

<p>Class Notes</p> <p><i>The Kingdom Fungi</i></p> <p>Main idea:</p>	<p>Name:</p> <p>Period:</p> <p>Date:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Notes:</p>
<p>What are Fungi?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most multicellular; some unicellular (yeast) • Eukaryotic heterotrophs • Cell walls of chitin (hyphae) • Reproduce by spores <p>Examples of fungi: Mushrooms, molds, mildews, & yeast</p>
<p>What makes up the body of a fungus?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungi cells make up slender tubes called hyphae. • Several hyphae in a large mass are called mycelium.
<p>What are hyphae?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slender tubes • Hard wall of chitin • Crosswalls may form compartments (\pm cells) • Multinucleate • Grow at tips
<p>How do fungi get nutrition?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heterotrophic by absorption • Fungi get carbon from organic sources • Hyphal tips release enzymes • Enzymatic breakdown of substrate • Products diffuse back into hyphae
<p>How do hyphae grow?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyphae grow from their tips • Mycelium = extensive, feeding web of hyphae • Mycelia are the ecologically active bodies of fungi
<p>Reproduction</p>	<p>Reproduce sexually & asexually by spores</p> <p><i>Asexual</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reproductive organ appears above ground (ex: mushroom) • Formed by tightly packed hyphae & produces millions of spores <p><i>Sexual</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjugation – hyphae of different mating types come together and fuse.
<p>Fungal Ecology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saprobes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decomposers ○ Mostly of plants, some animals

- Parasites
 - harm host, e.g., athlete's foot
 - Mostly on plants, some animals
- Mutualists
 - e.g., lichens
 - e.g., mycorrhizas (fungus "roots")

Summary:

