



Amanita →  
← Psilocybe

1. Be sure to study all of the pictures for identification purposes. Fungi or fungi structures to recognize include: hyphae, mycelium, stolons, rhizoids, black bread mold, black bread mold life cycle, sac fungi, morels, jelly fungi, coral fungi, club fungi, gills, button mushroom, sporangia, sporangiophores, gametangia, zygospores, puffballs, lichen, fairy rings, truffles, wheat rust, *Amanita muscaria* (poisonous – page 417 and above), magic mushrooms (*psilocybe*) (above)
2. List the characteristics that unify fungi.
3. What is the ecological role of fungi.
4. Describe the basic structure and their functions of fungi, including hyphae, mycelium, sporangiophore, sporangia, spores, gametangia, zygospores. Be sure to include whether the structure is haploid or diploid and when meiosis occurs.
5. List some examples of diseases that are caused by water molds.
6. How are the spores of water molds unique?
7. How do you identify the common molds?
8. Describe the life cycle of common molds.
9. How do you identify the sac fungi? What edible sac fungus is considered a delicacy?
10. How are the spores different in sac fungi than in others?
11. What do we use sac fungi for?
12. List some examples of club fungi.
13. What are imperfect fungi infamous for?
14. What good thing has come out of imperfect fungi?
15. Where are fungi found?
16. How do fungi disperse their spores?
17. Describe the relationship that creates lichen.
18. Describe the relationship that creates mycorrhizae.
19. What process is used to create alcohol? How is this done?
20. What plant diseases are caused by fungi?
21. What human diseases are caused by fungi?