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Class : Deg.- I (Subs.)

Chapter : Fungi (Albugo)

Topic : General characters or life-cycle of Albugo candida (continued)

Lecture No. - 45

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Life-cycle of Albugo candida or Cystopus (continued):

• Reproduction in Albugo candida:

Albugo candida reproduces both asexually and sexually.

• Asexual Reproduction:

Mature mycelium produce pads of hyphae at certain area just below the epidermis.

The tip of hyphae constituting the mat grow vertically into short, thick-walled, unbranched, club-shaped sporangiophores.

• Sporangiophores closely packed forming a solid palisade like layer beneath the epidermis.

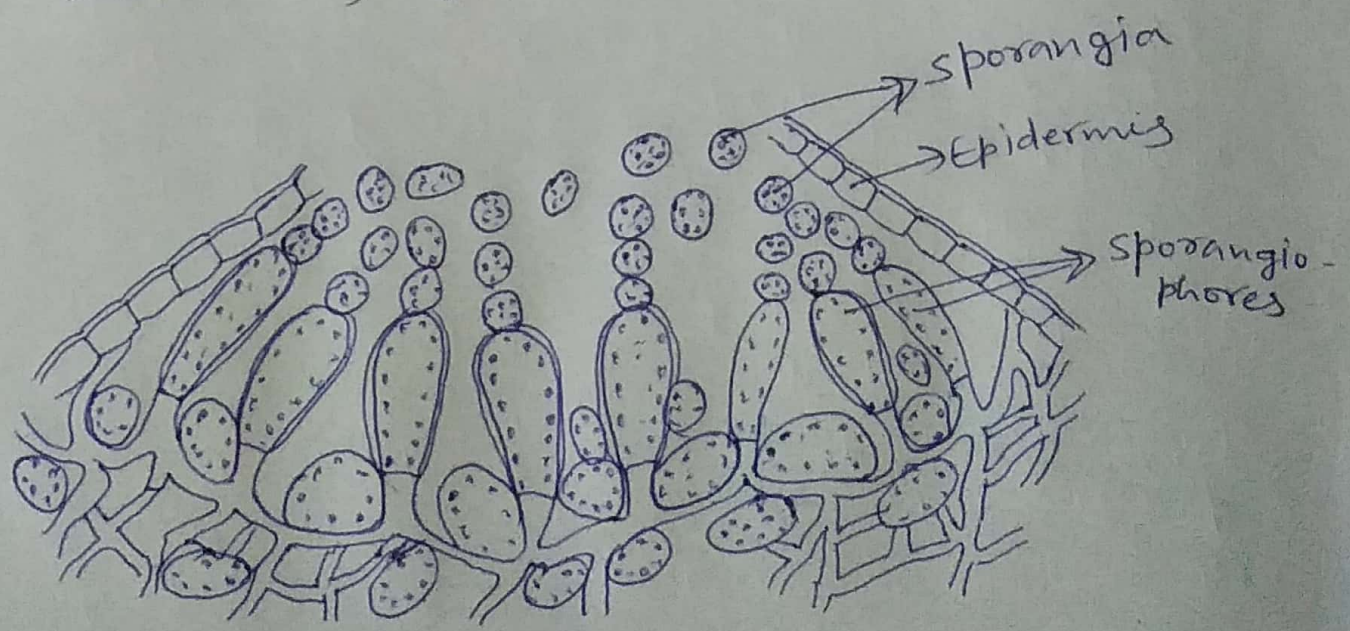
The thin-walled apical end of the sporangiophores enlarges and results in the formation of first sporangium. Just beneath this, another sporangium is formed in the same manner.



- This process repeated a number of time and chain of spherical sporangia is cut off from the tip of the sporangiophore. A gelatinous pad is developed in between the successive sporangia and sporangia stick with one another. The chain of sporangia lengthen and press on the epidermis above. Due to internal pressure, the wall of the host epidermis bulge and finally bursts. The sporangial masses are exposed as a crust of white, blister-like patches.

Dispersal:

The mature, thin-walled, globose, multinucleate sporangia thus exposed are disseminated by wind or washed by rain water to the host, where they germinate to spread the disease.



(Fig: Formation of sporangia in Albugo candida.)

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