

Ekologie hub

1. Diverzita a formy výskytu hub

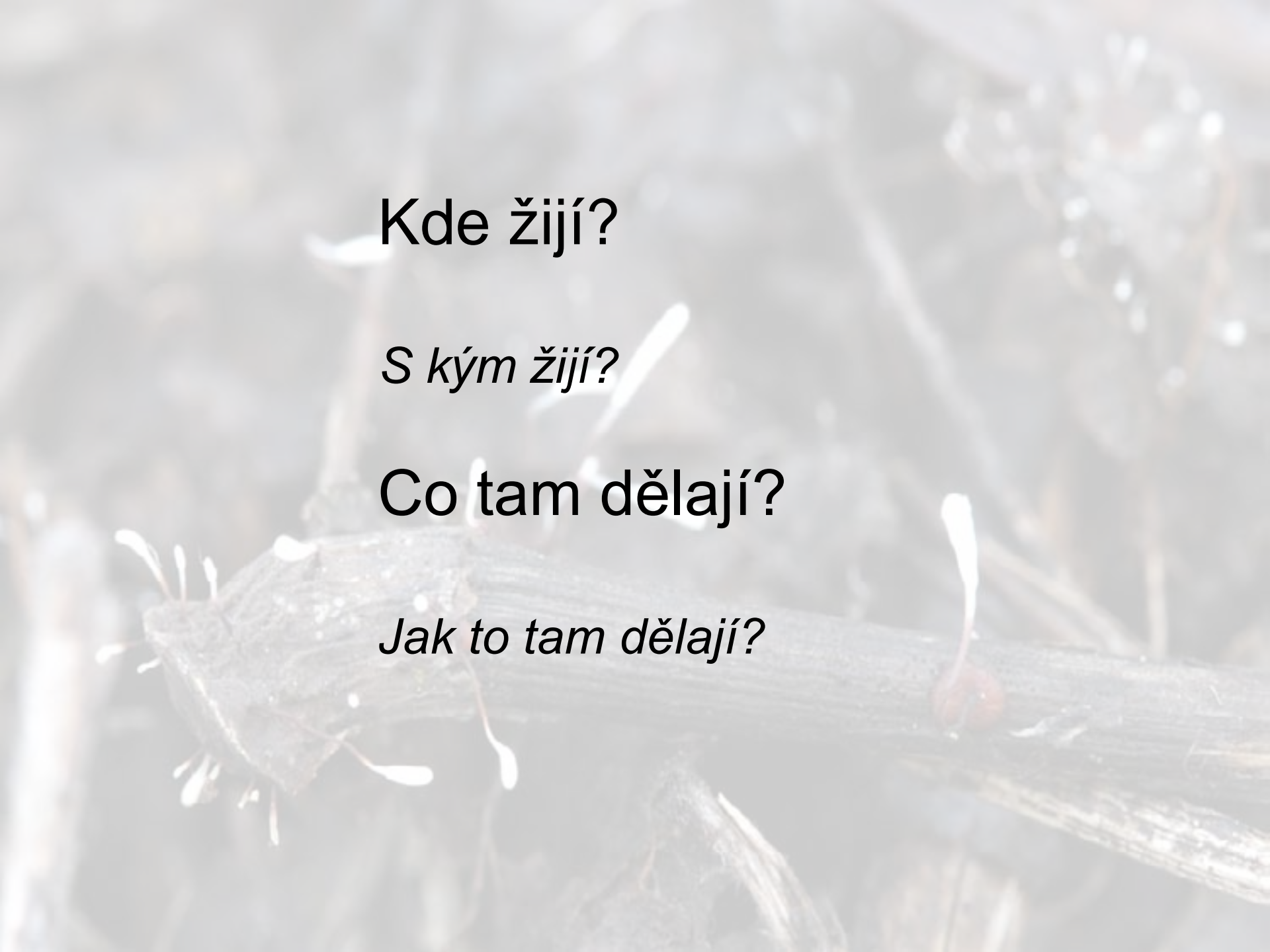


Studium ekologie jakéhokoliv organismu včetně hub je podmíněno jeho správnou identifikací

(Christensen 1989)

Má-li možnost, bude vám příroda lhát přímo do očí.

(Darwinův zákon)



Kde žijí?

S kým žijí?

Co tam dělají?

Jak to tam dělají?

A VIEW OF FUNGAL ECOLOGY¹

MARTHA CHRISTENSEN

Department of Botany, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, 82071-3165



Martha Christensen

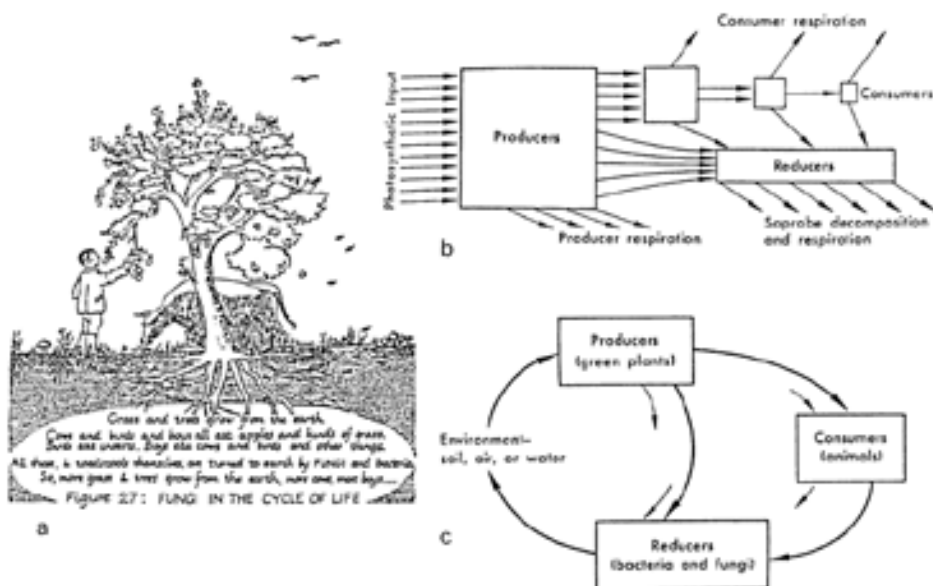


FIG. 1. Fungi in relation to the producers and consumers in ecosystems. a. Figure from the British children's book, *Fungi for Fun*, by Elizabeth Dobbs (reprinted with the author's permission). b. Flow of energy in a natural community. c. Circulation of materials between environment and organisms in an ecosystem. Figures "b" and "c," from Whittaker (1972), are reprinted with the publisher's permission.

TABLE I

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS OF FUNGI IN ECOSYSTEMS

1. *Decomposition of organic matter.* This function involves the volatilization of C, H, and O, reduction in volume, fragmentation, increase in homogeneity, and assimilation by microbes and detritus feeders.
2. *Elemental release.* The mineralization of N, P, K, S and other ions from organic and inorganic materials commonly accompanies decomposition.
3. *Elemental storage against leaching.* Storage in microbial cytoplasm reduces leaching, but can result in "immobilization" and hence a deficiency in the soil solution.
4. *Facilitation of transport of essential elements and water from soil to plant roots.* Entries 4-6 are functions of mycorrhizal fungi, primarily.
5. *Possible facilitation of plant-to-plant movement of essential elements and carbohydrates.*
6. *Absorption in rates of water and ion movement through aerial plant parts.*
7. *Accumulation of toxic materials.*
8. *Modification of soil permeability and promotion of aggregation.*
9. *Modification of soil ionic exchange and water holding capacities.*
10. *Detoxification of soil.* This function is a derivative of chemical or physical alteration, e.g., degradation, volatilization, or sequestering.
11. *Synthesis of humic substances.*
12. *Participation in saprophytic food chains.*
13. *Instigation of parasitic symbioses.*
14. *Instigation of mutualistic symbioses.* These symbioses include mycorrhizae, lichens, and mutualistic associations between fungi and leaves or stems or animals.
15. *Predation.* Examples include rotifer- and nematode-trapping fungi.
16. *Production of environmental biochemicals.* Many antibiotics and immunosuppressants, for example, are products of shunt metabolism in fungi.
17. *Enhancement of seed germination through seed coat erosion.*
18. *Cultivation for enzymes or food.* Gardening ants and mycophagous insects, for example, can grow fungi which meet their specific nutritional needs.
19. *Promotion and alteration of niche development.* Pathogenic fungi, for example, can reduce or eliminate other species in the biota.
20. *Primary weathering.* Fungi in contact with parent materials can promote the entry of ions into biotic systems.

A VIEW OF FUNGAL ECOLOGY¹

MARTHA CHRISTENSEN

Department of Botany, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, 82071-3165



Martha Christensen

- ohromná druhová diverzita, minimum znalostí o geografii a světlé zítřky!


Geographical information can reveal floristic relatedness and so suggest origins of floras (floristic elements), and when floristic provinces are discernible, that can aid interpretations of autecological and synecological phenomena (43, 52, 79, 131, 148, 174). For most fungi, however, our knowledge of geographical occurrence is starkly inadequate, allowing neither generalization nor the testing of biogeographical theory (43, 105, 169, 174).

1200 isolates ranged from 185 to 286 for the three sets of soils, but, spectacularly, there was no end in sight for species richness! We were still adding 8 to 15 previously unseen species with each incremental group beyond 1100 isolates (Christensen, unpubl.). Diversity here appears to resemble that noted in tropical rain forests for plants and insects, which "give the impression of an evolution, based on refinement of niche-differences and elaboration of niche space, that has no well-defined limit" (173).

Just as the producer organisms and associated consumers in any given community or community type are distinctive for that community, so also are the soil-inhabiting microfungi. Badura, who has studied the soil microfungi in Polish and Italian beech forests (13), and those of us who have seen the same species from western Europe and North American soils, can identify a beech forest as readily by its mycoflora as by its cover vegetation!

Ekologie hub dnes?

Fungal ecology, IF=2,85



Fungal Ecology

Supports [Open Access](#) | [Podcasts Journal](#) | [Special Issue Online](#) | [Subscribe Advice](#)

[New Article Feed](#)
[Webinars about new articles](#)
[Add to Favorites](#)

Copyright © 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Articles in Press | **Articles** | [Book reviews](#)


Volume 8, **In Progress**, (April 2014) articles 1-6

[Fungal ecology](#) | [Impact](#) | [PDF downloader](#) | [Check all previews](#) | [All access types](#)

THIS ISSUE IS IN PROGRESS AND CONTAINS ARTICLES THAT ARE FINAL AND NOT YET UNDER FINAL PEER REVIEW. SEE ALSO: IN PRESS

- 1** **Conservation of fungal endophytes in tropical forest grasses: highly diverse host- and habitat generalists characterized by strong spatial structure** Original Research Article
Pages 1-11
K. Lindsay-Higgins, A. Elizabeth Arnold, Phyllis D. Coley, Thomas A. Hortal
[Show preview](#) | [PDF \(1112 K\)](#) | [Supplementary content](#) | [Recommended articles](#) | [Related reference work articles](#)
- 2** **Free living amoebae control infection *Pezizaceae* mycoparasite growth** Original Research Article
Pages 12-17
E. Carbal, Y. Hectard, B. Ferrández, M.H. Rodier
[Show preview](#) | [PDF \(227 K\)](#) | [Recommended articles](#) | [Related reference work articles](#)
- 3** **Response of wood-decaying fungal community to fragmentation in a beech forest landscape** Original Research Article
Pages 18-27
M. Abrego, L. Sabedo
[Show preview](#) | [PDF \(234 K\)](#) | [Recommended articles](#) | [Related reference work articles](#)
- 4** **Fungal endophyte β -diversity associated with Myrtaceae species in an Andean Patagonian forest (Argentina) and an Atlantic forest (Brazil)** Original Research Article
Pages 28-36
Alina B.M. Vaz, Sonia Fontana, Fernando S. Foys, Luciana R. Erundia, Mariana L.A. Vieira, Virginia do Garcia, Aristóteles Odeh-Nieto, Carlos A. Natta
[Show preview](#) | [PDF \(205 K\)](#) | [Supplementary content](#) | [Recommended articles](#) | [Related reference work articles](#)
- 5** **Fungal endophytic effects on leaf chemistry alter the *in vitro* growth rates of leaf-calling ants' fungal mutualist, *Laccocyclops gongylophorus*** Original Research Article
Pages 37-45
Catalina Corbacho, Esth. I. Rojas, William T. Witzel, Dorothea A. Von Borst
[Show preview](#) | [PDF \(427 K\)](#) | [Supplementary content](#) | [Recommended articles](#) | [Related reference work articles](#)
- 6** **Fungal algal diversity on marine woody substrata in the high North** Original Research Article Open Access
Pages 46-56
Torgeir Rønne, Jenni Nordén, Marie L. Dewey, Geir H. Mathiesen, Joseph W. Costafreda, Howard Klausrud
[Show preview](#) | [PDF \(222 K\)](#) | [Supplementary content](#) | [Recommended articles](#) | [Related reference work articles](#)

Visit the
webshop
today!



articles 1-6

Ekologie hub dnes?

1. Dekompozice organické hmoty

- uvolňování C, H, O, redukce objemu, fragmentace

2. Uvolňování prvků

- mineralizace N, P, K, S a dalších iontů z organických i anorganických substrátů

3. Zadržování prvků proti vyplavení

- uložení v myceliu redukuje vyloužení, může vést až k immobilizaci a tudíž nedostatku v okolním půdním roztoku

4. Umožňují transport vody a minerálních prvků mezi půdou a rostlinami

5. Umožňují výměnu vody a organických látek mezi rostlinami

6. Upravují rychlost pohybu vody a iontů v rostlinných orgánech a pletivech

7. Akumulují toxické látky

8. Modifikují půdní propustnost a umožňují agregaci půdních částic

9. Modifikují půdní výměnnou kapacitu a vodní kapacitu

10. Detoxifikují půdy

- mění chemické nebo strukturní vlastnosti látek, degradují je

11. Chrání rostliny před patogeny a herbivory

12. Tvoří parazitické symbiózy

13. Tvoří mutualistické symbiózy

- mykorhizy, lišejníky, další asociace mezi houbami a kořeny rostlin, s živočichy, apod.

14. Predátoři

15. Produkují environmentálně aktivní chemické látky

16. Podporují klíčení rostlin skrze narušování obalů semen

17. Podporují nebo upravují složení a diverzitu nik

- patogenní druhy mohou způsobit až vymizení organismu z niky

18. Zvětrávání hornin a nerostů

- mohou uvolňovat ionty prvků přímo z mateční horniny do ekosystému

19. Transport a delokalizace prvků v půdě

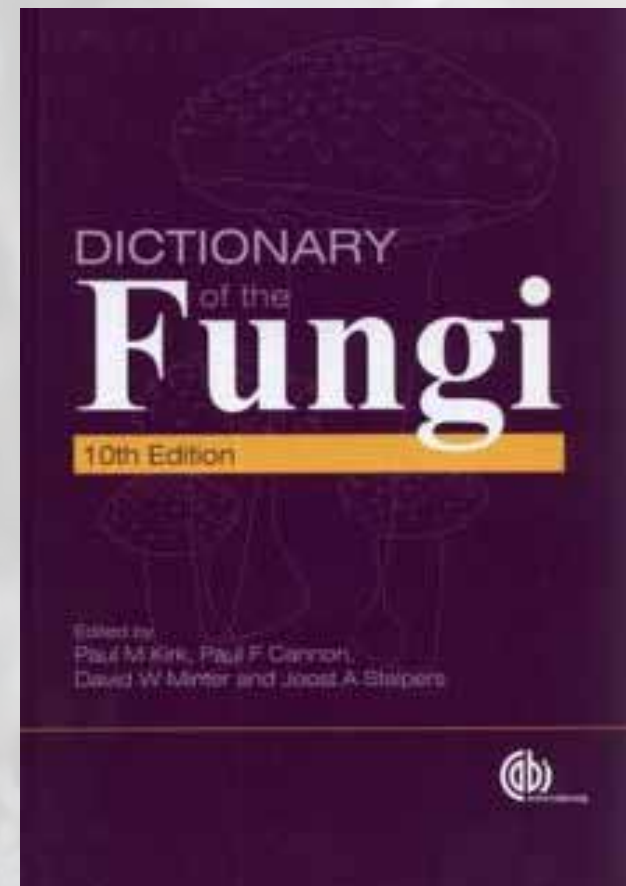
20. Umožňují přežívání rostlin v extrémních podmínkách.

