



HELLOOOO...
From your

APPY

Ma'am <3

**Level sabke niklenge, par niklega ka
uska jo Apeksha mam ke sath padhega**



KINGDOM FUNGI

Eukaryotic & loose tissue
multicellular



They form te mighty
Mycelium!

GENERAL FEATURES

- Heterotrophic organisms
- They show a great diversity in morphology and habitat.
- Fungi do not have chlorophyll and chloroplast.
- Fungi prefer to grow in warm and humid places
- The cell walls of fungi are composed of chitin and polysaccharides.

→ They are dependent
(1) Saprophytic
(2) Parasitic

- Some unicellular fungi, e.g., yeast are used to make bread and beer. Other fungi cause diseases in plants and animals; wheat rust-causing Puccinia is an important example. Some are the source of antibiotics, e.g., Penicillium.
- They can also live as symbionts – in association with algae as lichens and with roots of higher plants as mycorrhiza.



Lichen



Mycorrhiza

- Their bodies consist of long, slender thread-like structures called hyphae. The network of hyphae is known as mycelium

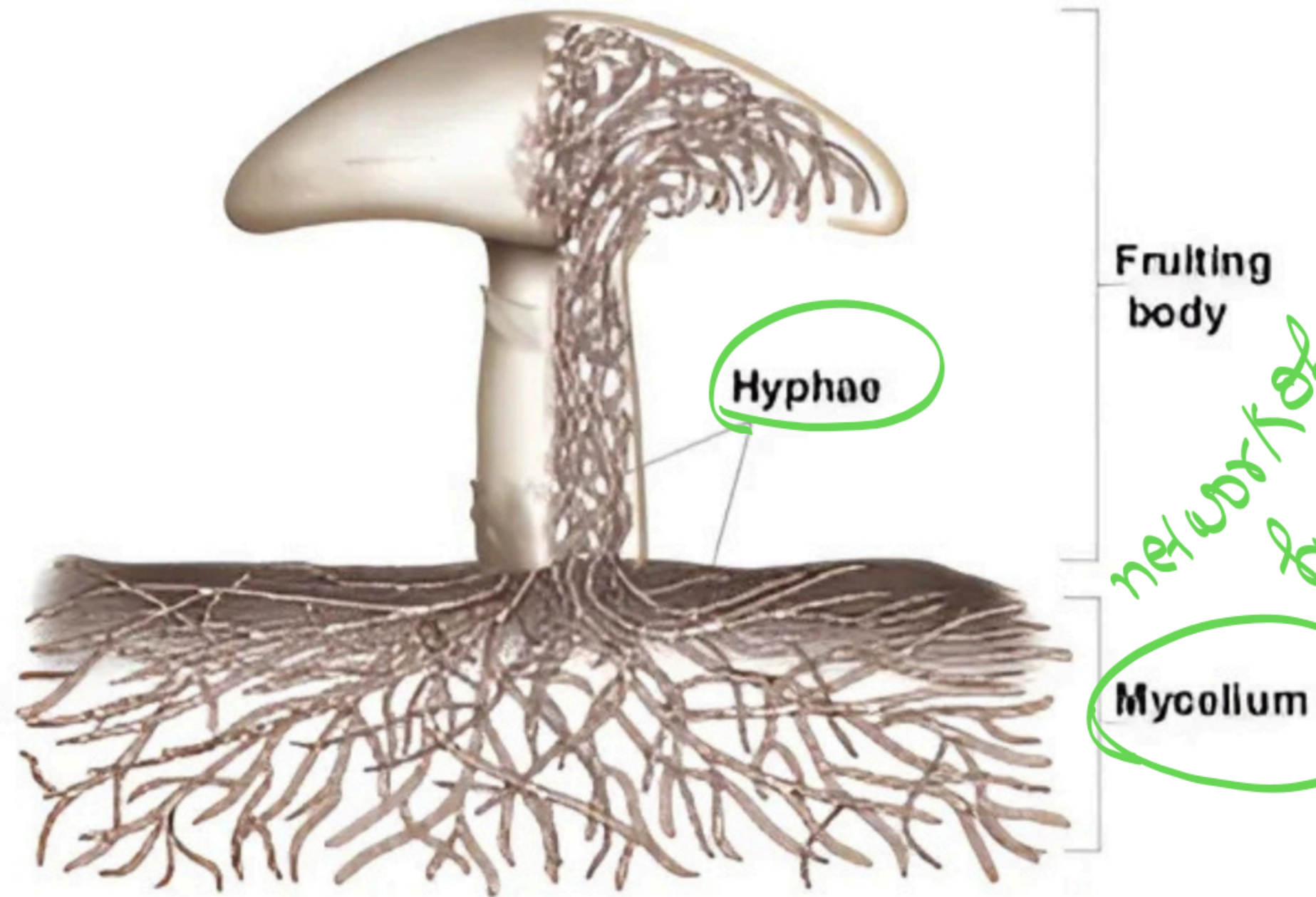




Ryphae

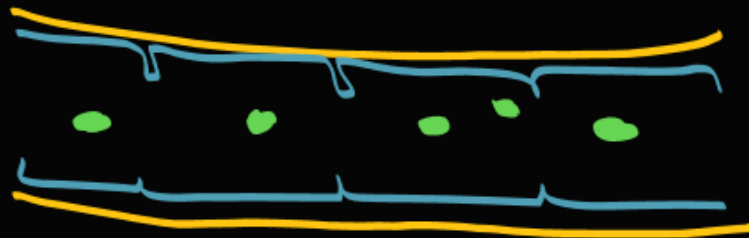


Mycellium



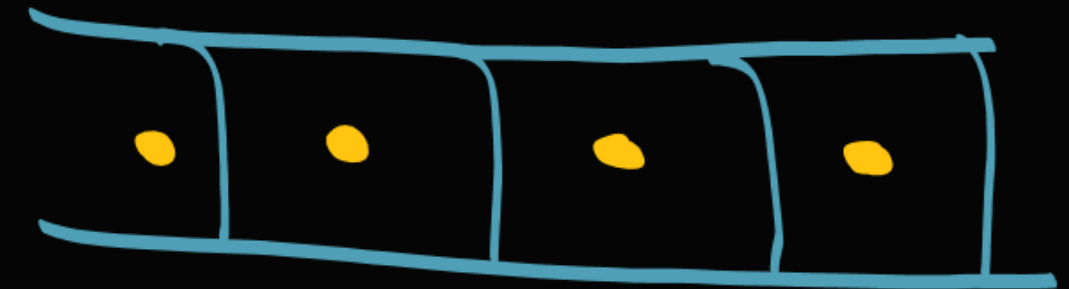
TYPES OF HYPHAE

Aseptate (no division)

