Proximate Composition, Essential Heavy Metal Concentrations and Nutrient Density of the Mycelium and Fruiting Bodies of Organically Cultivated *Pleurotus ostreatus*

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Authors’ contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Authors PNO and SCO designed the study. Author PNO drafted the manuscript and carried out the experiments. Author RATQ was in charge of research resource material and conducted statistical analysis. Author SCO supervised laboratory work, revised and edited the manuscript. All authors read and approved the manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/JALSI/2021/v24i930260

Editor(s):
(1) Dr. Palanisamy Arulselvan, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia.

Reviewers:
(1) Rimal Isaac R S, Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education, India.
(2) Yitzhak Hadar, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.

Complete Peer review History, details of the editor(s), Reviewers and additional Reviewers are available here:
https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/78180

Received 08 October 2021
Accepted 15 December 2021
Published 16 December 2021

ABSTRACT

Proximate composition, essential heavy metal concentration of fruiting bodies (POFB) and mycelium (POMY) of *Pleurotus ostreatus* were conducted using standard methods. Moisture content was higher (9.79%) in POFB than in POMY (8.76%) on dry weight basis. Ash was higher in POFB (6.25%) than in POMY (3.25%). POFB presented higher crude protein value (24.66%) than POMY (21.17%). Crude fat values were low in both samples (POFB: 0.28%; POMY: 0.46) respectively. Fiber was higher in the mycelium (14.72%) than in the fruiting bodies (12.90%). The carbohydrate content of the mycelium was 51.93% while the value of carbohydrate in the fruiting bodies was 46.10%. POFB indicated energy value of 285.60Kcal/100g and the value in POMY was 296.57Kcal/100g. Iron, copper, manganese and chromium presented higher values in POFB than in POMY but zinc indicated higher level in POMY than in POFB. The %DV highlighted in the study showed that the fruiting bodies and mycelium of organically cultivated *P. ostreatus* are rich in

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protein, fiber, carbohydrate, copper and iron. The nutrient density (ND) results revealed that POFB and POMY samples are nutritionally dense in fiber, copper and iron based on the World Health Food Rating System. The results showed that POFB and POMY obtained by organic cultivation possess high nutritional profile, suggesting that people may use them in food and medicinal formulations.

Keywords: Proximate composition; essential heavy metals; percentage daily value; nutrient density; Fruiting bodies; mycelium; Pleurotus ostreatus.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that people strive to survive by seriously engaging in searching for food, substances of biological importance or medicinal substances. Mushrooms such as the Oyster mushroom are edible fungi and they are placed under the class of vegetables in world foods [1] and they fit in very well with sustainable farming systems in both developed and developing nations, possessing huge economic, medicinal as well as nutritional importance. According to Raman et al., (2021), mushrooms of the Pleurotus family are widely cultivated around the globe for commercial purposes. They are found in everywhere within the tropical rain forests and often grow on fallen dead and decaying tree stumps, as well as wet logs (Raman et al., 2021). However, Okoroh et al., [2] highlighted that organic cultivation of P. ostreatus, particularly by diverse organic supplementation techniques helps to improve its nutritional quality and could be adopted as a method used in enriching mushrooms for feed, food and medicinal formulations. P. ostreatus cultivated by organic supplementation method are rich sources of nutrients and could be used in making supplements [3]. For many years, humans have utilized mushrooms as source of feeding and for the purpose of healing [4]. Mushrooms have been taken as small medicinal factories that nature has made. They have been revealed to be rich in immense array of new constituents that humans are yet to tap [5]. People trade these substances as supplements in diets because they believe that these substances have properties that may improve the human immune system and may also block the formation of cancer tumor [6,7] highlighted that people who are oriented towards health now enjoy new foods which come from mushrooms and these edible substances got from macro fungi make up the foods that are growing at a very rapid rate around the globe. Pleurotus ostreatus belongs to the family of mushrooms known as Pleurotaceae [8]. P. ostreatus is also called tree oyster mushroom [9] or grey oyster mushroom and this name marks it out from the other species in the genus. Some people call it straw mushroom. The people from Japan call Pleurotus ostreatus Hiratake which implies flat mushroom [10]. The Igbo-speaking people of South-East, Nigeria, call it Ero atakata because it has very tough texture on mastication [11]. Pleurotus ostreatus is one of the most common mushrooms that local people hunt from the wild. The macro fungi can also be cultivated by people using saw dust as substrate. The mushroom has bitter sweet aroma of benzoic aldehyde [12]. Its cap is broad with a fan-like shape. The caps pans from 5cm to 25cm. The macro fungi have colors ranging from white, gray, and tan to dark-brown. At a very tender stage, it has in-rolled margin. Feeling the texture, the mushroom is smooth. It is often lobed. The flesh is white and its thickness varies because of the way its stipe is arranged. The gills may be white or cream in color. The gills normally descend on the stalk. Pleurotus ostreatus is edible, medicinal and also very common. A lot of people dwelling in developing nations such as Nigeria still harbor fear to consume wild edible mushrooms because of toxicity and many are still ignorant of organically cultivated mushrooms. The scientific study was aimed at the comparative evaluation of the proximate composition, essential heavy metal concentrations and nutrient density of the mycelium and fruiting bodies of organically cultivated Pleurotus ostreatus. The scientific data from this research will help to educate the local populace on the huge economic, nutritional and medicinal potential of organically cultivated Pleurotus ostreatus so as to enhance its biodiversity.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Mushroom Materials

