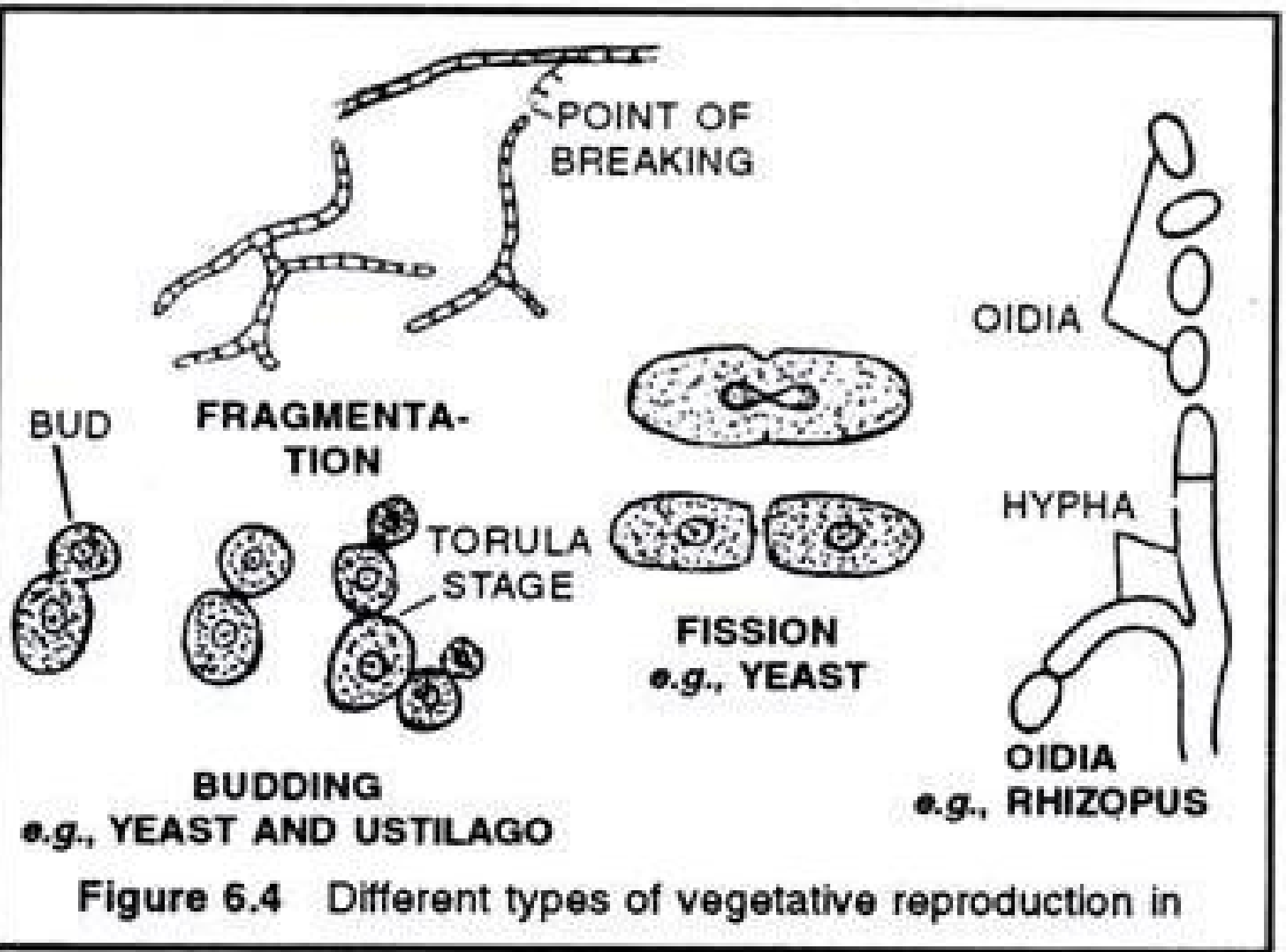


Reproduction in fungi



