THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE FUNGI

APPENDIX 14

CLASSROOM WORKSHEET

UNDERSTANDING FUNGI / UNDERSTANDING FUNGI IN THE FOREST

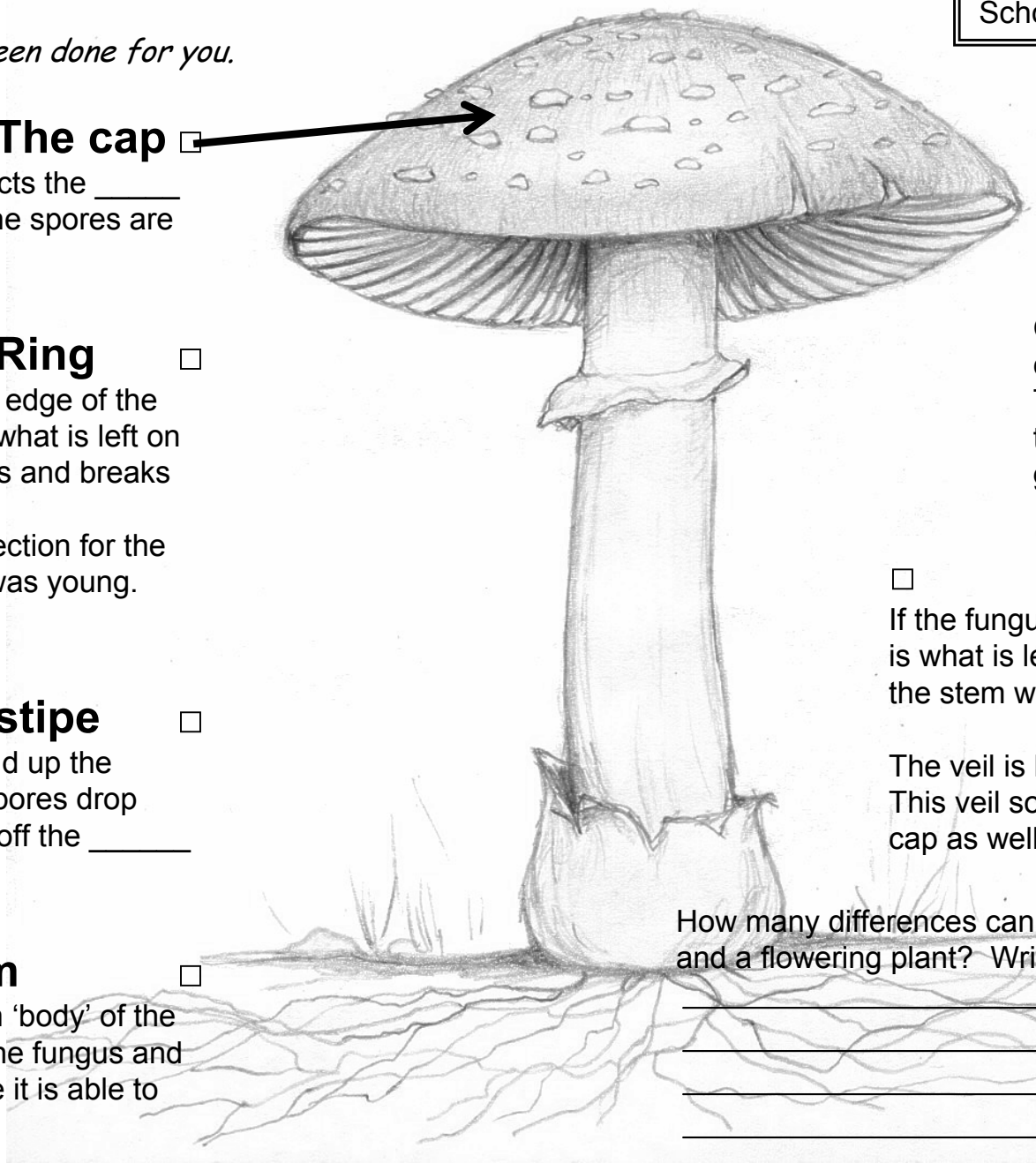
Understanding Fungi

Name:……

Class:……

School:……

Join the descriptions to the fungus by drawing a line between them.
The line for the cap has been done for you.
Complete the sentences.



The cap □

The **cap** supports and protects the _____ or _____ which are where the spores are produced.

Ring □

A partial veil grows from the edge of the cap to the stem, the **ring** is what is left on the _____ as the cap grows and breaks the _____.
The veil provided extra protection for the spores when the toadstool was young.

Stem or stipe □

The **stem** or stipe has to hold up the _____ So that when the spores drop down they are high enough off the _____ to drift away.

Mycelium □

The **mycelium** is the hidden 'body' of the fungus. It finds _____ for the fungus and when conditions are suitable it is able to produce a _____.

□ Gills

Gills or **pores** grow under the cap and produce _____.
To produce, protect and scatter the spores is why the toadstool grows.

