

Ekologie hub

9. Společenstva, aplikace, technologie, atd.





Problém se časem může vytratit, avšak lidé, kteří pracují na jeho řešení, přetrvávají.

(Murphyho zákon)

Houby dle substrátů

- řada druhů hub je nespecifická, tzv. houby „v půdě, opadu, na dřevě, odumřelých částech rostlin, ...“
- řadu druhů **nacházíme** na substrátu vymezeném funkčně
- řadu druhů **nacházíme (pouze) na** určitém substrátu vymezenému taxonomicky

Houby dle substrátů

Parazitické druhy - panuje silná vazba na druh hostitele
(daná vztahem gen – gen)



Phyllactinia fraxini

<http://botany.upol.cz/atlas/system/nazvy/phyllactinia-fraxini.html>

Houby dle substrátů

Parazitické druhy

- některé rody hub mají přes tisíc druhů, každý vázaný na jiného hostitele
- některé rody dřevin mají stovky specifických druhů hub vázaných na jejich druhy
- rozdíl dán i stupněm „prostudovanosti“



Eucalyptus camaldulensis

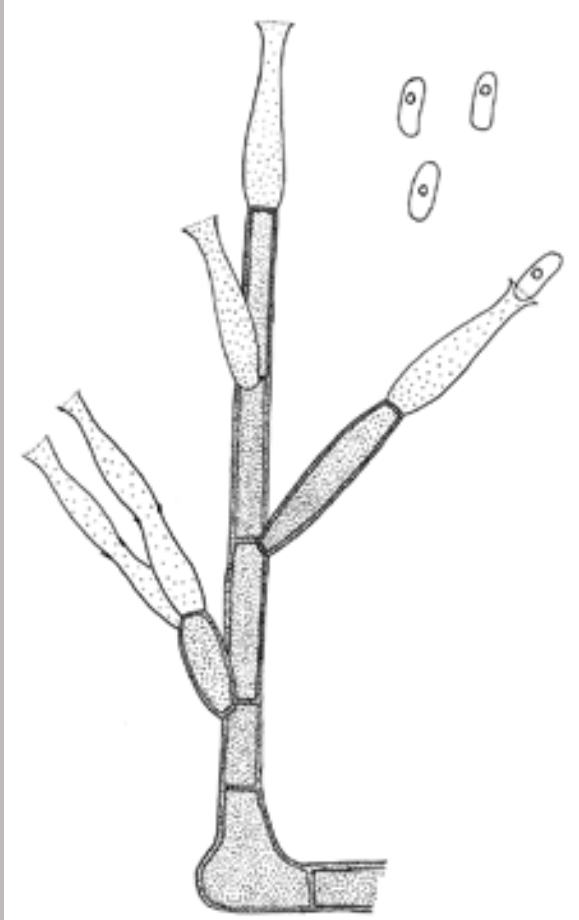
<http://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/WfHC/>

[Eucalyptus-camaldulensis/images/tree-portrait-800.jpg](http://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/WfHC/Eucalyptus-camaldulensis/images/tree-portrait-800.jpg)

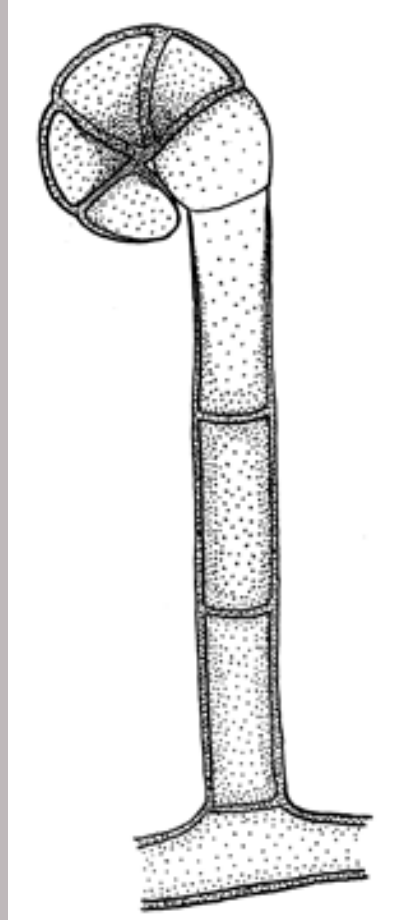
Houby dle substrátů

Ale co ti saprotrovní?

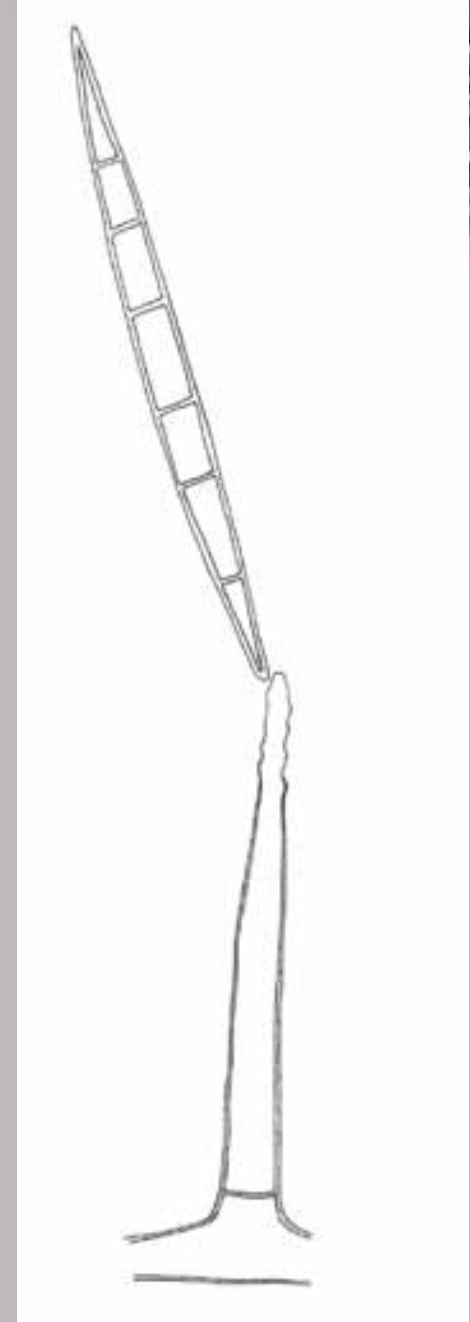
- pouze na opadu borovic



Pheostalagmus peregrinus



Slimacomycetes monosporus



Pseudocercospora deightonii

Houby dle substrátů

- počty druhů hub známých výlučně z některých druhů (skupin) rostlin

Pinus sylvestris – 893 druhů (186 pouze na ní)

Eucalyptus globosus - 282 druhů (150 pouze na něm)

Quercus suber – 590 druhů

palmy – 112 druhů na jednom druhu palmy,
ostatní druhy palem sdílejí 75%



Urtica dioica – 92 druhů (17 pouze na ní)

Oryza sativa – 135 druhů (2 pouze na ní)

Phragmites australis – 77 druhů

...

Houby dle substrátů

Vztah hub k substrátu:

preference („*preference*“)

- akt vůle a výběru, nevhodné pro houby

= z toho důvodu Zhou & Hyde (2001) navrhli:

symbionti

specificita („*specificity*“)

- čerpá živiny z živých rostlin, ale pouze z omezeného spektra, ačkoliv má v okolí k dispozici další druhy; pouze pro parazity, mykorhizy a endofyty

saprotrofové

exkluzivita („*exclusivity*“)

- výskyt saprotrofních druhů na jednom substrátu

návratovost („*recurrence*“)

- vyskytuje se častěji na určitém substrátu (druhu), ale může se vyskytovat v omezené četnosti i jinde; platí to pro parazity, mykorhizy i saprotrofy

Houby dle substrátů

- pokud nacházíme často jeden druh saprotrofní houby na jednom konkrétním substrátu:

- je to **specifický** endofyt hostitelské rostliny přecházející po jejím úhynu na saprotrofní výživu
- je to saprotrof s vysokou **návratovostí** danou tím, že daný substrát má nejvhodnější podmínky (chemické složení, fyzikální stav)
- nebo nevíme ještě vše o jeho životním cyklu?

- platí teorie „**všude je vše, prostředí selektuje**“ i pro houby? (AM snad)

- naše poznání, kde co roste, je neúplné

Houby dle substrátů

Klasický přístup v hodnocení

- spektrum druhů podle pozorovaných plodnic (konidioforů) případně jejich izolací
- přístupy molekulární biologie
 - x nedostatek dat v GenBanku, ...
- překvapivá data týkající se detekce nečekaných druhů
 - x řada sekvencí bez jména

Je praktické dosud udržovat klasické kategorie?

= koprofilní, antrakofilní, nivikolní, sladkovodní, mořské, ...

Koprofilní houby

- rostou na výkalech, především od býložravců
- tyto jsou bohaté na dusík, vitamíny, růstové faktory, ... (mrtvá biomasa bakterií)
- přítomny jednoduché cukry i strukturní polysacharidy
- vysoký obsah vody (zpočátku)
- mění se složení substrátu, různá rychlost fruktifikace
= **sukcese**



http://www.ms.mff.cuni.cz/~jhum8111/hory/all_in_one.php?path=schladminger_tauern_2006/big_pictures

- ovlivněno druhem zvířete (a tudíž i jeho potravou), vlhkostí, kontaktem s okolní vegetací, půdou, koprofilním hmyzem, interakcemi s ostatními mikroorganismy, ...

Koprofilní houby

- existují rozdíly ve společenstvech podle živočicha (způsob trávení, výběr potravy)
- specializované útvary hub (háčky, slizový obal spor, vystřelování na dálku, ...)
 - = pro jistější přenos na živočicha a do něj

Amoniové houby

- obdobná skupina, neboť rostou na substrátu bohatém na alkalický zdroj N (močovina, výkaly, mrtvolky, ...)
- *Amblyosporium botrytis*,
Ascobolus denudatus,
Hebeloma vinosophyllum,
Tephrocybe tesquorum



Anthrakofilní houby

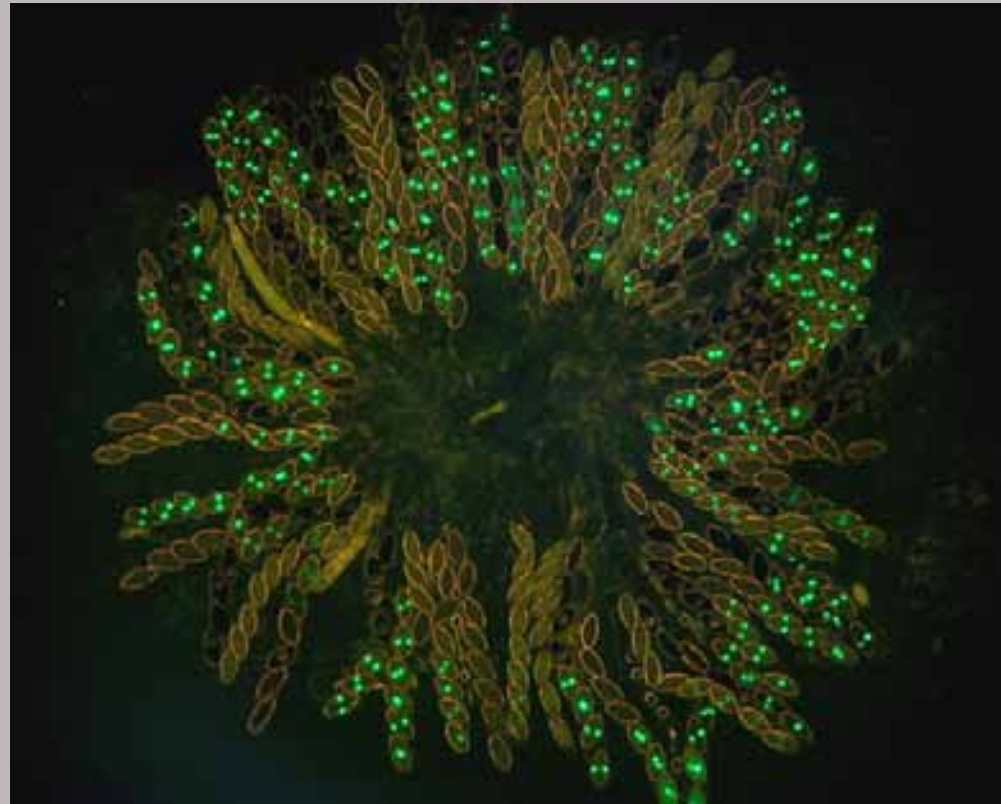
(foenikolní, pyrofilní, karbonikolní)

- pravidelné přirozené požáry, úmyslné požáry, výbuchy sopek
- popel vysoké pH
- stoupá pH i pod popelem vlivem vymývání deštěm
- velké množství minerálů, ale často vodou nerozpustné
- dochází ke sterilizaci substrátu
= menší kompetice
x kompetice antrakofilních hub
- některé druhy vyšší teploty stimulují ke klíčení spor

Neurospora crassa

- v tropech častá antrakofilní

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Neurospora_big.jpg



Anthrakofilní houby

- některé druhy jsou mykorhizní (ECM)
- = fruktifikace reakcí na ztrátu (oslabení) hostitelské dřeviny požárem??

Geopyxis carbonaria



Sladkovodní houby

- velké množství habitatů ve vodě (potůčky, potoky, řeky, louže, rybníky, termální prameny, močály, ...)
- nacházíme tam řadu hub, některé ale nejsou autochtonní (tj. např. *Cladosporium*, *Alternaria*, ...)

Sladkovodní houby

Oomycota

- saprotrofové i parazité (*Aphanomyces astaci*)

saprotof např. *Leptomitus lacteus*
= tvoří velké porosty ve vodě
znečištěné organickými látkami



http://protist.i.hosei.ac.jp/PDB/Galleries/Klos/Bavaria/Leptomitus_1.html

Chytridiomycota

- řada parazitů i saprotrofů

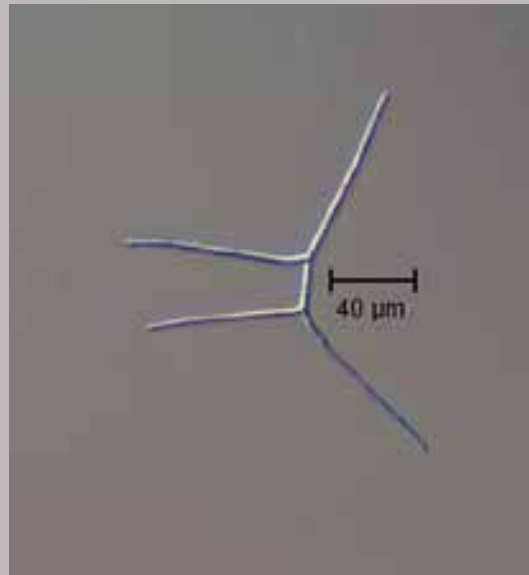
- také např. *Rhizophidium* – na pylových zrnech

Sladkovodní askomycety

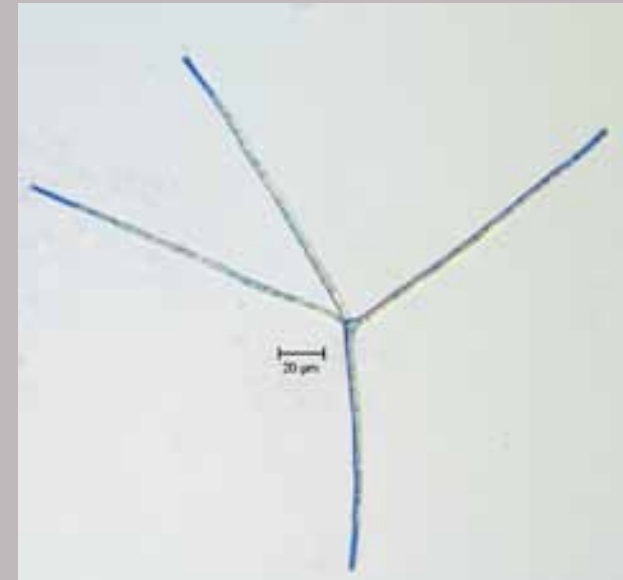
- cca 300 druhů, kosmopolitní rozšíření
- rychle tekoucí čistá voda s napadaným opadem z listnatých dřevin
- konidie velké, typický tvar (tetraradiální, sigmoidní)



Canalisorium pulchrum



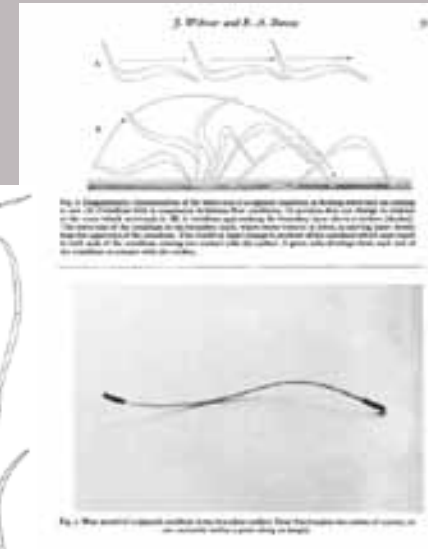
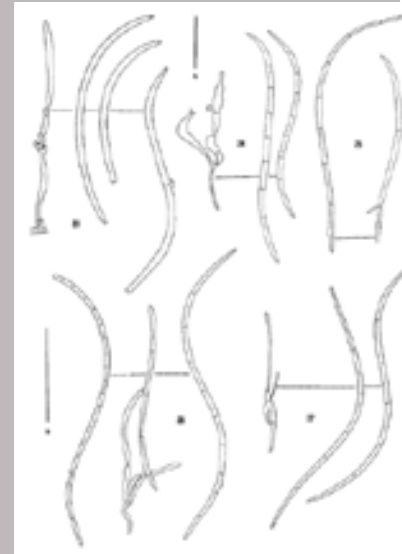
Tricladium chaetocladium



Tetrachaetum elegans

Sladkovodní askomycety

- cca 300 druhů, kosmopolitní rozšíření
- rychle tekoucí čistá voda s napadaným opadem z listnatých dřevin
- konidie velké, typický tvar (tetraradiální, sigmoidní)



Sladkovodní askomycety

„*Ingoldian fungi*“ podle Prof. C.T. Ingolda (†18. 6. 2010)
(u nás hlavně Dr. Ludmila Marvanová, Brno)



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Professor C Terence Ingold: Foremost authority on the study of fungi whose work spanned eight decades

By Peter Marren

Friday, 18 June 2010

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Professor Terence Ingold, who has died at the great age of 104, was the Grand Old Man of mycology (the study of fungi). His academic career spanned much of the 20th century and he will always be known as the discoverer of an important group of aquatic fungi known as Ingoldian fungi in his honour.



