NAME:FAGBEMI VICTORIA IFEOLUWA

MATRIC NO:19/MHS02/053

DEPARTMENT:NURSING SCIENCE

COLLEGE:MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

COURSE CODE:BIO 102

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

1. Classify the plants according to Eichler’s grouping of 1883
2. How are Algae of importance to Man
3. Used as cosmetics in the far East
4. Serves as food for people and livestock
5. Algae have high Iodine content therefore prevents Goitre
6. Serves as thickening agent in ice cream and shampoo
7. Describe Unicellular form of Algae

Chlamydomonas represents the unicellular and motile forms of green Algae. They are found in stagnant water usually along with other forms, Flagella are the structures of mobility.The cell is bounded by a cellulose wall, contains organelles like nucleus, mitochondria. The nucleus carries the genetic programme of the cell. The stigma is for photoreception. The mitochondria meditate the elaboration of energy molecules.The manufactured sugar is processed into starch on the pyrenoid.

1. How does the unicellular alga described in question 3 carry out its reproduction

Chlamydomonas can either be vegetative or sexual reproduction

**Vegetative reproduction** results in the production daughter cells in which the amount and quality of genetic material in the nucleus of the mother cell is maintained in the daughter cell.

**Sexual reproduction** it involves union of two sex cells.In chlamydomonas , aggregation of cells in a colony occurs under favourable conditions .

1. Differntiate between the two types of colonial forms of Algae

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| PANDORINA | VOLVOX |
| They are least complex | They are more complex |
| They consist of 16 cells | They consists of thousands of cells |
| All the cells form colony | Not all form a colony |
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1. Describe a named complex form of Alga

Fungi is member of the plant kingdom which are devoid of chlorophyll and therefore non photosynthetic. Obtain nutrient largely by breaking down a dead organic matter by means of enzymes they produce. They are heterotrophic not autotrophic like plants.The fungi vary considerably with respect to plant form and complexity. Some are therefore unicellular, colonial, many are filamentous while some hace complex plant bodies.