

Diag

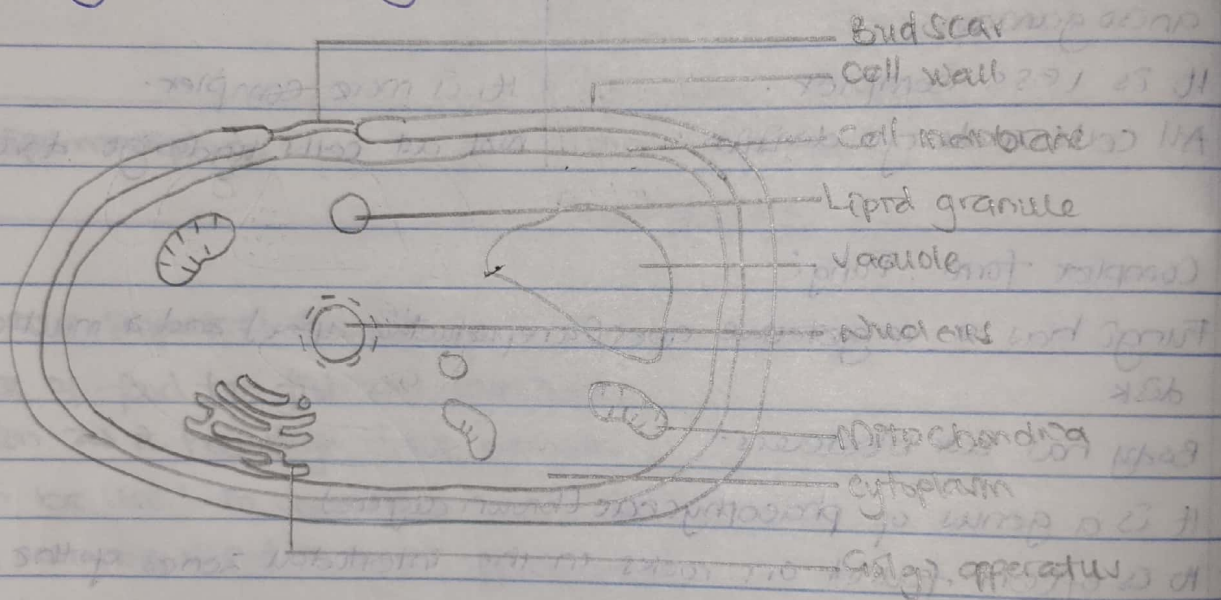
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DEPARTMENT: MBBS

MATRIC NO: 191MHS01160

1. Importances of fungi to man includes:
- i) As animal pathogens, fungi helps to control the population of damaging pests.
 - ii) Fungi, not only directly produce substances that humans use as medicine, but they are also very versatile tools in the vast field of medical research.
 - iii) Fungi figure prominently in the human food.

2.



CELL STRUCTURE OF A UNICELLULAR FUNGUS

3. The process of Sexual reproduction in fungi is very unique. It consists of three sequential stages:
- i) plasmogamy
 - ii) karyogamy; and
 - iii) meiosis.

Plasmogamy is the fusion of two protoplasts which brings together two haploid nuclei.

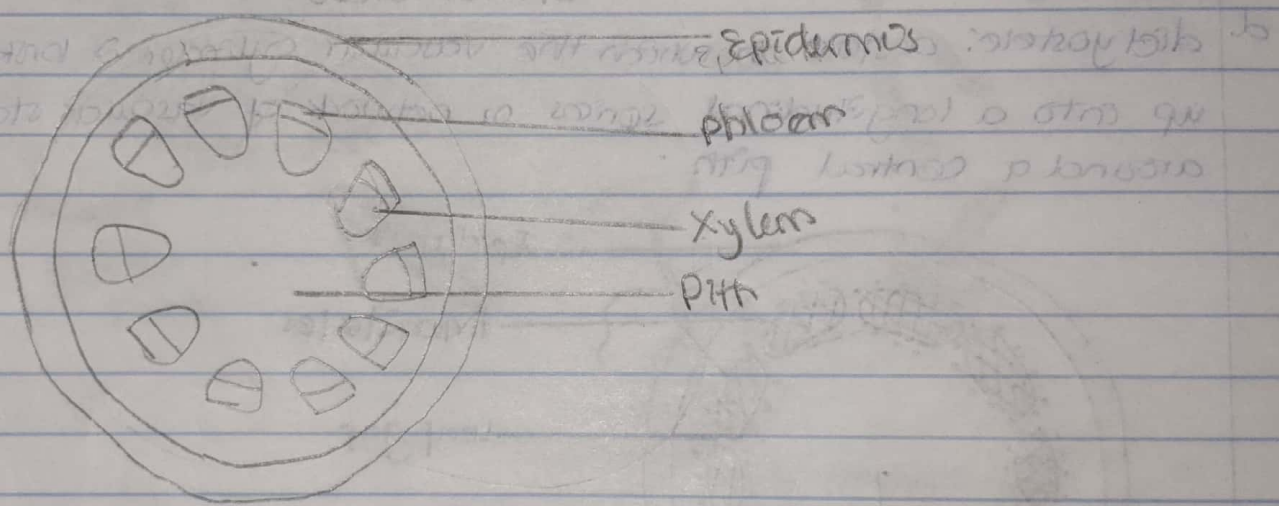
Karyogamy results in the fusion of these haploid nuclei and the formation of a diploid nucleus ($2n$; a nucleus containing two sets of chromosomes, one from each parent). The cell formed from karyogamy is called zygote.

