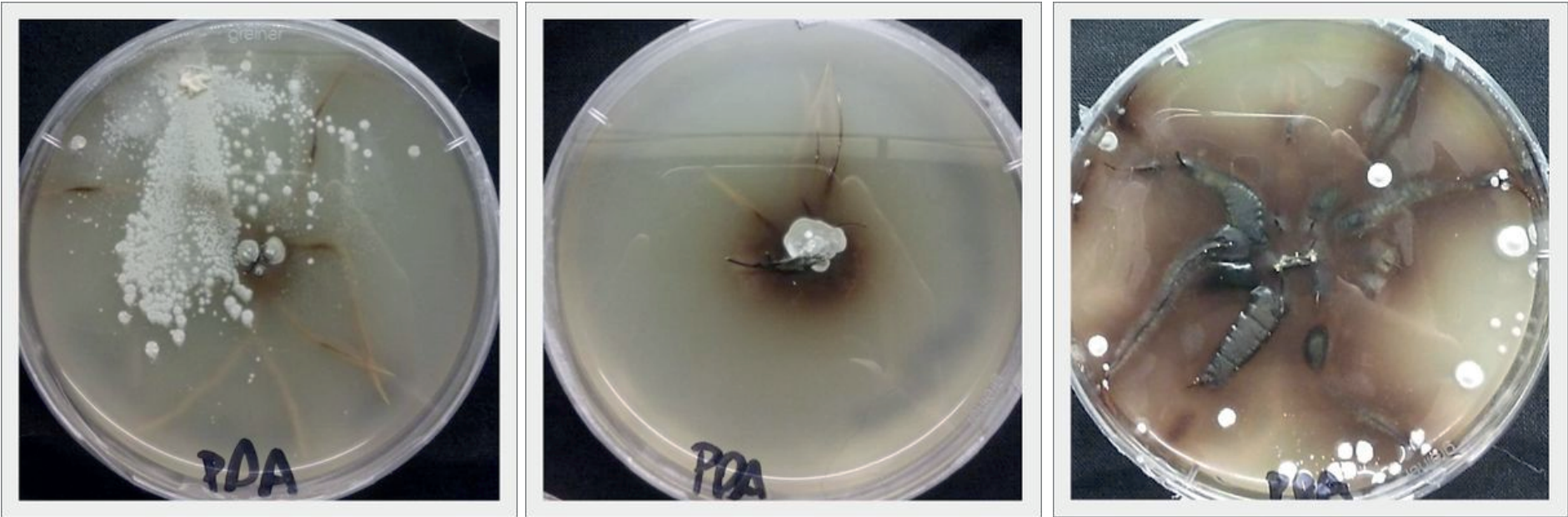


Armillaria gallica



The first sample was left in a sunny place with a temperature of around 18°C, the second sample was left in a partially illuminated environment with a temperature of around 16°C-17°C and the third sample was left in total darkness with a temperature of around 19°C.

SPECIMEN INFORMATION

The species is a common and ecologically important wood-decay fungus that can live as a saprobe, or as an opportunistic parasite in weakened tree hosts to cause root or butt rot.

The fungus can develop an extensive system of underground root-like structures, called rhizomorphs, that help it to efficiently decompose dead wood in temperate broadleaf and mixed forests. It has been the subject of considerable scientific research due to its importance as a plant pathogen, its ability to bioluminesce, its unusual life cycle, and its ability to form large and long-lived colonies. The base of the stem is attached to rhizomorphs, black root-like structures 1–3 mm in diameter. While the primary function of the below-ground mycelia is to absorb nutrients from the soil, the rhizomorphs serve a more exploratory function, to locate new food bases.

When the spores are seen in deposit, such as with a spore print, they appear whitish. They have an ellipsoid or oblong shape, usually contain an oil droplet, and have dimensions of 7–8.5 by 5–6 µm. Armillaria gallica can produce cyclobutane-containing metabolites such as arnamiol, a natural product that is classified as a sesquiterpenoid aryl ester. Although the specific function of arnamiol is not definitively known, similar chemicals present in other Armillaria species are thought to play a role in inhibiting the growth of antagonistic bacteria or fungi, or in killing cells of the host plant prior to infection.

SPECIMEN ADOPTION - GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

For three months I adopted this specimen, taken from a sample of Jan Glöckner. At the beginning we didn't have much more information of this specimen, in terms of temperature and light conditions, we just had it's medium. Because of it I made diferent experiments that involved these two variables (light and temperature) in order to try to understand the ideal conditions for it's growing. With this experiment I learnt that the Armillaria Gallica is a specimen that likes dark warm areas of around 20°C , and also I get familiar with the use of the instruments inside the laboratory.

