

ABUGU ADAEZE ONYINYECHI

19/MHS01/014

MBS

1. Fungi are very useful to man. They provide food and can be used to manufacture antibiotics for medicine. They also help to eradicate plant damaging insects. We have mushrooms in our various diets as well.

Fungi are also important decomposers in our ecosystem. Some fungi are essential to the growth of plants. Fungi also aid research of eukaryotic genetics and metabolism.


3. In mould, which is a filamentous form of fungi, the hyphae touches the hyphae of another rhizopus mycelium. When they fuse, they make round balls called zygopores. After a while the zygopores make sporangium and then they make spores. These spores land until a new place where they turn into mould and begin to grow.

4. Bryophytes adapt to their environment by modification of their aerial part( that is the part above the ground) This part is modified to prevent excess loss of water. The subterranean part( the rhizoid, below the ground) is to absorb water and nutrients to the plant.

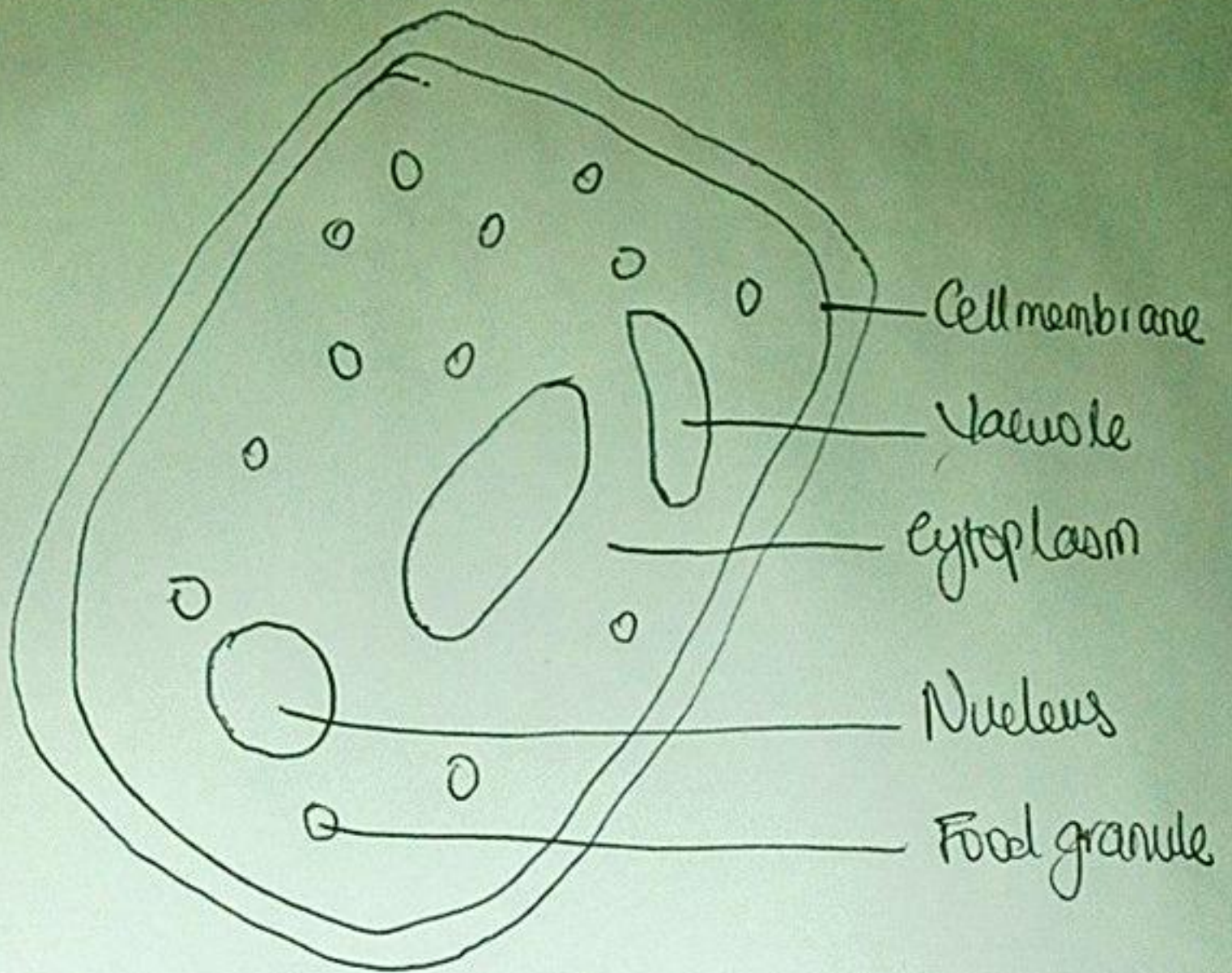
5. Eustele: a stele typical of dicotyledonous plants that consists of vascular bundles of xylem and phloem strands with parenchymal cells between the bundles. ( See diagram attached)

