

Have You Made Full Use of the OCR Feature?

Make a scan, enhance it and save it. Are these all the features you know about CamScanner? If so, you have missed too many cool experiences. CamScanner offers you lots of features rather than scanning. What we are sharing today is the OCR (Optical Character Recognition) feature.



What can you do with OCR feature?

1. Searching

What can you do if you want to search for a document but just can't remember the names of some docs? Use this feature to recognize all the texts on your scans. Next time you just need to enter some key words in the search box and all the documents within the words will be found.

2. Text extraction

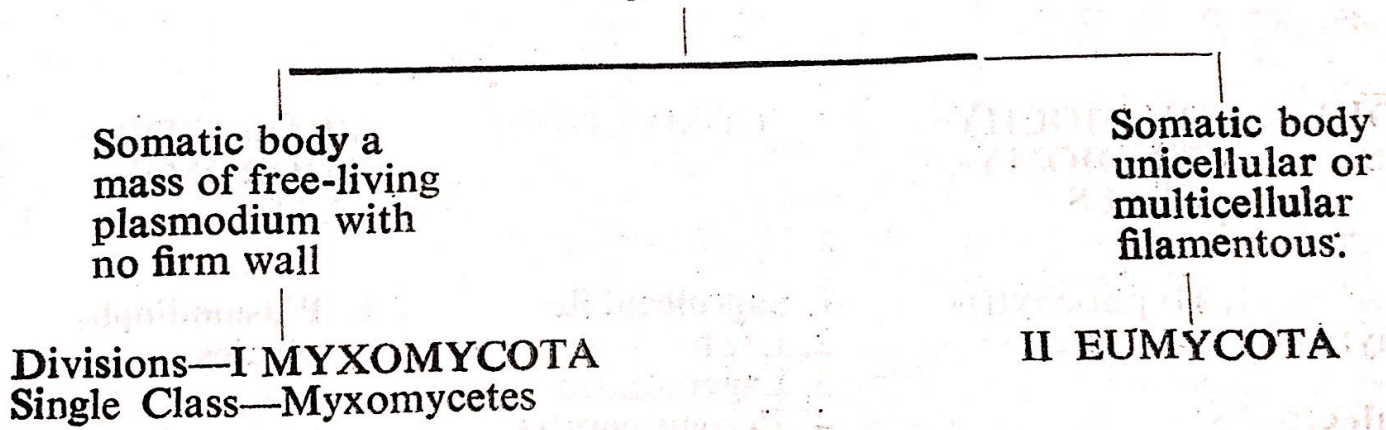
Just purchase the one-time paid version and you can enjoy the text extraction for lifetime! Ever want to edit some texts on a paper document or a PDF file? Import it into CamScanner and all texts can be extracted as .txt file after OCR!

Why wait? Follow the steps to start using OCR!