Diverzita hub

- popsáno **60 - 100 tis. druhů hub** (Kirk & al. 2008)
- existuje **1,5 - 5 mil. druhů**

Table 1 – Popular estimations of species diversity in the Fungi. Reproduced from Hawksworth (2001), including some additional estimates [7].

Publication	Estimated species number
Pascoe (1990)	2,700,000
Hawksworth (1991)	1,620,000
Hammond (1992)	1,000,000
Rossmann (1994)	1,000,000
Hammond (1992)	1,500,000
Cannon (1997)	9,900,000
Fröhlich and Hyde (1999)	1,500,000
Hawksworth (2001)	2,270,000
May (2000)	500,000*
O'Brien et al. (2005)	3,500,000–5,100,000*
Schmit and Mueller (2007)	712,000*
Mora et al. (2011)	611,000 (+/- SE = 297,000)*



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
Botany

American Journal of Botany 98(3): 000–000. 2011.

THE FUNGI: 1, 2, 3 ... 5.1 MILLION SPECIES?¹

MEREDITH BLACKWELL²

Conclusions: Fungi are essential to the survival of many groups of organisms with which they form associations. They also attract attention as predators of invertebrate animals, pathogens of potatoes and rice and humans and bats, killers of frogs and crayfish, producers of secondary metabolites to lower cholesterol, and subjects of prize-winning research. Molecular tools in use and under development can be used to discover the world's unknown fungi in less than 1000 years predicted at current new species acquisition rates.

Diverzita hub

- zapomíná se na houby?

Table 2. Currently catalogued and predicted total number of species on Earth and in the ocean.

Species	Earth			Ocean		
	Catalogued	Predicted	± SE	Catalogued	Predicted	± SE
Eukaryotes						
Animalia	953,434	7,770,000	958,000	171,082	2,150,000	145,000
Chromista	13,033	27,500	30,500	4,859	7,400	9,640
Fungi	43,271	611,000	297,000	1,097	5,320	11,100
Plantae	215,644	298,000	8,200	8,600	16,600	9,130
Protozoa	8,118	36,400	6,690	8,118	36,400	6,690
Total	1,233,500	8,740,000	1,300,000	193,756	2,210,000	182,000
Prokaryotes						
Archaea	502	455	160	1	1	0
Bacteria	10,358	9,680	3,470	652	1,320	436
Total	10,860	10,100	3,630	653	1,320	436
Grand Total	1,244,360	8,750,000	1,300,000	194,409	2,210,000	182,000

How Many Species Are There on Earth and in the Ocean?

Camilo Mora^{1,2*}, Derek P. Tittensor^{1,3,4}, Sina Adl¹, Alastair G. B. Simpson¹, Boris Worm¹

¹ Department of Biology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, ² Department of Geography, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, United States of America, ³ United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, United Kingdom, ⁴ Microsoft Research, Cambridge, United Kingdom

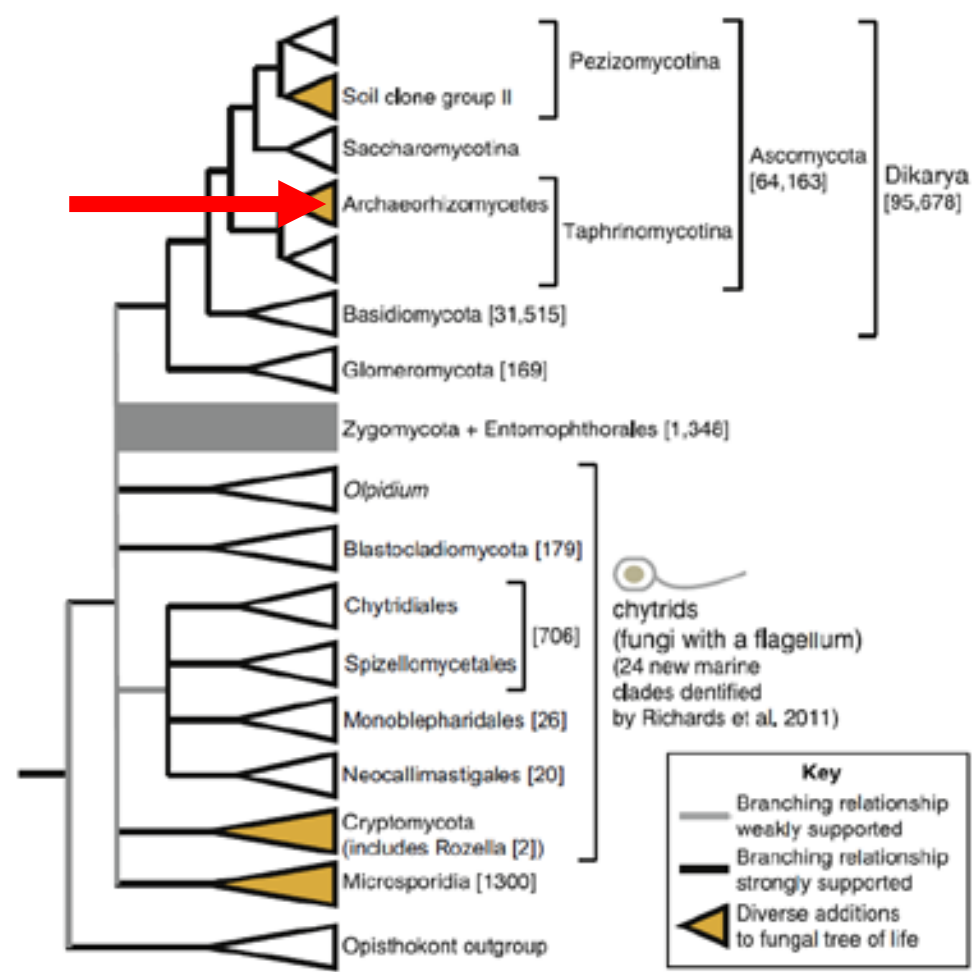
Diverzita hub

FUNGAL BIOLOGY REVIEWS 25 [2011] 159–164

Review Three reasons to re-evaluate fungal diversity 'on Earth and in the ocean'

David BASS^{a,*}, Thomas A. RICHARDS^b

^aDepartment of Zoology, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW5 7SD, UK
^bBiological Sciences, University of Exeter, Geoffrey Pope Building, Exeter EX4 4QD, UK



Archaeorhizomycetes: Unearthing an Ancient Class of Ubiquitous Soil Fungi

Anna Rosling,^{1,2*} Filipa Cox,² Katerlyn Cruz-Martinez,² Katarina Ilmarinen,² Gwen-Aïlle Grelet,³ Björn D. Lindahl,⁴ Audrius Menkis,⁵ Timothy Y. James⁶

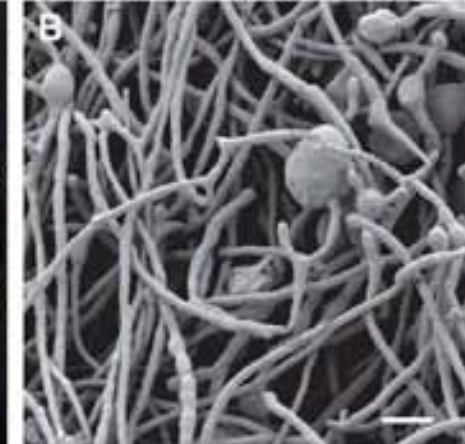
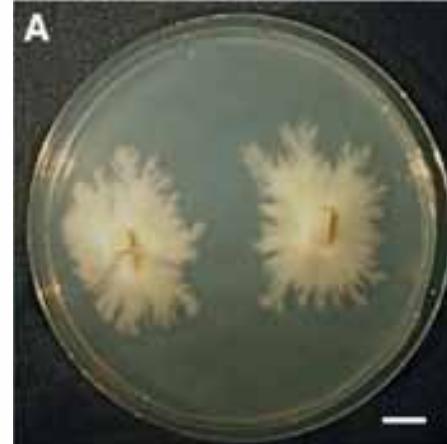
Estimates suggest that only one-tenth of the true fungal diversity has been described. Among numerous fungal lineages known only from environmental DNA sequences, Soil Clone Group 1 is the most ubiquitous. These globally distributed fungi may dominate below-ground fungal communities, but their placement in the fungal tree of life has been uncertain. Here, we report cultures of this group and describe the class, Archaeorhizomycetes, phylogenetically placed within subphylum Taphrinomycotina in the Ascomycota. Archaeorhizomycetes comprises hundreds of cryptically reproducing filamentous species that do not form recognizable mycelial structures and have saprotrophic potential, yet are ubiquitous in roots and rhizosphere soil and show ecosystem and host-plant habitat specificity.

Direct sequencing of environmental DNA is a powerful tool to explore cryptic diversity of microorganisms and clarifies our understanding of global biodiversity (1, 2). Despite producing macroscopic reproductive structures and being among the largest

of eukaryotes (3), many fungal species and even phyla have seldom been observed or cultured (4–6). Among the lineages known only from environmental DNA sequences, the Soil Clone Group 1 (SCG1) (5) is the most common epigeomycete lineage in soil (7, 8). The cryptobiotic nature of SCG1 stems from its detection by sequencing in more than 70 ecological studies of soil fungi (tables S1 and S2), but the organisms have never before been observed in the form of fruiting body, spore, culture, or distinctive

¹Department of Forest Mycology and Pathology, Uppsala BioCentre, S-750 06, 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden, ²Department of Biology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, USA, ³Imperial College London and Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London TW9 3DS, UK, ⁴The University of Aberdeen and James Hutton Institute, Aberdeen AB24 3QJ, UK, ⁵Department of Biology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: anna.rosling@ipis.uu.se; jrb23@umich.edu (T.Y.J.)



Jak jich tolik může obývat stejné stanoviště?

- ve Skandinávii spočítány druhy kolonizující dřevo cca 2.500 druhů vs. kolik je možných nik, na které se mohou specializovat

Druh dřeviny <i>Picea, Abies, Fagus, ...</i>	> 10
Substrát <i>kmen, větev, větvička</i>	> 3
Kmen <i>stojící, padlý</i>	2
Stáří <i>měsíc, rok, desítky let, ...</i>	> 5
Část dřeva <i>borka, běl, jádro</i>	> 3
Příčina úmrtí stromu <i>přirozeně stářím, kůrovec, ožer, požár, ...</i>	> 5
Fyzikální faktory <i>vlhko, přemokření, oslunění, ...</i>	> 5
Ostatní <i>interakce s organizmy, ...</i>	> 5
Celkem možných nik	> 100.000

Výskyt hub v ekosystémech

- jsou všude

= rozšiřování

= přizpůsobení podmínkám



Specifika hub (a houbových organismů)

- eukaryotické jednobuněčné i mnohobuněčné organizmy; buněčná stěna z **chitinu** nebo **β -polyglukanu**
- zásobní látkou **glykogen**
- výživa **absorbční**, oxidativní (fermentativní metabolismus)
- získávají energii a živiny **oxidací** (fermentací) organických látek
- základní stavební jednotkou je **hyfa** tvořící **mycelium**
- rozmnožují se pomocí **spor** (zoospor) tvořených v **plodnicích** nebo na/v nepohlavních strukturách

Specifika hub (a houbových organismů)

Houby jsou (převážně) modulární organismy!

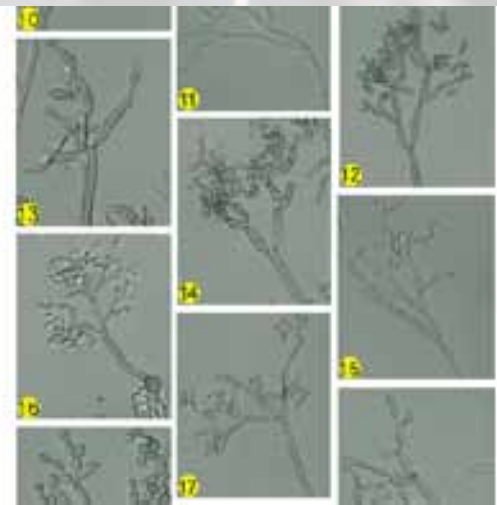
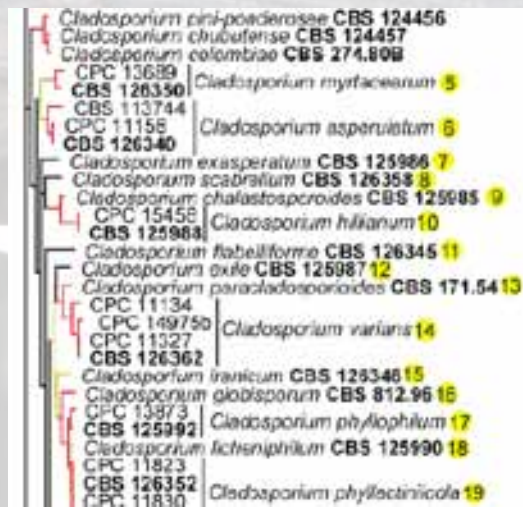
Druh houby

- charakteristické **nároky**, **výskyt**, **interakce** s ostatními organismy, **vzhled** a další vlastnosti
- určité **rozmezí vlastností**
- schopnost pohlavního procesu s jedinci stejného druhu
x častá absence pohlavního stádia, mezidruhová kříženci
- možnost identifikace a **pojmenování**

= *morfologický druh*, *biologický druh*, *fylogenetický druh*, *kryptický druh* ...



Cladonia hyalocarpica Kucukol, sp. nov. (Figs. 5e-l, 9a, b)
Mycobank No.: MB561121
Teleomorph. Unknown.
Coloniae in agar maltoso griseo-viridae, hyphae 2–4 µm latae. Conidiofora rudentia, simplicia, recta, pallide flavo-viridea, laeve (25)28.5–39(48) µm longa, 3.5–5 µm lata. Phialides lageniformes, hyalinae vel pallide brunneseae, laeves, (14.5)18.5–30(33) µm longae, venter cylindricus, (14.5)17–24.5(27.5) µm longas, 3–5 µm latus; collum cylindricum, ad apicem hyalinum, 7.5–10 µm longum, 2–2.5 µm latum; transito e ventre ad collum abrupta. Philocnidia cylindrica, utrinque rotundata, aseptata, hyalina, in caenas extra, 4.5–7.5(9.5) × 1.5–2.5 µm.



Specifika hub (a houbových organismů)

Kmen houby

- unikátní **jedinec**
- zcela **konkrétní projevy** metabolismu, vzhledu
- podrobné studie a možnost zopakování výsledků; **patentování** kmenů, uchování v **kulturách** (živé, lyofilizované, ...)

Izolát

- může být rovněž odlišný jedinec x pokud to není zřejmé (izolovaný např. ze stejného substrátu)

Populace

- soubor kmenů stejného druhu houby na daném území (ale i na jediné jehlici, kontinentu, ...)

Společenstvo – soubor druhů na určitém substrátu, v habitatu

x

Houba – zjednodušené označení vhodné do terénu, na demonstraci na exkurzích

Výskyt hub v ekosystémech

- jsou všude

= rozšiřování

= přizpůsobení podmínkám



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Spory - jedno – vícebuněčné, lepivé nebo prašné, s přívěsky nebo bez, ...



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Spory – sexuální a asexuální sporulace, rozšiřování, přežívání, ...

Table 4.1 The role of spores and analogous structures in the dispersal and dormant survival of representative fungi

Group and species	Role ^a			
	Dispersal, with no capacity for dormancy	Predominantly dispersal	Predominantly survival	Survival, with dispersal improbable
Slime moulds				
<i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i>	–	Sporangiospores	–	Macrocyts
<i>Physarum polycephalum</i>	Flagellates	Sporangiospores	Cysts	Sclerotia
Oomycetes				
<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	Zoospores	Sporangia	Cysts	Oospores
Other lower fungi				
<i>Allomyces macrogynus</i>	Zoospores, zygotes	–	Meiosporangia	–
<i>Mucor mucedo</i>	–	Sporangiospores	–	Zygosporos
Higher fungi				
<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i>	–	Conidia	Ascospores	Hülle cells ^b
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	–	Vegetative cells	Ascospores	–
<i>Coprinus cinereus</i>	–	Basidiospores, oidia	–	Chlamydozporos

^a Deduced from spore morphology, physiology and behaviour.

