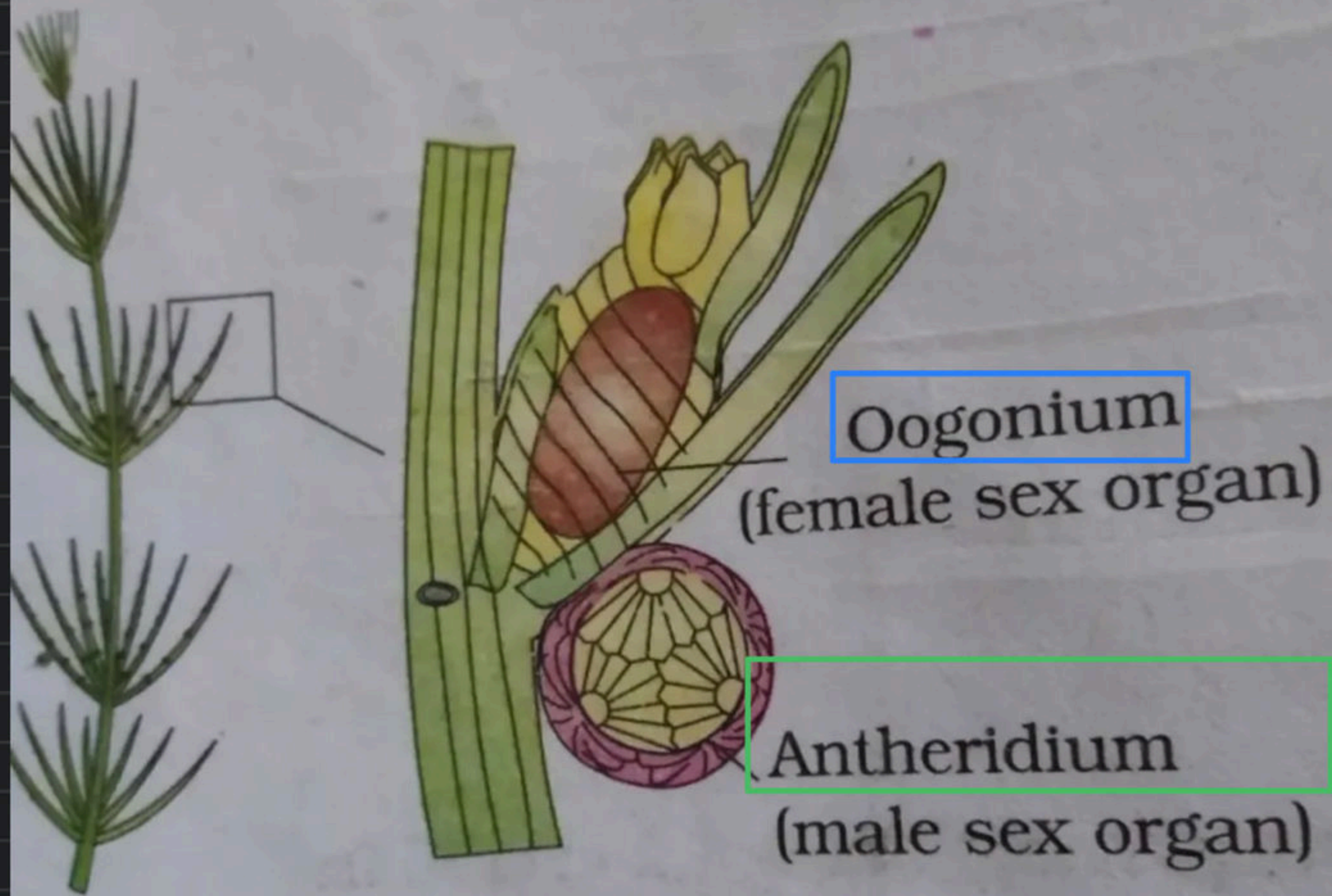




Plant Kingdom - VI

Nurture Course on Plant Kingdom



(c)

Bryophyte

" The sporophyte of mosses is more elaborated than the sporophyte of liverwort "

Mosses - sporophyte — partially parasitic
- peristome teeth.

