

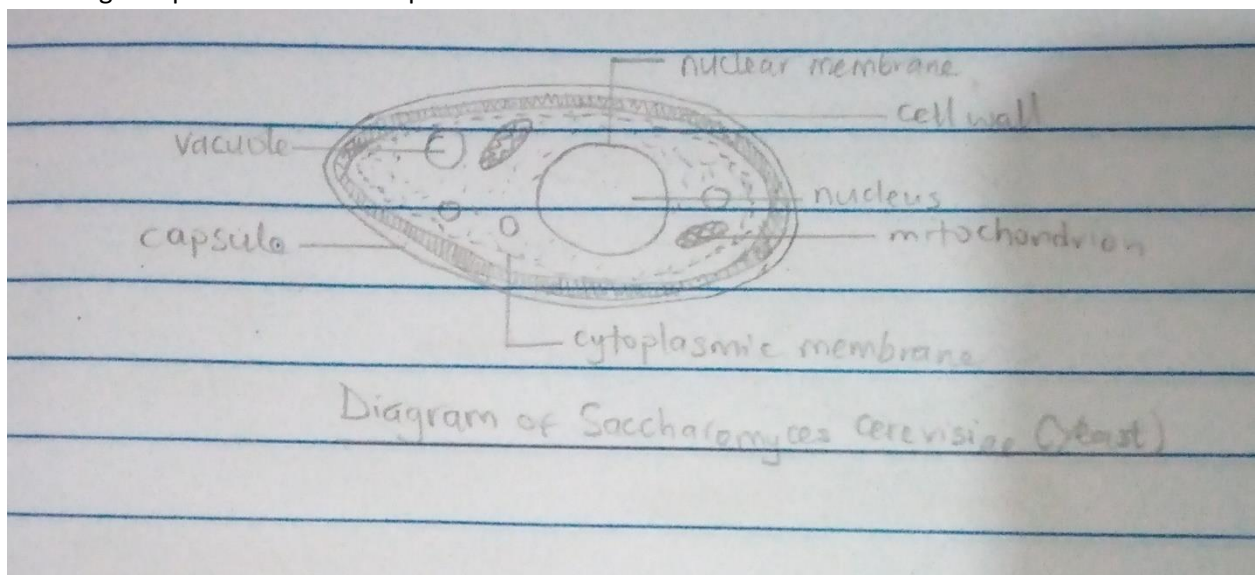
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MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS01/341

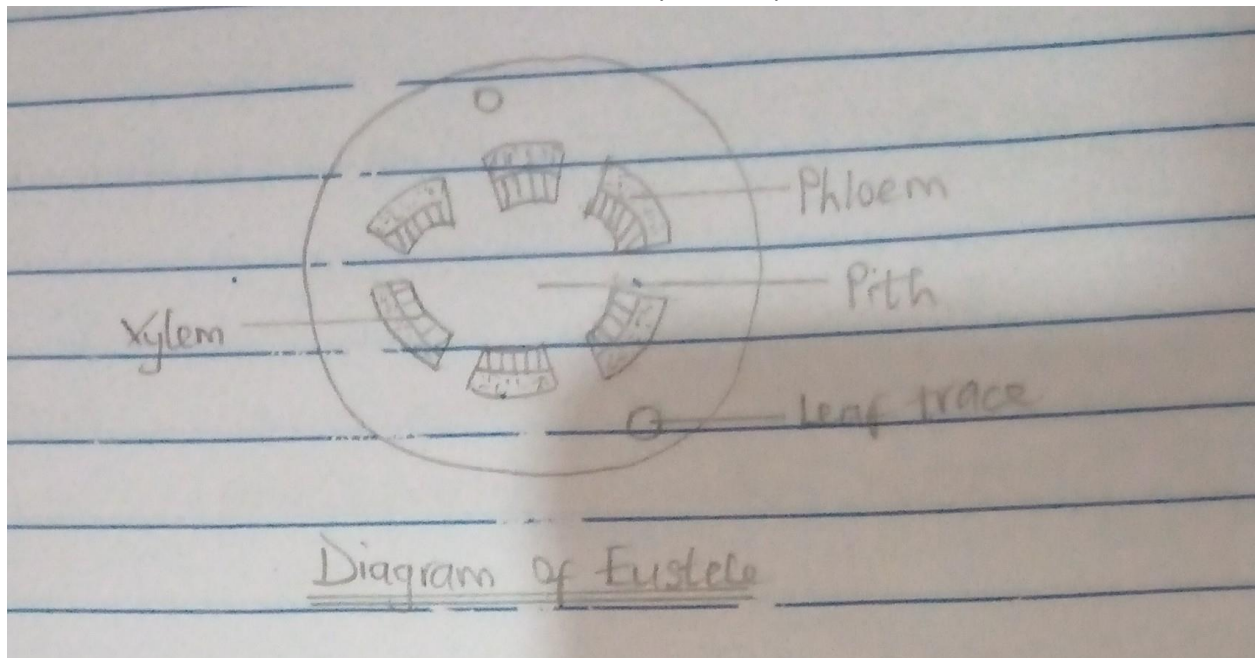
BIO 102

1. The importance of Fungi to mankind include
 - i. Fungi aid recycling in the terrestrial ecosystem.
 - ii. They are responsible for the decay of organic matter.
 - iii. They are important in the food industry i.e they are eaten by man.
 - iv. They cause spoilage of man's items e.g food, wood.
 - v. They cause diseases in man's plants e.g blights and smuts in cereals.
 - vi. Fungi are parasites to certain pests.