□ The volva

If the fungus has a universal veil, the **volva** is what is left of the veil at the bottom of the stem when the veil is broken.

The veil is broken as the toadstool _____.
This veil sometimes leaves _____ on the cap as well.

How many differences can you think of between a fungus and a flowering plant? Write some down here:

_____
_____
_____
_____

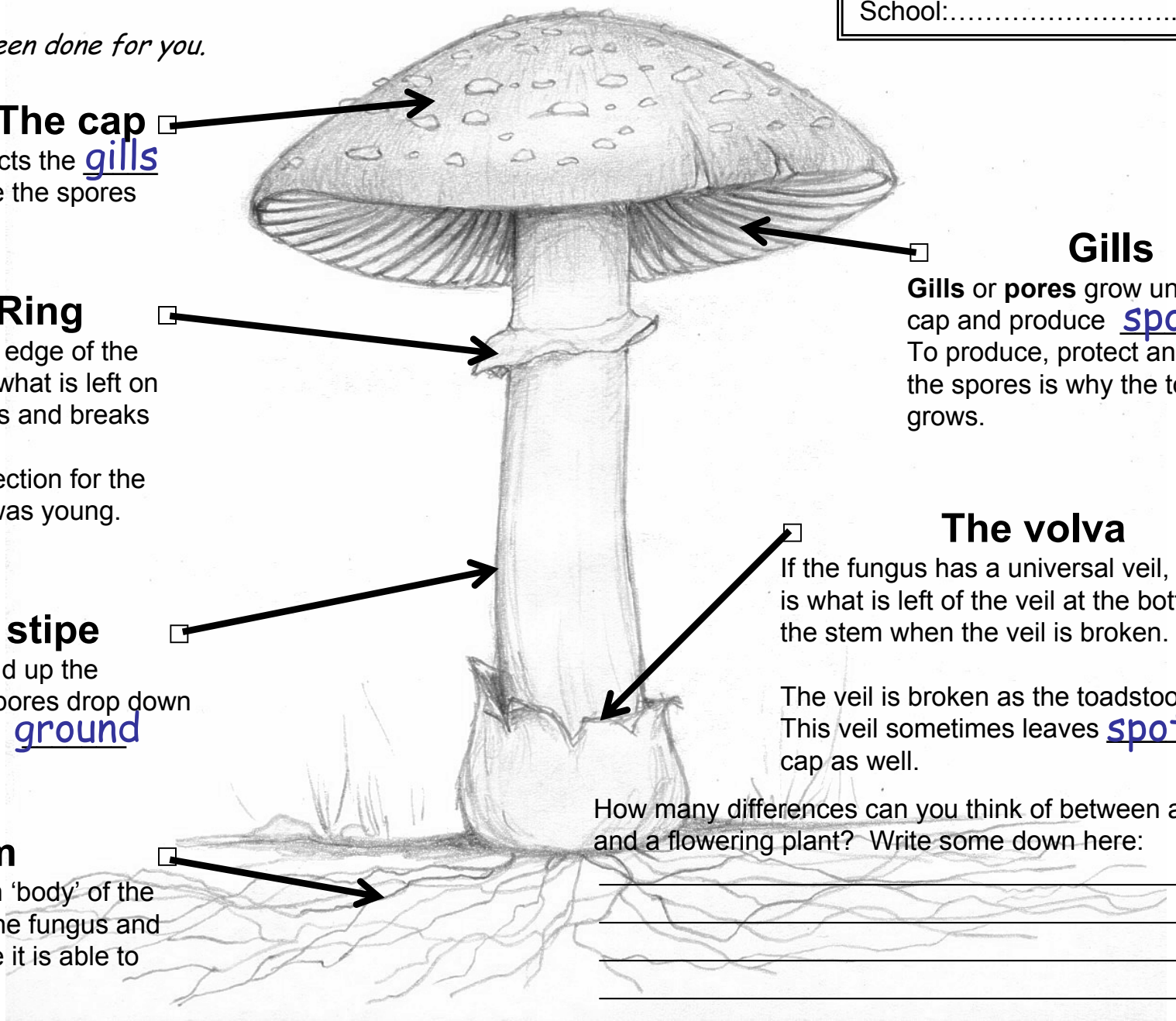
Understanding Fungi

Name:……

Class:……

School:……

Join the descriptions to the fungus by drawing a line between them.
The line for the cap has been done for you.
Complete the sentences.



The cap

The **cap** supports and protects the gills or pores which are where the spores are produced.

Ring

A partial veil grows from the edge of the cap to the stem, the **ring** is what is left on the stem as the cap grows and breaks the veil.
The veil provided extra protection for the spores when the toadstool was young.

Stem or stipe

The **stem** or stipe has to hold up the cap So that when the spores drop down they are high enough off the ground to drift away.

Mycelium

The **mycelium** is the hidden 'body' of the fungus. It finds food for the fungus and when conditions are suitable it is able to produce a toadstool.

