

## *Alternaria* sp.

Conidióforos e conídios pigmentados

Conídios em cadeia acropetal com rostro apical

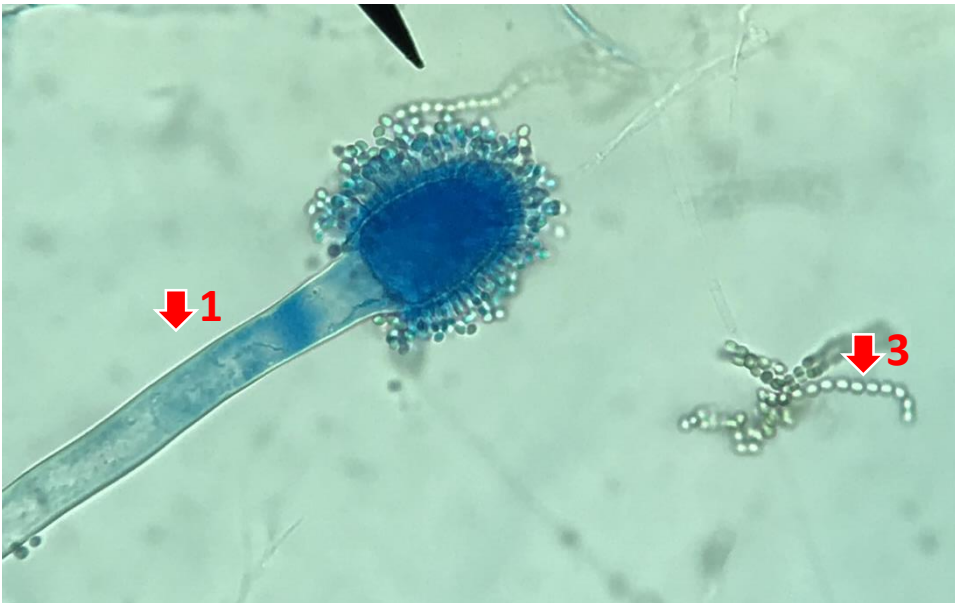
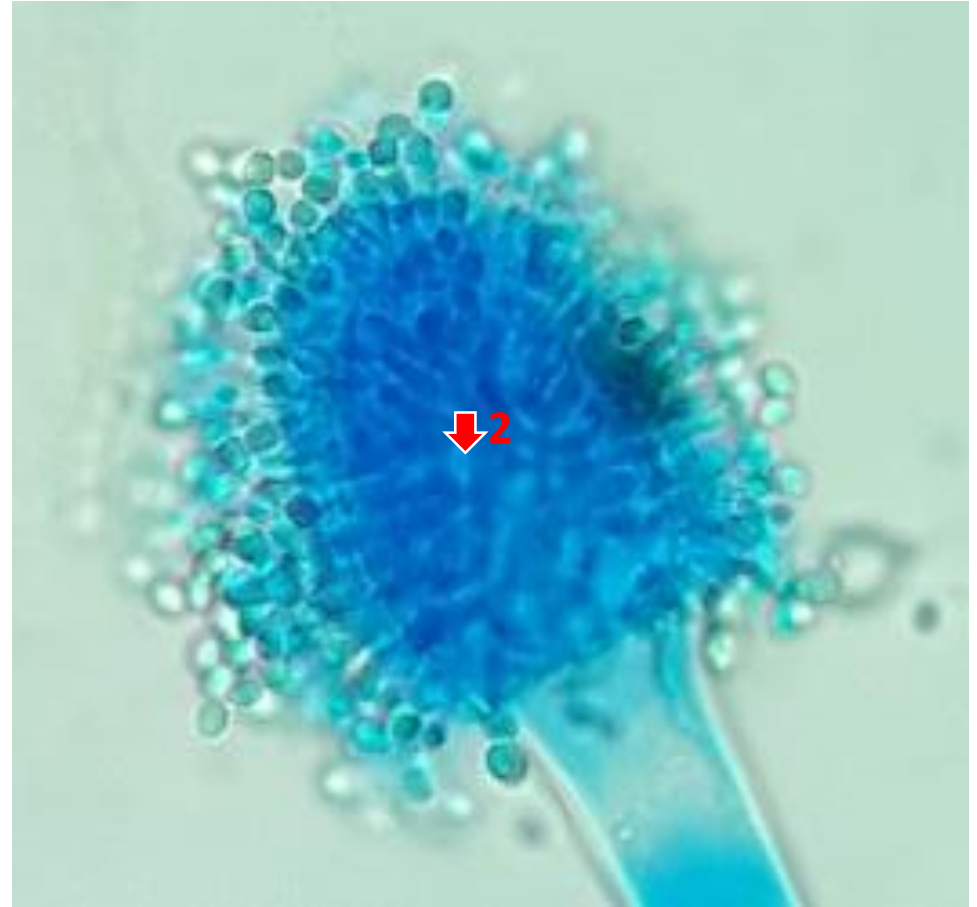


*Alternaria* sp.