As well as his scientific work, Ingold was an able administrator, serving six universities in southern Africa

IN ENLARGE

These are now known to play a fundamental role in aquatic ecosystems, supporting life by processing dead vegetation and recycling nutrients. Before Ingold they were completely unknown.

Unlike most leading mycologists today, Ingold was a naturalist as well as a specialist, skilled at observation, microscopy, and with an ability to draw, beautifully and accurately, and so capturing the distinctive "jazz" of a fungus. His research interests were exceptionally wide. Beyond detailed studies of jelly fungi, cup fungi, pin-moulds, parasitic "chytrids" and many other groups, Terence Ingold was an authority on spore discharge, and followed his mentor Reginald Buller in working out the mechanisms by which spores are hurled from the body of the fungus like tiny ballistic missiles.

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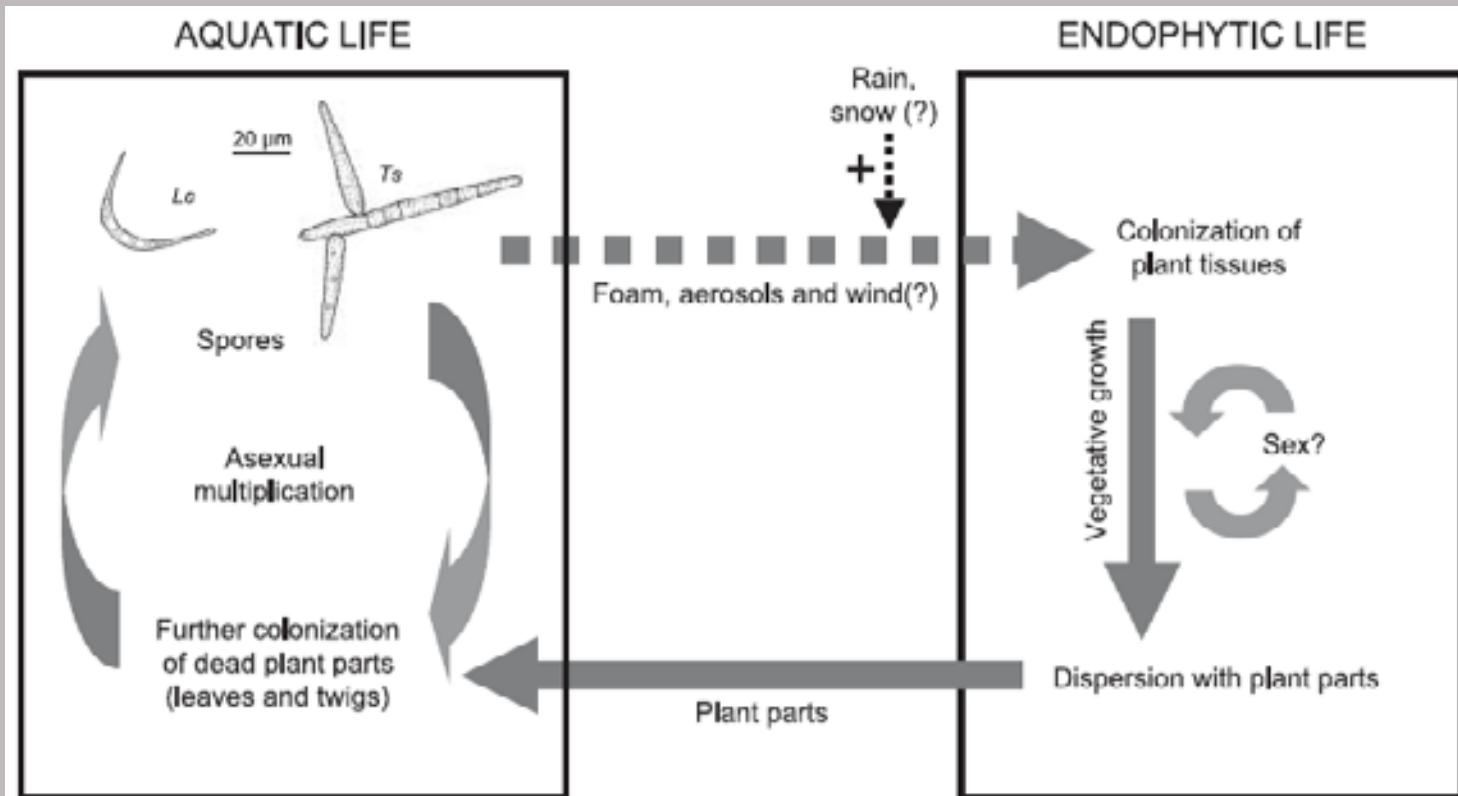
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Sladkovodní askomycety

- velký význam pro vodní bezobratlé – zlepšují kvalitu a chuť opadu (zvyšují obsah proteinů a fosforu) = napomáhají rozkládat opad
- mohou být nalézány i na souši
= mohou mít teleomorfu se vzduchem šířitelnými askosporami
- jako **endofyté** v *Salix* a *Alnus*, ale i v dřevinách ne „vodních“
- jak se dostanou proti proudu?



Mořské houby

- pouze cca 500 druhů z moří (kontrast s plochou souše a počtem druhů)
- houby ovlivňuje množství soli, pH (7,5 – 8,5), teplota, množství O₂
- v hloubkách s anaerobním prostředím nejsou, tam pouze bakterie
- výskyt ale i v Mrtvém moři

- Chytridiales, Lagenidiales, Thraustochytriales, Labyrinthulales
= parazité mořských řas a jiných breberek, někteří saprotrofové

Mořské houby

Ascomycota + Basidiomycota

- cca 300 druhů
- převažují askomycety a anamorfní druhy
- někteří nekrotrofní parazité
(na velkých řasách)

- většina saprotrofové
= mrtvé řasy a vodní živočichové
napadané listí ze břehu
zbytky z lodí
ponořené dřevěné stavby
„*drift wood*“ dřevo nesené vodou



http://oregonphotoblog.org/gallery/albums/Carters-Photos/drift_wood_001.jpg

Mořské houby

- sigmoidní konidie, nebo s výběžky = zpomalené klesání ve vodním sloupci
- lignikolní mají podíl na dekompozici (připomíná *soft rot*)



Remispora stellata



Corollospora maritima

<http://cryo.naro.affrc.go.jp/sougou/joho>



Marinospora calyptorata

Slaništní houby

- přímořské ekosystémy s dominantními trávami rodu *Spartina*
- houby zcela zásadní pro dekompozici a jako potrava pro bezobratlé



Spartina anglica

<http://www.soton.ac.uk/~imw/jpg-Hurst/6HS-Spartina.jpg>

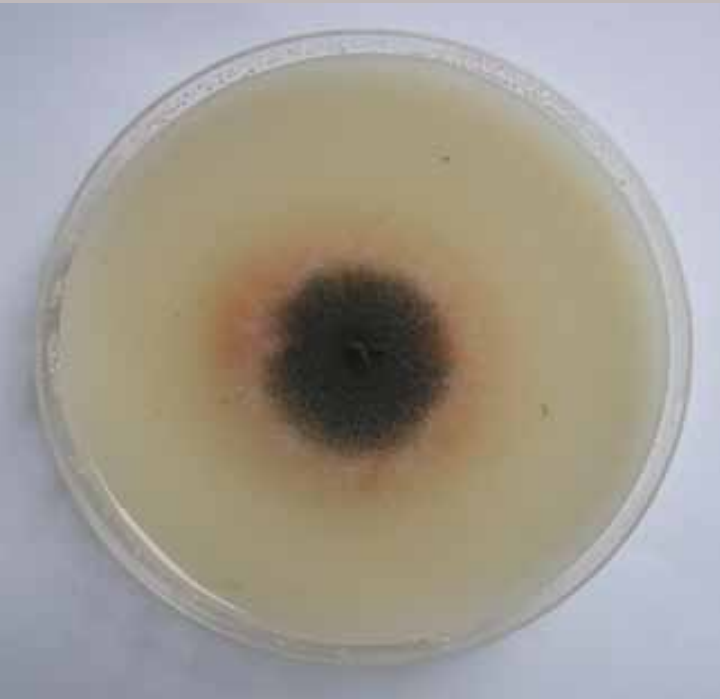


***Lulworthia* sp.**

<http://cryo.naro.affrc.go.jp/sougou/joho>

„Slaništní houby“

- stanoviště s vysokým obsahem solí, např. půda i minerálních vývěvů
- u nás např. NPR Soos
- časté halofilní druhy



Lulwoana sp.

Sukcese hub

Sukcese

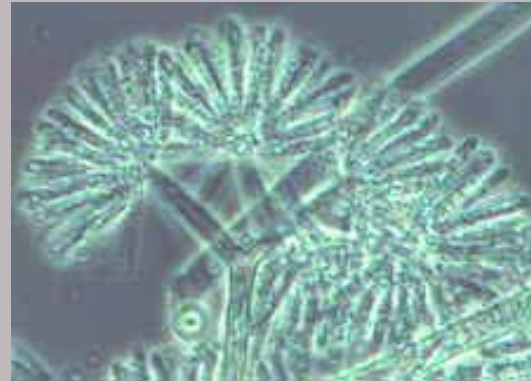
- časová sekvence druhů kolonizujících určitý substrát, habitat, ...
- kromě **času** rozhoduje především **kvalita substrátu**, která se postupně mění
- nejlépe prozkoumány sukcese v **opadu, dřevě a exkrementech**

Sukcese hub

Exkrementy

- velmi zjednodušeně

Zygomycety (*Pilobolus*, *Piptocephalis*)



Askomycety (*Ascobolus*, *Podospora*)



Bazidiomycety (*Stropharia*, *Coprinus*)



<http://www.mycolog.com/chapter11a.htm>

- ovlivněno druhem zvířete (a tudíž i jeho potravou), vlhkostí, kontaktem s okolní vegetací, půdou, koprofilním hmyzem, interakcemi s ostatními mikroorganismy, ...

Sukcese hub

Dřevo

- primární kolonizace **parazitickými druhy**, které mohou žít i v mrtvém dřevě

primární saprotrofové např. na smrku
(*Fomitopsis pinicola*, *Fomes fomentarius*)



http://www.mykonet.ch/images/Porlinge/fomitopsis_pinicola_rotrandiger_baumschwamm300.JPG

sekundární saprotrofové
(*Pycnoporellus fulgens*)

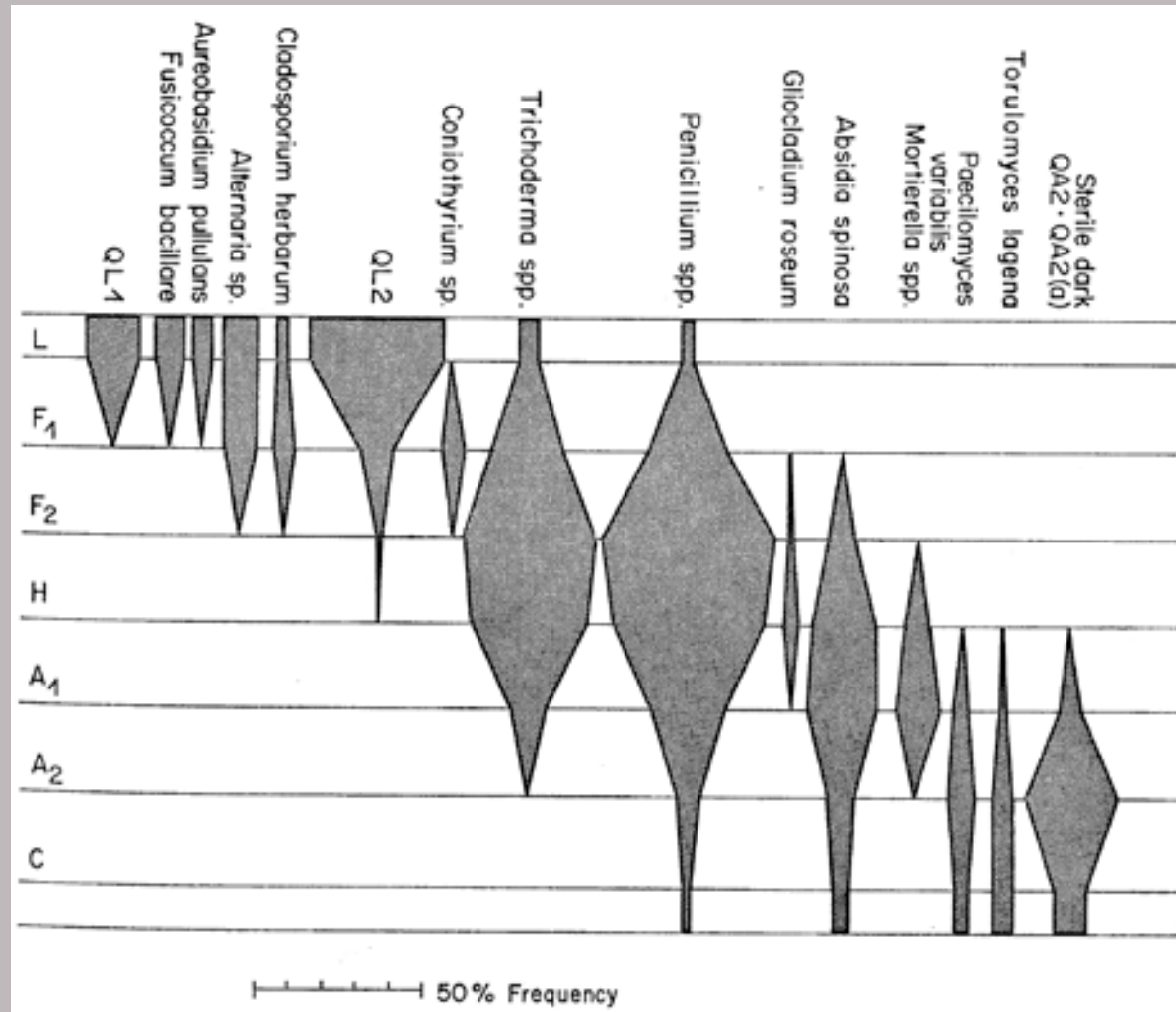


http://grzyby.strefa.pl/Pycnoporellus_fulgens.html

Sukcese hub

Opad

- sběr a přímé pozorování, kultivace ve vlhkých komůrkách, na agarových médiích
- tradičně nadhodnoceny rychle rostoucí a sporulující druhy



