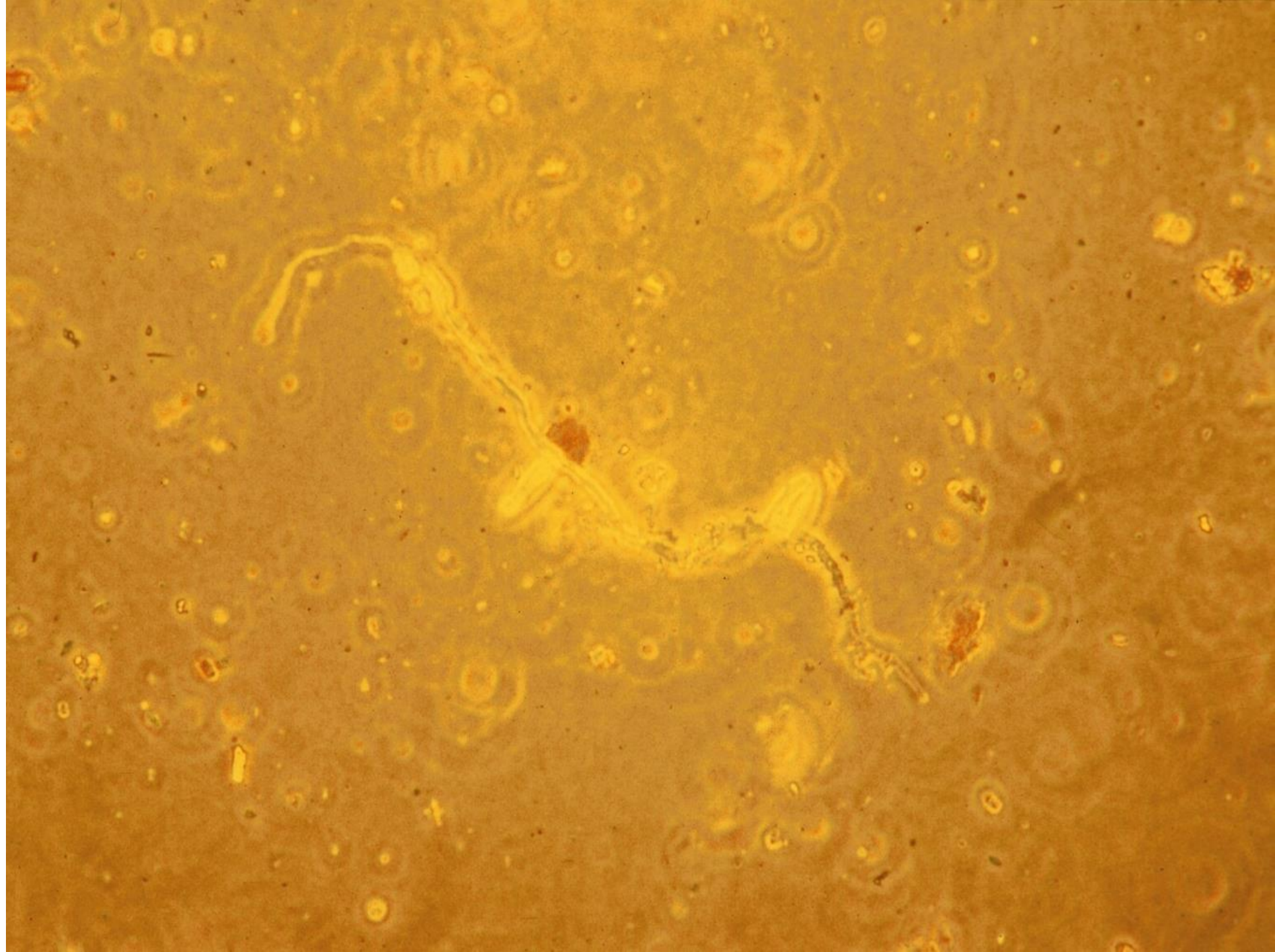



# **Microscopy - Chapter 1**

## **Lecture 6**

### **Fungal Morphology (Part 2)**





Manual

1/60



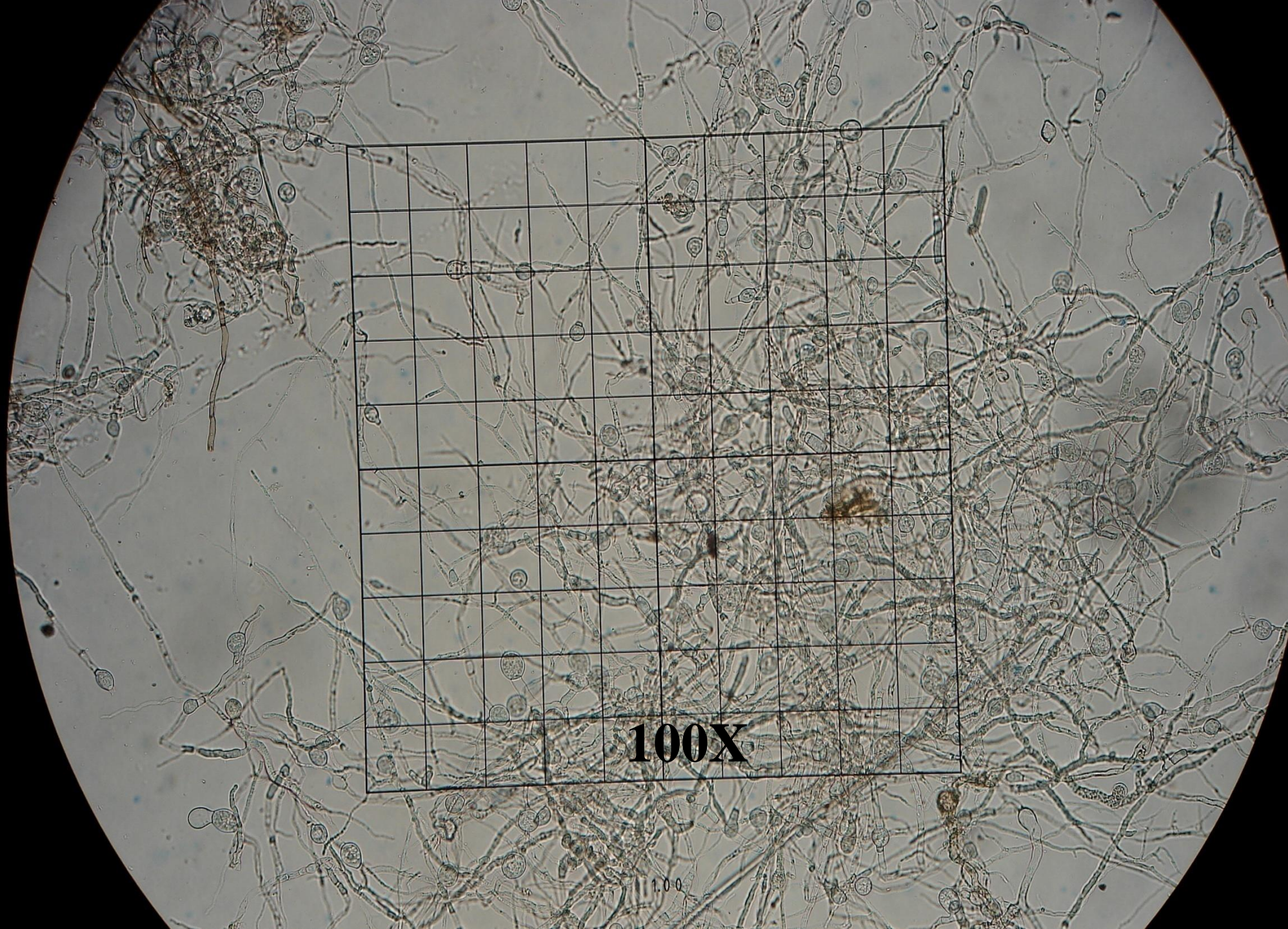
**400X**



**Good or bad? Diameter,  
color, septa**