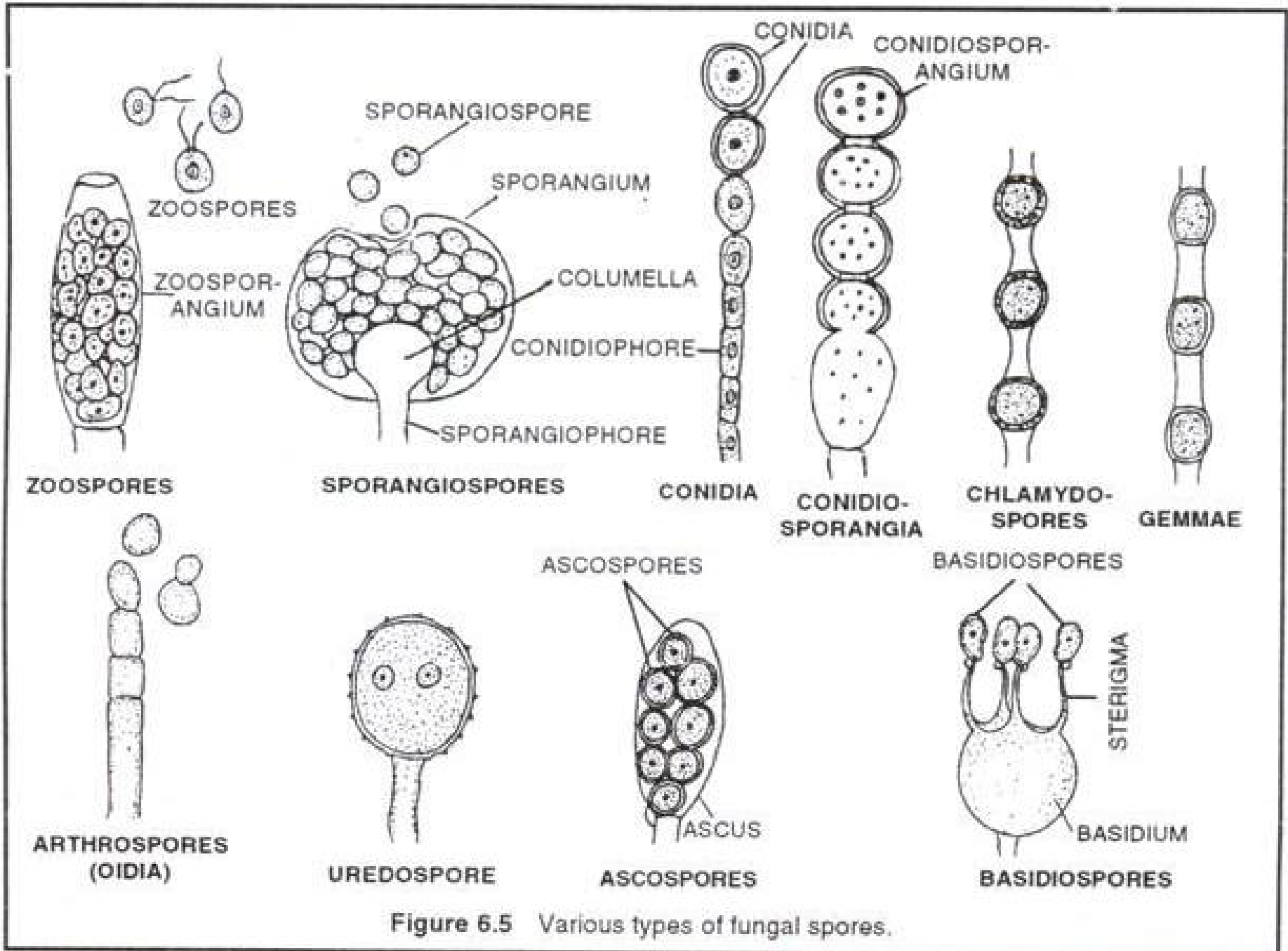
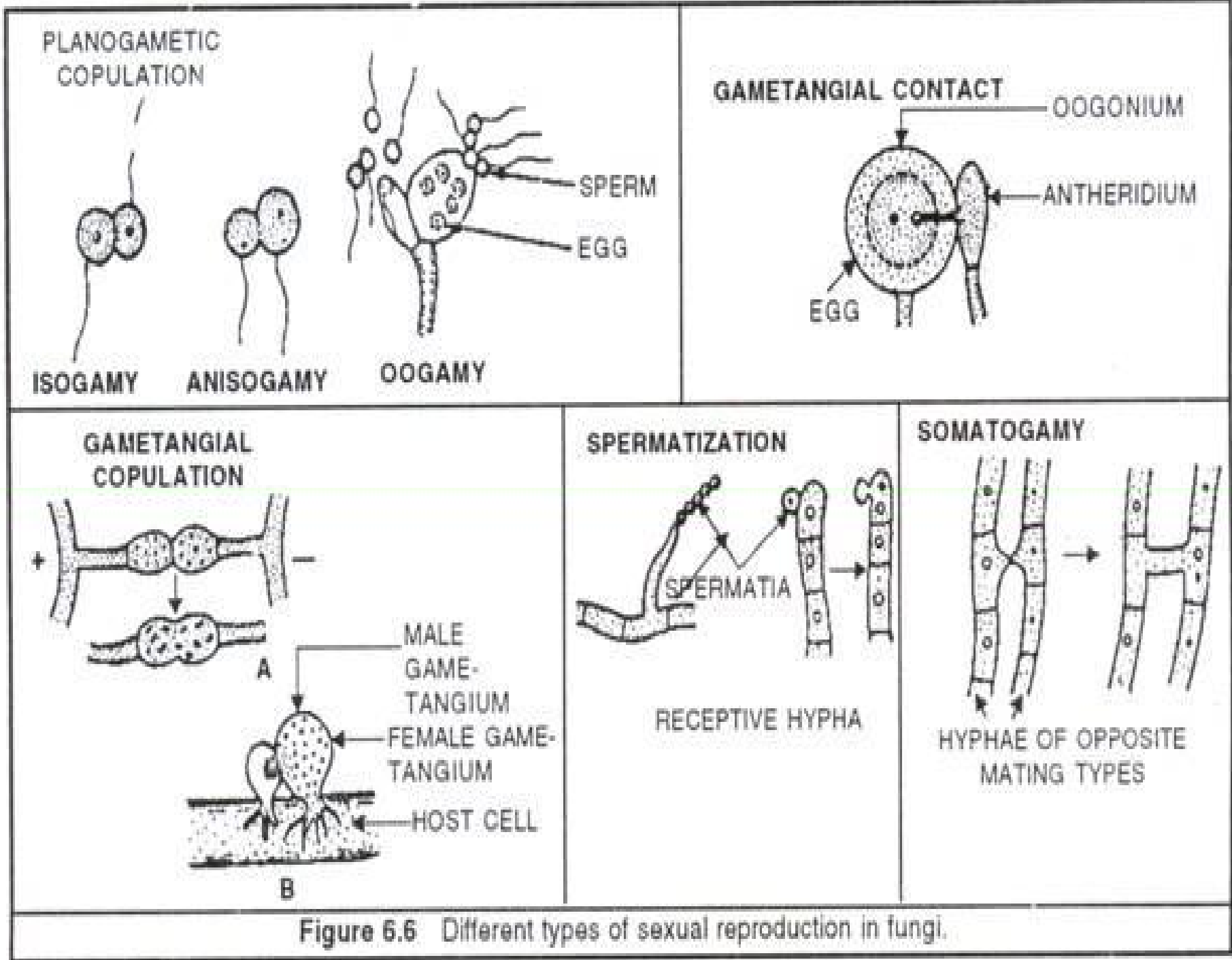