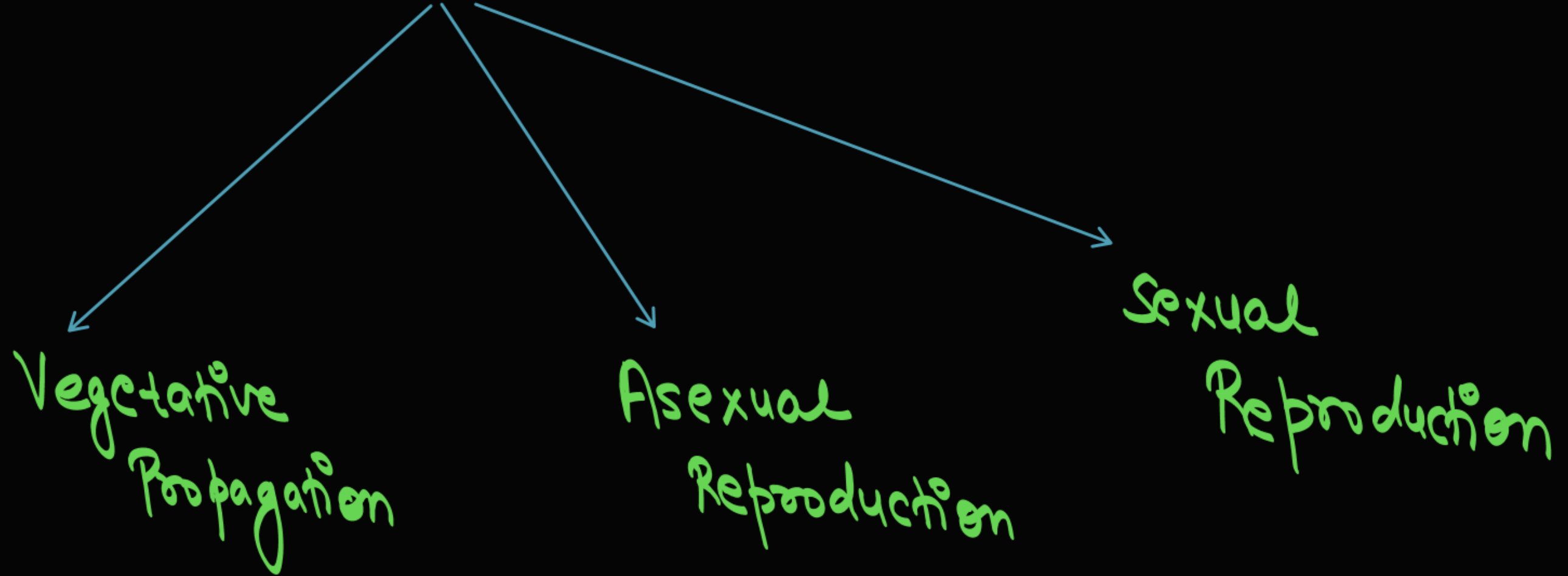


multinucleate coenocytic

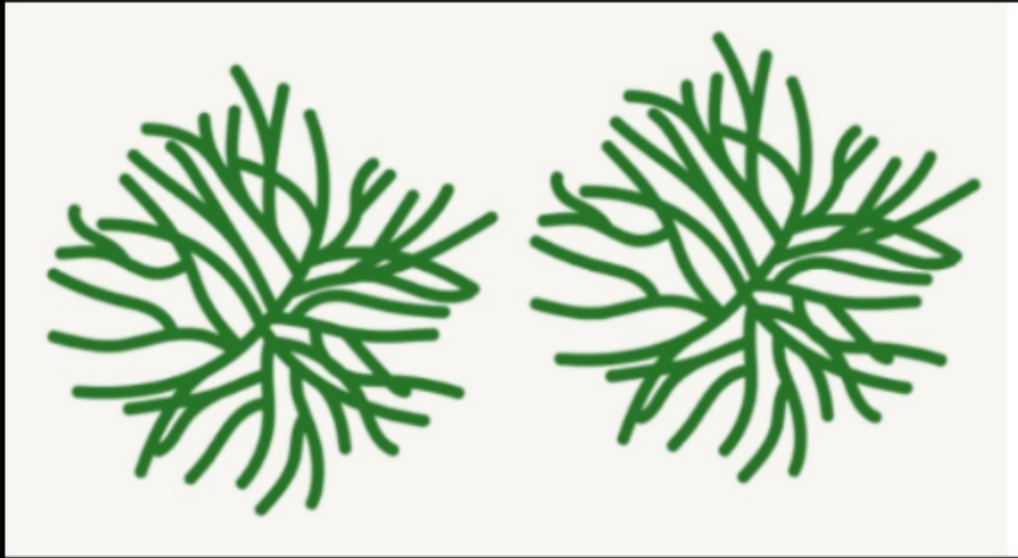
Septate (septa is present)



