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Matric No: 19/mus01/109
Course: BIO 102
Department: Medicine and Surgery

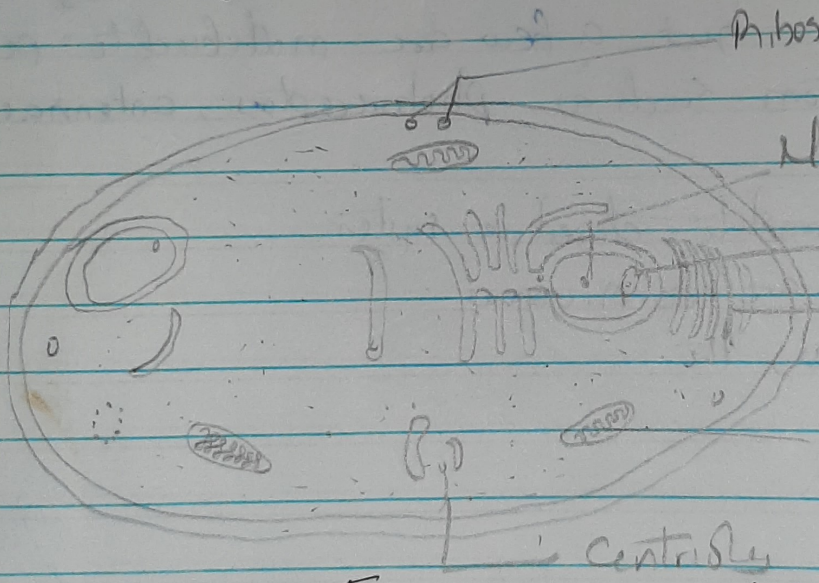
ASSIGNMENT

1) Fungi are useful to man in the following ways:
Food: fermentation of grains and fruits are used to produce beer and wine which are consumed by man.

Farming: Fungi has a mycorrhizal relationship between with plant roots which helps in productivity

Medicine: Fungi can be used to cure infections

2)



THE DIAGRAM OF A FUNGUS

3) Sexual Reproduction in a typical filamentous form of fungi
Plasmogamy: This is the fusion of two protoplasts with each having one compatible haploid nucleus. The resultant cell has two nuclear types without the nuclei fusing.

Karyogamy: This is the fusion of those haploid nuclei and the formation of a diploid nucleus. This is called a zygote.

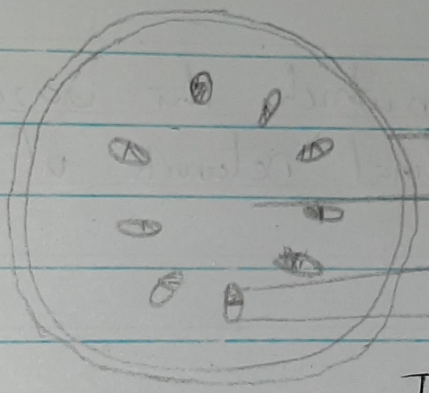
4) Adaptation of Bryophytes

→ Their spores are dispersed by the wind

→ They Posses a waxy cuticule that prevent them from drying out

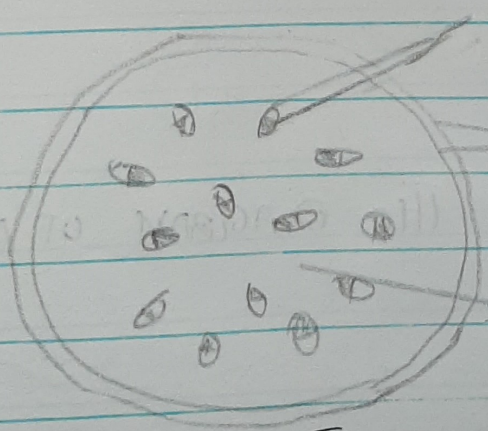
→ Gametangia Provided further protection against drying out specifically for the plant gamets

5) Eustele: The stele is found in dicot plants. it has vascular bundles of phloem and xylem strands with parenchymal cells between the bundles



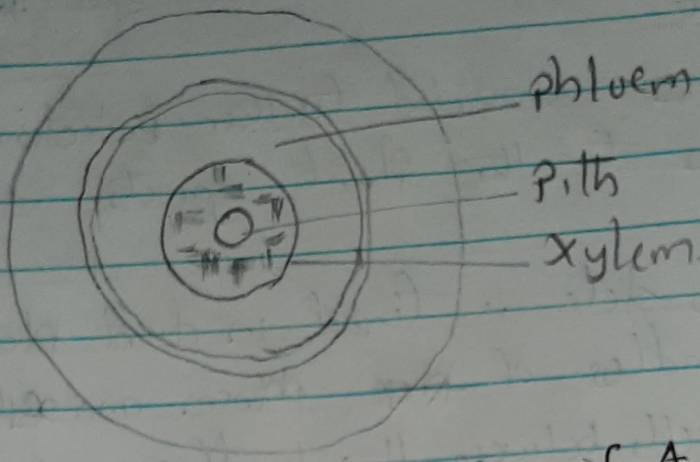
THE DIAGRAM OF AN EUSTELE

Atactostele: This type stele has vascular tissues in the stem which exists as scattered bundles. it is usually found in monoc plants



