Abstract

The topic of the thesis is the potential use of fungi of the phylum *Basidiomycota* for bioremediation. Various species of this phylum contain enzymes such as laccase or tyrosinase that can be useful for the environment management. The residual substrate after fungi cultivation can be an efficient source of these enzymes. New methods of enzymes extraction could lower the costs of their usage for bioremediation as well as increase their availability for the commercial use.