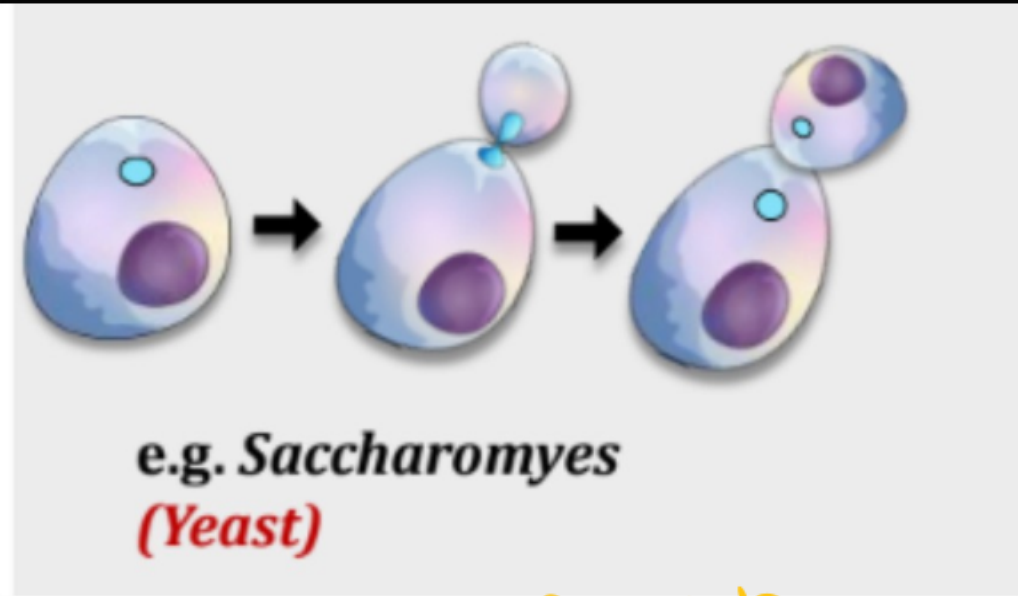
REPRODUCTION



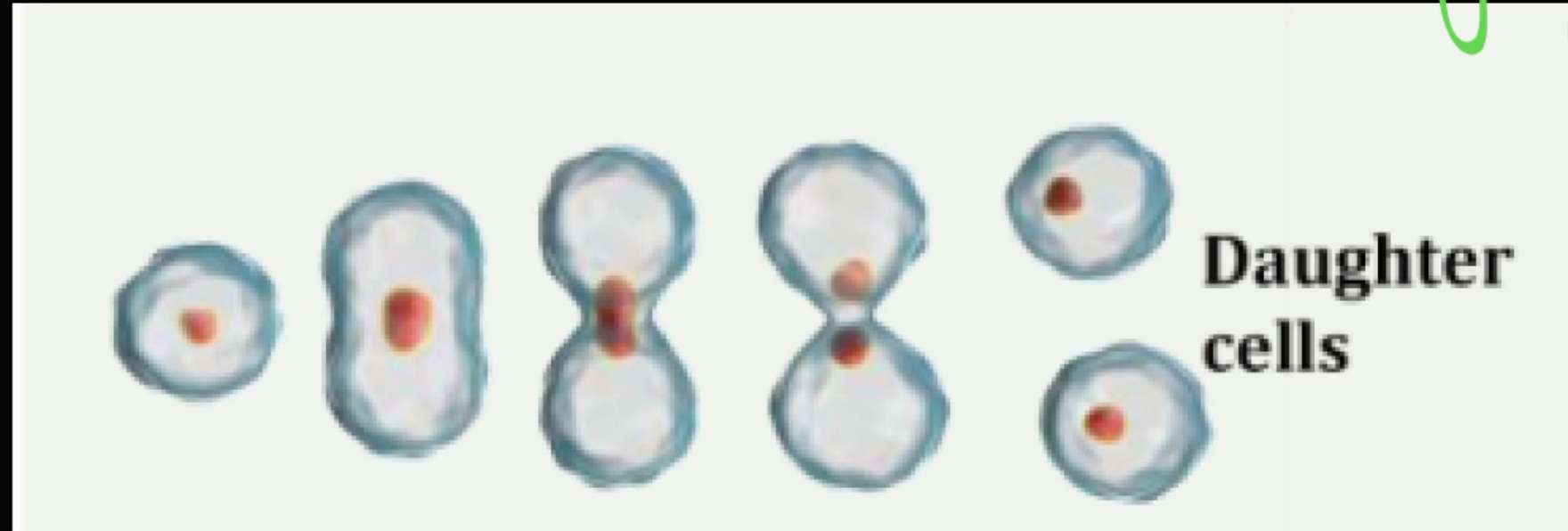
VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION



