Sec. 2.4: Introduction to Multicellular Organisms: Most Fungi are decomposers					
Learning Goals: Cla	ssify organi:	sms as prod	ucers, cons	sumers, or	
decomposers	• -	~			
Fungi absorb materials from the environment — pg. 66-68					
Fungi are	·				
	the carbon compounds that are a part of matter.				
They absorb the	and leave behind simpler				
Characteristics of Fungi: E	Except for	, all I	Fungi are	•	
All fungus have a	and t	hick		·	
Fungus is made up of a	body and network of cells called				
A mass of hyphae is called a					
The hyphae	nutrient and r	elease	and	·	
Parts of a Fungus The mycelium makes up a large part of a multicellular fungus.					
reproductive boo	ly		Contra Contra	Contraction Acres	
	ALL S	spores	ALL F	A Company	
hypha		- W			
- All	E SA	BAR.	The second secon	mycelium	
S	H XRX	H C K	N	ACTIVE SEA	
<i>Reproduction:</i> Fungi reproduce with					
The spores are produced in					
Multicellular fungi can also					
off forming a new	-				

Fungi include mushrooms, molds, and yeast — pg. 68-69				
Mushroom: The mushroom	we buy in the store may be only a small part of			
the				
<i>Molds:</i> Molds are also	producing			
	·			
	:fights			
Fungi can be helpful or harmful to other organisms — pg. 70-71				
A fungus what it	t needs for			
The rest is broken down as simple	for other organisms to			
Fungi are and are so	metimes called nature's			
Some fungi live with	single-celled			
This network of alga and fungi are called				
The of the	will formed aaround the and the fungus needs.			
which produces the	and the fungus needs.			
The fungus produces the	that the algae needs.			
This symbiotic relationship	both organisms.			
Lichen				
A lichen is formed by a close as	sociation between algae and fungi.			
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Algae provide nutrients	Fungal hyphae			
for the fungus.	hold the algae in place.			