| | Semester I USBO101 | L | Cr |
|----|---|----|----|
| | Paper I Plant Diversity 1 | 45 | 2 |
| U. | NIT I | 15 | |
| A | LGAE | | |
| 1 | Structure, life cycle and systematic position of <i>Nostoc</i> and <i>Spirogyra</i> . | | |
| 2 | Economic importance of Algae. | | |
| U | NIT II | 15 | |
| F | UNGI | | |
| 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). | | |
| U | NIT III | 15 | |
| B | RYOPHYTA | | |
| 1 | General characters of Hepaticae | | |
| 2 | Structure, life cycle and systematic position of Riccia. | | |

| | Semester I USBO102 | L | Cr |
|---|---|----|----|
| | Paper II (Form and Function 1) | 45 | 2 |
| 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 | |
| E | COLOGY | | |
| 1 | Energy pyramids, energy flow in an ecosystem. | | |
| 2 | Types of ecosystems: aquatic and terrestrial. | | |
| U | NIT III | 15 | |
| G | ENETICS | | |
| 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 |
| Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Nostoc</i> from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. | | |
| Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Spirogyra</i> from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. | | |
| Economic importance of algae: Ulva (Biofuel), Spirulina (Neutraceutical), Gelidium (Agar) | | |
| Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Rhizopus</i> from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. | | |
| Study of stages in the life cycle of <i>Aspergillus</i> from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. | | |
| Economic importance of Fungi: Mushroom, Yeast, wood rotting fungi (any bracket fungus). | | |
| 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 permanent slides. | | |
| PRACTICAL PAPER II- FORM AND FUNCTION 1 | 30 | 1 |
| | 30 | 1 |
| Cell inclusions: Starch grains (Potato and Rice); Aleurone Layer (Maize) | | |
| Cystolith (Ficus); Raphides (Pistia); Sphaeraphides (Opuntia). | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Nucleus | | |
| Identification of plants adapted to different environmental conditions: Hydrophytes: Floating: Free floating (Pistia/Eichornia); Rooted floating (Nymphaea); Submerged | | |
| (Hydrilla) Mesophytes (any common plant); Hygrophytes (Typha/Cyperus) | | |
| | PRACTICAL Paper I – Plant Diversity 1 Study of stages in the life cycle of Nostoc from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. Study of stages in the life cycle of Spirogyra from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. Economic importance of algae: Ulva (Biofuel), Spirulina (Neutraceutical), Gelidium (Agar) Study of stages in the life cycle of Rhizopus from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. Study of stages in the life cycle of Aspergillus from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. Economic importance of Fungi: Mushroom , Yeast, wood rotting fungi (any bracket fungus). Study of stages in the life cycle of Riccia from fresh/ preserved material. Study of stages in the life cycle of Riccia with the help of permanent slides. PRACTICAL PAPER II- FORM AND FUNCTION 1 Examining various stages of mitosis in root tip cells (Allium) Cell inclusions: Starch grains (Potato and Rice); Aleurone Layer (Maize) Cystolith (Ficus); Raphides (Pistia); Sphaeraphides (Opuntia). Identification of cell organelles with the help of photomicrograph: Plastids: Chloroplast, Amyloplast, Endoplasmic Reticulum and Nucleus Identification of plants adapted to different environmental conditions: Hydrophytes: Floating: Free floating (Pistia/Eichornia); Rooted floating (Nymphaea); Submerged (Hydrilla) | PRACTICAL Paper I – Plant Diversity 1 Study of stages in the life cycle of Nostoc from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. Study of stages in the life cycle of Spirogyra from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. Economic importance of algae: Ulva (Biofuel), Spirulina (Neutraceutical), Gelidium (Agar) Study of stages in the life cycle of Rhizopus from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. Study of stages in the life cycle of Aspergillus from fresh/ preserved material and permanent slides. Economic importance of Fungi: Mushroom , Yeast, wood rotting fungi (any bracket fungus). Study of stages in the life cycle of Riccia from fresh/ preserved material. Study of stages in the life cycle of Riccia with the help of permanent slides. PRACTICAL PAPER II- FORM AND FUNCTION 1 Examining various stages of mitosis in root tip cells (Allium) Cell inclusions: Starch grains (Potato and Rice); Alcurone Layer (Maize) Cystolith (Ficus); Raphides (Pistia); Sphaeraphides (Opuntia). Identification of cell organelles with the help of photomicrograph: Plastids: Chloroplast, Amyloplast, Endoplasmic Reticulum and Nucleus Identification of plants adapted to different environmental conditions: Hydrophytes: Floating: Free floating (Pistia/Eichornia); Rooted floating (Nymphaea); Submerged (Hydrilla) |