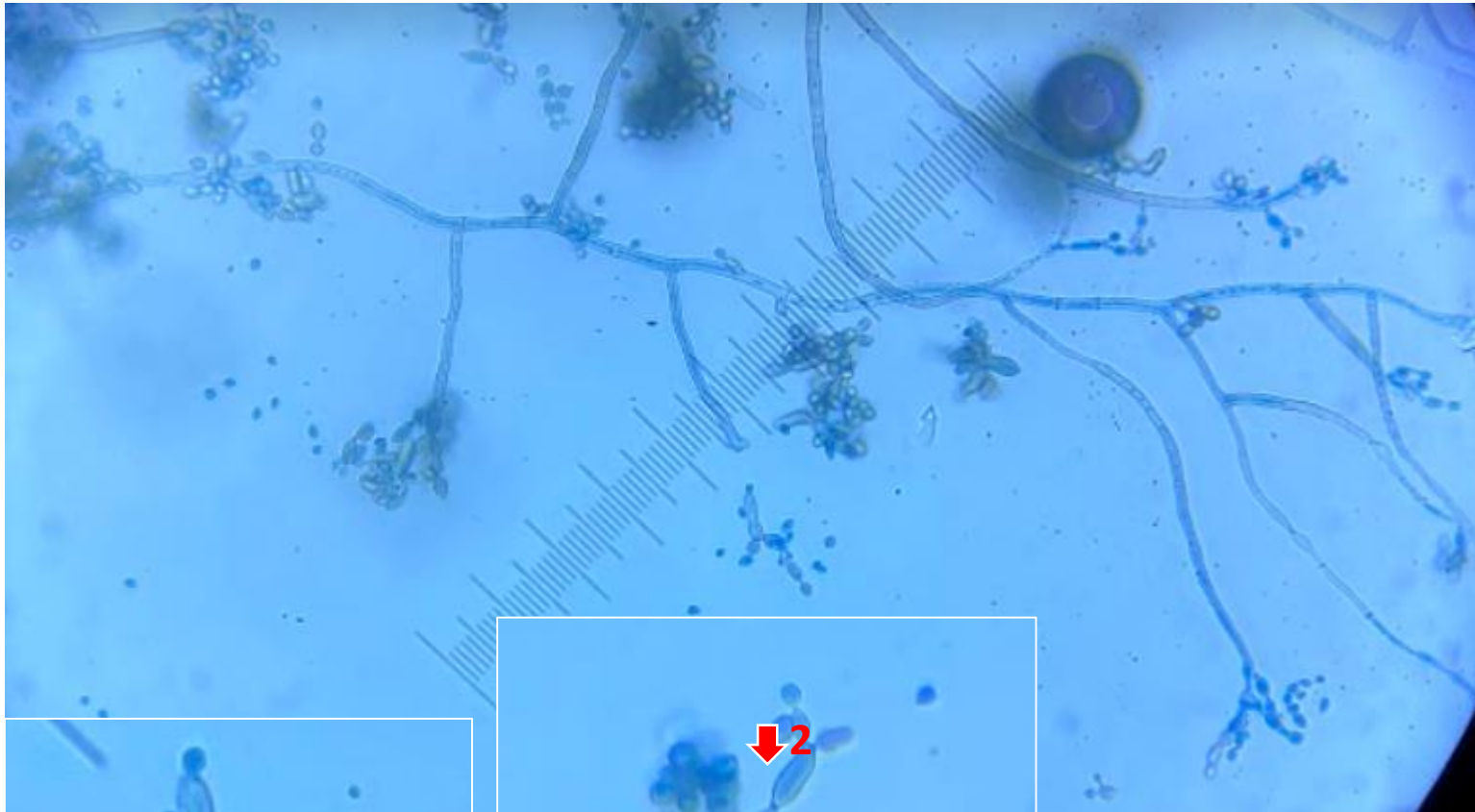
1 – cadeia acropetal de conídios; 2 - dictiósporo

# *Aspergillus clavatus*



- 1 – conidióforo hialino que termina numa vesícula
- 2 – vesícula alongada, forma clavada, coberta por fiáldes
- 3 – cadeia de conídios hialinos (amerósporos)

## *Cladosporium* sp.

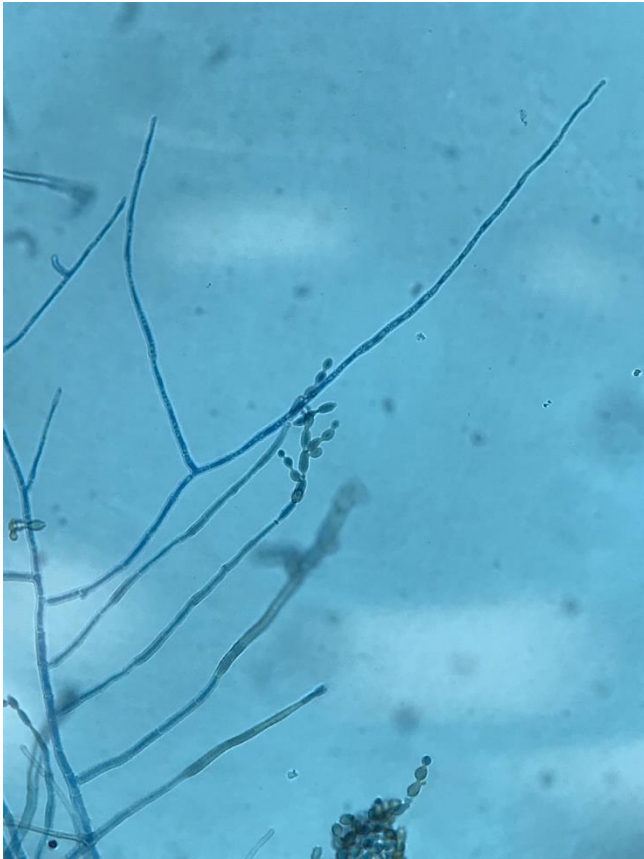


Conídios monoblásticos formados por gemulação em cadeias acropetais ramificadas

1 – conidióforo  
2 – cadeia acropetal de conídios blásticos

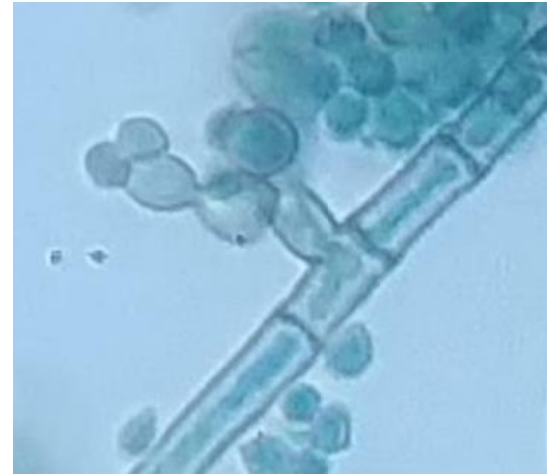
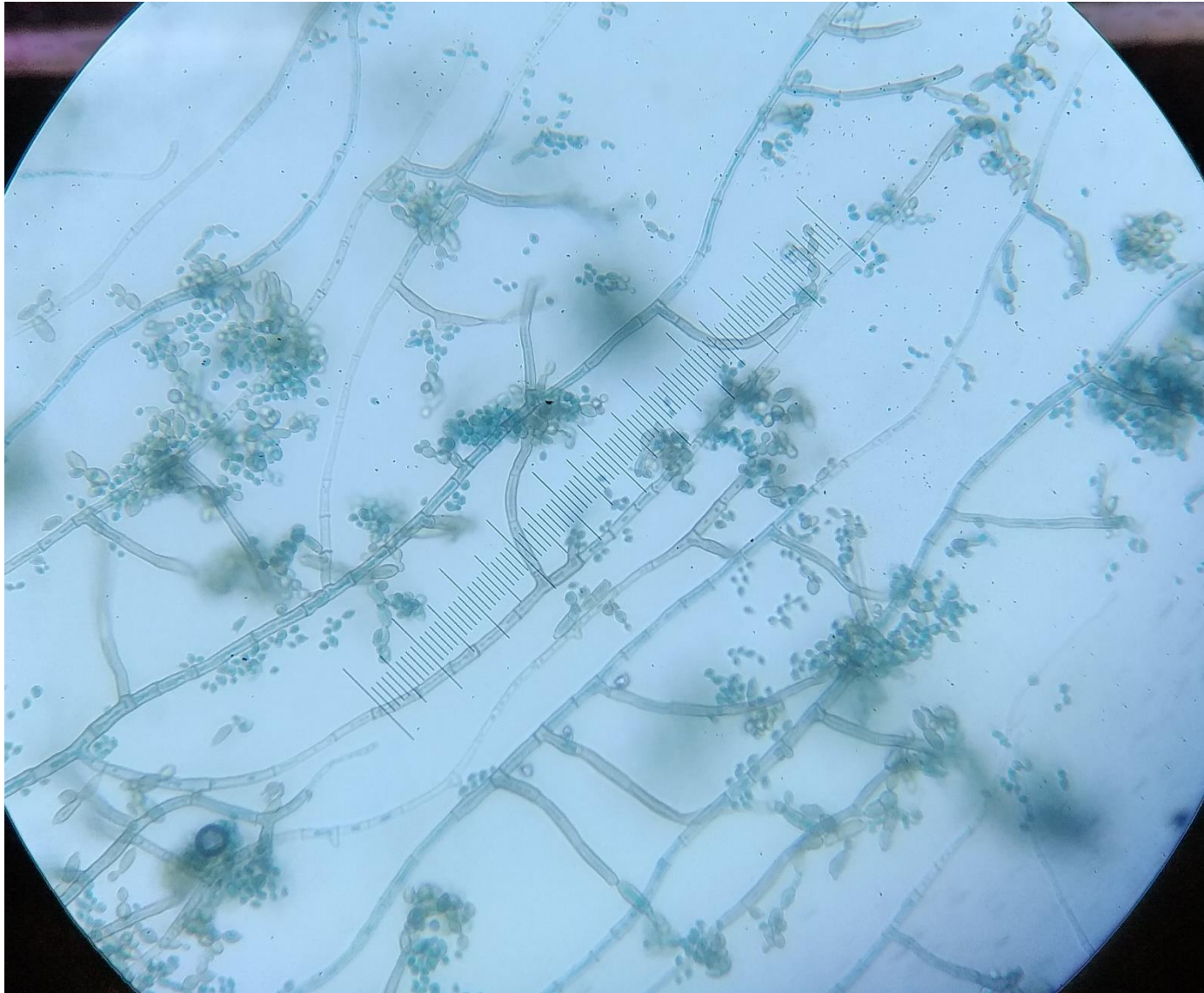