Economical Importance

1. Rhizoids form mat over soil & prevent soil erosion
2. Decoction of 'polytrichum communale' - Remove Kidney Stone
(अणुबि)
3. Help in soil formation - During succession

4. Sphagnum (Bog Moss)

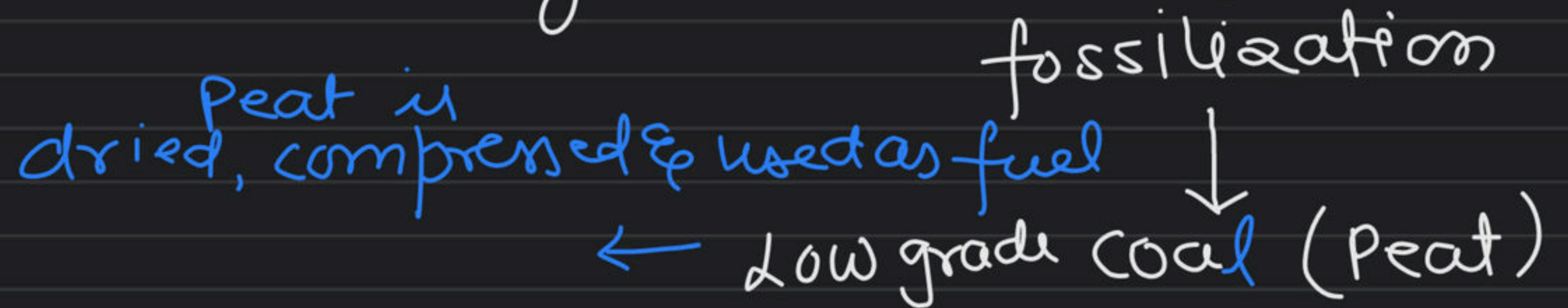
- Absorbent -
- has capacity to absorb 20-26 times water of their Dry-weight

* slightly acid.

* Antiseptic property

* Help in the transportation of plant part -

* Sphagnum grow in Marshy - dead part



* Alkaline soil \rightarrow treated with Peat (MANURE) to overcome its alkalinity & Also improve - water Retaining capacity, & Aeration

Note - Calyptra - Layer - Haploid - surrounds the zygote in Bryophyte

Pteridophytes:-

first successful terrestrial plant - vascular tissues present

* Snake/Reptiles of plant Kingdom - Gregarious
Growth
- vegetatively Reproduce
very fastly

* preferred - sandy soil
· cool, damp, shady places

General characteristic :-

1. Body is differentiate · Stem, Root, Leaves
2. main Body is sporophytic - photosynthetic Independent
3. Vascular tissues -

Xylem

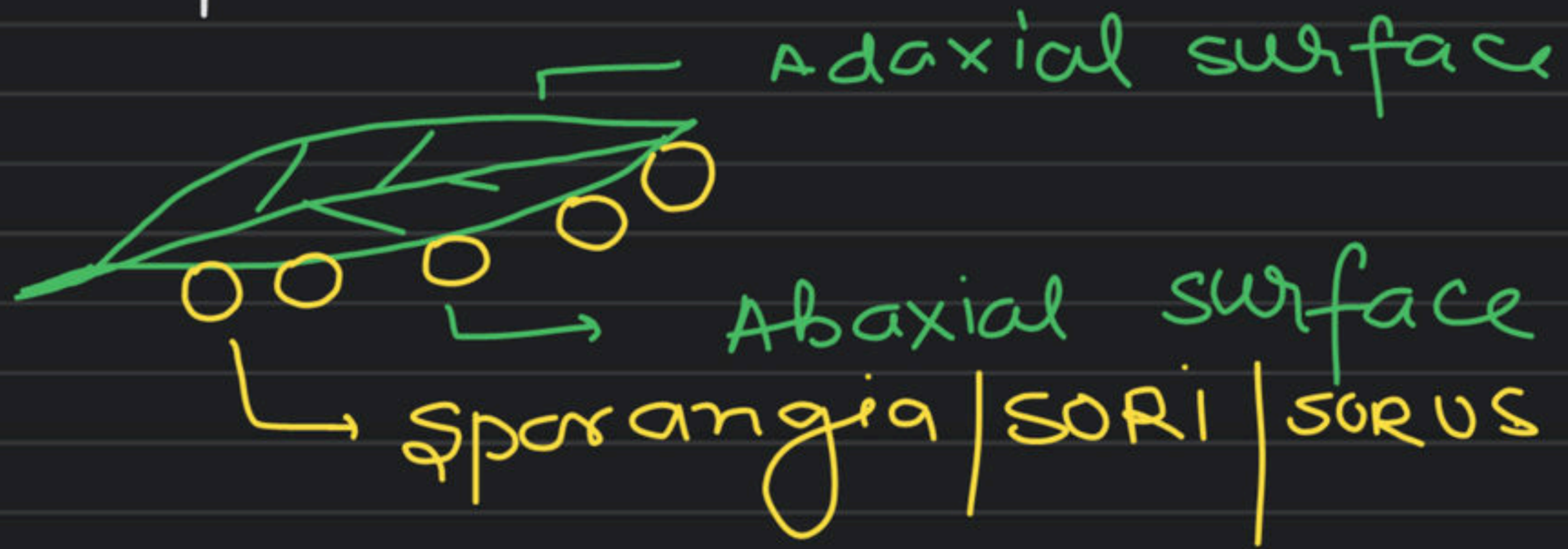
Absent - X
Tracheids
Vessels
Xylem parenchyma
Xylem fibres

