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## What is a single replacement reaction

The reproduction of members of the fungal kingdom is often complicated. The fungus is multiplied by spores. These are all the genetic material needed to create new units. The spores disperse very easily due to their size. However, the environment in which the fungus is located must be in good condition. Similarly, when these situations occur, the reproduction of fungi depends on the type of spores, since there are two: sex and bisexuality. Nowadays, almost all fungi have the ability to reproduce sexually. Those with this type of reproduction are called perfect fungi. Sexual reproduction is not sometimes bisexual. Sex spores are usually hidden, so they germinate only when the conditions are right for it. This type of reproduction requires two cells that are combined into a single nucleus, since the two entities involved in this process have a genetic exchange that favors and also strengthens the structure of the workpiece. Therefore, the fungus caused by sexual reproduction is more resistant to heat. What is bisexual reproduction? Unlike sexual reproduction, bisexuality occurs more often. It also allows the fungus to spread faster. Those with this type of reproduction are called incomplete fungi. Another characteristic that distinguishes this type of reproduction is that only one body involved in genetic makeup is the same as that of a father. In addition, while sexual reproduction requires asexual spores, it can be formed in different ways: spores: from the same fungus, they are released so that the body can reproduce. Dispersion: This process occurs when one piece of fungus is separated, thus creating another part. Gem: This happens when fungi create new parts of your body that are eventually separated by creating another SHARE ENFacebookTwitterPin ItWhatsApp Biology Biology, a science responsible for studying different lifestyles and how to behave, evolve and process all they carry throughout their lives. As an extensive science, it is divided into branches or empires for proper education. One of these fields is a fungal kingdom, which consists of more than 145,000 fungi, which are common in terms of heterotrophic movement and feeding. However, it is more common to find them. On earth. It is a reasonably diverse group that covers yeast, fungi and mushrooms. The characteristics of the fungal kingdom, among its main characteristics mentioned as follows: the fungus is eukaryote, in other words, they have nuclei and membranous systems, they have cell walls, but no chlorophyll, instead they contain chitin. Most are multicells, although there may be some exceptions to the rule. They can not mobilize and maintain a single position in the place where they lay their roots. They are heterotrophic humans, which means that they produce their own food. They can be energy-derived from organic matter during decomposition. They have Hifus and Misilium. They live better in wet media. Its origins are relatively ancient, and evidence indicates that it appeared during the Devonian period 420 million years ago. No exact fossil record of fungi has been used for different biochemical characteristics to establish possible pathways of their evolution. In the mid-20th century, fungi were located within the plant kingdom, but later divided mainly due to the way they feed, thus causing the word fungus to form one of the multi-cell yucharillotic kingdoms. It is believed that most ancient fungi lived in water and were also single-celled organisms fed in rotting matter. They began to colonize parts of the earth at least 450 million years ago at the same time as plants, with numerous stone fossils containing traces of fungi on the surface, and their experts believe they may have been the dominant way of life on Earth millions of years ago. The classification that fungal experts have made is as follows: Basidiomycete mushrooms: This type of fungus is capable of developing mushrooms where the spores responsible for reproducing the fungus are formed. Fungus Ascomylate: These are no mushrooms, but have a structure called ascas that acts as a type of sex cell capable of producing spores. Glomeromycete fungus: They are a symbiotic bond that occurs between the fungus and the roots of some plants to share water, nutrients and carbohydrates in this way. Fungi Idiomycete: They are microscopic and are considered traditional. They are often found in water, and their method of reproduction is by zoospores, the main habitat of fungi is a place with plenty of moisture and in places. It may be possible to find large amounts of organic matter that are in a state of decay. Their habitat is also characterized by a lack of light, they can live in water culture, and some can live inside other organisms, parasitizing them in this way. In talking about fungal nutrition, it is important to remember that they are human. This means that they cannot synthesize the food they consume from sunlight and carbon dioxide. The main source for energy comes from