**Good or bad? Diameter, color, septa**

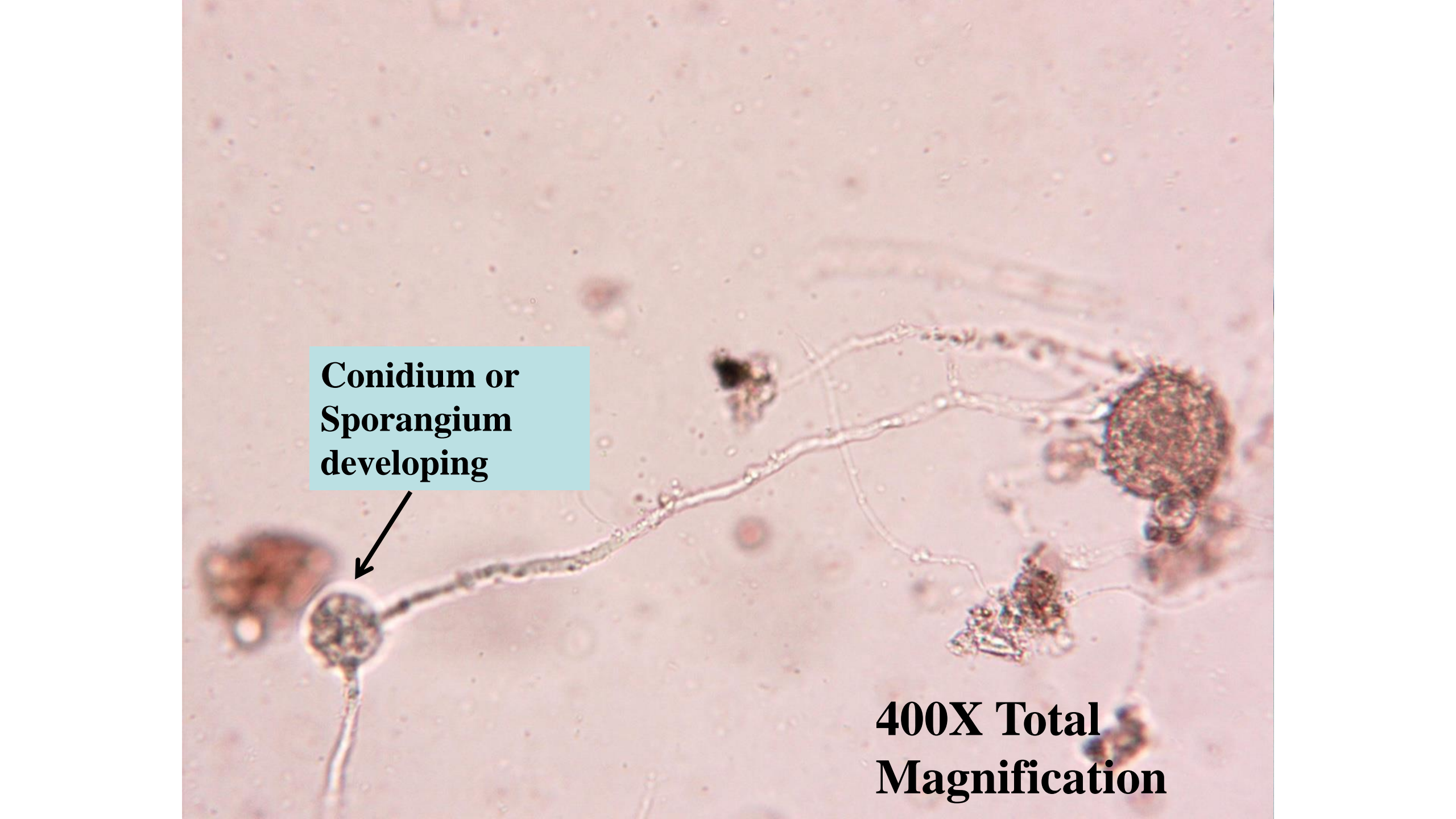


100X

1.00

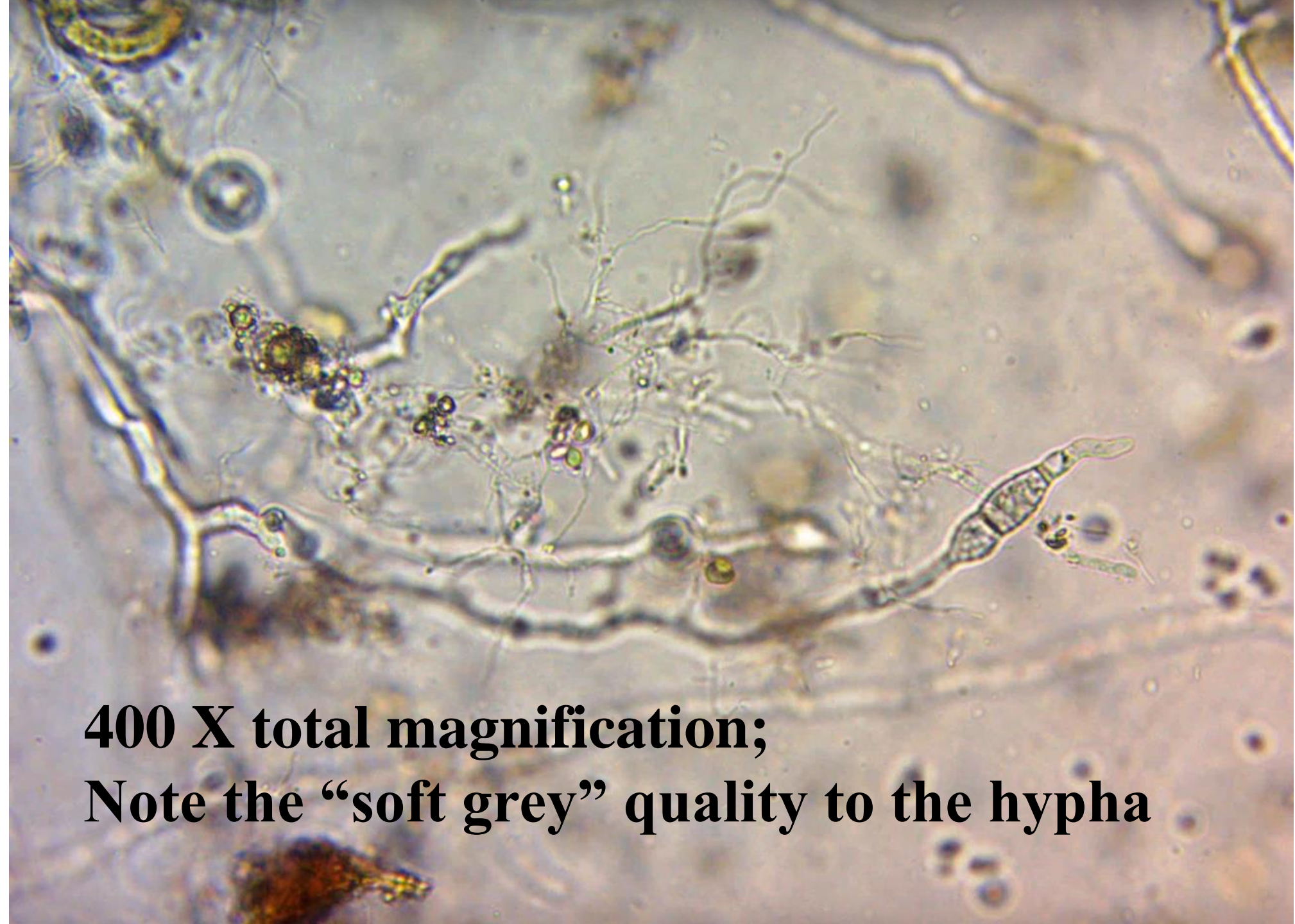


**400X Total Magnification**

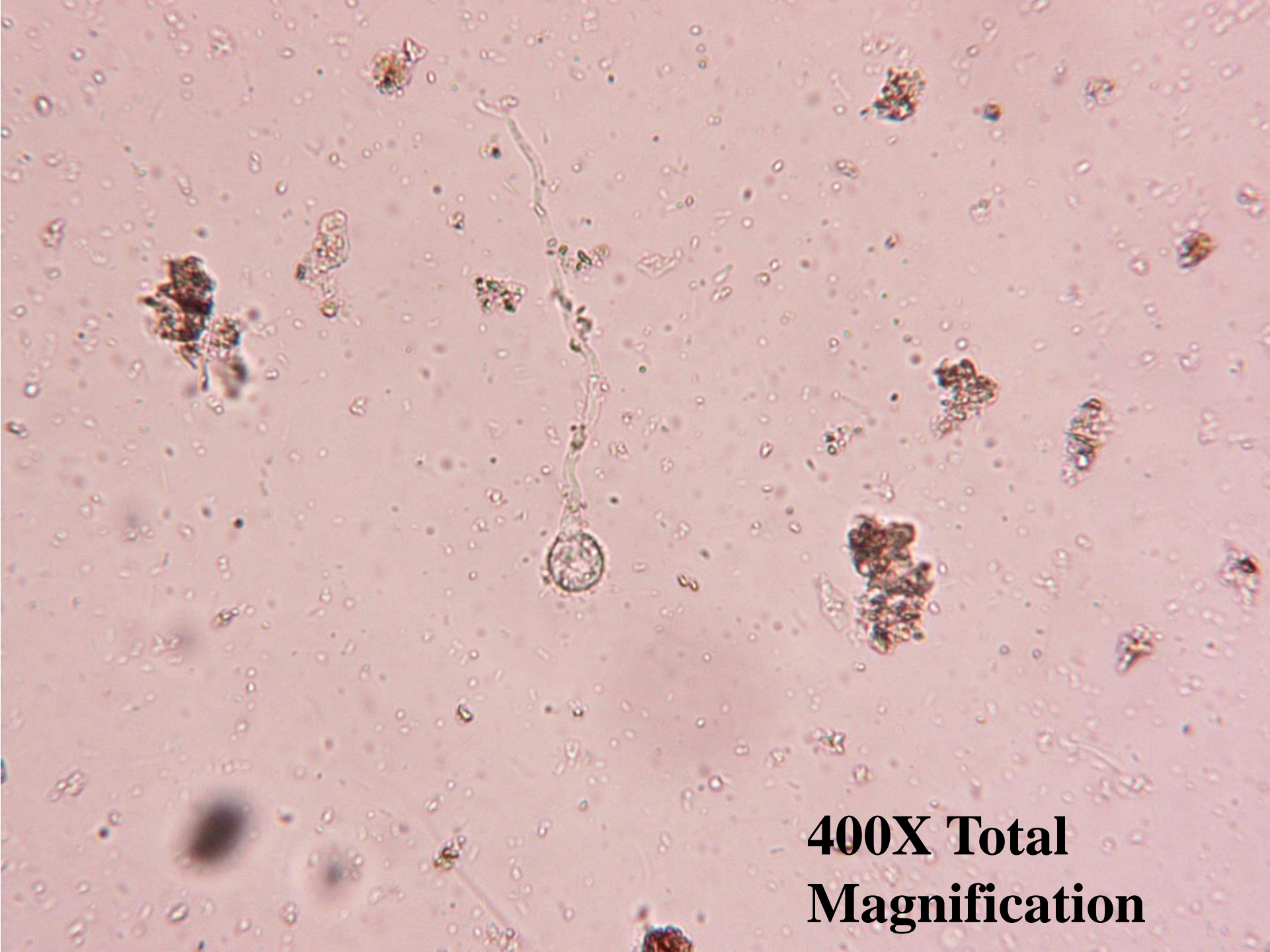
A light micrograph showing a long, thin, hyaline filamentous structure, likely a developing conidium or sporangium, extending from the left towards the right. The filament is composed of several cells, with a larger, more rounded cell at the tip on the right. The background is a light, pinkish-tan color with some small, dark, irregularly shaped particles scattered throughout. A black arrow points from a light blue text box to the rounded cell at the tip of the filament.