eg: Rhizopus
Fragmentation



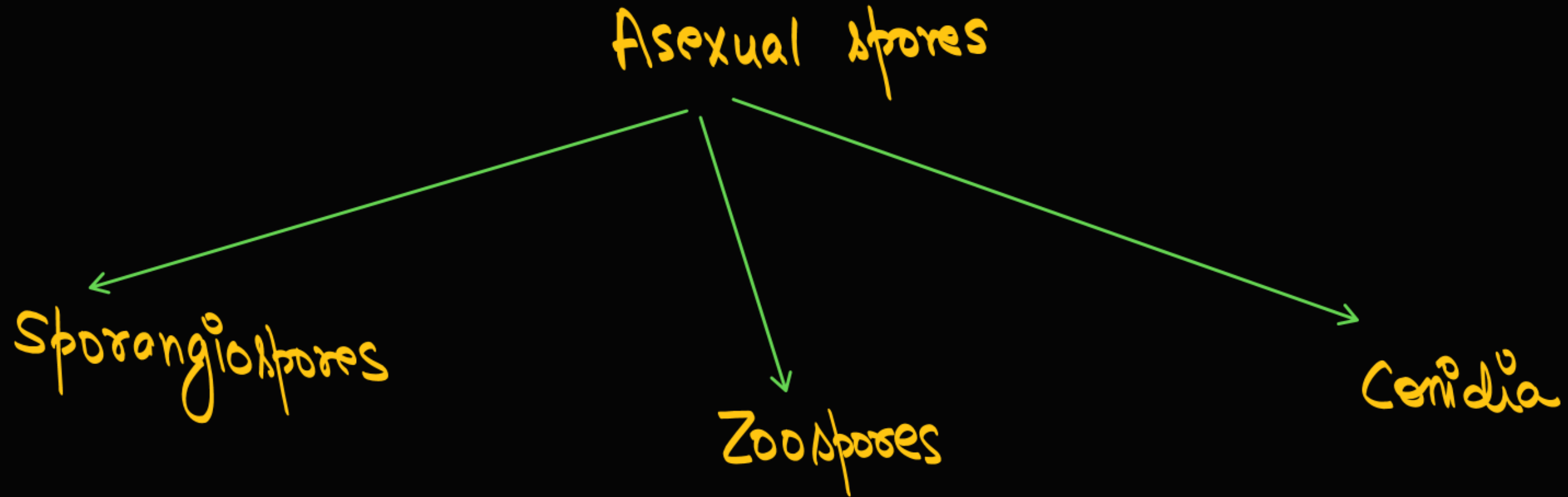
Budding



Binary Fission
eg:-
yeast

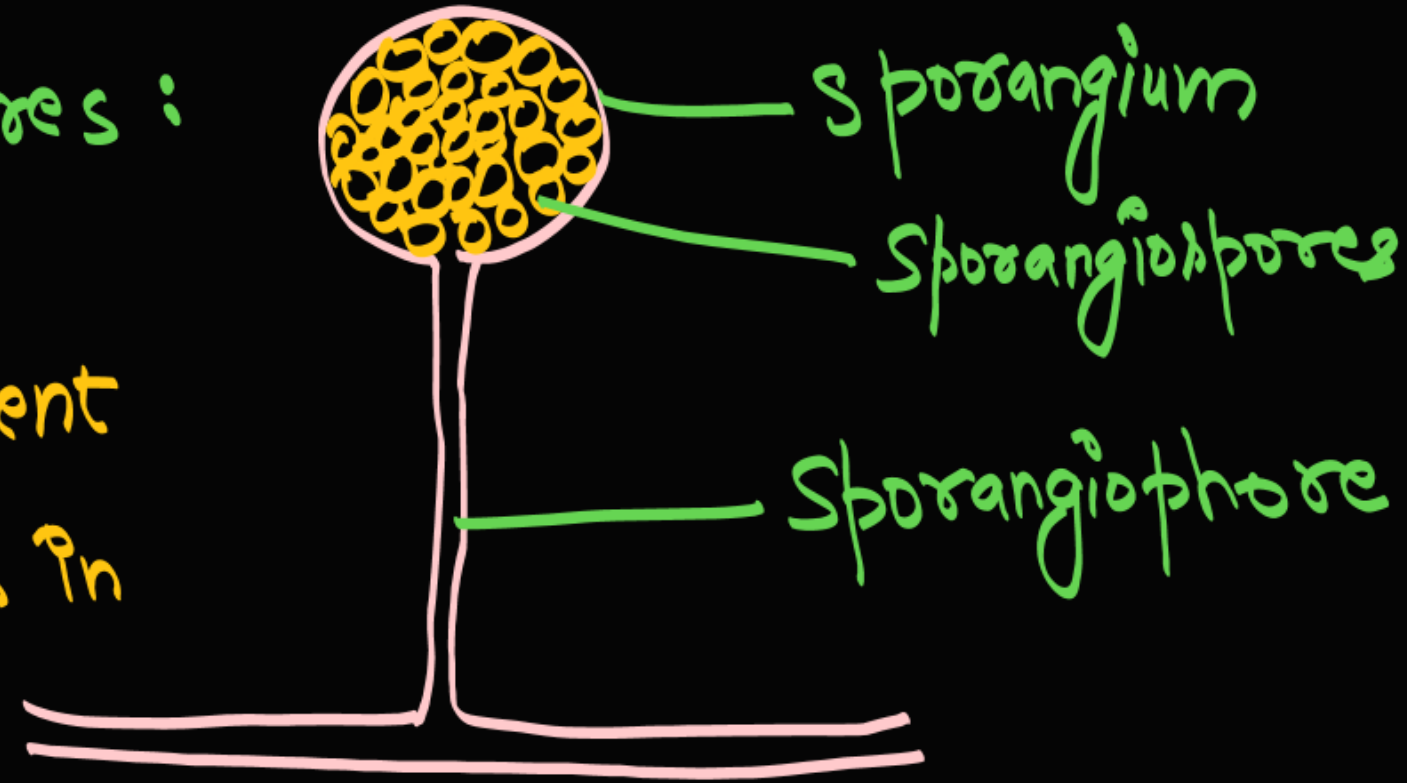
ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

(favourable condition)