Fruiting bodies and mycelium of Pleurotus ostreatus used in this research were purchased from The University of Port Harcourt Mushroom Demonstration Farm (MDF) in May, 2021. They were cleaned, partly dried, packaged with airtight cellophane, labeled and kept for further use.
2.2 Sample Preparation for Analysis

The samples were dried in the oven at 80°C for 3 hours and ground to powder using manual grinder. The fine powdered samples were stored in the desiccator and employed for chemical composition analysis.

2.3 Analysis of Sample

Moisture, fiber, crude protein, ash and crude fat were analyzed using the Methods of Association of Official Analytical Chemists [13]. Total carbohydrate was estimated using different calculation [14]. Calorific value was obtained by physical scoring via the multiplication of the mean values of total carbohydrate, crude fat and crude protein by the Atwater factors of 4, 9, 4 respectively, taking the sum of the products and expressing the result in kilocalories per 100g sample as described by Onyekike and Ehirim [15]. Essential heavy metals such as iron, zinc, copper, manganese and chromium were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry as reported by AOAC [13]. All sample concentrations were obtained in parts per million (PPM) and reported as mg/kg dry weight of sample using a conversion factor of 10 to multiply the concentrating in PPM. (i.e. concentration (mg/kg) = Concentration (PPM) X 10). Percentage daily values (%DV) were determined by comparing the current samples with a 2,000 calorie reference diet, for adults and children aged 4 and above [16]. It was calculated as follows;

\[
\text{Percentage daily value (%DV)} = \frac{\text{Amount A}}{\text{RDA}} \times 100
\]

Where A = amount; RDA = Recommended Daily allowance A = amount (i.e. weight of the particular nutrient in a specified quantity of the sample). The nutrient density values were calculated by using the Index of Nutritional Quality (INQ) rating system. It was calculated as follows;

\[
\text{Nutrient Density} = \frac{\text{Amount of Nutrient/100g + RDA for nutrient}}{\text{Calories/100g of food + RDC intake.}}
\]

Where RDA = Recommended Daily Allowance; RDC = Recommended Daily Calorie.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

Data obtained was statistically analyzed using a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) using SPSS/PC+ Package. Differences between means were compared by Fisher's Least Significance Difference (LSD). Significance was accepted at a p – value of less than 0.05 (P< 0.05).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Proximate Composition of the Fruiting Bodies and Mycelium of *Pleurotus ostreatus*