^b Hülle cells are produced singly at the tips of hyphae associated with developing ascocarps. They have very thick walls and resemble chlamydozporos.

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

- **variabilita tvarů a velikostí**
x není vždy jasné proč
 - malé dostatečně na pasivní odnášení
větrem od země do výšky
(simulace dýmem)
 - tvar souvisí s aerodynamikou
 - velikost a hmotnost souvisí s obsahem živin
 - **10 μm** je kompromis mezi doletem a
obsahem živin
- = teoreticky **neomezený dolet**



Výskyt hub v ekosystému

- velký dolet vs. **jistota vhodného substrátu** ve svém okolí

carried away into the turbulent mixing layer can be carried by the wind for days before deposition (Pedgley 1986). As reviewed in Okubo and Levin (2001) medium-sized spores ($14 \times 6 \mu\text{m}$ diam, volume = $923 \mu\text{m}^3$) can be carried to a height of 165 m and a horizontal distance of 2865 km, settling within five and a half days. Small spores ($5 \times 3 \mu\text{m}$ diam, volume = $26 \mu\text{m}^3$) can be carried even farther to a height of 650 m and a horizontal distance of 44571 km, settling within 86 d. If this upward movement is significant it could be important for long distance dispersal, although obviously such long distance transport do not guarantee successful establishment.

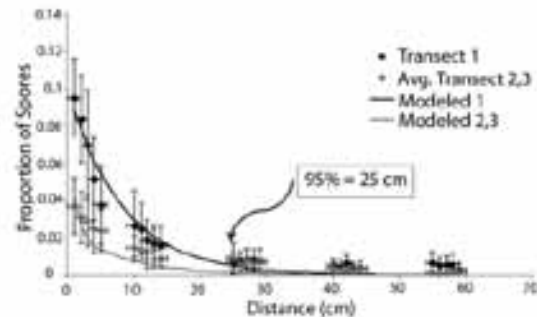


FIG. 2. Actual and modeled downwind (transect 1) and backwind (av. transect 2, 3) dispersal data collected for *Suillus brevipes* sporocarps ($n = 5$). The y axis represents the proportion of basidiospores dispersed and the x axis represents distance from the sporocarp in centimeters with 0 cm being directly beneath the cap. Actual dispersal data was measured only at specific distances on the microscope slides while the model estimates dispersal at all distances. Backwind transects 2 and 3 (i.e. at $\pm 120^\circ$ downwind) were averaged because the model predicts the same dispersal curve for each. Error bars represent one standard deviation of the mean proportion of basidiospores for all sporocarps of *Suillus brevipes* at that distance (cm). The model predicts that 95% of this species' basidiospores will fall within 25 cm of the cap ($r^2 = 0.75$).

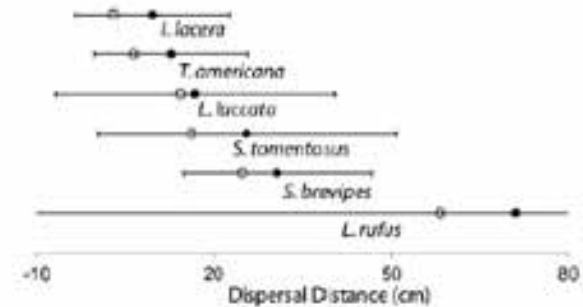


FIG. 3. 90% confidence interval for 95% dispersal distance of the six species studied. Solid circles represent the mean of the individuals' dispersal modeled separately. Open circles represent the modeled 95% dispersal distance with all individuals in a species included. Sample size is 5 for all species studied except *Inocybe lacera* (4), and *Laccaria laccata* and *Lactarius rufus* (2). Error bars for *Lactarius rufus* range from -189 to 331.

downwind of the sporocarp for which less than 5% of basidiospores were estimated to have traveled) was 38 cm. While 5% may not seem like a large proportion, if a single sporocarp were to produce and successfully release an estimated 1×10^8 basidiospores (Buller 1909), then 5×10^7 could

Mycologia, 103(6), 2011, pp. 1175–1183. DOI: 10.3852/10-588
© 2011 by The Mycological Society of America, Lawrence, KS 66044-8897

95% of basidiospores fall within 1 m of the cap: a field- and modeling-based study

Tera E. Galante¹

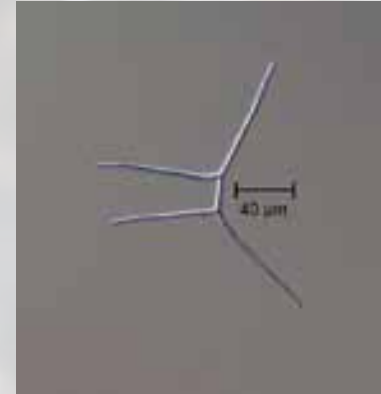
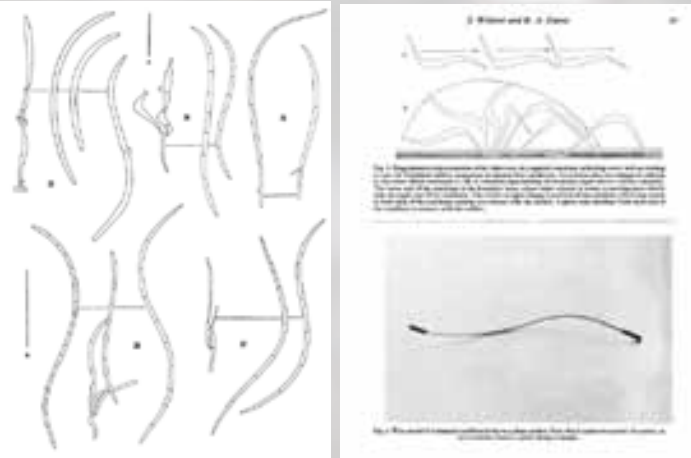
Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin at Madison, 120 Russell Labs, 1630 Linden Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1520

means that environmental factors, not dispersal limitations, influence the observed range of EMF species (Finlay 2002). However studies have shown that this is not always the case (Dickie and Reich 2005,

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

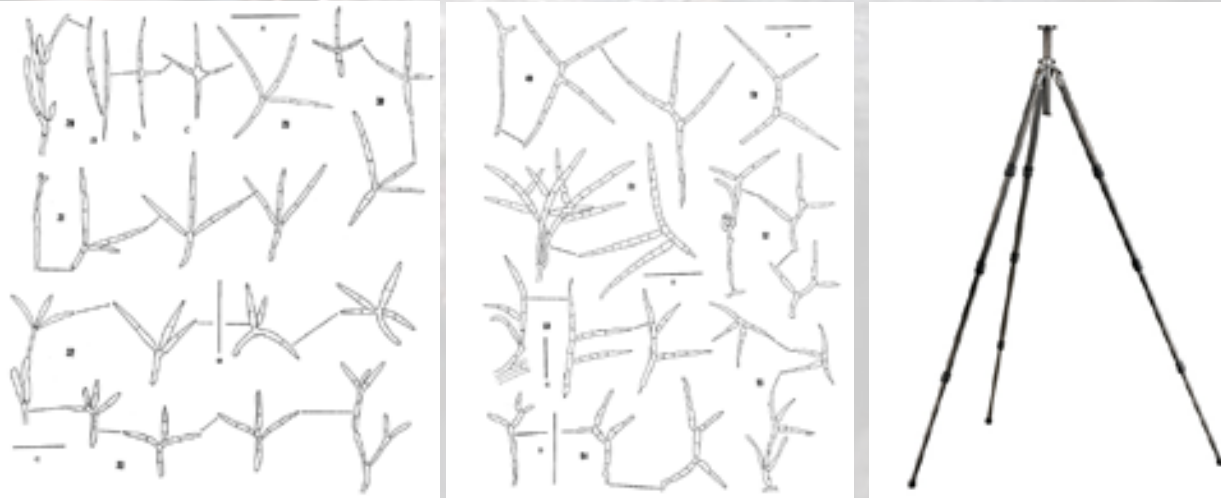
Spory tetraradiální

- s výběžky pro zachycení ve vodním proudu (kotva) a stabilní přichycení k substrátu



Tricladium chaetocladium

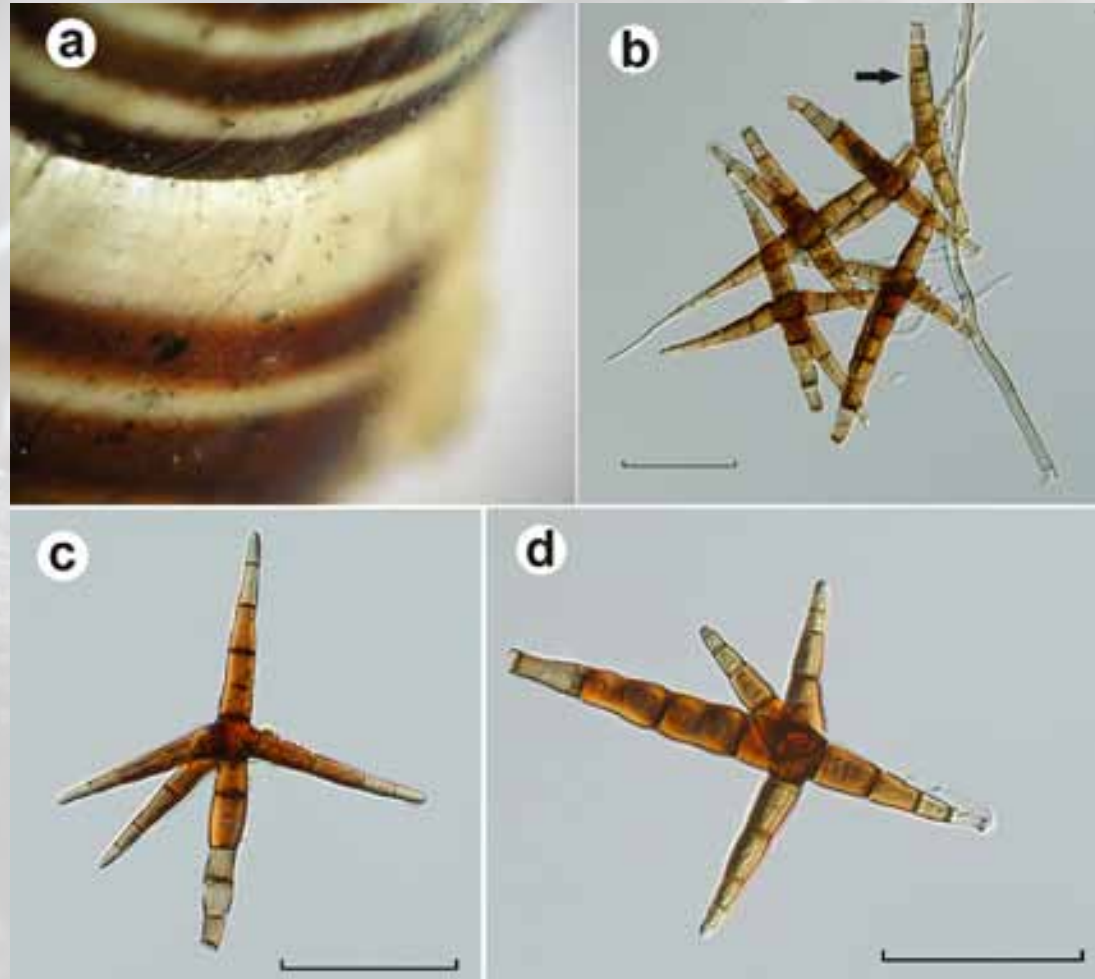
http://fungi.life.uiuc.edu/mitosporic/aquatic_hyphomycetes/tricladium_chaetocladium.jpg



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Spory i pentaradiální

- *Pentaster cepaeophilus* na ulitách páskovek
- k čemu větvení?



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Plodnice (Asco + Basidiomycota)

- útvary vzniklé po pohlavním procesu sloužící k tvorbě a rozšiřování pohlavních spor
- desítky typů, tvarů, barev a forem

PROČ???



Aseroë rubra

<http://www.sapmea.asn.au/conventions/imc8/index.html>



Dictyophora indusiata

<http://homepage.mac.com/paulselden/Sites/Website/Phallusweb.jpg>

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Table 3.10 Examples of exogenous stimuli which induce initiation of multihyphal structures

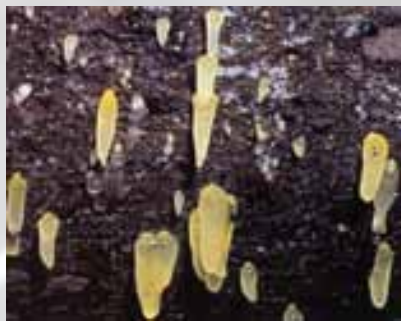
Structure	Fungus	Stimulus
Mycelial strands ^a	<i>Serpula lacrymans</i>	High C/N ratio in substratum Inorganic nitrogen source Bridging between nutrient resources Presence of competing fungi Lowered water potential
Rhizomorpha	<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Critical C/N ratio in substratum Ethanol Indoleacetic acid Aminobenzoic acid
Synnemata (coremia)	<i>Penicillium claviforme</i> <i>Penicillium isariiiforme</i>	Glutamic acid in substratum Light
Sclerotia ^a	<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Critical C/N ratio Threonine Lactose
	<i>Coprinus cinereus</i>	Ammonium
	<i>Morchella esculenta</i>	Bridging between poor and rich nutrient resources
Fruiting bodies	<i>Coprinus cinereus</i>	Dark → light transfer 30 → 20°C temperature change
	<i>Lentinus edodes</i>	Proteinase inhibitors in substratum Dark → light transfer Temperature drop to 16°C
	<i>Agaricus bisporus</i>	Temperature drop Removal of carbon dioxide

^a Also termed mycelial cords.

- pozitivní i negativní signály,
hodnoty

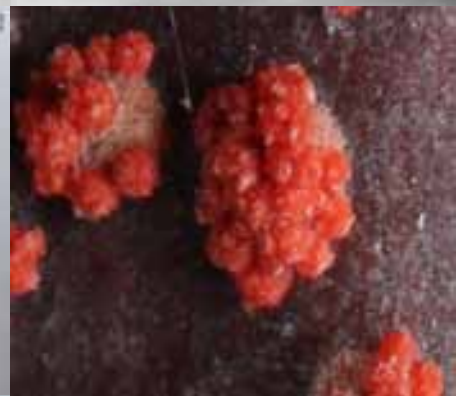
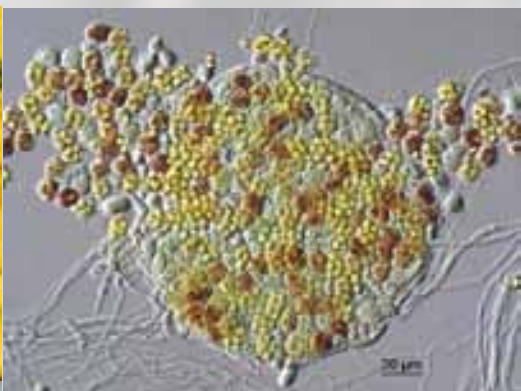
Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Plodnice (Basidiomycota)



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Plodnice (Ascomycota)



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Stroma (Ascomycota)

- útvar specificky vzniklý pro **ochranu** plodnic (pyknid)
- chrání před okusem, vyschnutím, mechanickým poškozením (barva?)



Diatrype disciformis

http://www.pilzfotopage.de/Ascomyceten/slides/Diatrype_disciformis_jpg_orig.html



Hypocrea sp.

