

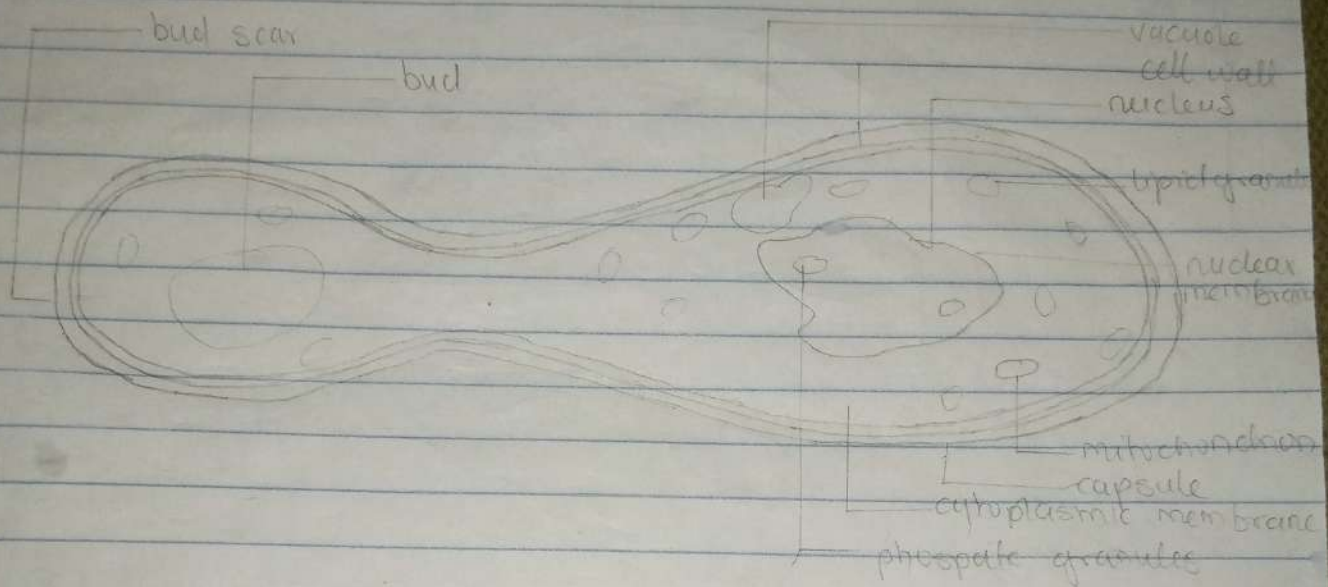
Bio 102 ASSIGNMENT

10/05/2020

1. The economic importance of fungi are:

- They decay organic matters.
- They are also important in food industry e.g yeast.
- They also produce antibiotics which can be used as drugs.
- Some fungi act as parasite to certain pest e.g grasshoppers.
- Fungi mediate the spoilage of wood, clothes, foods, etc.

2.



THE DIAGRAM OF A UNICELLULAR FORM OF FUNGI

3. The sexual reproduction in a filamentous form of fungi are:

- Growth of two mating ~~hyphae~~ types of hyphae
- Induction of growth perpendicular to the hyphae in opposite directions called pro-gamete ~~angia~~.
- Delimitation of a wall leads to the growth of the gametangia.
- Fusion of zygotes Fusion of nuclei produces a young zygospore.
- Maturation leads to the mature zygospore.

4. Adaptation of bryophytes to the land habitat:

- They possess definite structures for water and nutrient absorption from the soil.
- They possess structures for the exchange of gases and elimination of excess water.

c. The exposed aerial portion has been exposed to the atmosphere demanding some modifications that prevents excessive loss of water through the body surface.

5a. Eusteles: These are vascular tissues in the stem that forms a central ring of bundles around a pith. They are within the xylem and the phloem.

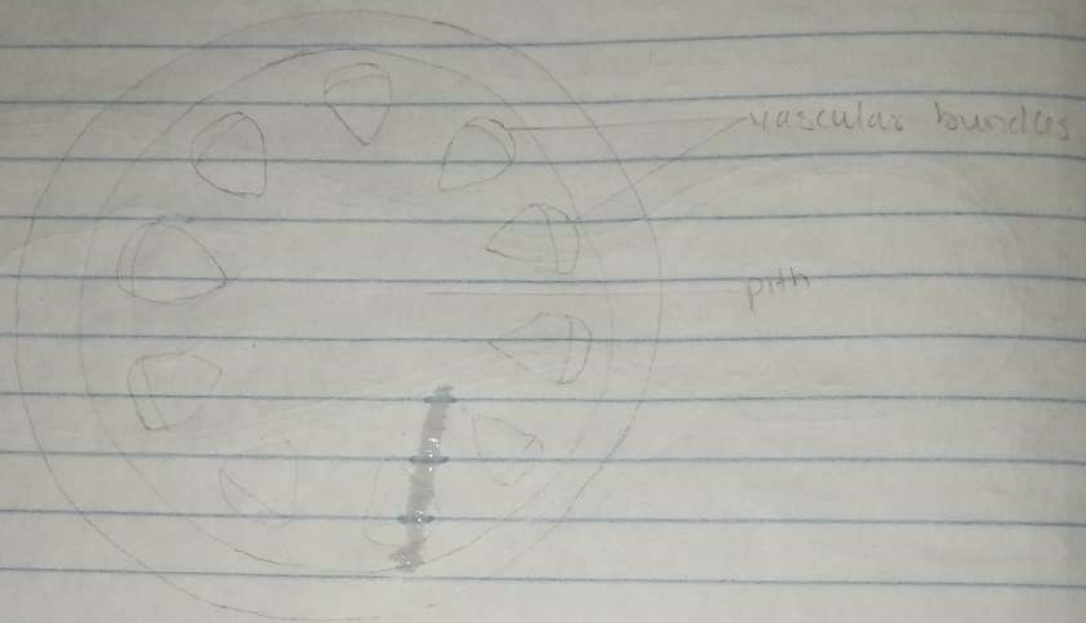


DIAGRAM OF A EUSTELE

b. Atactostele: It is a type of stele found in monocots, which the vascular tissues in the stem exists as scattered bundles.