The findings of this study indicated that the moisture content ranged from 8.76% (POMY) to 9.79(POFB) on dry weight basis (Table 1). The moisture content of *P. ostreatus* reported in this study was lower than those highlighted by Okoroh et al., [17] for seeds of *C. lanatus*, Okoroh et al., [2] for *F. capensis* leaves, Okoroh and Onuoha [18] (for heat processed seeds of peeled and unpeeled *A. hypogaea* and *A. occidentale*) and Okoroh et al., [19] for *P. ostreatus* samples cultivated by substrate organic supplementation. Jonathan et al., [20] reported high moisture value in mushrooms in their study. Fresh mushrooms usually contain high moisture content. The environmental condition and the time of harvest could be reasons for the high level of water in the fresh macro fungi [21]. Dry mushrooms usually contain very little amount of water. Foods high in moisture content encourages the growth of microorganisms thereby causing high rate of organic decay [22]. This implies that too much water in mushrooms will reduce their shelf life. According to Olutiola et al., [23], the amount of water in food shows their water activity. Water activity could be employed to measure how stable and how susceptible these food substances are to microbial contamination [24]. Moisture content is one of the most important characteristics in consumer sensory perception of food. Change in moisture content will dramatically affect flavor and texture as well as physical and chemical properties, as water gives chemicals a helpful medium to catalyze chemical reactions. Moisture also helps in the digestion. One way to increase the shelf life of the mushrooms is by drying them to reduce its moisture content which in turn reduces microbial activity. The amount of food nutrient in the mushroom will also relatively increase because of drying [19]. The fruiting body of *Pleurotus ostreatus* had higher ash content (6.25%) which was significantly different (p<0.05) from the value obtained from the mycelium (3.26%). Okoroh et al., [19] indicated higher ash content (7-10%) in...
samples of *P. ostreatus*, Sumaria et al., [25] showed similar values of ash content for *Pleurotus ostreatus* in their work but Okoroh and Onuoha [2] indicated lower values of ash for *A. hypogaea* and *A. occidentale* peeled and unpeeled seeds. Ash content determination in foods is a reflection of the amount of minerals in food. It is important because the amount of minerals can determine physiochemical properties of foods, as well as retard the growth of microorganisms. Therefore, mineral content is a vital component in a food’s nutrition, quality and microbial viability. This study reveals that the mycelium had lower ash content than the fruiting bodies. The crude protein content of the cultivated *Pleurotus ostreatus* mushrooms was higher in the fruiting body (24.66%) than in mycelium (21.17%). Okoroh et al., [3] reported lower values for *P. ostreatus* samples (SAWCS, WWS and AVOS) cultivated by substrate organic supplementation while Mattila et al., [26], Okoroh et al., [17], Okoroh and Onuoha [18] reported comparable values for *P. ostreatus* fruiting bodies, *C. lonatus* seeds, and *A. hypogaea* and *A. occidentale* respectively. Proteins are essential macronutrients needed for tissue growth and development as well as major components of enzymes. This implies that daily consumption of *P. ostreatus* fruiting bodies and the use of the mycelium in the preparation of supplements will enhance the health of people. The fruiting bodies and the mycelium of *Pleurotus ostreatus* showed low fat content. The fruiting bodies of *P. ostreatus* had lower fat content (0.28%) than the mycelium (0.46%). Okoroh et al. [3] highlighted higher values for SAWCS, WWS and AVOS (Species of *P. ostreatus* cultivated by organic supplementation techniques). The crude fat content reported in this study are in consonant with the range reported for most mushrooms [27,28]. The fruiting bodies and mycelium of *P. ostreatus* are therefore healthy for consumption and should be included in the diets of obese or diabetic patients. Fiber was higher in the mycelium (14.72%) and significantly (p<0.05) lower in the fruiting bodies (12.90%) of *P. ostreatus* analyzed. Okoroh et al., [3] reported lower fiber values in SAWCS, WWS and AVOS samples of *P. ostreatus* in their work while Okoroh et al., [17], Okoroh and Onuoha [18] reported lower value of fiber for *C. lanatus* and *A. hypogaea* and *A. occidentale* processed seeds respectively. Fiber consists of non-nutrient substances such as lignin and cellulose. These materials cannot be digested in the small intestine humans. Nutritionally, fiber is essential because it helps to clean up the intestinal tract and also maintains the movement of the intestine in a peristaltic way [29]. Fiber helps to lower the rate of absorption of glucose in the digestive tract. It also inhibits cholesterol synthesis. The findings in this study indicated that the fruiting bodies and mycelium of organically cultivated *P. ostreatus* are rich in fiber and therefore good to be included in the diets of diabetic patients. Fiber is useful for weight control. Mathenge [30] reported that fiber is essential in diets because it helps to maintain bulk and the movement of the intestine by peristalsis via surface extension of food in the digestive tract. Excessive consumption of fiber may cause intestinal irritation and may also decrease the availability of other nutrients. On dry weight basis, carbohydrate value of mycelium (51.93%) was higher than the value of the fruiting bodies (46.10%) analyzed. Higher carbohydrate content was reported by Hung and Nhi [31] and Okoroh et al., [3] respectively in their study for *P. ostreatus* but Okoroh and Onuoha [18] reported lower carbohydrate values for processed seeds of *A. hypogaea* and *A. occidentale*. The calorific value of the mycelium and the fruiting bodies of *P. ostreatus* indicated in this study were low. The low calorific value could be attributed to the high fiber, low water and low fat content of the mycelium and fruiting bodies of *P. ostreatus* analyzed in this study [32]. The calorific value for the mycelium was higher (296.6 kcal/100 g) than the value for the fruiting bodies (285.6 kcal/100 g) of *P. ostreatus*. Sumaira et al., [25] highlighted lower energy content for *Pleurotus ostreatus* but Okoroh et al., [3] indicated higher value for SAWCS sample of *P. ostreatus* and comparable value for AVOS sample of *P. ostreatus* in their work. Okoroh and Onuoha [18] also reported higher energy values for processed *A. hypogaea* and *A. occidentale* which was attributed to the fact that the later are oil seeds.

