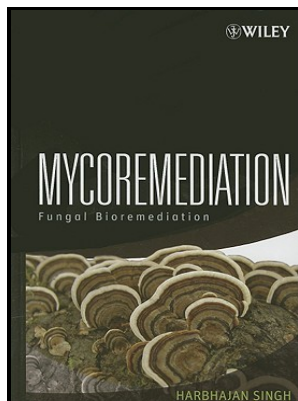


Fungi in bioremediation

Published for the British Mycological Society [by] Cambridge University Press -
Bioremediation using Fungi



Description: -

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Fungal remediationFungi in bioremediation

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British Mycological Society symposium series -- 23

British Mycological Society symposium series -- v. 23Fungi in
bioremediation

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index

This edition was published in 2001



Filesize: 22.25 MB

Tags: #Bioremediation

Mycoremediation (Bioremediation with Fungi)

Int J Curr Microbiol App Sci 4: 359-369. Molecular biology and structure-function of lignin-degrading heme peroxidases. Overall, the treatment apparently resulted in the degradation of 88% of the oil after 4 months, during which time there was virtually no change in the oil concentration of a control plot which was tilled in the same way.

Untapped potential: exploiting fungi in bioremediation of hazardous chemicals

The utilization of organic wastes for soil remediation is also helpful in decreasing the need for their storage and treatment.

The Role of Microorganisms in Bioremediation

Through this process, ammonium and nitrate, two pollutants responsible for eutrophication in natural waters, are remediated. Biological solutions to transport network design.

Role of Fungi in Bioremediation

Bioremediation of soils contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, petroleum, pesticides, chlorophenols and heavy metals by composting: Applications, microbes and future research needs. Biopiling Excavated soils are mixed with soil amendments and placed on a treatment area.

Bioremediation of Contaminated Soil with Fungi

After the dilution, also indigenous micro-organisms were able to degrade 70 % of PAHs in a control treatment without fungal inoculum. Biotechnol Lett, 36 6 , 1129-1139. These factors are included here: the existence of a microbial population capable of degrading the pollutants, the availability of contaminants to the microbial population and environment factors type of soil, temperature, pH, the presence of oxygen or other electron acceptors, and nutrients.

Fungi as potential candidates for bioremediation

It has been suggested that edible mushrooms might be grown for the purposes of mycoremediation, and the prospects of whether they would be safe to eat afterwards are considered Kulshreshtha et al. Applied Mycology Group Institute of Bioscience and Technology. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of fungi that can grow on volatile aromatic hydrocarbon pollutants and the metabolic pathways involved, the ecology of these fungi and the potentially related health risks.

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