| 6 | Xerophytes: Succulent (Opuntia); Woody Xerophyte (Nerium); Halophyte (Avicennia 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- frequency polygon, histogram, pie chart. | |
| 10 | Study of Karyoptypes: Human: Normal male and female, Allium | |
| | сера. | |

| | Semester II USBO201 | Hrs | Cr |
|-----------------------------|---|-----|-----|
| Paper I — Plant Diversity 1 | | | 2 |
| U | NIT I | 15 | |
| P | TERIDOPHYTES | | |
| 1 | Structure life cycle, systematic position and alternation of | | |
| | generations in Nephrolepis | | |
| 2 | Stelar evolution | | |
| U | NIT II | 15 | |
| G | YMNOSPERMS | | |
| 2 | Structure life cycle systematic position and alternation of | | |
| | generations in Cycas | | |
| 3 | Economic importance of Gymnosperms | | |
| Uı | nit III | | |
| Al | 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, <i>Drosera</i> or insectivorous plants. | | |
| 2 | Inflorescence: Racemose: simple raceme, spike, catkin, spadix, | | |
| _ | | | |
| | panicle. Cymose: monochasial, dichasial, polychasial. | | |
| | Compound: corymb, umbel, cyathium, capitulum, verticellaster, | | |
| | hypanthodium. | | 100 |
| 3 | Study of following families: Malvaceae, Amaryllidaceae. | | |

| | Semester II USBO202 | Hrs | Cr |
|--------------------------------|--|-----|----|
| Paper II – Form and Function 1 | | | 2 |
| U | NIT I | 15 | |
| A | NATOMY | | |
| 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. | | |

| U | NIT II | 15 | |
|----|---|----|--|
| Pl | 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 | |
| M | EDICINAL BOTANY | | |
| ı | 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. | | |

| Study of stages in the life cycle of Nephrolepis: Mounting of ramentum, hydathode, T.S. of rachis. T.S. of pinna of Nephrolepis passing through sorus. Stelar evolution with the help of permanent slides: Protostele: haplostele, actinostele, plectostele, mixed protostele, siphonostele: ectophloic, amphiphloic, dictyostele, eustele and atactostele. Cycas: T.S of leaflet (Cycas pinna) | 1 | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| ramentum, hydathode, T.S. of rachis. T.S. of pinna of Nephrolepis passing through sorus. Stelar evolution with the help of permanent slides: Protostele: haplostele, actinostele, plectostele, mixed protostele, siphonostele: ectophloic, amphiphloic, dictyostele, eustele and atactostele. Cycas: T.S of leaflet (Cycas pinna) | | | |
| Stelar evolution with the help of permanent slides: Protostele: haplostele, actinostele, plectostele, mixed protostele, siphonostele: ectophloic, amphiphloic, dictyostele, eustele and atactostele. Cycas: T.S of leaflet (Cycas pinna) | | | |
| haplostele, actinostele, plectostele, mixed protostele, siphonostele: ectophloic, amphiphloic, dictyostele, eustele and atactostele. Cycas: T.S of leaflet (Cycas pinna) | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Megasporophyll, microsporophyll, coralloid root, microspore, L.S. of ovule of <i>Cycas</i> – all specimens to be shown. | | | |
| Economic importance of Gymnosperms: Pinus (turpentine, wood, seeds) | | | |
| Leaf morphology: as per theory | | | |
| | | | |
| Malvaceae | | | |
| Amaryllidaceae | | | |
| PRACTICALPaper II – Form and Function 1 | 1 | | |
| Primary structure of dicot and monocot root. | | | |
| Primary structure of dicot and monocot stem. | | | |
| Study of dicot and monocot stomata. | | | |
| Epidermal outgrowths: with the help of mountings | | | |
| Unicellular: Gossypium/Radish | | | |
| Multicellular: Lantana/Sunflower | | | |
| Glandular: Drosera and Stinging: Urtica – only identification | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Economic importance of Gymnosperms: Pinus (turpentine, wood, seeds) Leaf morphology: as per theory Types of inflorescence: as per theory Malvaceae Amaryllidaceae PRACTICALPaper II – Form and Function 1 Primary structure of dicot and monocot root. Primary structure of dicot and monocot stem. Study of dicot and monocot stomata. Epidermal outgrowths: with the help of mountings Unicellular: Gossypium/Radish | | |

| | 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 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

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

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- 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. (5th 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