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COLLEGE: M.H.S

DEPARTMENT: DENTISTRY

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS09/015

COURSE: BIO102

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| DIVISION | CLASS |
| Thallophyta | Phycotinae(Algae)Mycotinae (Fungi) |
| Bryophyta | Hepaticae (Liverworts)Musci (Mosses) |
| Pteridophyta | Psilotinate (Psilotum)Lycopodinae (Lycopodium, Selaginella)Equisetinae (Horsetails)Filicinae (Ferns) |
| Spermatophyta | Gymnospermae (Gymnosperms)Angiospermae (Angiosperms) |

2. Algae are important as food for fish and man uses food as a source of food

It also serves as a thickening agent for shampoo and ice cream and drugs

It also has high iodine content therefore prevents goiter

3. A unicellular form of algae is Chlamydomonas

The cell is bounded by a cellulose cell wall; contains organelles e.g. nucleus, stigma, mitochondria, cup shaped chloroplast, pyrenoid. The nucleus carries the genetic programme of the cell; The stigma is for photoreception. The mitochondria mediate the elaboration of energy molecules. Manufactured sugar is processed into starch on the pyrenoid

4. Sexually or Asexually

5.

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| Pandorina | Volvox |
| Does not divide to form new colonies | Forms new colonies |

6. Fucus is a more complex form of algae. Species are often found on rocks in intertidal zones of the sea shores. . The plant body is flattened, dichotomously-branched thallus with a mid rib, a vegetative apex reproductive apex at maturity) and a multicellular disk (hold fast) which plant is attached to rock surface. The plant body also has air bladders which are believed to aid the plant to float on the water.