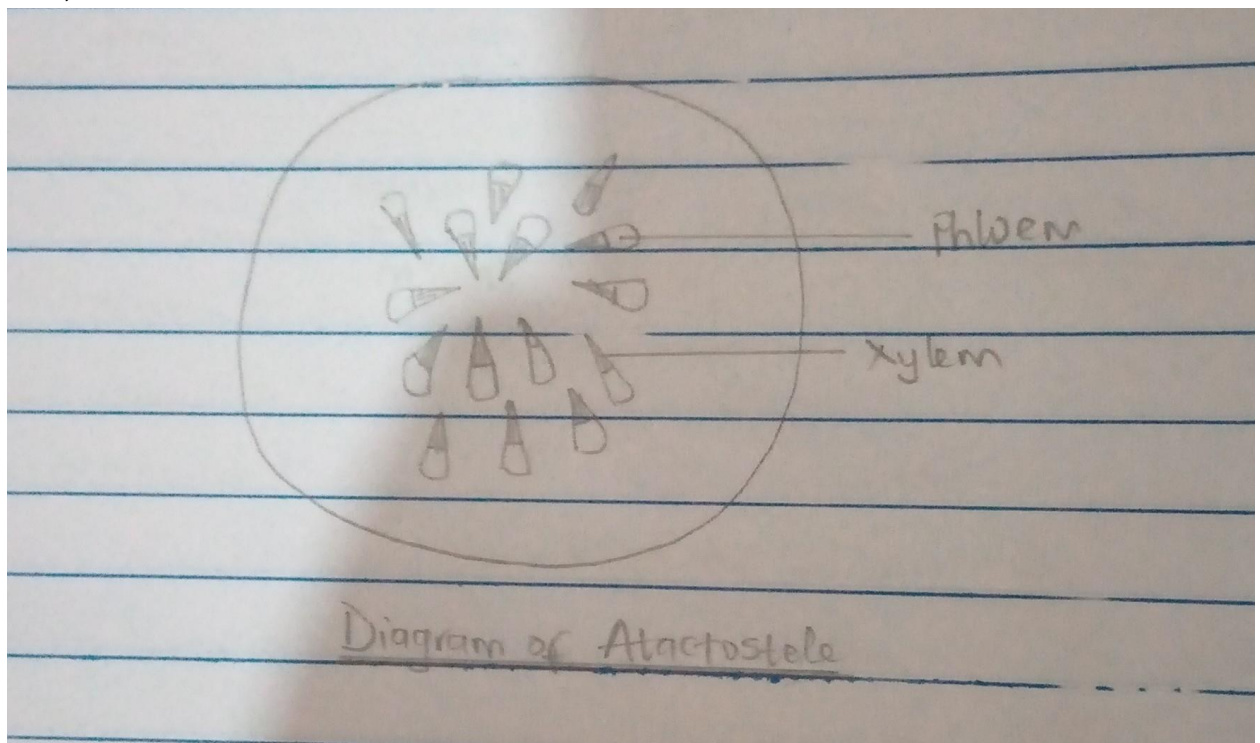


- 2.
3. Reproduction in a typical filamentous form of Fungi: Two mating types of hyphae grow in the same medium. Chemical interaction in them stimulates growth perpendicular to the hyphae in opposite directions. Many nuclei are isolated in a gametangium due to these growths being delimited by a wall. The two gametangia fuse through plasmogamy and the zygote formed undergoes a resting stage. The nuclei in the zygote fuse in twos and undergo meiosis independently. The zygote, under favourable conditions, then germinates to produce a fruiting which liberates haploid spores at maturity.
4. Adaptation of Bryophytes to their environment.
 - i. They have definite structures for water and nutrient absorption (an aerial portion and subterranean portion) from the soil.
 - ii. The aerial portion prevents the plant body exposed to the atmosphere from drying up through desiccation.
 - iii. Openings on the aerial part of the plant aid the elimination of excess water.