*Cladosporium* sp.



Conídios em cadeias acropetais ramificadas

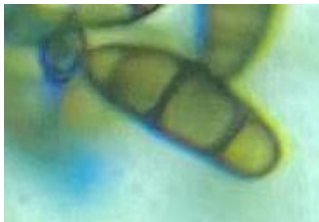
***Cladosporium* sp.**



# *Curvularia inaequalis*

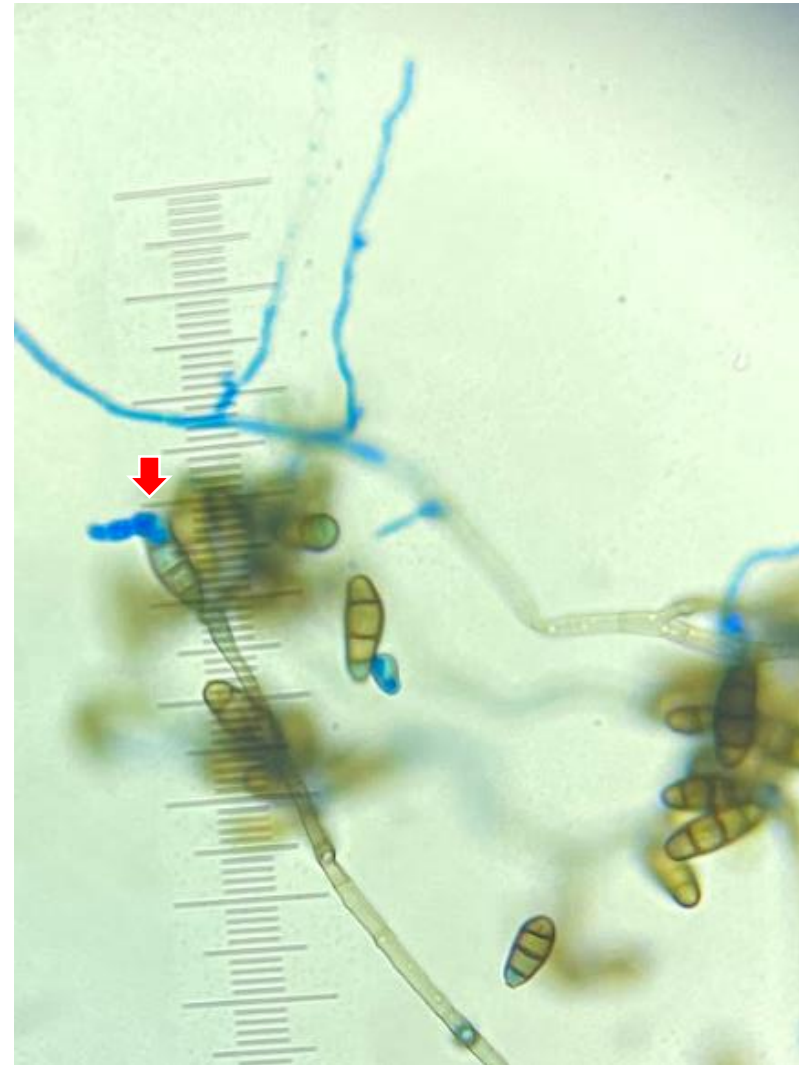
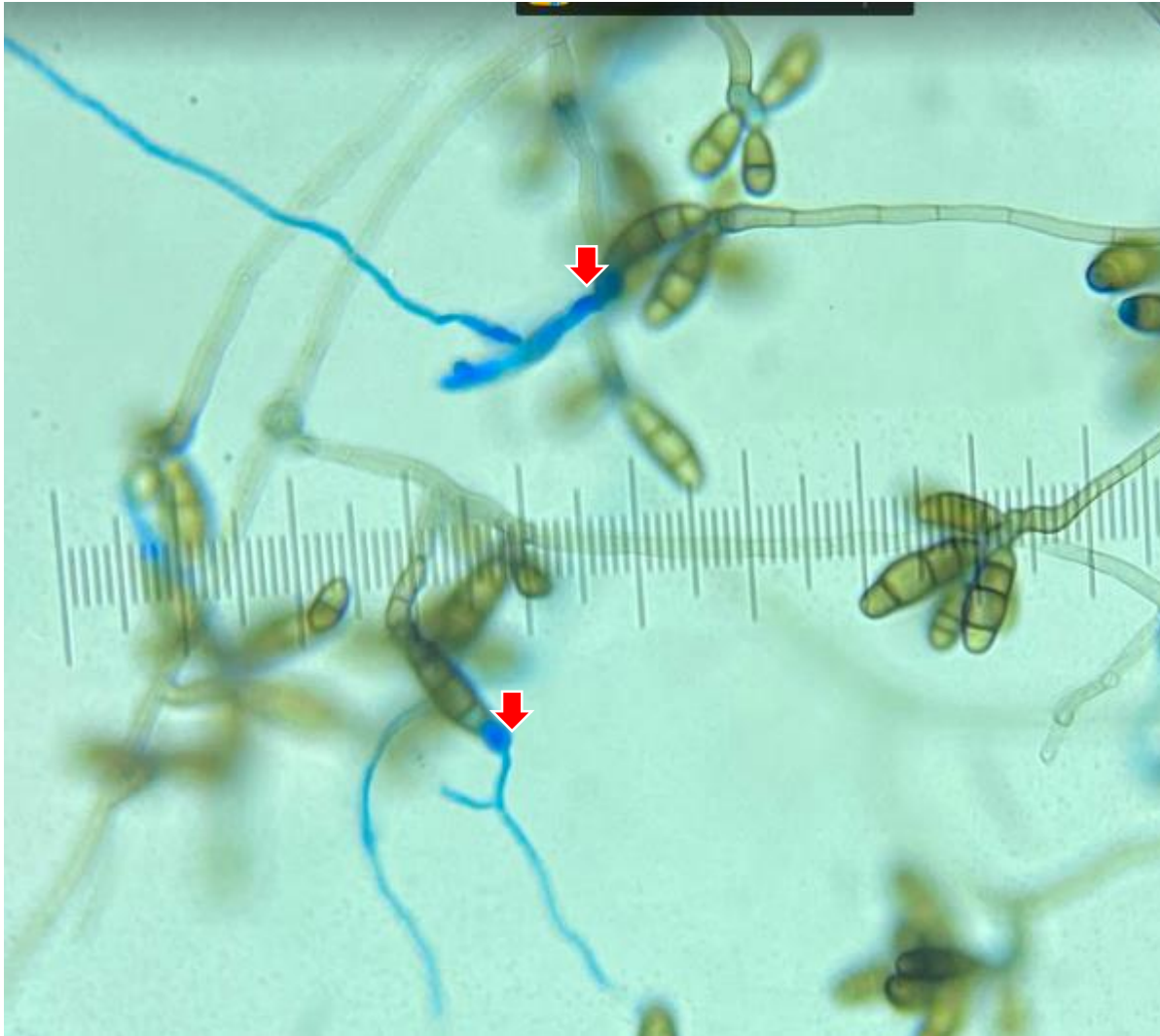


