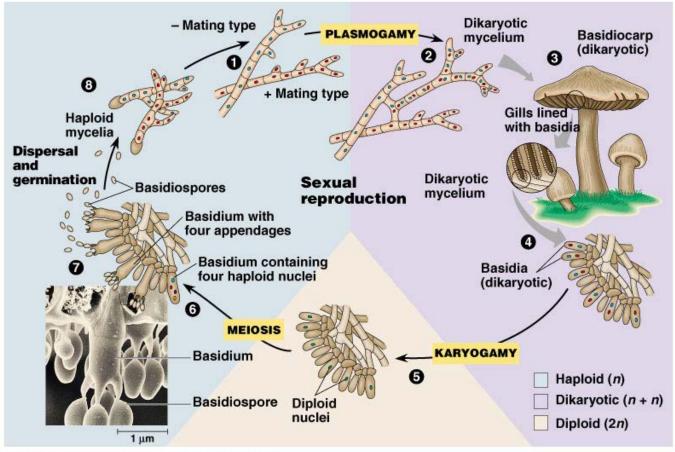
Class Notes	Name:
The Kingdom Fungi	Period:
	Date:
Main idea:	Notes:
What are Fungi?	Most multicellular; some unicellular (yeast)
	Eukaryotic heterotrophs
	• Cell walls of chitin (hyphae)
	Reproduce by spores
	Examples of fungi: Mushrooms, molds, mildews, & yeast
What makes up the body	• Fungi cells make up slender tubes called <u>hyphae</u> .
of a fungus?	• Several hyphae in a large mass are called <u>mycelium</u> .
What are hyphae?	Slender tubes
	• Hard wall of chitin
	• Crosswalls may form compartments (± cells)
	• Multinucleate
	• Grow at tips
How do fungi get	Heterotrophic by absorption
nutrition?	Fungi get carbon from organic sources
	Hyphal tips release enzymes
	Enzymatic breakdown of substrate
	Products diffuse back into hyphae
How do hyphae grow?	• Hyphae grow from their tips
	• Mycelium = extensive, feeding web of hyphae
	Mycelia are the ecologically active bodies of fungi
Reproduction	Reproduce sexually & asexually by spores
	Asexual
	• reproductive organ appears above ground (ex: mushroom)
	• Formed by tightly packed hyphae & produces millions of spores
	Sexual
	• Conjugation – hyphae of different mating types come together and fuse.
Fungal Ecology	• Saprobes
	0 Decomposers
	<ul> <li>Mostly of plants, some animals</li> </ul>

	Parasites
	• harm host, e.g., athlete's foot
	• Mostly on plants, some animals
	Mutualists
	o e.g., lichens
	<ul> <li>e.g., mycorrhizas (fungus "roots")</li> </ul>
Summary:	



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