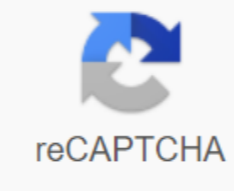




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## Peziza domiciliana edible

Peziza dill. Ex Fries Peziza is a genus of saprophyte fungi that grow in soil, rotting forests or manure. The specimen was collected in Amboli, Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra. Morphology: A fruiting body of Peziza species is mostly cup or disc in the form of an apothecium. The apothecia are mostly sessile but sometimes besieged, minute to very large (0.5-10.0 cm or more in diameter), bright colors (but lacking carotenoids) to dark brown; soft, velvety, hairy or bright[3]. The genus contains more than 100 species; The precise identification of many species of this genus is difficult without microscopic characters[4]. Culinary value: Peziza domiciliana is known for being an edible species without any toxicity, as well as adverse health effects. Peziza's home allergy has not yet been studied[3]. Peziza bay is generally considered edible as long as it has been thoroughly cooked. If inappropriately cooked or eaten raw it is poisonous, and can cause severe unpleasant stomach disorders[5]. Medicinal importance: Lack of information Industrial importance: Lack of information Unique features: Lack of information Interesting facts: Lack of information Commercial products: Lack of information Patent review: A cardboard box is prepared for the packaging of goods by infusion of seeds and inoculants of beneficial fungi. The same box after delivery if stored in dirt and irrigation allows the growth of seeds and fungi. Therefore, carbon is hijacked. Fungal genera include Peziza sp. along with other saprophyte and mycorrhizal fungi[6]. The inventor of this patent is Paul Stamets and filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Review of publications: 1. In this study, morphological characters and substrate specificities used for species differentiation were evaluated using sequences from the complete ITS region (ITS1-5±8S-ITS2). Eighty-three specimens were selected for the molecular study of a larger sample of material studied morphologically to explore the intraspecific variation of each putative species. 2. The study evaluated the phylogeny of Pezizaceae. For this 69 and 72 partial sequences were obtained from two nuclear genes of protein encoding, RPB2 (encoding of the second largest subunit of RNA polymerase II) and -tubulina respectively to analyze with sequences of genes of RNA of great nuclear subunit (LSU). The study included 32 species of Peziza, and 27 species of nine additional epigeous and six pezizaceous genera (truZe). The combined analysis was conducted using parsimony, maximum probability and bayesian approaches. The results supported the use of the RPB2 marker for asymmetric phylogenetics at a generic intè level[8]. 3. Phylogenetic relationships the members of the Pezizaceae studied with an emphasis on Peziza. The study included 90 partial LSU DRAs from LSU 51 species of Peziza and 20 species of 8 additional epigeous genera of pezizaceae. 4. Peziza species diversity is studied in Israel. In this study, 25 Species of Peziza from Israel are recorded for which locations and dates of collection, habitat data, general distribution and taxonomic observations are provided. The study recorded two new species that are detailed with macro and micromorphological descriptions and illustrations. 5. Peziza fimeti, a new record from Nepal has recently been collected growing in cow manure in Bhanimandal, Lalitpur. Classification2: Kingdom: Fungal Division: Ascomycota Class: Pezizomycetes Order: Pezizales Family: Pezizaceae Gender: Peziza Related Links: [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [10] [6] [7] [8] [10] [10] [11] Peziza domiciliana, a cup fungus often known as the common inner mushroom is generally associated with water-damaged buildings. Domiciliana means around the house. It has been found in a wide range of habitats, including carpets in living rooms, showers, wet cupboards, behind fridges, around filtered water beds, in wineries, greenhouses, under porches, wet walls, and even in cars. Peziza is the sexual state (or what myelologists call teleomorphism) of this fungus. The asexual state (i.e. anamorphism) is called Chromelosporium. Like Peziza, Chromelosporium can be found colonizing interior surfaces of wet buildings: It is also commonly found in soil, rotten or moist wood, humus and garden compost. There is no information on the effects on health, toxicity or allergy to humans. Peziza domiciliana grows well in alkaline materials but can grow into anything that is porous and constantly moist such as wood, carpets, walls, furniture, ash chimneys, clothes, plaster, cement, sand and charcoal dust. Peziza home mature is a bright yellowish tan inside and out. Solitary cups are about 2 inches across or sometimes twice that. Often, a series of smaller and compressed cups are found These cup fungi have a rubber texture and are large enough to rip from carpets or or If blown with wet breath, you can see faint spirals of smoke composed of released ascospores. Peziza's toxicity information is currently unavailable, but it is believed to be non-toxic. There are no reports of adverse health effects. The allergy has not been studied. References The Fifth Kingdom Online If you are new here, you may want to subscribe to my RSS feed. Thanks for visiting! Cup Domicile Fungus Order Pezizales, Pezizaceae Family FRUIT BODY: IN THE SHAPE OF A GLASS, BECOMING irregularly flat and uneven whole mushrooms: 2-10 cm or wider, vaguely in the form of a cup with central depression, becoming flat and wavy; whitish or brown upper surface, darkening with age; lighter at the bottom; Whitish stem 1 cm long sometimes present when young; slow growth USUALLY INDOORS, INSIDE