Sukcese hub

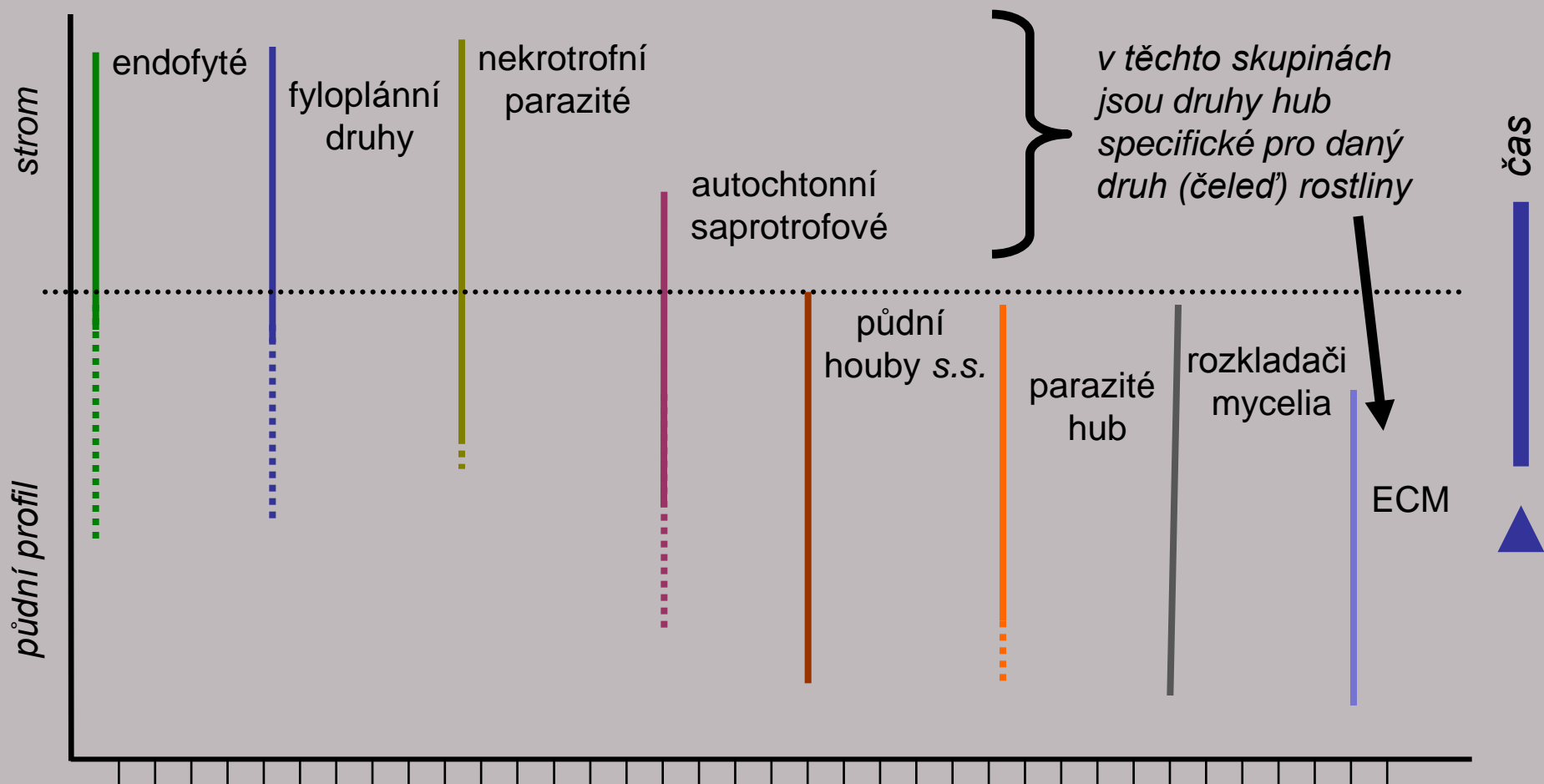
— 0.05 substitutions/site

Sequence	Taxon	Litter 1	Litter 2 (minerals)	Litter 2 (trunks)	Fragmented litter	Humus 1	Humus 2	Dehorizon	Dehorizon
seq1262	Hydrophorales	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		0.01		0.01
seq1263	Hydrophorales (Pezizomycetes)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
seq1264	Hydrophorales group A	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
seq1265	Hydrophorales group B	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.01	
seq1266	Hydrophorales group C	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1267	Hydrophorales group D	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1268	Hydrophorales group E	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1269	Hydrophorales group F	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1270	Hydrophorales group G	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1271	Hydrophorales group H	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1272	Hydrophorales group I	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1273	Hydrophorales group J	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1274	Hydrophorales group K	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1275	Hydrophorales group L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1276	Hydrophorales group M	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1277	Hydrophorales group N	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1278	Hydrophorales group O	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1279	Hydrophorales group P	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1280	Hydrophorales group Q	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1281	Hydrophorales group R	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1282	Hydrophorales group S	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1283	Hydrophorales group T	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1284	Hydrophorales group U	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1285	Hydrophorales group V	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1286	Hydrophorales group W	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1287	Hydrophorales group X	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1288	Hydrophorales group Y	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01
seq1289	Hydrophorales group Z	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				0.01



Lindahl & al. (2007)

Sukcese hub



Místa skryté diverzity

- kořeny rostlin, houby asociované s hmyzem, půda, obecně tropy, endofyti, ...

Are we losing the battle in describing fungal biodiversity?

Number of novel fungal species described per year¹

Year	Total	Seq. ²	PubMed ³	Strains ⁴
2003	1268	176	74	141
2004	1522	336	134	281
2005	1008	267	113	207
2006	846	210	71	172
2007	853	162	35	134
Total	5497	1151 (21%)	427 (7.8%)	935 (17%)

¹ Data taken from MycoBank.

² Novelty for which DNA sequence data were located in GenBank.

³ Species published in journals indexed by PubMed.

⁴ Ex-type strains located in long term Biological Resource Centres.

Estimates for the number of undescribed fungi vary from one to several million, and where these fungi are 'hiding', has frequently proven to be a topic of many hotly debated sessions, workshops and papers (Hawksworth 1991, 2004, Crous et al. 2006). If all goes according to plan, we will be celebrating the international year of biodiversity in 2010, which will hopefully also generate attention for the kingdom Fungi. However, as shown above, not all is well with fungal taxonomy. For one, we are describing less than the commonly perceived number of 1200–1400 species per year. That the decline is happening even after the employment of molecular techniques, which

enables us to easily recognise cryptic taxa, is alarming. It is generally known that describing novelties does not guarantee highly cited papers, and thus these biodiversity papers do not fare well with funding agencies, again fuelling momentum away from basic fungal systematics. Another worrisome fact is that close to 80 % of the yearly harvest of novelties are not known from their DNA, and thus not compatible with modern BLAST or DNA Barcode approaches. A further interesting point is that of the strains deposited in Biological Resource Centres, most were also subjected to DNA sequence analysis and these data deposited in GenBank.

REFERENCES

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- Hawksworth DL. 1991. The fungal dimension of biodiversity: magnitude, significance, and conservation. *Mycological Research* 95: 641–655.
- Hawksworth DL. 2004. Fungal diversity and its implications for genetic resource collections. *Studies in Mycology* 50: 9–18.

P.W. Crous, V. Robert
CBS Fungal Biodiversity Centre, Uppsalalaan 8, 3584 CT
Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Jak je můžeme počítat bez izolací?

- izolace environmentální DNA
- z libovolného substrátu

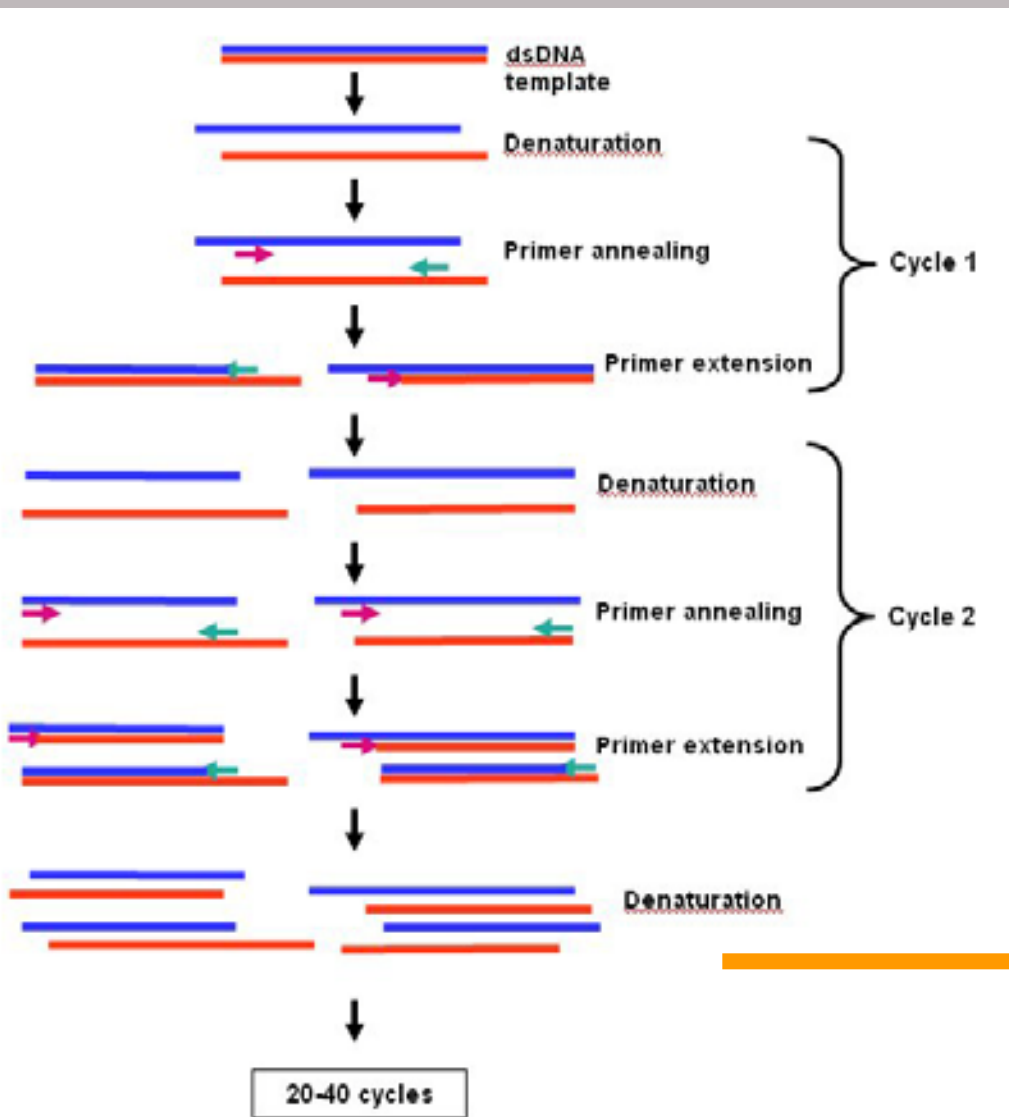


směs DNA z různých organizmů



Jak je můžeme počítat bez izolací?

- směs DNA z různých organizmů



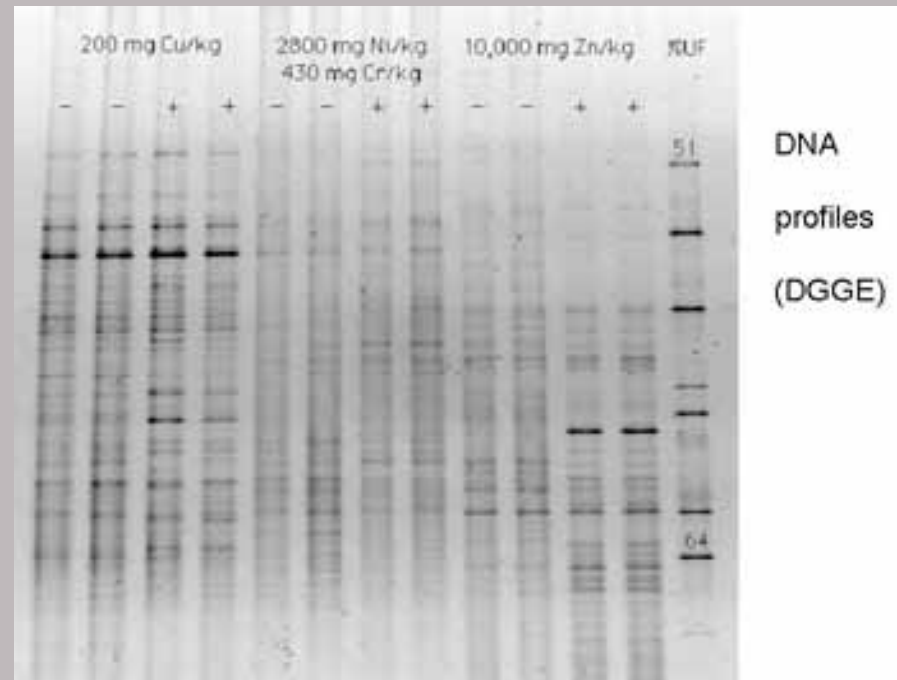
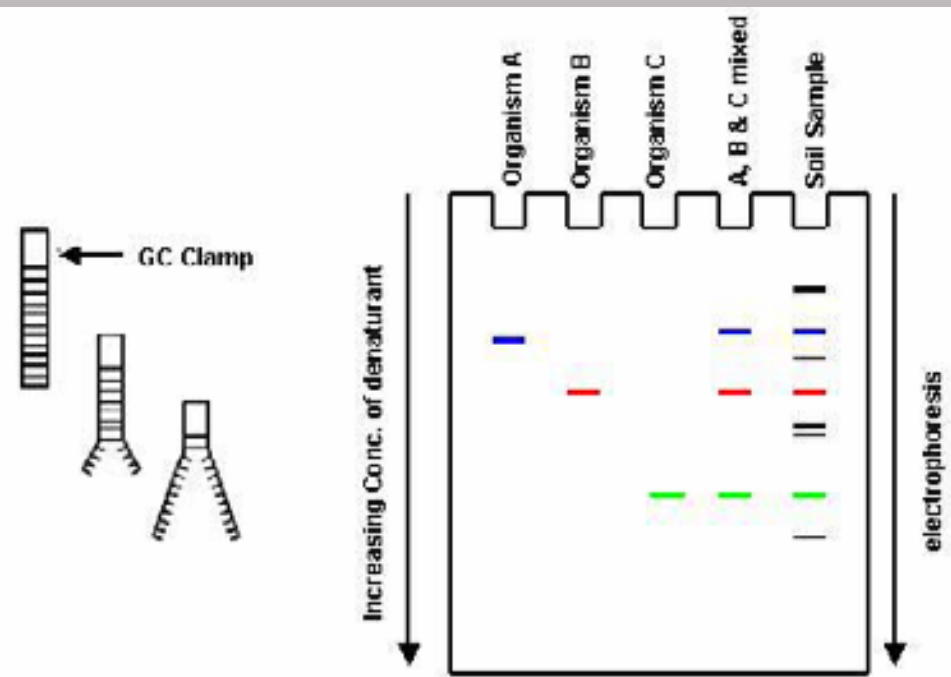
- PCR se specifickými primery pro houby

- směs namnožených úseků různých druhů hub

Jak je můžeme počítat bez izolací?

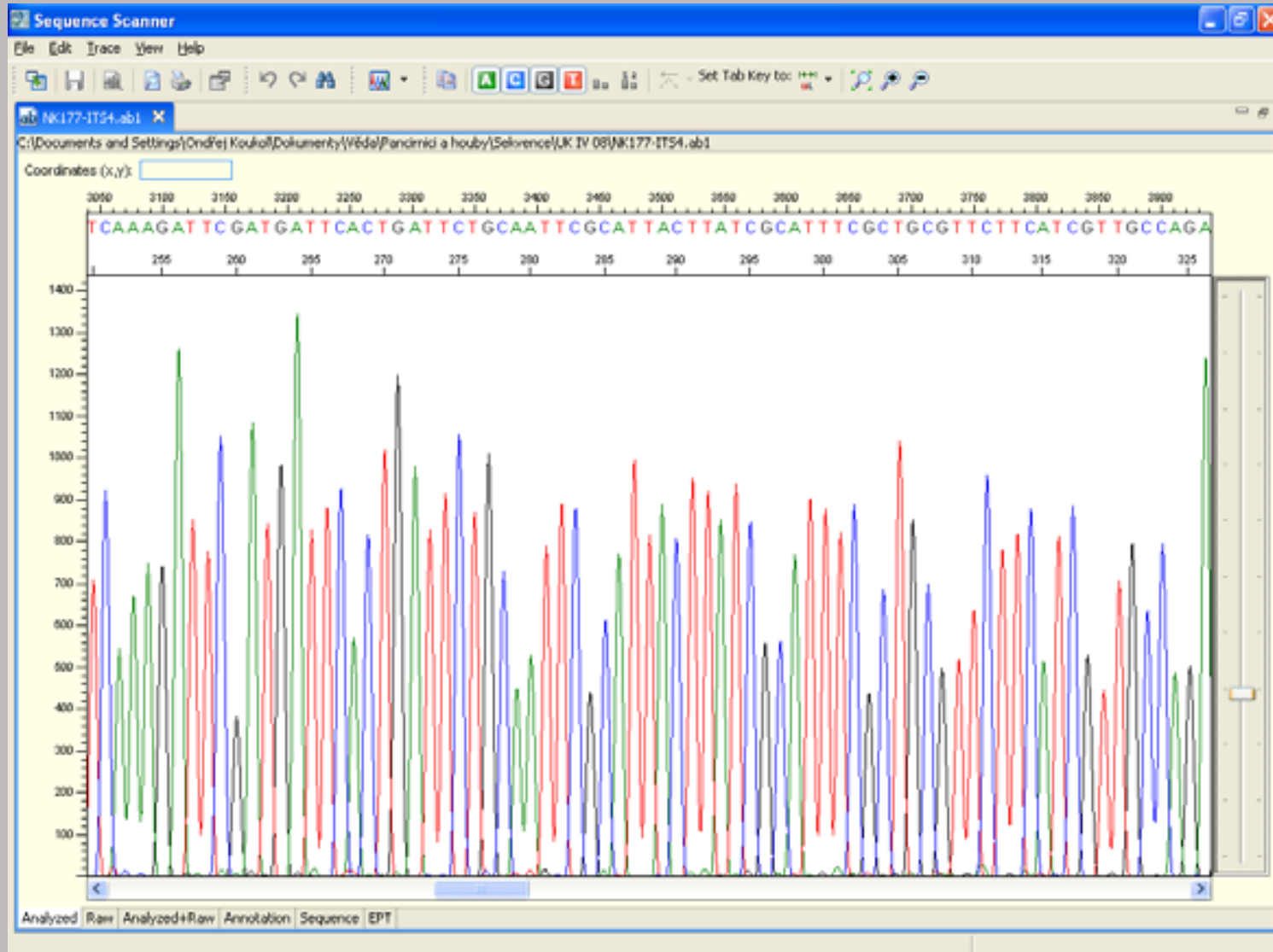
- rozdělení odlišných DNA (sekvence)

TGGE, DGGE, t-RFLP, pyrosekvenování



Jak je můžeme počítat bez izolací?