**Conidium or  
Sporangium  
developing**

**400X Total  
Magnification**

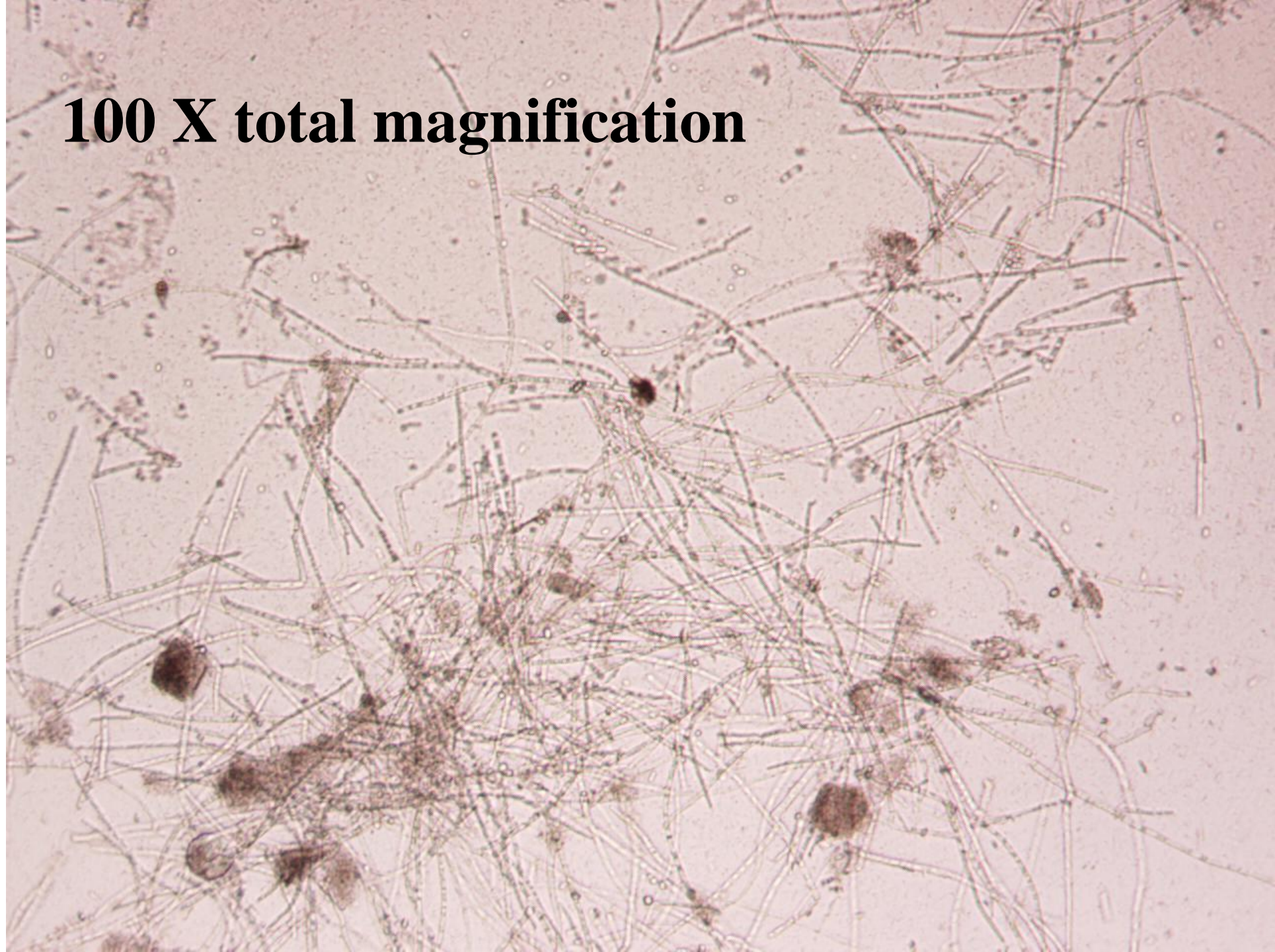


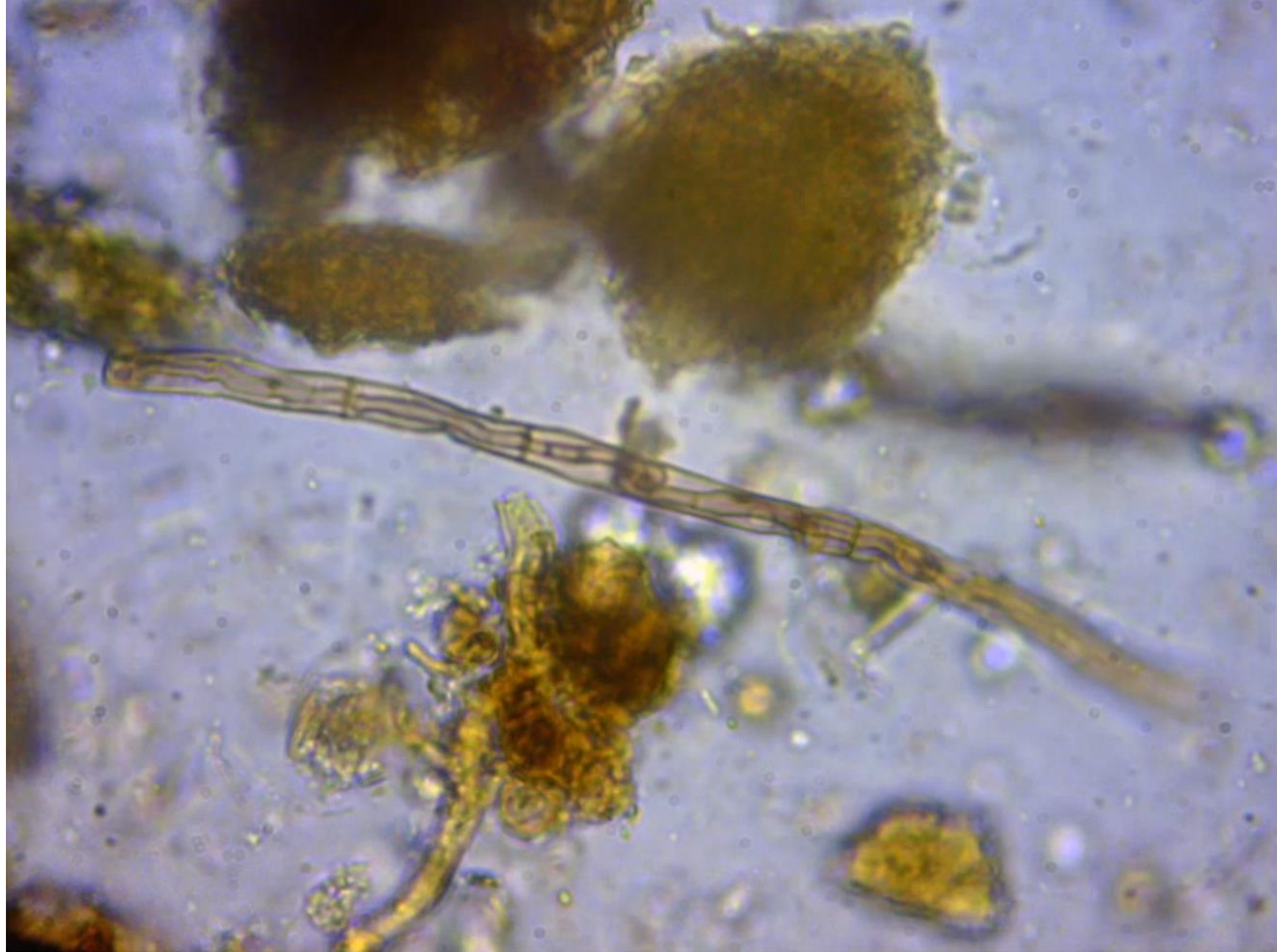
**400 X total magnification;  
Note the “soft grey” quality to the hypha**



