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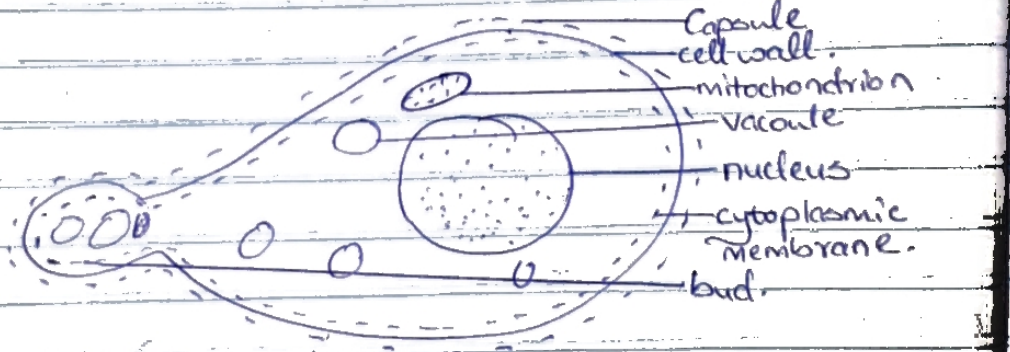
Medicine and Surgery.

Fungi are responsible for the mediation of decay of organic matter, hence without it, the surface of the earth would have been clogged up with dead matters instead of returning to the various cycles.

Again, fungi such as mushroom can be used as food while some others help in the biological control of pests due to their parasitic nature.



CELL STRUCTURE OF YEAST (SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE)

ASEXUAL (VEGETATIVE) REPRODUCTION: This is achieved by the release of spores from the sporangium. These spores are in large amounts of numbers and are light, hence, they're easily dispersed by air. On landing on a moist and favourable substrate, the spores readily germinates to produce a new mycelium.

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION: This takes place when 2 mating types of hyphae grow in the same medium. Growth in opposite direction perpendicular to the hyphae is induced by chemical interaction between the 2 mating types. The growths are limited by a wall such that many nuclei are isolated in what is called a

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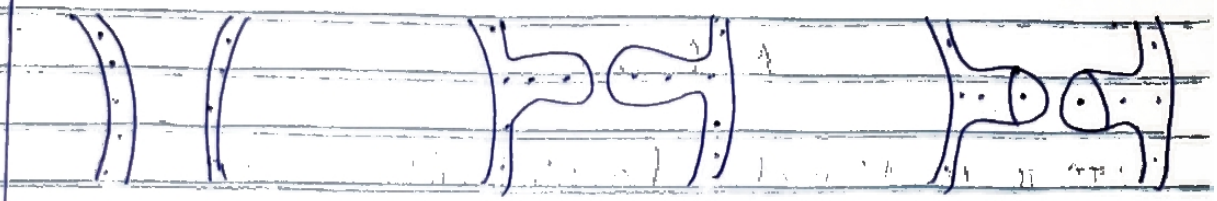
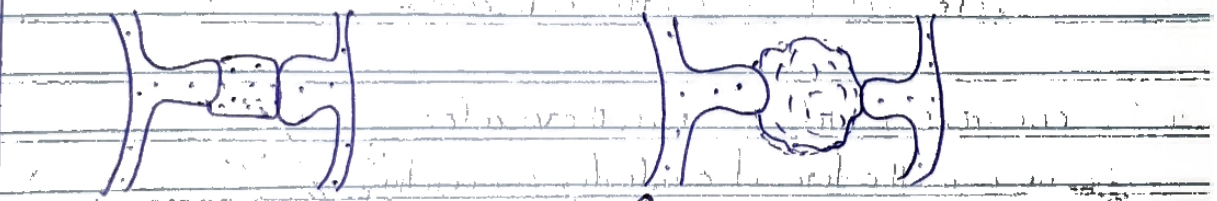
'GAMETANGIUM'.

The 2 gametangium fuse (plasmogamy) and a zygote is formed which may undergo prolonged dormancy or resting stage. The nuclei in the zygotes fuse in 2s and undergo meiosis independently.

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



STAGE 1: 2 hyphae STAGE 2: Chem. interaction STAGE 3: Gametangium formed



STAGE 4: Gametangia fuse Zygote formed. STAGE 5: Zygote matures.

4) They have definite structures for absorption of water and nutrient from the soil, hence, plant body is divided into 2 (Aerial and subterranean portion). The subterranean portion is the rhizoid

ii) The aerial portion being exposed to the atmosphere has some modifications which prevent excessive loss of water through the body surface.

iii) It also has modifications which allow for openings on the aerial portion which permit the elimination of excess water and exchange of gases

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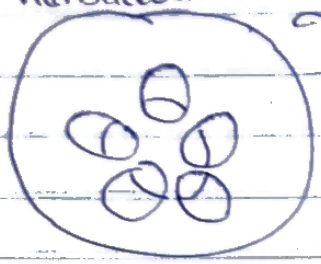
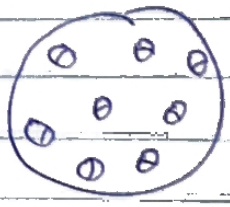
EUSTELE: This is a type of conducting tissue in which the vascular bundles are discrete and concentric collateral bundles of xylem and phloem found in herbaceous dicotyledonous plants. It is a type of siphonostele.

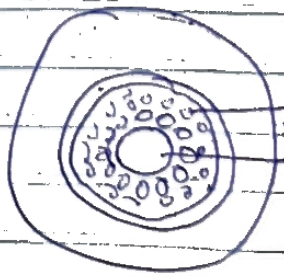


AN EUSTELE.

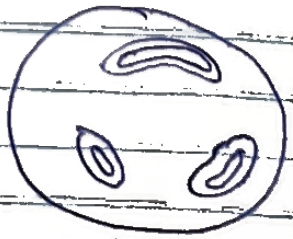
ATACTOSTELE: This is a type of eustele found in monocots in which the vascular tissue in the stem exists as scattered bundles.



SIPHONOSTELE: A stele in which the vascular tissue is in the form of a cylinder surrounding the pith, as in the stems of most ferns and other seedless vascular plants.



DICTYOSTELE: A type of siphonostele in which the vascular tissue in the stem forms a central cylinder around a pith but with closely spaced leaf gaps.



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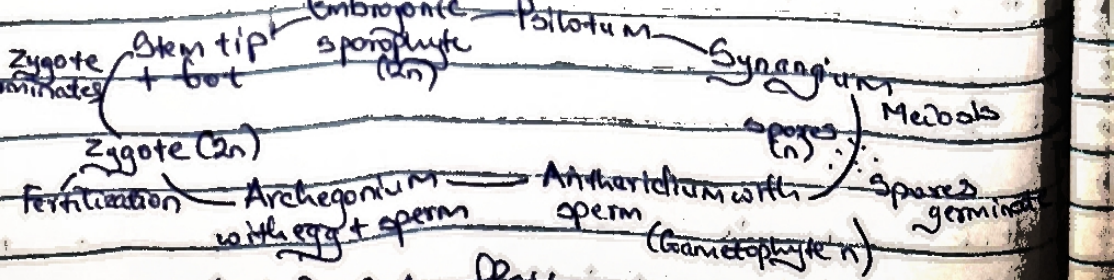

A Life Cycle of Psilotum