

COMMENTS (special growth requirements, aberrations, heterokaryon compatibility, special uses of strain, etc.)

*B. dendrobatidis* belongs to the Chytridiomycota; like other members of this fungal phylum it reproduces asexually by the formation of motile spores (zoospores). These spores are surrounded only by a membrane and die if dried. The fungus is non-mycelial; rather the zoospores develop into spherical, rhizoid-bearing thalli. At maturity the entire contents of the spherical thalli cleave into new zoospores. Zoospores escape from the zoosporangium through one or more, long or short, discharge papillae.

Do not incubate at temperatures above 25 C. Incubate in 1% tryptone liquid medium in screw-topped culture flasks or tubes at ~ 23 C until growth is evident; refrigerate at ~5 C for up to 4 months between transfers. To freeze see:

Boyle, D. G., A. D. Hyatt, P. Daszak, L. Berger, J. E. Longcore, D. Porter, S. G. Hengstberger and V. Olsen, 2003. Cryo-archiving of *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* and other chytridiomycetes. *Diseases of Aquatic Organisms* 56:59-64.

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