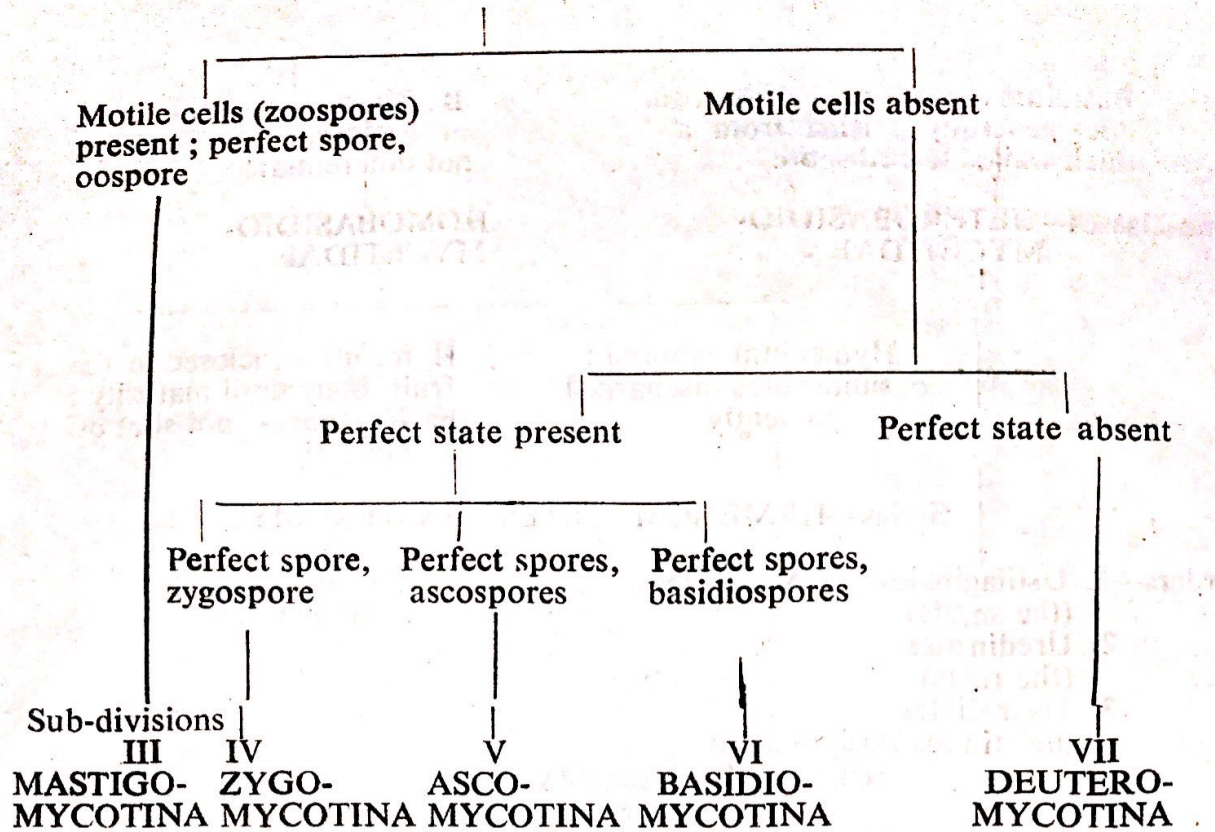
1. Sign in to CamScanner to sync all your docs → All texts will be auto recognized after syncing.

2. If you don't want to sign in, you can open one single page of any doc → Tap the Recognize button → All recognized texts will be shown in a dialog box → Tap Share to export the texts.

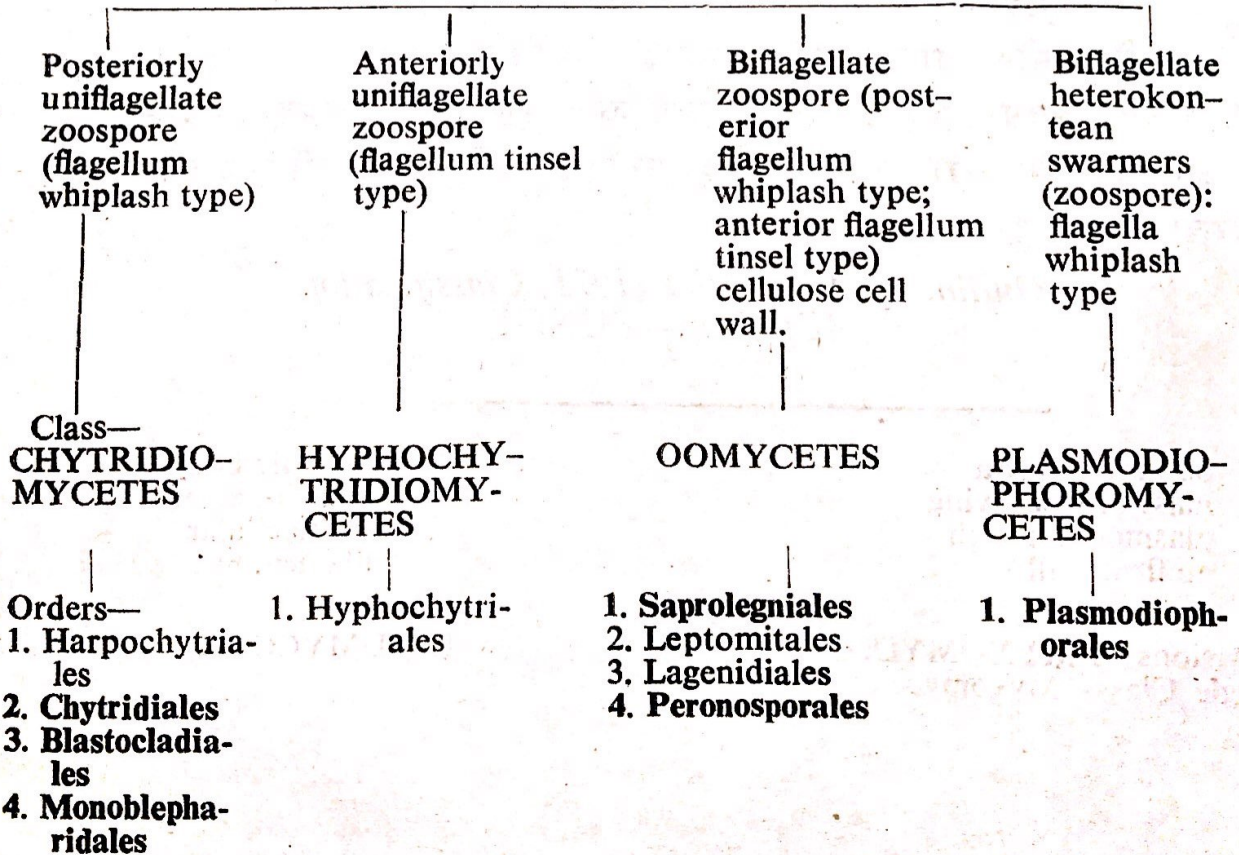
Outline of Ainsworth's (1971) Classification
Kingdom—FUNGI