<http://www.hiddenforest.co.nz/fungi>

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystémě

Konidioma (Ascomycota)

- více či méně uzavřené útvary
- uvnitř nepohlavní spory (**konidie**)



pyknidy *Allantophomopsis lycopodina*

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Přívěsky (Erysiphales, Ascomycota)

– křehké, jemné, ale ve velkém počtu

= „suchý zip“, přichycení k podkladu (borka) a přezimování

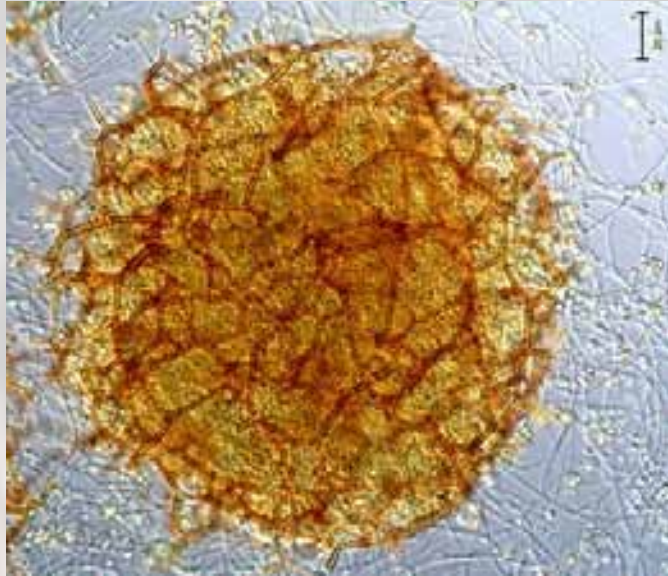


Erysiphe palczewskii

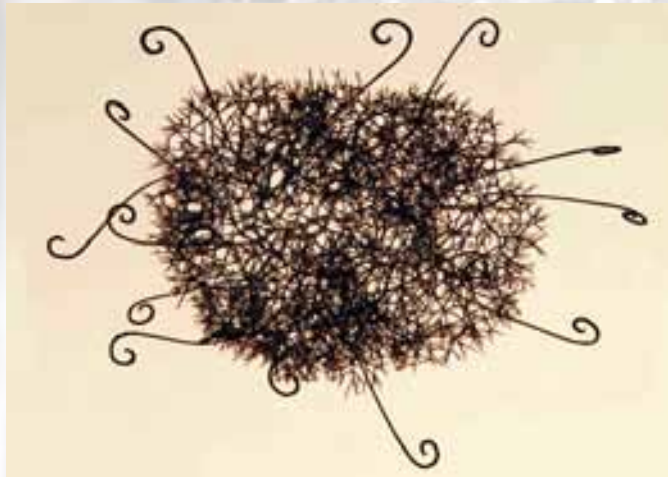
<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/pub/php/brief/2006/peatree/>

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Přívěsky (Myxotrichaceae, Asc.)



Auxarthron umbrinum



Myxotrichum chartarum

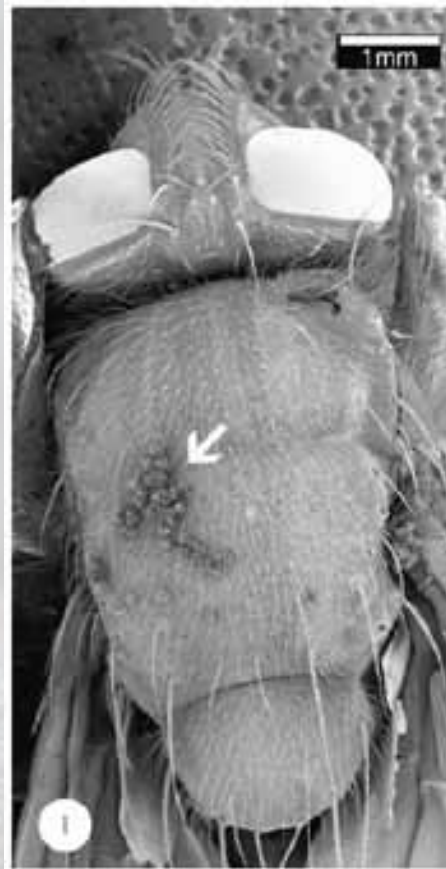


Fig. 1. Scanning electron micrograph showing the head and thorax of a fly (*Neobellieria balata*) after exposure to an explant of agar bearing mature reticuloperidial gymnothecia of *Myxotrichum deflexum*. Note the aggregation of gymnothecia adhering to the dorsal surface of the thorax (arrow). Bar=1 mm.

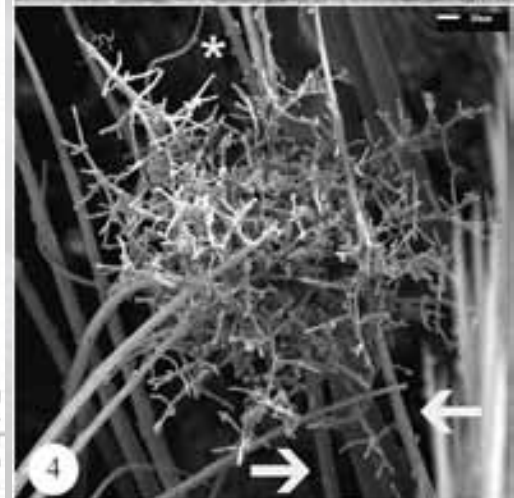
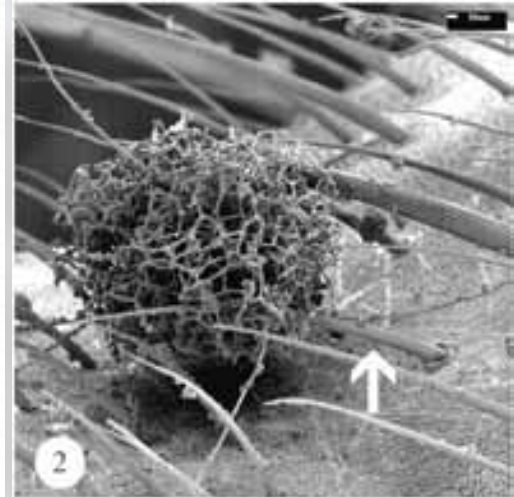
Mycol. Res. 107 (1): 77-81 (January 2003). © The British Mycological Society
DOI: 10.1017/S0950756202007104 Printed in the United Kingdom.

77

A functional interpretation of the role of the reticuloperidium in whole-ascoma dispersal by arthropods

Matthew D. GREIF and Randolph S. CURRAH

Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E9, Canada.
E-mail: m.greif@ualberta.ca



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Lákání hmyzu (Phallales, Baz.)



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

- **konvergence** tvarů

Phallus impudicus



Pseudotulostoma volvata

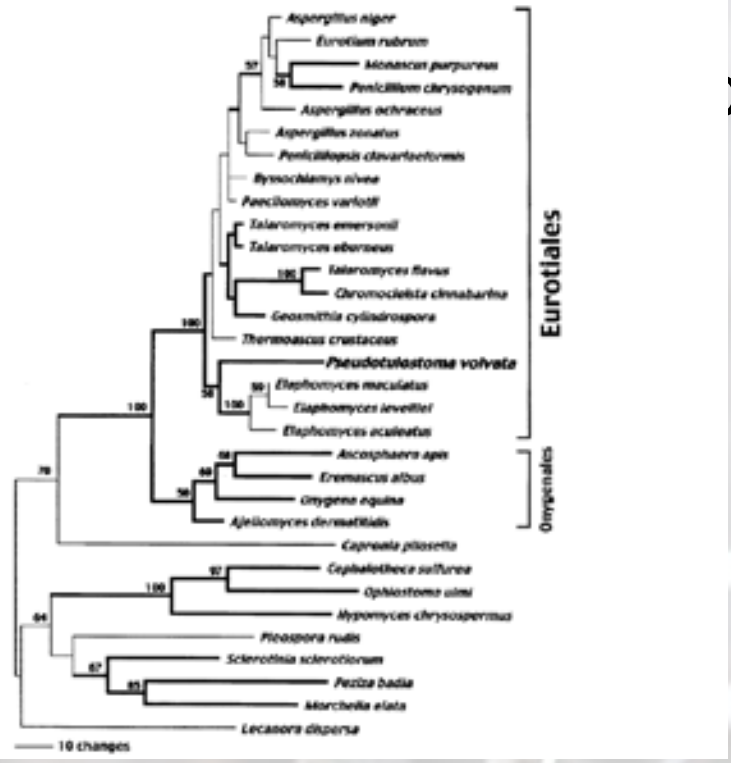


Tulostoma brumale



osystému

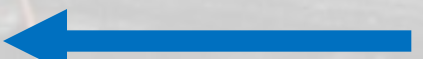
Pseudotulostoma, a remarkable new volvate genus in the *Elaphomycetaceae* from Guyana



Pseudotulostoma volvata

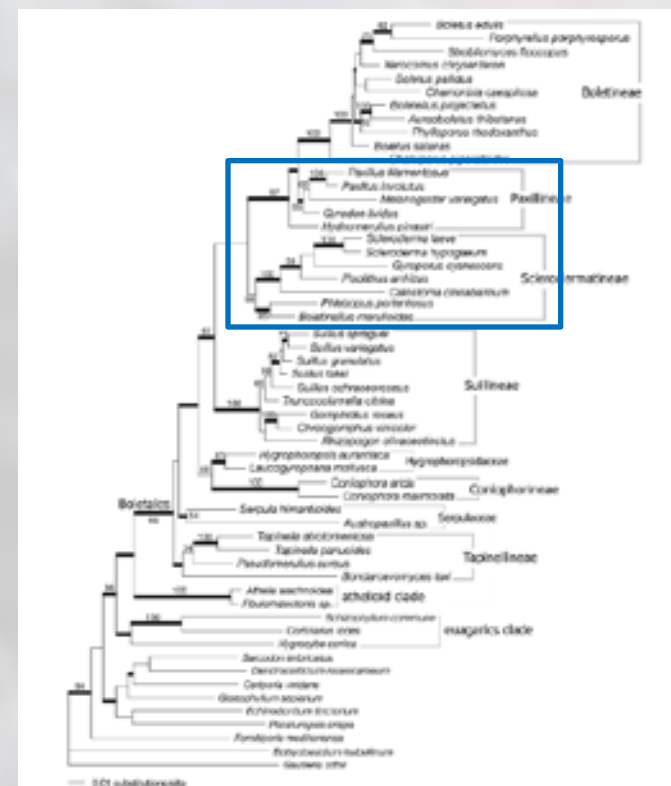


Elaphomyces granulatus



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

- konvergence tvarů



Elaphomyces granulatus



Scleroderma citrinum



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

High diversity of fungi in air particulate matter

Janine Fröhlich-Nowoisky^{1,2}, Daniel A. Pickensgill³, Viviane R. Després^{4,5,1}, and Ulrich Pöschl^{1,2}

¹Biogeochemistry Department, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Johann-Joachim-Becher-Weg 27, 55128 Mainz, Germany; ²Institute of Geosciences, Johannes Gutenberg University, Johann-Joachim-Becher-Weg 21, 55128 Mainz, Germany; and ³Institute of General Botany, Johannes Gutenberg University, Johannes-von-Müller-Weg 6, 55128 Mainz, Germany

12014-12019 | PNAS | August 4, 2009 | vol. 106 | no. 31

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0811003106

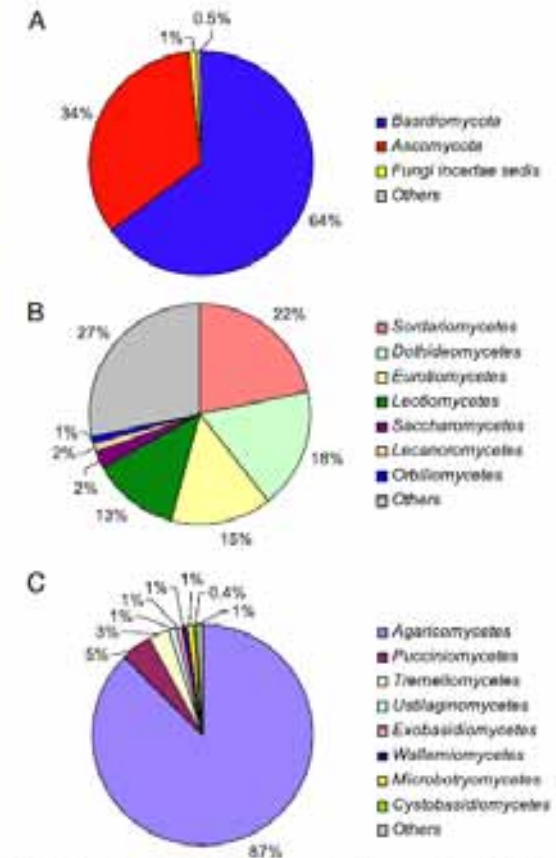
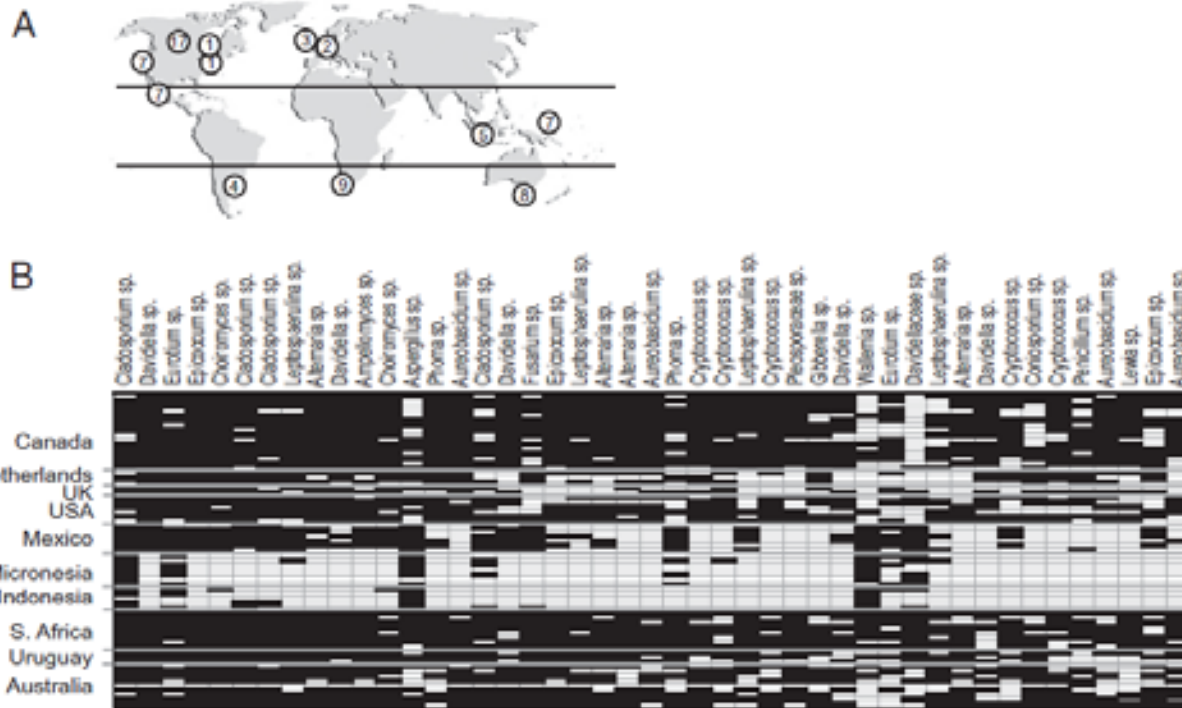


Fig. 1. Species richness of airborne fungi: relative proportions of different phyla (A), different classes of Ascomycota (B), and different classes of Basidiomycota (C).