THE HOUSE! ON CARPET, SAND, CEMENT, UNKNOWN PLASTER EDIBILITY Aspects: P. vesiculosa -- in trim soils that YOU WOULD ALSO LIKE TO KNOW. If you are one of those people who has difficulty doing so by the door of your house, you can hunt the cup fungus domiciled in the house. First try the carpet that occasionally gets wet. (In an office where we work, a good crop grew on a curved carpet next to a toilet that was periodically leaked. See photo.) Then check the aging pillows. (A woman called us once in a panic because she had mushrooms on her pillows.) Don't forget to walk around the entire basement, including plaster walls, chimney ashes, piles of rubbish, everything. (Another woman told us to wake up and, to her extreme terror, found fungi in her basement flat. She went to work in the hope that they would disappear, but really thinking they would have taken over her entire house by the time she got home, as you could see in a horror movie. So she called her boyfriend from work, and scratched them from his wet apartment and repaired the tap that had leaked from who knows-how long and had soaked the tables under his basement floor.) Peziza domiciliana Scientific classification Kingdom: Fungi Division: Ascomycota Class: Pezizomycetes Order: Pezizales Family: Pezizaceae Gender: Peziza Species: P. Binomial address name Peziza domicilianaCooke (1877) Synonyms[1][2] Peziza Adae Sadler ex Cooke (1857) Peziza odorata Peck (1896) Peziza varies f. typica Bres. (1898) Aleuria domiciliana (Cooke) McLennan & Halsey (1936) Galactinia domiciliana (Cooke) Gamundi (1960) Peziza domiciliana, commonly known as the domicile cup fungus, is a species of fungus in the genus Pezizaceae. Described by Mya English man Mardoqueu Cubitt Cooke, the fungus grows in rotten wood, drywall/plaster, and plaster in homes, wet cellars and basements, known for Asia, Europe, North America and Antarctica. Taxonomy and phylogeny Peziza echinispora, P. micropus, P. cerea Pfistera pyrophila Peziza Peziza granulose, Peziza fimeti Peziza ampliata Peziza nivalis Peziza domiciliana Peziza ammophila Kimbropezia campestris Phylogeny and relationships of P. domiciliana and related species based on ribosomal DNA sequences. [3] The fungus was first described in 1877 by British botanist Mardoqueu Cubitt Cooke, based on specimens sent to him that had been found growing on the walls, ceilings and floors of a house in Edinburgh that had been partially destroyed by fire. [4] The species was transferred to the genus Aleuria by Ethel Irene McLennan & Halsey in 1936,[5] and later in Galactinia by Irma J. Gamundi in 1960; [6] The two binomial resulting from these generic transfers are synonymous with P. domiciliana. [1] Peziza domiciliana is commonly known as the home cup fungus. [7] Description The fruiting bodies of P. domicilia are shaped like a cup; Initially concave, they later developed an undulant margin and a depressed center. The outer surface of the cup is whitish, and the margin of the cup can remain intact, or divided. Fruity bodies reach a diameter greater than 10 cm. The inner surface of the cup is the fertile hymnium, which carries spores; initially it is white before turning buff, tan or brown. The whitish stem is not usually more than 1 cm. [2] Asci (the cells carrying spores) are cylindrical or roughly so, reaching dimensions of 225-250 µm long by 15 µm wide. Spores are ellipsoid, hyaline (translucent) when young,[2] often contain two small droplets of oil, and measure 11-15 by 6-10 µm. [7] Paraphyses are thin, contain septa, and are slightly enlarged above. [2] The species is edible. [8] The similar species Peziza repanda is a similar species. Peziza is similar in appearance to P. repanda and has often been mistaken for her. [2] Peziza bay is dark brown, grows on the ground or well damaged wood, and has longer spores measuring between 15 and 19 by 7-10 µm. [9] It has been reported that other Peziza species grow indoors, including P. varia and P. petersii. [7] Habitat and distribution The fruiting bodies of Peziza domicile grow in groups, or in clusters in plaster, sand, gravel and coal dust in wineries, caves and greenhouses. The species is known in Europe, North America,[2] and South America (Argentina). [10] The fungus has been identified as one of several responsible for the degradation of construction wood used in historical monuments in Moldova, [11] It has also been recorded on Deception Island in Antarctica,[12] and the eastern Himalayas. [13] The fungus has been implicated in a case of hypersensitivity pneumonitis (called the El Niño lung in the original report), in which a previously healthy woman developed severe breathlessness and was found to have a restrictive lung and and of alveolitis. A search of his home, which had recently been flooded as a result of heavy rains, revealed the mushroom in his basement, and air sampling confirmed the presence of P. domiciliana spores. \*14] References 1 Peziza domiciliana Cooke 1877. MycoBank. International Ichological Association. Retrieved 26 September 2012. Retrieved 2011-03-01. (1916). Photographs and descriptions of cup-fungi: III. Peziza and Peziza repanda. Mycology, 8 (4): 195–8. Doi:10.2307/3753524 1 Hansen K, Læssøe T, Pfister DH (2001). ^Phylogenetics of the Pezizaceae (PDF). Mycology, 93 (5): 958–90. Doi:10.2307/3761760 -3761760 -10.2307.3761760 -10.2307.2.0 JSTOR 3761760. ^ Cooke MC. (1877). ^ Peziza Cultivation. Chronicle of gardeners. 7: 793–4. ^ McLennan E, Halsey F (1936). Additions to the Australian Ascomycetes. III of Spain. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria. 49: 51–61. ^ Gamundi IJ. (1960). Discomyces operculados de Argentina: familias Pezizaceae y Humariaceae. Lilloa (in Spanish) 30: 287. ^ Arora D. 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