Division II—EUMYCOTA



Sub-division—MASTIGOMYCOTINA



Sub-division—ZYGOMYCOTINA

Mostly saprophytic; sometimes weak parasites or mycoparasites some attacking insects but then developing mycelium inside instead of only attached to the inner lining of digestive tract; zygospores generally spherical in shape

Classes—

ZYGOMYCETES

Orders—

1. Mucorales
2. Entomophthorales
3. Zoopagales

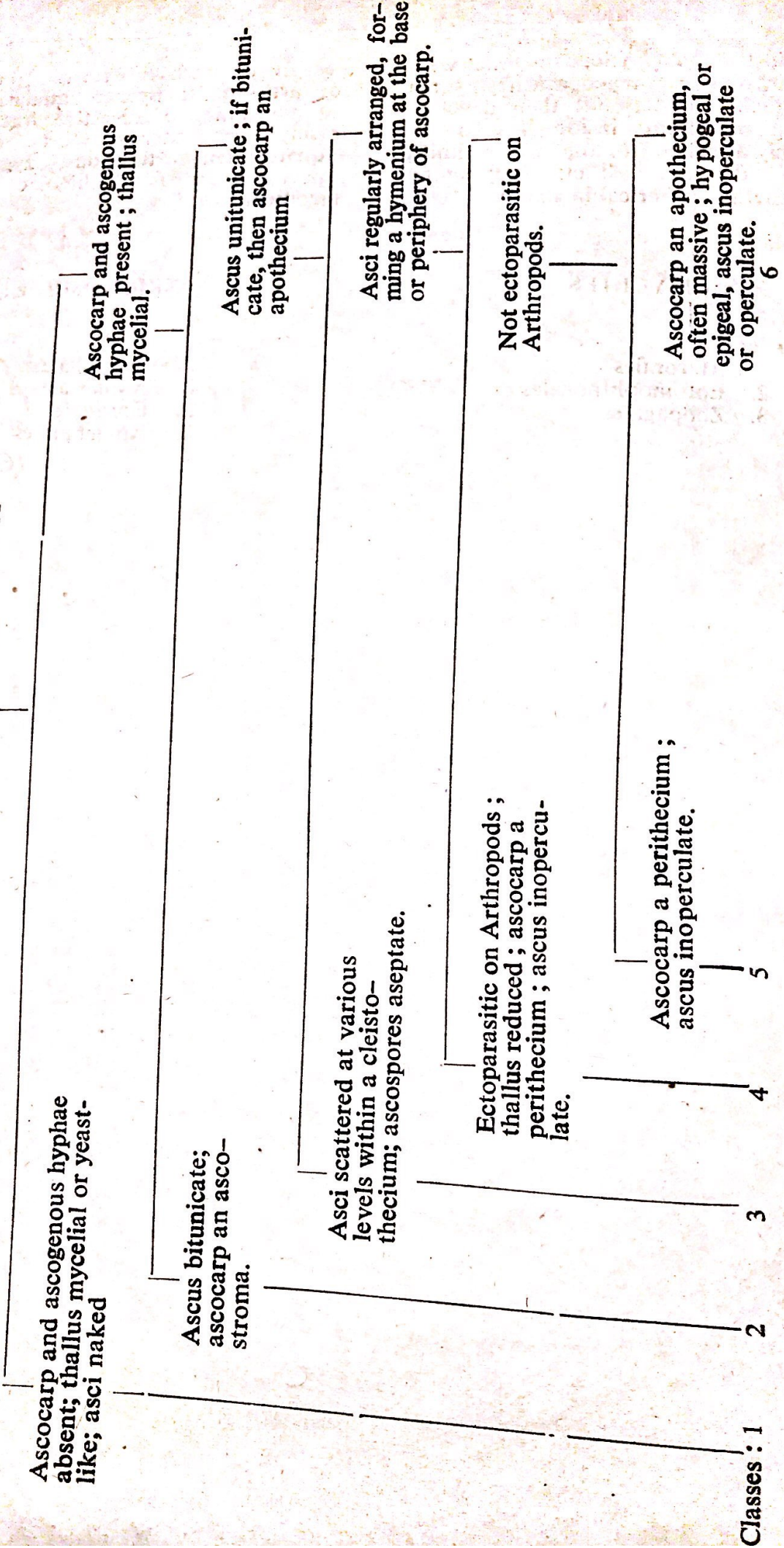
Mostly commensals with the guts of arthropods; hyphae attached to inner lining of digestive tract; rarely on external parts of aquatic living arthropods, zygospores where known bipolar or biconical