Indoor fungal composition is geographically patterned and more diverse in temperate zones than in the tropics

Anthony S. Amend^{1,2}, Keith A. Seifert³, Robert Samson³, and Thomas D. Bruns¹

¹Department of Plant and Microbial Biology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-3102; ²Biodiversity Theme, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1A 0C6; and ³CBS-KNAW Fungal Biodiversity Centre, 3508 AD, Utrecht, The Netherlands

13748-13753 | PNAS | August 3, 2010 | vol. 107 | no. 31

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1800454107

Výskyt hub v ekosystémech

- jsou všude

= rozšiřování

= přizpůsobení podmínkám



Výskyt hub v ekosystému

Habitat (lat. *habitatio* – obydlí, bydlení) – soubor vlastností prostředí a substrátu, který kolonizuje daná populace určitého druhu houby

Nika – soubor abiotických i biotických vlastností prostředí

x biotop (stanoviště s.s.)



opad *Pinus sylvestris*

Výskyt hub v ekosystému

Mikrohabitat – ještě detailnější označení

Substrát

substrate – přírodnina, kterou houba kolonizuje

substratum – konkrétní chemická složka, kterou je houba schopna zužitkovat



Ciboria amentacea

http://www.cegep-sept-iles.qc.ca/raymondboyer/champignons/Images/Ciboria_amentacea.JPG



Hyalotricha trichodea

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Heydenia alpina (Pezizales, Ascomycota)

- psychrotolerantní
- rostlinný opad a mech
- dřevěné zbytky základny
- mořský sediment
- továrna na kys. hyaluronovou



The taxonomic position of the genus *Heydenia* (Pyronemataceae, Pezizales) based on molecular and morphological data

Adrian Leuchtman • Heinz Cléménçon

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Pyronema domesticum (Pezizales, Ascomycota)

- termotolerantní
- spáleniště



Sterilization of Products Contaminated with *Pyronema domesticum*
Lampe, Carol M;Hansen, Joyce M;Rymer, Therese M;Sargent, Harold
Biomedical Instrumentation & Technology; Nov/Dec 2009; 43, 6; ProQuest Central
pg. 489

INSTRUMENTATION RESEARCH

Sterilization of Products Contaminated with
Pyronema domesticum

Carol M. Lampe, Joyce M. Hansen, Therese M. Rymer, Harold Sargent

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Zygosporium masoni (Incertae sedis, Ascomycota)

Hughes (1931)

- opad *Dracaena*, Gold Coast (Queensland, Austrálie)

Matsushima (1975)

- opad *Daphniphyllum macropodi*; Kyoto

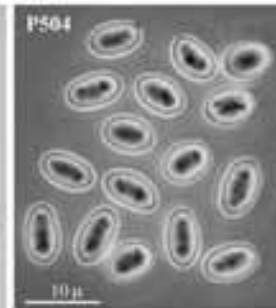
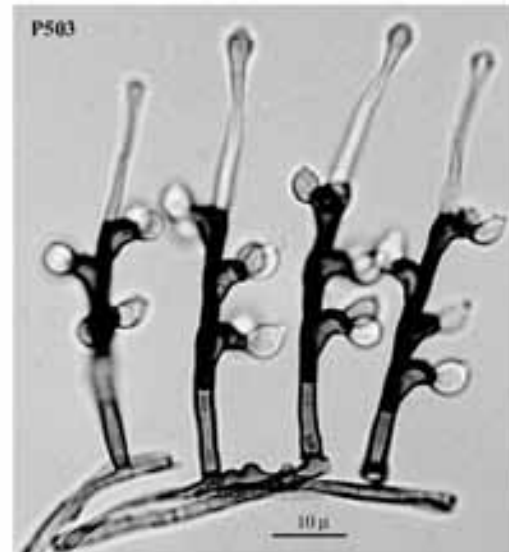
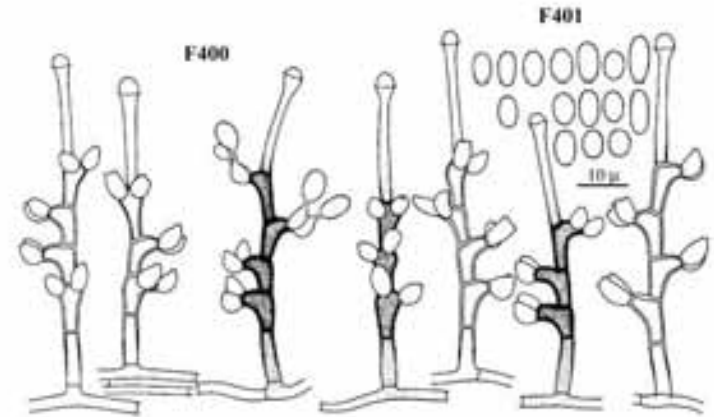
- opad *D. teijsmanni*; Hachijo Island, Tokyo

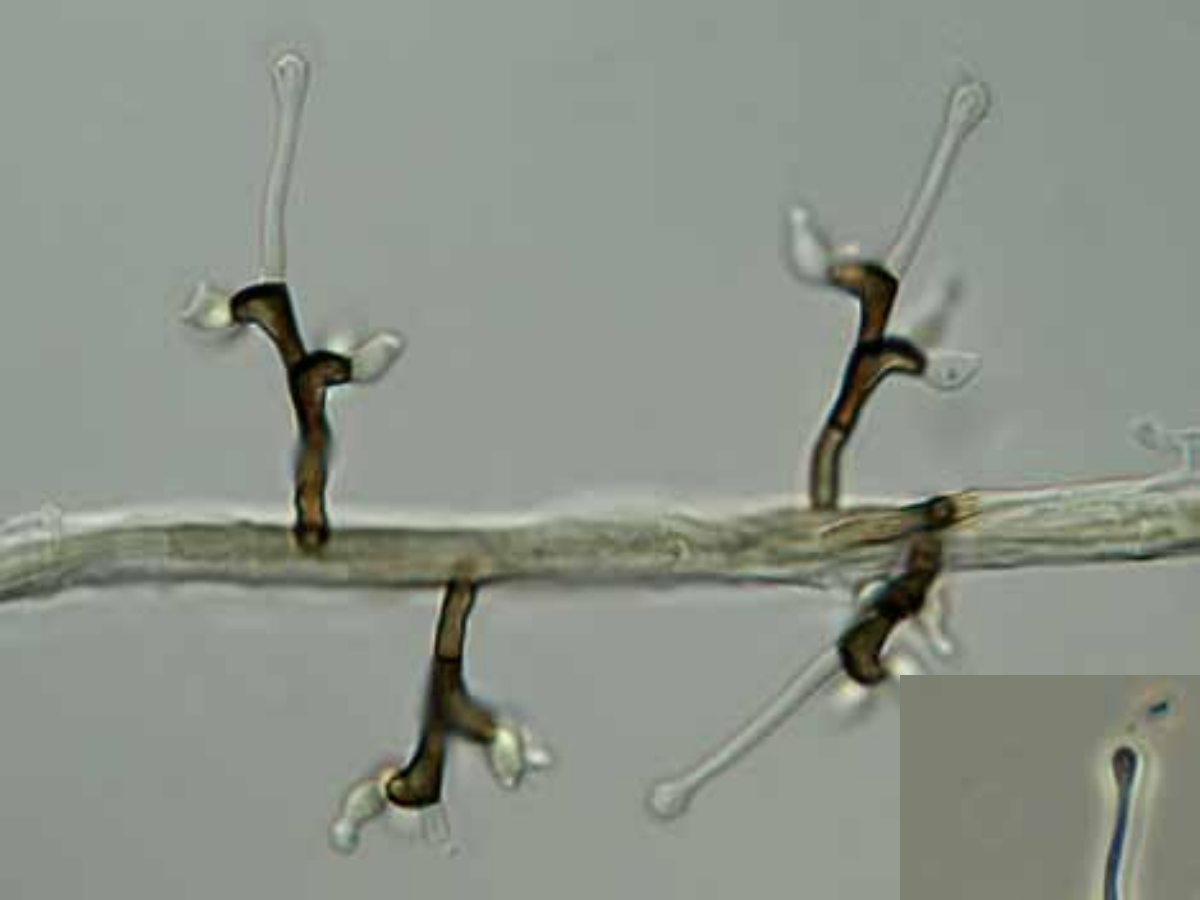
- opad *Ilex latifolia*; Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo

CBS

- Západní Virginie, Kuba, Kalifornie, Itálie

1-198 *Zygosporium masoni*





Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

- nejbližší záznamy v GenBanku (399/400 bp)

HQ316570 Xylariales sp. 4-16

- korál v moři u pobřeží Číny

FJ612791 fungal sp. ARIZ L365

- endofyt v semeni *Cecropia insignis*; ostrov Barro Colorado, Panama

EF060424 Xylariales sp. LM40

- mořská voda, Hawaii

GU370746 uncultured fungus B30a_25

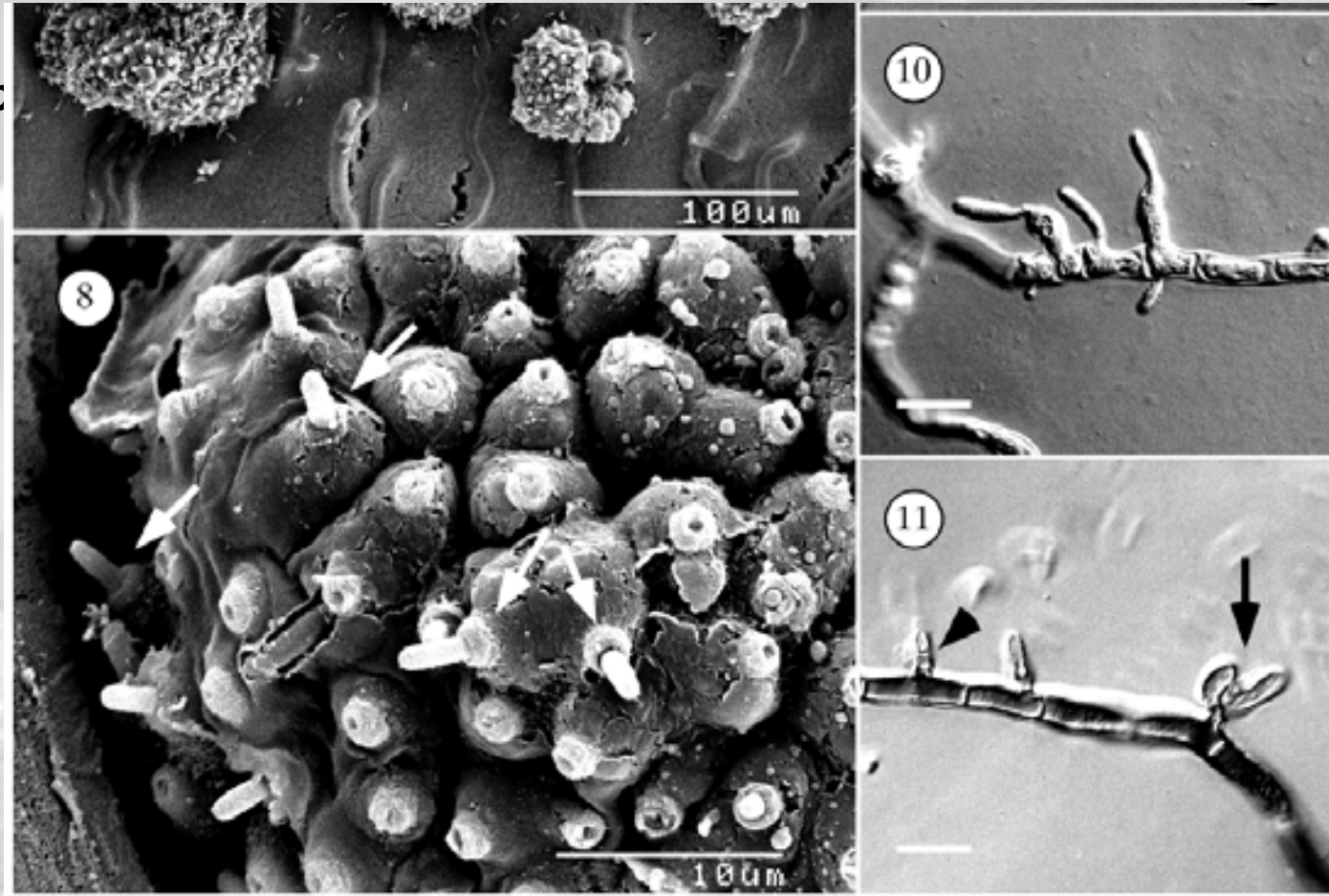
- mořský sediment, Indický oceán

= anamorfa Xylariales, Ascomycota

= kosmopolitní saprotrofní druh s endofytickou fází a příležitostně i jako mořský druh

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Scleroconidioma sp.



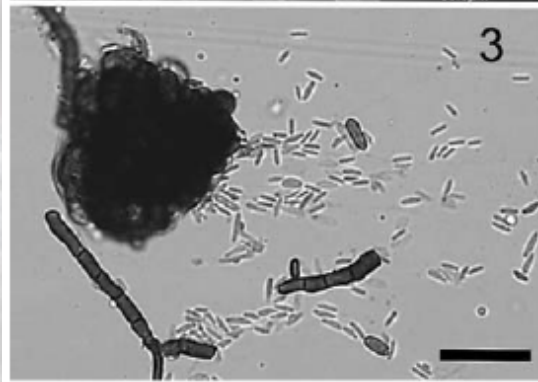
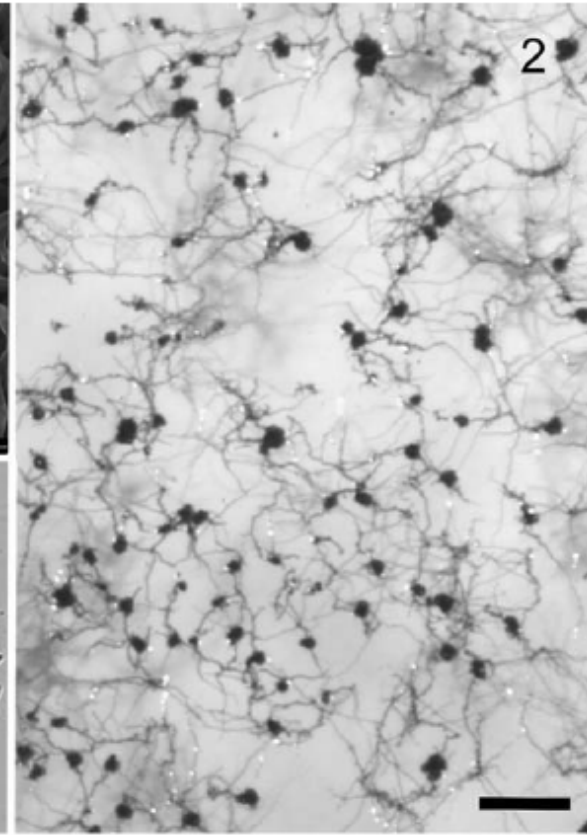
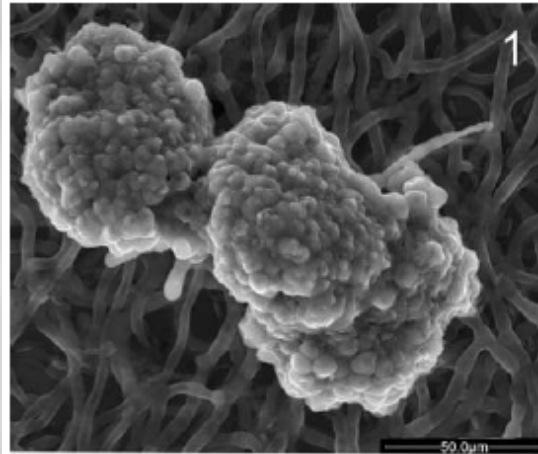
***Scleroconidioma*, a new genus of dematiaceous
Hyphomycetes**

A. Tsuneda, M.N. Thormann, and R.S. Currah

Can. J. Bot. 78: 1294–1298 (2000)

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Scleroconidioma sphagnicola



CZECH MYCOL. 59(1): 111–123, 2007

**Autecology of *Scleroconidioma sphagnicola* particularly
in Šumava National Park (Czech Republic)**

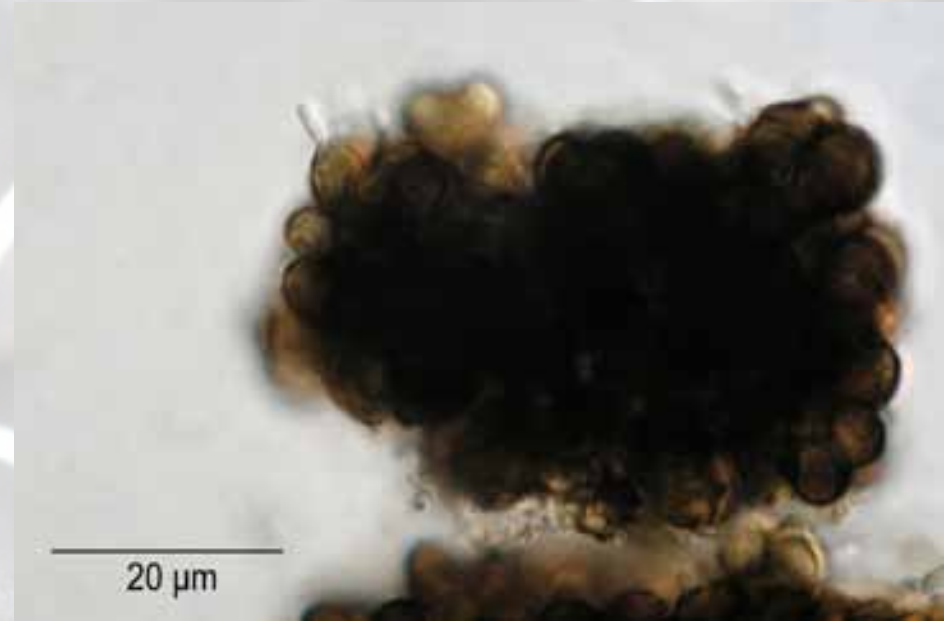
ONDŘEJ KOUKOL^{1,2} and MARCELA KOVÁŘOVÁ²

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Scleroconidioma sphagnicola

Cultures from CCF

I checked the morphology of 12 strains that were isolated during the last decade and preserved in the CCF collection as "Aureobasidium-like." One strain (AK156/99) resembled *S. sphagnicola* when grown on CMAD. An analysis of its ITS rDNA confirmed the identification. This strain was isolated from soil in a spruce (*Picea abies*) forest at Mt. Plechý (1378 m a.s.l.) in Šumava National Park by Alena Kubátová in July 1999. At approximately the same time, *S. sphagnicola* was isolated in Canadian peat bogs and described as a new species (Tsuneda et al. 2000).



