

A  
PROJECT REPORT  
ON  
ISOLATION OF FUNGI FROM ROTTEN  
VEGETABLES

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TELANGANA TRIBAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL DEGREE COLLEGE FOR  
WOMEN, THANGALAPALLY, RAJANNA SIRICILLA

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

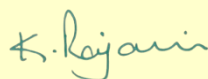
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## CERTIFICATE

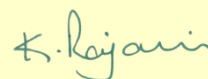
This is to certify that the project report title “**ISOLATION OF FUNGI FROM ROTTEN VEGETABLES**” was completed by G.Ashwitha, G.Lavanya, G.Sravanthi, K.Akhila, P.Chandana under the Guidance of U.Swathi. This has not been submitted to any other institution or university for the award of any Degree.



**SIGN OF THE GUIDE**



**HOD**



**PRINCIPAL**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Fungi is the 3<sup>rd</sup> kingdom in the five kingdom classification. Which contains is an eukaryotic organism which includes Yeasts, molds and mushrooms. They are basically heterotrophs. But most of the fungi are saprophytic, some are symbionts and others are parasitic in nature.. Majority of the fungi are decomposers. They are also called as the scavengers of the earth because they get nutrients from the dead and decomposed matter hence they will clean the decomposed matter from the earth. The kingdom Fungi is further divided into two types 1. True Fungi 2. Fungus like organisms. Again the true fungi was divided into five major Phyla viz.. 1. Chytridiomycota, 2. Zygomycota, 3. Basidiomycota, 4. Ascomycota and 5. Glomeromycota. The fungi present in the decomposed matter may vary according to the type of the decomposed matter its organic content and other factors.

## **MATERIALS & METHODS:**

### **MATERIALS:**

- Rotten Vegetables & Fruits
- Sterile petriplates
- Pipettes
- Test tubes
- Sterilized Distilled water
- Autoclave
- Microscope
- PDA ( Potato Dextrose Agar)
- SDA (Sabouraud Dextrose Agar)
- Cotton
- Inoculation loop
- Spreader



## **METHODS:**

The sample is collected from the Hostel kitchen. Hands were sterilized before the sample collection .4 samples of Tomatos and 4 samples of brinjal were taken in to sterile beakers. PDA medium is prepared in sterilized condition and filled in the petri plates. After collecting the sample the rotten area of the vegetable is cut in to small pieces with the help of sterilized blade and are placed in the Potato Dextrose Agar plates. The plates inoculated with the 4 samples are named as TPDA-1, TPDA-2, TPDA-3, TPDA-4 and the samples inoculated with the brinjal samples were named as BPDA-1, BPDA-2, BPDA-3, BPDA-4 . All the plates were incubated at room temperature for 5-7 days.



### **PURIFICATION:**

To get the pure colonies, after incubation period the single colonies among the mixed culture were again inoculated in to the Sobaroud Dextrose Agar media using streak plate technique and incubated at room temperature for 5-7 days.

### **EXAMINATION:**

The colony appearance was observed through morphological characters along with the microscopic examination. A few drops of lacto phenol blue solution was placed on a clean grease free slide and added a loop full of cuture was added and mixed thoroughly and covered with coverslip. The prepared slide was observed under microscope.

### **RESULT:**

Colonies with loose white mycelia were found in the Tomato inoculated plates , which might be *Aspergillus*

Fluffy colonies with white mycelia were found in the brinjal inoculated plates, which might be the *Puccinia*.

