

AN EXTRA MURAL SEMINAR

ON

“ANTIFUNGAL PROPERTIES OF SOME HIGHER PLANTS”

Presented By:

Prof. Rajashree Samanta
Lecturer, Department of Botany
S.S.J Mahavidyalaya, Rajnagar

On
18th September 2017



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE
PATTAMUNDAI
KENDRAPARA
754215

REPORT

An extra mural Seminar was organized by Department of Botany, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on dated 18.09.2017 on the topic "**ANTIFUNGAL PROPERTIES OF SOME HIGHER PLANTS**". Mrs. Rajashree Samanta, Lecturer in Botany, S.S.J Mahavidyalaya, Rajnagar graced the seminar as an resource person.

The meeting was started at 11.00 a.m with the chairmanship of Dr. Anjali Kumari Dash, H.O.D, Botany with the lighting of lamp by our respected guest. Departmental Head also welcomed the guest to the dais and gave a key note address of the topic.

The meeting was ended with a vote of thanks by Mr. Abhimanyu Mohanty, Demonstrator in Botany at 2.30 p.m.

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ANTIFUNGAL PROPERTIES OF SOME HIGHER PLANTS

The quantitative as well as qualitative deterioration of food grains are mainly caused by storage fungi. There are several storage fungi such as *A. niger*, *A. flavus*, *A. nidulans*, *Syncephallostrum racemosum*, *Fusarium oxysporum* etc. These fungi adversely affect and destroy pulses like green gram and black gram. All of known the grams have paramount importance from nutritional point of view. These edible legumes are major source of vegetable proteins. They are rich in minerals such as calcium and iron and some vitamins. They contain nutritionally important amino acids such as lysine which are deficient in most cereals. Those pulses offer the most practical means of solving most nutrition in India and other developing countries.

Different external mycoflora found associated with green gram and black gram during storage, hence these are called as storage fungi. So storage fungi grow on stored products. Most of them are able to grow without free water and on media with

high osmotic pressure. They survive and active at relative humidity ranging from 70% to 90%. Huge amount of food grains are destroyed due to these fungi (**Christensen and Kaufmann, 1969**) estimated 10 to 20% of the total available food. In developing and under developing countries such loss may be up to 30% of the annual harvest (**Neergaard, 1977**). Storage fungi affected both human and animal health and causes many allergic diseases of the respiratory system and also cause mycotoxicosis particularly aflatoxicosis, nephrotoxicosis and neurotoxicosis.

In recent years many synthetic fungi toxic chemicals are available in the market. They can control the fungal deterioration of stored food grains. Extensive use of these chemicals has ensured higher level of production in modern agriculture and at the same time it also causes potential threat to the existing human environment and many of these chemicals show resistant toxicity which may affect the consumers. These synthetic fungi toxic chemicals include various organo mercuric compounds, organo sulphuric

compounds, quinines, poly chloro benzenes and other compounds. Many of these chemicals affect the consumers in producing various forms of carcinogenicity, teratogenicity and other pollution effects. Some of these chemicals take either very long time for degradation or are non biodegradable. Therefore their entry into food chain may cause bio magnification. They also affect the microbial population present in the ecosystem.

So now-a-days we are looking for bio fungicides. These are ecologically safer, non-hazardous and non polluting means to control the growth of the fungi. Some plant products are known for their antifungal activities (**Fawcett and Spencer, 1966**). Plant products are acceptable because they are not the cause of any pollution hazards.

In order to conserve the quality of present environment, the use of bio-pesticides will be preferable than chemical pesticides. Plant extracts have low phytotoxicity and quick biodegradability. It is harmless for our ecosystem. But the total number of plants screened for antifungal properties are few,

because fungal diseases are major problems in tropical and sub tropical areas.

Rashree Samanta
Lecturer in Botany
S.S.J Mahavidyalaya,
RaInagar.

Department of Botany
Pattamundai College, Pattamundai
Extramural Seminar on
"Antifungal properties of some higher plants"

Students Attendance

Date:18.09.2017

Sl No	Roll No	Signature of the Student
1	BS17-147	Shweta Dash.
2	BS17-141	Ankita Priyadarshini
3	BS-17-127	Prajna Parimita Sash
4	BS-17-156	Saromista Dash
5	BS17-021	Preeeti Priyadarshini Kar
6	BS17-122	Tanmaya Parida.
7	BS17-202	Prasanna Kumar Nayak.
8	BS17-038	Jireey Kumar sethi
9	BS17-053	Sushreekanikma Samal
10	BS17-140	Ashis Kumar Rout.
11	BS17-143	Swagatika Nayak
12	BS17-056	Price Behere
13	BS17-009	Krushna Chandra Rout
14	BS17-078	Jayashree Parida
15	BS17-055	Bhagyashree Sahoo
16	BS17-124	Rajib Giri
17	BS17-131	Bansarani Dash
18	BS17-139	Santosh Kumar Parida
19	BS16-039	Swaphali sethi
20	BS16-042	sunita Sahoo
21	BS16-067	Sourabha Choudai
22	BS16-093	Anchana Dhal
23	BS16-112	Anita Swain
24	BS-16-142	Rojalin Swain
25	BS16-121	Subhashree Subhasmita mohanty
26	BS-16-116	Mirza Liyakat Beis
27	BS-16-115	Ashis Kumar Rout.
28	BS-16-148	Suchismita Nayak
29	BS-16-143	Namita Behzura
30	BS-16-141	Swadhin Swain

Sl No	Roll No	Signature of the Student
31	BS-16-137	Priya Priyadarsini Satapathy
32	BS-16-150	Prabir Pratap Behuna
33	BS-16-152	Atasi Samal
34	BS16-154	Satya Prasad Dash
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46	Teachers Signature	
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48		1. Anjali Kumari Dash, H.O.D, Bolangir
49		2. Ashimanglu Meher, Demonstrator, Bolangir
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