

Fungi & Plant study guide - Biology (Ch. 21-25)

- Deuteromycetes only reproduce asexually
- Basidiomycetes reproduce sexually when their primary hyphae connect to form a secondary mycelium
- Fungi can release pheromones to attract hyphae
- Cross wall – vs – coenocytic fungi – which one has more chitin (cell wall)?
- Single celled yeast example: yeast
- Lichen is composed of an ascomycetes and a green algae or cyanobacteria
- Bryophyte/tracheophyte(tracheid)/gymnosperm/angiosperm distinctions (v. tissue, seeds, fruit)
- Vascular plant tissues: vessel elements, sieve cells, tracheids, companion cells
- Monocot/dicot (eudicot) distinction - bottom of coloring
- Xylem - carries water, makes up wood
- Minerals move into roots through active transport
- Pressure-flow hypothesis – sugars move from source to sink cells with increased pressure
- Rhizoid - root-like structure of moss
- Woody plants have growth rings, tissues are in this order: cork, cork cambium, phloem & cortex, xylem
- Meristem is where cell division takes place
- Parts of a leaf and where gas exchange happens (spongy mesophyll)
- Stomata parts and how it works
- Plant adaptations for dry environment (close stomata, fibrous roots, mycorrhizae, thick cuticle)
- Seed parts (plant embryo, food supply, protective covering)
- Ovule produces a seed; ovary produces the fruit
- Review Double fertilization (fig. 24-7)
- Auxins elongate cells and cause stems to root
- Ethylene ripens fruit
- Rapid plant responses are from a change in osmotic pressure
- Phytochrome helps plants resist the cold
- Long/short day plants are concerned with the length of uninterrupted dark
- Apical dominance is shown in plants with an apical meristem
- Carnivorous plants live in soil without much nitrogen

Fungi & Plant study guide - Biology (Ch. 21-25)

- Deuteromycetes only reproduce asexually
- Basidiomycetes reproduce sexually when their primary hyphae connect to form a secondary mycelium
- Fungi can release pheromones to attract hyphae
- Cross wall – vs – coenocytic fungi – which one has more chitin (cell wall)?
- Single celled yeast example: yeast
- Lichen is composed of an ascomycetes and a green algae or cyanobacteria
- Bryophyte/tracheophyte(tracheid)/gymnosperm/angiosperm distinctions (v. tissue, seeds, fruit)
- Vascular plant tissues: vessel elements, sieve cells, tracheids, companion cells
- Monocot/dicot (eudicot) distinction - bottom of coloring
- Xylem - carries water, makes up wood
- Minerals move into roots through active transport
- Pressure-flow hypothesis – sugars move from source to sink cells with increased pressure
- Rhizoid - root-like structure of moss
- Woody plants have growth rings, tissues are in this order: cork, cork cambium, phloem & cortex, xylem
- Meristem is where cell division takes place
- Parts of a leaf and where gas exchange happens (spongy mesophyll)
- Stomata parts and how it works
- Plant adaptations for dry environment (close stomata, fibrous roots, mycorrhizae, thick cuticle)
- Seed parts (plant embryo, food supply, protective covering)
- Ovule produces a seed; ovary produces the fruit
- Review Double fertilization (fig. 24-7)
- Auxins elongate cells and cause stems to root
- Ethylene ripens fruit
- Rapid plant responses are from a change in osmotic pressure
- Phytochrome helps plants resist the cold
- Long/short day plants are concerned with the length of uninterrupted dark
- Apical dominance is shown in plants with an apical meristem
- Carnivorous plants live in soil without much nitrogen