

# Klasifikacija Equisetopsida

- Anthocerotidae
- Bryidae
- Marchantiidae
- Lycopodiidae
- Equisetidae
- Marattidae
- Psilotidae
- Polypodiidae

- Ginkgooidae
- Cycadidae
- Pinidae
- Gnetidae
- Magnolidae

Monosporangiate

Polisporangiate

Biljke sa sjemenom

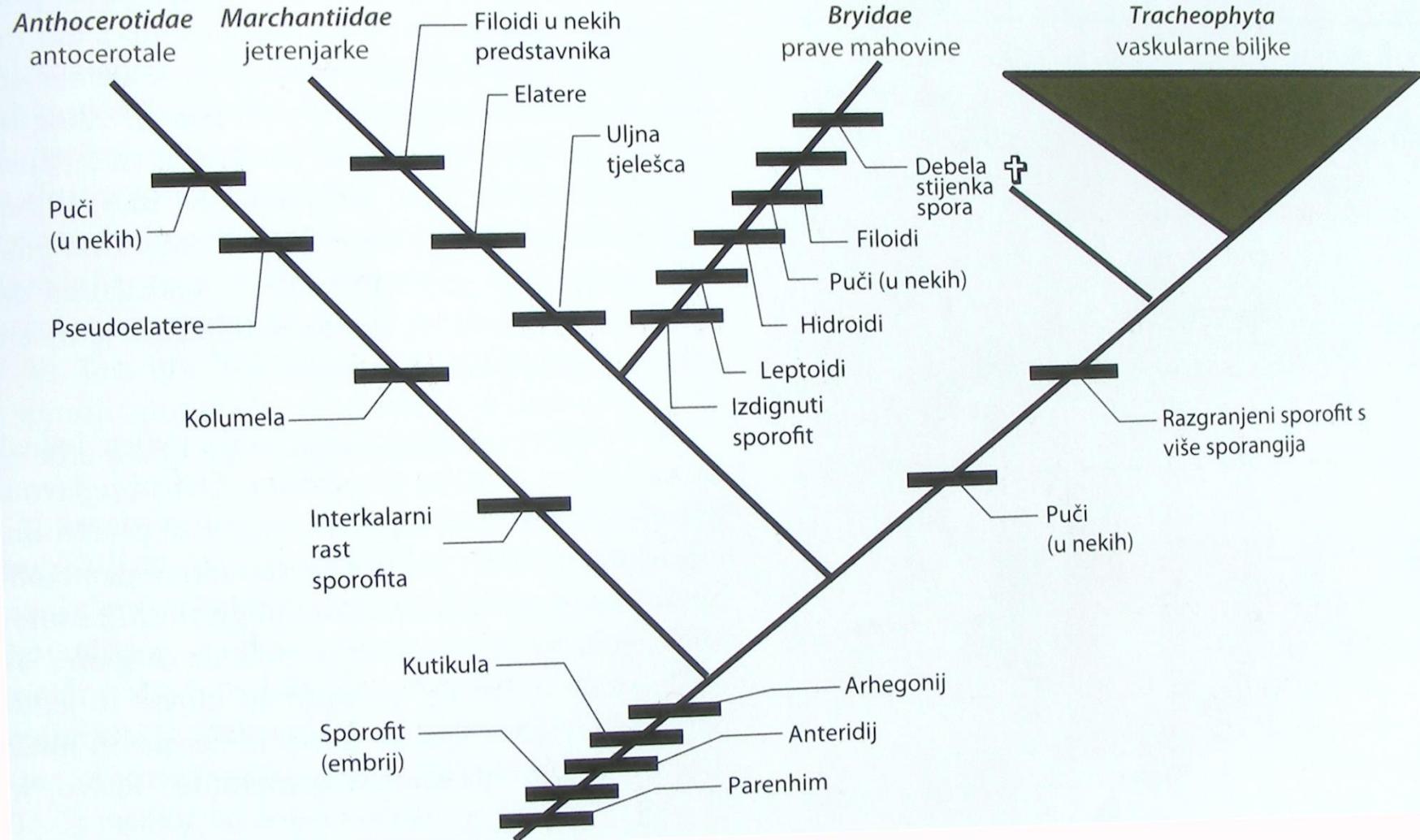
## razred *Equisetopsida* (*Embriophyta*, kopnene biljke)

### *Monosporangiophyta* (*Bryophyta* s. l.)

mahovine, biljke bez provodnog sustava, s jednim sporangijem

### *Polysporangiophyta*

biljke s provodnim sustavom i više sporangija



# Prilagođenostina uslove kopnene sredine

- Evolucija embriona, diferencijacija sporofita (dominacija sporofit generacije)
- Diferenciranje tkiva:

Pokorično tkivo (epidermis sa kutikulom), stome  
Mehaničko tkivo, parenhimsko, provodno tkivo  
(leptoide, hadroide, floem, ksilem...)

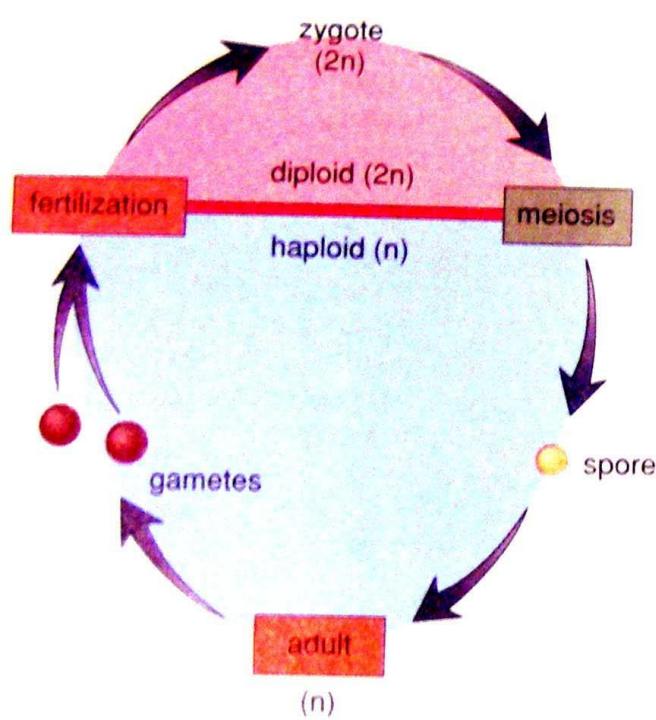
- Diferenciranje organa

Korijenov sistem

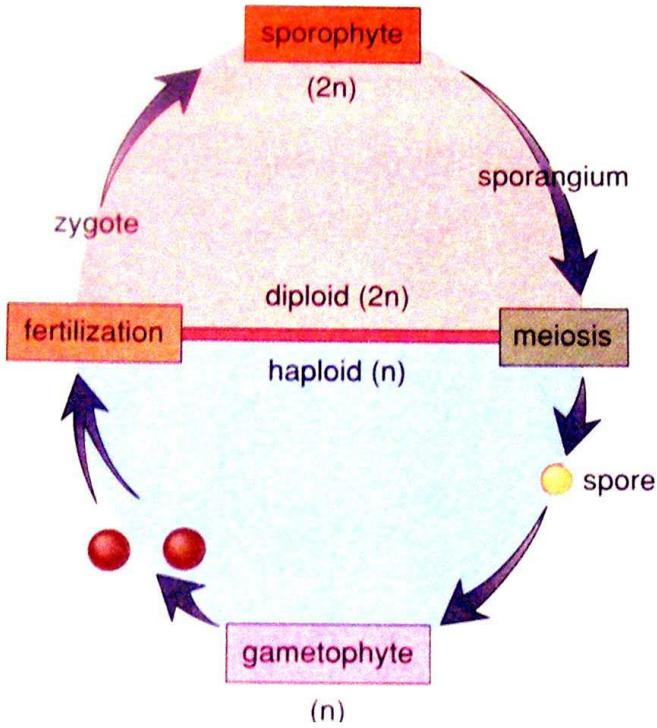
Višećelijske reproduktivne strukture...

- Biohemijске prilagođenosti
- Pojava novih životnih formi ...