1 – conidióforo



Fragmósporos com células centrais mais dilatadas e escuras que as restantes

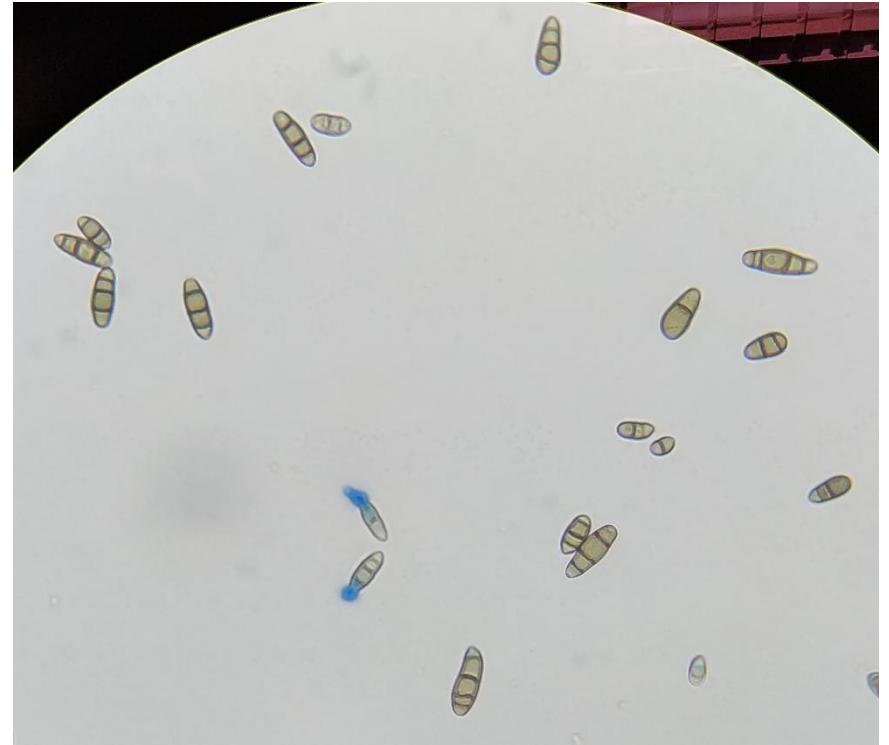
## *Curvularia inaequalis*



↓ Conídios (fragmósporos) a germinar



# *Curvularia inaequalis*



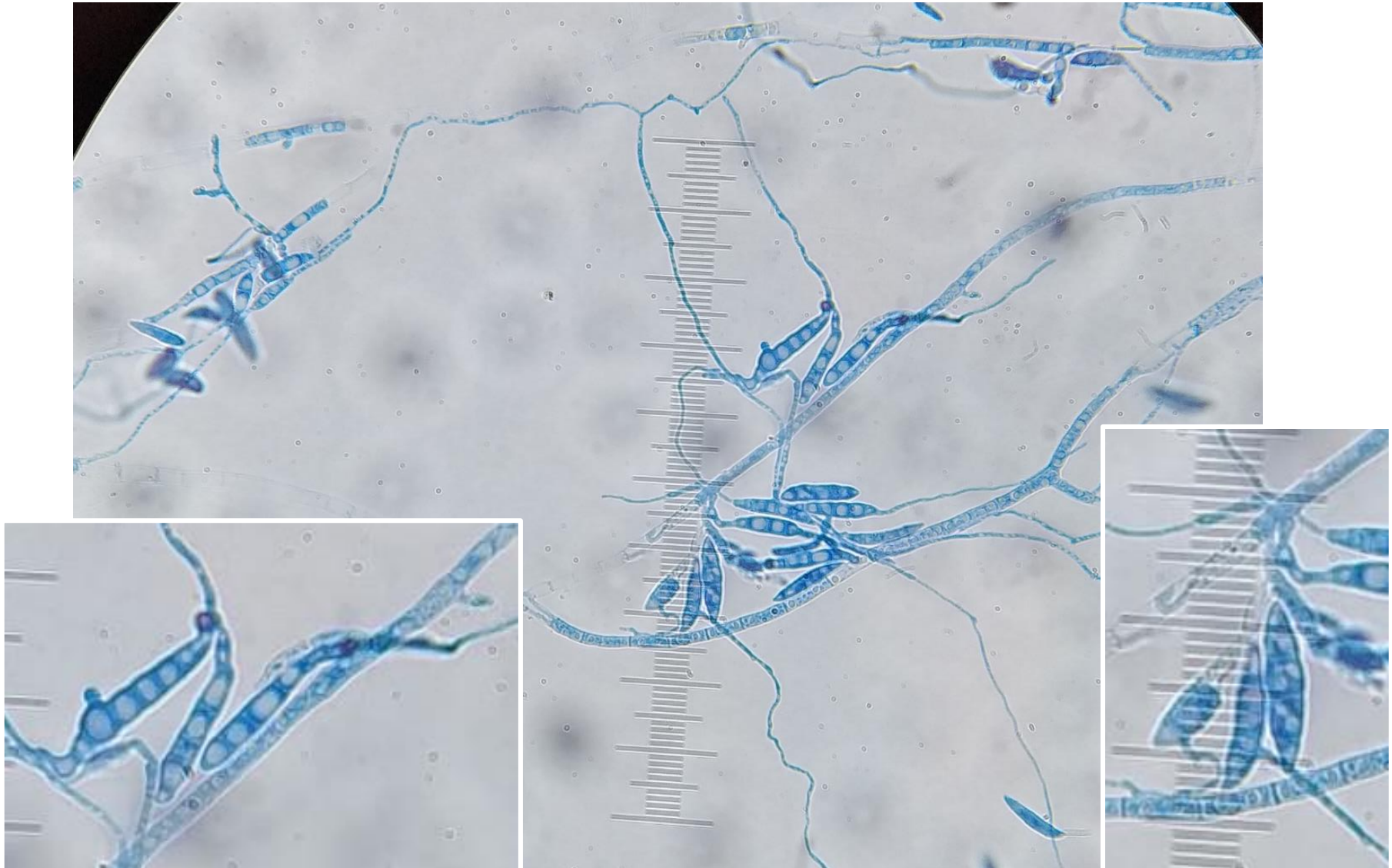
# *Fusarium culmorum*



1 – célula conidiogénica



