

Quiz #5 Key – 1:00 lab

1. Define:

Spirochaetes – Bacteria in the phylum Spirochaetae are commonly called spirochaetes, and these are long, slender spirilla with flexible cell walls and periplasmic flagella (also called endoflagella or axial filaments). Most of these bacteria are free-living, but some are important human pathogens including members of the genera *Treponema* and *Borrelia*.

Mycology – Mycology is the science or study of fungi and typically includes observation, characterization and classification of molds, yeasts and fleshy fungi.

Eutrophication – The term eutrophication refers to an increase in algae populations within a body of water. Eutrophication is sometimes called an algae bloom or red tide (depending on location and algae type involved), and typically occurs when water is high in nutrients (especially nitrogen and phosphorous), and when there is high light intensity (as occurs during the summer months).

2. *Chlamydia*

3. Hyphae/ vegetative mycelium

4. Haustoria

5. Conidiospores

6. Plasmogamy/ gametophyte

7. Mycoses/ The condition of the host immune system; if host immune function is compromised, fungal infection is more likely to occur.

8. Phycology

9. Phycobilins

10. Endophytic

11. Matching letter sequence is – D, A, J, B, G, H, F, E, C and I.

The etiological agents of gonorrhoea are identified as *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.