess the biofilm formation by *E. coli, Proteus, Salmonella* as mono and dual species. The biofilm forming ability of the *E. coli, Proteus, Salmonella* isolates which were isolated from three meat types *viz* pork, beef and broiler chicken were quantified at five different time durations of incubations (24hr, 48hr, 72hr, 96hr, and 120hr) by using microtitre plate assay. This study revealed that, *E. coli* monocultures isolated from pork showed significantly lowest biofilm forming ability at all tested time points and it has a gradual increment with the extended time points. Among all the tested time points, *Salmonella* isolated from pork in its monoculture status showed the highest biofilm formation at 48hr. *Proteus* and *Salmonella* isolated from beef has not shown any significant difference in their biofilm forming abilities as mono cultures in all the tested time points except 48hrs. In relevant to isolates derived from broiler chicken meat, *Proteus* has enhanced its biofilm formation ability as monoculture from 24hrs to 96hrs. In all tested time points, *Proteus* interaction with *Salmonella* were significantly lesser than the *Proteus* biofilm formation ability in its monoculture status. This study concluded that there is a diversification in biofilm formation abilities of different bacterial isolates and their combinations when they formed mono biofilms and dual biofilms at different time points.

**Keywords**: *Dual biofilms, E. coli, Proteus, Salmonella*