**SUMMARY**

1) The present investigation deal with airspora studies inside the vegetable market at Ambajogai during period from 1st July 2012 to 31st December 2012. The daily meteorological data of temperature, relative humidity and rainfall was obtained from Government Agriculture College Ambajogai and Tehsil office Ambajogai.

2) The daily mean concentration for each of the spore types were studied which provided the relative frequency of the different spore types. The fungal spores, insect parts, pollengrains and unidentified spores were recorded separately.

3) In the present study 53 types of spores were reported. The Deuteromycotina contributed (75.51%), followed by Zygomycotina (8.80%), Ascomycotina (9.25%), Basidiomycotina (2.73%), Myxomycotina (0.15%) and other types (3.54%) to the total airspora.

4) *Aspergillus* was dominant spore type contributing (15.98%) followed by *Alternaria* (9.13%), *Cladosporium* (9.03%), *Rhizopus* (8.28%), *Nigrospora* (7.16%), *Helminthosporium* (6.82%), *Torulla* (5.52%), *Curvularia* (5.08%), *Cercospora* (4.86%), *Periconia* (4.85%), *Penicillium* (2.87%), *Leptosphaeria* (1.57%) Smut spores (1.52%),

5) The high humid condition comparatively low temperature and the availability of dead decaying plant material in large amount around vegetable market increase more percentage of chances of increase in spore population.
6) It was also observed that human activities are responsible to increase spore population in indoor environment. Human beings, who were working in the Vegetable market shows some allergic symptoms like, cough and cold, sneezing frequently this, may be due to some allergic spores present in the market environment like Aspergillus, Alternaria, and Penicillium etc.

7) By this work we can develop awareness among the people to who constantly work in the vegetable market to keep good health.

8) To understand indoor environment spore population, it is necessary to study frequent indoor environment at different places and make a comparative account.