Phloem

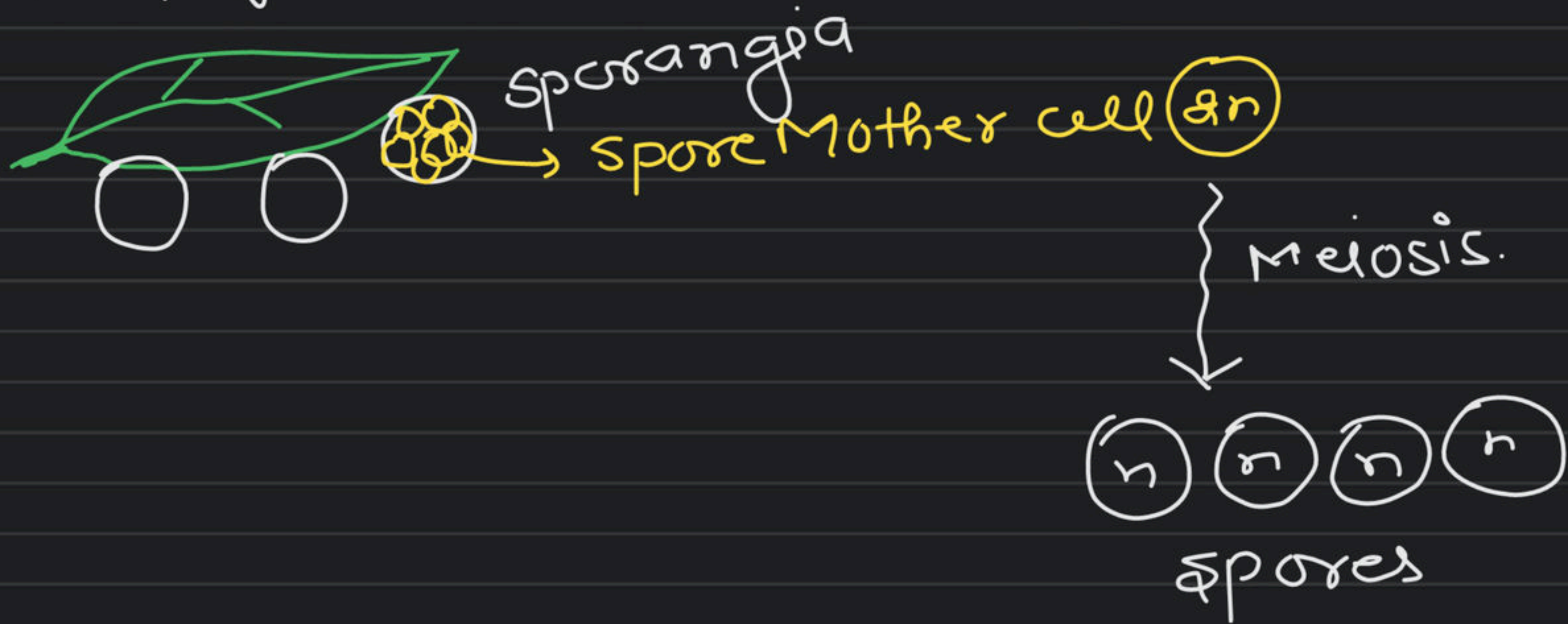
sieve tube cells
Companion cells X Absent
Phloem parenchyma
phloem fibres

4. Leaves → Small size - Microphylls Eg Selaginella
↳ Large size - Macrophylls - Eg ferns.

5. Photosynthetic Leaves → Tropophylls.
Reproductive Leaves → Sporophylls



6. Sporophyll



7. Pteridophytes - some are homosporous



Some are heterosporous - (microspore megaspore)

- Lycopodium

- Trisetris

- Pteris

- Adiantum

- Phylloglossum

- Psilotum

- Dryopteris

(S) - Selaginella
(S) - Salvinia

(I) - Isoetes

(M) - Marsilea

(A) - Azolla

8.

In some pteridophytes - Selaginella.

Equisetum (Horse tail fern)