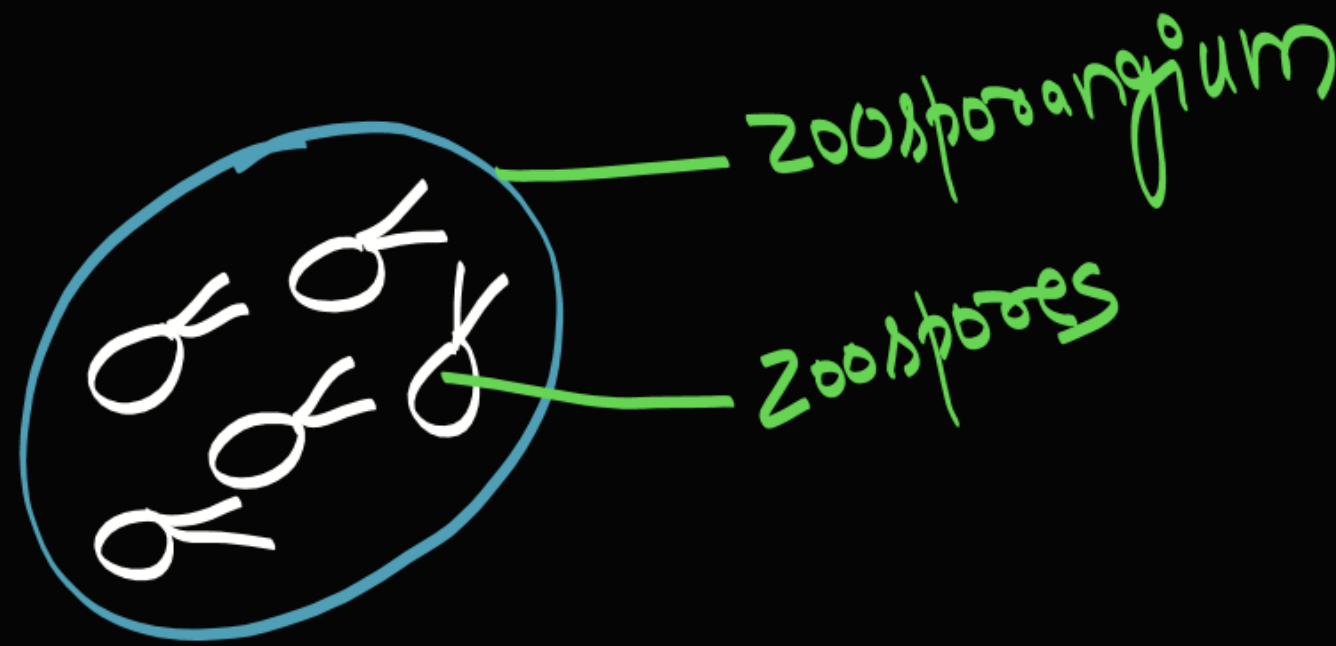


1) Sporangiospores :