Figure 6.5 Various types of fungal spores.



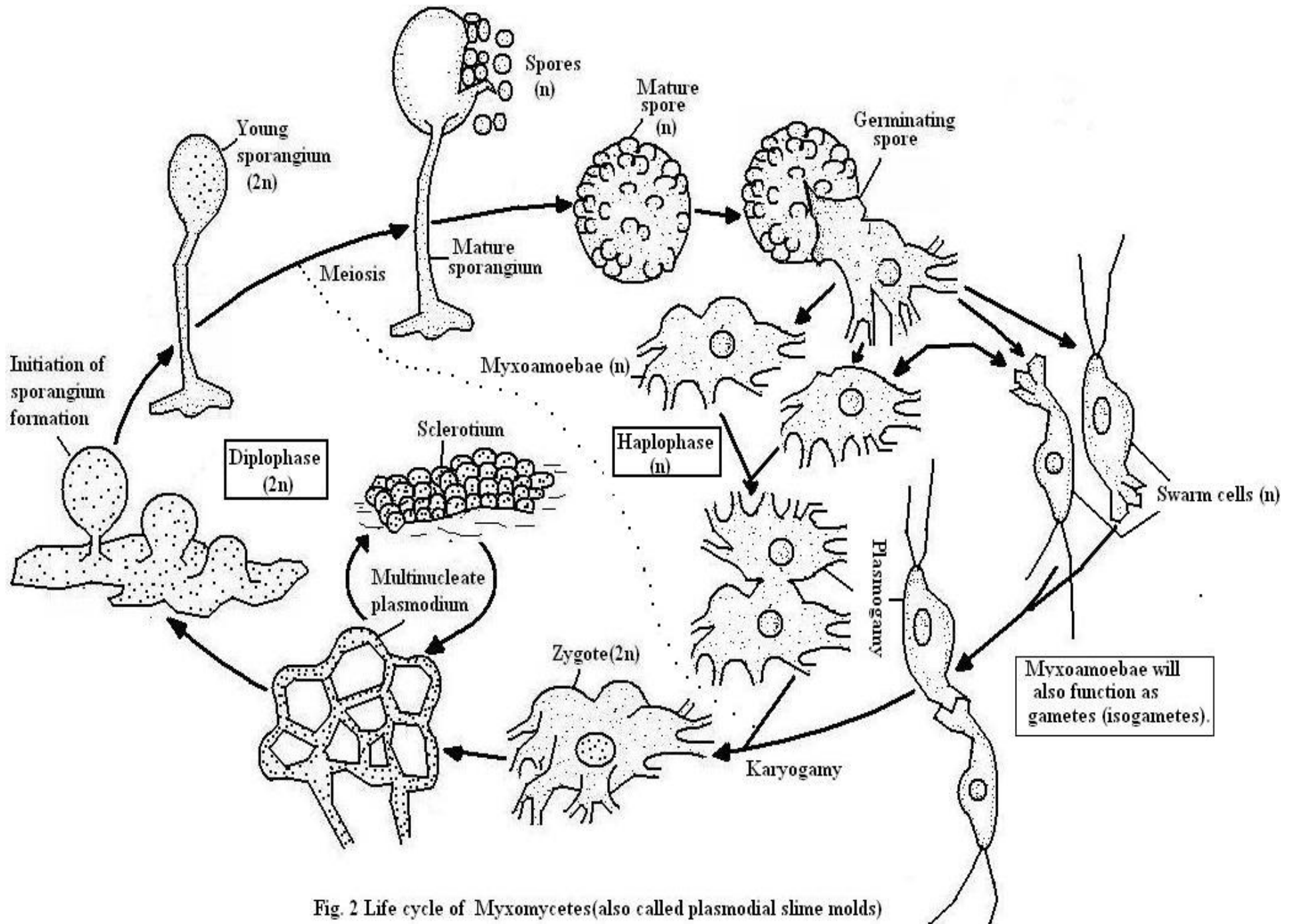


Fig. 2 Life cycle of Myxomycetes (also called plasmodial slime molds)