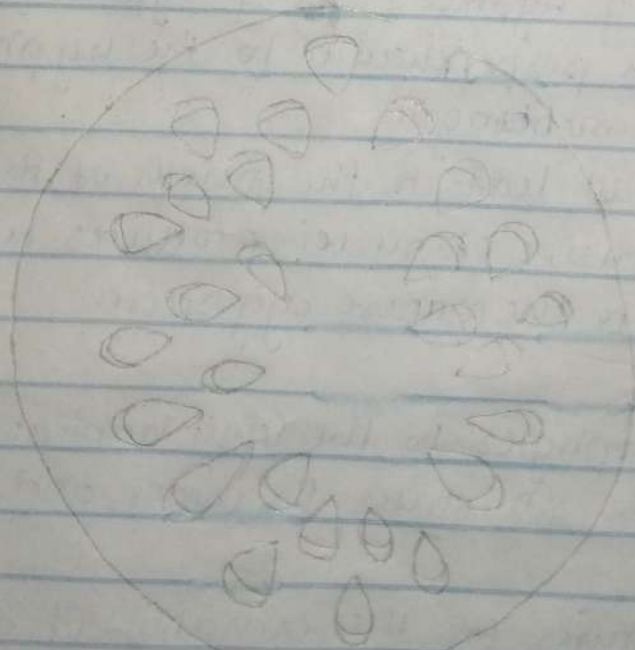


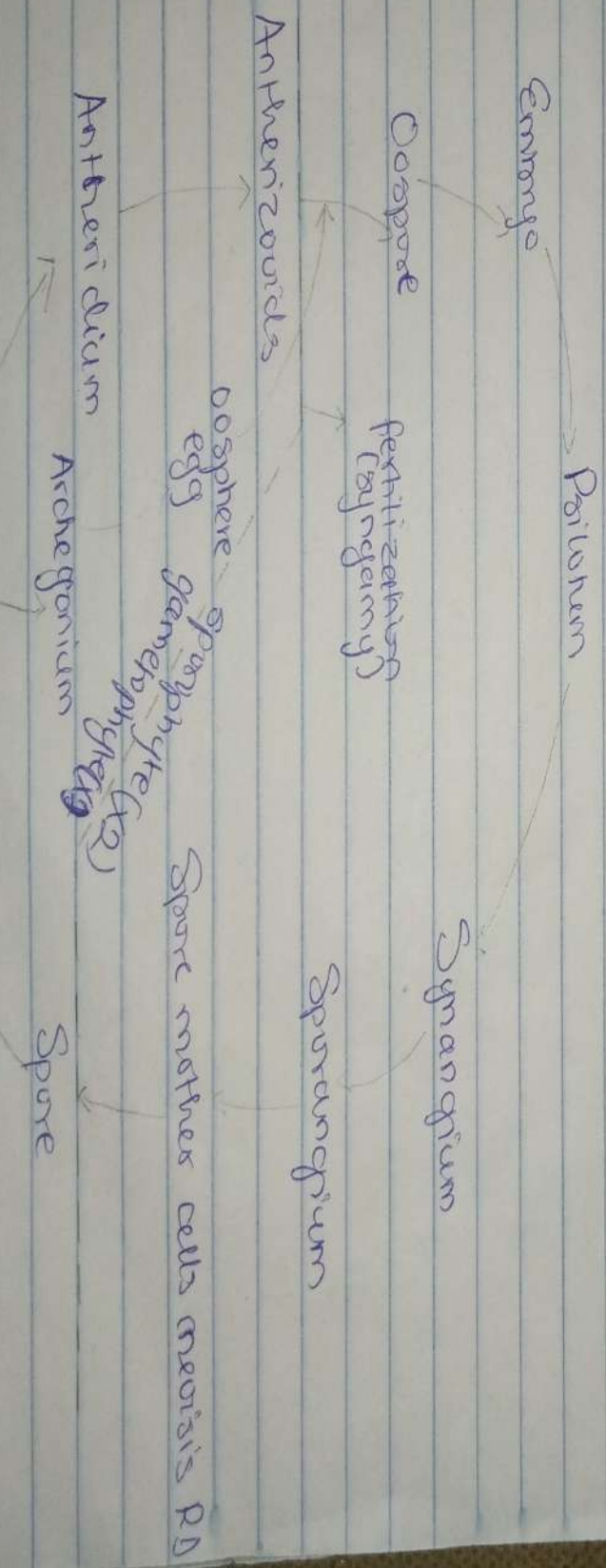
DIAGRAM OF AN ATACTUSTELE

c. Dicotyl Stele: This is a type of stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal series of networks of vascular grounds around a pith.



DIAGRAM OF A DICOTY STELE

6.



Life cycle of a Primitive vascular plant (Psilinum).