- Non-motile
- Flagella Absent
- Endogenous In origin



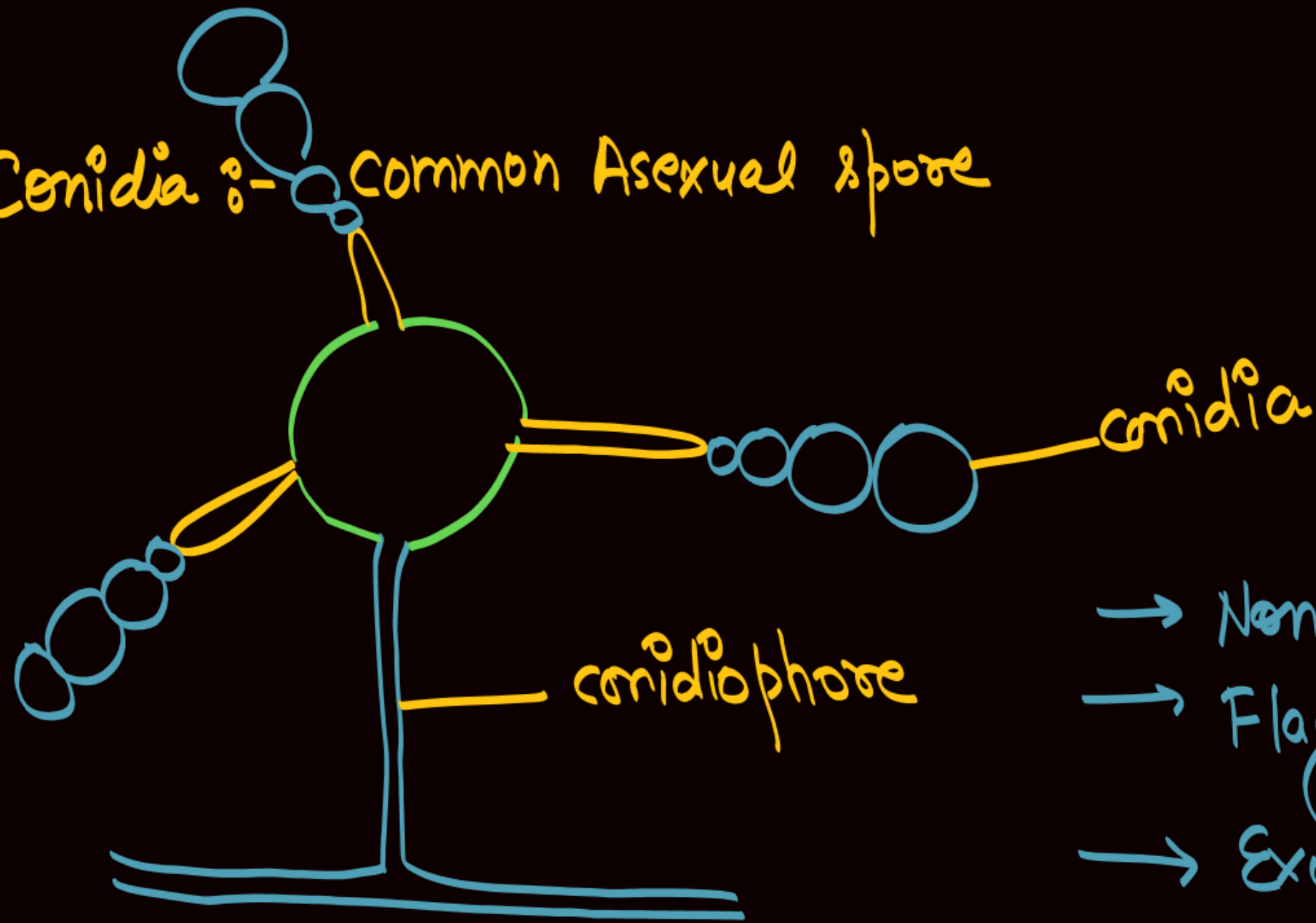
2. Zoospores



- (1) Motile
- (2) Biflagellated
- (3) Endogenous
- (4) Aquatic

(3)

Conidia :- Common Asexual spore



- Non-motile
- Flagella Absent
- Exogenous in origin

QUESTIONS

Which of the followings is a unicellular fungal form?

- a. Hypha
- ✓ b. Yeast
- c. Mycelium
- d. All of the above

(B)

QUESTIONS

Which one is saprophytic in nutrition?

- ☒ a. Fungi
- ☐ b. Cyanobacteria
- ☐ c. Viruses
- ☐ d. All the above

QUESTIONS

