Semester I USBO101LPaper I Plant Diversity 145 2UNIT I15ALGAE01 Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Nostoc and Spirogyra.12 Economic importance of Algae.1UNIT II15FUNGI11 Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Rhizopus and Aspergillus12 Economic importance of Fungi.13 Modes of nutrition in Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).1UNIT III15BRYOPHYTA11 General characters of Hepaticae12 Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Rhizoia.13 Modes of nutrition in Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).12 Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Riccia.13 Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Riccia.13 Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Riccia.1				Cr
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1       Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Nostoc and Spirogyra.       Image: Complexity of Algae.         2       Economic importance of Algae.       Image: Complexity of Algae.         UNIT II       15         FUNGI       Image: Complexity of Algae.         1       Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Rhizopus and Aspergillus       Image: Complexity of Algae.         2       Economic importance of Fungi.       Image: Complexity of Algae.         3       Modes of nutrition in Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).       Image: Complexity of Algae.         UNIT III       15       Image: Complexity of Hepaticae       Image: Complexity of Hepaticae	<u>U</u>	NIT I	15	
Spirogyra.Image: Spirogyra.2Economic importance of Algae.Image: Spirogyra.UNIT II15FUNGIImage: Spirogyra.1Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Rhizopus and AspergillusImage: Spirogyra.2Economic importance of Fungi.Image: Spirogyra.3Modes of nutrition in Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).Image: Spirogyra.UNIT III15BRYOPHYTAImage: Spirogyra.1General characters of HepaticaeImage: Spirogyra.	Α	LGAE		
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2       Economic importance of Fungi.       Image: Constraint of Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).         3       Modes of nutrition in Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).       Image: Constraint of Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).         UNIT III       Image: Constraint of Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).       Image: Constraint of Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).         BRYOPHYTA       Image: Constraint of Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).       Image: Constraint of Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).         1       General characters of Hepaticae       Image: Constraint of Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).	1	Structure, life cycle and systematic position of <i>Rhizopus</i> and		
3 Modes of nutrition in Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).       15         UNIT III       15         BRYOPHYTA       1         1 General characters of Hepaticae       1		Aspergillus		
UNIT III     15       BRYOPHYTA     1       1 General characters of Hepaticae     1	2	Economic importance of Fungi.		
BRYOPHYTA	3	Modes of nutrition in Fungi (Saprophytism and Parasitism).		
1 General characters of Hepaticae	UNIT III			
2 Structure, life cycle and systematic position of <i>Riccia</i> .	1	General characters of Hepaticae		
	2	Structure, life cycle and systematic position of <i>Riccia</i> .		



Semester I USB0102			
Paper II – Form and Function 1			
U	NIT I	15	
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	
EC	COLOGY		
1	Energy pyramids, energy flow in an ecosystem.		
2	Types of ecosystems: aquatic and terrestrial.		
UNIT III			
GENETICS			
1	Phenotype/Genotype, Mendelian Genetics- monohybrid, dihybri	d;	
	test cross; back cross ratios.		
2 Epistatic and non epistatic interactions; multiple alleles.			



	Semester I USBOP1	L	Cr
	<b>PRACTICAL Paper I – Plant Diversity 1</b>	30	1
1	Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Nostoc</i> from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides.		
2	Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Spirogyra</i> from fresh/ preserv material and permanent slides.	ed	
3	Economic importance of algae: <i>Ulva</i> (Biofuel), <i>Spirulina</i> (Neutraceutical), <i>Gelidium</i> (Agar)		
4	Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Rhizopus</i> from fresh/ preserve material and permanent slides.	ed	
5	Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Aspergillus</i> 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.		
	Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Riccia</i> with the help of rmanent slides.		
P	RACTICAL PAPER II- FORM AND FUNCTION 1		-
	Examining various stages of mitosis in root tip cells (A <i>llium)</i> <b>Cell inclusions:</b> Starch grains (Potato and Rice); Aleurone Laye	30 r	1
	(Maize)		
3	Cystolith ( <i>Ficus</i> ); Raphides ( <i>Pistia</i> ); Sphaeraphides ( <i>Opuntia</i> ).		
	Identification of cell organelles with the help of photomicrogra astids: Chloroplast, Amyloplast, Endoplasmic Reticulum and	oh:	
N	HC RUS south		
A Satish Pran	Identification of plants adapted to different environmenta conditions y drophytes: Floating: Free floating (Pistia/Eichornia); Rooted floating (Nymphaea); Submerged (Hydrilla)	5   )	
E	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.		
8	Calculation of standard deviation.		
9	Frequency distribution, graphical representation of data- freque polygon, histogram, pie chart.	ency	,
	Study of Karyoptypes: Human: Normal male and female, Allium		
	сера.		