**400X Total  
Magnification**

**100 X total magnification**

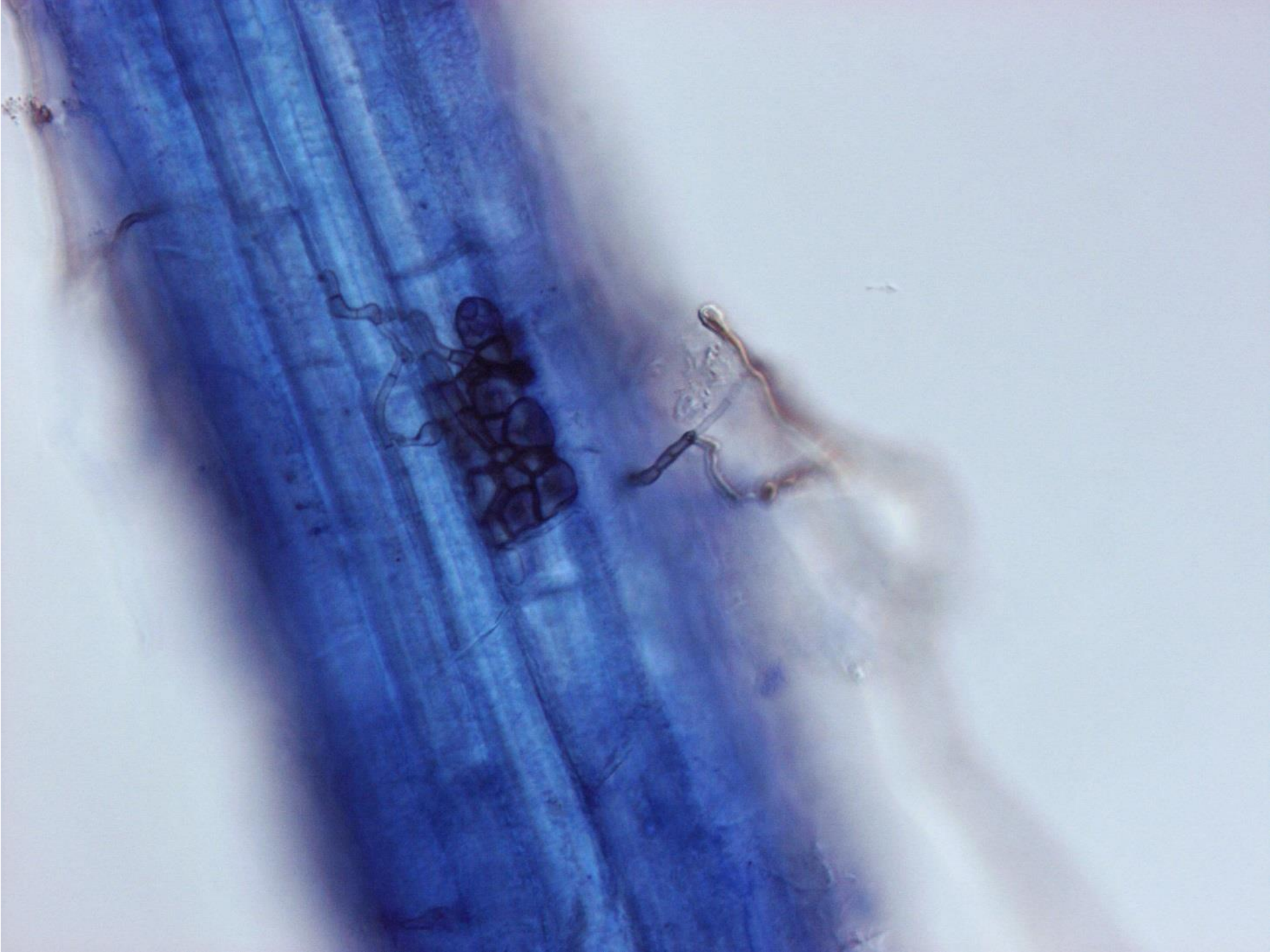




A microscopic image showing numerous small, round, clear spores scattered across a light blue background. Several larger, irregular, brownish-yellow clusters are visible, likely representing hyphae or spore aggregates. A few thin, curved, hair-like structures are also present.