## *Fusarium culmorum*



Fragmósporos inicialmente agregados em massas mucilaginosas e posteriormente isolados

# *Fusarium culmorum*

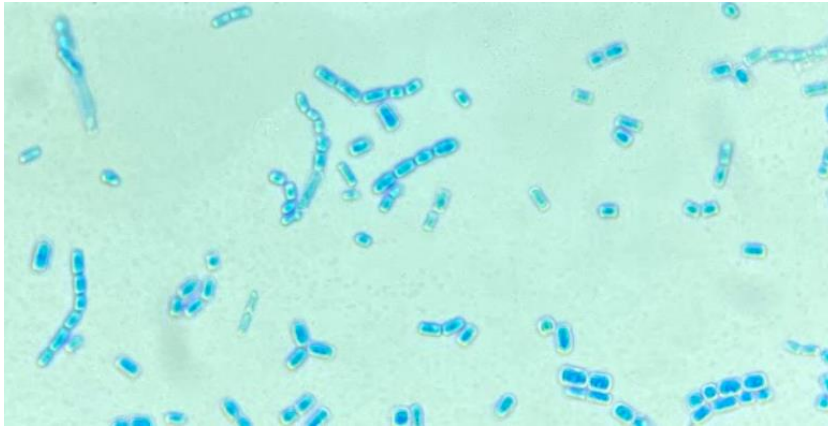


1 – início da formação do conídio

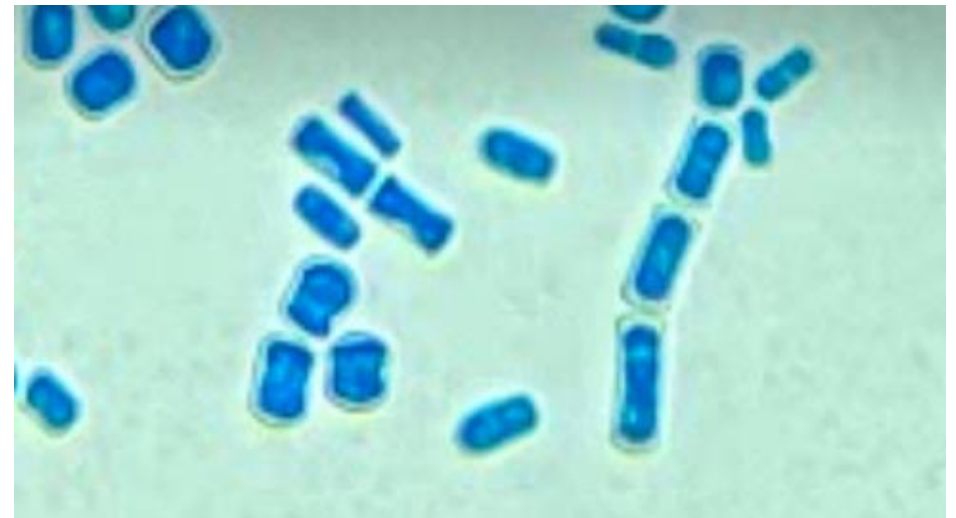
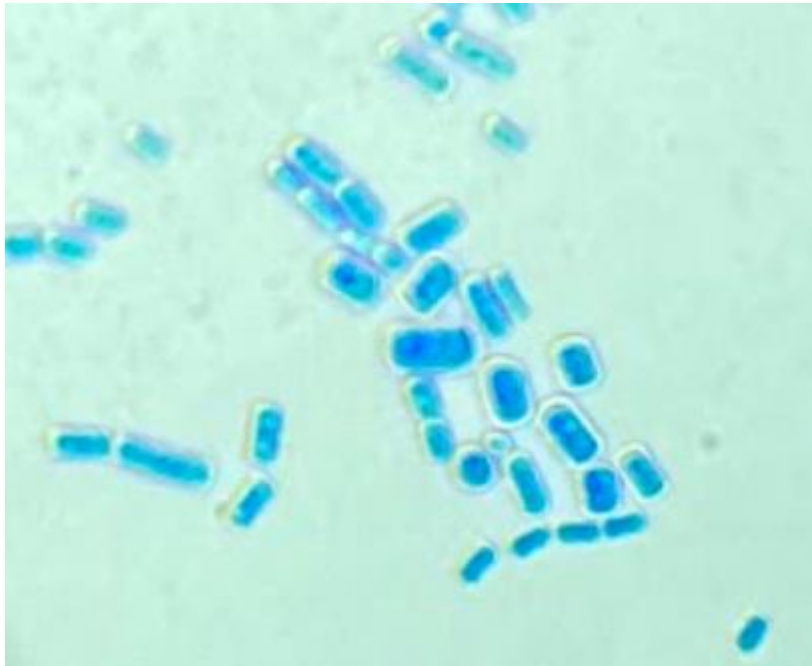
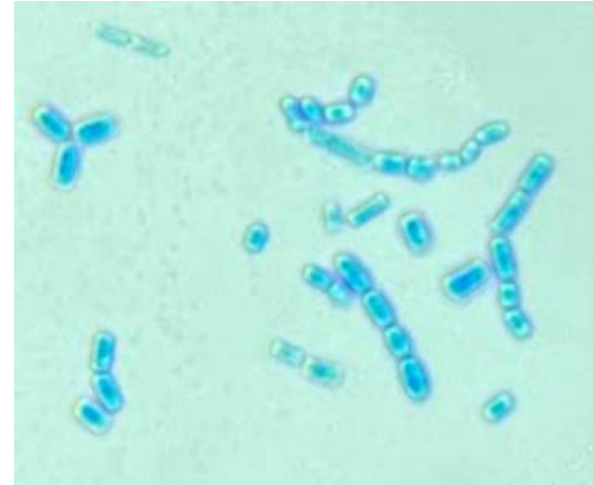


