ABSTRACT

Fungi are very common in the environment and people breathe in or come in contact with fungal spores every day without getting sick. This study assessed the antifungal potential of *Apium graveolens* (Celery) against *Candida spp, Aspergillus niger* and *Penicillum chrysogenum.* The antifungal potential of the ethanolic crude extract was assessed using Agar well method. The zone of inhibition was measured using Vernier calliper in terms of mm. The ethanolic crude extract from leaf, stalk and root showed no zone of inhibitions in all concentrations against *Candida spp, Aspergillus niger* and *Penicillum chrysogenum.* This study also tried to find an alternative cure for several antifungal infections such as Candidiasis, Aspergillosis, and Dermatophytosis. (An alternative cure that was used in this study was) Ethanolic crude leaves, stalk and roots of *Apium graveolens* (Celery) were tested on *Candida spp., Aspergillus niger, and Penicillium chrysogenum.* The antifungal potential of this extract was assessed using the zone of inhibition. Measurements of zone of inhibition of Ethanolic crude extract from leaves, stalk and roots of celery and the control groups in the zone of inhibition, *Candida spp., Aspergillus niger and Penicillium chrysogenum* showed no result. The ethanolic extract from the leaves, stalk and roots of celery did not exhibit zone of inhibition in the Cylinder cup assay against, *Candida spp., Aspergillus niger and Penicillium chrysogenum.*

Key words: *Antifungal potential, Aspergillosis, Aspergillus niger, Candidiasis, Candida Spp., Dermatophytosis, Ethanolic-Crude Extract, Penicillium chrysogenum*