AJES
ASIAN JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE ■ VOLUME 9 | ISSUE 1 | JUNE, 2014 | 24-31
| e ISSN-0976-8947 | Open Access : *www.researchjournal.co.in*

A REVIEW

Mycoremediation - a potential tool to control soil pollution

■ **MONIKA THAKUR**

Article **C**hronicle **:**
Received **:**
30.12.2013;
Accepted **:**
22.05.2014

SUMMARY : One of the major environmental problems faced by the world today is the contamination of soil, water and air by toxic chemicals. The distinct and unique role of microorganisms in the detoxification of polluted soil and environments is well recognized. Mycoremediation systems basically depend upon microorganisms (fungi) native to the contaminated sites. Examples of fungi used as mycoremediators are - *Pleurotus ostreatus, Rhizopus arrhizus, Phanerochaete chrysosporium, P. sordida* and *Tramates hirsute, T. versicolor, Lentinus edodes* and *L. tigrinus*. Mycoremediation application falls into different categories. *In situ* mycoremediation treats the contaminated soil in the location in which it was found, whereas, *ex situ* processes require excavation of contaminated soil before they can be treated. However, despite being the living dominating biomass in soil, fungi have not yet been significantly exploited for mycoremediation of such polluted environments. More extensive research needs to be carried out on the use of fungi in mycoremediation. The present review aims to promote the potential of fungi as mycoremediators to remediate soil pollution.

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE : Thakur, Monika (2014). Mycoremediation - a potential tool to control soil pollution. *Asian J. Environ. Sci.*, **9**(1): 24-31.

Key **W**ords **:**
Bioremediation, Mycoremediation, Mushroom, Polluted soil

Author for correspondence **:**
MONIKA THAKUR
Amity Institute of Food Technology, Amity University, NOIDA (U.P.) INDIA
Email: mthakur1@amity.edu, monika.harsh05@gmail.com