- purifikace DNA z proužku a sekvenování (případně naklonování)



Jak je můžeme počítat bez izolací?

- srovnání sekvence získané se sekvencí uloženou ve veřejné databázi (GenBank, EMBL, UNITE, ...)

The screenshot shows the EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database homepage. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "EMBL-EBI" and "All Databases". Below the search bar, there are navigation links for "Databases", "Tools", "EBI Groups", "Training", "Industry", "About Us", and "Help". The main content area is titled "EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database" and contains several paragraphs of text. A table with two columns, "List" and "Explanation", provides details about various database features. At the bottom, there is a red banner with the text "IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING SEQUENCE SUBMISSIONS" and a date "16th June 2008".

List	Explanation
Access	Database queries, Completed genome assemblies, CTP archives (EMBL release, alignments etc), EMBL sequence version archive (SVAV), EMBL by coordinates
Submission	Primary sequence submissions, third party annotation, updates and alignment submissions
Documentation	Release notes user manual, information for submitters, FAQs, Release information, Eukaryote changes, EMBL database statistics, Feature table, EMBL documentation, Sample entry, Accession Number Party Codes, Examples of annotation, EMBL Features & Qualifiers, UK life standards, Database Policies
Publications	Group publications
People	Group members
Contact	How to contact the EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database
News	List of recent changes on this site

The screenshot shows the NCBI Home Page. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "National Center for Biotechnology Information" and "National Library of Medicine". Below the search bar, there are navigation links for "PubMed", "All Databases", "BLAST", "OMM", "Books", "TaxBrowser", and "Structure". The main content area is titled "What does NCBI do?" and contains several paragraphs of text. A table with two columns, "List" and "Explanation", provides details about various database features. At the bottom, there is a red banner with the text "IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING SEQUENCE SUBMISSIONS" and a date "16th June 2008".

List	Explanation
Access	Database queries, Completed genome assemblies, CTP archives (EMBL release, alignments etc), EMBL sequence version archive (SVAV), EMBL by coordinates
Submission	Primary sequence submissions, third party annotation, updates and alignment submissions
Documentation	Release notes user manual, information for submitters, FAQs, Release information, Eukaryote changes, EMBL database statistics, Feature table, EMBL documentation, Sample entry, Accession Number Party Codes, Examples of annotation, EMBL Features & Qualifiers, UK life standards, Database Policies
Publications	Group publications
People	Group members
Contact	How to contact the EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database
News	List of recent changes on this site

Jak je můžeme počítat bez izolací?

- vyhledávací a srovnávací programy, např. BLAST

The screenshot shows the NCBI BLAST web interface. The browser title is "Nucleotide BLAST: Search nucleotide databases using a nucleotide query - Avant Browser". The URL is "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/Blast.cgi?PAGE=MegaBlast&PROGRAM=blastn&BLAST_PROGRAMS=tbls". The page title is "BLAST Basic Local Alignment Search Tool".

The interface includes a navigation bar with "Home", "Recent Results", "Saved Strategies", and "Help". There is a "My NCBI" section with "Sign In" and "Registered" links.

The main content area is titled "Enter Query Sequence" and contains a large text input field for "Enter accession number, gi, or FASTA sequence". To the right of this field is a "Clear" button and a "Query subrange" section with "From" and "To" input fields.

Below the main input field is a section for "Or, upload file" with a file upload button and a "Procházet..." button. There is also a "Job Title" input field with a placeholder "Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search".

A checkbox labeled "Blast 2 sequences" is present.

The "Choose Search Set" section includes a "Database" dropdown menu currently set to "Human genomic plus transcript (Human G+T)". Other options are "Human genomic + transcript", "Mouse genomic + transcript", and "Others (nr etc.)". There is also an "Entrez Query" input field with a placeholder "Enter an Entrez query to limit search".

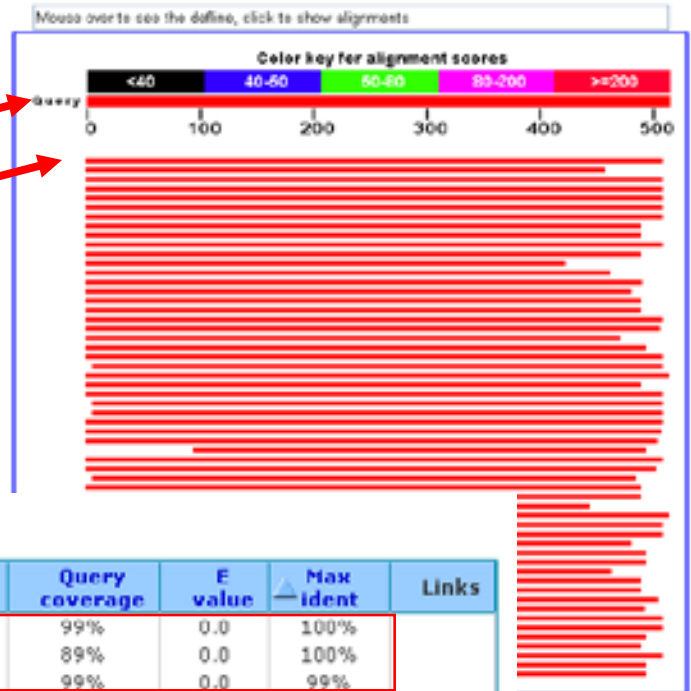
The "Program Selection" section has radio buttons for "Optimize for": "Highly similar sequences (megablast)", "More dissimilar sequences (discontiguous megablast)", and "Somewhat similar sequences (blastn)". A "Choose a BLAST algorithm" link is also present.

At the bottom, there is a "BLAST" button and a summary of the search: "Search database Human G+T using Megablast (Optimize for highly similar sequences)". There is also a checkbox for "Show results in a new window".

Jak je můžeme počítat bez izo

- sekvence neznámého druhu
- nejbližší příbuzné sekvence

Distribution of 100 Blast Hits on the Query Sequence

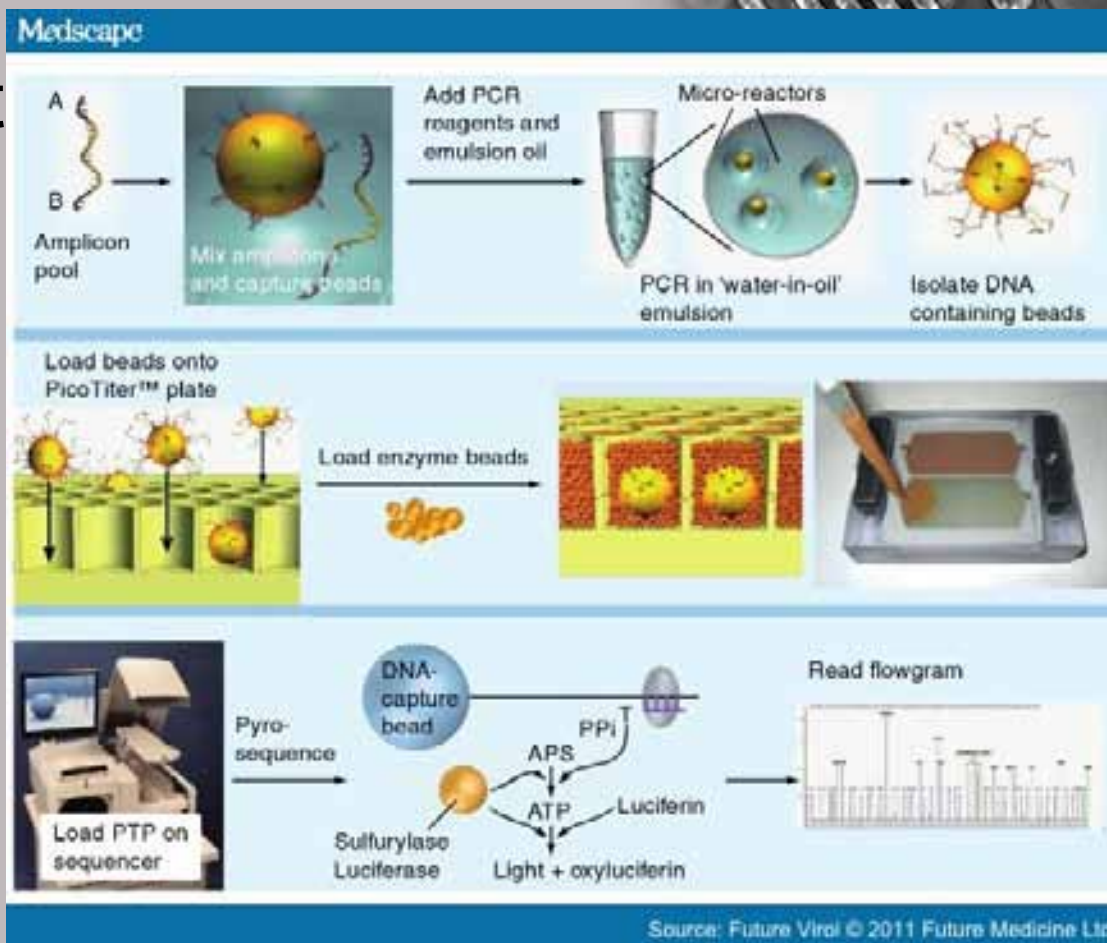


Sequences producing significant alignments:
(Click headers to sort columns)

Accession	Description	Max score	Total score	Query coverage	E value	Max ident	Links
gi 3687751 AF062793.1	Oidiodendron griseum strain UAMH 1403 18S ribosomal RNA gen	941	941	99%	0.0	100%	
gi 54065841 AY618676.1	Oidiodendron griseum strain WRCF-ABS 18S ribosomal RNA gene	846	846	89%	0.0	100%	
gi 3687752 AF062794.1	Oidiodendron griseum strain UAMH 1693 18S ribosomal RNA gen	935	935	99%	0.0	99%	
gi 3687768 AF062810.1	Myxotrichum arcticum 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	929	929	99%	0.0	99%	
gi 3687754 AF062796.1	Oidiodendron griseum strain UAMH 8528 18S ribosomal RNA gen	929	929	99%	0.0	99%	
gi 3687753 AF062795.1	Oidiodendron griseum strain UAMH 4080 18S ribosomal RNA gen	929	929	99%	0.0	99%	
gi 3687755 AF062797.1	Oidiodendron griseum strain UAMH 8925 18S ribosomal RNA gen	913	913	99%	0.0	99%	
gi 13492017 AF307764.1	Oidiodendron griseum strain CLM 571.96 18S ribosomal RNA gen	870	870	95%	0.0	98%	
gi 13492027 AF307774.1	Oidiodendron tenuissimum strain CLM 573.96 18S ribosomal RNA	865	865	95%	0.0	98%	
gi 3687750 AF062792.1	Oidiodendron flavum 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence:	894	894	99%	0.0	98%	
gi 13492016 AF307763.1	Oidiodendron flavum strain MUCL 15080 18S ribosomal RNA gen	857	857	95%	0.0	98%	
gi 95140226 AM262342.1	Oidiodendron sp. 5S-1774 5.8S rRNA gene, ITS1 and ITS2, isolate	743	743	82%	0.0	98%	
gi 54126046 AY624310.1	Oidiodendron griseum voucher UAMH 5971 internal transcribed s	811	811	90%	0.0	98%	
gi 10669229 DQ0069042.1	Oidiodendron sp. aurim609 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial seq	856	856	95%	0.0	98%	
gi 54126048 AY624312.1	Oidiodendron griseum voucher UAMH 9007 internal transcribed s	841	841	93%	0.0	97%	
gi 13492018 AF307765.1	Oidiodendron griseum strain MUCL 4146 18S ribosomal RNA gen	776	776	95%	0.0	95%	
gi 13492026 AF307773.1	Oidiodendron tenuissimum strain MUCL 1057 18S ribosomal RNA	769	769	95%	0.0	95%	
gi 3687765 AF062807.1	Oidiodendron tenuissimum strain UAMH 8511 18S ribosomal RNA	800	800	99%	0.0	95%	
gi 3687766 AF062808.1	Oidiodendron tenuissimum strain UAMH 8512 18S ribosomal RNA	791	791	98%	0.0	94%	
gi 54126047 AY624311.1	Oidiodendron tenuissimum voucher UAMH 8943 internal transcrib	730	730	91%	0.0	94%	
gi 10669547 AJ784399.2	Oidiodendron setiferum 18S rRNA gene (partial), 5.8S rRNA gene	761	761	96%	0.0	94%	
gi 3687767 AF062809.1	Oidiodendron truncatum 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequer	780	780	99%	0.0	94%	
gi 3687769 AF062811.1	Myxotrichum cancellatum 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial seque	769	769	97%	0.0	94%	
gi 133753230 EF434136.1	Uncultured fungus clone TN13 OTU192 small subunit ribosomal R	784	784	100%	0.0	94%	
gi 13492028 AF307775.1	Oidiodendron truncatum strain MUCL 0222 18S ribosomal RNA ge	743	743	95%	0.0	94%	
gi 3687763 AF062805.1	Oidiodendron setiferum 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequen	774	774	99%	0.0	94%	
gi 3687749 AF062791.1	Oidiodendron echinulatum 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequ	752	752	97%	0.0	93%	
gi 3687773 AF062815.1	Myxotrichum setosum 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	752	752	97%	0.0	93%	

Jak je můžeme počítat

- pyrosekvenování



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Multiple markers pyrosequencing reveals highly diverse and host-specific fungal communities on the mangrove trees *Avicennia marina* and *Rhizophora stylosa*

Yonathan Arfi^{1,2}, Marc Buée³, Cyril Marchand⁴, Anthony Levasseur^{1,2} & Eric Record^{1,2}

¹INRA, UMR1163 – Biotechnologie des Champignons Filamenteux, ESL, Marseille Cedex 03, France; ²Aix-Marseille Univ, UMR1163 – Biotechnologie des Champignons Filamenteux, ESL, Marseille Cedex 03, France; ³INRA, UMR 1136 – Nancy Université, Interactions Arbres/Microorganismes, INRA Nancy, Champenoux, France; and ⁴Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), UR 206/UMR 7190 IRPAC, Nouméa, Nouvelle Calédonie



Jak je můžeme pojmenovat bez izolací?

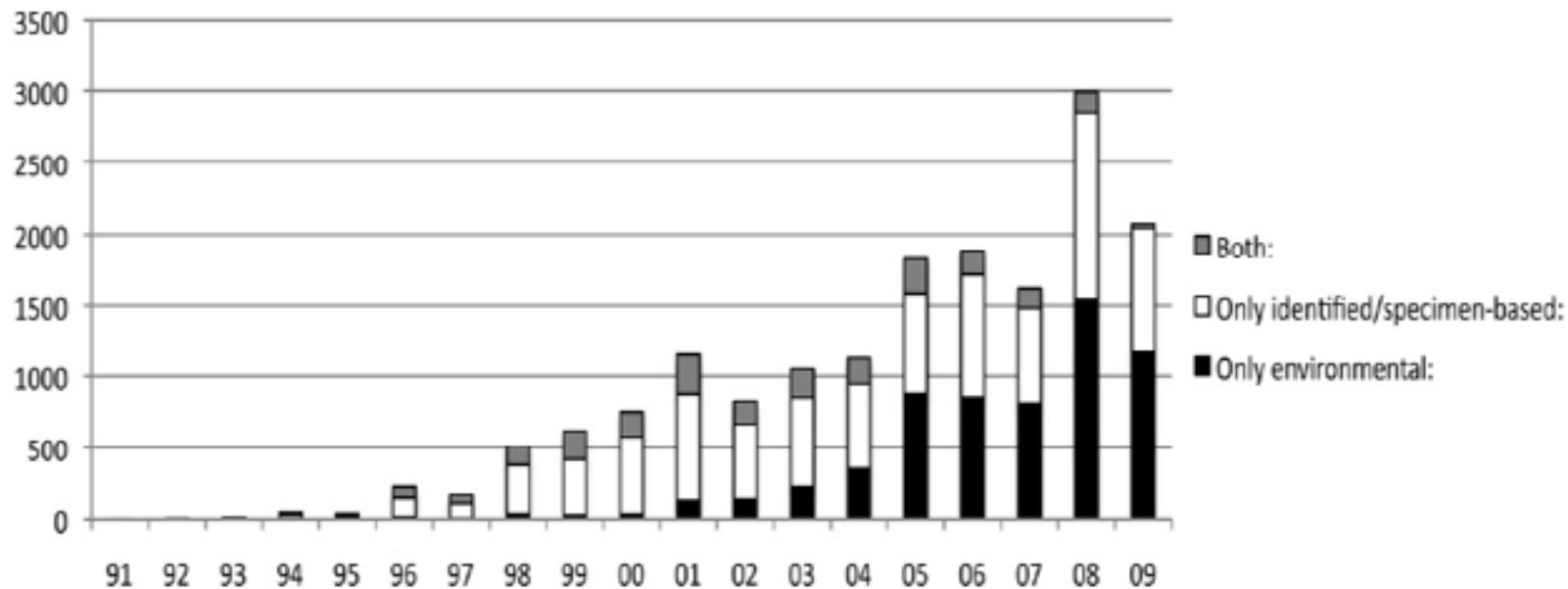


Fig. 3 – Rate of deposition of clusters of ITS sequences grouped with 93 % average similarity in ITS1 and ITS2 containing specimen-based (white), environmental (black), or both specimen-based and environmental (gray) sequences in GenBank, 1991–2009.

Jak je můžeme pojmenovat bez izolací?