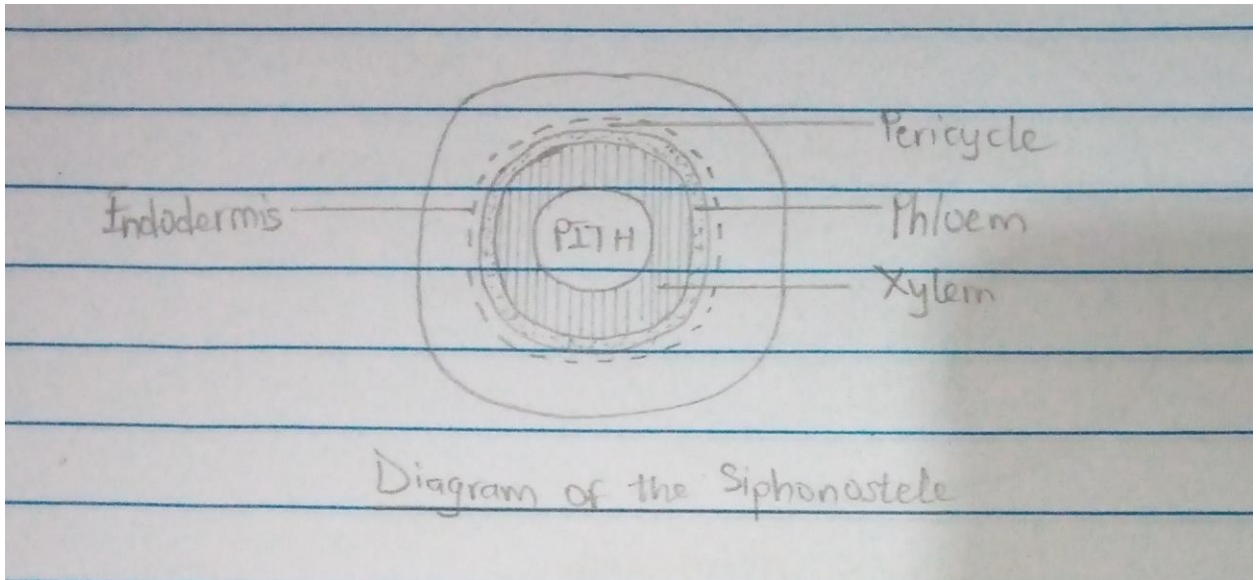
5. Eusteles: This is a form of stele found in herbaceous dicotyledonous plants in which the vascular bundles are discrete, concentric collateral bundles of xylem and phloem.



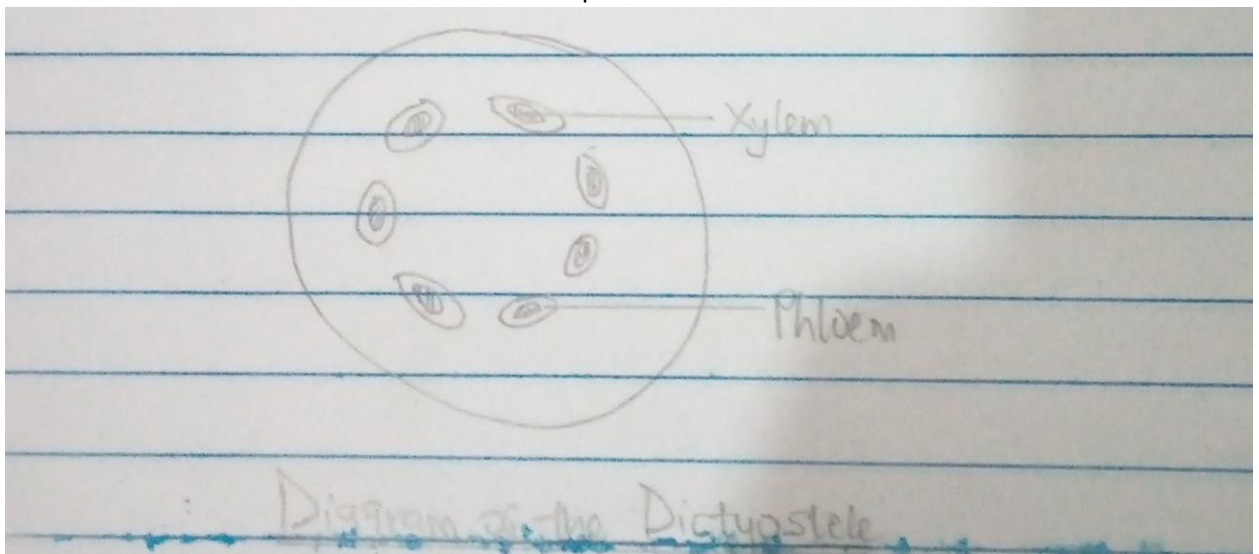
Atactostele: This form of stele is found in grasses and many monocotyledonous plants. In this form, the vascular bundles are scattered.



Siphonostele: This is found in stems of Ferns and higher vascular plants in which the stem the stele is a cylinder enclosing a parenchymatous pith.



Dictyostele: The stele has a vascular cylinder which is broken up into a longitudinal series or networks of vascular strands around the central pith.



6. Life Cycle of a Primitive Vascular Plant.