Meiosis generally follows after karyogamy and restores the haploid phase. The haploid nuclei that result from meiosis are generally incorporated in spores called meiospores.

4. Bryophytes possess waxy cuticle that prevents the body from drying out

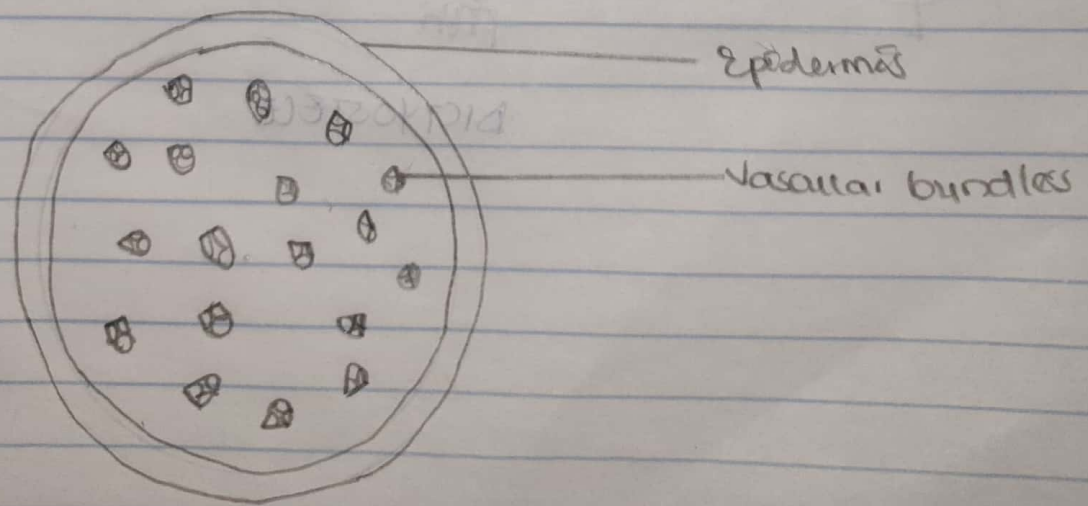
ii. Their spores are dispersed by wind

5. Eusteles: a stele typical of dicotyledonous plants that consists of vascular bundles of xylem and phloem strands with parenchymal cells between the bundles.



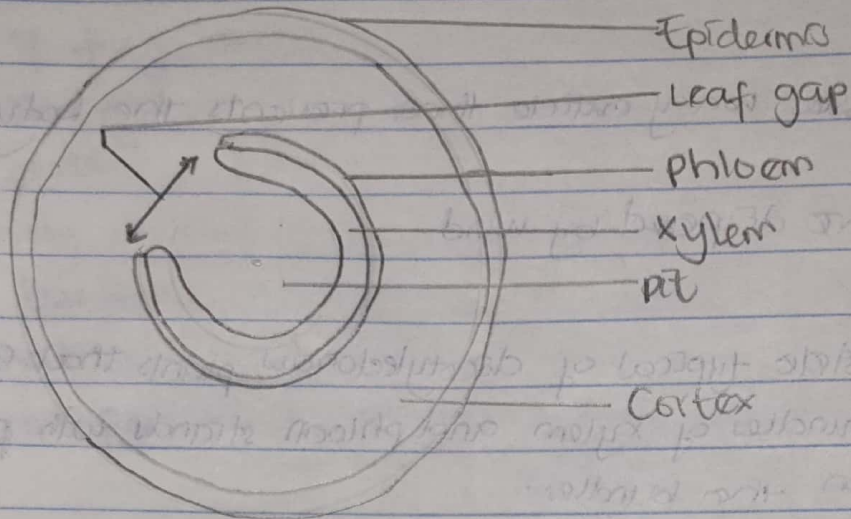
Eusteles

b. Atactostele: A type of stele, found in monocots, in which the vascular tissue in the stem consists as scattered bundles.