CZECH MYCOL. 61(1): 117–124, 2009

Geographical distribution of *Scleroconidioma sphagnicola* in coniferous forests in Europe and Canada

ONDŘEJ KOUKOL

Výskyt hub v ekosystémech

Kryptická speciace?

- např. *Chorioactis geaster* (Pezizales, Ascomycota)



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Devil%27s_cigar_Chorioactis_geaster.jpg

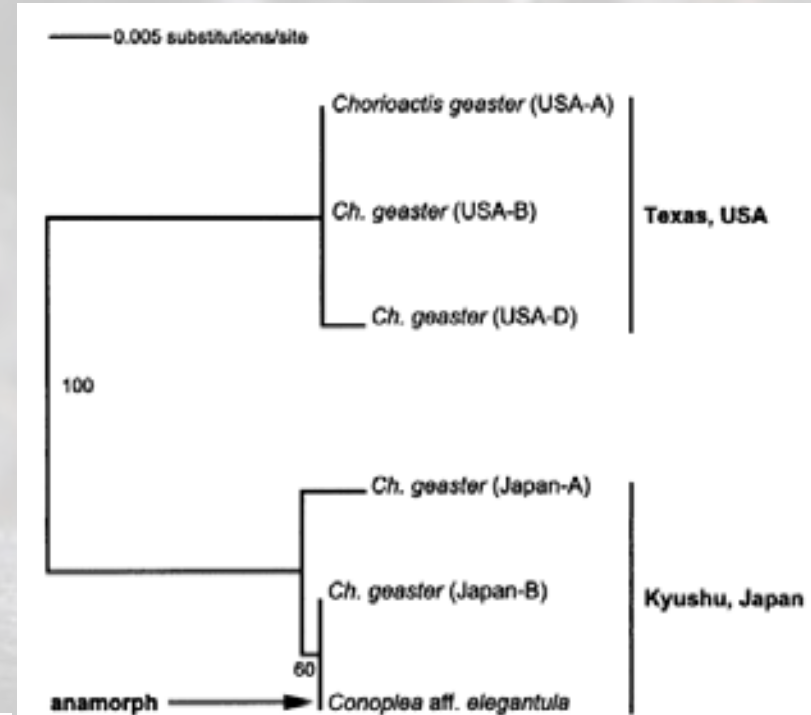


FIGURE 4. ITS phylogeny of the divergence between the Old World (Kyushu, Japan) and New World (Texas, USA) lineages of *Chorioactis* demonstrating the phylogenetic connection between Japanese *Chorioactis* and its *Conoplea* anamorph. The phylogeny was inferred using the maximum likelihood criterion, the K80 base substitution model, and an exhaustive search, which found one tree with a score of $-Ln = 946.54$.

PHYLOGENY AND BIOGEOGRAPHY OF *CHORIOACTIS GEASTER*
(PEZIZALES, ASCOMYCOTA) INFERRED FROM
NUCLEAR RIBOSOMAL DNA SEQUENCES

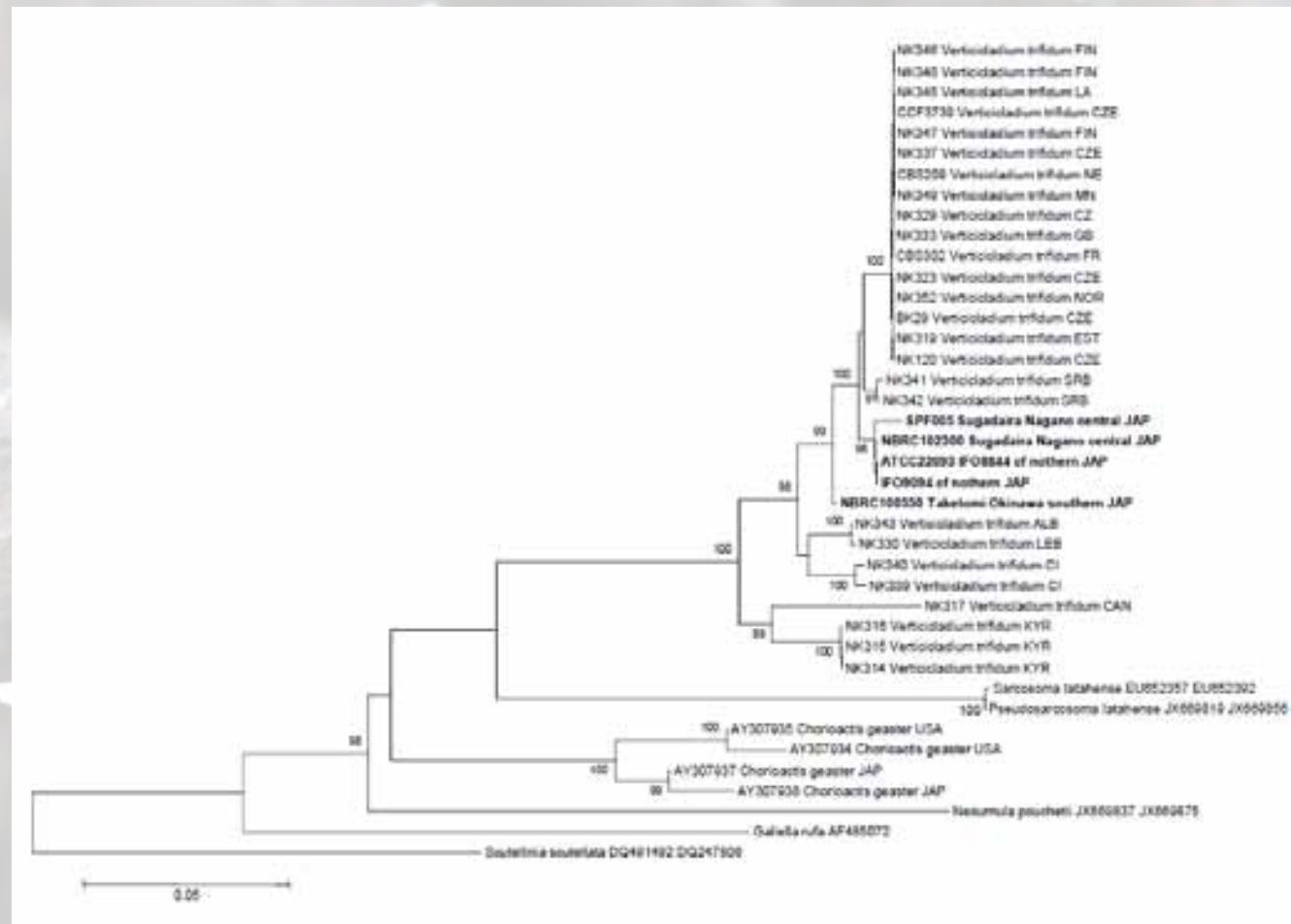
KRISTIN R. PETERSON,¹ CHARLES D. BELL,²
SHUICHI KUROGI,³ AND DONALD H. PFISTER¹

Harvard Papers in Botany, Vol. 8, No. 2, 2004, pp. 141–152.
© President and Fellows of Harvard College, 2004.

Výskyt hub v ekosystému

Geografické areály?

- *Desmazierella acicola* (anam. *Verticicladium trifidum*, Pezizales, Ascomycota)
- souvisí areál s rozvojem *Pinaceae*?



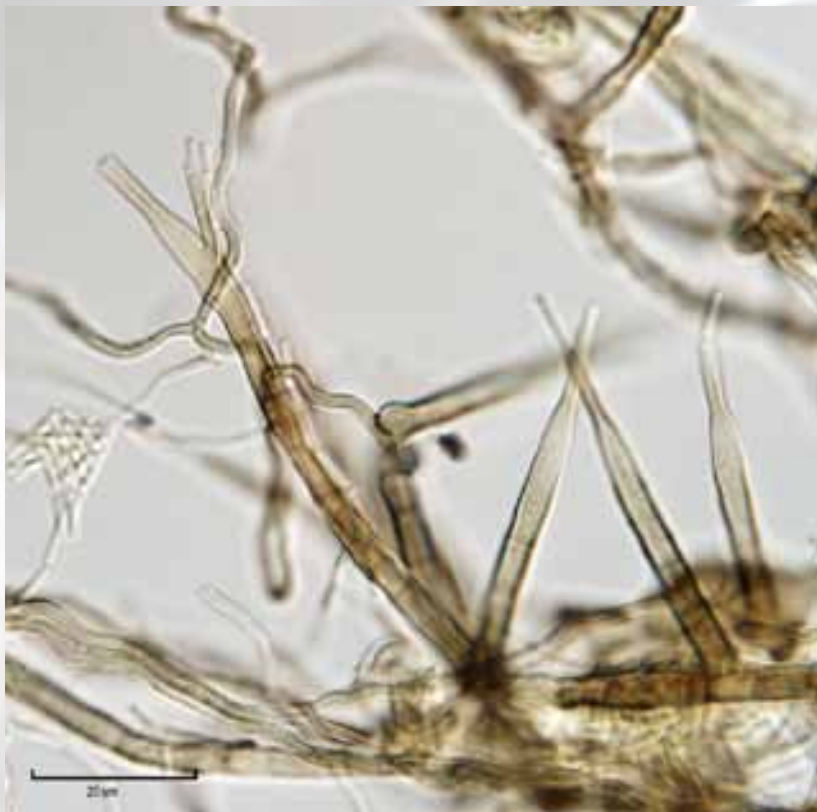
Výskyt hub v ekosystému

Endemité?

- bariéry geografické, hostitelé

x naše nedostatečné poznání?

- *Chalara novae-zelandiae* izolována z Kamchatky



MYCOTAXON

Home : About the Journal : Publications : Indices : How to Order : Instructions to Authors : Online Resources

you are here >> home... publication history... volume 32... article abstract

Chlebicki, Andrzej & Markkita Suková. Fungi of alpine islands of *Dryas octopetala* in the Carpathians. *Mycotaxon* 90: 153-176. 2004.

ABSTRACT: 39 ascomycete fungi and some anamorphs are reported from the Western and Eastern Carpathians, among them *Tarsonema crystalliferum*, *Leptospheria helmsorum*, *Oidemia alpina* and *Oreocelia depodolii*. Analysis of *Dryas*-specific fungi of the Carpathians, Alps, Scandinavia and the Ural shows some similarities between these areas. This indicates that the Carpathian population of *Dryas octopetala* has been influenced by migrational waves of *Dryas*, as much from the west (the Alps), as from the east (the Ural and Scandinavia). The most similar populations were found in the Mlič Petra Mts., Čuscké vrchy Mts., Západní Glacholice) Tatry Mts., Vysoké Tatry Mts. and Bielaske Tatry Mts. The most distinct and isolated area is the western part of the Tatry Mts., namely the Západní Tatry Mts., which have a greater number of endemic species and a single endemic, *Miconosma purpureae*. The dispersion of fungi in smaller islands is mostly accidental, resulting from the decline of the host population and the extinction of fungi that follows it.

KEYWORDS: arcto-alpine fungi, distribution, mycogeography



© 1996-2013 Mycotaxon, LLC.
all rights reserved
www.pergamon.com

11

The Evolutionary Strategy of *Claviceps*

Sylvie Pažoutová

Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague,
Czech Republic

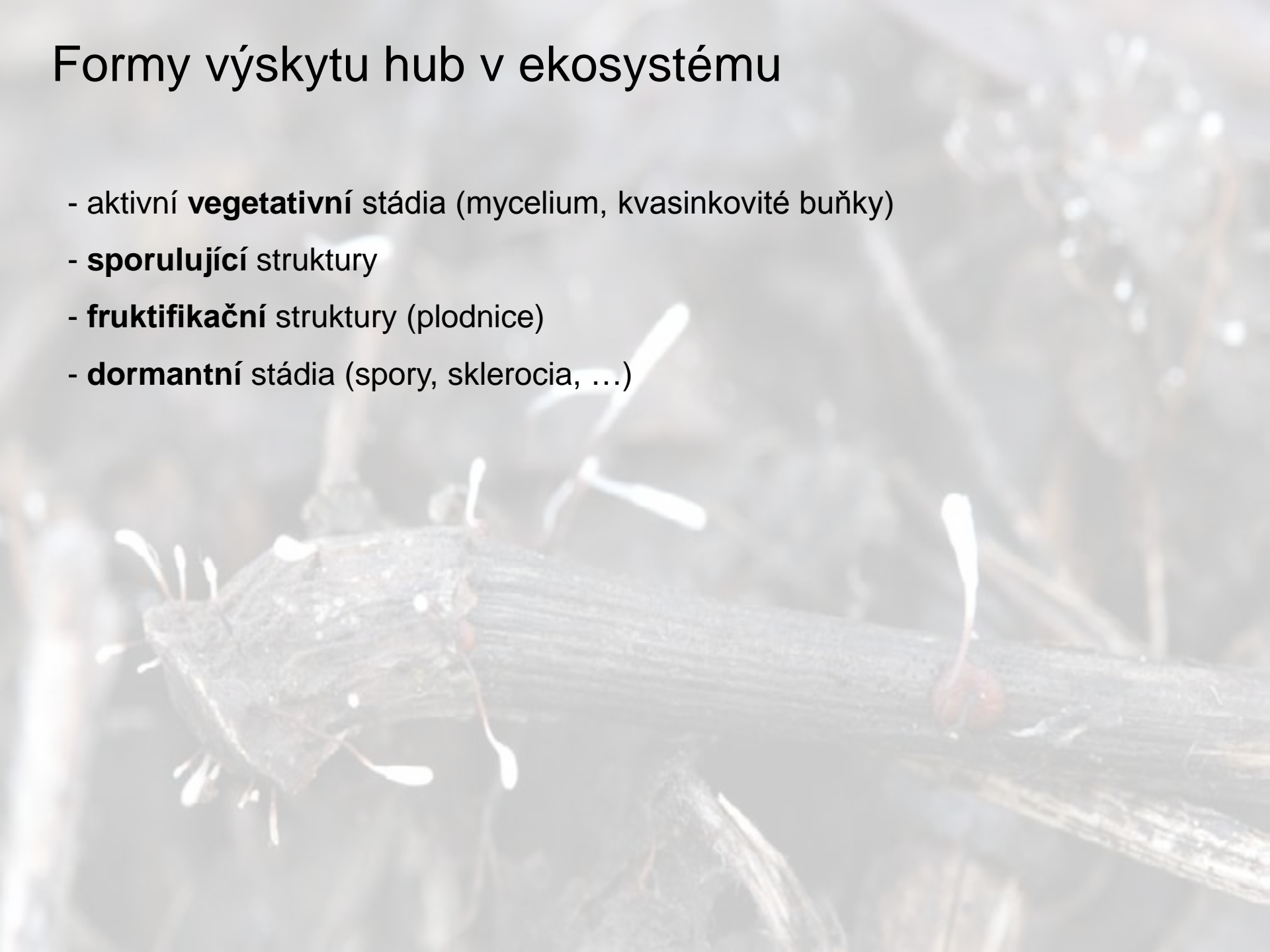
1. INTRODUCTION

Members of the genus *Claviceps* are specialized parasites of grasses, rushes, and sedges that specifically infect florets. The host reproductive organs are replaced with a sclerotium. However, it has been shown that after artificial inoculation, *C. purpurea* can grow and form sclerotia on stem meristems (Lewis, 1956) so that there is a capacity for epiphytic and endophytic growth. *C. phalaridis*, an Austrian endemite, colonizes whole plants of pooid hosts in a way similar to *Epichloë* and forms sclerotia in all florets of the infected plant, rendering it sterile (Walker, 1957, 1970).

