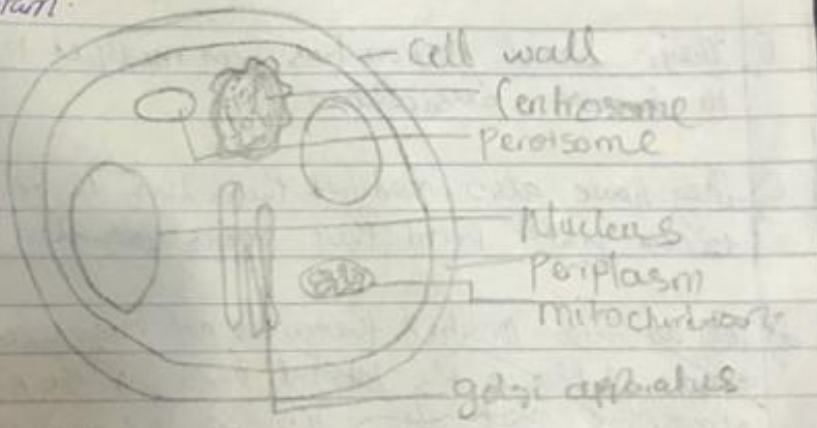
Bilba Salad Bilba
MBBS, MHS, 19/mhs01/389
Biology Assignment.
Answers:-

(1) How are fungi important to mankind?
Fungi are important to human like because they influence the well-being of human population on a large scale wolny because they are part of the nutrient cycle in ecosystems They help or are often responsible for the mediation of delay of organic matter also some forms of fungi eg yeast are important in food industries and some fungi are used of consumed as food eg mushrooms and it also serves as pesticide to some parasites. It can also be used as medicine.

(2) Illustrate the cell structure of a unicellular fungus with a well labelled diagram.



A Yeast cell

(3) Outline the sexual reproduction in a typical filamentous from of fungi
Rhizopus stolonifer:- this occurs when two mating types of hyphae grow in the same medium. Chemical interaction in the two mating types of hyphae induces growth perpendicular to the hypae in opposite direction. Their growth are therefore delimited by a wall such that many nuclei are isolated in cohat 16 called Gametangium.

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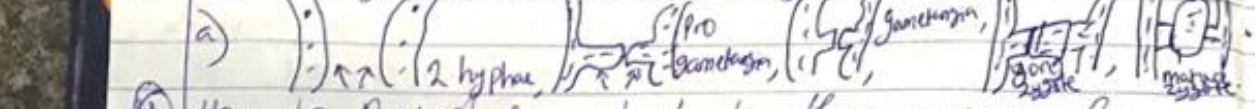
The 2 gametangia fuse (plasmogamy) and a zygote is formed which may undergo prolonged stage of rest. the zygote nuclei fuses in 2's and goes on to undergo meiosis independently.

The zygote germinates under favourable conditions to produce a fruiting which at maturity liberates the haploid spores.

∴ All this grammer can be summarized as i-e

a) 

1. How do Bryophytes adapt to their environment.

a) They have definite structures for water and nutrient absorption from the soil.

b) Their aerial portion has been modified to be able to survive dessication.

c) They have also modified themselves to be able to eliminate excess water from their bodies.

d) They are also modified themselves not only exchange of gases between the internal parts of the plant and the atmosphere but also therefore openings are available on the aerial parts of the plant.

5) Describe the illustration of the following terminologies.

a) eustele: A type of Siphonostele, the vascular tissue in the stem forms a central ring of bundles around a pith.

b) atactostele: A type of eustele, found in monocots, in which the vascular tissue in the stem exits as scattered bundles.

c) siphonostele: A stele consisting of a core of pith surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem. It is cylinder surrounding the pith, as in the stems of most

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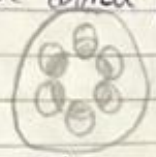
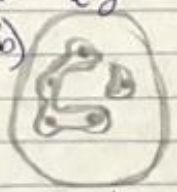
Ferns and other seedless vascular plants

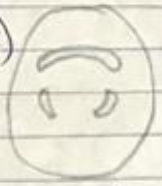
d) Dictyostele: A stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal series or network of vascular strand around a central pith. e.g.

a) 

eustele,

b) 

Siphonostele,

c) 

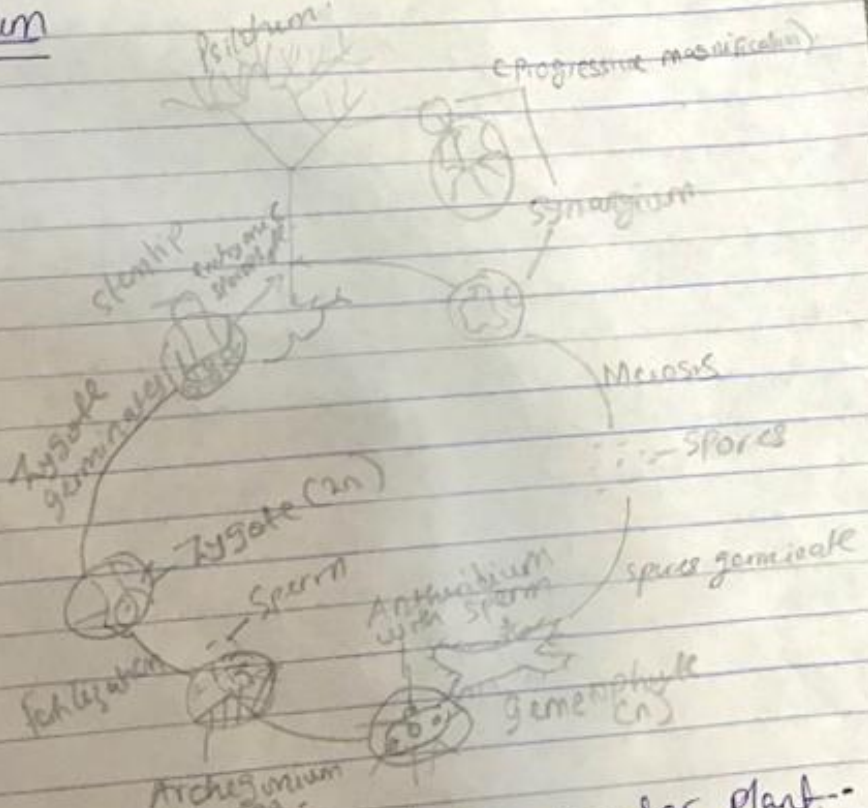
Dictyostele,

d) 

atactostele.

e) Illustrate the life cycle of a primitive vascular plant

Psilotum



note:- Psilotum is a very primitive vascular plant.- gametophytes are saprophytic, sperms are motile and are released by the antheridia and goes to the or swims to the archegonia and results in a zygote which subsequently develops into a sporophyte.