carbohydrates and protein degradation. Some fungi act as parasites, one can get nutrients from host tissues for this reason, they can be dangerous. In addition, fungi can establish biological relationships with plants to obtain different types of nutrients in this way, while providing some benefits. In the end, many are decomposed, which means they will get their food from rotting matter by absorbing through. Reproduction of the type of reproduction of the fungal kingdom depends on the formation and subsequent distribution of spores, which have a high latent period, and for this reason they can also survive for a long time, even under adverse conditions of germination in a certain time. The fungus has a good ability to produce sexual spores (through meiosis) or bisexual (through mitosis), the breathing of the fungus may vary slightly depending on the type, it is important to remember that fungi, mushrooms and yeast exist. In the case of yeast, they breathe oxygen disobediently, however, they can still live without it. Mold and mushrooms are multicellular and have aerobic breathing types, allowing you to get energy from organic molecules using oxygen directly from the air. The cell type of the fungal cell kingdom can be found in the fungal kingdom, it is an eukaryotic type, which means that they have a well-defined nucleus and also have a solid uniformity cell wall, which in fact is quite similar to that of plant cells, however they do not contain any cellulose and have chitinous instead. They are usually cells characterized by stretching and sometimes multiple nuclei. The domain of the fungal kingdom, his domain belongs to Eukarya, which is characterized by the presence of eucaryotic cells containing genetic material. Thanks to cell membranes and for having a rather complex different cell structure, which is called organelle cells. Some examples of the fungal kingdom are: the yeast of the brewer (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*), *Penicillium Roqueforti* (cheese making), pine mushrooms (*Suillus luteus*), *Penicillium chrysogenum* (*penicilium*, mushrooms (*penicillium*), mushrooms (*penicillin*), athlete's feet (*Trichophytonbrum*), mushroom mushrooms (*Agaricusporbuis*) are present in certain fungi. Mainly to fight some infections and diseases, this is the case, for example, the genus *penicillin*, where *penicillin* is extracted. Many people are also part of the human diet because they provide very good amounts of vitamins and proteins. Some are also used by large companies in the food industry because they help conserve certain substances. This includes organisms such as bread and yeast, beer, bowls, molds, fruits and mushrooms, many of whom have the shape and functions familiar to us as humans. It is a very large group of creatures: at first it is thought that there are more than 100,000 species in this species, and today it exceeds one million and five hundred thousand. Fungi, at least compared to the number of species, represent the second largest group after insects. Photos of fungi belonging to the Basidiomycota department, *Amanita muscaria* (public image, *PublicDomainPictures* image in [www.pixabay.com](http://www.pixabay.com)) it is important to note that members of this kingdom comprise more than 90% of the terrestrial biomass added by prokaryotic and invertebrate organisms, which make them the most abundant group of organisms in the world in terms of biomass. Therefore, fungi are widely distributed in the biosphere: - Mushrooms can be found in Antarctic ice on beaches and tropical forests, in the Nordic landscape and in the central latitudes. They live on the ground, in the water, on the surface of rocky mountains, and even in the sea – they can be parasites of plants, fish, insects and large vertebrate wildlife, such as those of mammals, that is, in all living things. The appearance of fungi in the fungal kingdom forms a complex group of organisms, which, despite the many differences they may have with each other, share some distinctive characteristics: - They are eucariotic organisms, unlike bacteria and archaea, but just as plants and plants, fungi are eukaryotic, that is. Although they are divided into different groups, many authors agree that fungal cells are more similar to those of animals than of plants, especially regarding the characteristics of their internal organs. They have cell walls, the reason that the fungus is categorized together with plants is associated with the fact that their cells, even if they do not have chlorophyll, are surrounded by walls that protect them, as well as plant cells. However, the difference in the composition of this wall is the difference that separates them from the group of plants: the plant has a cell wall caused by a chemical called cellulose, and the fungus has a cell wall formed by a different compound called chitin. It should be remembered that this chitin compound is the same material as the skeletons of many insects and shellfish (of invertebrate animals) made of photos of fungi (photo 272447 in [www.pixabay.com](http://www.pixabay.com)) – they are sleepy organisms and many cells, with some exceptions, most fungi are multicellular organisms, that is, they are caused by multiple cells. Connect with each other. In addition, they are a plexular creature, that is, like plants, they can not move and are in the same place as they are. Rooted - they are plants, heterotrophs are automatic organisms (they produce their own food) and feed animals are heterotrophic organisms (they eat other organisms), fungi are also heterotrophs, and many get the energy they need to live in rotting organic compounds or waste from other organisms and Taken and edited from [es.winner.wikia.com](http://es.winner.wikia.com) all organisms classified in fungal groups, for example in the fungal kingdom, there is a very curious form of plant growth: they grow from the ends of a fiber called hyphas, which can be grouped together to form a body called micium. Therefore, mycylam is the structure responsible for absorbing organic matter (food which is digested from the outside) from the environment around them, the hyphas that make up these mycylams resemble fiber strands. They consist of strips of cells that touch each other in such a way that absorbed nutrients can flow from one side to another without many obstacles. The fungus's miselium depends on the species, allowing it to grow well on the ground, in the water, on rotting tissue on living tissue. The classification of fungi is a monophyletic group, as their members have the same common ancestors. This group consists of 7 edges: Chytridiomycota, Blastocladiomycota, Neocallimastigomycota, Microsporidia, Glomeromycota, Ascomycota and Basidiomycota – Filo Chytridiomycota on this edge is a saprotrophy creature and a parasite that can group single cells or fibers. They can create misilium and reproduce bisexual spores. There are two classes: Chytridiomycetes and Monoblepharidomycetes – Filo Blastocladiomycota It consists of fungi that parasitize plants and wildlife, and by some fungi it includes aquatic and terrestrial organisms, where the life cycle is alternating between haploid phases and diploid. Many people produce bisexual spores with one or two outbreaks. They also make up a single layer: Neocallimastigomycetes – Microsporidial edges, this edge includes parasitic fungi from wild animals and protist organisms, since the phylogenetic relationship of this group has not been completely clarified, this edge is not divided into classes – Filo Glomeromycota, these fungi are reciprocating fungi. The species belonging to this edge is associated with the roots of many plants and establish biological relationships with them. It is divided into three layers: Archaeosporomycetes, Glomeromycetes and Paraglomeromycetes, and four subfiles: Mucromycotine Entomthoromycotine Zoopagomycotine Kickxellomycotine – Filo Ascomycota, also known as sack mushrooms. Creatures on this edge can be symbionts in lichen, can be parasites or plants or fodder, saprophytes and possibly single cells or fibers. They reproduce absolutely unexy by fissionat, moaning. Sexual reproduction occurs through meiospores that occur in sacks called ascos, which can be assembled into structures or bodies (closed or open), called ascocarapals. Mycotin Saccharomycotin (where yeast is) Pexxomycotin (a lot of moss formation fungi) – Filo Basidiomycota, these fungi also have different life forms and nutrition: in the group there are parasites of plants and insects, and also. Many of these are fibrous fungi and can produce two types of myceliums: one in unaccredited cells (with a single nucleus) and the other with dikaryotic cells (with two nuclei). They reproduce sexually likenessness by fragmentation or fragmentation. Sexual reproduction can occur by the fusion of hyphas or by the fusion of two reproductive structures, one male and one woman. It is one of the largest groups and includes rusty fungus, briefs, mushrooms, gelatin, mushrooms, fungi. This edge is divided into three other subphylls: Pucciniomycotine Ustiliniomycotine Agaricomycotine reproduction in the fungal kingdom, the method of fungal reproduction is very variable and depends on each species considered. Some people can reproduce by creating a new colony from a piece of hyphas, and others of them, in turn, can produce a body sticking effect (such as mushrooms or mushrooms) that form spores. Photo of the fungus (image of the enhancement of [www.pixabay.com](http://www.pixabay.com)), bisexual reproduction in the fungal kingdom, in the fungus, we can talk about simple sexual reproduction and slightly complex sexual reproduction, the simplest bisexual reproduction involves the process of fragmentation, moaning and fragmentation – fragmentation occurs in certain groups and must be done as we say with multiplication. Colonies from the pieces of hyphas that make up their my micelium – Gemification is another form of bisexual reproduction, in which cells formed a type of papila that expands and separates, creates an independent organization (but the same is, mud) – Fissionat