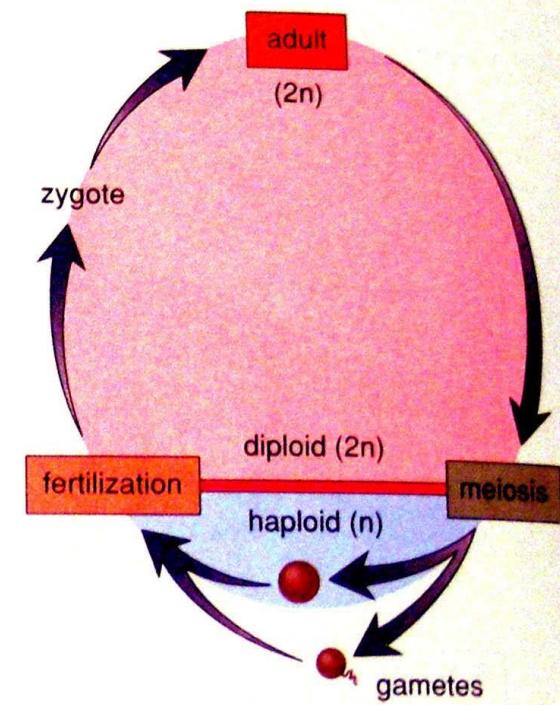
# Smjena generacija ...



HAPLOIDNI CIKLUS



RAVNOPRAVNA SMJENA GENERACIJA



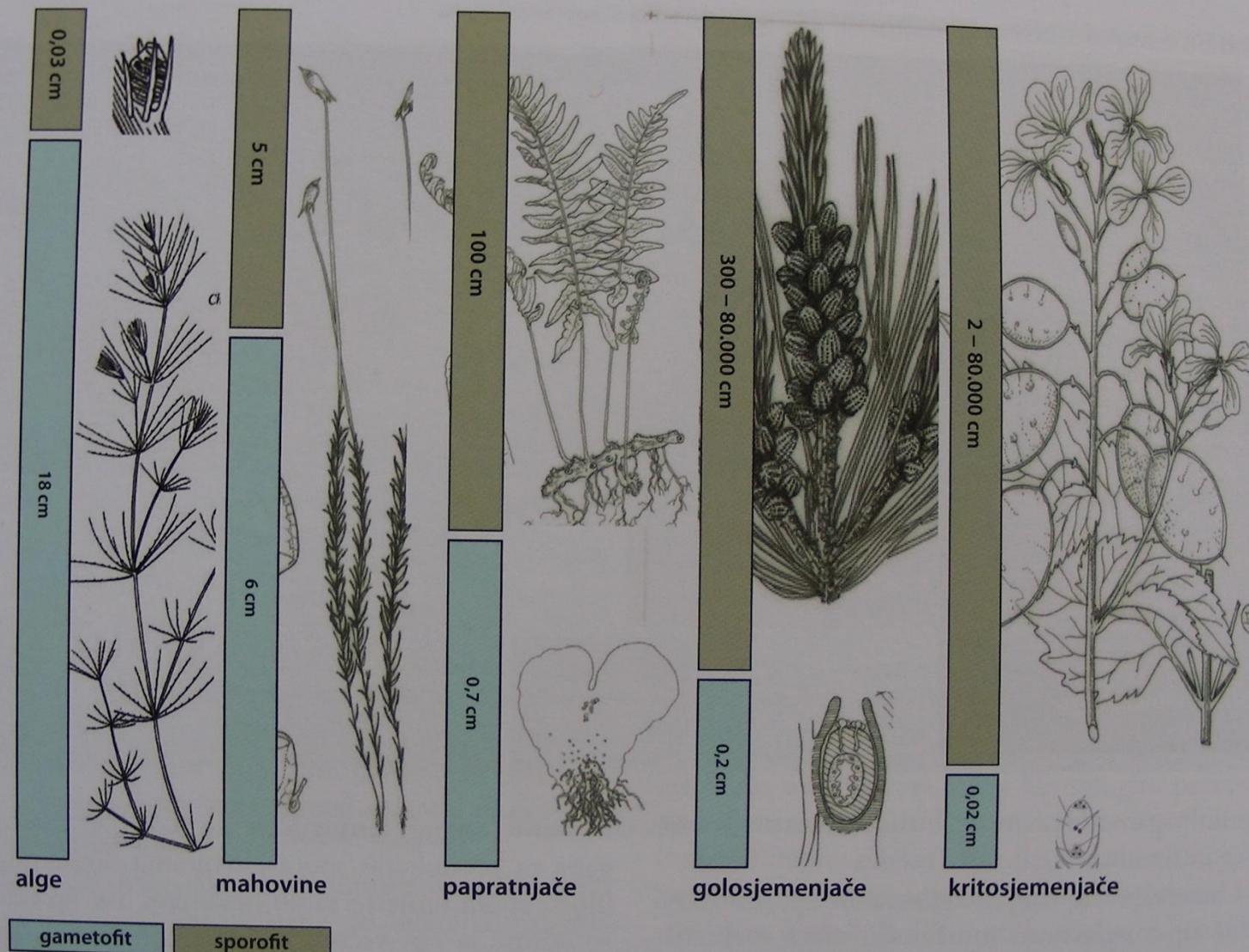
DIPLOIDNI CIKLUS

Izosporija, heterosporija, biseksulani gametofiti, gametofiti odvojenih polova ...

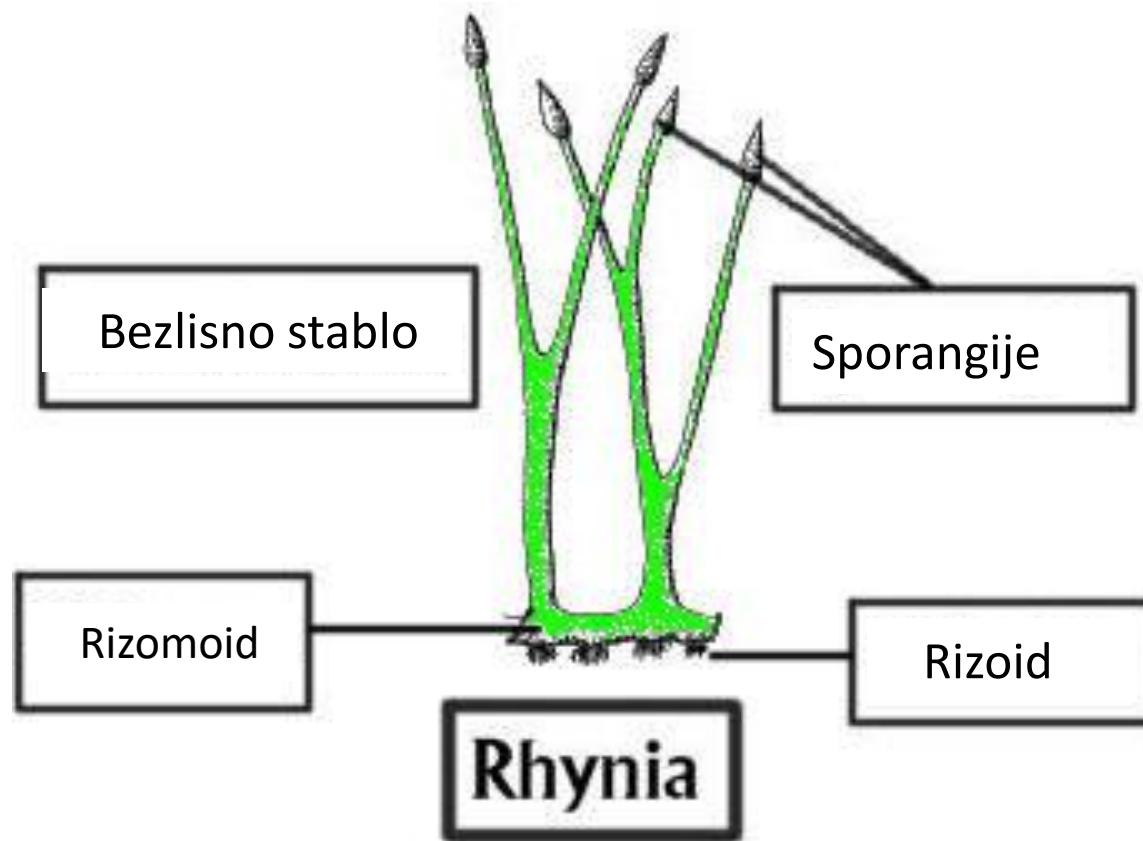
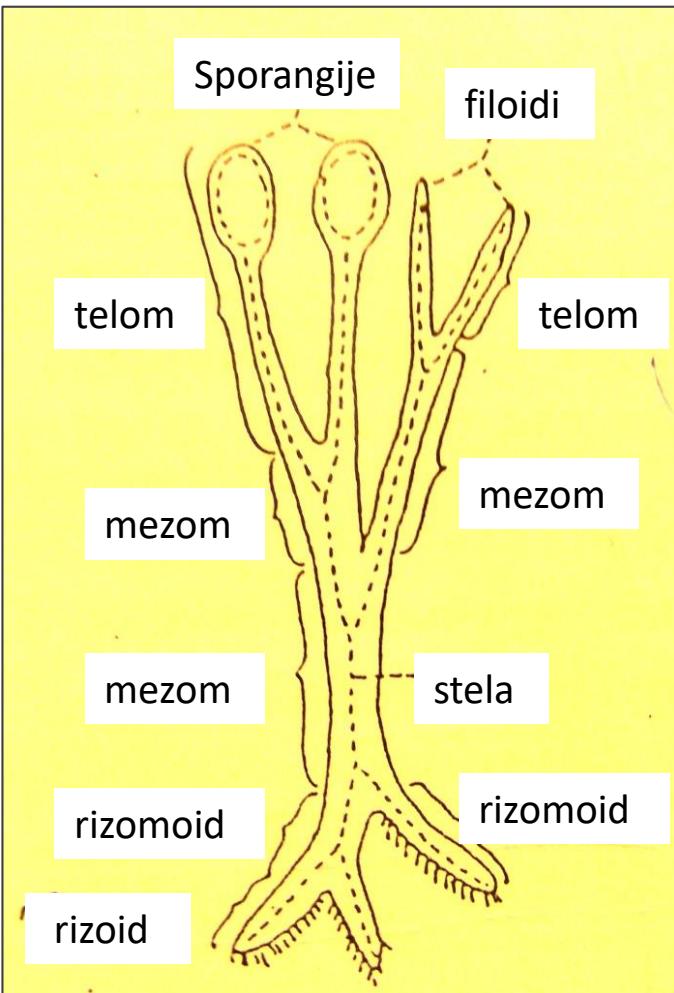
Osobina	Mahovne	Prečice <i>Lycopodiidae</i>	Paratolike biljke <i>Monilophyta</i>	Sjemenjače <i>Spermatophyta</i>
Dominantna generacija	Gametofit	Sporofit	Sporofit	Sporofit
Tip spora	Izospore	Izo i heretospore	Uglavom izospore	Heterosporne
Razvoj gametofita	Egzosporan	Egzo i endosporan	Uglavnom egzosporan	Endosporan
Gametofit i sporofit	Povezani	Odbojeni	Odbojeni	Povezani
Veličina gametofita i fotosintetska aktivnost	Najveći kod kopnenih biljaka (nekad dugačak i preko metra), fotosintetski aktivan	Nekoliko mm, fotosintetski neaktivran	Nekoliko mm, uglavnom fotosintetski aktivan	Najmanji kod kopnenih biljaka, fotosint. Nekativan i nesamostalan- u potpunosti zavisi od sporofita!!!