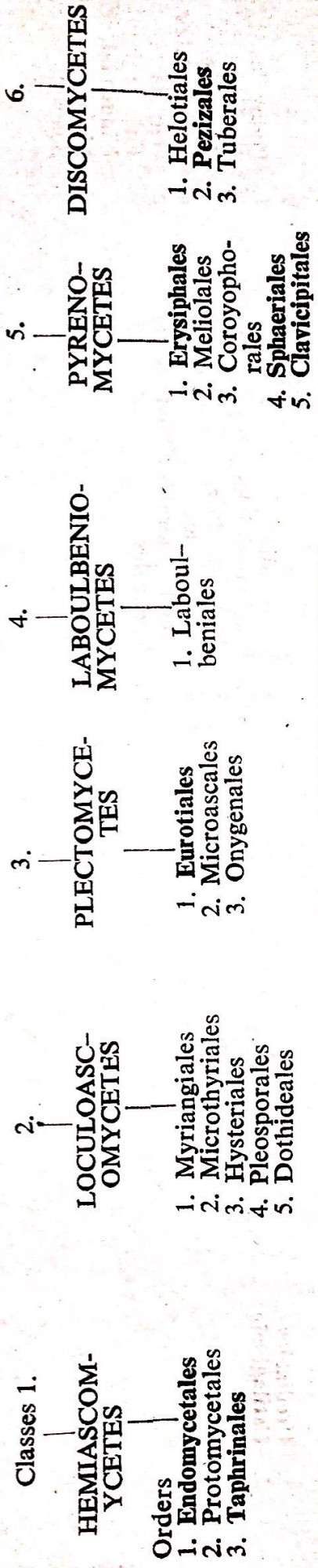
TRICHOMYCETES

1. Harpellales
2. Asellariales
3. Eccrinales
4. Amoebidales

(Contd.)

Sub-division—ASCOMYCOTINA





Sub-division — BASIDIOMYCOTINA

Basidiocarps absent, basidium arising from thick-walled probasidium, a teleutospore teleutosori on host tissue, parasitic on vascular plants.

Well-developed Basidiocarp present basidia arranged in a hymenium saprophytic, rarely parasitic.