frágmospore

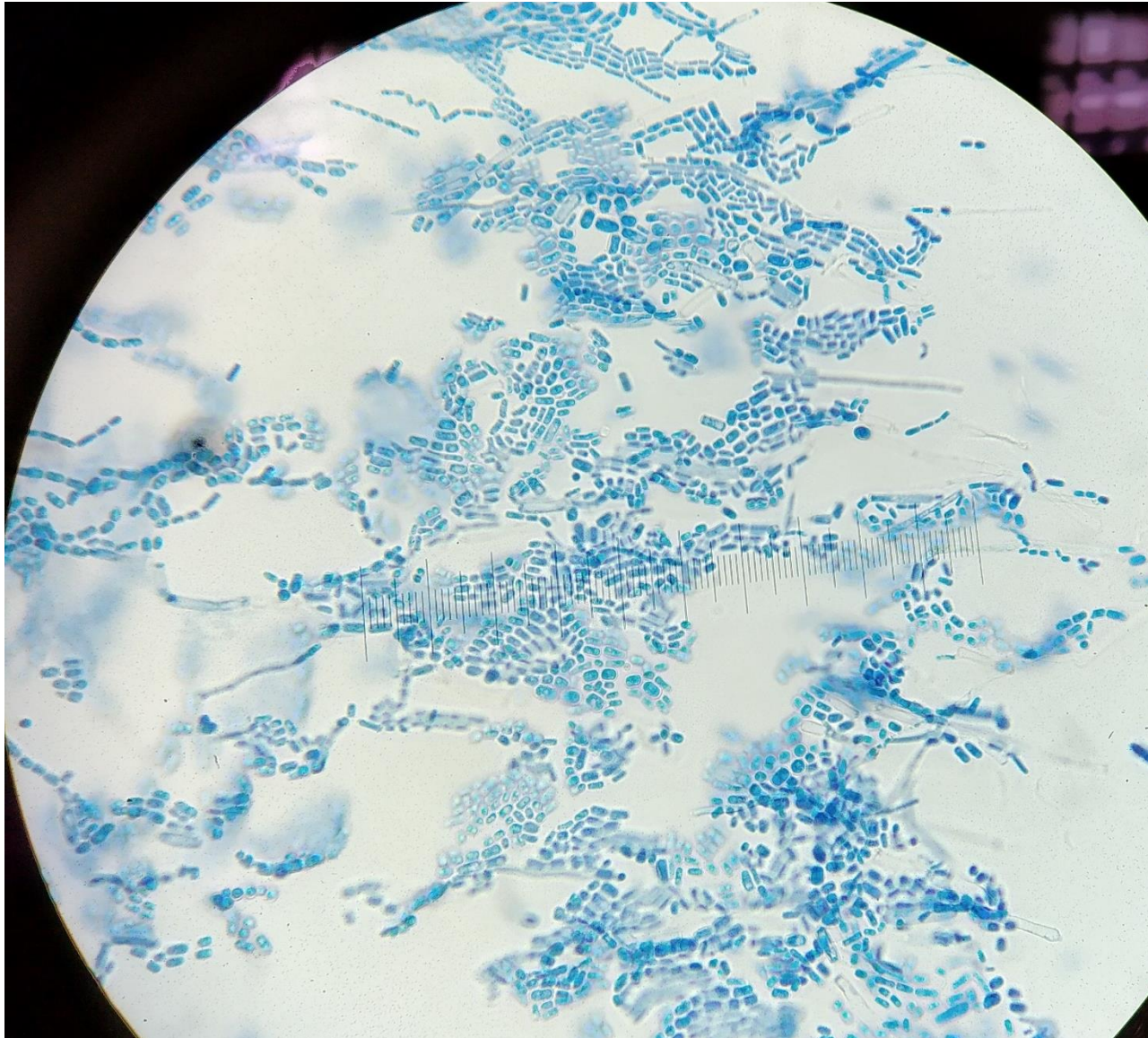
## *Geotrichum candidum*



Conídios (artrósporos)  
produzidos por fragmentação da hifa



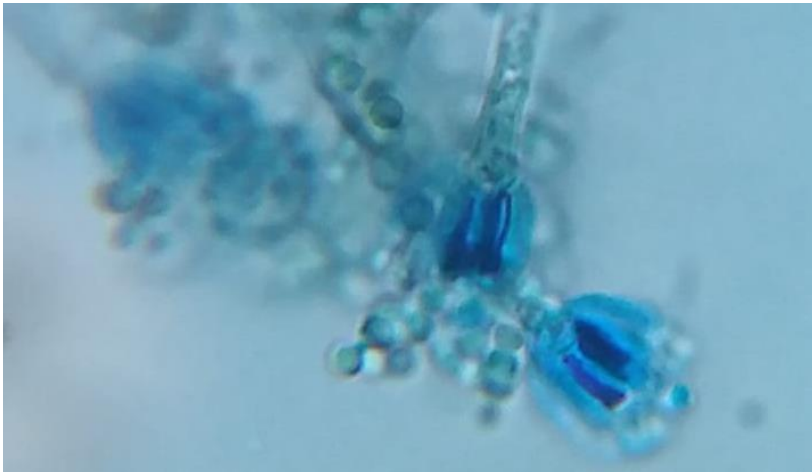