**Slika 83.**

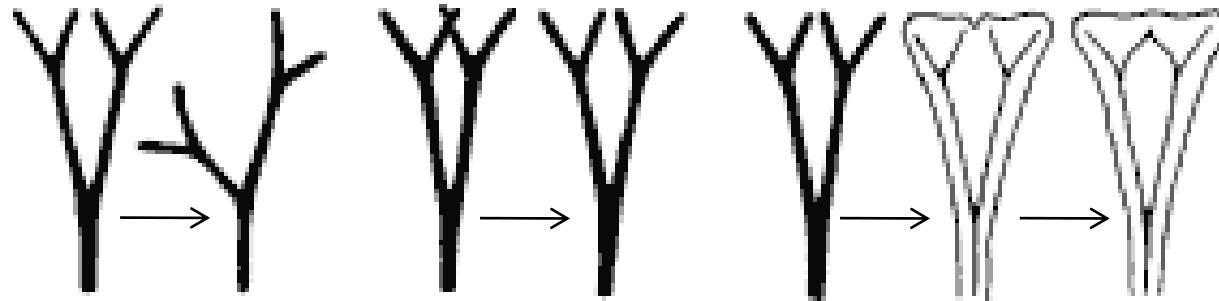
Usporedba relativne veličine sporofita i gametofita u životnim ciklusima većih skupina biljaka, od primitivnijih (lijeko na dijagramu) do odvedenijih (desno na dijagramu). (slijeva nadesno – *Chara*, *Polytrichum*, *Polypodium*, *Pinus*, *Lunaria*) (prema NIKLAS 1997: 161, preinačeno).