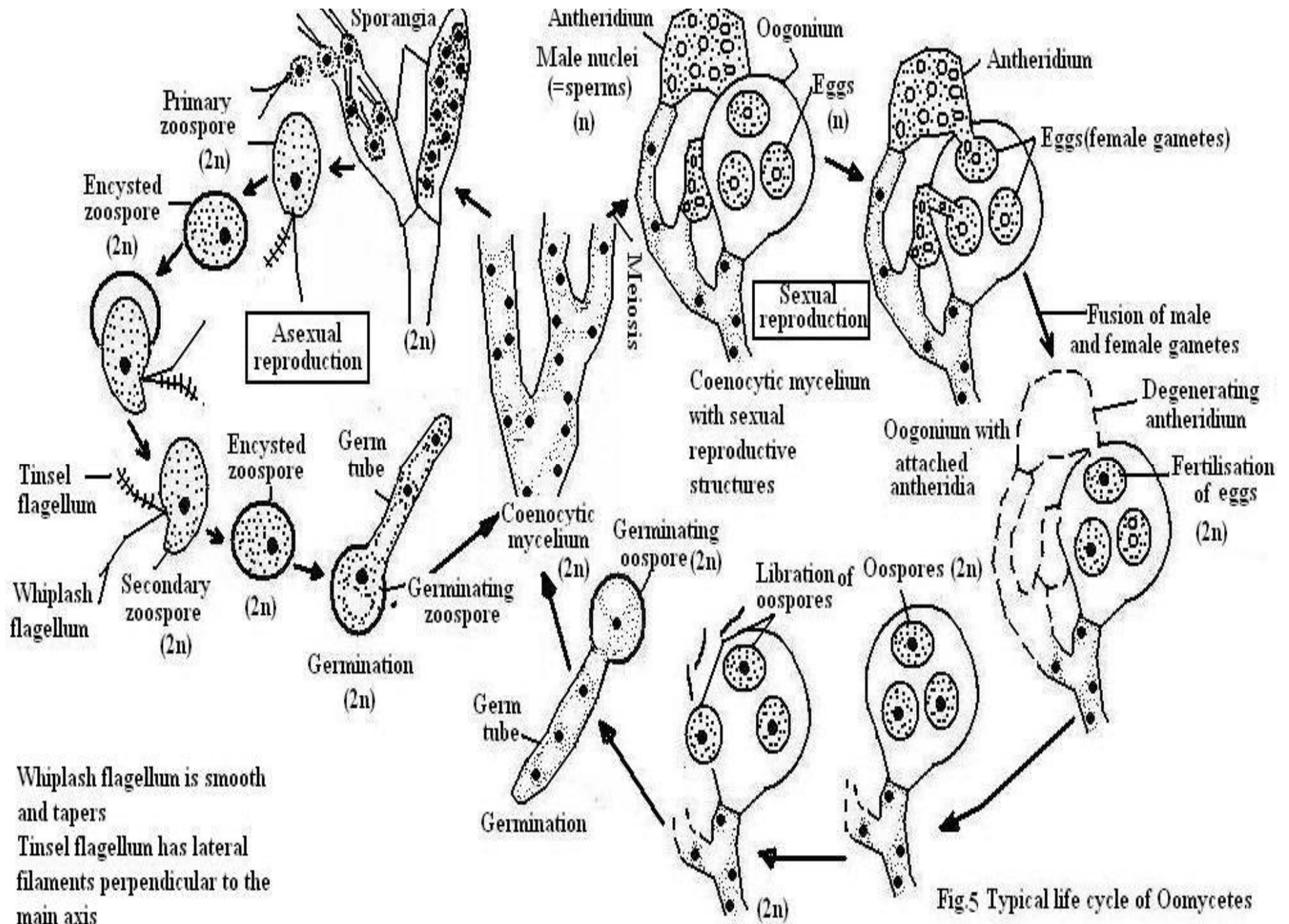