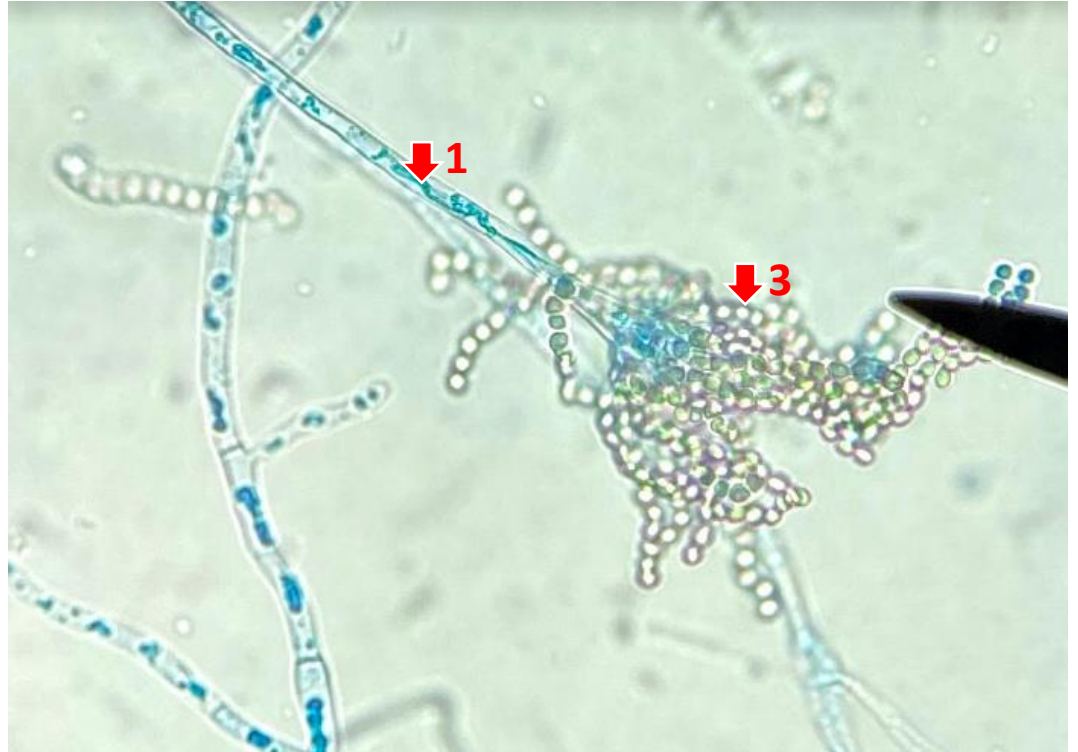
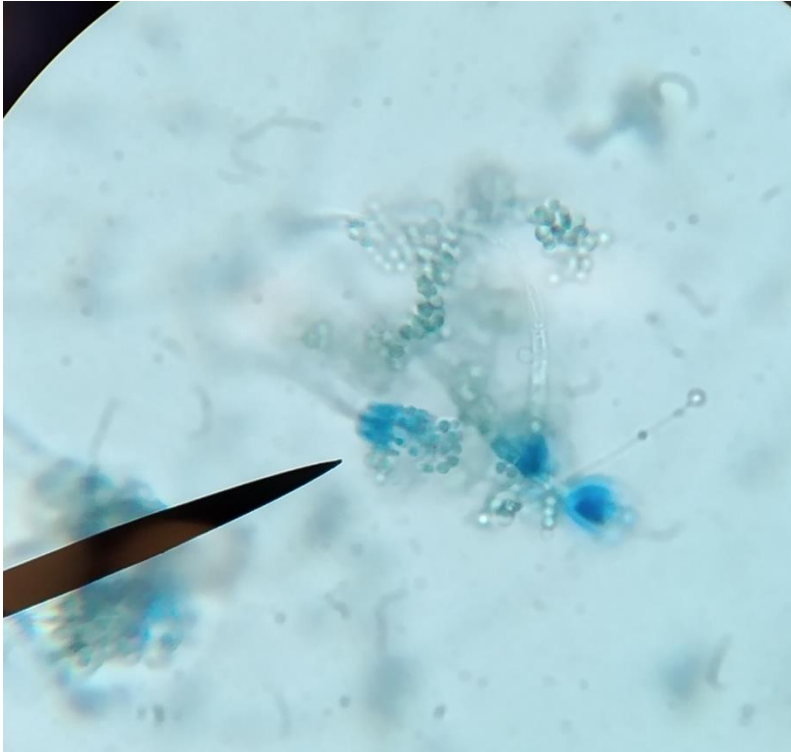
# *Geotrichum candidum*



Artrósporos



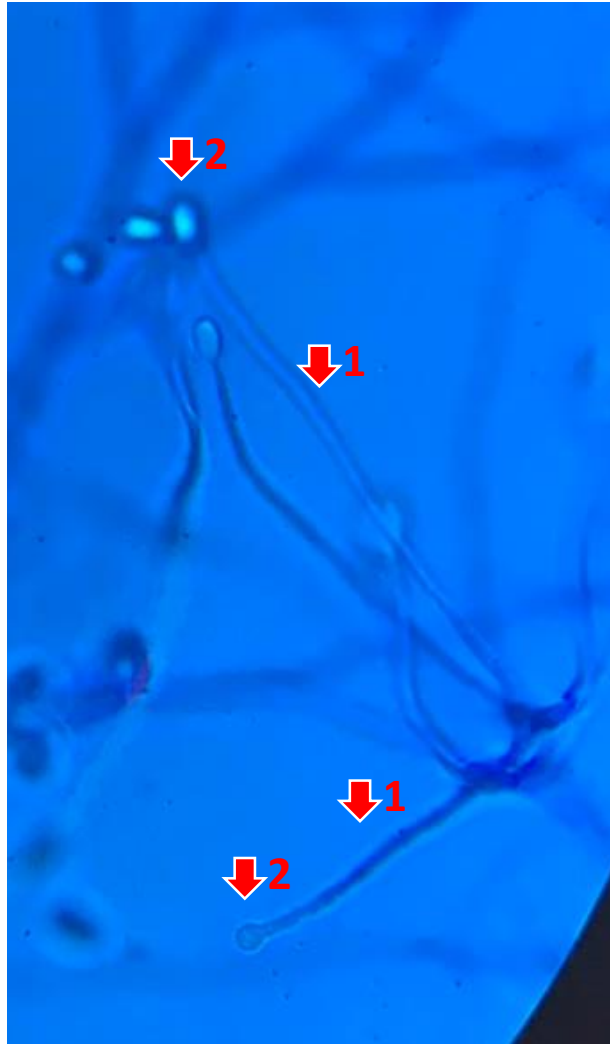
# *Penicillium* sp.



