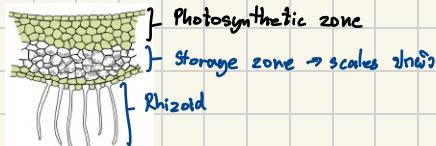


Non-vascular Plants

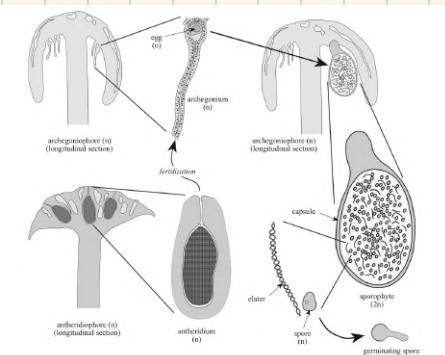
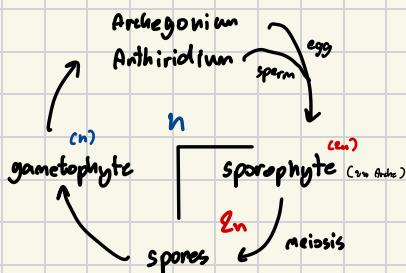
- Liverworts (P. Hepatophyta)
 - elaters: in spores oon
 - oil bodies
- Thalloid liverworts
 - Thallus
 - gemma cup (cabecuñ)



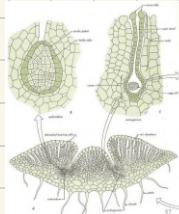
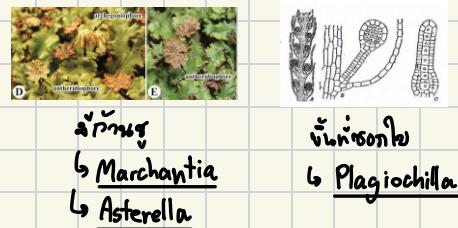
- Leafy liverworts
- Leafy: 3 leaves
 - ↳ 2 lateral leaves
 - ↳ 1 reduced leaves



Liverworts lifecycle



- Liverwort gametophytes
 - Archegonium (Female gametangium)
 - tip = Archegoniophore
 - Antherridium (Male gametangium)
 - tip = Antherridiophore
 - Gametophyte positions



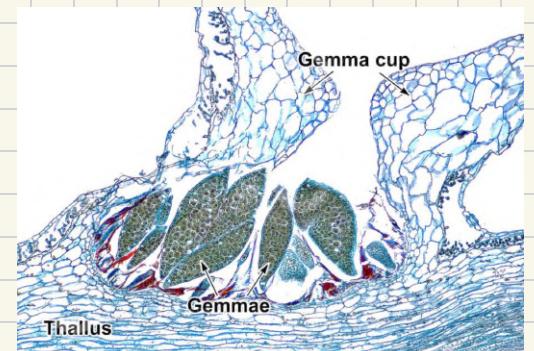
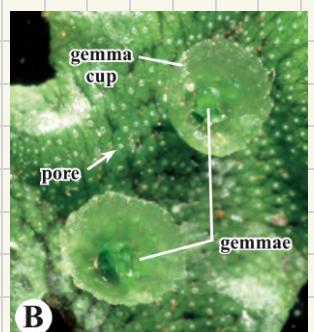
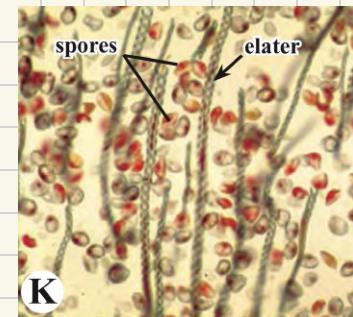
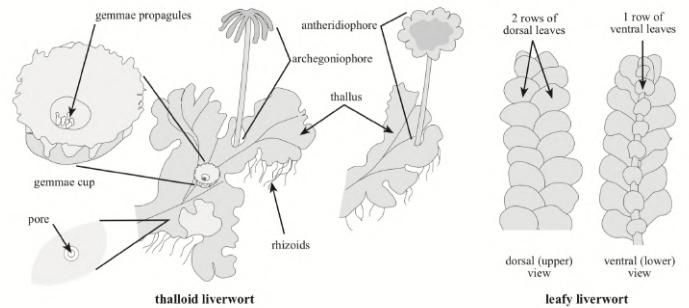
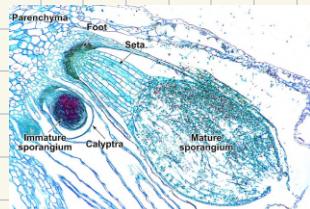
Whole Thallus
↳ *Riccia*

