Sec. 2.4: Introduction to Multicellular Organisms: Most Fungi are decomposers

Learning Goals: Classify organisms as producers, consumers, or decomposers

Fungi absorb materials from the environment – pg. 66-68

Fungi are _____.

Fungi _____ the carbon compounds that are a part of _____ matter.

They absorb the _____ and leave behind simpler _____.

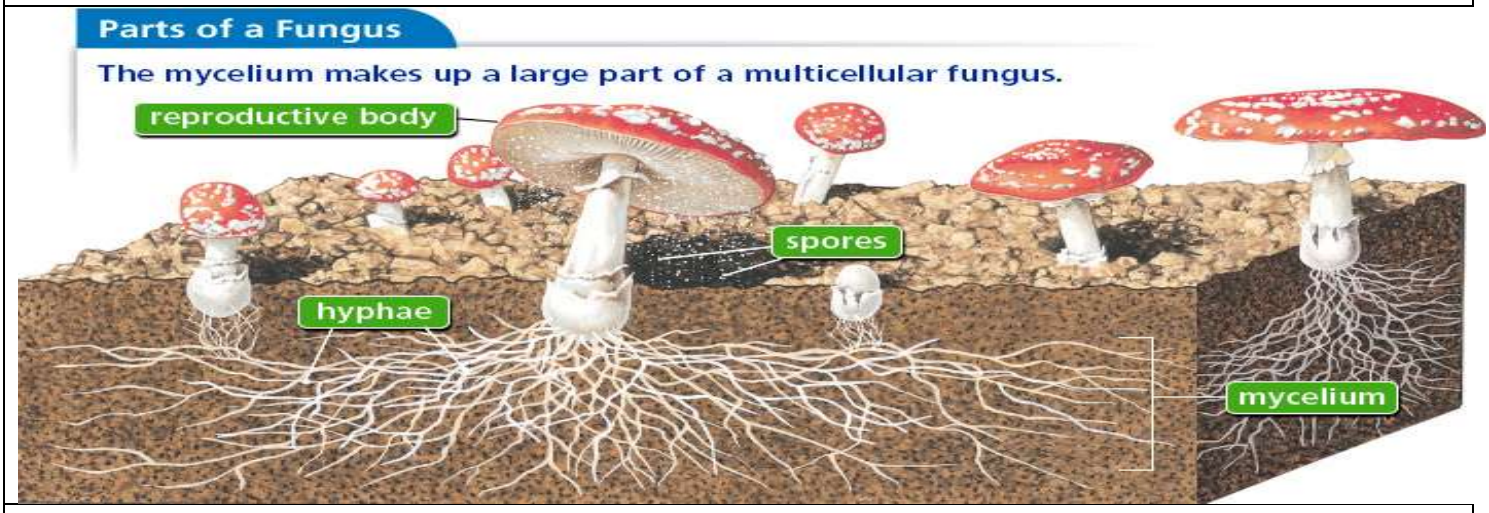
Characteristics of Fungi: Except for _____, all Fungi are _____.

All fungus have a _____ and thick _____ _____.

Fungus is made up of a _____ body and network of cells called _____.

A mass of hyphae is called a _____.

The hyphae _____ nutrient and release _____ and _____.



Reproduction: Fungi reproduce with _____.

The spores are produced in _____ _____.

Multicellular fungi can also reproduce _____ when _____ break 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 _____.

Molds: Molds are also _____ producing _____.

Molds can cause _____.

Molds are also used to treat _____: _____ fights _____.

Fungi can be helpful or harmful to other organisms – pg. 70-71

A fungus _____ what it needs for _____.

The rest is broken down as simple _____ for other organisms to _____

Fungi are _____ and are sometimes called nature's _____.

Some fungi live _____ with single-celled _____.

This network of alga and fungi are called _____.

The _____ of the _____ will formed a _____ around the _____ which produces the _____ and the fungus needs.

The fungus produces the _____ that the algae needs.

This symbiotic relationship _____ both organisms.