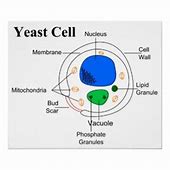
**OBEGOLU STEPHANIE ADANNIA**

**19/MHS11/089 PHARMACY**

1. **IMPORTANCE OF FUNGI TO MANKIND**
2. **Mushrooms are eaten by humans and therefore provides antibiotics for the body.**
3. **Fungi e.g. yeast is important in the food industry.**
4. **Many fungi species mediate the spoilage of wood, food, clothes and paper.**
5. **Some fungi species acts as parasites to some horrible pests such as housefly and grasshopper.**
6. **DIAGRAM OF A UNICELLULAR FUNGUS – YEAST (Saccharomyces cerevisiae)**

**[](https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=jGTKtm%2by&id=91C5981EC825DFFCC1B2B92348D74281BD39F014&thid=OIP.jGTKtm-yUsAE4cTvTMcLvAHaHa&mediaurl=https%3a%2f%2fwww.online-sciences.com%2fwp-content%2fuploads%2f2015%2f01%2fyeast-cell-3333.jpg&exph=320&expw=320&q=cell+structure+of+a+unicellular+fungus&simid=608041268573766785&selectedIndex=1)**

1. **SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN A TYPICAL FILAMENTOUS FORM OF FUNGI**

**Sexual reproduction occurs when 2 mating types of hyphae grow in the same medium. Chemical interaction in the two mating types of hyphae induces growth 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 gamentangium.**

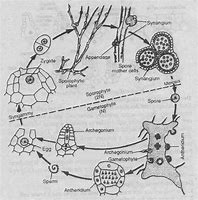
**The two gamentangia fuse (plasmogamy) and a zygote is formed which may undero prolonged dormancy or resting stage. The nuclei in the zygote fuse in twos and undergo meiosis independently. The zygote germinates under favourable conditions to produce a fruiting which at maturity liberates the haploid spores.**

1. **ADAPTATIONS OF BRYOPHYTES TO THEIR ENVIRINMENT**
2. **They have definite structures for water and nutrient absorption from the soil. Therefore the plant body is divided into two (an aerial portion and a subterranean portion). The subterranean portion is the rhizoid and it is not a true root as the case of land plants that are advanced.**
3. **The aerial portion being exposed to the atmosphere demands some modification that prevents loss of water through the body surface i.e. dessication**
4. **Some other modifications that permit removal of excess water from plant body and not only exchange of gases between the internal part of the plants and the atmosphere therefore openings are available on the aerial part of the plants.**
5. **A. Eusteles : a type of stele in which the vascular tissue in the stem forms a central ring of bundles around a pith. The vascular bundles are discrete, concentric collateral bundles of xylem and phloem.**

**B. Atactostele : a type of stele found in monocots, in which the vascular tissue in the stem exists as scattered bundles.**

**C. Dictyostele : a type of stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal series or network of vascular strands around a pith.**

**6. LIFE CYCLE OF A PRIMITIVE VASCULAR PLANT (PSILOTUM)**

**[](https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=%2bMWUtzGp&id=D48197B24AB62CE9081F27A27F266404AA4B0202&thid=OIP.-MWUtzGpS0lru8qmqcfq9gHaHf&mediaurl=http%3a%2f%2fistudy.pk%2fwp-content%2fuploads%2f2016%2f11%2fLife-cycle.jpg&exph=925&expw=914&q=life+cycle+of+a+psilotum&simid=608021138103994808&selectedIndex=3)**