

NAME: KROGHU DUAN ANTHONY

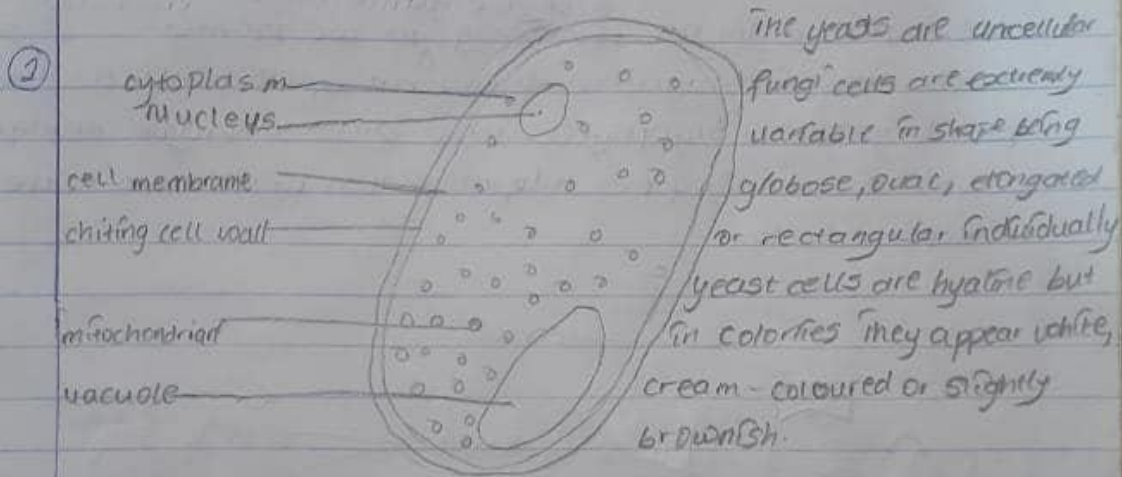
DATE: 8/05/2020

COURSE: BIO 10

DEPARTMENT: MEDICINE AND SURGERY

MATRIC NO: 191MHSU1204

- ① Fungi are important to ~~maintain~~^{maintain} mankind as some of them serve as food to man (e.g. mushrooms) some serve as medicine e.g. penicillin. Some help in decomposing our waste products like bread mould and rhizopus while some are used by man to produce really important products like yeast used to produce alcohol by fermentation.



The Diagram of yeast

- ③ Sexual reproduction in the fungi consists of three sequential stages: Plasmogamy, Karyogamy and meiosis. The diploid chromosomes into two daughter cells, each containing a single set of chromosomes (a haploid state).

Plasmogamy is the fusion of two protoplasts (the contents of the two cells), bringing together two ~~exactly~~ compatible haploid nuclei.

Karyogamy results in the fusion of these haploid nuclei and the formation of a diploid nucleus (a nucleus containing two sets of chromosomes, one from each ~~parent~~ parent).

The cell formed by karyogamy is called zygote. Once karyogamy

has occurred meiosis (cell division that reduce the chromosome number to one set per cell) generally, followed and restore the haploid phase. The haploid nuclei that result from meiosis and generally incorporated in spores called meiospores

Two adaptations made, the made from land water to land possible for bryophytes: a waxy cuticle and gametangia. The waxy cuticle help protect the plants tissue from drying out and the gametangia presented for further protection against drying out especially for the plants gametes. Bryophytes also show embryonic development which is a significant adaptation that links them to the vascular plants.

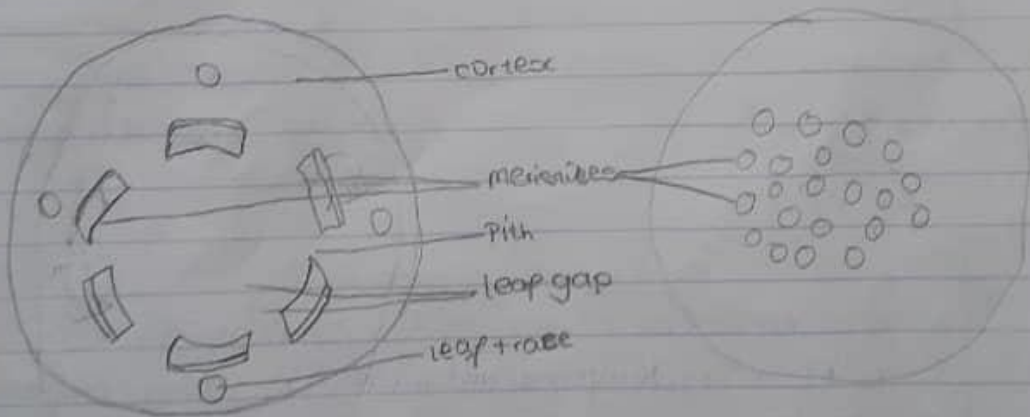


Diagram of Eustele.

