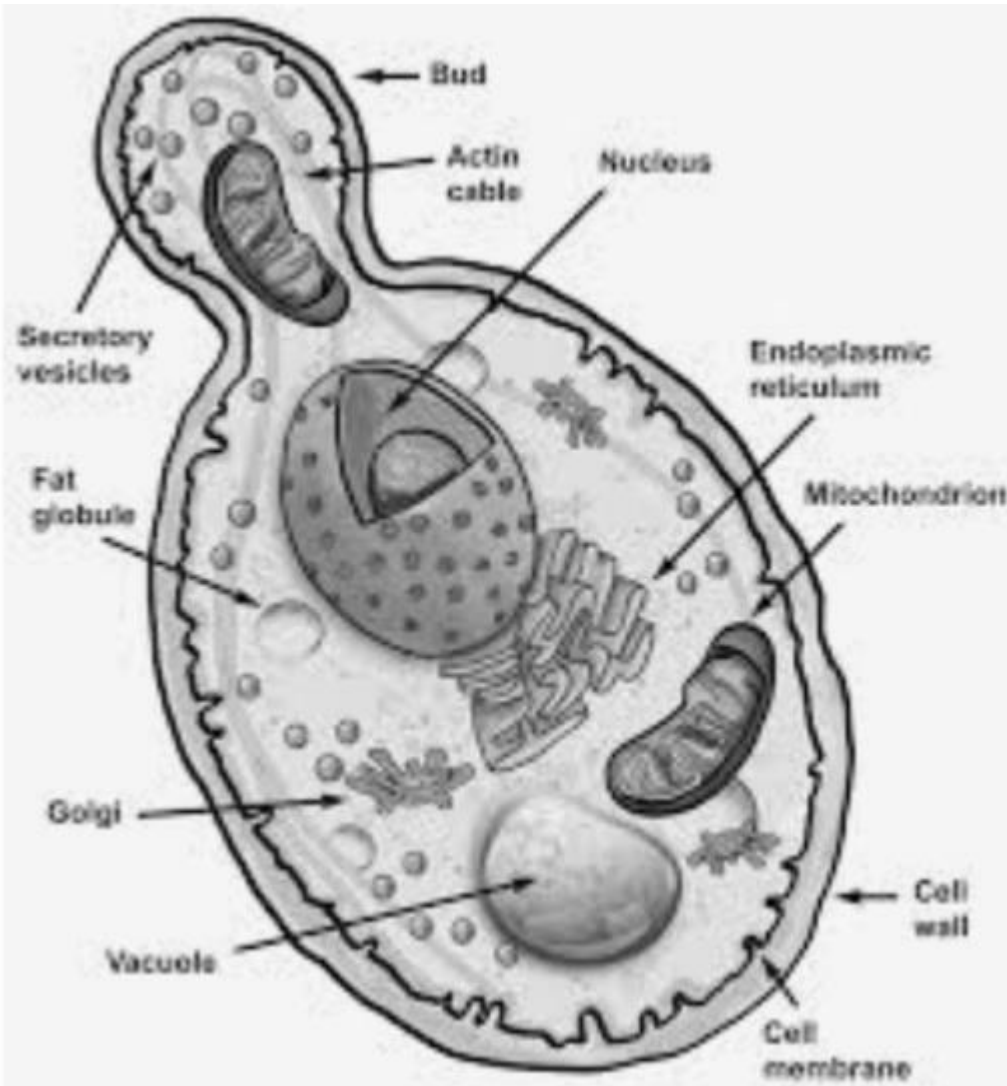


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1. IMPORTANCE OF FUNGI

- Fungi are responsible for the mediation of decay of organic matter
- Fungi are important in food industry. Mushrooms are eaten by many human societies
- Many fungi species mediate the spoilage of wood, food, clothes and paper.
- Some fungi are parasites to some certain horrible obnoxious(offensive, unbearable) pests e.g. house flies, grasshoppers.
- Medical and veterinary and infections in human beings and animals.

2. LABELED DIAGRAM OF A UNICELLULAR FUNGUS



3. SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FILAMENTOUS. FUNGUS

Occurs when two mating types of hyphae grow in the same medium. Chemical interaction in the two mating types of hyphae induced growths perpendicular to the hyphae in opposite directions. These growths are delimited by a wall such that many nuclei are isolated in what is called a gametangium. The two gametangia fuse(plasmogamy) and a zygote is formed which may undergo prolonged dormancy or resting stage. The nuclei in the zygote fuse in twos and undergo meiosis independently. The zygote germinated under favourable conditions to produce a fruiting which at maturity liberates the haploid spores.

4. BRYOPHYTES ADAPTATION TO ENVIRONMENT

- A. They have definite structures for water and nutrient absorption from soil; therefore the plant body is divided into (an aerial portion and a subterranean portion). The subterranean portion is the rhizoid and is not a true root as the case o land plants that are advanced.
- B. The aerial portion being exposed to the atmosphere demands some modifications that prevents excessive of water through the body surface(that is, desiccation)
- C. Some other modifications that permit elimination of excess water from the plant body and not only exchange of gases between the internal parts of the plant and the atmosphere therefore openings are available on the aerial parts.

5.

- A. Eustele- a stele typical of dicotyledonous plants that consists of vascular bundles of xylem and phloem strands with parenchymal cells between the bundles.
- B. Atactostele- A type of eustele, found in monocots, in which the vascular tissue in the stem exists as scattered bundles.
- C. Siphonostele- a stele consisting of a core of pith surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem
- D. Dictyostele- a stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal series or network of vascular strands around a central pith (as in many ferns)

6. LIFE CYCLE OF A PRIMITIVE VASCULAR PLANT

The life cycle of seedless vascular plants is an alternation of generations, where the diploid sporophyte alternates with the haploid gametophyte phase. The diploid sporophyte is the dominant phase of the life cycle, while the gametophyte is an inconspicuous, but still-independent, organism.

