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COURSE: BIO 102

DEPARTMENT: PHARMACY

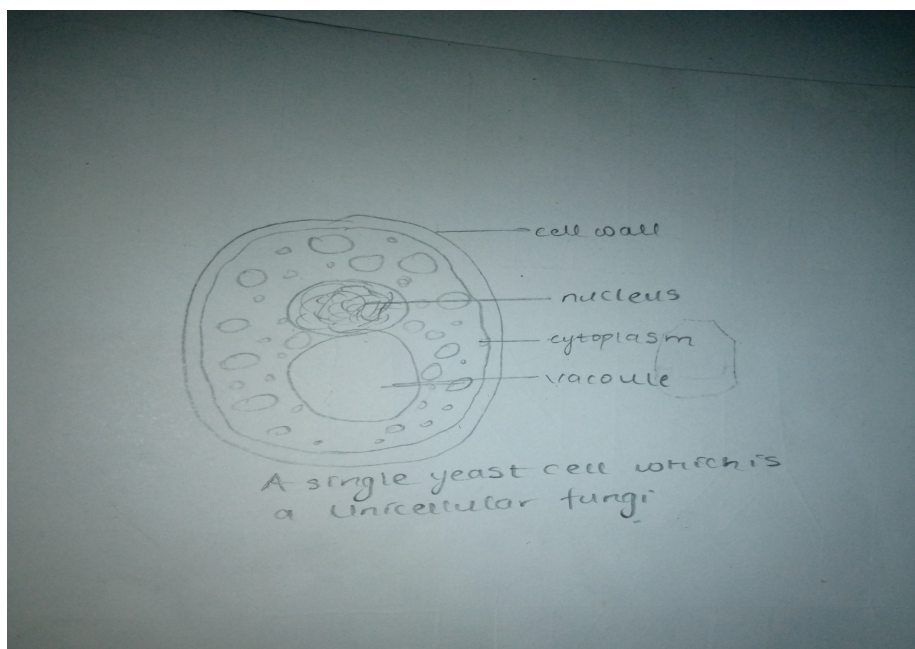
MATRIC NO: 19/MHS11/142

1. Fungi are important to man by;

. providing food for man, for example many mushrooms are edible and different species are cultivated for sale worldwide.

. they can also be used as medicines like penicillin an antibiotic drug which is gotten from the fungus called penicillium. Another fungi called the caterpillar fungi can be used to treat certain types of cancer

. they can also be used in controlling insect pests for crops and are used to recycle organic matter which occurs when are



bread or jam goes mouldy.

2.

3. The sexual reproduction in the fungi consists of three stages;

The plasmogamy, karyogamy and meiosis. The diploid chromosomes are pulled apart into two daughter cells, each containing a single set of chromosomes (haploid state). Plasmogamy, the fusion of two protoplasts (the contents of two cells), brings about two compatible haploid nuclei. At this point, two nuclear types are present in the same cell, but the nuclei not yet fused.

Karyogamy is called the zygote. In most fungi the zygote is the only cell in the entire life cycle that is diploid. The dikaryotic state that results from plasmogamy almost

immediately.

In the more evolved fungi, however, karyogamy is separated from plasmogamy. Once karyogamy has occurred, meiosis (cell division that reduces the chromosome number to one set per cell) generally follows and restores the haploid phase. The haploid nuclei that result from meiosis are generally incorporated in spores called meiospores

4. Bryophytes adapt to their environment by;

- . Using their waxy cuticle that prevents their body, the zygote, and the embryo from drying out.

- . Spores are dispersed by the wind

5. Eusteles- the plural of eustele which is typical of a dicotyledonous plant that consists of vascular bundles of xylem and phloem strands with strands with parenchymal cells between the bundles

Atactostele- A type of eustele, found in monocots, in which the vascular tissue in the stem exists as scattered bundles.

Siphonostele- A stele consisting of a core of pith surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem.

Dicotyostele- 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. The life cycle of vascular plants is split between free-living gametophytes and sporophyte phases. The gametophyte

is generally simple in structure, containing egg producing archegonium