Atactostele: A type of eustele, found in monocots, in which the vascular tissue in the stem exists as scattered bundles. (See diagram attached)

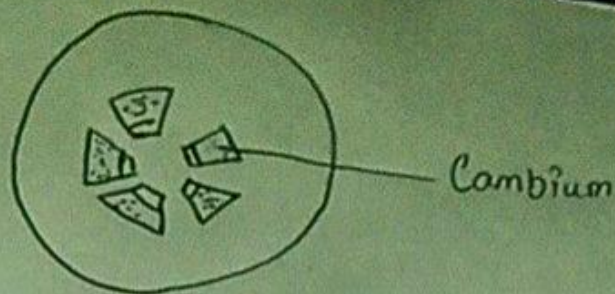
Siphonostele: a stele consisting of a core of pith surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem. (See diagram attached)



dictyostele: a stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal series or network of vascular strands around a central pith (as in many ferns)

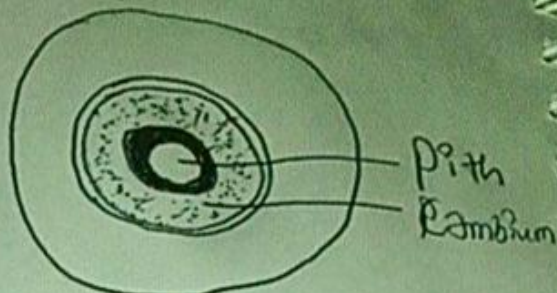


CELL STRUCTURE OF A UNICELLULAR  
FUNGUS



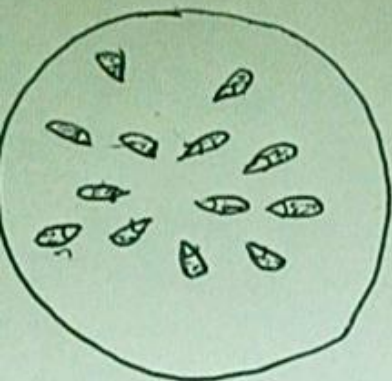
Cambium

Eustele

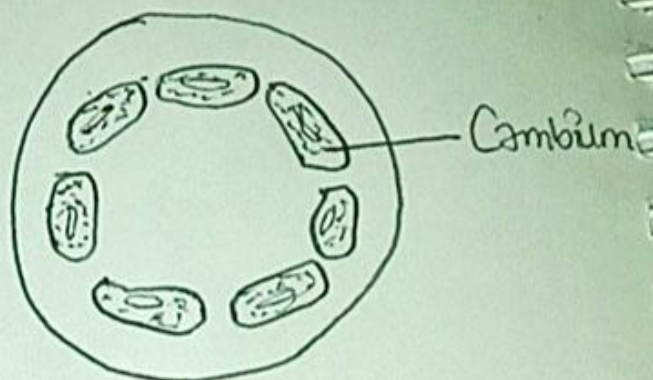


Pith  
Cambium

Ectophloic  
Siphonostele

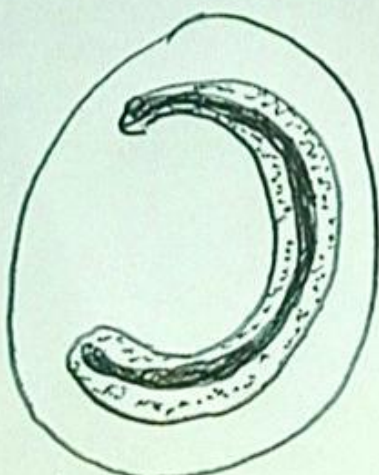


Atractostele

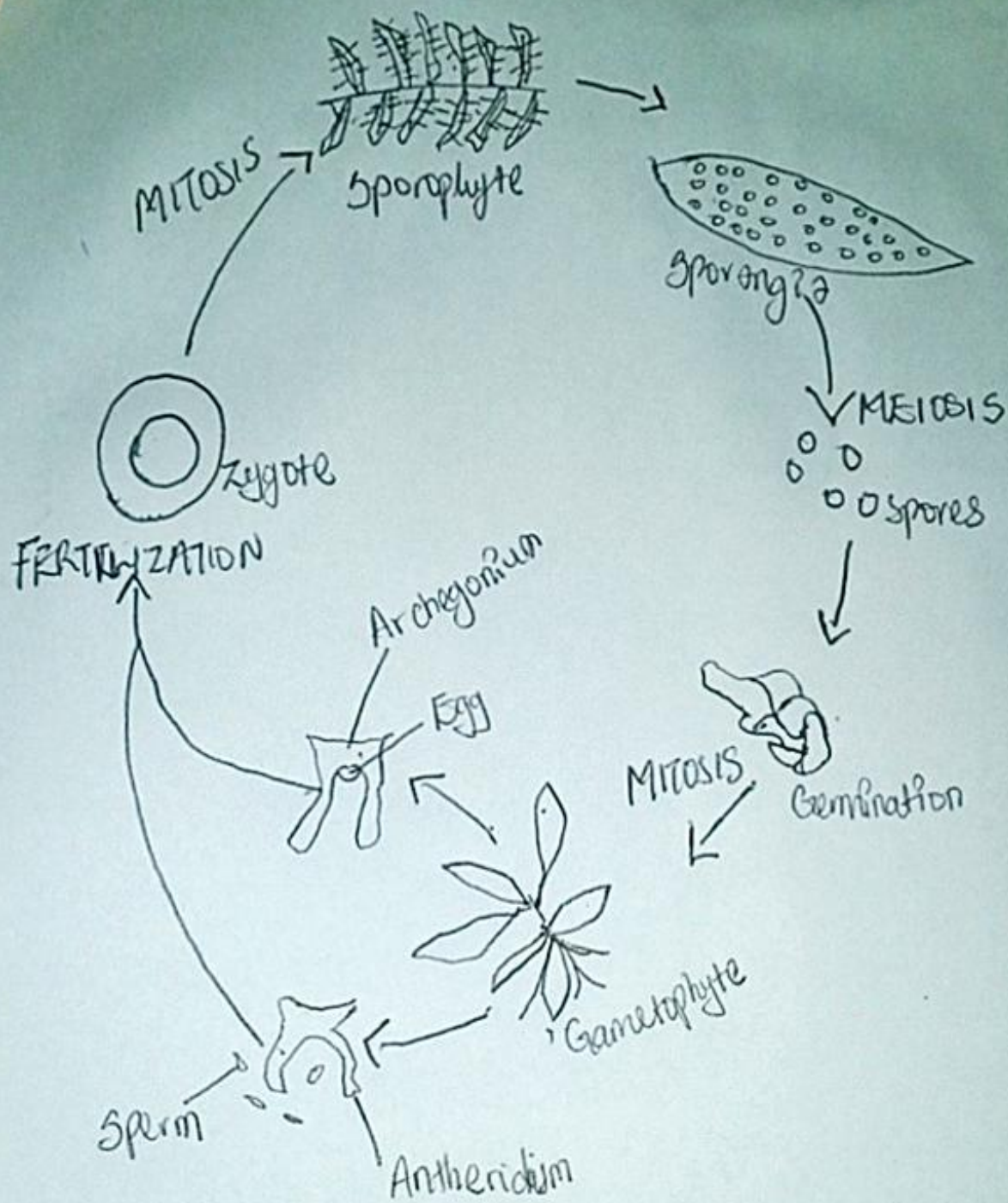


Cambium

Diactyostele



Amphiphloic  
Siphonostele



# LIFE CYCLE OF A PRIMITIVE VASCULAR PLANT