To date, about 45 teleomorph species of *Claviceps* have been described, but presumably many species may exist only in anamorphic (sphaelial) stage and therefore go unnoticed. Although *C. purpurea* is the type species for the genus, it is in many aspects untypical, because most *Claviceps* species originate from tropical regions, colonize panicoid grasses, produce macroconidia and microconidia in their sphaelial stage, and are capable of microcyclic conidiation from macroconidia. Species on panicoid hosts with monogeneric to polygeneric host ranges predominate.

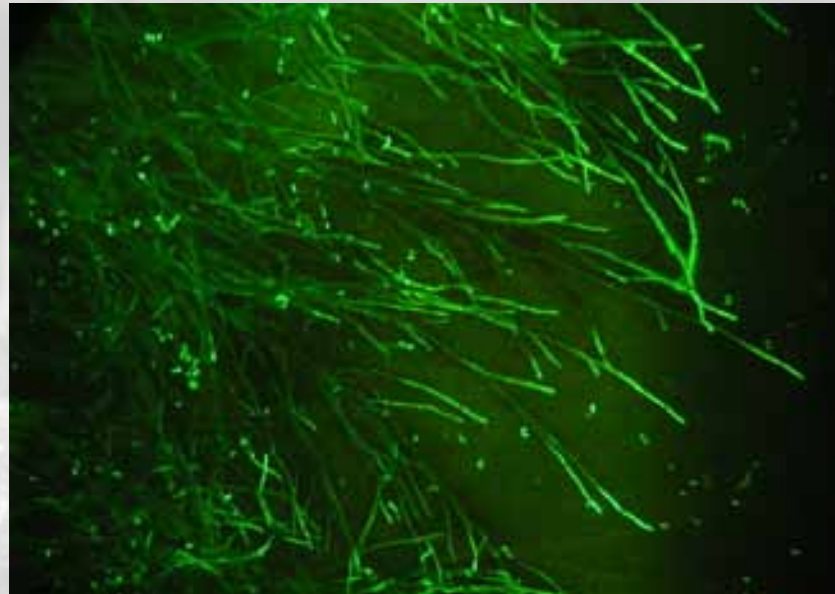
Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

- aktivní **vegetativní** stádia (mycelium, kvasinkovité buňky)
- **sporulující** struktury
- **fruktifikační** struktury (plodnice)
- **dormantní** stádia (spory, sklerocia, ...)



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Mycelium - systém **hyf** prorůstajících substrát, překonávající vzdálenosti
x náchylné na poškození mikroorganismy, živočichy, vyschnutí, ...



Chalara longipes
DIOC₆ fluorescence hyf



Hypholoma fasciculare



Anatome Plantarum (1675 – 1679), Marcello Malpighi
- nejstarší vyobrazení mycelia

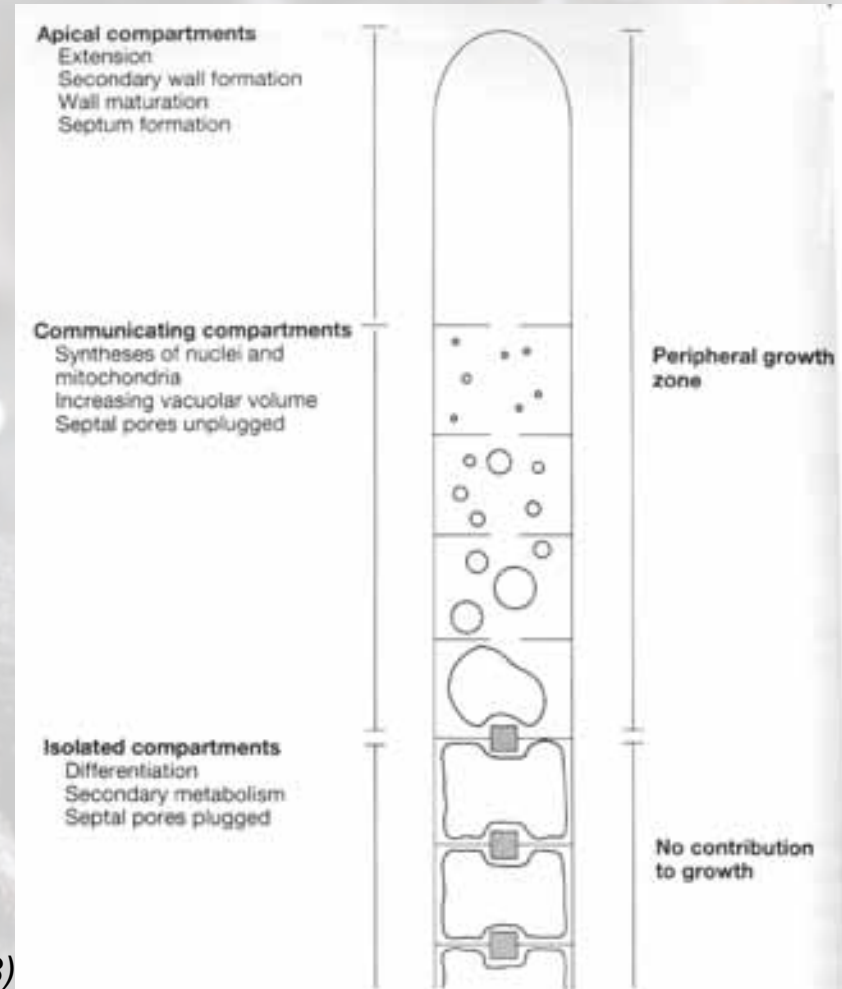
Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Hyfy

- apikální růst
- apikální tělísko, *Spitzenkörper*



Cooke & Whipps (1993)

<http://www.bsu.edu>

Fig. 3.5 Diagrammatic representation of the various hyphal compartments and their contribution to hyphal function.

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Hyfy

- v určitých případech růst i mimo špičku

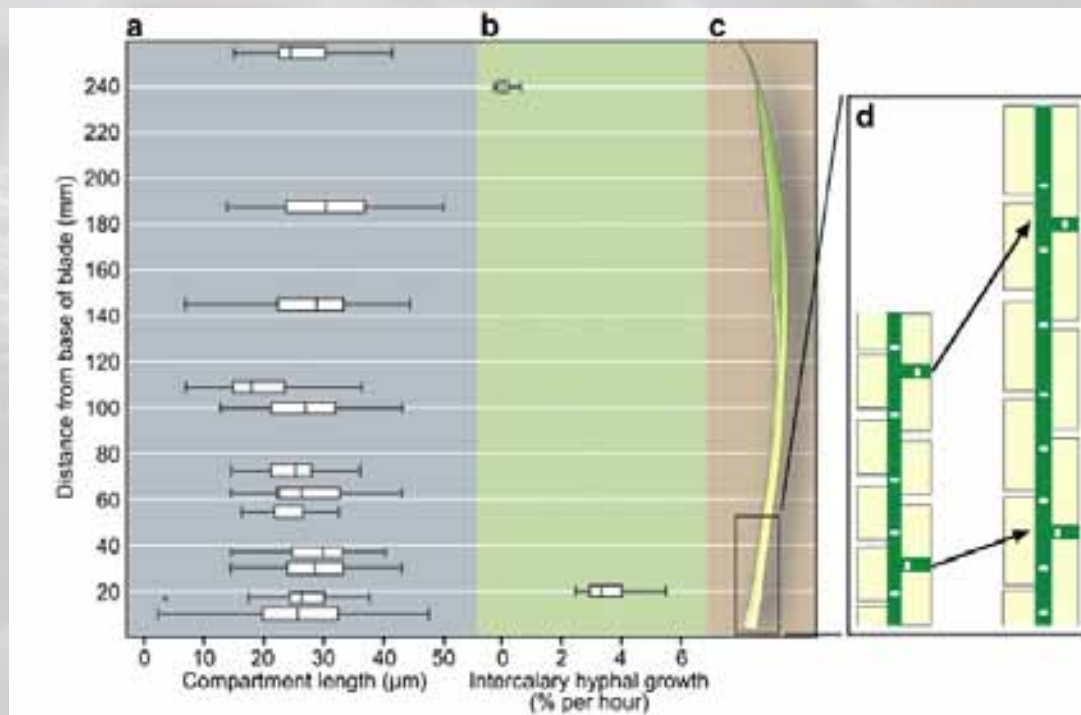
= interkalární **prodlužování u plodnic bazidiomycetů**

založení primordia – několikanásobné prodloužení a zvětšení buněk

= interkalární **prodlužovací růst včetně nových přehrádek** u travních endofytů (*Epichloë*), nutné v prodlužovací části listu, kde hyfy asociovány s buňkami trávy

= u stélky lišejníků (*Usnea*)

= u rhizomorf



2020-01-10 10:00:00



Review
Intercalary growth in hyphae of filamentous fungi
Christine R. VOISEY*
AgResearch, Grasslands Research Centre, Private Bag 13008, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Formy výskytu hub (nejen) v ekosystému

Mycelium

- variabilita



Fusarium spp.



Aspergillus spp.

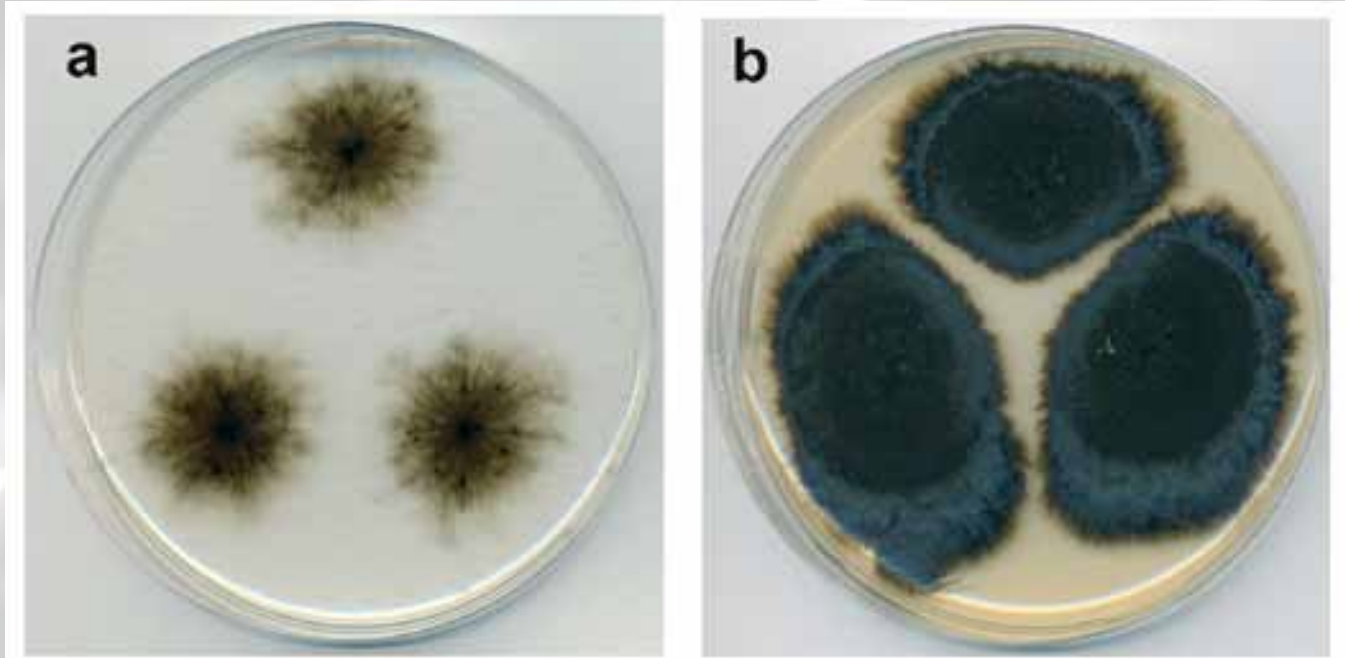
Formy výskytu hub (nejen) v ekosystému

Mycelium

- variabilita v morfologii mycelia závislá i na kmeni, nebo použitém médiu

Scleroconidioma sphagnicola

– růst na kukuřičném agaru (CMA) x sladínovém agaru (MEA)





Mycosphaerella graminicola – braničnatka pšeničná

Růst hub

- růst mycelia v laboratorních podmínkách většinou **neukončený** (v přírodě?)
- vyčerpání živin, nadbytek sek. metabolitů → stacionární fáze
(= přeočkováním na čerstvá média, roztoky, nižší teplota)

x někdy (při častém) přeočkování přestává růst i na čerstvém a optimálním médiu
= vypínání enzymů při chybějícím substrátu, podmínkách prostředí, ...
= přidavek přírodnin k médiu (jehlice, dřívko, ...)

x dostatek „volného času“ a absence stresu → produkce sek. metabolitů
(až v krystalické podobě!)



Růst hub

x determinovaný růst

Rhabdocline parkerii

- po opadu jehlic vytvoří plodnice, uvolní askospory a mycelium odumírá
- dokázáno i při inokulačních pokusech na opadu



Rhabdocline pseudotsugae

<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/pub/php/research/rhabdocline/>



Podospora anserina

- v kultuře max. 25 dní (koprofilní, adaptace na krátkodobý substrát)

<http://podospora.igmors.u-psud.fr/more.html>

Růst hub

Je václavka největší organizmus na Zemi?

- jeden kmen může porůst plochu několik hektarů a růst tisíce let

x je to opravdu stále jeden organizmus?

letters to nature

Nature 356, 428 - 431 (02 April 1992); doi:10.1038/356428a0

The fungus *Armillaria bulbosa* is among the largest and oldest living organisms

MYRON L. SMITH*, JOHANN N. BRUHN & JAMES B. ANDERSON*

*Department of Botany/Centre for Plant Biotechnology, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6, Canada

*School of Forestry and Wood Products, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan 49931, USA

ASEXUALLY reproducing organisms occur in a variety of taxa in all biological kingdoms¹ and distinguishing asexually propagated genotypes is essential for the understanding of their population biology. Among the higher fungi, however, the clonal 'individual' is especially difficult to define² because most of the fungal thallus consists of a network of anastomosing hyphae embedded in the substratum. Whether fruit-bodies, the most recognizable part of a fungus, are produced by a single supporting mycelium can only be determined by establishing direct physiological continuity or genetic identity. We report a means by which individual fungi can be unambiguously identified within local populations and identify an individual of *Armillaria bulbosa* that occupies a minimum of 15 hectares, weighs in excess of 10,000kg, and has remained genetically stable for more than 1,500 years.



Armillaria gallica

<http://www.lancing-nature.bn15.net/fungi.html>

Růst hub

Je václavka největší organizmus na Zemi?

- *A. ostoyae* - 965 ha, 8.650 let, cca stovky t

X

Sequoiadendron giganteum

- 1.500 m³, 2.100 t, stáří cca tisíce let

Balaenoptera musculus

- délka 23 - 30.5 m, až 180 t

BBC NEWS

You are in: [Sci/Tech](#)
Monday, 7 August, 2000, 13:15 GMT 14:15 UK

Fantastic fungus find



Shoestring-like rhizomorphs spread from tree to tree

By BBC News Online's Jonathan Amos

Researchers in the US have found what is probably the largest living organism on Earth.

It is a fungus that is growing through the earth and roots of trees in the Malheur National Forest in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon.

Scientists say it covers 090 hectares (2,200 acres) of land - an area equivalent to about 1,220 football pitches.

The fungus is called *Armillaria ostoyae*, but is more popularly known as the honey mushroom. This particular specimen is calculated to be about 2,400 years old, although it could be two to three times this age.