**Fusarium**  
**400X Total Mag**





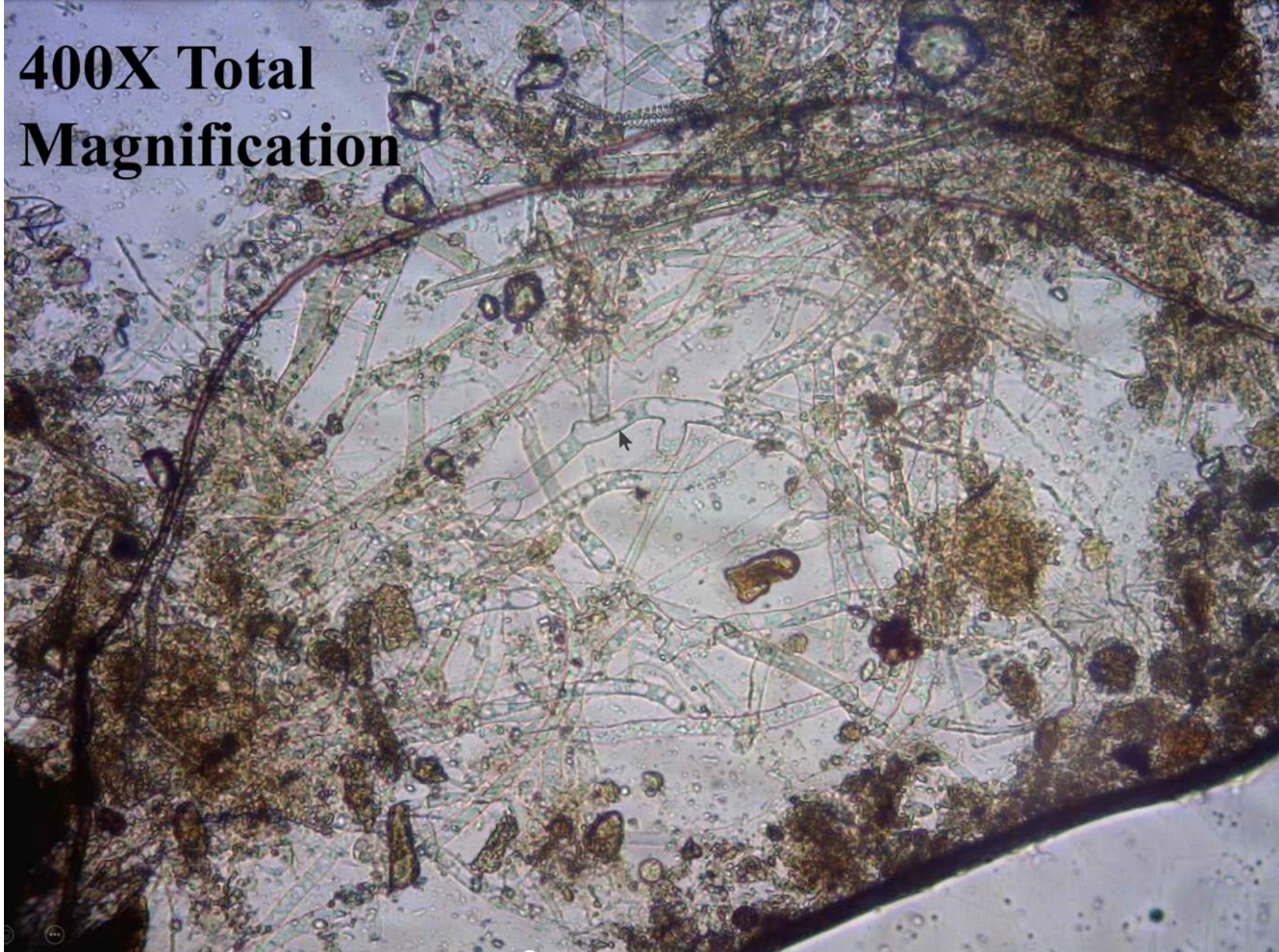
# Spores: Cysts







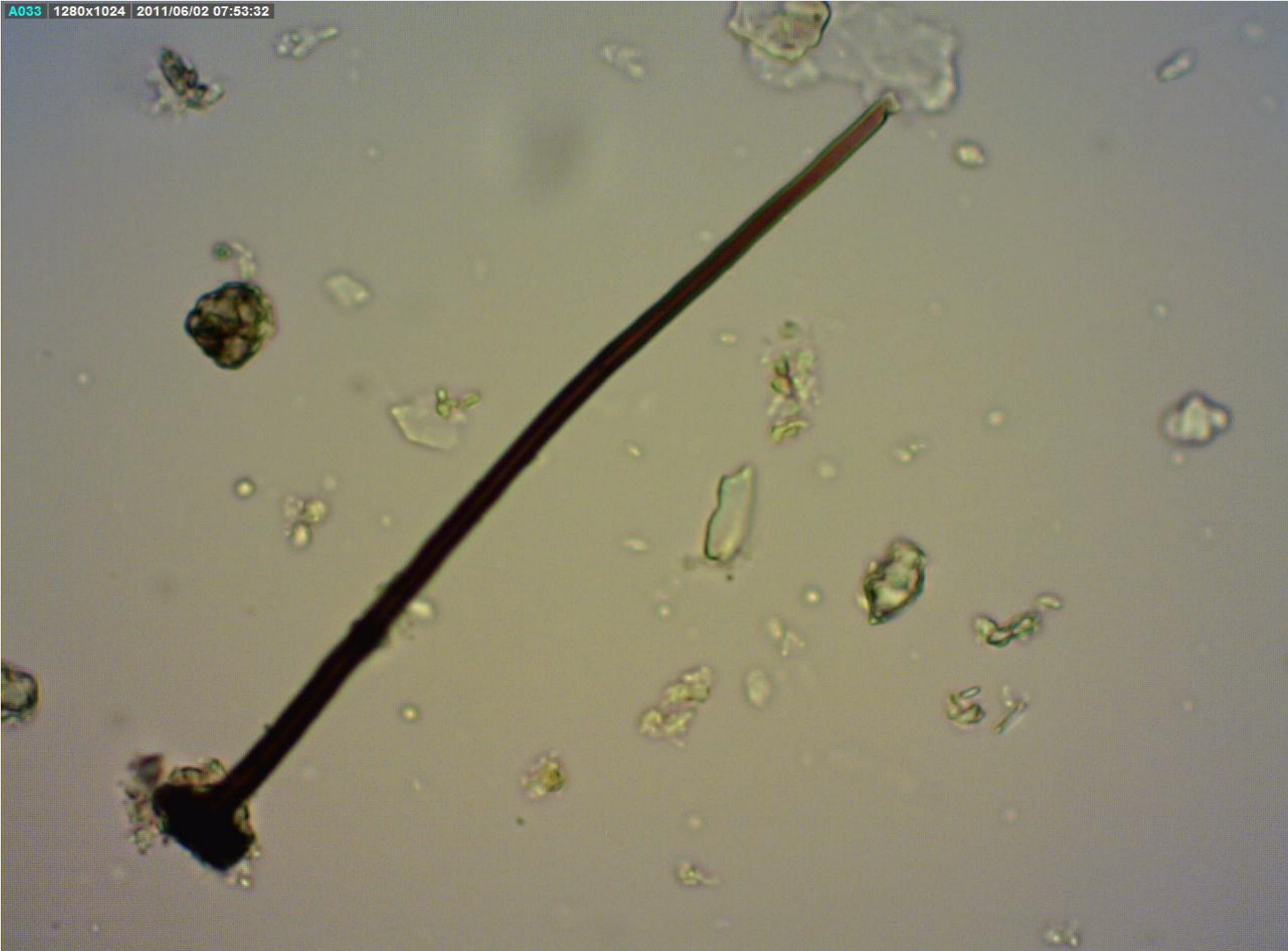
**400X Total  
Magnification**





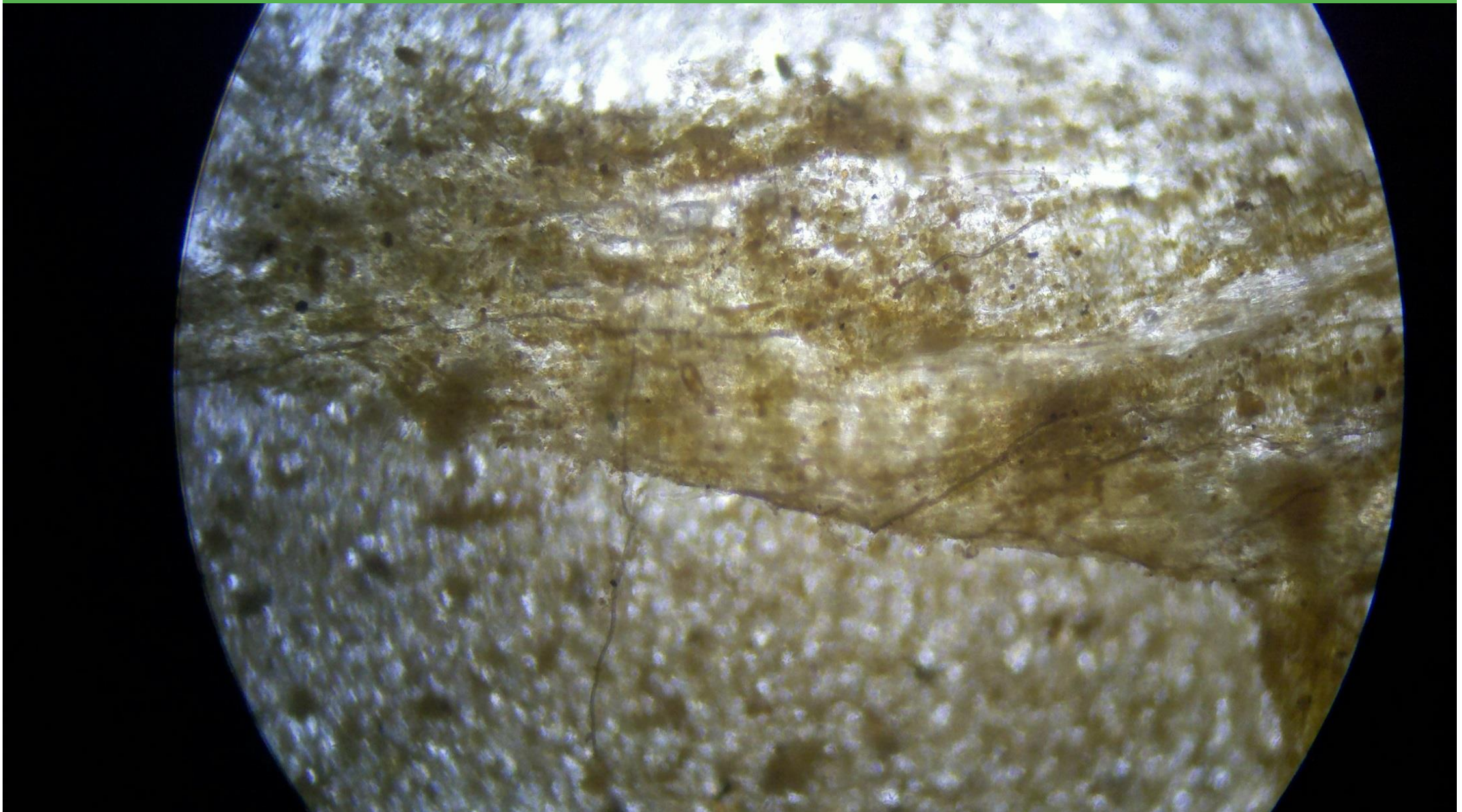
**400X Total  
Magnification**







Dead root with fungi decomposing it: Does that make this fungus a pathogen?



Pathogens attack LIVING plants; Decomposers utilize already dead material

Primordium of a mushroom; Reproductive structure of a fungus