Diagram of Atactostele.

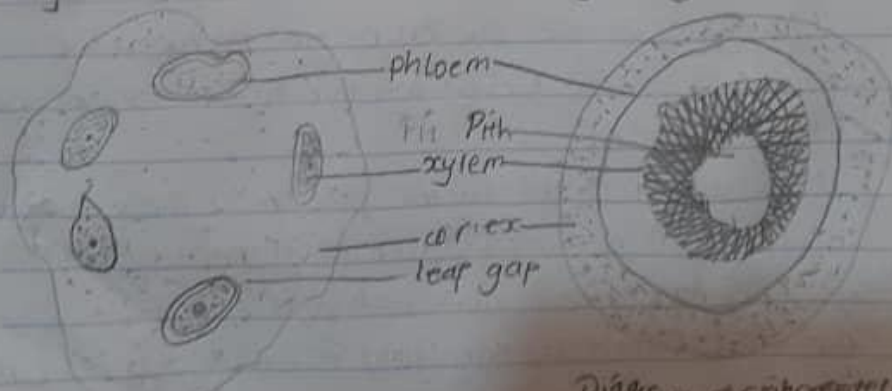
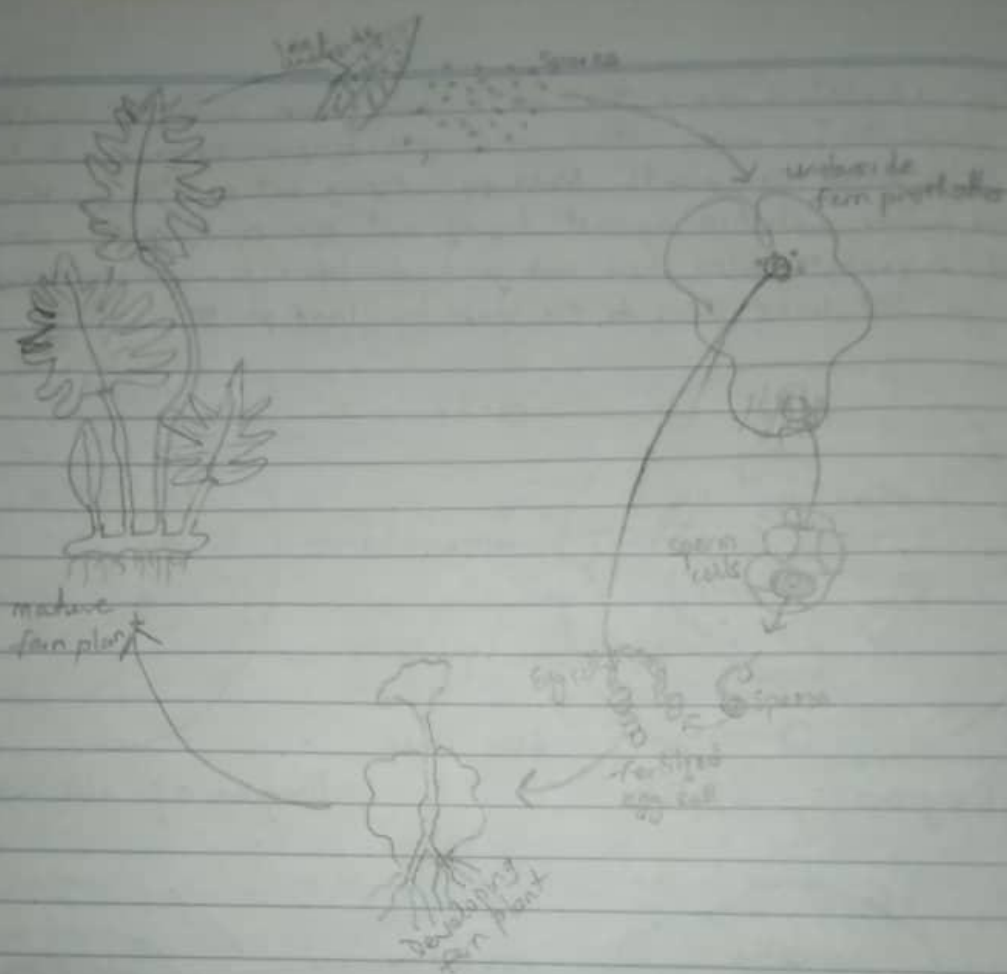


Diagram of Dicotyledon

Diagram of sphenostele (vascular cylinder with pith)



life cycle of a primitive vascular plants
(fern)