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**LEVEL : 100**

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1. **A SYSTEM OF PLANT TAXONOMY**

The Elchler system was the first phylogenic (phyletic) or evolutionary system. He gave system of classification for the whole plant kingdom. Elcher classified the plant kingdom into two sub-kingdom. They are Cryptogamae and Phanerogamae.

1. **Cryptogamae** are flowerless and seedless plants, they are simple and flowless plants like algae, mosses and ferns which do not produce flowers, fruits and seeds. Cryptogamaes are considered as lower plants.
2. **Phanerogamae** are seed bearing plant. So they are also known as spermatophytes. They are higher plants. The plant body is differentiated into roots, stem and leaves with well developed vascular system. Examples are Angiosperms and Gymnosperms.
3. **IMPORTANCE OF ALGAE TO MAN**
4. Used as food
5. Used as fodder
6. Used as fertilizers
7. Reclamation of Alkaline, ‘Usar’ Land
8. Binding of soil particles
9. As a source of Agar in the production of desserts, jellies etc.
10. Ornamental purposes
11. Medicines and minerals
12. **Unicellular form of algae** are also called acellular algae as they function as complete living organisms. Unicellular forms are common in all the groups of algae except Rhydophyceae, Phyaeophyceae and Charophyceae. The unicells may be motile or non-motile.
13. **Cell division or fission** is the simplest method of reproduction for the unicellular forms of algae is often called binary fission as found in Chlamydomonas. In this method the two vegetative cells divides mitotically into two daughter calls, those finally divide as new individuals. Their reproduction is asexual**.**
14. **Difference between Volvox and Synura**
15. In Volvox reproduction is both sexual and asexual while in Synura reproduction is sexual
16. Spherical colonies in volvox is up to 50,000 cells while in Synura cells are few in colonies
17. **Spirogyra** is a filamentous charophyte green algae of the other of zypementales, named for the helical or spinal arrangement of the chloroplasts that is characteristic of the genus. It is commonly found in fresh water habitats, and there are more than 400 species of spirogyra in the world.