Which of the following does not contain chlorophyll?

- a. Fungi
- b. Algae
- c. Bryophyta
- d. Pteridophyta

(A)

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

- Plasmogamy :- Fusion of cytoplasm



- Karyogamy :- Fusion of nuclei ($n+n$) $\rightarrow$ Dikaryon stage



zygote ($2n$)

- Meiosis $\rightarrow$

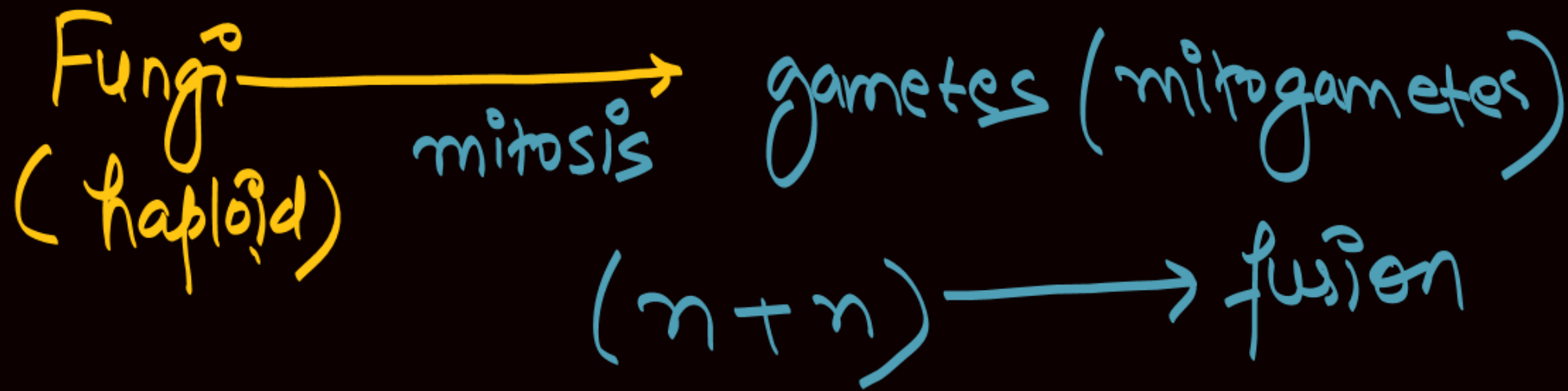
zygote

Meiosis



Sexual spores
Haploid

Single life





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Thank You



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