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DEPARTMENT: Nursing.

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS02/075

COURSE: BIOLOGY 102

1. Eichlers grouping of 1883

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| DIVISION | CLASS |
| Thallophyta | Phycotinae(algae)Mycotinae(fungi) |
| Bryophyta | Hepaticae(liverwort)Musci(mosses) |
| pteridophyta | Psilotinate(psiloium)Lycopodinae(lycopodium selaginella)Equisetinae(Horsetail)Filicinae(ferns) |
| Spermatophyta | Gymnospermea(gymnosperm)Angiospermae(angiosperms) |

1. Importance of algae to man
2. It serves as a thickening agent in ice cream and shampoo
3. It serves as food for people
4. They are useful as food for fishing
5. They are used as drugs
6. They are rich in iodine that prevent goiter
7. They are used to stabilize emulsion in the paint industry
8. Unicellular form of algae

Chlamydomonas represents the unicellular and motile forms of green algae found in stagnant water usually along with other forms.

Flagella are the structures for mobility

1. In chlamydomonas reproduction can either be vegetative (asexual) or sexual.

Vegetative production of daughter cells in which the amount and quality of genetics material in the nucleus of the mother cell is maintained in the daughter cells. Thus, if the amount of genetic material in the mother cell is n, the daughter cells also have n quantity of genetic material.

Sexual reproduction certain envirmoental conditions .eg lack of nutrient or moisture may trigger the haploid daughter cells to undrgo sexual reproduction. Instead of forming into spores, the haploid daughter cell form garments that have two different mating strains which are structurally similar and are positive and negative strains. The cell division produces four genetically unique haploid cells that eventually grow into mature cells .

1. Differentiate between two types of colonial form of algae

The colonial forms of algae are pandorina and volvox.

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| Pandorina  | Volvox |
| Unicellelar motile thallus | Multicellular motile thallus |
| It’s a genus of green algae | Its complex form of pandorina |
| Sexual reproduction is anisogamous | Sexual reproduction is oogamus |
|  |  |

1. Complex form in algae

FUCUS

It is a genus of the brown algae whose species are found on rocks in the intertidal zones of the sea shores. The body of the plant is flattened, a vegetative apex and a multicellular disk with which plant is attached to rock surface . the body has air bladders which is believed to aid the plant to float on the water. It varies in size from a few centimeters to about 2 meters in length sexual reproduction in oogamus, sex cells are produced in conceptacles which have openings (ostioles) on the surface of the thallus .