# **Fungi**

- Most are multicellular
- · Cell wall has chitin

#### **Structure**

- Hyphae- Strings that make up the basic shape and structure
- **Mycelium** Netlike mass of hyphae (underground)
- Fruiting body- Reproductive structure (visible to us above ground)
- Cross walls- hyphae can be dived into cells by walls called septa
  - Have hole to allow transport along th hyphae

#### **Nutrition**

- Saprophytic: Decomposers that recycle nutrients
- Parasitic: Absorb nutrients from the living cells of hosts
- Mutualistic: Work with another organism to help each other out

### Reproduction

- Budding: Asexual reproduction where a daughter cell grows while attached to the parent cell
- Fragmentation: The mycelium gets disconnected, creating two
- **Spore Reproduction**: Asexual and sexual where a spore(haploid) is created and can continue to mature into a hyphae without gamettes.
  - May have sporangium (a case to protect the spore)
  - Relies on quality over probability of reproducing
  - Lightweight so they can fly away

## **Types**

- Chytrids (Chytridiomycota)
  - Aquatic
  - Some paracitic
  - Have Flagellated spores
- Common mold (Zygomycota)
  - Mostly terrestrial
  - Some are mutualistic
  - Form hyphae called stolons
  - Hyphae rhizoids penetrate the food

- Produce asexually (sporangia) or sexually (gametangium)
- Sac Fungi (Ascomycota)
  - Yeast is the only unicellular
  - Reproduce asexually through spores then sexually
- Club Fungi (Basidiomycota)
  - Includes mushrooms
  - Can be paracitic, mutualistic, or Saprophyic
  - Decompose wood
  - Mostly sexual reproduction through its basidiocarp
- Imperfect fungi (Deuteromycota)
  - Sexual reproduction has never been observed

### **Uses**

- Lichen: symbiotic relationship between a fungus and an algae
- Mycorrhizae: mutualistic relationship between a specialized fungus and plant roots
- Decomposers
- Medicinal: Penicillin
- Foods: Mushrooms, cheese
- Kill plants
- Parasitize: athletes foot, ringworm, yeast infections