### 3.2 Essential Heavy Metal Composition

Iron was the highest essential heavy metal found in the fruiting bodies and mycelium of organically cultivated *P. ostreatus* analyzed in this study. The fruiting body contained higher Fe level (2.7 mg/kg) than mycelium (2.61 mg/kg) and the values were significantly different (p<0.05). Higher values of Fe was reported for *P. ostreatus* samples (SAWCS, AVOS and WWS) cultivated by substrate organic supplementation [3] but Okoroh et al., [2] and Okoroh et al., [33] reported lower values of Fe for *F. capensis* and *L. africana* in their study. Iron is needful in the synthesis of blood hemoglobin. This implies that the inclusion...
of both the mycelium and fruiting body in diets will help build the blood of patients suffering from anemia. Zinc had the second highest composition after Fe and the composition of Zn in the mycelium was slightly higher (1.52 mg/kg) than in fruiting bodies (1.50 mg/kg), although there was no significant difference (p ≥ 0.05) between them. Sumaira et. al., [25], Okoroh et al., [33] and Jonathan et al., [20] reported lower concentrations of Zn for P. ostreatus, H. crinata and P. florida respectively. Zinc is required for catalysis as well as regulatory functions. Biological systems need zinc for maintaining structure [34]. Zinc is also needed to enhance insulin sensitivity. This means that the mycelium and fruiting bodies of P. ostreatus could serve as nutritional supplement useful for medicinal purposes. Copper content of the fruiting body was significantly (p ≤ 0.05) higher (0.48 mg/kg) than the copper content in the mycelium (0.36 mg/kg). Oxidation-reduction reaction in metabolic processes which include mitochondrial tissue respiration, cross-linkage formation by collagen and melanin formation needs copper as an essential trace element. Copper-zinc superoxide dismutase contains copper as a major component. Superoxide dismutase is an important enzyme in anti-oxidation to preserve biological system from free radical effect [35]. The fruiting bodies showed higher manganese content (0.16 mg/kg) than the mycelium (0.12 mg/kg) and the values were significantly different (p≤0.05). Manganese is an important enzyme cofactor [36]. Manganese is essential for human health because it is necessary for metabolism, cell development as well as antioxidant systems [37]. However, excess manganese in biological system may result to a neurodegenerative disorder called manganesm. An adult male requires manganese reference intake of about 2.2 mg in a day. This implies that the consumption of P. ostreatus mycelium and fruiting body could meet daily requirement of the trace mineral when consumed in large quantity. Chromium in fruiting bodies (0.14 mg/kg) was higher than in POMY (0.06 mg/kg) and these values were significantly different (p≤0.05). Okoroh et al., [3] and Okoroh et al., [2] reported higher value of chromium for P. ostreatus samples (AVOS, SAWCS and WWS) and F. capensis respectively in their study but Okoroh [38] reported a lower value of chromium for L. africana, H. crinata and V. amygdalina respectively.

