

Fungi



- Our plant body is not differentiated into roots, stems, and leaves.
- Our plant body consists of filament-like structures called hyphae.
- Our cell wall is made up of a chemical substance called chitin.
- The branch of the study of fungus is called mycology.
- The reserve food materials are glycogen and oil.

Classification of Fungi

Based on the Mode of nutrition

Based on nutrition, we are classified into 3 groups.

Saprophytic



We obtain our nutrition by feeding on dead organic substances.

Example: *Rhizopus*

Parasitic



We obtain our nutrition by living on other living organisms.

They absorb food from living organisms with the help of a special root called haustoria.

Example: *Taphrina*

Symbiotic

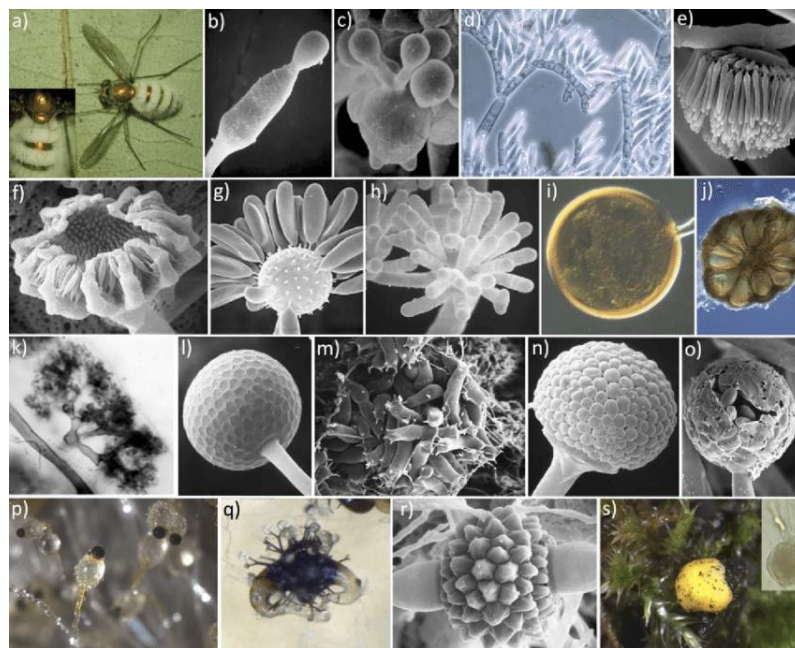


We live by having an interdependent relationship with other species in which both are mutually benefited.

Example: Lichens, Mycorrhiza

Based on Spore Formation

Zygomycetes



We are formed by the fusion of two different cells.

The hyphae are without the septa. Example – *Mucor*.

Ascomycetes



We are also called sac fungi.

Example – *Saccharomyces*.

Basidiomycetes



Mushrooms are the most commonly found basidiomycetes and mostly live as parasites.

Example- *Agaricus*.

Deuteromycetes



We are otherwise called imperfect fungi.

Example – *Trichoderma*.