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Nota di contenuto	Agriculturally Important Fungi: Plant - Microbe Association for Mutual Benefits -- Endophytic Fungi: Diversity, Abundance, and Plant Growth Promoting Attributes -- The Role of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungal Community in Paddy Soil -- Natural Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Colonization of Wheat and Maize Crops under different Agricultural Practices -- Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi, and their Potential Applications for Sustainable Agriculture -- Phosphate Solubilizing Fungi: Current Perspective, Mechanisms and Potential Agricultural Applications -- Fungal Phytohormones: Plant Growth-Regulating Substances and their Applications in Crop Productivity -- Phytohormones Producing Fungal Communities: Metabolic Engineering for Abiotic Stress Tolerance in Crops -- Fungal Biofertilizers for

Sustainable Agricultural Productivity -- Role of Algae-Fungi relationship in Sustainable Agriculture -- Fungi as a Biological Tool for Sustainable Agriculture -- Agriculturally Important Fungi for Crop Productivity: Current Research and Future Challenges.

Sommario/riassunto

Microbes are ubiquitous in nature. Among microbes, fungal communities play an important role in agriculture, the environment, and medicine. Vast fungal diversity has been associated with plant systems, namely epiphytic fungi, endophytic fungi, and rhizospheric fungi. These fungi associated with plant systems play an important role in plant growth, crop yield, and soil health. Rhizospheric fungi, present in rhizospheric zones, get their nutrients from root exudates released by plant root systems, which help with their growth, development, and microbe activity. Endophytic fungi typically enter plant hosts through naturally occurring wounds that are the result of plant growth, through root hairs, or at epidermal conjuncions. Phyllospheric fungi may survive or proliferate on leaves depending on material influences in leaf diffuseness or exudates. The diverse nature of these fungal communities is a key component of soil-plant systems, where they are engaged in a network of interactions endophytically, phyllospherically, as well as in the rhizosphere, and thus have emerged as a promising tool for sustainable agriculture. These fungal communities promote plant growth directly and indirectly by using plant growth promoting (PGP) attributes. These PGP fungi can be used as biofertilizers and biocontrol agents in place of chemical fertilizers and pesticides for a more eco-friendly method of promoting sustainable agriculture and environments. This first volume of a two-volume set covers the biodiversity of plant-associated fungal communities and their role in plant growth promotion, the mitigation of abiotic stress, and soil fertility for sustainable agriculture. This book should be useful to those working in the biological sciences, especially for microbiologists, microbial biotechnologists, biochemists, and researchers and scientists of fungal biotechnology.