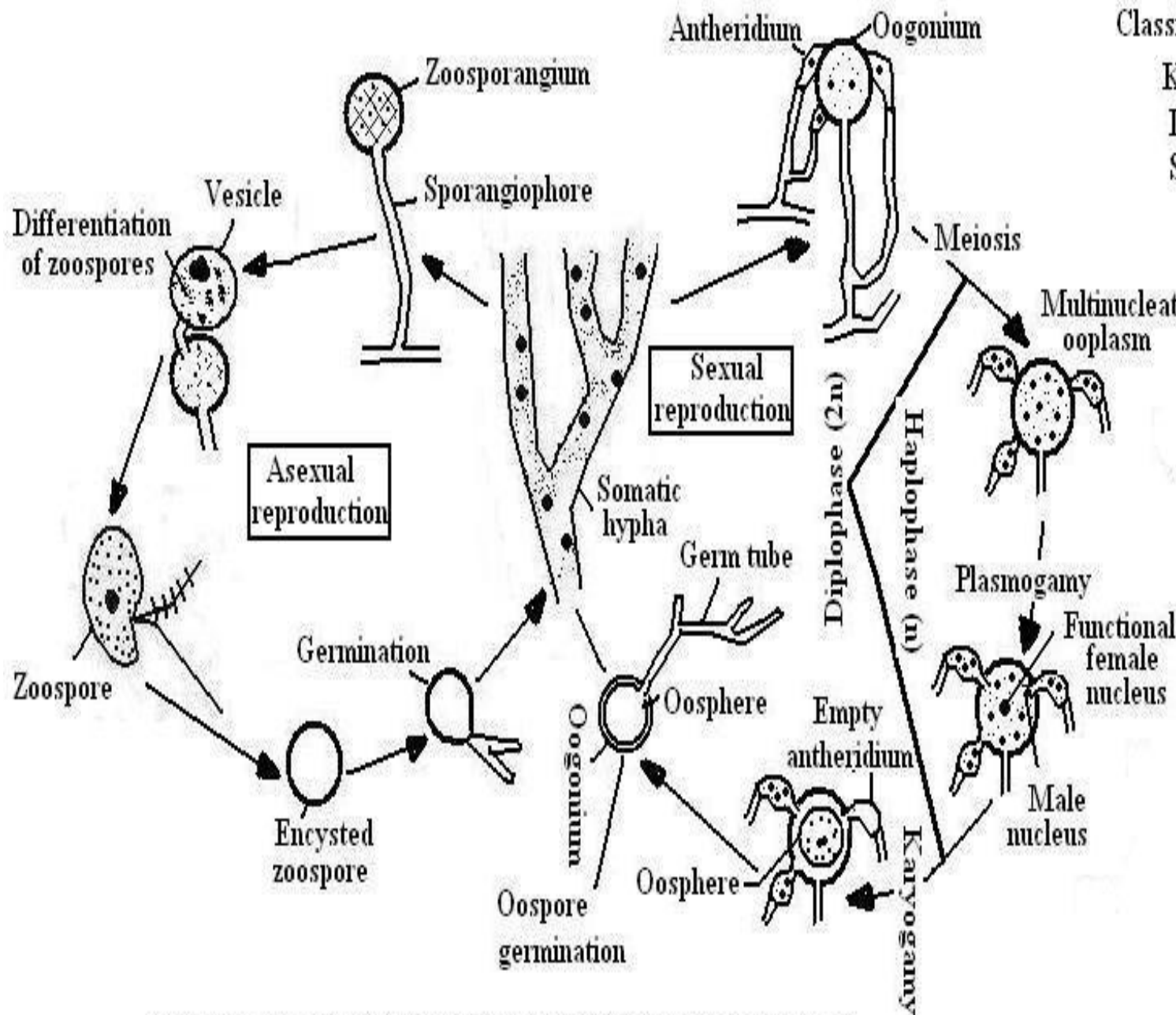