- 1 – conidióforo
- 2 – fiáldes
- 3 – cadeias basipetais de amerósoros

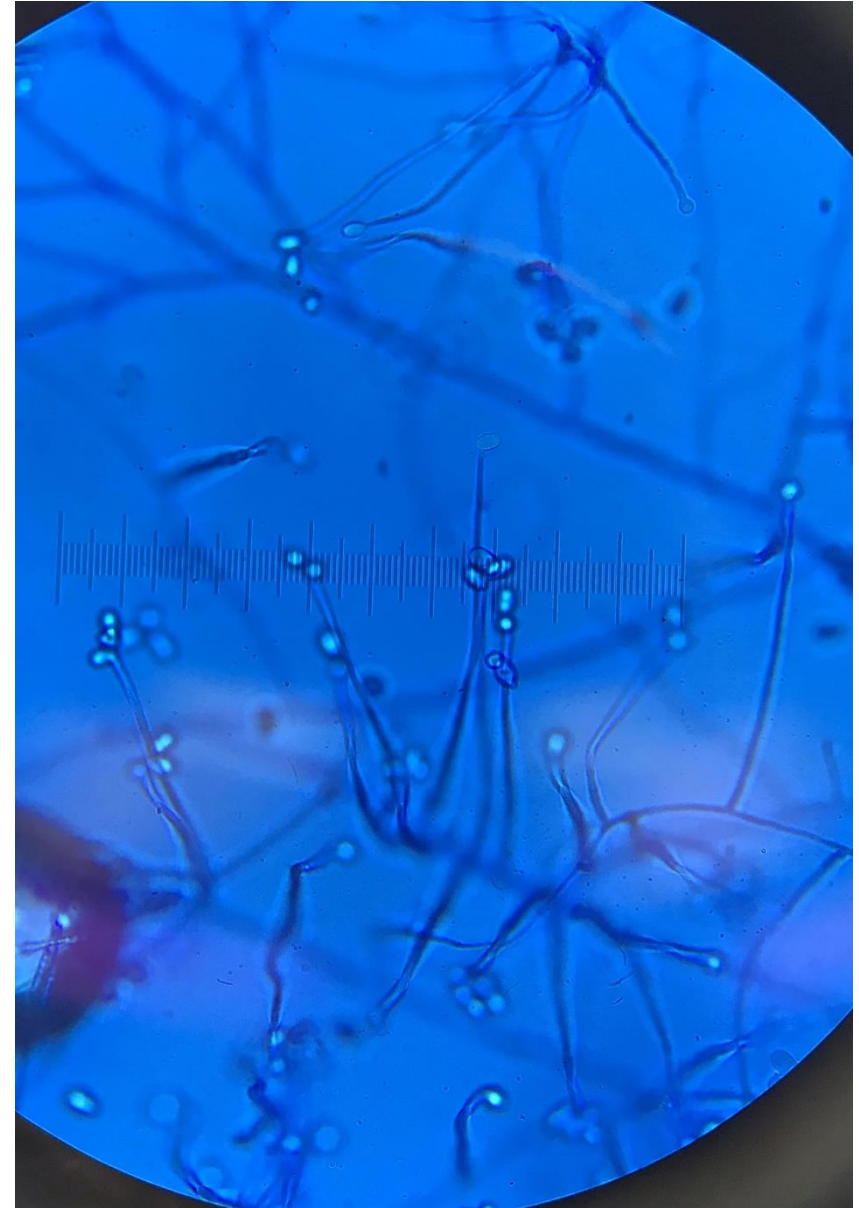
## *Trichothecium roseum*

Início da formação dos conídios



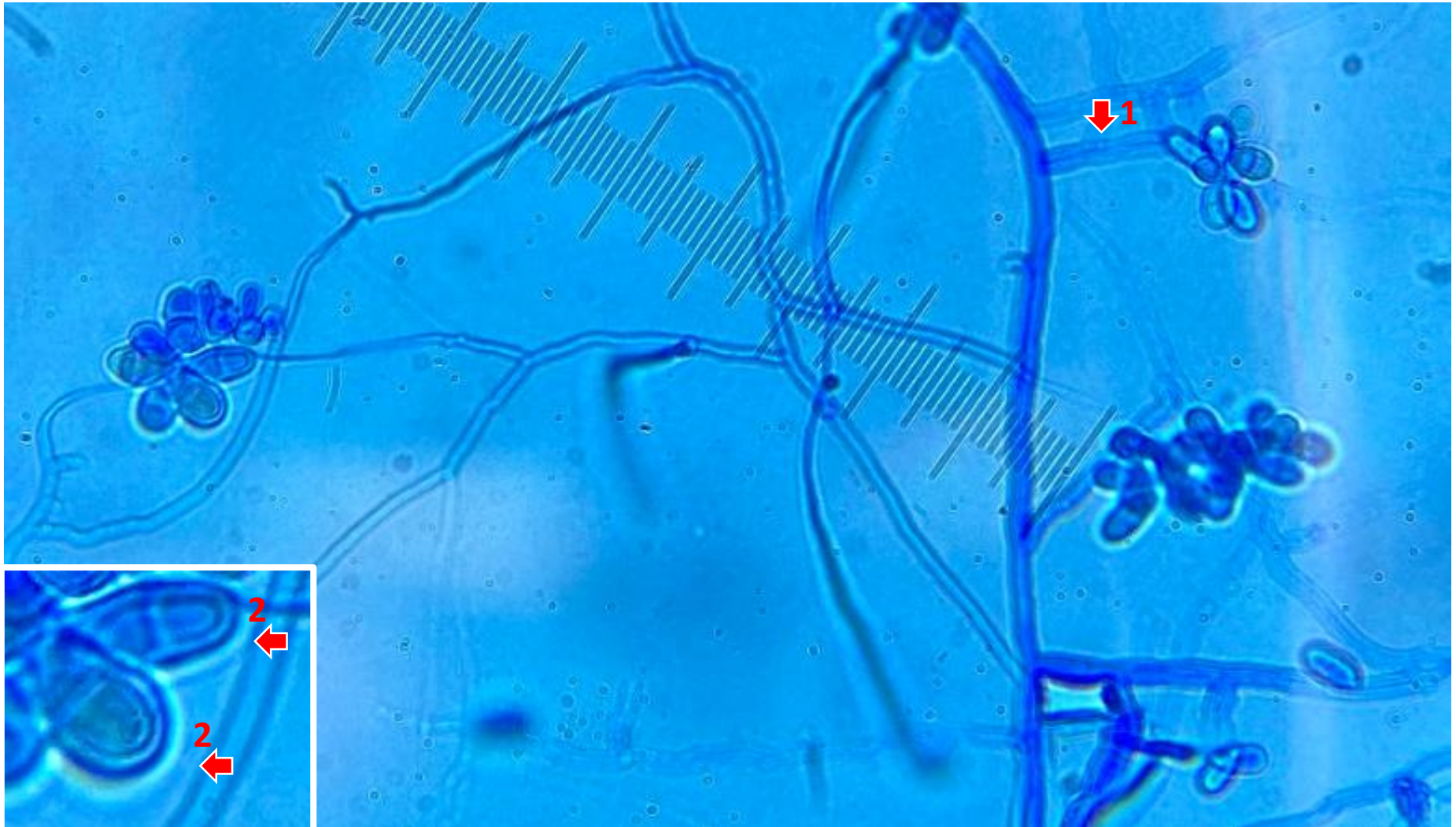
Inicialmente, os conidióforos são longos e vão dando origem aos conídios que, no estado final, são didimósporos.

1 – conidióforo  
2 – início da formação do didimósporo





## *Trichothecium roseum*



1 – conidióforo; 2 – didimóspero