

Division	Class
Thallophyta	Thycolinae Mycotinae
Bryophyta	Hepatocae Musci
Psilodophyta	Psilotinate Lycopodiinae Equisetinae Filicinae
Spermatophyta	Gymnospermae Angiospermae

- 2) Used as cosmetic in far east
 Used as food for people and livestock
 Used as thickening agent in ice cream and shampoos
 They have high iodine content to prevent goitre

3) An example of the unicellular form of algae is the Chlamydomonas. It is found in stagnant water along with other forms and it uses flagella for flexibility and mobility. Its cells are bounded by a thick cell wall and contains organelles. Nucleus carries the genetic programme of the cell with stigma for photoreception

4) It carries out both sexual and asexual reproduction. In asexual reproduction result in the production of daughter cells. This kind of division in which the amount of genetic materials in the nucleus of the mother cell is maintained in the daughter cells. This kind of division maintains the quality and quantity of genetic material called mitotic division while sexual

reproduction occurs when there is lack of nutrient or unfavorable weather condition. Instead of spore formation, gametes are formed and they have two different mating strains which are structurally similar and are positive and negative strains. They generally undergo cell division i.e. meiosis.

5. Pandorina

They are least complex
They consist of 16 cells
All the cells form a colony

Volvox

They are more complex
They consist of thousands of cells
Not all the cells form a colony

6. Fucus is a brown algae whose species are often found in rocks in intertidal zone of the sea shores. The plant body is flattened, dichotomously branched thallus with mid rib, a vegetative apex and a multicellular disk with which plant is attached to rock surface. The plant body also has air bladder which is believed to aid the plant to float on the water. Sexual reproduction is oogamous and the sex cells are produced in conceptacles which have openings on the surface of the thallus.