Semester I USBO101			Cr	
Paper I Plant Diversity 1			2	
U	NIT I	15		
A	LGAE			
1	Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Nostoc and			
	Spirogyra.			
2	Economic importance of Algae.			
UNIT II				
FUNGI				
1	Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Rhizopus and			
	Aspergillus			
2	Economic importance of Fungi.			
3 Modes of nutrition in Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).				
UNIT III				
B	RYOPHYTA			
1	General characters of Hepaticae			
2	Structure, life cycle and systematic position of <i>Riccia</i> .			

	Semester I USBO102	L	Cr
	Paper II – Form and Function 1		
U	UNIT I		
C	ELL BIOLOGY		
1	General structure of plant cell: cell wall		
	Plasma membrane (bilayer lipid structure, fluid mosaic model)		
2	Ultra structure and functions of the following cell organelles:		
	Endoplasmic reticulum and Chloroplast		
U	NIT II	15	
E	COLOGY		
1	Energy pyramids, energy flow in an ecosystem.		
2	Types of ecosystems: aquatic and terrestrial.		
U	NIT III	15	
G	<u>ENETICS</u>		
1	Phenotype/Genotype, Mendelian Genetics- monohybrid, dihybrid;		
	test cross; back cross ratios.		
2	Epistatic and non epistatic interactions; multiple alleles.		

	Semester I USBOP1	L	Cr
	PRACTICAL Paper I – Plant Diversity 1	30	1
1	Study of stages in the life cycle of Nostoc from fresh/ preserved		
	material and permanent slides.		
2	Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Spirogyra</i> from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides.		
3	Economic importance of algae: Ulva (Biofuel), Spirulina		
	(Neutraceutical), Gelidium (Agar)		
4	Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Rhizopus</i> from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides.		
5	Study of stages in the life cycle of Aspergillus from fresh/		
	preserved material and permanent slides.		
6	Economic importance of Fungi: Mushroom, Yeast, wood rotting fungi (any bracket fungus).		
7	Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Riccia</i> from fresh/ preserved material.		
8	Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Riccia</i> with the help of		
	permanent slides.		
	PRACTICAL PAPER II- FORM AND FUNCTION 1	30	1
1	Examining various stages of mitosis in root tip cells (Allium)		
2	Cell inclusions: Starch grains (Potato and Rice); Aleurone Layer		
	(Maize)		
3	Cystolith (Ficus); Raphides (Pistia); Sphaeraphides (Opuntia).		
4	Identification of cell organelles with the help of photomicrograph:		
	Plastids: Chloroplast, Amyloplast, Endoplasmic Reticulum and		
	Nucleus		
4	Identification of plants adapted to different environmental		
	<b>conditions:</b> Hydrophytes: Floating: Free floating		
	( <i>Pistia/Eichornia</i> ); Rooted floating ( <i>Nymphaea</i> ); Submerged ( <i>Hydrilla</i> )		
5	Mesophytes (any common plant); Hygrophytes ( <i>Typha/Cyperus</i> )		

6	Xerophytes : Succulent ( <i>Opuntia</i> ); Woody Xerophyte ( <i>Nerium</i> ); Halophyte ( <i>Avicennia</i> pneumatophore) No sections in ecology, only identification and description of specimens. Morphological adaptations only.	
7	Calculation of mean, median and mode.	1
8	Calculation of standard deviation.	
9	Frequency distribution, graphical representation of data- frequency	
	polygon, histogram, pie chart.	
10	Study of Karyoptypes: Human: Normal male and female, Allium	
	cepa .	

Semester II USBO201				
Paper I Plant Diversity 1				
UN	NIT I	15		
PT	<u>TERIDOPHYTES</u>			
1	Structure life cycle, systematic position and alternation of			
	generations in Nephrolepis			
2	Stelar evolution			
UN		15		
G	<u>YMNOSPERMS</u>			
2	Structure life cycle systematic position and alternation of			
	generations in Cycas			
3	Economic importance of Gymnosperms			
Un	hit III			
A	NGIOSPERMS	15		
1.	Leaf: simple leaf, types of compound leaves, Incisions of leaf,			
	venation, phyllotaxy, types of stipules, leaf apex, leaf margin, leaf			
	base, leaf shapes. Modifications of leaf: spine, tendril, hooks,			
	phyllode, pitcher, Drosera or insectivorous plants.			
2	Inflorescence: Racemose: simple raceme, spike, catkin, spadix,			
	panicle. Cymose: monochasial, dichasial, polychasial.			
	Compound: corymb, umbel, cyathium, capitulum, verticellaster,			
	hypanthodium.			
3	Study of following families: Malvaceae, Amaryllidaceae.			

Semester II USBO202			Cr	
	Paper II – Form and Function 1			
UNIT I				
ANATOMY				
1 Simple tissues, complex tissues.				
2 Primary structure of dicot and monocot root, stem and leaf.				
3 Epidermal tissue system: types of hair, monocot and dicot				
	stomata.			