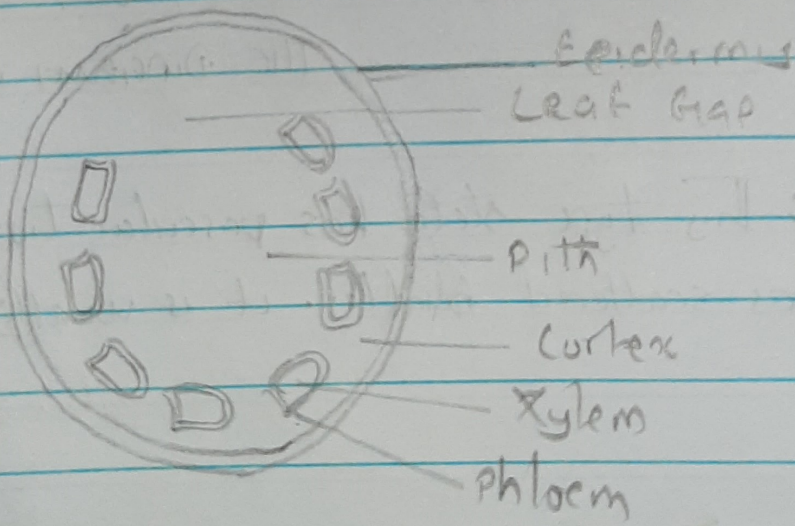
THE DIAGRAM OF AN ATACTOSTE

Siphonostele: A stele consuting of a core of pith surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem

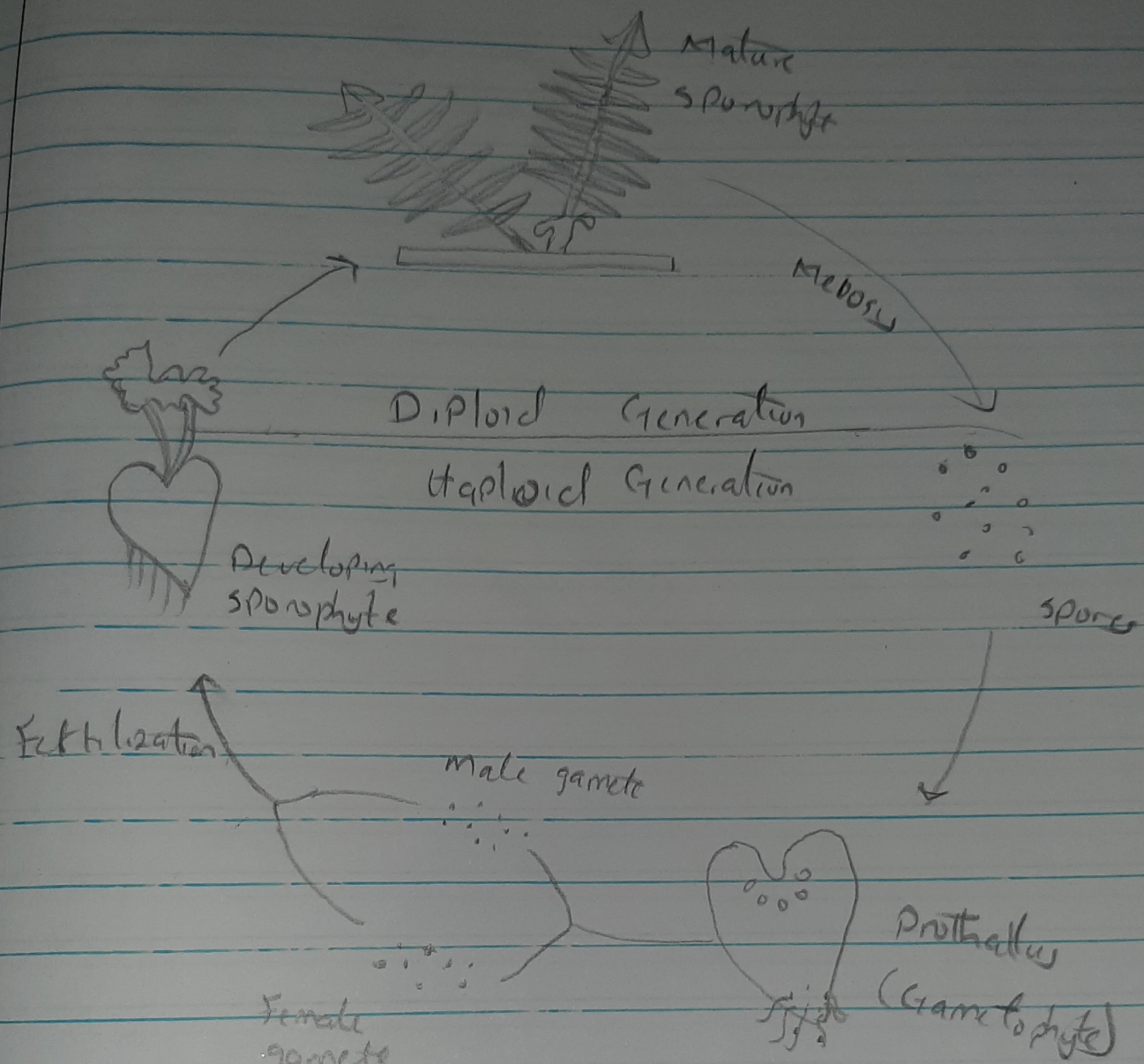


THE DIAGRAM of A SIPHONOSTELE

Dictyostele : A stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal network of vascular strands around a central pith.



THE DIAGRAM OF A DICTYOSTELE



THE LIFE CYCLE OF A PRIMITIVE VASCULAR PLANT