Progress in molecular and morphological taxon discovery in Fungi and options for formal classification of environmental sequences

David S. HIBBETT^{a,*}, Anders OHMAN^a, Dylan GLOTZER^a, Mitchell NUHN^a, Paul KIRK^b, R. Henrik NILSSON^{c,d}

^aBiology Department, Clark University, Worcester, MA 01610, USA

^bCABI UK, Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey TW20 9TY, UK

^cDepartment of Plant and Environmental Sciences, University of Gothenburg, Box 461, 405 30 Göteborg, Sweden

^dDepartment of Botany, Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, University of Tartu, 40 Lai St., 51005 Tartu, Estonia

FUNGAL BIOLOGY REVIEWS 25 (2011) 38–47



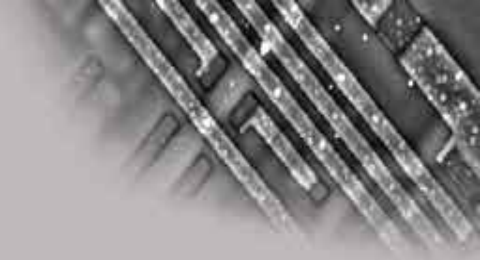
Reference sequence locality: Japan: Shizuoka, Gotenba, Mt. Fuji, 1450–1600 m asl.

Synonyms: *Inocybe* sp. 2 (Ryberg et al., 2008); *Inocybe* sp. 3 (Nara, 2006).

Phylogenetic notes: Strongly supported as monophyletic (parsimony bootstrap = 100 %). Environmental sequence AY702727 was placed as the sister group (parsimony bootstrap = 95 %).

Ecological notes: The reference sequence was obtained from an ectomycorrhizal root tip of *Larix kaempferi* in the “volcanic desert” of Mt. Fuji, Japan. Nara considered this to be a later-stage species in succession. The other included sequence was obtained from soil at ca. 50 cm depth under beech and chestnut at ca. 1000 m asl on the extinct volcano, Monte Amiata, Tuscany, Italy. The closely related undescribed sequence AY702727 was obtained from ectomycorrhizal root tips of *Abies* sp. at 2600 m asl in the Sierra National Forest, California, USA (Izzo et al., 2005).

Houby a technologie



Houby a technologie

- pivo, víno
- chléb, pečivo
- antibiotika
- léčiva, probiotika
- pěstování hub
- kyselina citrónová
- fermentace jídel
- plísňové sýry
- ...



- inokulace semenáčků mykorrhizními houbami
- využití entomopatogenních hub, ...

Grifola frondosa a *G. lucidum*
<http://fungus.org.uk/images/stamets.jpg>

Houby a technologie

Auricularia auricula-judae
- oblíbená v asijské kuchyni



Penicillium spp.

- chrání před nežádoucími bakteriemi (*Serratia liquefaciens*,
Enterobacter cloacae
a *Proteus vulgaris*)

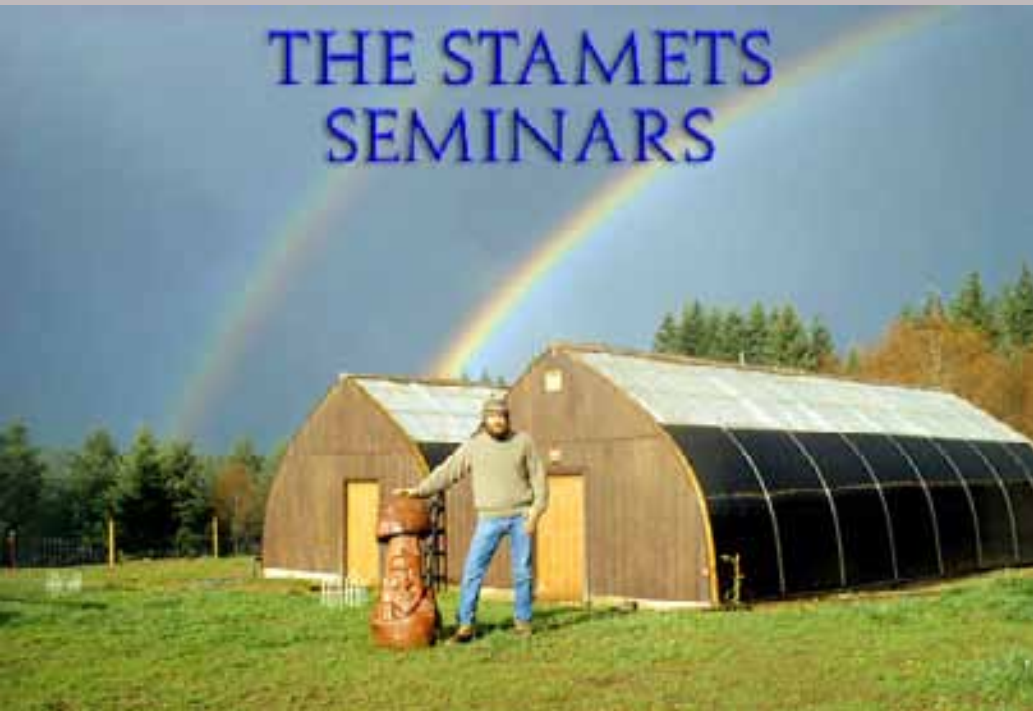


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jamon_Serrano.jpg

Houby a technologie

Paul Stamets (*1955 -)

- Americký mykolog, velkopěstitel, vynálezce, ...

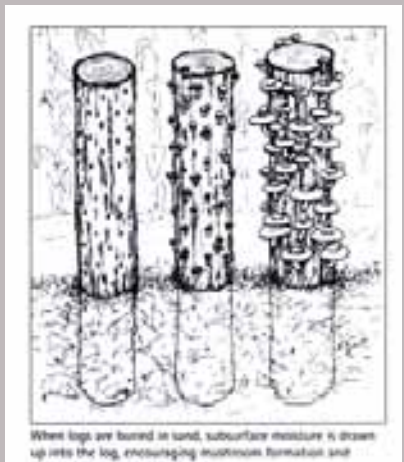
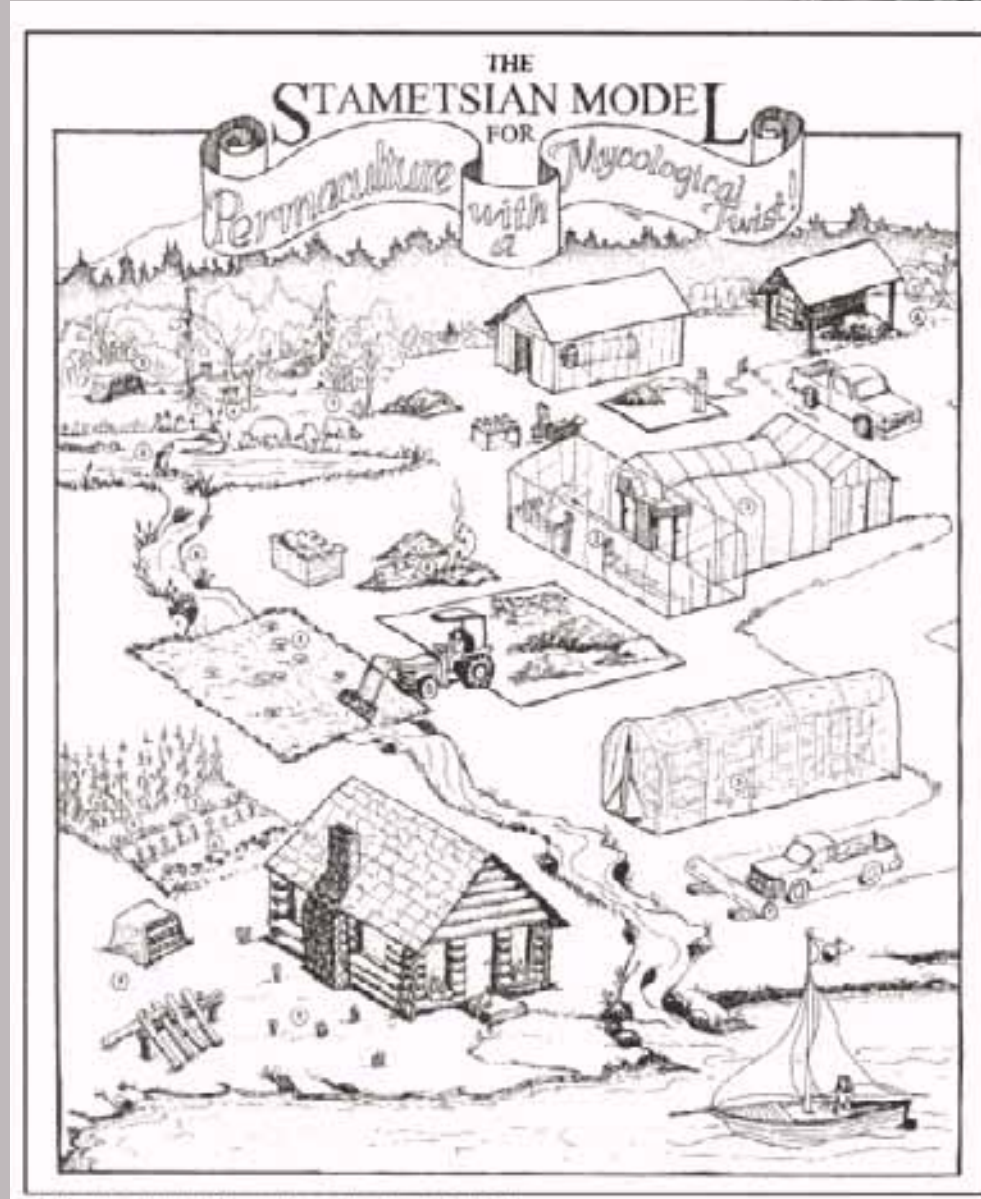
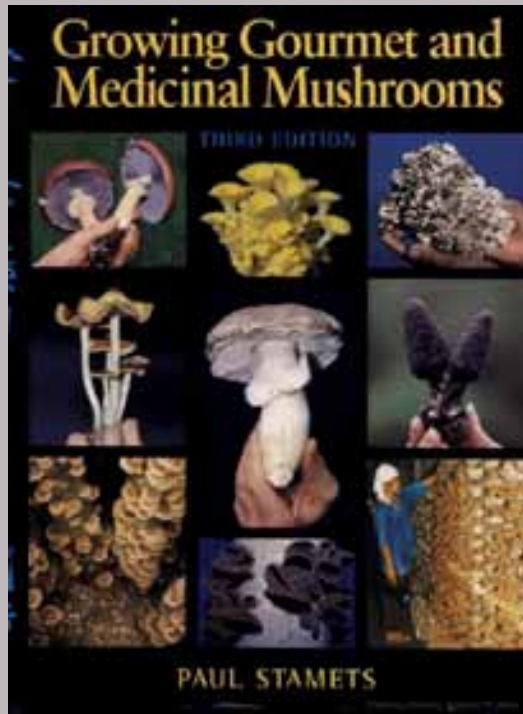


<http://www.fungi.com/seminars/seminarpics/seminars/paul-growrooms.jpg>



<http://www.treehugger.com/files/2008/10/bioneers-speeches-david-orr-paul-stamets-greg-watson-and-more.php>

Houby a technologie



The Stametsian Model for Permaculture with a Mycological Twist.

Remediace

- **fytoremediace** (těžké kovy)

 - = významná funkce mykorhizních hub

- **stabilizace**

 - = mykorhizy zpevňují půdy, zabraňují erozi, vymývání živin, ...

- **biodegradace** (PCB, ropné deriváty, barviva)

 - = inokulace ploch *in situ* a substrátů *in vitro*

- slibné jsou houby **bílé hniloby**, nejsilnější enzymy

- mycelium je silně absorpční pro řadu látek

- kam s kontaminovaným myceliem?

„Výživa“ – těžké kovy

Mykorrhizní houby a těžké kovy – využití v praxi

- 1) jak ovlivnit rostliny, aby vůbec rostly i na kontaminovaných stanovištích (haldy)
- 2) jak ovlivnit rostliny, aby přijímaly z půdy co nejméně těžkých kovů (tabák + Cd)
- 3) jak ovlivnit rostliny, aby naopak vysávaly z půdy co nejvíc těžkých kovů a akumulovaly v biomase
→ sklízení rostlin → likvidace (fytoremediace)



© David Püschel



© David Püschel

„Výživa“ – těžké kovy

+ využití hub v likvidaci zdrojů radioaktivních kovů

BBC NEWS

Fungi to fight 'toxic war zones'

Fungi could help clean up toxic war zones, scientists at a Scottish university have discovered.

Dundee University researchers have found evidence that fungi can "lock" depleted uranium into a mineral form.

This would make it more difficult for the heavy metal - used in armour-piercing shells - to find its way into plants, animals or the water supply.

The fungal-produced minerals are capable of long-term uranium retention, the scientists say.

Prof Geoffrey Gadd, from the university's College of Life Sciences, said: "This work provides yet another example of the incredible properties of micro-organisms in effecting transformations of metals and minerals in the natural environment.

Houby a technologie

- inokulace semenáčků mykorhizními houbami
- využití entomopatogenních hub při biologickém boji, ...

Beauveria bassiana



http://www.trevorwilliams.info/natural_enemies.htm

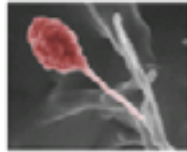


<http://www.sbioinformatics.com/images/Bassiana.jpg>

Houby a ropné produkty

Pomohou houby při výrobě a zpracování ropy?

"Houbová nafta" může být další nadějí pro biopaliva



Houba, která umí rostlinný odpad přeměnit přímo na pohonnou hmotu může umožnit výrobu biopaliv, která nekonkurují produkci potravin.

V listech jihoamerického stromu ulmo (*Eucryphia cordifolia*), jehož dřevo je ceněno pro svou trvanlivost, byla objevena houba, která produkuje naftové výpary. To je mimochodem mnohem výhodnější skupenství pro extrakci a čištění paliva než kapalina.

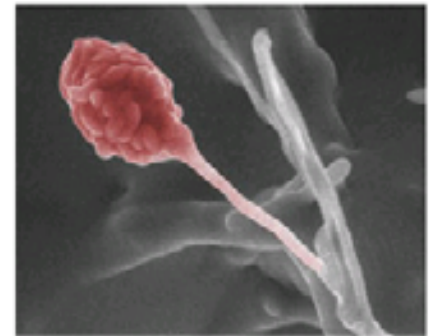
Gary Strobel z Montana State University in Bozeman identifikoval jako zdroj naftových par *endofyt* *Gliocladium Roseum*. Tato houba svými metabolity pravděpodobně likviduje ostatní houby, čímž způsobuje výjimečnou trvanlivost ulmového dřeva. Ve vyhledávači lze pod druhovým jménem *Gliocladium Roseum* rovněž najít mnoho aplikací na poli biologické ochrany rostlin před houbovými chorobami.

[Zvětšit obrázek](#)



Gary Strobel

Dosud si ale asi nikdo nevšiml její "petrochemické" aktivity a podle Garyho Strobela zatím není znám jiný organizmus s podobnými vlastnostmi. Analýza výparů odhalila, že jsou bohaté na uhlovodíky nacházející se v pohonných hmotách, jako je oktan. Dále byly nalezeny lehké (nízkouhlikové?) alkoholy a estery, které jsou spalovány mnohem efektivněji a čistěji než klasická paliva.



***Gliocladium roseum* - houba produkující těžké uhlovodíky. (Montana State University)**

Dalším nesporným bonusem je schopnost houby růst na celulóze, která obsahuje vysoké procento uhlovodíků, ale je velmi náročné ji na tyto uhlovodíky rozložit.

Celulózy je všude dost a většinou je pouhým odpadem. Podle Strobela by mělo být možné prostřednictvím naftové houby získávat za použití fermentace celulózy

obrovská množství uhlovodíkových par použitelných rovnou bez dalších úprav. Vidina je to krásná, ale jak už to u podobných zpráv bývá, je Strobel zatím teprve v začátcích a bude třeba ještě dalšího výzkumu, aby se ukázalo, že se tato houba opravdu používá i u ropy.

Houby a ropné produkty

Pomohou houby při výrobě a zpracování ropy?

The screenshot shows the ACS Publications website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links. The main content area displays the article title "Direct Transformation of Fungal Biomass from Submerged Cultures into Biodiesel" by Gemma Vicent, L. Fernando Baultizar, Francisco J. Gutierrez, Rosalia Rodríguez, Virginia Martínez, Rosa A. Rodríguez-Frutos, Rosa M. Ruiz-Vizcaino, Santiago Torre-Martínez and Victoriano García. The abstract is partially visible: "Diminishing fossil fuel reserves and the increase in their consumption". The page also includes a sidebar with "Related Content" and "Other ACS content by these authors".

