

Date-01-02-2024

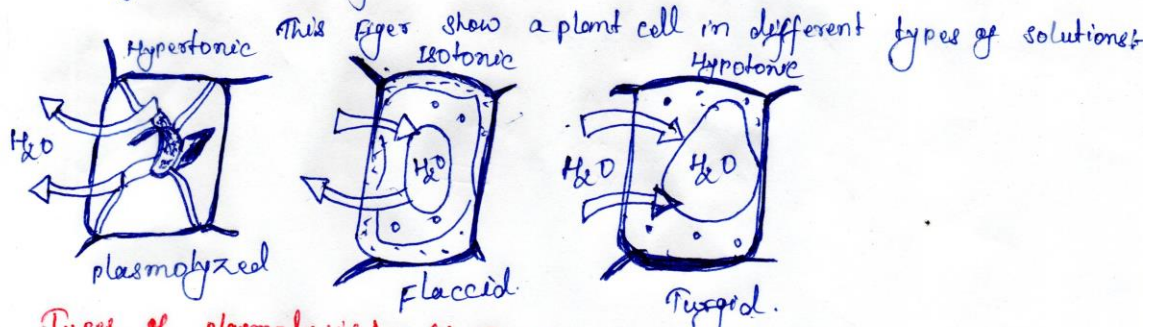
Department of Botany - B.Sc - II part Home

online classes J. J. College Ara. Dr. Sunil Pandit

Time-9:30-10:30 - e-copy

Plasmolysis:- plasmolysis is when plant cells lose water after being placed in a solution that has a higher concentration of solution than the cell does. This is known as hypertonic solution. Water flows out of the cell and into the surrounding fluid due to the cell to osmosis. Since osmosis is a process that requires no energy on the part of the cell and cannot be controlled, cell cannot stop plasmolysis from taking place.

Osmosis:- osmosis is responsible for the occurrence of plasmolysis. osmosis is a special type of diffusion that occurs when water flows into or out of a membrane such as a cell's plasma membrane. It occurs based on the type of solution that a cell is in. When a cell is placed into a hypotonic solution, there is a lower solute concentration outside the cell than inside, and water rushes into the cell. In an isotonic solution, solute concentrations are the same on both sides, so there is no net gain or loss of water.



Types of plasmolysis:- (1) Concave plasmolysis → Concave plasmolysis is a process that can usually be reversed. During concave plasmolysis, the protoplasm and the plasma membrane shrink away from the cell wall in places due to the loss of water, the protoplasm is then called protoplast once it has started to detach from the cell wall.

(2) Convex plasmolysis:- Convex plasmolysis is more severe than concave plasmolysis. When a cell undergoes convex plasmolysis, the plasma membrane and protoplast lose so much water that they completely detach from the cell wall.

Date - 01-02-2024

Department of Botany - B.Sc - Part-III (Hons)

online class

J.S. College Ara.

Dr. Sumit Pandit

Time - 8:00 - 9:00 AM.

E. Copy

Question → What is aflatoxin? How it affect human, plant? Explain the Condition which are favourable for its spread?

Ans → The aflatoxins are secondary metabolites of saprophytic fungi, the aflatoxins are highly injurious to humans, animals and plants. Dr. Bilgrami of Chagalpur University of Bihar has worked on different aspects of the aflatoxins.

Mainly, Aspergillus flavus and A. parasiticus Fungi secrete it has been reported that the aflatoxins are responsible for Cancer in human being. Rati and Ramalingam in 1979 reported that Aspergillus species are more prevalent in winter season. The aflatoxins are highly effective in the poultry form.

In the poultry form, following symptoms show the affected birds from the disease:—

- ⇒ Deterioration of the health Condition of the bird.
- ⇒ Haemorrhage leading to death.

The aflatoxins affect the liver, kidneys, adrenal gland. Lunge (Bilgrami and Sinha, 1993). The aflatoxin B₁ is mutagenic DNA and chromosomes. Sinha et al in 1987 reported that it cause gross damage in chromosomes structure. Breakage in distal part of the chromosomes lead to mutagenic effect of the aflatoxins. The different environmental conditions are responsible for the spread of the aflatoxins. The temperature and humidity are the major determinants of the spreading of the disease. Favourable time of the spreading the aflatoxins are from the month of July - August. High temperature along with high moisture is favourable conditions. Bilgrami and Chaudhary worked for the spreading of the disease from maize plants.

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