# Habitus prvih kopnenih biljaka



# Procesi modifikacije teloma i mezoma



Prednjačenje u  
razvoju jedne grane

spljoštavanje

srastanje

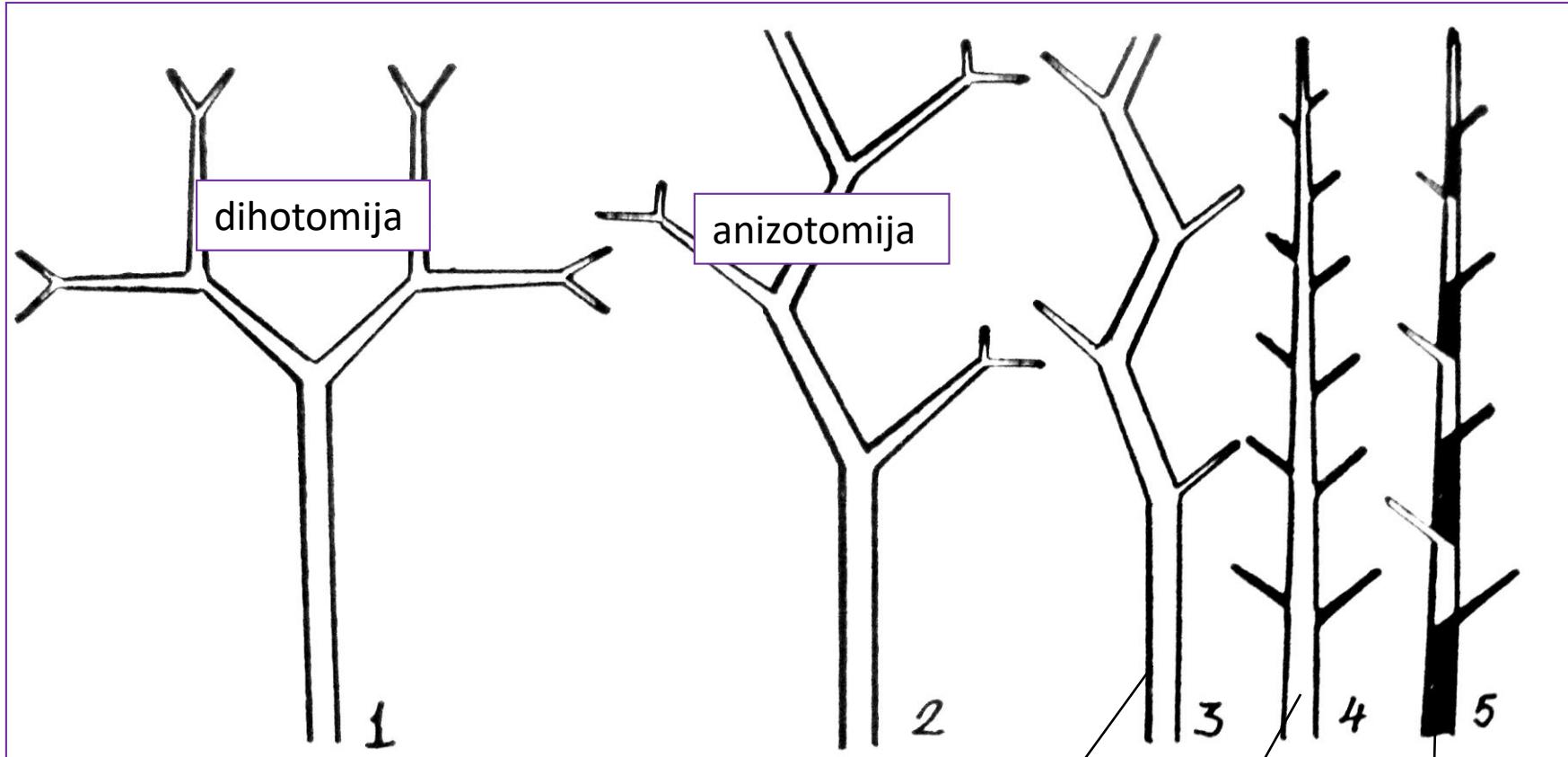


redukcija

savijanje

srastanje

# Tipovi grananja



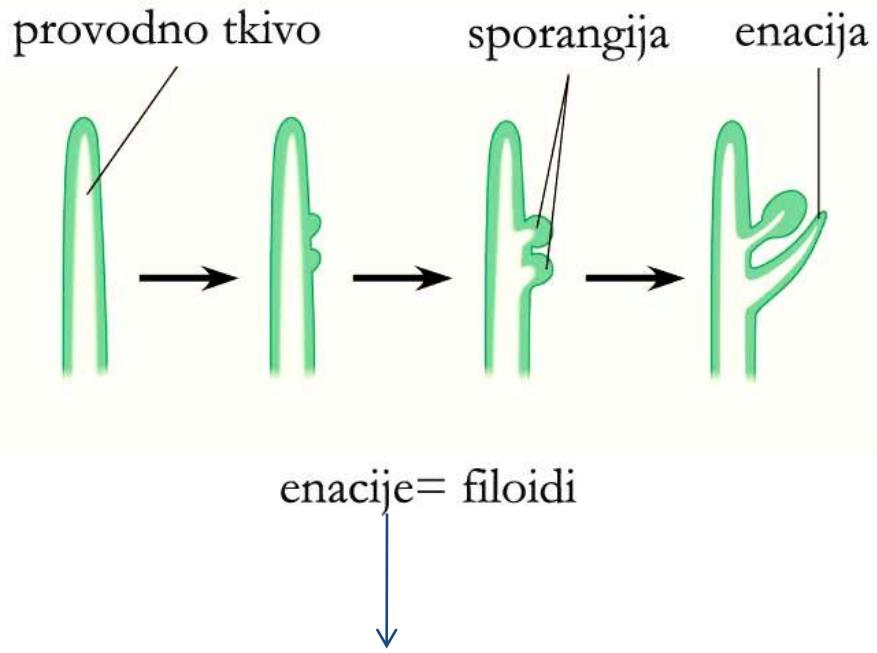
Dihopodijalno grananje

monopodijalno

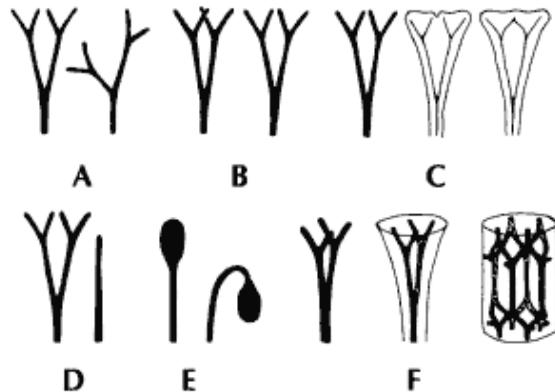
simpodijalno

# Postanak lista

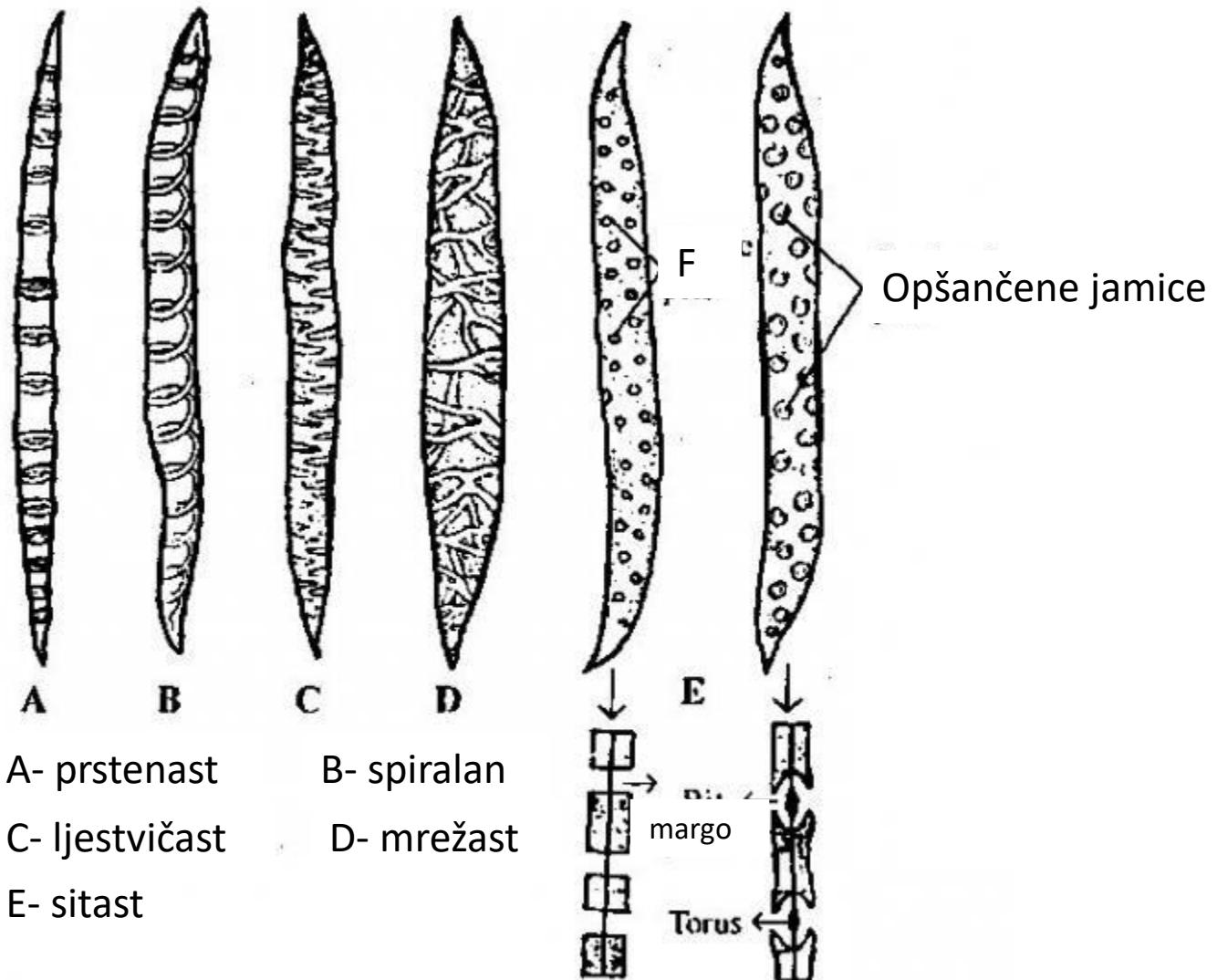
## enaciona i telomna teorija



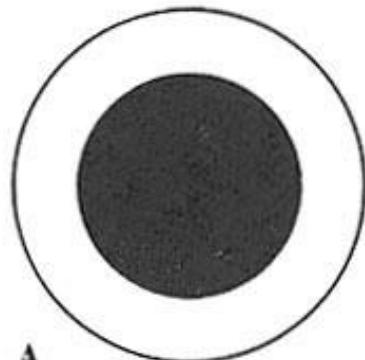
Asteroxylon i sve prečive  
(obrazovanje enacija nije bilo u vezi sa obrazovanjem sporangija,  
što je slučaj sa telomnim listovima)



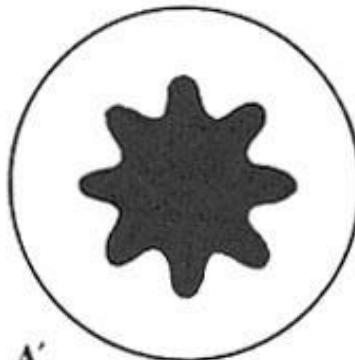
# Tipovi traheida



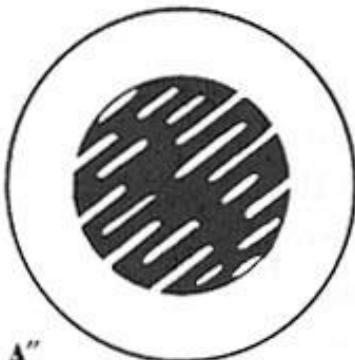
# Tipovi stele



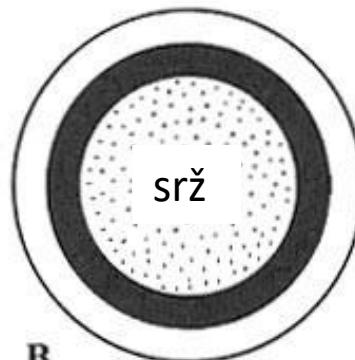
A



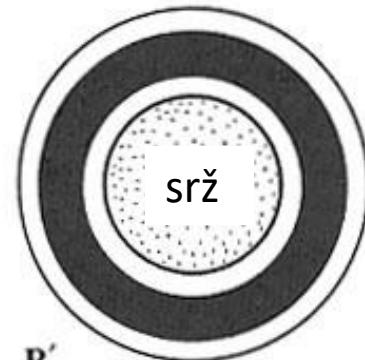
A'



A''