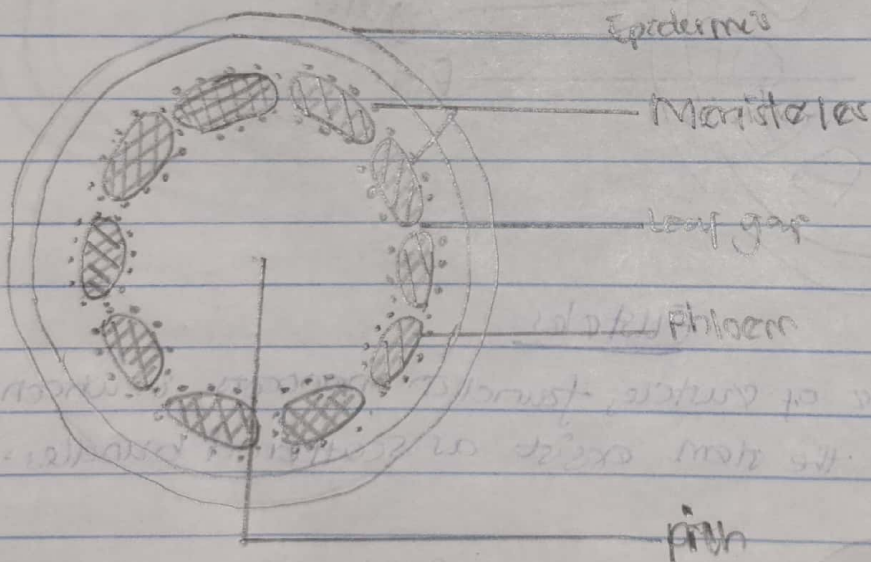
ATACTOSTELE

c. Siphonostele: a stele consisting of a core of pith surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem.



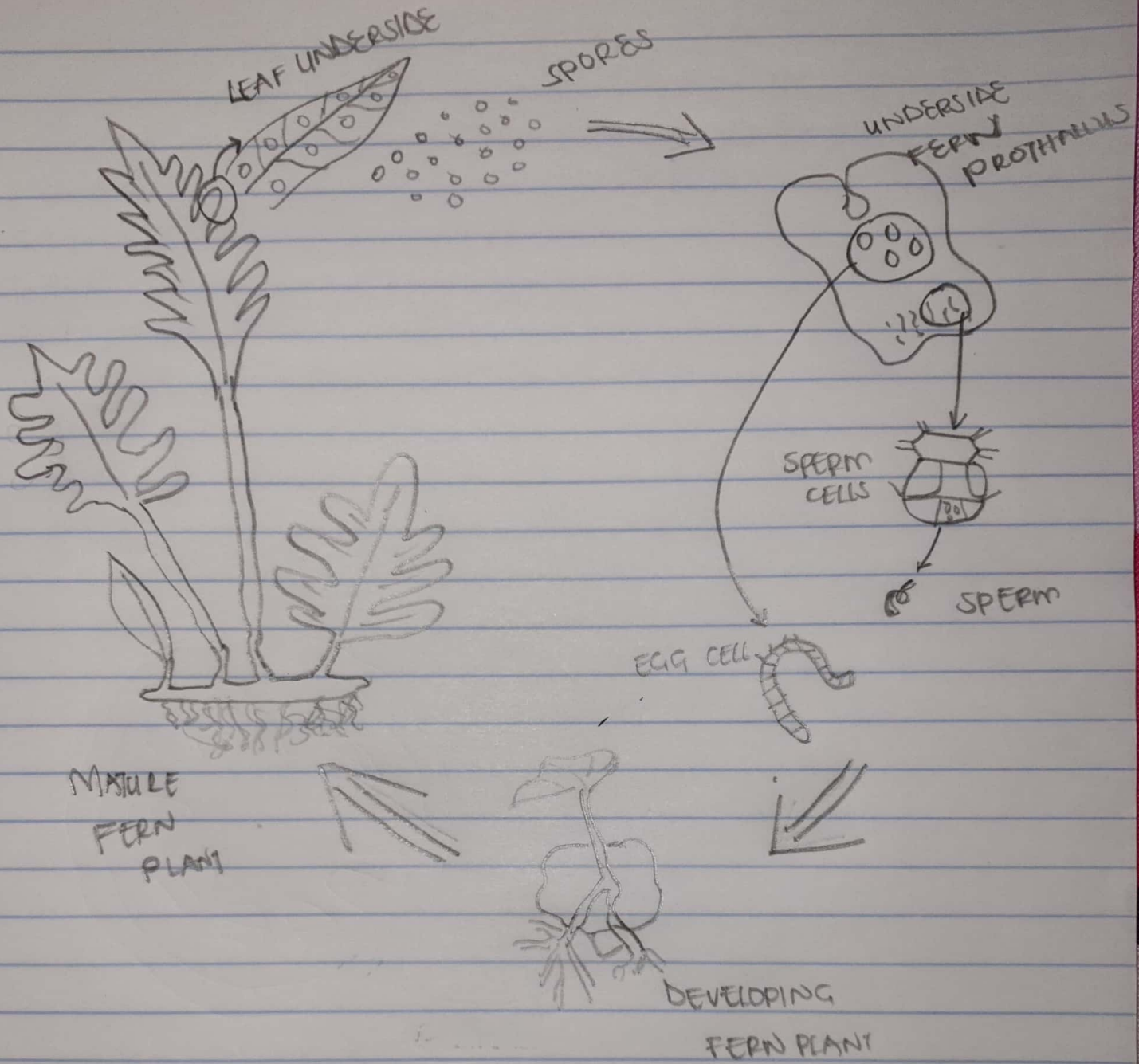
SIPHONOSTELE

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.



DICTYOSTELE

6.



LIFE CYCLE OF A PRIMITIVE VASCULAR PLANT (FERN).