

A STUDY ON MUSHROOMS AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Student Project work sponsored by Hindu College Management

By

SAMEERA SULTHANA

SRAVANTHI

SAI KRISHNA

1 st B.SC

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

HINDU COLLEGE - GUNTUR



Project Guide

K.V.S. DURGA PRASAD M.Sc

HOD, Department of Botany

Hindu College, Guntur

Submitted to

The Research Committee

HINDU COLLEGE - GUNTUR

NOVEMBER – 2021

ABSTRACT

MUSHROOMS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

Mushrooms are globally appreciated for their nutritional value and medicinal properties. India has the advantage of favorable agro-climate, abundance of agro-wastes, relatively low-cost labor and a rich fungal biodiversity, it has witnessed for mushroom cultivation. The production and culture of new species of mushrooms is increasing. Mushroom culture is a biotechnological process that recycles lignin-cellulosic wastes, since mushrooms are food for human consumption and the spent substrate can be used in different ways. Mushroom production is increasing due to high demand of domestic market and export potentiality. Oyster, Milky, Button and Straw mushrooms are most preferable species and cultivated by the farmers; but the maximum cultivation is confined to oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus* spp.). Out of the total mushroom produced in India, white button mushroom share is 73% followed by oyster mushroom (16%), paddy straw mushroom (7%), and milky mushroom (3%). Mushrooms are fungi which are cherished for their flavor as well for their nutritional value. They are low in salt and sugar and are a rich natural source of Vitamin D. They are cultivated with specifically propagated spawns on well prepared compost. Mushrooms are a rich, low calorie source of fiber, protein, and antioxidants. The study revealed that mushroom production is easy work because it requires only a little technical efficiency and a highly profitable agribusiness. There is enormous opportunity of expanding mushroom farming throughout the country. Development of this sector would also improve the diversified business and employment opportunities both in the rural and semi-urban areas.