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1) The system was based on dividing the plant kingdom into those plants with concealed (hidden) reproduction (non-floral), the Cryptogamae, and those with visible (floral), the Phanerogamae = visible reproduction. Eichler was also the first taxonomist to separate the phanerogamae into Angiosperms and Gymnosperms and the former into monocots and Dicotyledonae. His primary ranks were Divisions (Abtheilung), followed by Orders (Reihe).

2) Microscopic algae are the source of much of Earth's oxygen.

It can be used as a food source, a fodder, in fish farming, and as a fertilizer.

3) Unicellular forms of algal are also called acellular algae as they function as complete living organisms. They are plant-like autotrophs and contain chlorophyll. They include groups that have both multicellular and unicellular species. Euglenophyta, flagellated, mostly unicellular algae that occur often in fresh water e.g. Paramecium.

4) Paramecium reproduces asexually, by binary fission. During reproduction, the macronucleus splits by a type of amitosis, and the micronucleus undergoes mitosis. The cell then divides transversally, and each new cell obtains a copy of the micronucleus and the macronucleus.

5) A volvox colony is a hollow sphere of multicellular having 500 or more biflagellate algal cells that are equally spaced around on its outer surface. While Synura have varied number of

ovoid golden brown cells.

A named complex form of algae is seaweed which is a common name for countless species of marine plants and algae that grow in the ocean as well as in rivers, lakes, and other water bodies. The vernacular "seaweed" is a bona-fide misnomer, because a weed is a plant that spreads so profusely it can form the habitat where it takes hold.