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CLASS/MATRIC NO: 19/MHS01/295  
DEPARTMENT: MBB5

- 1) - Fungi mediate the decay of organic matter
- It is important to the terrestrial ecosystem in material cycling and to man.
  - Yeast is used in breweries for fermentation process and in baking
  - Penicillium notatum produces antibiotics
  - Mushrooms are eaten as food by man
  - Some fungi can be used as biological control agents, in that they are parasites to some pests.

2.)

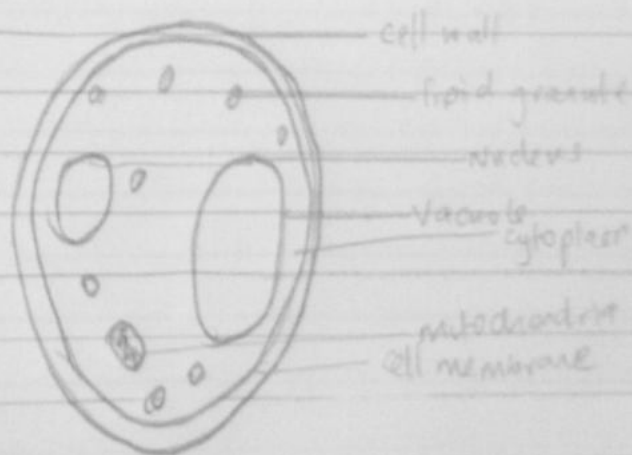
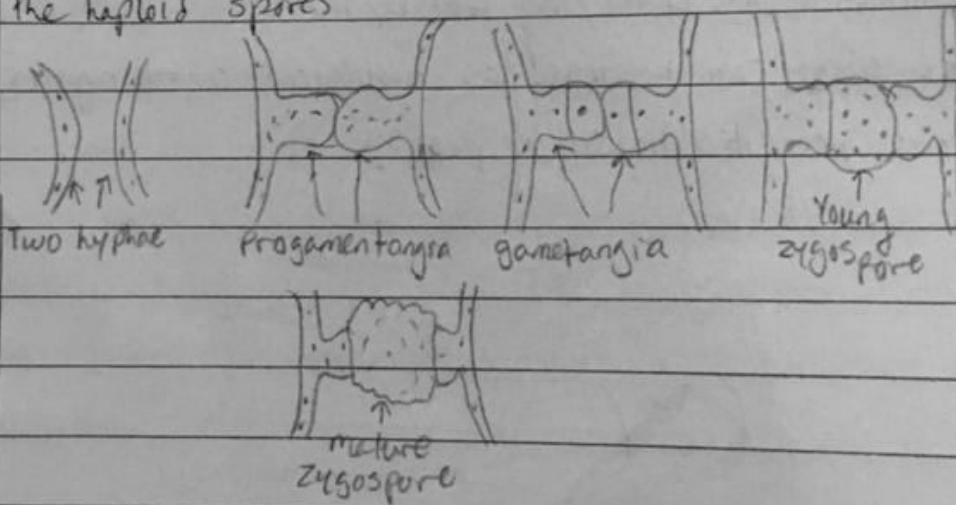


DIAGRAM OF A YEAST CELL

### 3 Rhizopus stolonifer

Sexual reproduction occurs when the two opposite mating strains lie side by side, then form an outgrowth called progametangia which then becomes a gametangia. These outgrowths are delimited by a wall such that many nuclei are isolated in it. The gametangia meet and fuse (plasmogamy and karyogamy) to produce a zygote. The zygote becomes dormant until condition becomes favourable. Under favourable conditions the zygote produces a fruiting which at maturity liberates the haploid spores.



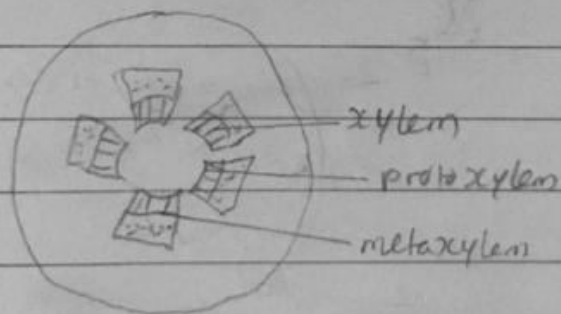
### SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN RHIZOPHUS STOLONIFER

4. - They have definite structures for water and nutrient absorption from the soil, therefore the plant body is divided into two (an aerial portion and a subterranean portion). The subterranean portion is the rhizoid and is not a true root.

- The aerial portion prevents excessive loss of water through the body surface (i.e. desiccation).

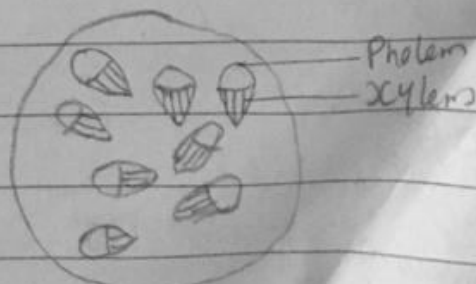
- They have other modifications that permit elimination of excess water from the plant body and not only exchange of gases between the internal parts of the plant and the atmosphere therefore openings are available on the aerial parts of the plant

5(a) Eustele<sup>s</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>are</sup> vascular organisations found in dicotyledonous plants in which the vascular bundles are discrete, concentric collateral bundles of xylem and phloem.



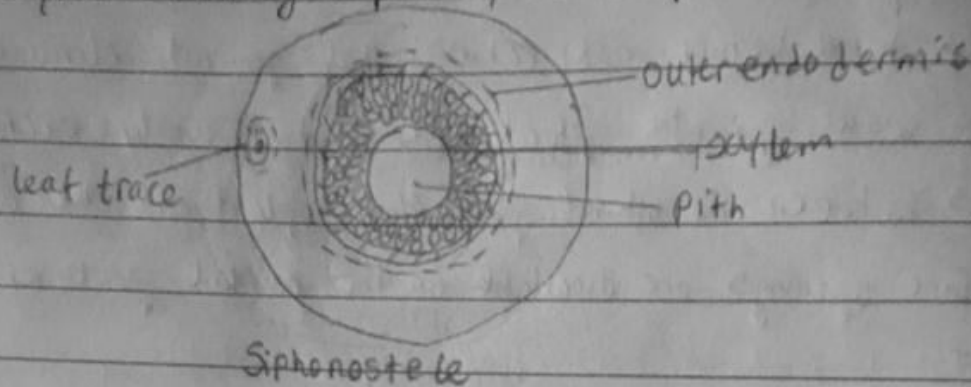
Eustele

b) Atactostele is found in grasses and monocotyledonous plants with scattered vascular bundles.

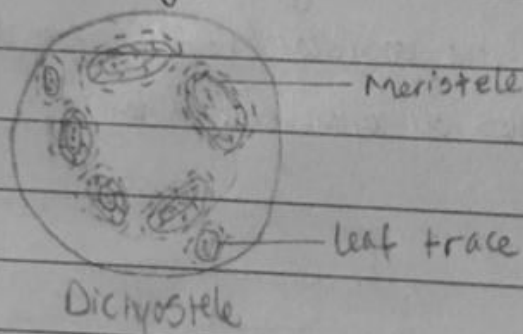


Atactostele

c) Siphonosteles are found in advanced plants with its stele like a cylinder enclosing a parenchymatous pith.



d) Dicotyostele is a type of siphonostele with a dissected conducting cylinder and multiple leaf gaps.



6.