Fig.5 Typical life cycle of Oomycetes



Classification:-

Kingdom - Fungi

Division - Eumycota

Sub division - Mastigomycotina

Class - Oomycetes

Order - Peronosporales

Family - Pythiaceae

Genus - *Pythium*

Species - *P. debaryanum*

Fig.6 Life cycle of *Pythium debaryanum* (Order-Peronosporales)

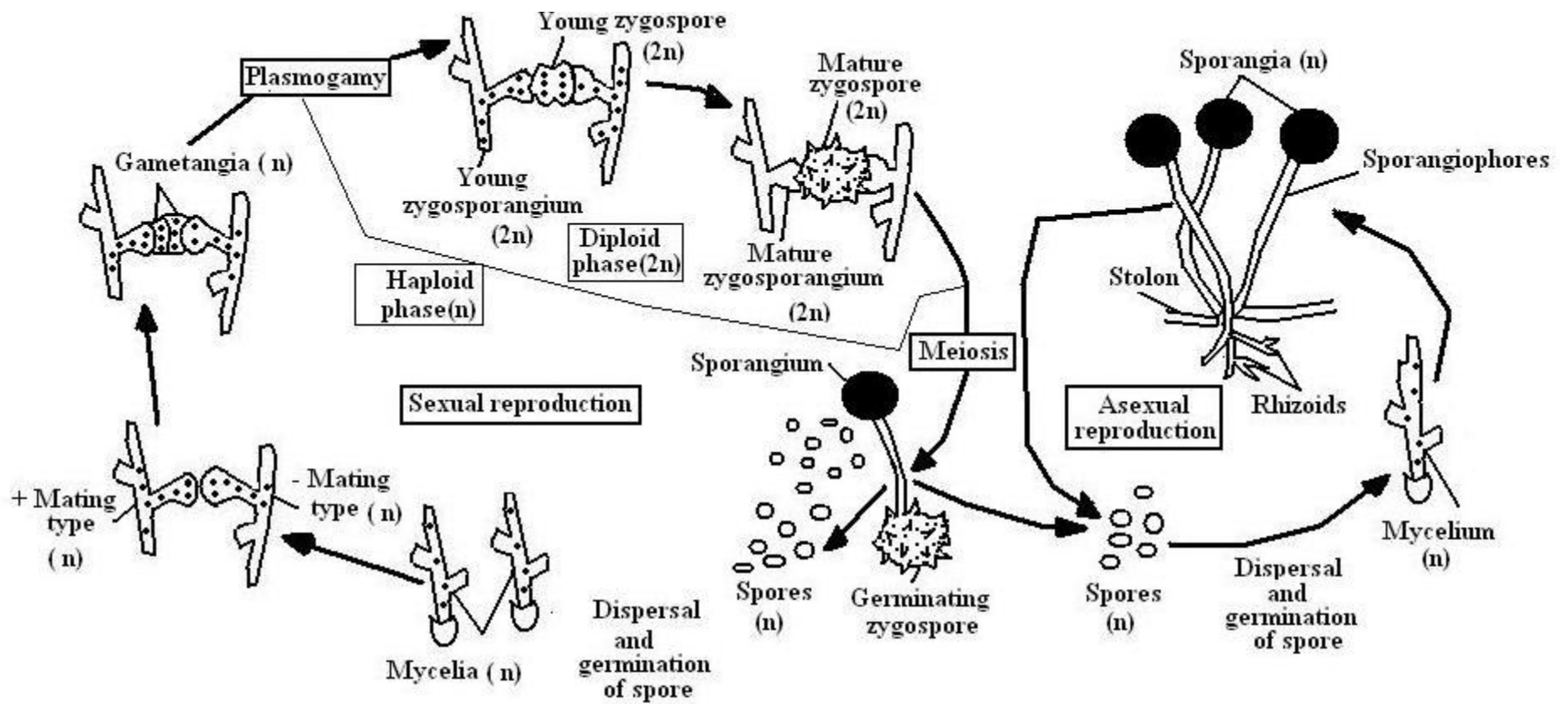


Fig.7 Life Cycle of *Rhizopus stolonifera*.