Microbiology (2008), 154, 3319–3328

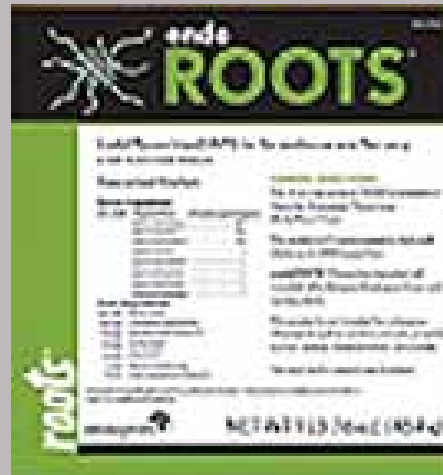
DOI 10.1099/mic.0.2008/022186-0

The production of myco-diesel hydrocarbons and their derivatives by the endophytic fungus *Gliocladium roseum* (NRRL 50072)

Gary A. Strobel,¹ Berk Knighton,² Katreena Kluck,¹ Yuhao Ren,¹ Tom Livinghouse,² Meghan Griffin,³ Daniel Spakowicz³ and Joe Sears⁴

Houbové enzymy

- v detergitech
- v krmivech pro zvířata
- při pečení a výrobě cereálií
- úprava tuků a masa
- čištění vod
- mlékárenství
- zpracování kůže
- v zahradnictví a lesnictví
- textilní průmysl
- výroba ethanolu – biolih z biomasy
- ...



<http://www.novozymes.com>



http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/printable_versions/news_detail.html?news_id=9004

Houbové enzymy

- screening kmenů v přírodě pro specifické účely (exprese enzymu, produkce sekundárních metabolitů, rychlost růstu)

A screenshot of the Novozymes website's "Press & Publications" section. The page has a pink header with the Novozymes logo and navigation links: "Products & Solutions", "Customer Centre", "Sustainability", "Investor", "Press & Publications", "Our Science", "Careers", and "About Us". Below the header is a sub-navigation bar with links: "News", "Presskit", "Calendar", "Discusses", "Reports", "Biotimes", "Shareholder magazine", and "Scientific publications". The main content area is titled "Artificial evolution of enzymes" and features a list of scientific publications. The first publication is by J.R. Cherry and A.L. Fidantsef, titled "Directed evolution of industrial enzymes: An update", published in Curr Opin Biotechnol, 14(4), 430-43 (2003). The second publication is by J.E. Ness, S. Kim, A. Goffman, R. Pak, A. Krebber, T.V. Borchiert, S. Govindarajan, E.C. Mundorf, and J. Minshall, titled "Synthetic shuffling expands functional protein diversity by allowing amino acids to recombine independently", published in Nature Biotechnology, 20, 1251-1255 (2002). A sidebar on the left lists various scientific topics under "Scientific publications".

novozymes

Products & Solutions Customer Centre Sustainability Investor Press & Publications Our Science Careers About Us

News Presskit Calendar Discusses Reports Biotimes Shareholder magazine Scientific publications

Print

Scientific publications

- Enzyme screening
- Characterization of novel enzymes
- Artificial evolution of enzymes**
- Protein structure and structure/function relationships
- Protein engineering
- Protein chemistry
- Genomics and bioinformatic
- Expression technology
- Fermentation
- Enzyme applications
- Organic chemistry and biocatalysis
- Reviews
- Safety
- Antimicrobial peptides

Artificial evolution of enzymes

J.R. Cherry, A.L. Fidantsef.

"Directed evolution of industrial enzymes: An update".

Curr Opin Biotechnol., 14(4), 430-43 (2003)

Abstract

The use of enzymes in industrial processes can often eliminate the use of high temperatures, organic solvents and extremes of pH, while at the same time offering increased reaction **specificity**, product purity and reduced environmental impact. The growing use of industrial enzymes is dependent on constant innovation to improve performance and reduce cost. This innovation is driven by a rapidly increasing database of natural **enzyme** diversity, **recombinant DNA** and **fermentation** technologies that allow this diversity to be produced at low cost, and **protein** modification tools that enable enzymes to be tuned to fit into the industrial marketplace.

J.E. Ness, S. Kim, A. Goffman, R. Pak, A. Krebber, **T.V. Borchiert**, S. Govindarajan, E.C. Mundorf, J. Minshall.

"Synthetic shuffling expands functional protein diversity by allowing amino acids to recombine independently".

Nature Biotechnology, 20, 1251-1255 (2002)

Abstract

We describe synthetic shuffling, an evolutionary **protein engineering** technology in which every **amino acid** from a set of parents is allowed to recombine independently of every other amino acid. With the use of degenerate oligonucleotides, synthetic shuffling provides a direct route from database sequence information to functional libraries. Physical cloning **genes** are unnecessary, and additional design criteria such as optimal codon usage or known beneficial mutations can also be incorporated. We performed synthetic shuffling of 15 **subtilisin** genes and obtained active and highly chimeric enzymes with desirable combinations of properties that we did not obtain by other directed-evolution methods.

Houbové enzymy

- genetická modifikace kmenů ve sbírkách
- **heterologní exprese**



Recombinant enzymes from fungi.

Enzyme	Host	Donor
Catalase	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp.
Cellulase	<i>A. oryzae</i>	<i>Humicola</i> sp.
Cellulase	<i>T. reesei (longibrachiatum)</i>	<i>Trichoderma</i> sp.
β -galactosidase	<i>A. oryzae</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp.
β -glucanase	<i>T. reesei (longibrachiatum)</i>	<i>Trichoderma</i> sp.
Glucose oxidase	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp.
Lipase	<i>A. oryzae</i>	<i>Candida</i> sp, <i>Rhizomucor</i> sp, <i>Thermomyces</i> sp.
Phytase	<i>A. niger</i> , <i>A. oryzae</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp.
Xylanase	<i>A. niger</i> (and var. <i>awamori</i>), <i>A. oryzae</i> , <i>T. reesei (longibrachiatum)</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. <i>Aspergillus</i> sp. <i>Thermomyces</i> sp. <i>Trichoderma</i> sp.
Chymosin	<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	Calf
Protease	<i>A. oryzae</i>	<i>Rhizomucor</i> sp.

Food Research International 42 (2009) 577–587



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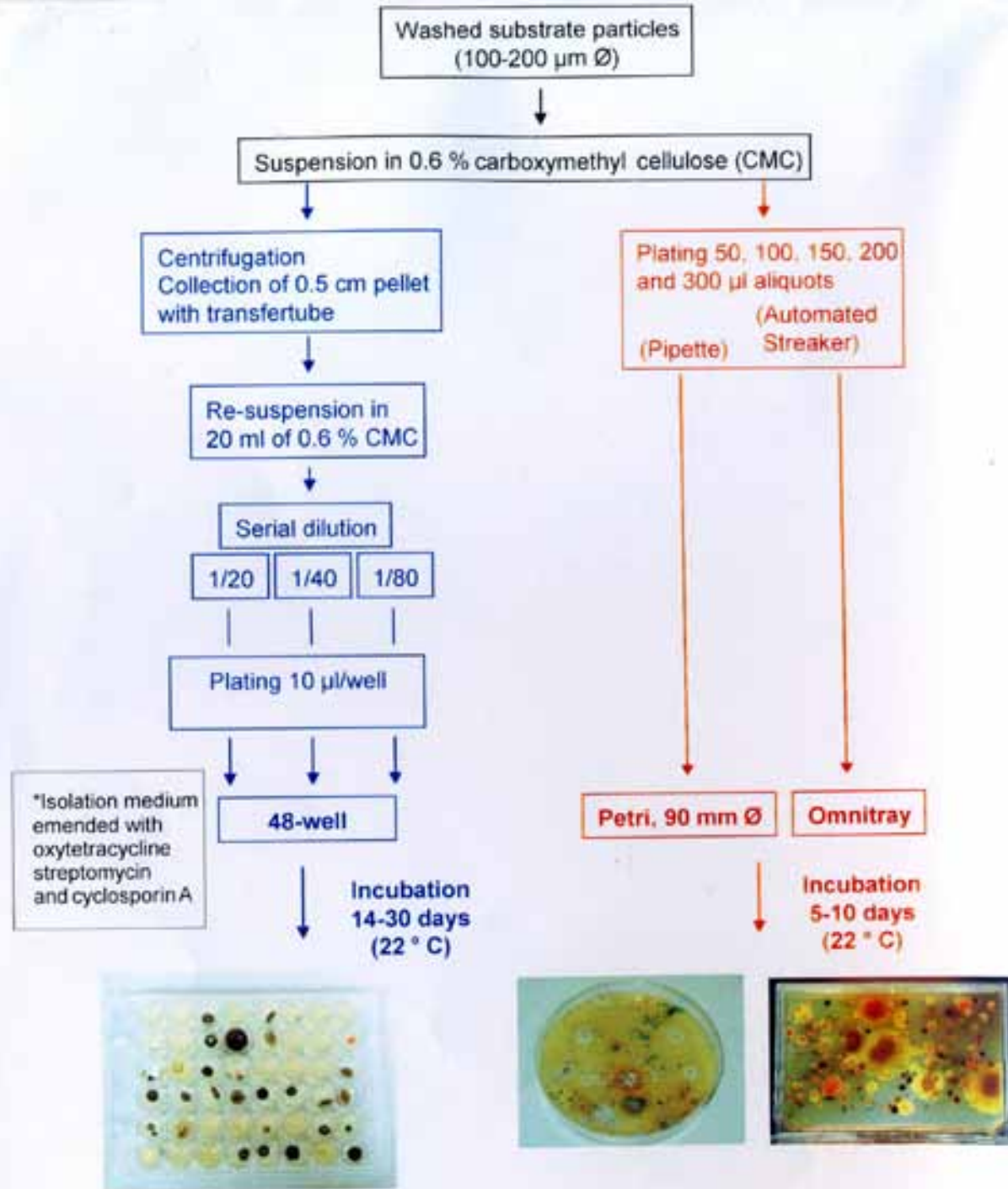
Review

Fungal biotechnology in food and feed processing

Shakuntala Ghorai, Samudra Prosad Banik, Deepak Verma, Sudeshna Chowdhury, Soumya Mukherjee, Suman Khowala *

Screening

- nové metody zpracování vzorků, sledování biodiverzity



Screening



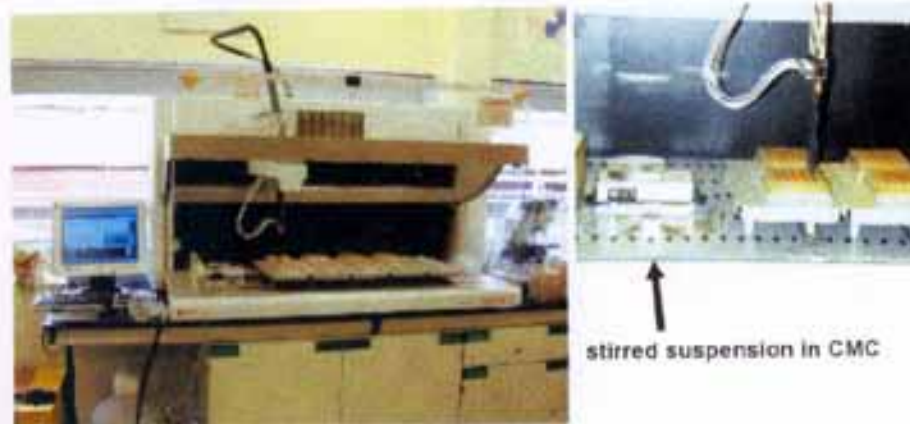
Manual plate filling with peristaltic pump and manifold

Plate Preparation for Extinction Culturing



MAP-C2 Agat Dispensing System for filling Corning well, 48-well plates, and 96 well plates (Titertek, Huntsville, AL, USA)

Automated application of particle suspensions in 48-well plates



Houbové stavby?

- odpadní materiál ze zemědělství
- **kolonizace dřevokaznou houbou**



<http://www.treehugger.com/green-architecture/mycotecture-mushroom-bricks-philip-ross.html>

<http://www.ecovatedesign.com/mushroom-materials/>

Houby vs. památky

- biofilm na památkách
- bakterie a tmavé houby, často kvasinkovité



Akropole (Řecko)



Piazza Armerina, Sicílie

Houby vs. památky

- muzea, archivy, ...



BBC News | Home | UK | Africa | Asia-Pac | Europe | Latin America | Mid-East | South Asia | US & Canada | Business | Health | Sci/Environment | Tech | Entertainment | Video

8 September 2010 Last updated at 11:23 GMT

Emerging fungal threat to historical film archives

By Pamela Rutherford
Reporter, BBC News

A record of British life on film could be threatened from an emerging 'disease' which eats away at film.

Home movies on cine film, videos and even TV and film archives can end up covered in fungal mould if they are not stored correctly.

Researchers hope to develop special sensors to detect the mould before it does serious damage.

Green Bingley is investigating films stored at the North West Film Archive at Manchester Metropolitan University.

Cinematographic film has a layer of gelatin on its surface. This emulsion layer is what the image is formed but also provides ideal food for fungi like *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*.

If the fungus forms a layer of mould on a film it produces enzymes which allow it to use the film as food and to grow.

So the damage it can cause is irreversible as the mould "eats" the image stored on the film's surface.

While all film is potentially at risk, it is film that has been stored in damp conditions that is most likely to become infected in this way.

Should an badly stored film can roll away and end up in a rubbish bin.

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Celebs' cheeky take on the Christmas story
- According to Hoyle**
1977 book shows tricks art of predicting the future
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French burden urged to ditch against army of wild pigs
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Should Ferrari and Lamborghini worry?

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Wipeout: global blackout 1





Fig. 2 - (A, B) Marble facade of the Celsus library in Ephesus (Turkey) with biopitting caused by micrococcal fungi. (C, D) Fungal contamination of archaeological findings and historical helmets due to storage in tight cardboard boxes. (E) Fungal growth on textile tapestry on museum wall caused by wall temperature falling below the dew-point level. (F) The tight assembly of racks for storage of paintings does not allow sufficient ventilation and thus increases the risk of fungal growth.

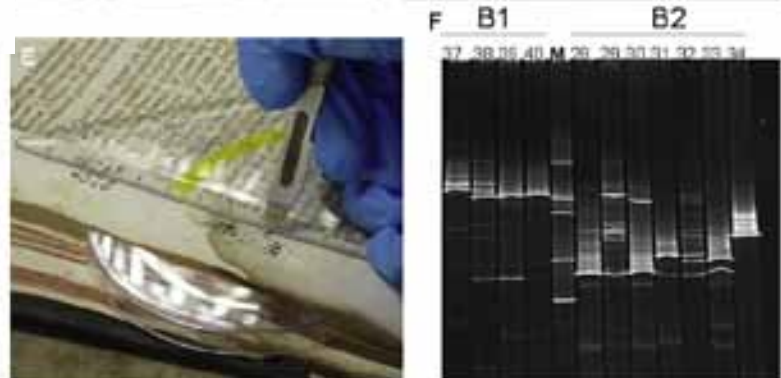


Fig. 3 - (A) Air sampling in a restoration studio carried out with MDR air sampler. (B) Sedimentation plates for monitoring in a museum depot. (C) Sampling of medieval wall painting. (D) Sampling of photographs by swab within a marked area. (E) Sampling of fungal mycelium on a historical book. (F) DGC fingerprints of a fungal population of contaminated library material showing remarkable differences between the books sampled (B1/B2) and between samples within books that were taken from different macroscopically visible deterioration phenomena (pages 37-40 and 28-34).

Houby vs. technologie

- poprvé objeveno v Belize, další záznamy Mexika, Panamy, Hong Kongu, ...
- *Geotrichum candidum*
- rozkládá velmi odolnou Al-polykarbonátovou vrstvu

Compact disk sample

Last summer, one of the authors, Victor Cárdenes, made a social visit to Belmopan, Cayo District, Belize, Central America, where he stayed with his friends Miguel Cano and Zayda Villar. While talking about life in Belize, Victor's hosts showed him a CD (Fig. 1a-c), which contained clearly visible biodeterioration paths on its surface and joked, "Look, life is so strong here, we even have something that eats CDs". The paths on the CD caught Victor's (a geologist) interest because of their similarity with the trails left by burrowing worms, a subject he had recently been studying. Miguel and Zayda gave him the affected CD (by the Kronos Quartet, issued by Elektra Entertainment of Warner Communications, Baltimore, USA) and he brought it back to Spain with him at the end of his trip.

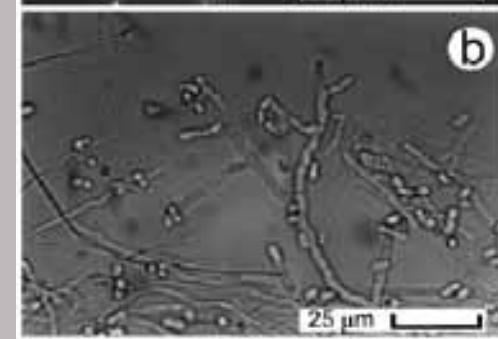
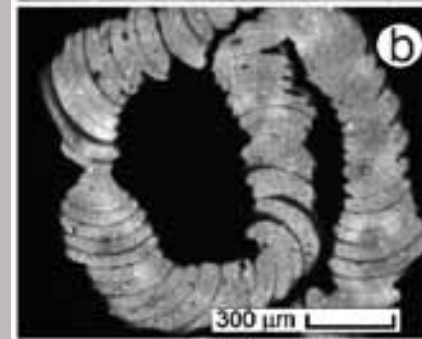
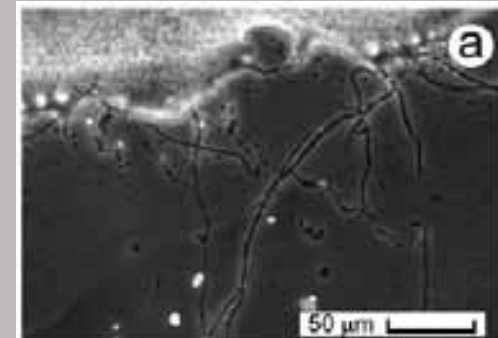
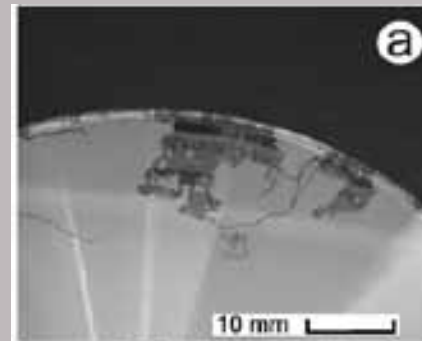
The screenshot shows a BBC News article from Friday, 22 June 2001. The main headline is "Fungus 'eats' CDs" with a sub-headline "Scientists in Spain have identified a new form of fungus that eats compact discs." The article text describes how a geologist at the Museum of Natural History in Madrid discovered the fungus *Geotrichum* on CDs brought back from Belize. It notes that the fungus attacks the outer edge of the disc, consuming plastic and even aluminium, rendering the CD unplayable. A yellow box highlights that the fungus is unusual but not unknown for attacking manmade substances like plastics. The article is attributed to Javier García-Guinea, head of Geology at the museum.