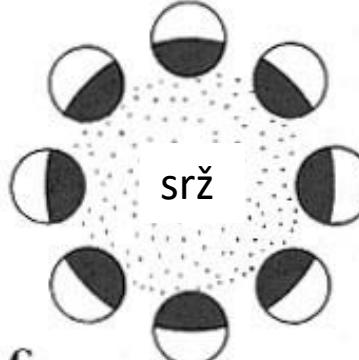
B



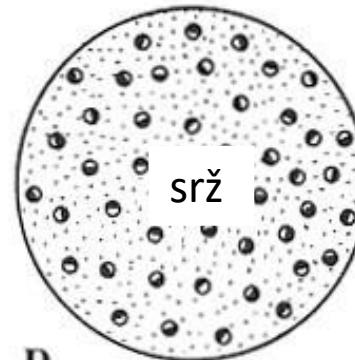
B'



B''



C



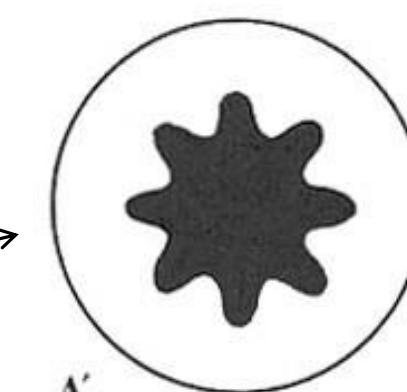
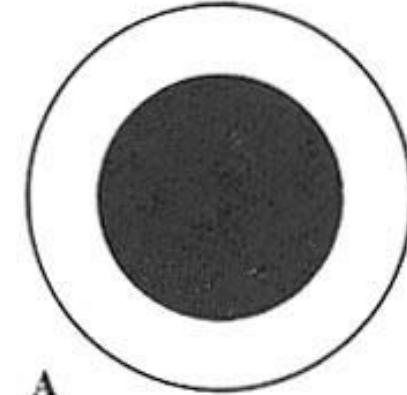
D

ksilem

floem

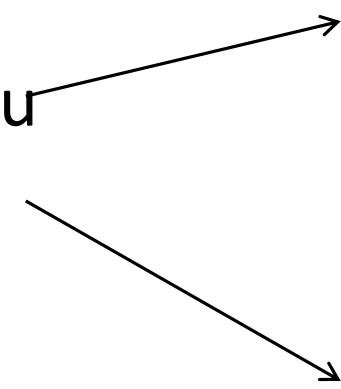
# Provodni snopići

- **Protostela**- u centralnom dijelu stele (ksilem) nema srži.

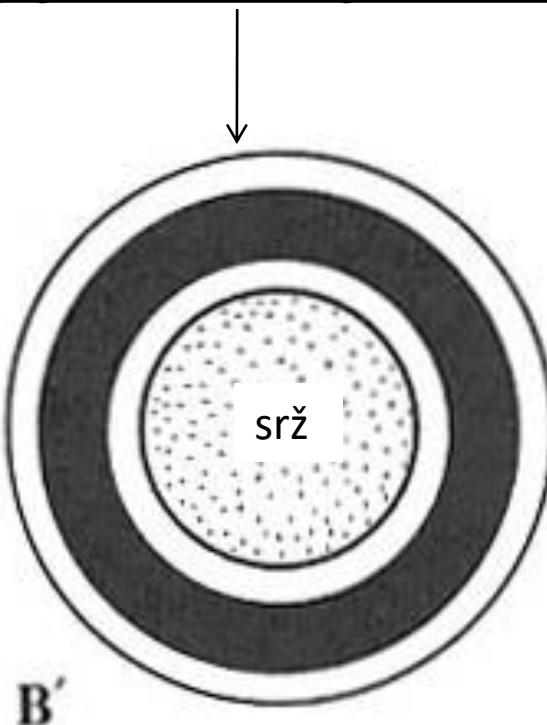
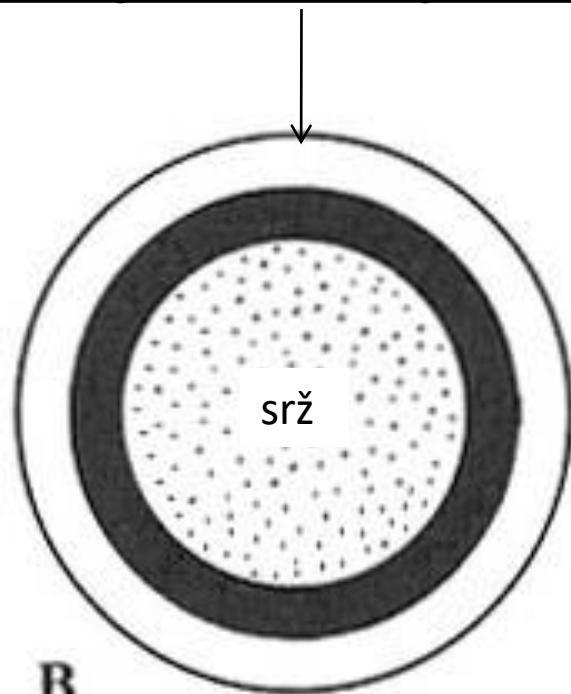


Tipovi protostele:

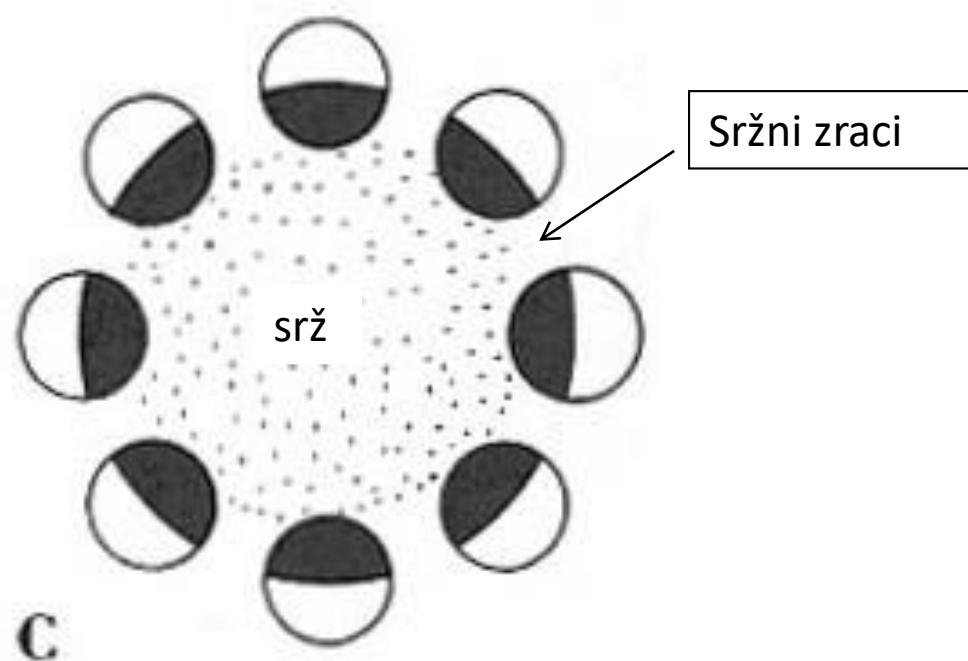
- **haplostela**- floem u vidu prstena okružuje ksilem
- **aktinostela**- floem se uvlači u ksilem i stela liči na zvijezdu
- **plektostela**- floem prožima ksilem i raskida ga



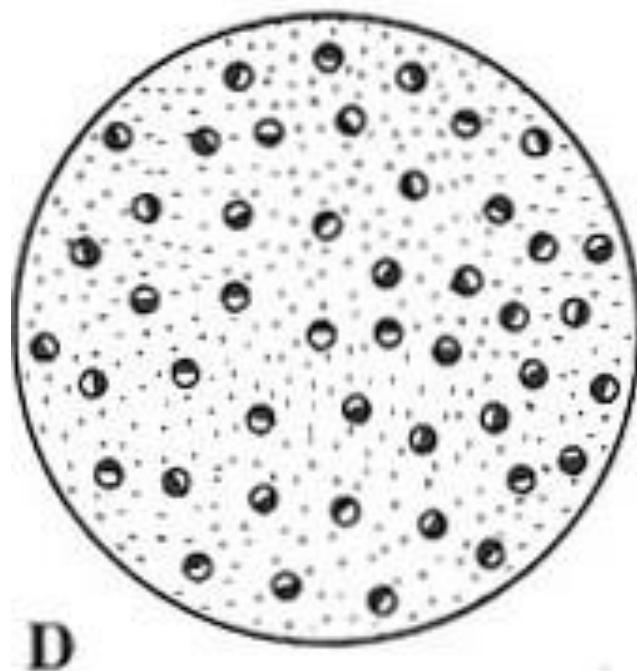
- **Sifonostela**- u centru stele se nalazi srž, nastala modifikacijom traheida. Podtipovi sifonostelete:
  - Ektofloična sifonostela & Amfifloična sifonostela