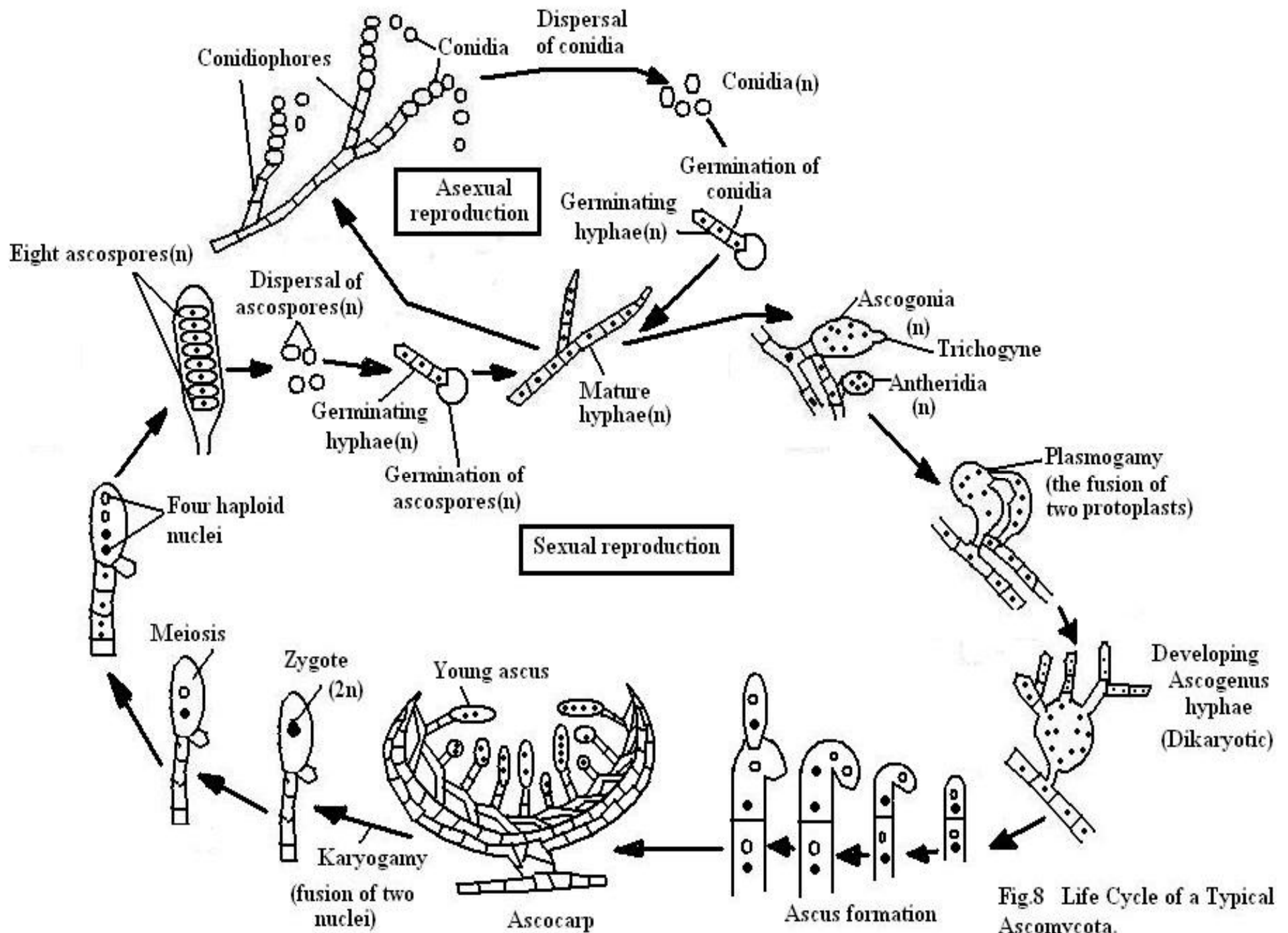
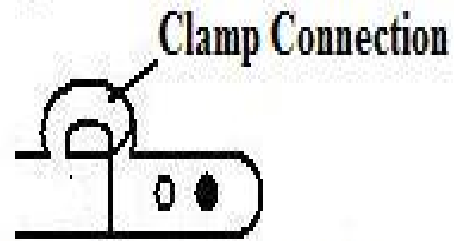


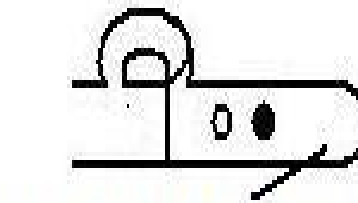
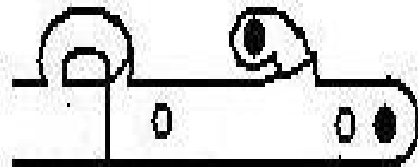
Fig.8 Life Cycle of a Typical Ascomycota.