- Liverwort sporophytes
 - Capsule = sporangium
 - Capsule diversity
 - Capsule in Thallus:



↳ elaters:
if omninuous spores
↳ pure tissue wall

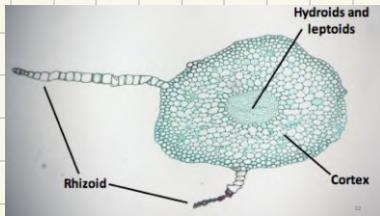
- Capsule tip
 - ↳ foot, seta & gametophyte
 - ↳ 2 elaters



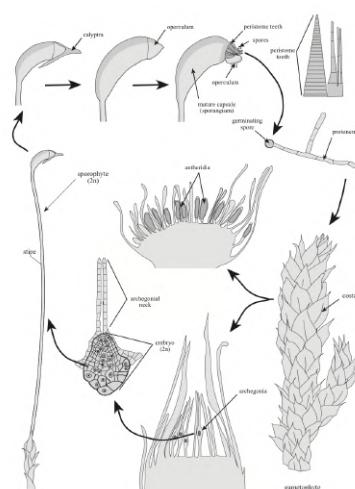
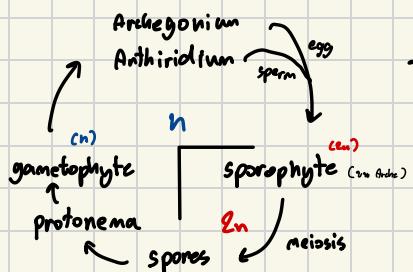
Non-vascular Plants

Mosses (P. Bryophyta)

- costa: Resembles leaf veins
- Rhizoid: root-like
- hydroid: xylem-like, dead
- leptoid: phloem-like, alive

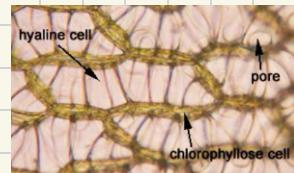


Moss lifecycle

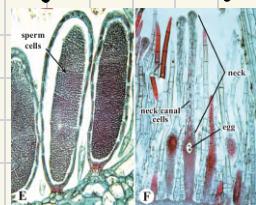


Moss gametophytes

- Sphagnum → 2 layers
- ↳ hyaline cells → porous
- ↳ chlorophyllose cells

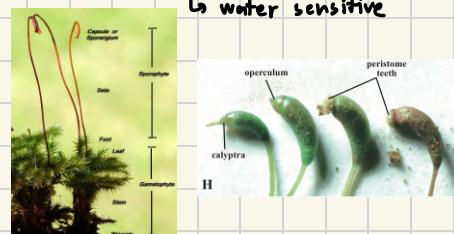


- new Anthidium = Antheridial head
- new Archegonium = Archegonial head

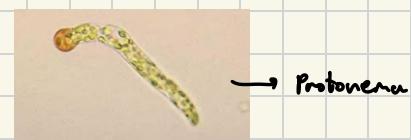


Moss sporophyte

- foot, seta from gametophyte
- calyptra near immature capsule
- operculum near peristome teeth (near spores)
- ↳ water sensitive



- spores from → by young Protonema
- gametophyte by young sporophyte
- ↳ exosporic gametophyte

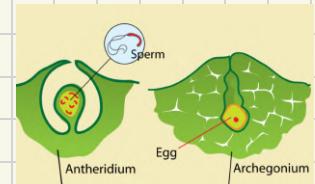


Hornworts (P. Anthocerophyta)