Gills

Gills or **pores** grow under the cap and produce spores.
To produce, protect and scatter the spores is why the toadstool grows.

The volva

If the fungus has a universal veil, the **volva** is what is left of the veil at the bottom of the stem when the veil is broken.

The veil is broken as the toadstool grows
This veil sometimes leaves spots on the cap as well.

How many differences can you think of between a fungus and a flowering plant? Write some down here:

_____

_____

_____

_____

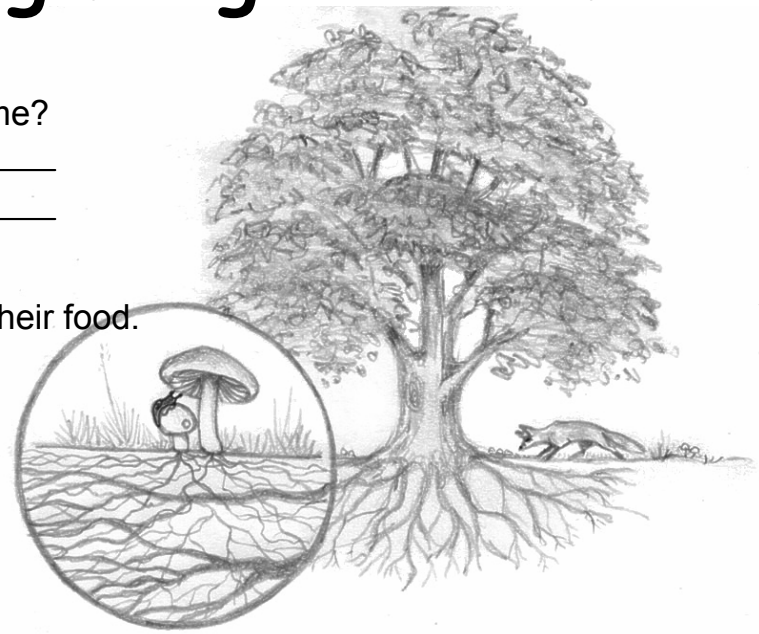
Understanding Fungi in the Forest

Name:……

Class:……

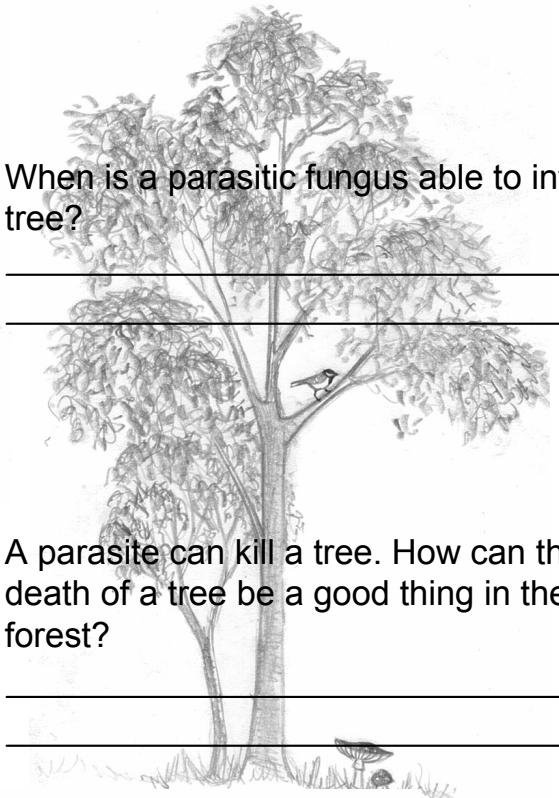
School:……

Fungi are in the woodland all the time.
Why don't we see them most of the time?

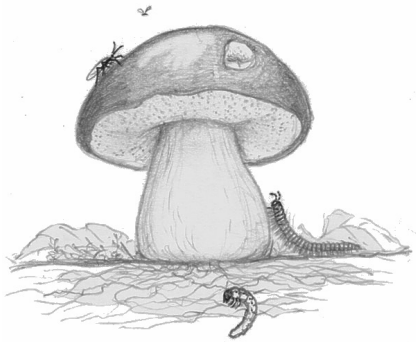


There are three ways that woodland fungi get their food.
Can you name them?

When is a parasitic fungus able to infect a tree?



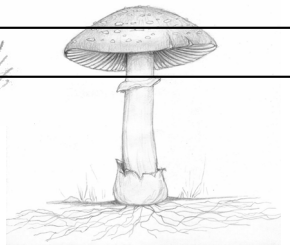
How do exchanger fungi link up to their tree?



A parasite can kill a tree. How can the death of a tree be a good thing in the forest?

How does the exchanger fungus help the tree?

What did we use to help us try and identify some toadstools?



Can you think of two reasons why recycler fungi are important in the forest?

Autumn is a good time for recycler fungi; can you think why?