Search BBC News Online

Advanced search options

Launch console for latest audio/video

- BBC RADIO NEWS
- BBC ONE TV NEWS
- WORLD NEWS SUPPLEMENT
- BBC NEWS 24 BULLETIN
- PROGRAMMES GUIDE

See also:

- 04 Aug 99 | Sci/Tech
The mother of all plants
- 14 Sep 99 | Sheffield 99
Why are there only two sexes?
- 01 Feb 00 | Sci/Tech
World's biggest flower bears fruit

Internet links:

- USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station
- Armillaria Root Disease

The BBC is not responsible for the content of external internet sites

Top Sci/Tech stories now:

- Astronomy's next big thing
- Ancient rock points to life's origin
- Mobile spam on the rise
- Giant telescope project

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN™

Winner of the 2011 National Medal of Science for General Excellence

Subscribe News & Features Maps Multimedia Filmmaking Other Science Topics

Home Storage and Sync

Change font size | News Service

Strange but True: The Largest Organism on Earth Is a Fungus

The blue whale is big, but nowhere near as huge as a sprawling fungus in eastern Oregon

By Jesse Cougle | October 4, 2007

12 Share 10 Print 10 Post 10 10

Next time you purchase white button mushrooms at the grocery store, just remember, they may be cute and bite-size but they have a relative out west that occupies some 2,384 acres (965 hectares) of soil in Oregon's Blue Mountains. Put another way, this homogenous fungus would encompass 1,665 football fields, or nearly four square miles (10 square kilometers) of soil.



The discovery of this giant *Armillaria ostoyae* in 1998 landed a new record holder for the title of the world's largest known organism, believed by most to be the 110-foot- (33.5-meter-) long, 300-ton blue whale. Based on its current growth rate, the

HIDDEN GIANT: A small outcropping of honey mushrooms on the surface hides the largest known organism on Earth, a fungus infecting the woods of eastern Oregon. Image: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station




Růst hub

Fomitiporia ellipsoidea - největší plodnice



Fig 1 – A basidiocarp of *Fomitiporia ellipsoidea*.

FUNGAL BIOLOGY XXX (2011) 1–2



ELSEVIER

British Mycological Society promoting fungal science

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/funbio

Fomitiporia ellipsoidea has the largest fruiting body among the fungi

Yu-Cheng DAI^{a,*}, Bao-Kai CUI^b

^aInstitute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenyang 110016, China

^bInstitute of Microbiology, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing 100083, China

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 28 May 2011
Received in revised form
9 June 2011
Accepted 14 June 2011

ABSTRACT

A giant polypore, *Fomitiporia ellipsoidea*, was found in Hainan Island in southern China. It was 20 y old, and its estimated volume was 400 000–525 000 cm³ and weight was 400–500 kg. This is the first report of the largest fungal fruiting body both in volume and weight.
© 2011 The British Mycological Society. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

BBC NEWS | Sport | Weather | Player | TV

NATURE

Home | News | Features | Blog | Video collections | Wildlife | Prehistoric

1 August 2011 Last updated at 01:38

Giant fungus discovered in China

By Matt Walker
Editor, BBC Nature

The most massive fruiting body of any fungus yet documented has been discovered growing on the underside of a tree in China.

The fruiting body, which is equivalent to the mushrooms produced by other fungi species, is up to 10m long, 80cm wide and weighs half a tonne.

That shatters the record held previously by a fungus growing in Kew Gardens in the UK.

The new giant fungus is thought to be at least 20 years old.

The first example of the new giant fungus was recorded by scientists in 2008 in Fujian Province, China, by Professor Yu-Cheng Dai of the Herbarium of Biology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shenyang and his assistant Dr Cui.

"But the type collection was not huge," Prof Dai told BBC Nature.

However, "we found [the] giant one in Hainan Province in 2010."



Small fragments have broken off the single giant fungus



20.8.2011 8:10 Čro 2 – Meteor
http://www.rozhlas.cz/leonardo/zpravy/_zprava/929090

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Myceliální provazce (Basidiomycota)

- hyfy jednotlivé, spojování do provazce
- hyfy s **extracelulární matrix**, na povrchu vrstva **melanizovaných** hyf se silnou a tmavou buněčnou stěnou (ochrana před vyschnutím, požerem)
- uvnitř silně vakuolizované, či autolyze a dutina (transport)

Phanerochaete velutina, *Agaricus bisporus*, *Hypholoma fasciculare*,
Serpula lacrymans, ...

Ceuthospora pinastri vs. *Hypholoma fasciculare*



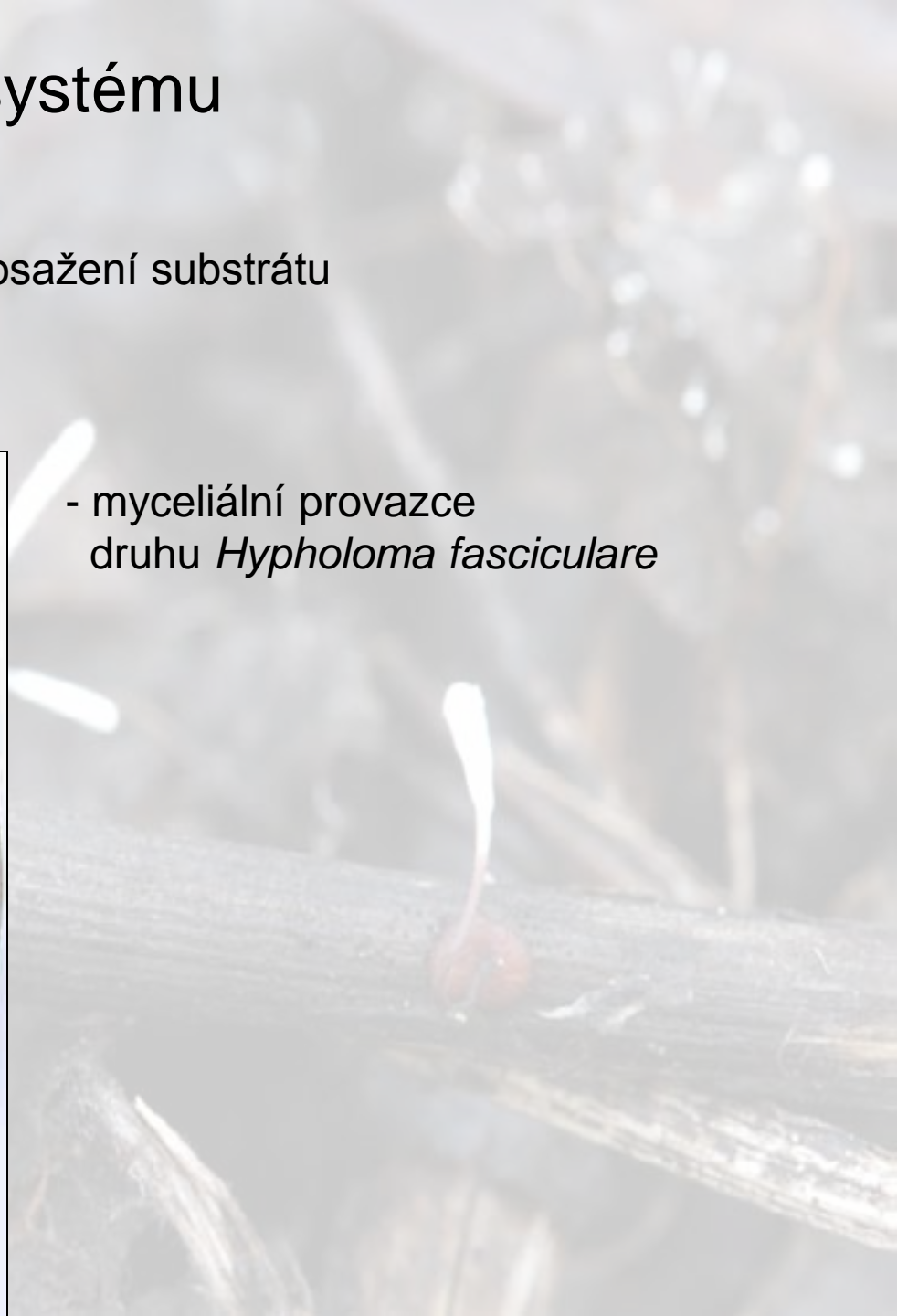
Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Myceliální provazce (Basidiomycota)

- pro překonání nevhodného prostředí; dosažení substrátu
- transport vody a živin kupředu
- vznikají rovněž při kompetici



- myceliální provazce
druhu *Hypholoma fasciculare*



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Rhizomorfy (Basidiomycota)

- „meristém, dřev, kůra, kořenová čepička“ jako u kořene
- přirůstání na vrcholu, zjištěn i prodlužovací růst u povrchových buněk
- někdy synonymum pro myceliální provazce

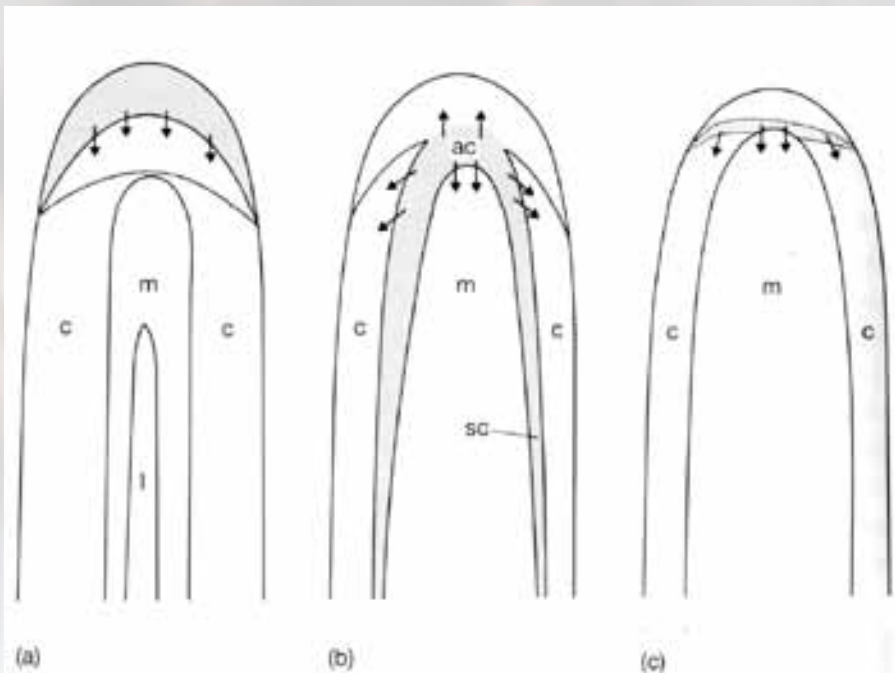


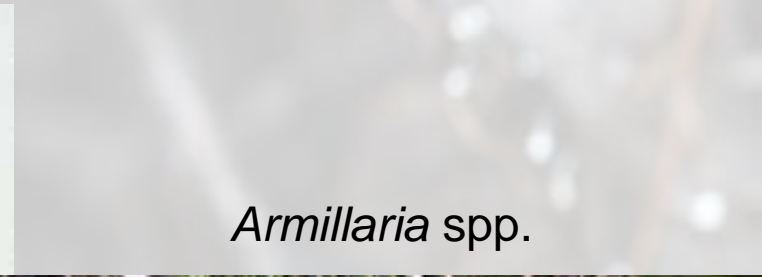
Fig. 3.10 Apical structure of rhizomorphs. (a) *Sphaerostilbe repens* [from Botton & Dexheimer, 1977, © Gustav Fischer Verlag]; (b) *Armillaria mellea* and *Armillaria tabescens* [from Motta, 1969; Motta & Peabody, 1982, *Mycologia*, 74, © 1982 New York Botanical Garden]; (c) *Armillaria bulbosa* [from Rayner et al., 1985, © Cambridge University Press]. Meristematic regions [shaded] produce cells predominantly in the direction indicated by arrows: c, cortex; m, medulla; l, lacuna; ac, apical centre; sc, subcortex.

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Rhizomorfy – uvnitř duté, výměna plynů, transport dalších látek



Marasmius androsaceus



Armillaria spp.



Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

***Armillaria* air pores and rhizomorphs really do conduct oxygen**

Pareek M., Ashford A.E. & Allaway W.G. (2002) - **IMC7 Abstracts No. 439**



Armillaria luteobulbalina

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/fungi/mycelium.html>

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Sklerocia – opakované větvení hyf, přehrádkování, silná bun. stěna, mechanismus odlišný pro každý druh houby

Botrytis cinerea, *Sclerotium cepivorum* – dřev (zás. látky), kůra, vrstva mrtvých bb.

Claviceps purpurea – přezimující útvar

- pro parazitické druhy výhoda, že přezimují v půdě, v blízkosti kořenů rr.



Hypophoma tuberosum

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/fungi/mycelium.html>



Claviceps purpurea

<http://caliban.mpiz-koeln.mpg.de>

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Mikrosklerocia

– zásobárna živin u symbiotických hub v kořenech rostlin (DSE houby)



mikrosklerocium houby *Acephala applanata* v kořeni *Vaccinium myrtilus*

© Kohout 2008

Formy výskytu hub v ekosystému

Černé kvasinkovité houby (*black yeast-like fungi*)

- osmotrofní, extr. podmínky
- kvasinkovité a „meristemické“



available online at www.studiesinmycology.org
doi:10.3114/sim.2008.61.14

Studies in Mycology 61: 137–144, 2008

Environmental isolation of black yeast-like fungi involved in human infection

V.A. Viconi¹, D. Abbi-Argenti², M.R. Pio², F. Queiroz-Telles¹, L.M. Cruz², M.J. Najafzadeh¹, G.S. de Hoog³, J. Zhao⁷ and A. Pizzani-Kocino⁴



available online at www.studiesinmycology.org
doi:10.3114/sim.2008.64.06

Studies in Mycology 64: 123–133, 2008

Phylogeny of rock-inhabiting fungi related to *Dothideomycetes*

C. Rubal¹, C. Gueidan¹, L. Selbmann², A.A. Gorbushina³, P.W. Crous⁴, J.Z. Groenewald⁵, L. Muggia⁶, M. Grube⁶, D. Izola⁶, C.L. Schoch⁷, J.T. Staley⁸, F. Lutzon⁹, G.S. de Hoog¹

Výskyt hub v ekosystémech

- jsou všude

= rozšiřování

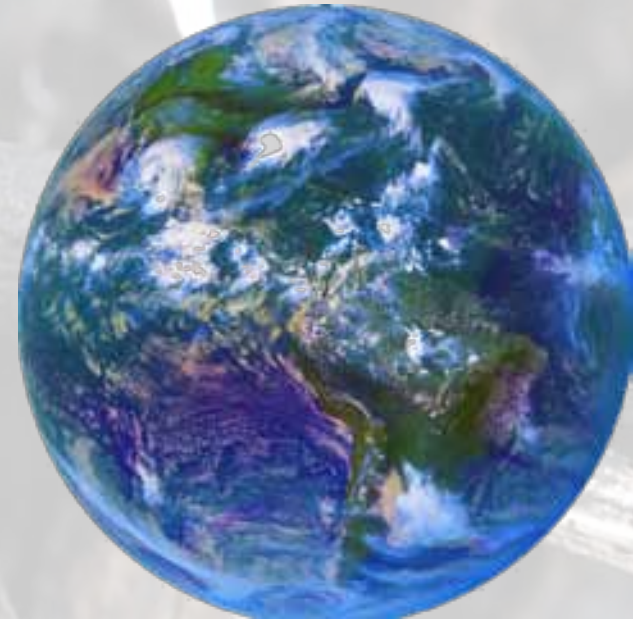
x schopnost neomezené disperze je jen půlkou úspěchu

= přizpůsobení podmínkám

x nutnost vhodných klimatických podmínek

nutnost vhodného substrátu

nutnost vhodného hostitele (parazité, ECM)



Výskyt hub v ekosystémech

Podle toho, kde sbírány, či odkud izolovány:

Fylosoférní (fyloplánní) – na povrchu živých listů

Rhizosférní – v těsné blízkosti kořenů rostlin

Fruktikolní – na plodech

Lignikolní – na dřevě

Antrakofilní – na spáleném dřevě

Amoniové houby – na substrátech bohatých na amoniak

Koprofilní – na exkrementech

Keratinofilní – na derivátech pokožky, kostí (drápy, parohy, chlupy)

...

Má cenu ještě držet tyto kategorie?



Typhula erythropus