- "Leaf" = Thallus
- unicellular Rhizoid
- symbiotic relationship
- ↳ Cyanobacteria in thallus cavity

Hornwort gametophyte

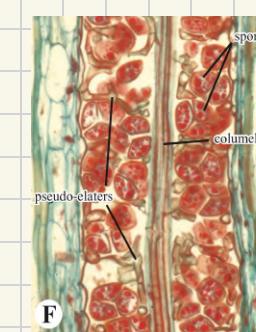
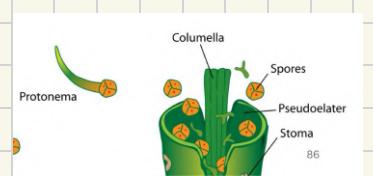
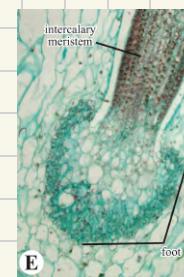
- 1 big chloroplast per cell



- Antheridium: In thallus cavity
- Archegonium: In thallus cavity

Hornwort Sporophytes

- Photosynthetic + \oplus stomata
- foot \oplus collar/involucrum (around gametophyte)
- \oplus intercalary meristem
- near seta \oplus columella
- 24-30 = \oplus sporangium
- Pseudoelaters



Seedless vascular plants

→ \exists Vascular bundle

→ sporophytic w/o

→ \exists lignin

→ \exists

↳ Microphyll : \exists vein

↳ microphyllous

↳ Megaphyll : \exists vein

↳ megaphyllous

→ spores

↳ Homospores : 1 type

↳ gametophyte w/o sporangium

↳ Heterospores : 2 types

↳ gametophyte w/o sporangium

→ Sporangium

↳ Eusporangium

↳ homoplasious cell

↳ Leptosporangium

↳ heteroplasious cell

• Phylum Lycopodiophyta

↳ Microphyll leaves

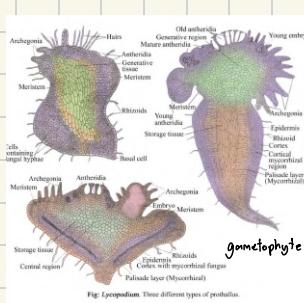
→ Lycopodium sp. (club moss)

↳ Homosporous

↳ Aerial stem + Rhizome (rhizostem)

↳ Rhizoid sin

↳ Sporophyll = Strobilus, eusporangiatae



• Phylum Lycopodiophyta

• Selaginella sp. (spike moss)

• Microphyll

• Ligule in leaf

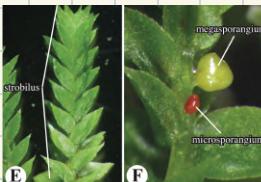
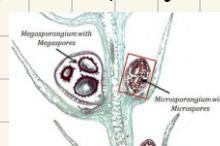
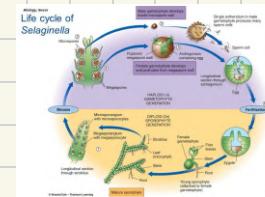
• Aerial stem + Rhizome

• Root + Rhizophore (rhizostem aerial stem)

• Heterospore → endospore, eusporangiatae

↳ Megaspore

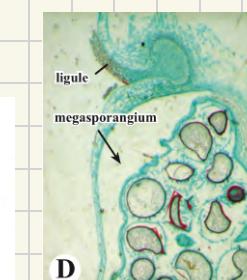
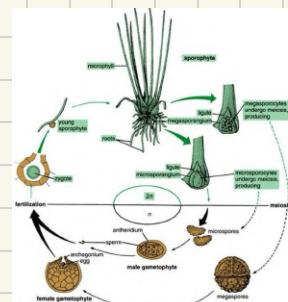
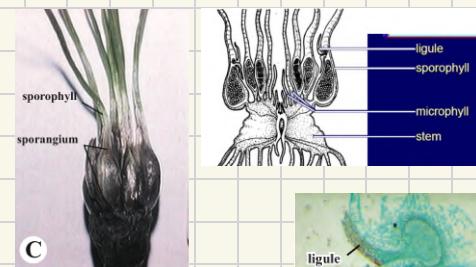
↳ Microspore