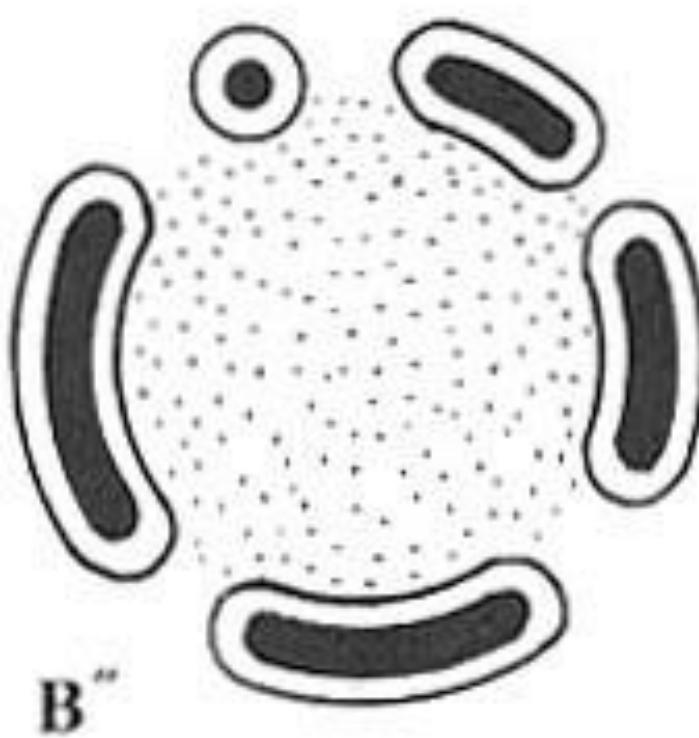
- *Eustela*- nastala “razbijanjem” prstena ektofloične sifonostele. Rezultat su pojedinačni provodni snopići, međusobno odvojeni sržnim zracima.



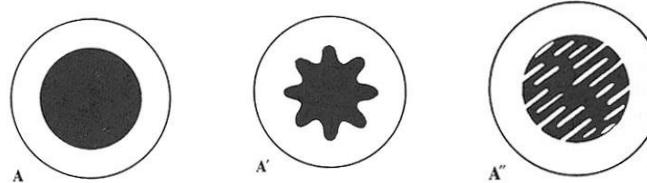
- **Ataktostela**- nastaje kao i eustela obrazovanjem provodnih snopića, međutim oni se raspoređuju svuda po stablu. Snopići su zatvorenog tipa.



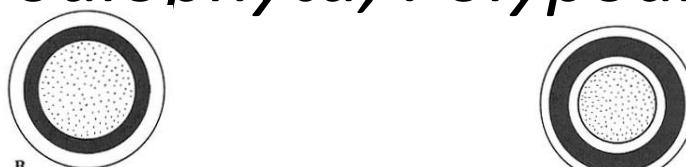
- *Diktiostela*- nastala evolucijom amfifloične sifonostele. Prsten se raskida, ali drveni dio biva u potpunosti obavljen floemom. Snopići su zatvoreni.



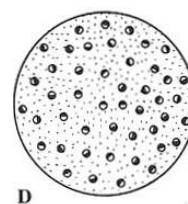
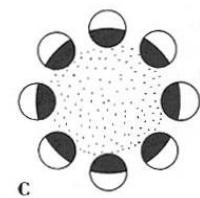
- Protostela- *Rhyniophyta*, *Lycopodiophyta*, *Polypodiophyta*



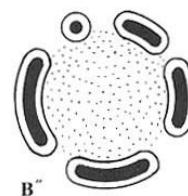
- Sifonostela- *Lycopodiophyta*, *Polypodiophyta*



- Eustela- *rastavići (artrostela)*, *četinari*, *cvjetnice*

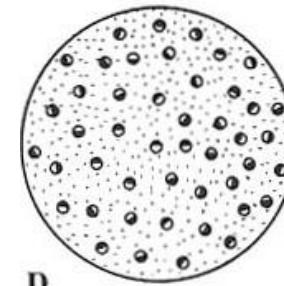
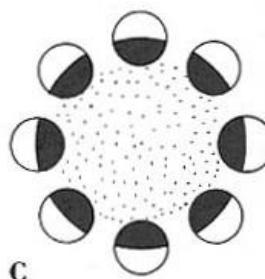
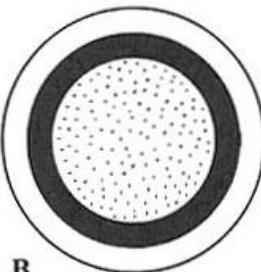
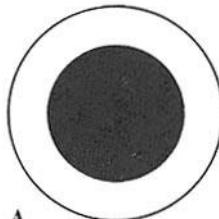


- Ataktostela- *monokotile*



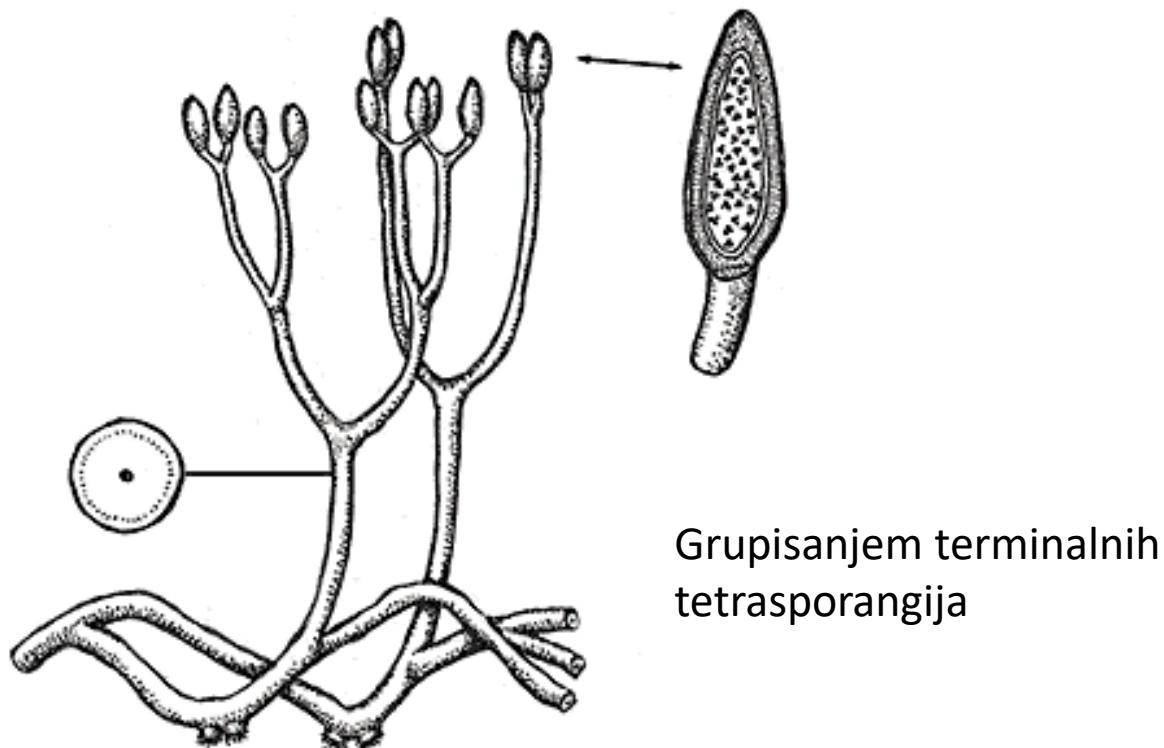
- Diktiostela- *Polypodiophyta*

- Evolutivni trend
1. Premještanje ksilema ka periferiji biljnog organa
  2. Prožimanje ksilema tkivom koje nagomilava i provodi organske materije
  3. Stvaranje srži