is characterized by a single-cell fungus, such as some yeast, for example. Contains the formation of new cells from other cells that are separated in half. Microscopic saccharomyces cerevisiae, yeast, bread and beer, a single cell fungus reproduced by gemstones (Source: Mogana Das Murtey and Patchamuthu Ramasamy/CC BY-SA ( via Wikimedia Commons) Other complex forms of bisexual reproduction are associated with the formation of spores, that is, spores formed by mitotic or meiotic departments (by mitosis or meiosis, respectively) and not by the fusion of two cells or sex games. They say that more complex because the fungus that makes up these spores (mobile or immobile) often develops more complex structures for this purpose. Sexual reproduction in the Kingdom Almost all species that fall into this kingdom can reproduce sexually. The main difference in sexual reproduction of fungi from other organisms is that the nuclear membranes of their cells remain intact throughout the process (in other organisms it dissolves and new forms of plasmogamy, cariogamy and meiosis in sexual reproduction of fungi occur in three respective events. Initially, the diploid chromosome (2n) is divided into two daughter cells, creating a haploid stage (n) Plasmogamy, as well as then a fusion of two protoplasts with a compatible nucleus. We call protoplasto everything contained in the cell walls: plasma membranes and cytosols with all organelles. This phase produces cells with two haploid nuclei that do not combine together later events, and the so-called cariogamy Cariogamy results in a diploid nucleus, unlike the previous two cells, now called zygote, there are many fungi that are often haploids, and therefore zygote is the only diploid cell in the entire life cycle. Other fungi can also live longer with dikaryotic cells (with two nuclei). After cariogamy based on meiosis, which is the process of dividing cells, the genetic load or number of chromosomes per cell is reduced, so haploid phase is restored, haploid nuclei are usually in cells that become meiospores, a rapid project of sexual reproduction of fungi with a fruity body (Source: Fungi\_sessuate\_reproduction.png; M.violante 10:22, May 24, 2006 (UTC)Derivatives: DZadventiste / CC BY-SA ( via Wikimedia Commons adapted by Raquel Parada) How is the haploid compatible core? Plasmogamy It can be done by producing specific sex cells or games, which can be produced by genitals called gametangians, some fungi contact their gametangians, cause the nucleus of one (male) to be passed on to another (female), but do not produce sex cells. The nutrition we have mentioned previously that fungi are heterotrophic organisms is understood that, unlike plants, these organisms cannot synthesize their own food from sunlight and carbon dioxide. (CO2) present in the atmosphere. 1/4 Energy and carbon from fungi are carbohydrates (although they are obtained by nitrogen from protein degradation), and fungi can absorb and burn various soluble carbohydrates, including glucose, sylos, fructose, sucrose. In addition, carbohydrates Other complex complexes such as cellulose and hemy cellulose, lignin or starch can also be destroyed by the battery of digestive enzymes that fungi can produce. As heterotrophic organisms, fungi can be classified by the shape they need to feed: - Some saprophytes or Saprotrophy decomposers consist of external digestion of rotting organic compounds (through the secretion of digestive enzymes) and then absorbing through the body caused by hyphas, photos of hyphae of the saprophyte fungus among the fallen leaves of the tree (Source: Sten/CC BY-SA ( via Wikimedia Commons) - a type of saprophyte fungus. Other fungi are parasites, so they are fed from the tissues of the organism, which they are guests, which are often harmful to the health of the body – other fungi are symbionts and coexist in organisms. - Some form structures are called mycorrhizals, which are part of the biological relationship between the roots of plants and fungi. They exchange nutrients with your photosynthetic partner and bring you some benefits. A form of reciprocal relationship of mycorrhizoid fungi and plants (Source: Nefronus/CC BY-SA ( via Wikimedia Commons, adapted by Raquel Parada) Choi, J. & Kim, S.H. References (2017) Tree Genome of Life for the Fungal Kingdom. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 114(35), 9391-9396 Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) Search on April 16, 2020 from [www.britannica.com/science/fungus](http://www.britannica.com/science/fungus) Feofilova., P. (2001) Fungus in the Kingdom: Differences of Physiological and Biochemical Properties and Relationships with Pet Plants and Prokaryotes Applied Biochemistry and Microbiology, 37(2), 124-137 Mentzer, A.P. Characteristics of fungal creatures kingdom Sciening.com, [www.sciencing.com/characteristics-kingdom-fungi-organisms-8425182.html](http://www.sciencing.com/characteristics-kingdom-fungi-organisms-8425182.html). April 17, 2020 Moore, D. 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