Fig.9 Formation of Clamp Connections:—



A. Terminal cell of hypha.

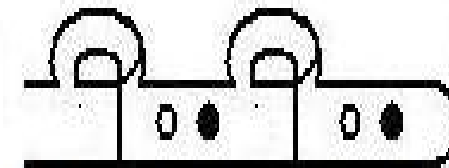
Growth only takes place at hyphal tips;



B. Hyphal tip elongating.

C. Synchronous division of nuclei and the beginning of hyphal branch that will become the clamp connection. One nucleus migrates into the new clamp.

D. Septum forms at base of the clamp trapping nucleus. Two nuclei of different strains migrate to the hyphal tip, while other nucleus migrates away from the tip.



E. Septum forms below clamp forming new cell at hyphal tip. Fusion of the clamp to the adjacent cell releases nucleus of different strain to the adjacent cell. Now both the terminal and subterminal are binucleate, each with a compatible pair of nuclei.

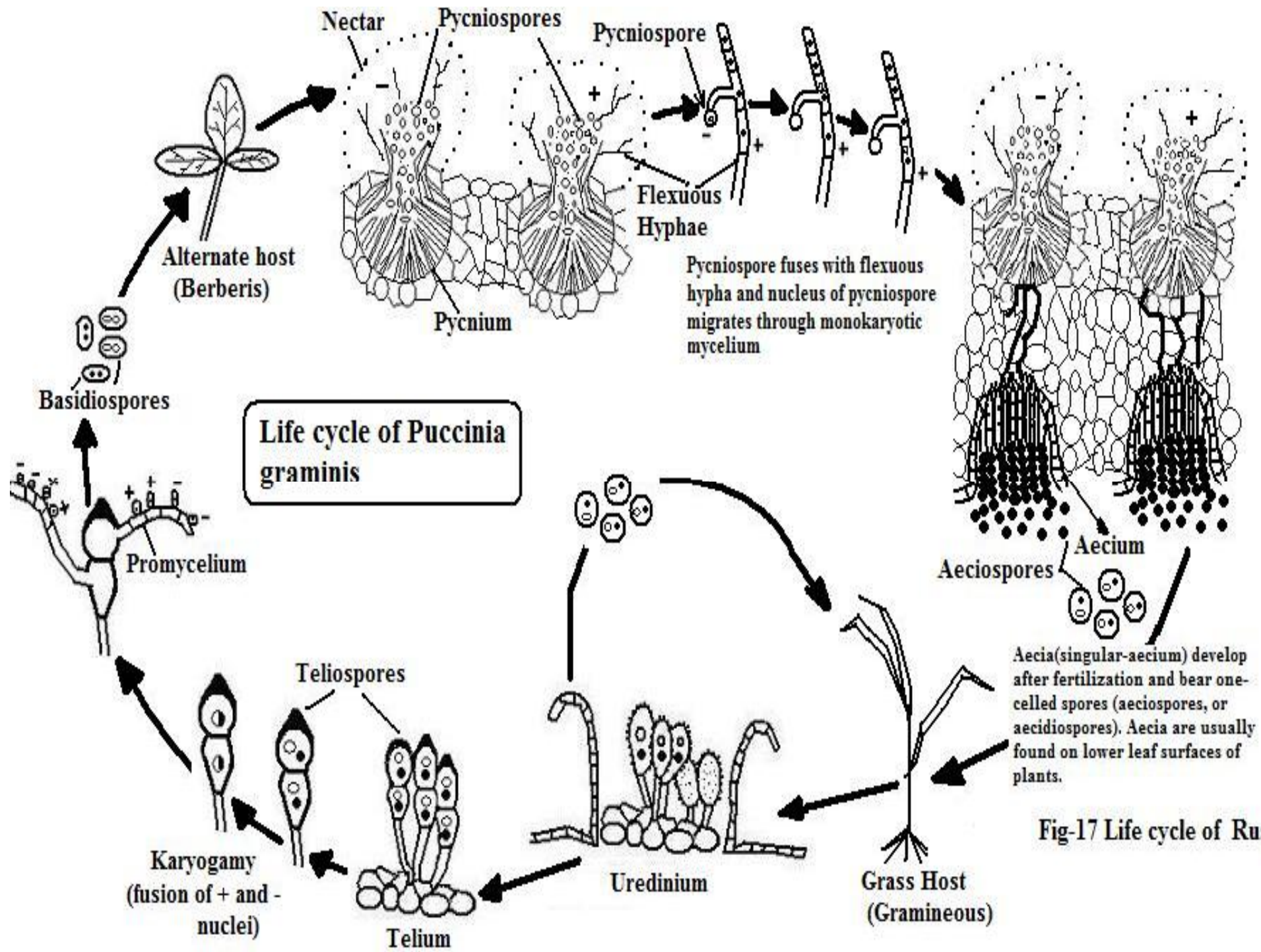


Fig-17 Life cycle of Rust