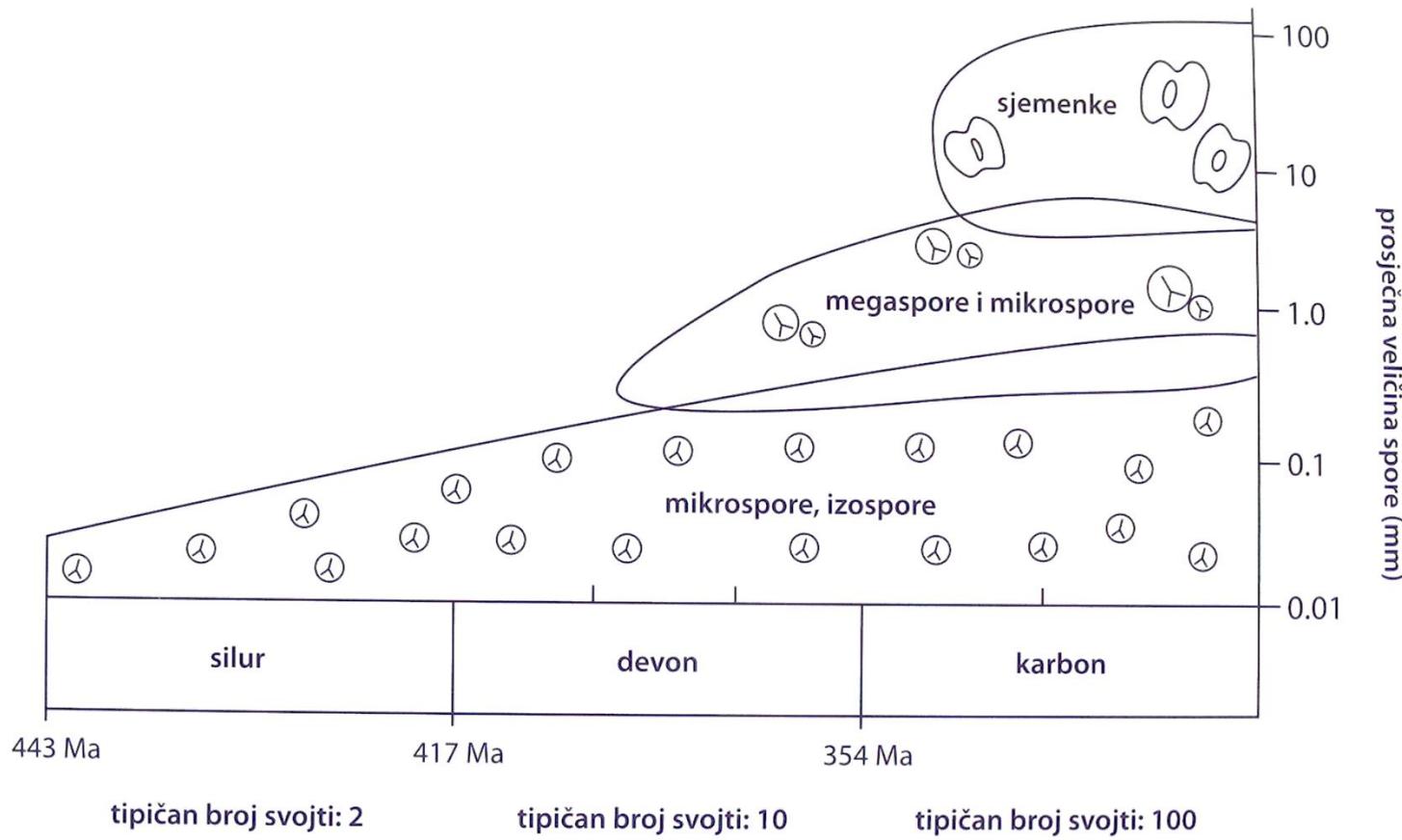
# Nastanak sporangija

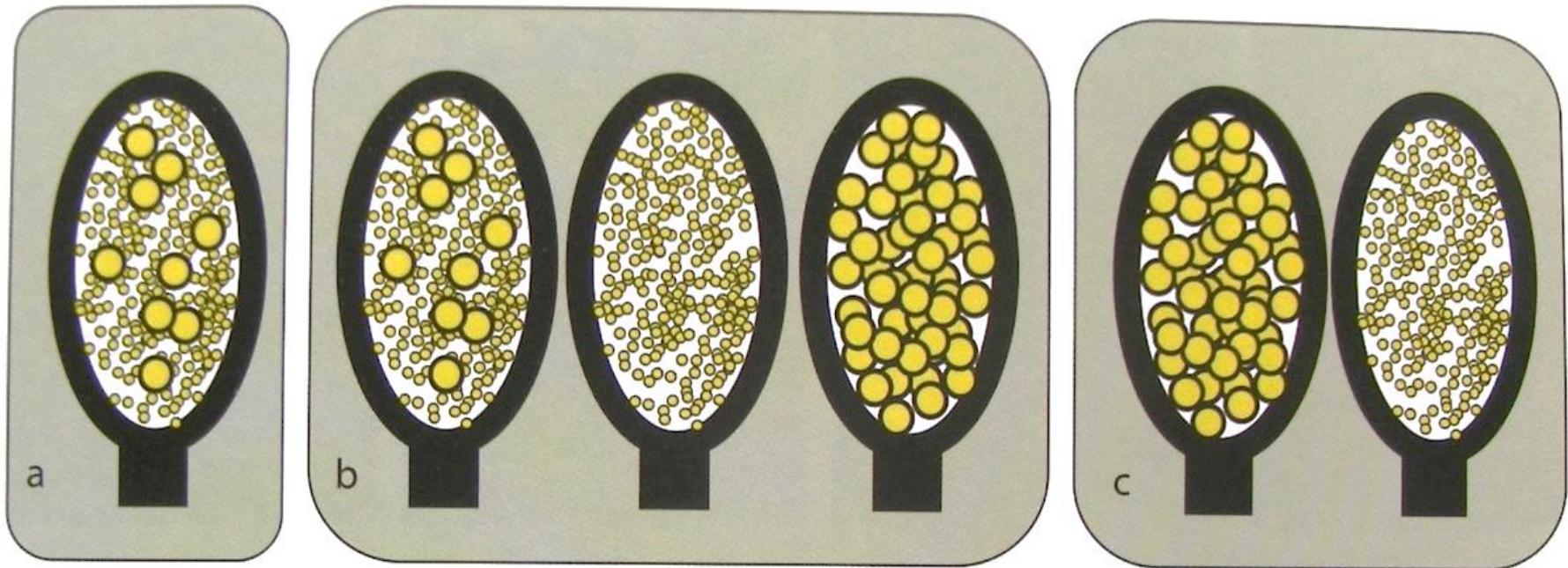
- Izmjenom teloma, tj. sporonosnih grana dihotomo granatog sporofita, nastankom tetrasporangija, a zatim njihovim grupisanjem.



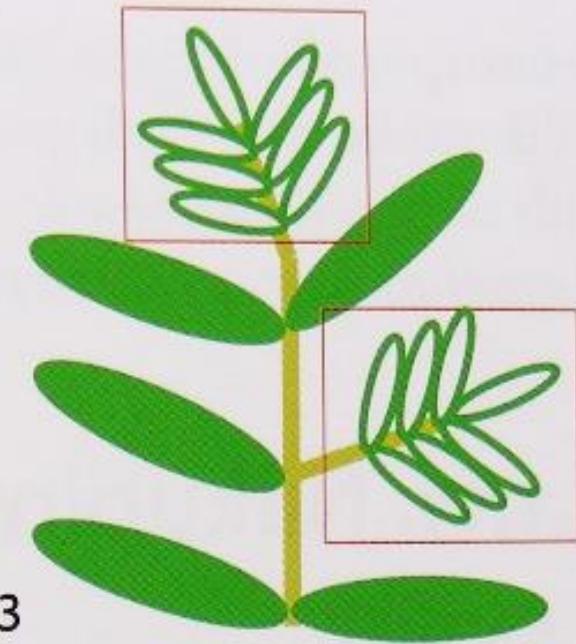
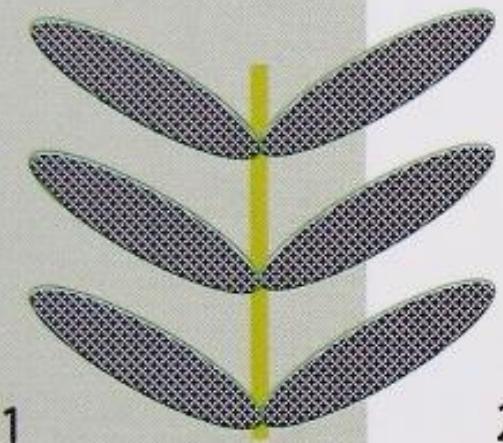
Slika 87.

Raspodjela fosilnih nalaza spora koja indicira pojavu megaspora tijekom ranog devona (prema WILLIS i MCELWAIN 2002: 93, preinačeno).





