



Environment–Macromycetes (Fungi)–Edible Fungi

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Message from the Guest Editors

Many macromycetes have been used by humans as a source of food and medicine for thousands of years. Other species have caused fatal poisonings due to a variety of toxic metabolites produced in the fruiting bodies. Sporocarps of fungi contain numerous biologically active organic compounds as well as secondary products of various natures. In addition, mushrooms contain minerals important to human and animal nutrition as well as potentially toxic metallic and metalloid elements. Many edible species contain selenium, which is an antioxidant that occurs in fungi in a greater concentration than in other foods both of plant or animal origin. On the other hand, mycelium is able to efficiently absorb various environmental contaminants including persistent organohalogenated compounds, heavy metals, and radionuclides from the substrate which are subsequently accumulated in their fruiting bodies. This Special Issue will present the latest findings in these areas and collate works through an open call to all researchers working in this field who would like to present their work in this dedicated issue.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Addressing the environmental and public health challenges requires engagement and collaboration among clinicians and public health researchers. Discovery and advances in this research field play a critical role in providing a scientific basis for decision-making toward control and prevention of human diseases, especially the illnesses that are induced from environmental exposure to health hazards. *IJERPH* provides a forum for discussion of discoveries and knowledge in these multidisciplinary fields. Please consider publishing your research in this high quality, peer-reviewed, open access journal.

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