More information of this specimen can be found in: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armillaria_gallica

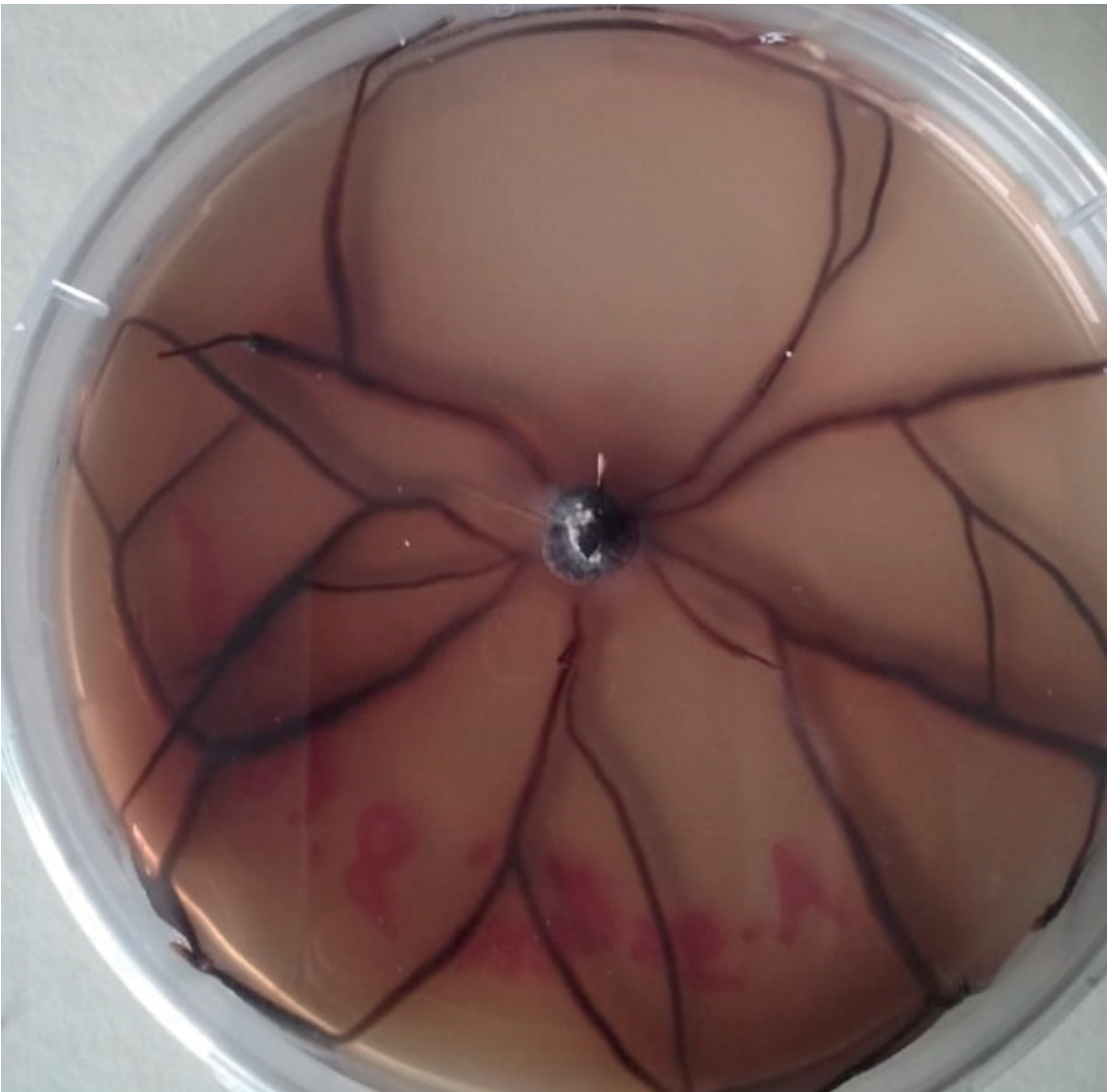
All the information that I developed around the project can be found in: www.uni-weimar.de/kunst-und-gestaltung/wiki/Paola_S._Calderón/Specimen_adoption_2:_%27%27Armillaria_Gallica%27%27.
Made by: 120482 - Paola Stephania Calderón Arias

| MEDIUM | SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION |
|---|---|
| - Diced and boiled potatoes. 150g, 500ml water. - 380 ml of diced and boiled Potatoes - 7 g of Dextrose - 7.6 g of Agar | Division: Basidiomycota Class: Agaricomycetes Order: Agaricales Family: Physalacriaceae Genus: Armillaria Species: A. Gallica Binomial name: Armillaria Gallica |

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION

It is found in temperate zones in the woods in regions of Asia, north America and Europe.

Is a fungi that live in the forest, have a root structure around of 2mm diameter. It likes dark and warm environments. It's root are white while it is growing and acquire a dark brown color after it stops growing stops growing.



Original sample from Jan Glöckner