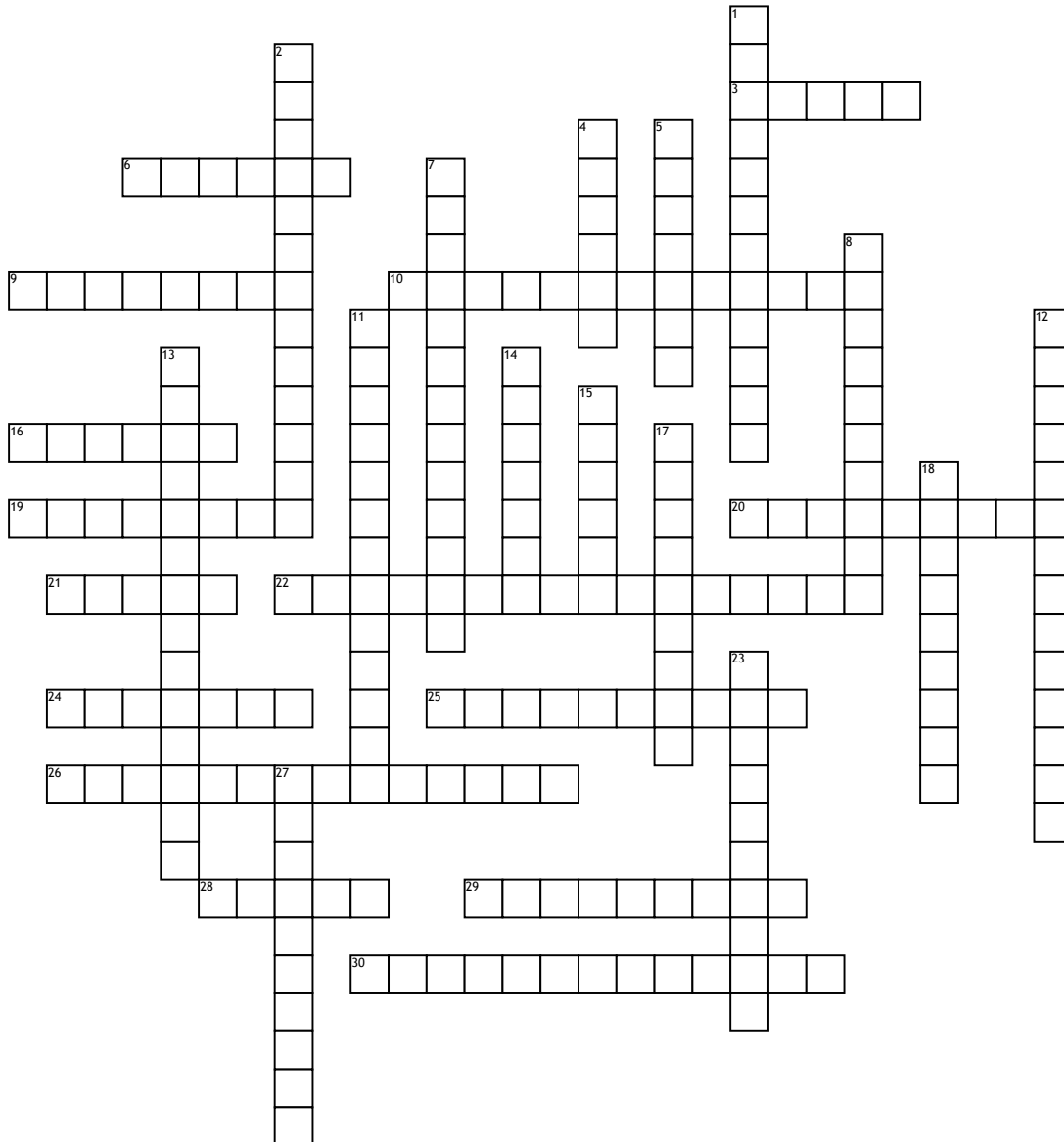


BIO 142 BINGI Square E



Across

3. Photosynthetic organisms that contain chlorophyll but lacks true roots, stems, and leaves

6. Unicellular algae which is a major photosynthesize of the earth's oxygen supply

9. Vegetative part of a fungus, composed of a network of fine white filaments (hyphae)

10. Phylum of Club fungi which includes mushrooms, puffballs, shelf fungi, and smuts and rusts

16. Relationship between a fungus and an alga

19. Decomposer of organic matter

20. Tough coating around DNA formed during harsh conditions that allows bacteria to remain dormant and be resistant

21. Fingerlike sac that develops during sexual reproduction in Ascomycota

22. Organism that derives its energy from the oxidation of organic compounds

24. Phenomenon caused by algae bloom which can poison and kill marine life

25. Polysaccharide slime layer/capsule which protects bacteria and aids in its adhesion to surfaces to increase its virulence

26. Unicellular, mostly marine plankton with two flagella; algae encased in cellulose

28. Structural agent for asexual reproduction

29. Pathogen's ability to cause disease

30. Plant drifter responsible for about half of the photosynthetic activity on earth

Down

1. Genetic recombination in which bacterial DNA is carried from one cell to another via a vector

2. Mutualistic relationship in which an organism lives inside its host

4. Polymer of glucose that comprises the cell wall of fungi

5. Extra DNA in the cell that can self-replicate (independent of chromosomes)

7. Division of an entity into two parts and the regeneration of those parts to separate entities; type of asexual reproduction

8. Decomposer/recycler that releases enzymes to break down organics

11. Unicellular microorganism that uses flagella for mobility

12. Ancient bacteria with different RNA, membranes and cell walls than eubacteria that are able to live in unique, stressful environments

13. Organism that derives its energy from the oxidation of inorganic compounds to synthesize organic compounds from carbon dioxide.

14. Unicellular organism with cilia and two different nuclei (macro and micro)

15. Branching filaments that make up the mycelium of a fungus

17. Unicellular paramecium such as an amoeba, flagellate, ciliate, or sporozoan

18. Nonmotile, parasitic Plasmodium which forms spores, causing malaria

23. Phylum of bread mold (Rhizopus) with 3 kinds of specialized hyphae: stolons, rhizoids, and sporangiospores

27. Phylum of Sac fungi which includes truffles, yeasts, penicillium, and molds