• Isoetes sp. (Quillwort)

• Ligule, microphyll

• Heterospore → endospore



• Phylum Monilophyta

• Psilotum sp. (whisk fern)

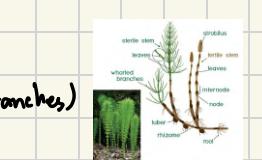
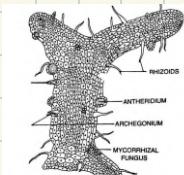
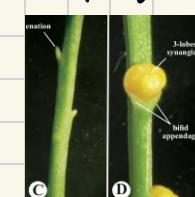
• Rhizome + aerial stem (Photosynthetic)

• Rhizoid

• Scale epidermis

• Homosporous → exosporeic gametophyte

↳ Sporangium = Sphaerangium (2-3 lobe)



• Tmesipteris sp. (folk fern)

• Homosporous

↳ 2 lobed sporangium

• Equisetum sp.

• Rhizome + Aerial stem (whorl branches)

• $\text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow$ silicification

• Microphyll, scaled leaves

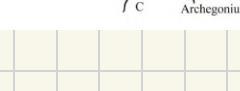
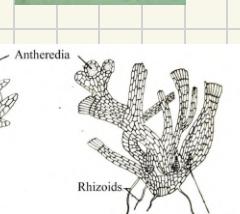
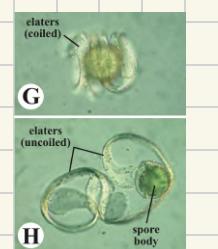
• Homosporous → exosporeic gametophyte

↳ Strobilus & sporangiophore

↳ stalk + shield

↳ \exists sporangium

↳ elaters



Seedless vascular plants (Phylum Monilophyta)

Ferns

Leptosporangiate ferns (Homosporous) / land ferns

Circinate vernation

frond: Megaphyll

sterile

fertile

sorus (sporangium)

Indusiate: *inducium*

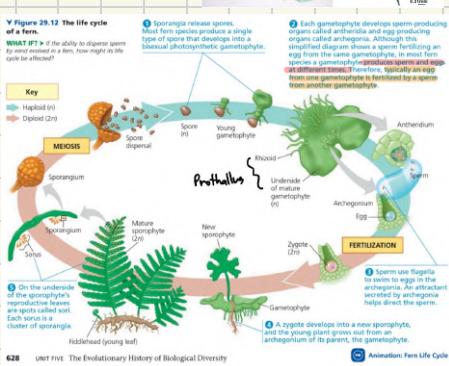
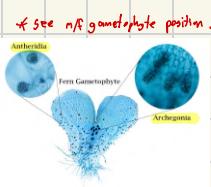
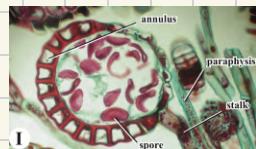
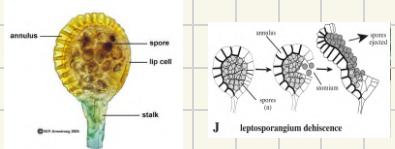
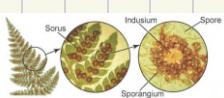
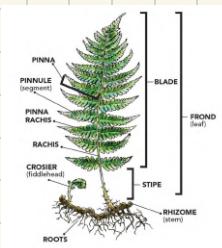
Exinduciate: *exinducium*

stalk, annulus, lip cell

↓
sporangium

annulus

lip cell



Leptosporangiate ferns (Heterosporous) / water ferns

Marsilea sp. (四片莲)

4 孢子, Rhizome

Circinate vernation

孢子: 薄壁孢子 sporocarp

厚壁孢子 microsporangium

inducium

sporophore: 胎生 gelatin



Azolla sp. (水韭科) → 水韭目

Symbiosis with *Anabaena azollae*

sporocarp

1/2 sporangium → spore



Salvinia sp. (水 moss / 穗状藻)

sporocarp

1/2 sporangium → spore



Eusporangiata ferns

class Marattiopsida (膜蕨植物)

Megaphyll

Homosporous

family Ophioglossaceae (鳞毛蕨科 / 鳞毛蕨)

class Psilotidae *Psilotum* sp. (class Psilotidae)

Homosporous

sporangium 1000ths

gametophyte 6000ths



Figure 29.12 The life cycle of a fern.

