EXPERIMENT 8: PLANT DIVERSITY - BRYOPHYTES AND PTERIDOPHYTES

Course Learning Outcome:

Solve problems related to transport system processes, mechanisms for adaptations in living things, ecological and environmental issues in biology.

(C4, PLO 2, MQF LOC ii)

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

i. Identify and label the diagram of species in bryophytes and pteridophytes.

Student Learning Time:

<u> </u>	
Face-to-face	Non face-to-face
1 hour	1 hour

Direction: Read over the lab manual and then answer the following question.



Check this out:

Among the primitive plants, mosses are called as the pioneer species because they are the first plants to grow back after a forest fire and volcanic eruption. They break down rocks and put nutrients into the earth so other plants can grow.



Let's take a look at the life cycle of moss <u>here</u> or scan the QR code provided.

Introduction

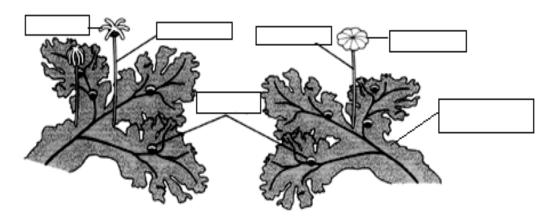
1.	State the unique characteristics of plant in terms of its life cycle.
2.	State THREE main divisions/ phyla of bryophytes.
3.	State TWO main divisions/ phyla of pteridophytes.
1.	State the major difference between bryophytes and pteridophytes.

5.	Bryophytes have no true stem, leaves and root while pteridophytes have true stem
	leaves and root. Briefly explain the transport system for bryophytes and pteridophytes.

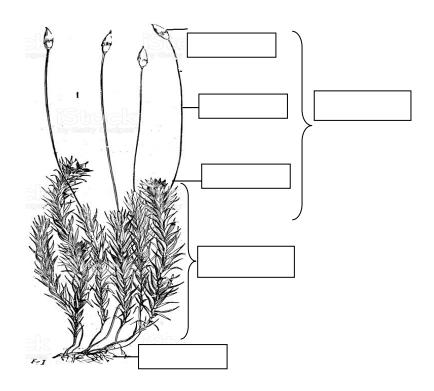
Experiment:

Identify the following structures:

A) BRYOPHYTES

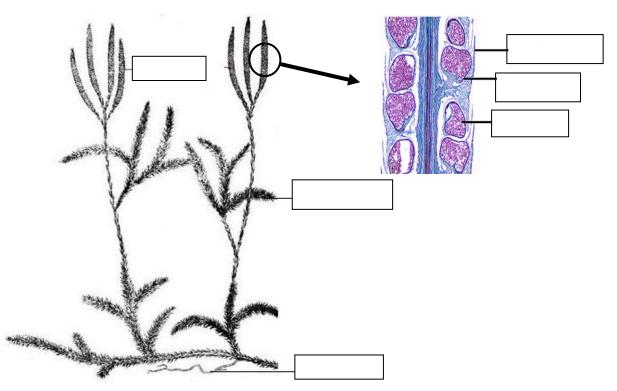


Marchantia sp.

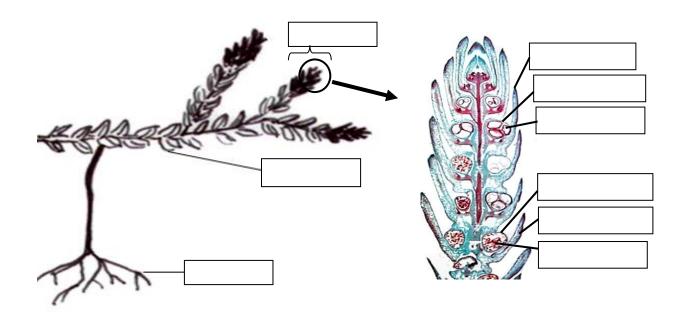


Polytrichum sp.

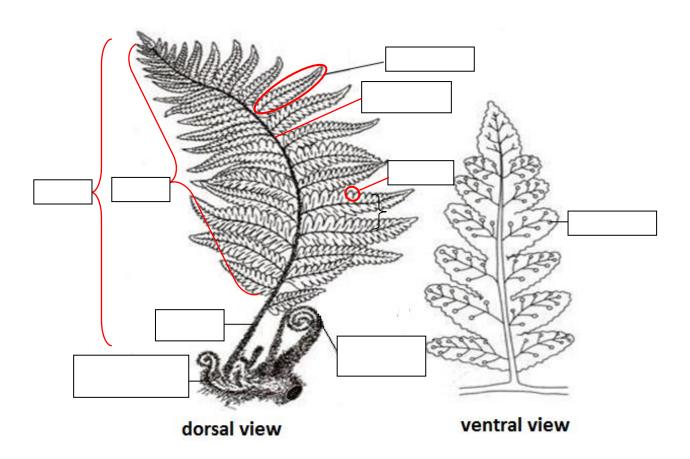
B) PTERIDOPHYTES



Lycopodium sp.



Selaginella sp.



Dryopteris sp.

1. Based on prepared slides observation, complete the table below:

Type o	f spore	Reproductiv	ve structure
Homosporous	Heterosporous	archegonium/ antheridium	strobilus

Marchantia sp. capsule	be observed in longitudinal sections of .
	:
Lycopodium sp. strobilus	:
Selaginella sp. strobilus	:
State the ploidy of spores pr	roduced in bryophytes and pteridophytes.