UNIT II					
P	HYSIOLOGY				
1	Photosynthesis: Light reactions, photolysis of water, photophosphorylation (cyclic and non cyclic), carbon fixation phase ( $C_3$ , $C_4$ and CAM pathways).				
U	NIT III	15			
Μ	EDICINAL BOTANY				
1	Concept of primary and secondary metabolites, difference between primary and secondary metabolites.				
2	Grandma's pouch: Following plants have to be studies with respect to botanical source, part of the plant used, active constituents present and medicinal uses: Oscimum sanctum, Adathoda vasica, Zinziber officinale, Curcuma longa, Santalum album, Aloe vera.				

	Semester II USBOP2	Cr
	PRACTICAL Paper I – Plant Diversity 1	1
1	Study of stages in the life cycle of Nephrolepis : Mounting of	
	ramentum, hydathode, T.S. of rachis.	
2	T.S. of pinna of <i>Nephrolepis</i> passing through sorus.	
3	Stelar evolution with the help of permanent slides: Protostele:	
	haplostele, actinostele, plectostele, mixed protostele, siphonostele:	
	ectophloic, amphiphloic, dictyostele, eustele and atactostele.	
4	<i>Cycas:</i> T.S of leaflet ( <i>Cycas</i> pinna)	
5	Megasporophyll, microsporophyll, coralloid root, microspore, L.S. of	
	ovule of $Cycas$ – all specimens to be shown.	
6	Economic importance of Gymnosperms: Pinus ( turpentine, wood,	
	seeds)	
7	Leaf morphology : as per theory	
8	Types of inflorescence: as per theory	
9	Malvaceae	
10	Amaryllidaceae	
	<b>PRACTICALPaper II – Form and Function 1</b>	1
1	Primary structure of dicot and monocot root.	
2		
2	Primary structure of dicot and monocot stem.	
3	Study of dicot and monocot stomata.	
4	Epidermal outgrowths: with the help of mountings	
	Unicellular: Gossypium/Radish	
	Multicellular: Lantana/Sunflower	
	Glandular: Drosera and Stinging: Urtica – only identification	
	with the help of permanent slides.	
	Peltate: Thespesia	
	Stellate: Erythrina/Sida acuta/Solanum/Helecteris	

	T-shaped: Avicennia	
5	Separation of chlorophyll pigments by strip paper chromatography.	
6	Separation of amino acids by paper chromatography.	
7	Change in colour because of change in pH: Anthocyanin: black grapes/Purple cabbage	
8	Test for tannins: tea powder/catechu.	
9	Identification of plants or plant parts for grandma's pouch as per theory.	

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#### DISTRIBUTION OF TOPICS AND CREDITS F Y B Sc. BOTANY SEMESTER I

Course	Nomenclature	Credits	Topics
USBO101	PLANT	02	1. Algae
	DIVERSITY 1		
			2. Fungi
			3. Bryophyta
USBO1O2	FORM AND	02	1. Cell Biology
	FUNCTION I		
			2. Ecology
			3. Genetics
USBOP1	Plant Diversity I,	02	
	form and Function		
	I (Practical I & II)		

#### F Y B Sc BOTANY SEMESTER II

Course	Nomenclature	Credits	Topics
USBO2O1	PLANT	02	1. Pteridophytes
	DIVERSITY I		
			2. Gymnosperms
			3. Angiosperms
USBO2O2	FORM AND	02	1. Anatomy
	FUNCTION I		
			2. Physiology
			3. Medicinal
			Botany
USBOP2	Plant Diversity I,	02	
	Form and Function I		
	(Practical I & II)		

### AC 7/4/2014 Item No. 4.23

#### References

- 1. College Botany Volume I and II Gangulee, Das and Dutta latest edition. Central Education enterprises
- 2. Cryptogamic Botany Volume I and II by G M Smith McGraw Hill.
- 3. Genetics by Russel. Wesley Longman inc publishers. ( 5<sup>th</sup> edition)
- 4. Plant Physiology by Taiz and Zeiger Sinauer Associates inc. publishers
- 5. Fundamentals of Ecology by E P Odum and G W Barrett. Thompson Asia Pvt Ltd. Singapore.
- 6. Cell Biology by De Robertis

### AC 7/4/2014 Item No. 4.23

#### **Scheme of Examinations**

Internal and External Assessment as per CBSS of University of Mumbai

Note:

- Two short field excursions for habitat studies are compulsory.
  - Field work of not less than eight hours duration is equivalent to one period per week for a batch of 15 students.
- A candidate will be allowed to appear for the practical examinations only if he/she submits a certified journal of F.Y.B.Sc. Botany or a certificate from the Head of the department / Institute to the effect that the candidate has completed the practical course of F.Y.B.Sc. Botany as per the minimum requirements. In case of loss of journal a candidate must produce a certificate from the Head of the department /Institute that the practicals for the academic year were completed by the student. However such a candidate will be allowed to appear for the practical examination but the marks allotted for the journal will not be granted.