

**Título: Comparative analysis of fungal colonies in different soils in Bonito Mato Grosso South region**

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**Resumo:**

The soil is home to a diverse population of organisms such as bacteria, fungi, algae, actinomycetes, protozoa, arthropods, annelids, and others who for the most part, go unnoticed by our eyes since they are tiny or microscopic beings but are organisms of great importance since the presence or absence of certain individuals reflects the environmental quality of the ecosystem. Soil fertility is generally linked to the diversity of microorganisms present, quantitatively and qualitatively, in which bacteria pose the greatest number of species, fungi dominate the soil microflora the case of terms of biomass and many biological processes in various different soil types. The goal of the next job was to survey the diversity of the fungal microbiota of three different types of riparian soils, pasture and soybean plantation Bonito in Mato Grosso do Sul, and compare the amount of colonies obtained in the three environments. A pickup in the month February, summer was held, whose samples used to determine the amount of Colony Forming Units (CFU) of fungi; we used the method "For Plate", where the rate (solo) is deposited in within the basal part of a sterile petri dish being added later, the medium culture; and also the method "Spread-Plate" culture medium which is already in the micro plate and are placed over the middle and is spread with the aid of the handle Drigalsky After solidification the plates are incubated for 5 days for fungi. The UFC of fungi were quantified after 5 days. The count of the colonies was performed with the aid of counter colonies in contrast to the opaque medium of culture, and expressed in  $10^{-2}$  UFC.g<sup>-1</sup> solo for fungi. It may be noted that of all the soils analyzed "For Plate" and "Spread-Plate" what more had UFC was the soil sample of riparian forest, surely this is due to the fact that the gallery forests are associated with waterways along small rivers, in which they form closed corridors containing a large amount of substance decomposing.

**Palavras-chaves:** Soil organisms , fungi.