WHAT IF? If the ability to disperse spores were lost in a fern, how might the life cycle be affected?

Key: Haploid (n) Diploid (2n)

MEDOSIS

Sporangium

Spore (n)

Young gametophyte

Prothallus

Rhizoid

Underside of mature gametophyte (n)

Sperm

Antheridium

Egg

Zygote (2n)

Gametophyte

Young sporophyte (2n)

Hypothallus (young soft)

Hidden (young soft)

On the underside of the sporophyte's rhizoid system, there are spots called sori. Each sorus is a cluster of sporangia.

MEIOSIS

Spore release spores.

Most fern species produce a single type of spore, called homospory.

Homospory is a key feature of the heterospory.

This simplified diagram shows a spore fertilizing an egg to form a zygote, producing a new embryo.

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Prothallus

Rhizoid

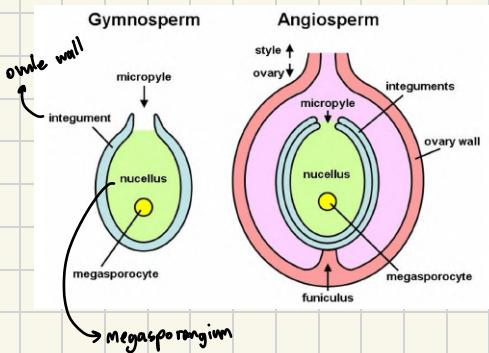
Underside of mature gametophyte (n)

Sperm

Antheridium

Vascular Seed plants

- ↳ Megaphyll, Heterosporous
- ↳ Pollen: Male gametophyte
- ↳ Ovule: Female gametophyte

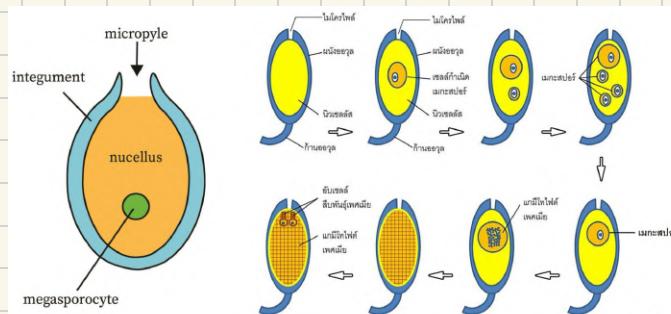


Gymnosperms

- ↳ no ovary wall
- ↳ ovule develops on
 - ↳ megasporophyll (leaves)
 - ↳ scales (branches)

↳ บذرุ่ง 2 double fertilization აქტუალური

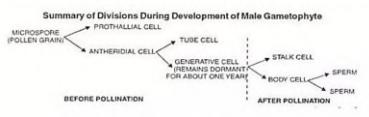
1. male gametophyte + female gametophyte → zygote ($2n$)
2. male gametophyte + cell in ovule
 - ↳ 2n cell (won't develop to endosperm)



Phylum Cycadophyta

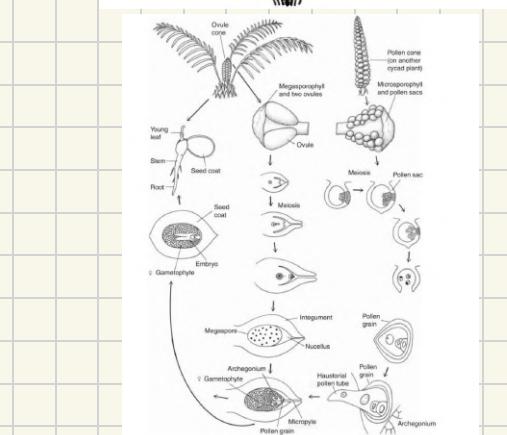
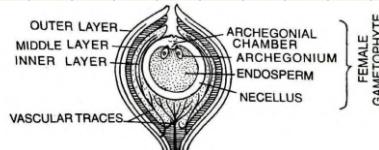
- ↳ megaphyll, pinnately compound leaves
- ↳ Cerebrate vernation
- ↳ Corallized root: symbiosis w/ cyanobacteria
- ↳ Dioecious plant
- ↳ Male cone

