

2.4

Learning Target:

Review:

-
-

Fungi are _____. Fungi break down, or decompose, the complex carbon compounds that are part of living matter. They _____ nutrients and leave behind simpler compounds.

Fungi, along with _____, decompose the bodies of dead plants and animals. They also decompose fallen leaves, shed skin, and _____.

Characteristics of Fungi:

- Most are multi-cellular (except _____)
- They have a _____ and a thick cell wall.
- They do not have tissues or organs.

Fungus are made up of a network of cells called _____. A mass of hyphae is called _____. The hyphae are just one cell thick and are close to the soil or whatever the fungus is living on.

Reproduction

Fungi reproduce with _____, which can be produced either asexually or sexually. A spore is a single reproductive cell that is capable of growing into a new organism. The mushrooms you eat are reproductive bodies of the fungus. A single mushroom can produce a _____ spores.

Other types of fungus:

Mushrooms are only a small part of the Fungus Kingdom.

_____ is a type of fungi. Mold on food uses hyphae to spread and digest the food as they go. Many molds cause _____. Fungal

molds cause Athlete's Foot. Some are useful in the production of cheese and have been used as Penicillin to fight bacterial diseases like pneumonia.

Yeasts

Yeasts are _____ fungi. Yeasts grow in _____ environments such as human skin and shower curtains. Yeasts grow naturally on human skin, but if they reproduce too fast they can cause disease.

Yeasts are used in many _____ products. The activity of yeast cells breaking down _____ is what makes bread rise.

Most fungi are helpful. Plants and fungi interact in a way that is helpful. The hyphae surround the plant roots, providing _____ for the plants and the plant provides nutrients for the fungi. On the harmful side, many fungi produce _____, harmful chemicals. In 1845, a fungus infected Ireland's potato crop, causing the population of Ireland to drop from 8 million to about 4 million.