- a- sporangija sa miješanim tipovima spora- megasporama i mikrosporama.  
b- trimorfizam- tri tipa sporangija: sa miješanim sporama i homogenim  
c- dimorfizam- sporangije sa odvojenim tipovima spora



— os, izdanak ili njegov ogranak



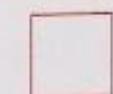
trofofil



sporotrofofil



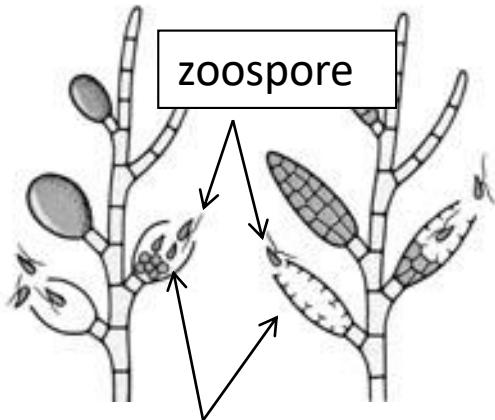
sporofil



strobilus

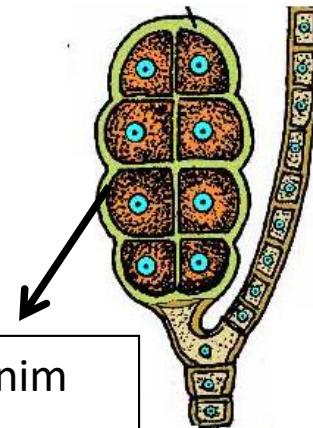
# Porijeklo gametangija

(Devisova teorija monofiletskog porijekla)

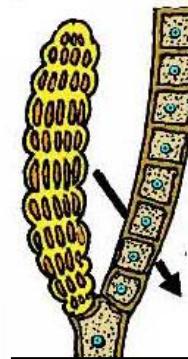


Polilokularne sporangije  
(nalik istima kod *Ectocarpaceae*)

Polilokularne sporangije=polilokularne gametangije

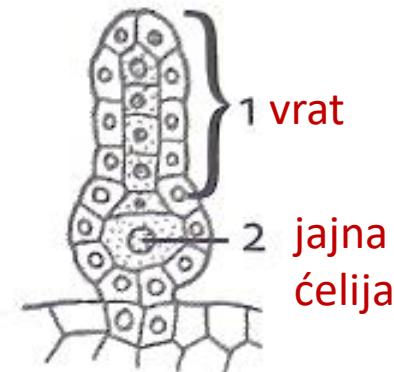
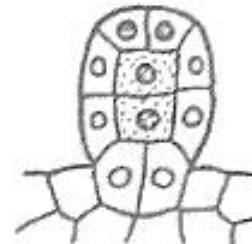
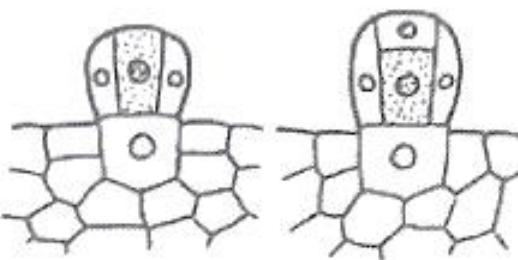
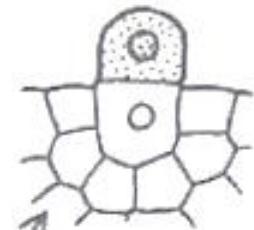


Arhegonija sa krupnim  
gametima

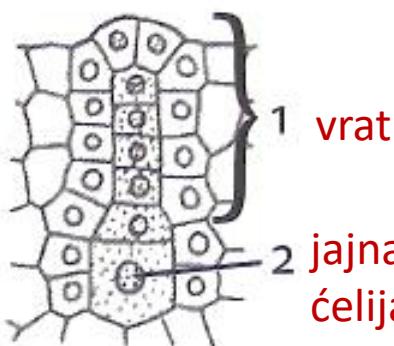
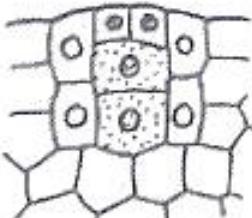
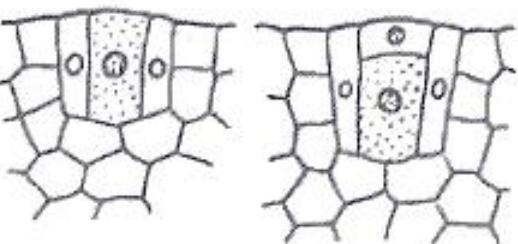
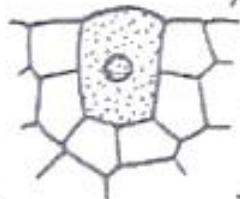


Anteridija sa sitnim  
gametima

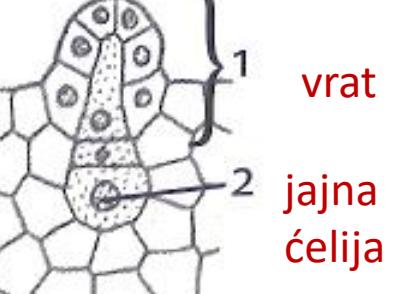
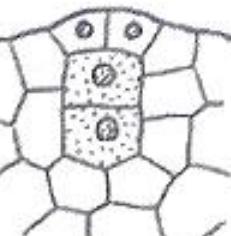
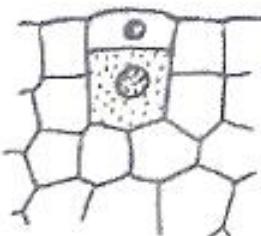
Egzogena arhegonije (nalazi se iznad tkiva gametofita)



Endogena arhegonija (uvučenje u tkivo gametofita)



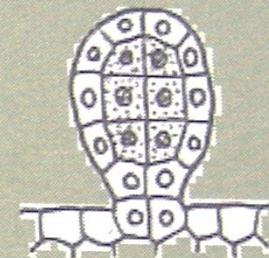
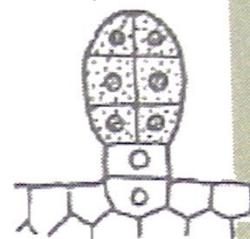
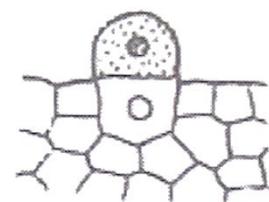
Endogena arhegonija (uvučena u tkivo ženskog gametofita)



Trend redukcije vratnih ćelija i omotača!

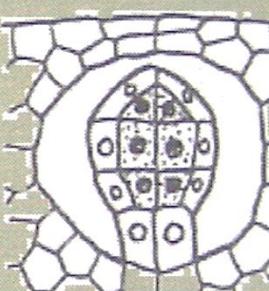
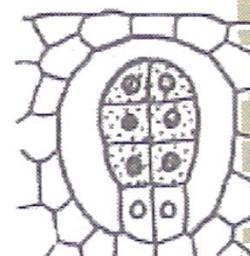
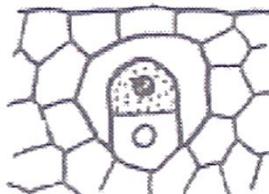
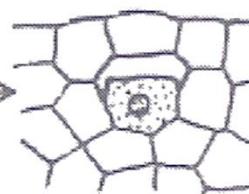
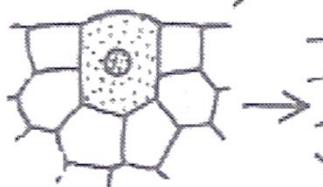
## Egzogena anteridija (nalazi se iznad tkiva gametofita)

1.



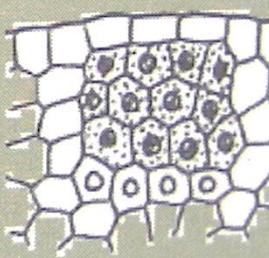
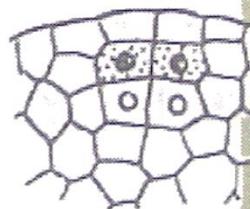
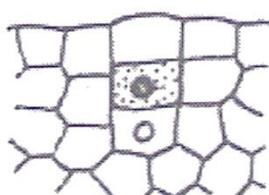
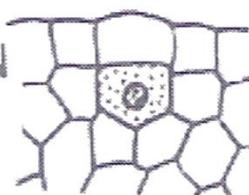
## Endogena anteridija u anteridijumskoj komorici gametofita

2.



## Endogena anteridija orkužena tkivom muškog gametofita

3.



Trend redukcije omotača anteridija i broja spermatogenih ćelija!

# Oplođenje

- Zoogamija
- Sifonogamija

# Evolucija gametangija kopnenih biljaka

- Stvaranje zaštitne opne sterilizacijom spoljašnjeg sloja ćelija.
- Polni dimorfizam.
- Broj gameta u anteridiji raste, a veličina se smanjuje. Gameti zadržavaju pokretljivost.
- Broj gameta u arhegoniji se smanjuje (na kraju ostaje samo jedna jajna ćelija), njihova veličina raste, postaju nepokretni i dobijaju funkciju magacioniranja hranljivih materija.