↳ microsporophyll ≈ strobilus



Female cone

- ↳ 1 megasporangium → female gametophyte
- ↳ 1 female gametophyte → 2-6 archegonia (micropyle side)
- ↳ 1 archegonium → 1 egg cell



Phylum Ginkgophyta

- ↳ Living fossil → *Ginkgo biloba*
- ↳ Single leaf
- ↳ 60% auxin production → spur



↳ Dioecious plant

↳ Male strobilus

↳ ပურუးခုပါ

↳ အူမှု Male sporophyll ပြည့်

↳ ပျော် Pollen



↳ Ovule (Female sporangium)

↳ ရွှေချိန်မှုပါ

↳ ပုံပေါ် ချုပ် ချုပ် = penduculate ovule

↳ အူမှု 2 ချုပ်

↳ 1 female gametophyte = 2 ovule

↳ 1 ovule အူမှု 1 egg cell @ micropyle oval

↳ ခွောက်ချုပ် = female gametophyte

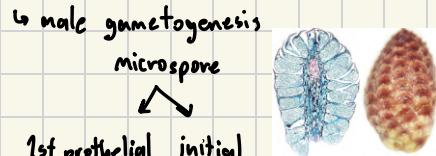


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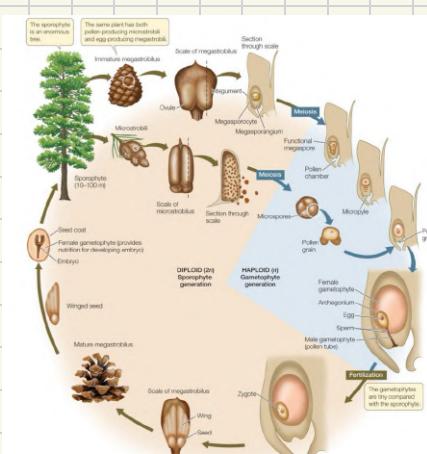
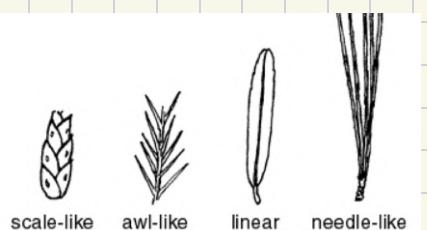
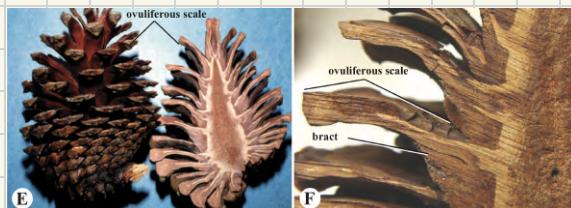
K

Vascular seed plants

- Phylum Coniferophyta
 - ↳ cone ≈ strobilus
 - ↳ Male cone/pollen cone
 - ↳ microsporophyll
 - ↳ semiporous microsporangium
 - 2 cells



- ↳ female cone / seed cone
 - ↳ ovuliferous scale ≈ megasporophyll
 - ↳ modified branch
 - ↳ ovule contains ovules 2 cells



- Phylum Gnetaophyta
 - ↳ vessel
 - ↳ Double fertilization
 - ↳ 2nd megasporad. endosperme

Ephedra sp.

- ↳ Jointed pine, Mormon tea
- ↳ dioecious



Welwitschia sp.

- ↳ Welwitschia Welwitschia mirabilis
- ↳ 2 leaves, dioecious



Gnetum sp.

- ↳ arborescent trees
- ↳ dioecious, no strobilus
- ↳ dioecious, 2 leaves