Table 1. Proximate composition (%) of the fruiting body and mycelium of organically cultivated Pleurotus ostreatus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>POFB</th>
<th>POMY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>9.79±0.05a</td>
<td>8.76±0.34b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry matter</td>
<td>90.21±0.05b</td>
<td>91.24±0.34a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>6.25±0.05a</td>
<td>3.26±0.03b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein</td>
<td>24.66±0.22a</td>
<td>21.17±0.54b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude fibre</td>
<td>12.90±0.53b</td>
<td>14.72±0.03a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>0.28±0.01b</td>
<td>0.46±0.02a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total carbohydrate</td>
<td>46.10±0.65b</td>
<td>51.93±0.36a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calorific value(Kcal/100g)</td>
<td>285.60±1.91b</td>
<td>296.57±0.89a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± standard deviations of triplicate determinations. Values in the same row having different superscripts are significantly different (p≤0.05). Where POFB= Pleurotus ostreatus fruiting body, POMY= Pleurotus ostreatus mycelium

Table 2. Essential heavy metal composition (mg/kg) of fruiting bodies and mycelium of organically Cultivated Pleurotus ostreatus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>POFB</th>
<th>POMY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>2.79±0.01a</td>
<td>2.61±0.01b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn</td>
<td>1.50±0.03a</td>
<td>1.52±0.01a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>0.48±0.01a</td>
<td>0.36±0.01b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mn</td>
<td>0.16±0.01a</td>
<td>0.12±0.02b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr</td>
<td>0.14±0.01a</td>
<td>0.06±0.03b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± standard deviations of triplicate determinations. Values in the same row having different superscripts are significantly different (p≤0.05). Where POFB= Pleurotus ostreatus fruiting body, POMY= Pleurotus ostreatus mycelium
The results of the proximate nutrient potential (percentage daily value) and essential heavy metal nutrient potential (percentage daily value) of the fruiting bodies and mycelium are highlighted in tables 3 and 4. The %DV for crude fiber was highest followed by that of crude protein and the lowest was that of crude lipid potential, considering the proximate nutrient potential of the samples analyzed. Okoroh [39] reported lower crude fiber potential, crude protein potential, carbohydrate potential, energy potential but higher fat potential than the values reported in this study. Copper had the highest %DV followed by iron but the value of chromium was very low in both samples of *P. ostreatus*. Percentage daily values of foods give an in-depth nutritional profile of diets and they are very vital in drafting nutritional information. The values highlighted in this study confirms that the fruiting bodies and mycelium of organically cultivated *P. ostreatus* are rich in protein, fiber, carbohydrate, copper and iron. Nutrient potential compares the amount of nutrient in the sample to the recommended daily allowance. The iron potential reported in this study is in consonant with the value reported by Okoroh et al., [19] for samples of *P. ostreatus* cultivated by substrate organic supplementation, the values of manganese and zinc were lower, the values for copper were higher than those reported by Okoroh et al., [19] for samples of *P. ostreatus* studied but the values for chromium were comparably low.