Naturwissenschaften (2001) 48:351-354
DOI 10.1007/s001140100249

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Javier García-Guinea · Victor Cárdenes
Angel T. Martínez · Marta Jesús Martínez

Fungal bioturbation paths in a compact disk



Houby vs. technologie

- mohou být i ve vodě z kohoutku
- nebezpečné pro zdravotnické přístroje
- mohou růst i v redestilované vodě a čerpat živiny pouze ze vzduchu (prach, ...)
- nebezpečí pro dialýzní centra, pacienty po transplantacích s oslabeným imunitním systémem
- v hadičkách a aparatuře pro umělé dýchání, ...



Houby vs. technologie

- továrny zpracovávající přírodní materiály, ...



Jerusik (2010)

Fig. 5 – Wet Lap contaminated with mold.

- houbové kolonie nalezeny v kyselinách, v
0,5% fosforečné a sírové

- podíl na korozi





Fig. 2 - (A, B) Marble facade of the Celsus library in Ephesus (Turkey) with biopitting caused by micrococcal fungi. (C, D) Fungal contamination of archaeological findings and historical helmets due to storage in tight cardboard boxes. (E) Fungal growth on textile tapestry on museum wall caused by wall temperature falling below the dew-point level. (F) The tight assembly of racks for storage of paintings does not allow sufficient ventilation and thus increases the risk of fungal growth.

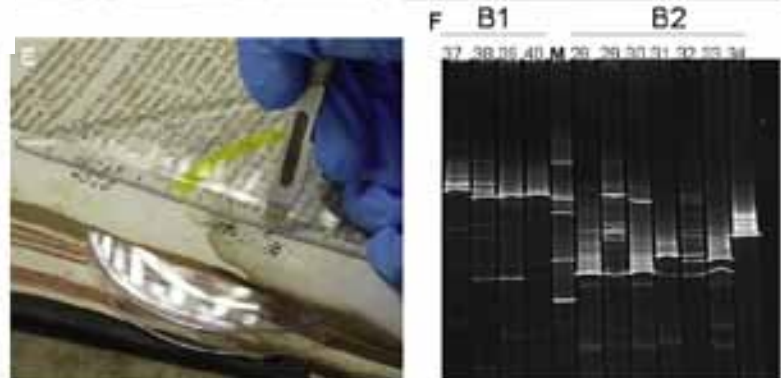


Fig. 3 - (A) Air sampling in a restoration studio carried out with MDR air sampler. (B) Sedimentation plates for monitoring in a museum depot. (C) Sampling of medieval wall painting. (D) Sampling of photographs by swab within a marked area. (E) Sampling of fungal mycelium on a historical book. (F) DGC fingerprints of a fungal population of contaminated library material showing remarkable differences between the books sampled (B1/B2) and between samples within books that were taken from different macroscopically visible deterioration phenomena (pages 37-40 and 28-34).

Houboví alkoholici

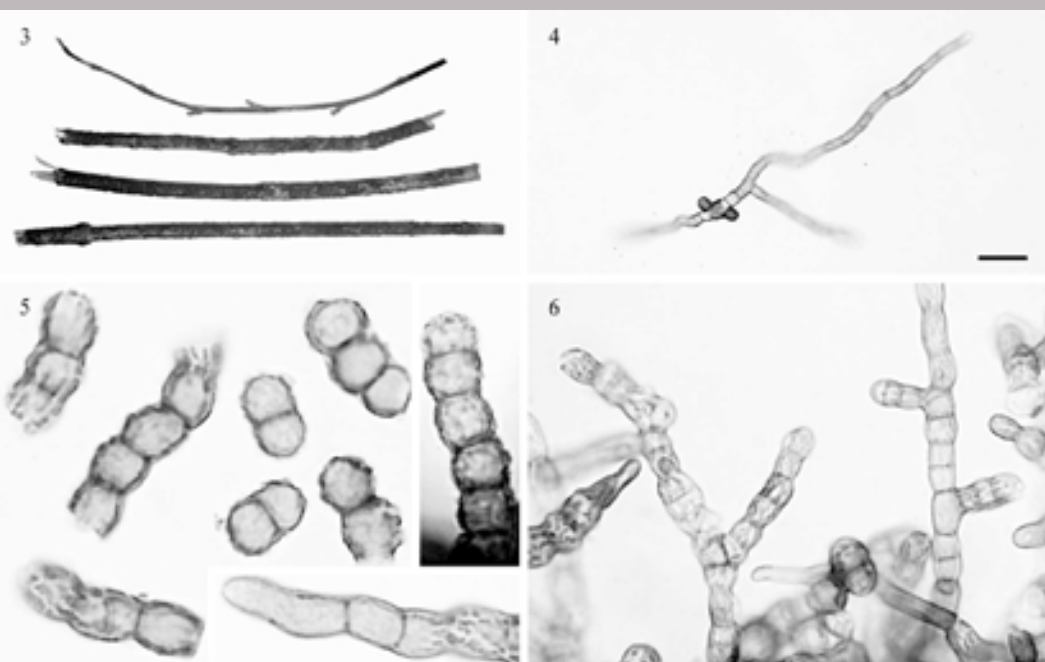
- tmavé zbarvení stěn skladů a palíren
- prokazatelně při vyšší koncentraci ethanolu ve vzduchu



<http://www.sporometrics.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2008/05/P5140100b.jpg>

Houboví alkoholici

- poprvé ve Francii (Cognac, 19. stol.)
- nedávno v Ontariu (Kanada), popis nového druhu *Baudoinia compniacensis*



“I put maybe a shot of whiskey in a liter of agar and filled the petri plates with it. That made it grow a hell of a lot faster,” Scott says.

Mycologia, 99(4), 2007, pp. 392–401.
© 2007 by The Mycological Society of America, Lawrence, KS 01014-0007

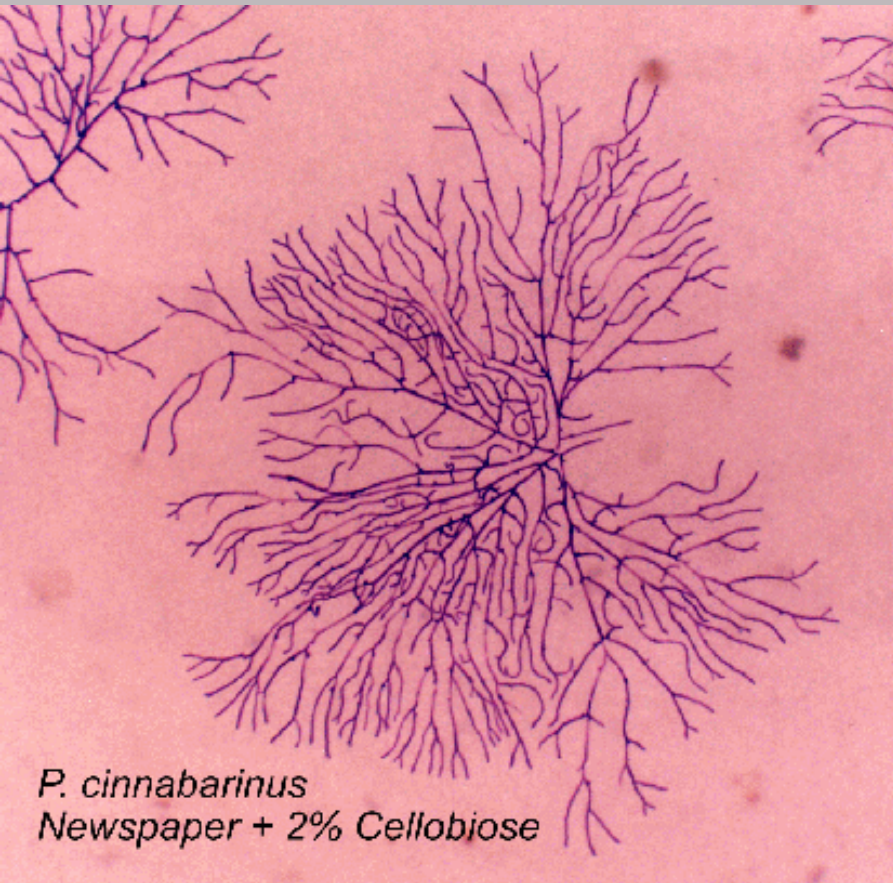
Baudoinia, a new genus to accommodate *Torula compniacensis*

James A. Scott¹

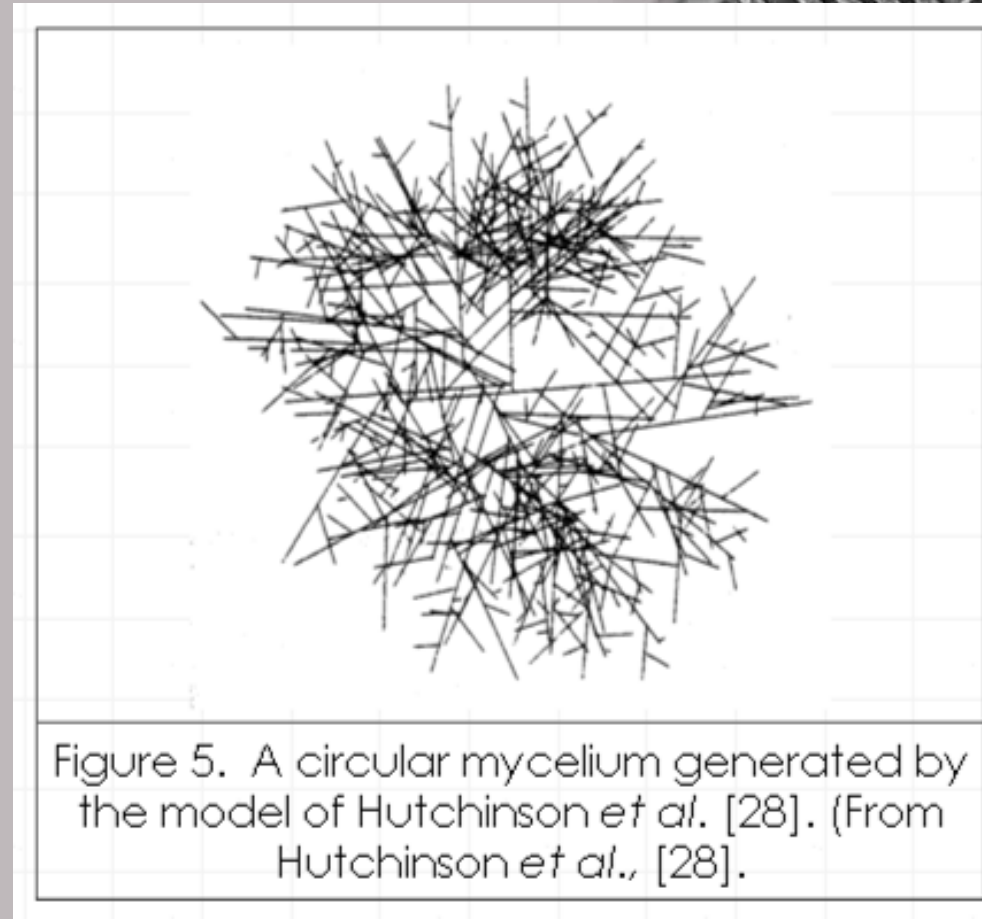
sooty, fungal growth, so-called “warehouse staining”.

http://www.wired.com/magazine/2011/05/ff_angelsshare/all/1

Houby *in silico*



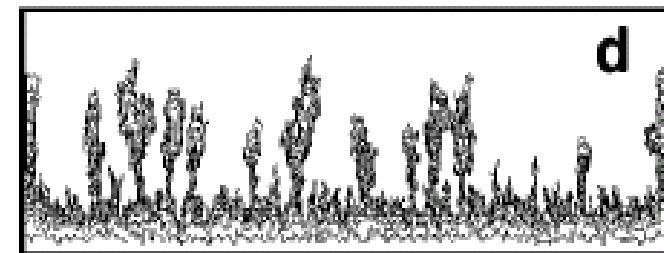
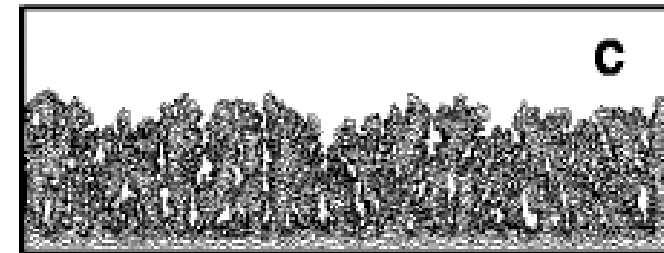
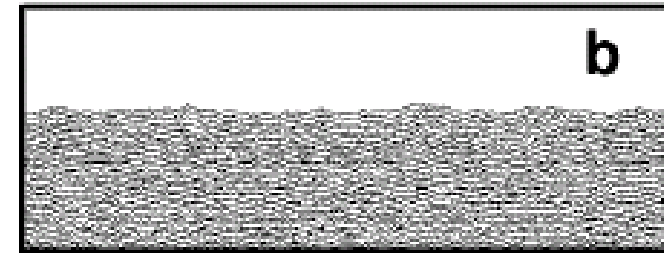
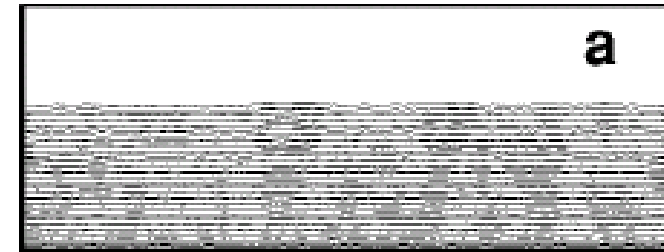
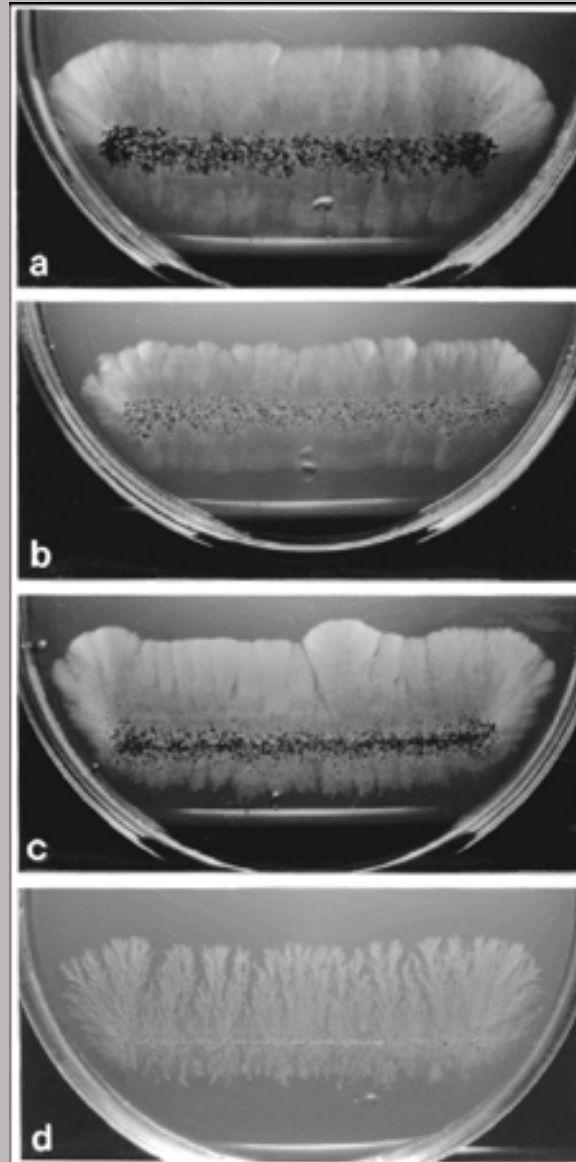
<http://www.swin.edu.au/chem/bio/cs96/camjones.htm>



