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Bio 102

1) Eichler classified the plant kingdom into sub-kingdoms. They are Cryptogamae and Phanerogamae.

a) Cryptogamae (Gk. Kryptos = concealed; gamos = marriage)
Plants under Cryptogamae: Algae, Bryophytes, Pteridophyta

b) Phanerogamae also known as Spermatophytes (Gk. Sperma = seed; phytos = plant)

Plants under Phanerogamae: Gymnosperms, Angiosperms

2) Algae are useful to human beings

- Food for sea animals and fishes
- Mineral contents
- Direct use of algae as food for man
- As a source of vitamins

3) Unicellular algae are plant-like ~~auto~~ autotrophs and contain Chlorophyll. They include groups that have both multicellular and unicellular species. They are the most abundant form of algae.

4) Algae reproduce by sexual reproduction, involving male and female gametes (Sex cells) by asexual reproduction, or by both ways. Many small algae reproduce asexually by ordinary cell division or by fragmentation, whereas larger algae reproduce by spores

5 Difference between the two colonial form of Ag algae

Pandora

Volvox

→ it has simpler form

it has a more complex form

- Sexual reproduction is by

anisogamous pairing (pairing by no flagella ends)

Sexual reproduction is oogamous i.e. the male gamete is motile and female gamete

- it is composed of 8, 16 or

it is a multicellular alga connected with

32 cells held together by

cytoplasmic strands that run through the cells

moder bases

6 ~~More~~ ~~Complex~~ A complex form of alga

Fucus

The two largest and most complex marine algae are called seaweeds, while the most complex freshwater forms are the Charophyta, a division of green algae. ~~More~~ ~~Complex~~

More complex green algae ~~include~~ include gonium, which forms a small, spherical colonies of just 32 cells, and Volvox, which forms much larger, hollow-spherical colonies consisting of tens of ~~thousands~~ thousands of cells.