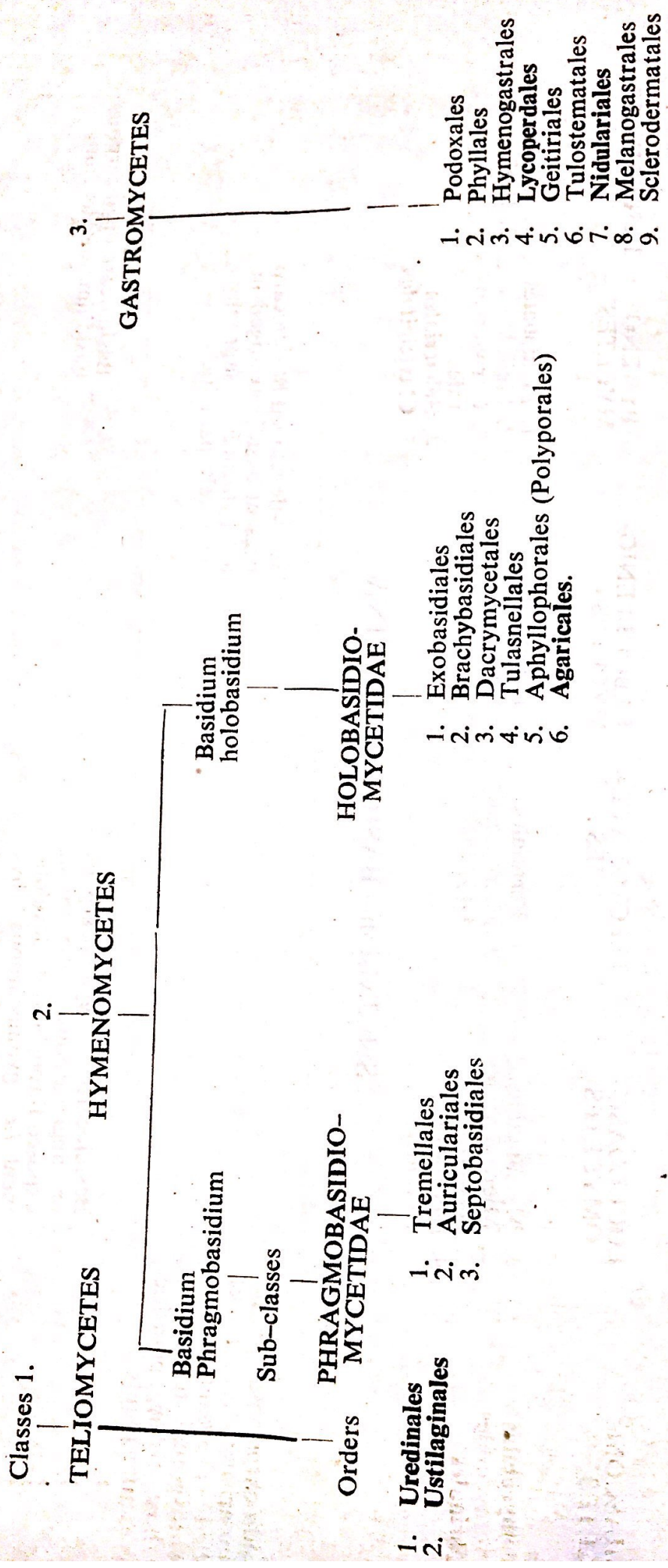
Basidiocarp gymnocarpous or angiocarpous, hymenium exposed throughout its development *i.e.*, gymnocarpous hymenium enclosed in the first body, *i.e.*, angiocarpous.

Basidiocarp angiocarpous, basidium holobasidium.

Classes 1.

3.

2.



Sub-division—DEUTEROMYCOTINA

Without pseudomycelium or pseudomycelium with yeast-like budding cells; true mycelium absent or underdeveloped.

Mycelium developed assimilatory budding cells absent.

Sterile mycelium, spores borne on sporophores, sporophores may be grouped together, but pycnia and acervuli are not formed

Spores or conidia formed in pycnidia or acervuli.

Classes :

BLASTOMYCETES

Orders :

HYPHOMYCETES

1. **Moniliales**
2. **Mycelia sterilia**

COELOMYCETES

2. **Melanconiales**
2. **Sphaeropsidales**

Questions

1. Give in short the classification and morphology of fungi.
2. Give an account of various modes of nutrition in fungi.
3. Give an account of the types of spores and sporophores found in various fungi.
4. Describe the various methods of reproduction and perennation found in various fungi.
5. Write short notes on—(a) Rhizomorph ; (b) haustoria ; (c) over wintering and over summering ; (d) endogenous and exogenous spores ; (e) history of mycology and (f) occurrence of fungi.
6. What is a mycelium ? Give an account of the different types of mycelia met with in the fungi and list their important modifications.
7. Enumerate the salient features of fungi as a group.
8. Give the outline of Ainsworth's classification.