<http://www.world-of-fungi.org/Kinetics/index.htm>

Houby *in silico*

- houby a počítačové simulace
- fraktální dimenze

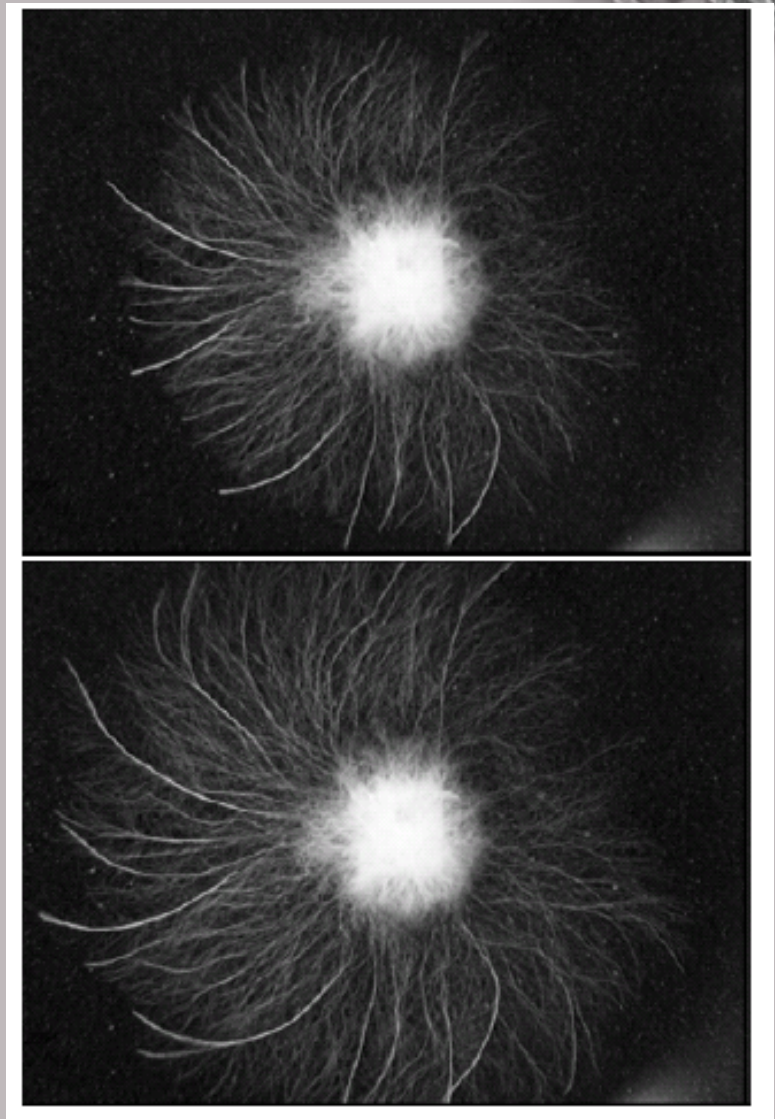
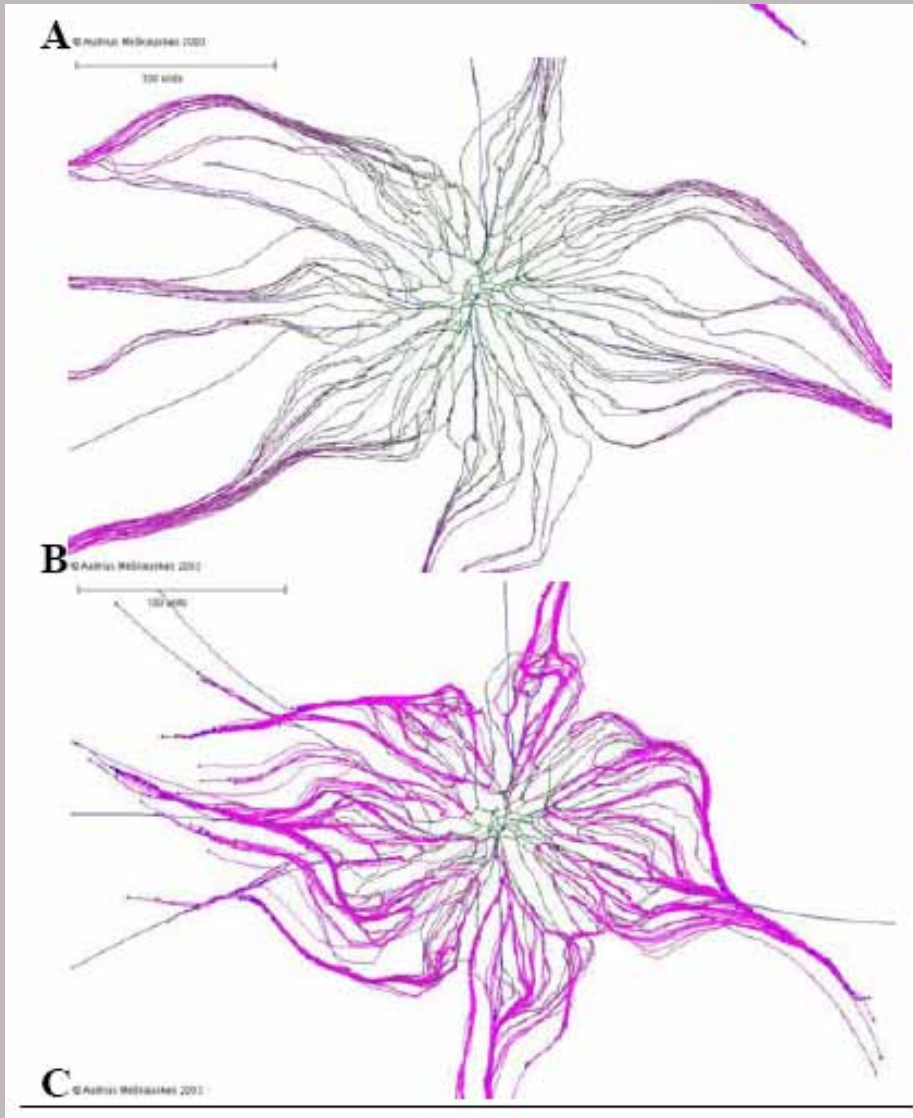


Aspergillus oryzae

- růst na různých půdách
- a matematický model růstu kolonie

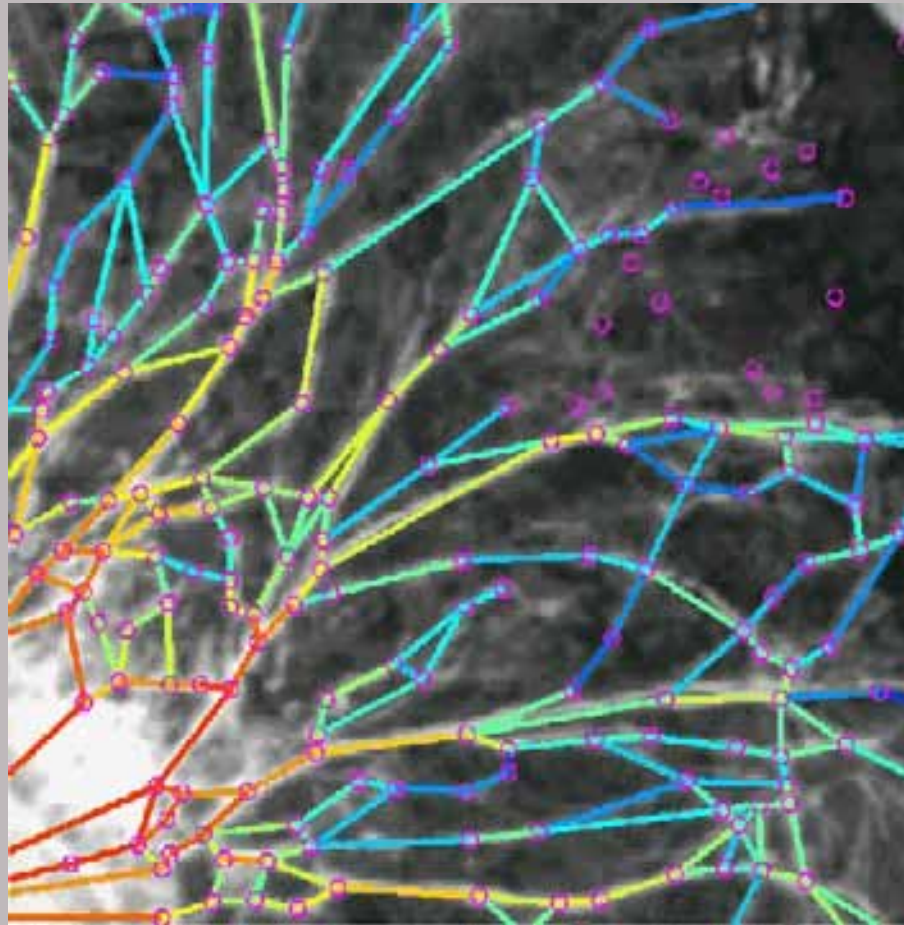
Lopez & al. 2002

Houby *in silico*



Houby *in silico*

- maximalizace efektivního transportu, vznik a zánik transportních drah v myceliu



Fricker (2007)

Houby *in silico*

- využití
- = umělé neurální sítě („*artificial neural network*“)
- = modelování a řešení problémů v transportu, dopravních uzlech, ...



Nevíš kudy kam?

... zeptej se hlenek

Physarum polycephalum

- jakmile našlo cestu z bludiště, upravilo své plazmodium tak, aby co nejkratší cestou propojilo dva zdroje

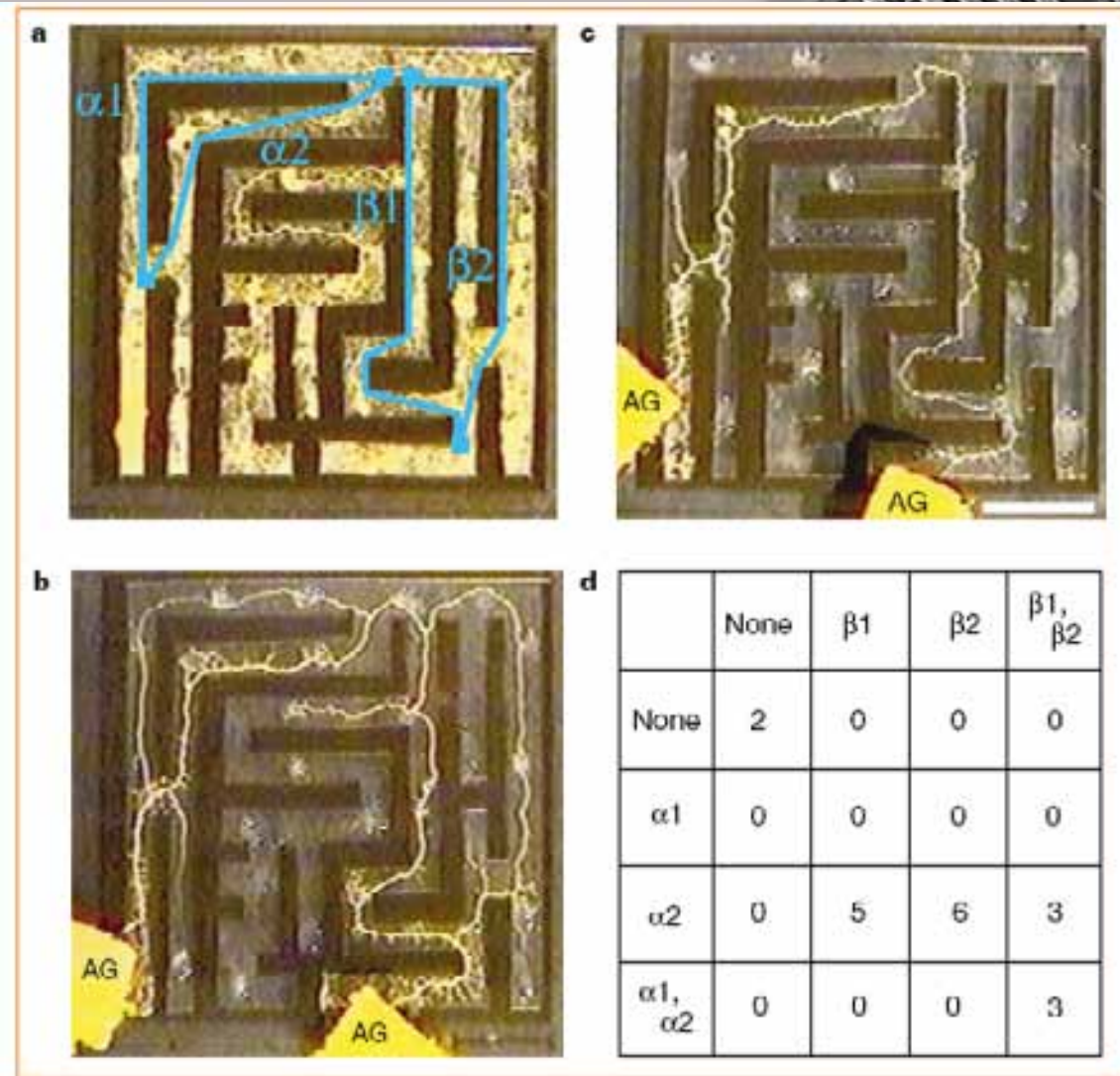
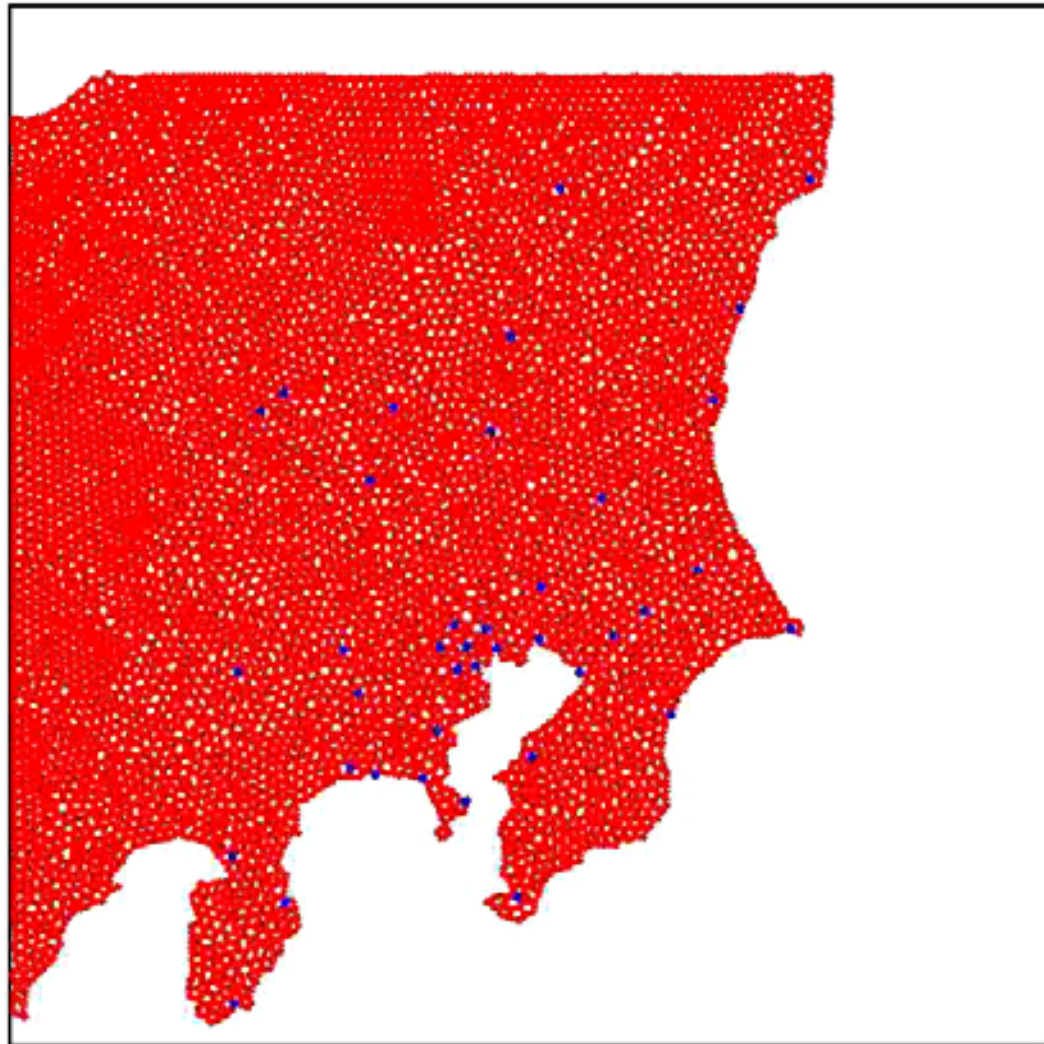
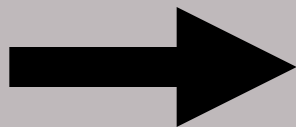


Figure 1 Maze-solving by *Physarum polycephalum*. **a**, Structure of the organism before finding the shortest path. Blue lines indicate the shortest path between two agar blocks containing nutrients: $\alpha 1$ (41 ± 1 mm); $\alpha 2$ (33 ± 1 mm); $\beta 1$ (44 ± 1 mm); and $\beta 2$ (45 ± 1 mm). **b**, Four hours after the setting of the agar blocks (AG), the dead ends of the plasmodium shrink and the pseudopodia explore all possible connections. **c**, Four hours later, the shortest path has been selected. Plasmodium wet weight, 90 ± 10 mg. Yellow, plasmodium; black, 'walls' of the maze; scale bar, 1 cm. **d**, Path selection. Numbers indicate the frequency with which each pathway was selected. 'None', no pseudopodia (tubes) were put out. See Supplementary Information for an animated version of a–c.

Nakagaki & al. (2000) - *Nature*

Japonská železnice a *Physarum*



Fricker (2007)

Budoucnost ...

