# Types of Microorganisms

#### Fungi

Presented by Dr Uswa Fazal Fsc part(1)





- Eukaryotic Cells
- Fungi are eukaryotic organisms,
- They have defined nuclei, unlike bacteria.



#### • CELL WALL

• Composed of chitin, distinguishing them from plants that have cellulose based cell walls.



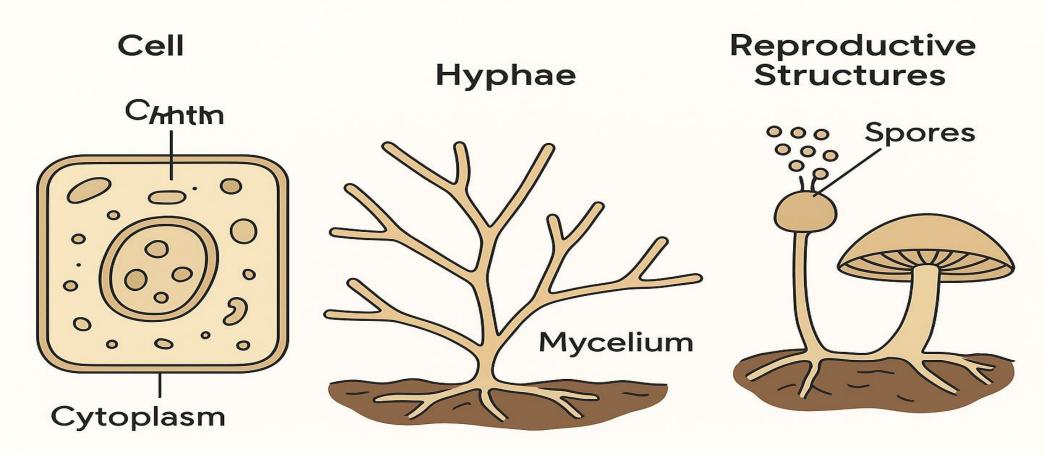
#### REPRODUCTION

• Fungi reproduce via spores, which can form through sexual or asexual means.



- Mycelium
- Vegetative part of the fungus
- Typically found underground
- Composed of a mass of hyphae

#### Structure of Fungi

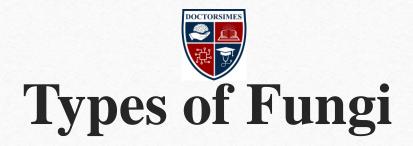




- Hyphae
- Long filamentous structures that make up the mycelium
- Categorizations of hyphae
- Septate Hyphae
- Coenocytic Hyphae



- Fruiting Body(Mushrooms)
- The reproductive structure
- Emerges from the mycelium
- Responsible for producing and dispersing spores



#### UNICELLULAR FUNGI

- Typically oval in shape
- Known for their ability to grow quickly and can lead to infections like candidiasis
- Candida albicans



#### • MULTICELLULAR FUNGI

- Grow as filaments called hyphae
- Includes molds, which can cause respiratory infections
- Aspergillus species



#### MUSHROOMS

- Recognizable fruiting bodies of multicellular fungi.
- Some species are edible while others can be highly toxic

### **Ecological Roles of Fungi**

#### DECOMPOSERS

• Essential in ecosystems for breaking down organic matter, aiding nutrient cycling.



#### FOOD PRODUCTION

• Contribute to various food products, including bread and cheese



#### PATHOGENIC ROLES

- Some fungi can cause diseases, such as athlete's foot, candidiasis, and aspergillosis.
- Understanding these roles is critical for health and agriculture.



## :) Thank You