Semester II USB0201	Hrs	Cr
Paper I Plant Diversity 1	45	2
UNIT I	15	
PTERIDOPHYTES		
1 \$tructure life cycle, systematic position and alternation of		
generations in <i>Nephrolepis</i>		
2 Stelar evolution		
UNIT II	15	
GYMNOSPERMS		
2 \$tructure life cycle systematic position and alternation of		
generations in <i>Cycas</i>		
3 Economic importance of Gymnosperms		
Unit III		
ANGIOSPERMS	15	
1. Leaf: simple leaf, types of compound leaves, Incisions of leaf,		
vehation, phyllotaxy, types of stipules, leaf apex, leaf margin, lea	f	
base, leaf shapes. Modifications of leaf: spine, tendril, hooks,		
phyllode, pitcher, <i>Drosera</i> or insectivorous plants.		
2 Inflorescence: Racemose: simple raceme, spike, catkin, spadix	,	
polyzzhaislel. Cymose: monochasial, dichasial,		
Compound: corymb, umbel, cyathium, capitulum, verticellaste	,	
hypanthodium.		
<b>S</b> tudy of following families: Malvaceae, Amaryllidaceae.		

-	Cr
45	2
15	

UNIT II					
Ρ	HYSIOLOGY				
1	Phatesynthesis: Light reactions, photolysis of				
	photophosphorylation (cyclic and non cyclic), carbon fixation	n			
	phase (C3, C4 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				
re	spect to botanical source, part of the plant used, active				
	nstituents 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 <i>Nephrolepis</i> : 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 protostelesiphonostele	•
	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. o ovule of <i>Cycas</i> – all specimens to be shown.	f
6	Economic importance of Gymnosperms: <i>Pinus</i> ( turpentine, wood, seeds)	
7	Leaf morphology : as per theory	
8	Types of inflorescence: as per theory	
	Malvaceae	
10	Amaryllidaceae	-
1	PRACTICALPaper II – Form and Function 1	1
L T	Primary structure of dicot and monocot root.	
2	Primary structure of dicot and monocot stem.	
3	Study of dicot and monocot stomata.	
4	Epidermal outgrowths: with the help of mountings	
	nonvon Unicellular: Gossypium/Radish	
	Multicellular: Lantana/Sunflower	
atish (	Glandar: Drosera and Stinging: Urtica – only identification	
14	with the help of permanent slides.	
0	Peltate: Thespesia	
	www.y.s.Stellate: Erythrina/Sida acuta/Solanum/Helecteris	
P		

	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
USB0101	PLANT DIVERSITY 1	02	1 Algae 2. Fungi 3. Bryophyta
USBO102	FORM AND FUNCTION I	02	1. Cell Biology 2: Ecology 3. Genetics
USBOP1	Plant Diversity I, form and Function I (Practical I & II)	02	

#### F Y B Sc BOTANY SEMESTER II

<b>_</b>			L · ·
Course	Nomenclature	Credits	
USB0201	PLANT	02	<ol> <li>Pteridophytes</li> </ol>
	DIVERSITY I		
			2 Symposporms
			Gymnosperms
USB0202		02	3. Angiosperms
0000202	FUNCTION I	02	1 Anatomy 2. Physiology 2.
			3. Medicinal
			Botany
Dnyanasa	db.		
USBOP2	Plant Diversity I,	02	
4	Formand Function	I	
E (	(Plactical I & II)		
ter t	ane (A)		
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#### 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<sup>th</sup>( 5 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



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### **Scheme of Examinations**

Internal and External Assessment as per CBSS of University of Mumbai

#### Note:

I 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.