The results of the nutrient density of the selected essential heavy metals and fiber are shown in Table 5. The nutrient density of the heavy metals and fiber reported in this study was lower than the values reported by Okoroh and Onuoha [18] for processed seeds of *A. hypogaea* and *A. occidentale*. Nutrient density compares the nutrient potential of food to the energy potential. It is an in-depth nutritional potential that expresses the Nutritional Quality Index of foods [39]. The results from this study highlighted that both samples are nutritionally dense in fiber and copper, iron based on the World Health Food Rating System.

### Table 3. Proximate nutrient potential of the fruiting bodies and mycelium of organically cultivated *P. ostreatus*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>POFB</th>
<th>POMY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein</td>
<td>44.08 ± 0.22a</td>
<td>37.80 ± 0.54b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude lipid</td>
<td>0.64 ± 0.08b</td>
<td>1.05 ± 0.02a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude fiber</td>
<td>51.6 ± 0.53b</td>
<td>58.90 ± 0.03a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total carbohydrate</td>
<td>30.66 ± 0.65b</td>
<td>34.62 ± 0.36a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calorific value</td>
<td>14.28 ± 1.91b</td>
<td>14.83 ± 0.89a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± standard deviations of triplicate determinations. Values in the same row having different superscripts are significantly different (p≤0.05). Where POFB= Pleurotus ostreatus fruiting body, POMY= Pleurotus ostreatus mycelium.

### Table 4. Essential heavy metal nutrient potential of the fruiting bodies and mycelium of organically cultivated *P. ostreatus*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>POFB</th>
<th>POMY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>34.88 ± 0.01a</td>
<td>32.63 ± 0.01b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>13.64 ± 0.03a</td>
<td>13.82 ± 0.01a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>53.33 ± 0.01a</td>
<td>40.00 ± 0.01b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>7.27 ± 0.01a</td>
<td>5.45 ± 0.02b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>0.4 ± 0.01a</td>
<td>0.2 ± 0.01a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± standard deviations of triplicate determinations. Values in the same row having different superscripts are significantly different (p≤0.05). Where POFB= Pleurotus ostreatus fruiting body, POMY= Pleurotus ostreatus mycelium
Table 5. The nutrient density of selected essential heavy metals and fiber of fruiting bodies and mycelium of organically cultivated *P. ostreatus*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>POFB</th>
<th>POMY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%DV</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>WHFR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>34.88</td>
<td>2.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>13.64</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>53.33</td>
<td>3.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>7.27</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>3.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nutrient density values were obtained based on the index of nutritional quality rating system; POFB=Pleurotus ostreatus Fruiting Body, POMY=Pleurotus ostreatus mycelium, %DV=percentage daily value, ND=nutrient density, WHFR=World Health Food Rating: Excellent (ND≥7.6), Very good(ND≥3.4), Good (ND≥1.5), Poor (≤1.5).

4. CONCLUSION

The results from this scientific research showed that the fruiting bodies and mycelium of organically cultivated *P. ostreatus* are rich in macronutrients such as protein, fiber, carbohydrate, and trace minerals such as copper and iron. The nutrient density (ND) results revealed that POFB and POMY samples are nutritionally dense in fiber, copper and iron based on the World Health Food Rating System. The results therefore revealed that POFB and POMY obtained by organic cultivation possess high nutritional profile, suggesting that people may use them in food and medicinal formulations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank the Chancellor, the head and the entire staff of Biochemistry research unit, Gregory University, Uturu, Abia State, Nigeria, for their immense support geared towards achieving this scholarly research work.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors hereby declare that there was no conflict of interest or financial inducement which may have negatively influenced them in writing this scholarly article.

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Peer-review history:
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
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