NAME: ADEBANJO BOLUWATIFE ESTHER

MATRIC NO : 19/MHS01/019

DEPT: MBBS

COURSE CODE : BIO 102

1. EICHLERS CLASSIFICATION OF 1883

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| DIVISION | CLASS |
| Thallophyta | Phycotinae(algae)Mycotinae(Fungi) |
| Bryophyta | Hepaticae( Liverworts)Musci (Mosses) |
| Pteridophyta | Eqisetinae (Horsetail)Lycopodinae (Lycopodium)Filicinae(Ferns) |
| Spematophyta  | Gymnospermae(Gynosperms)Angiospermae(Angosperms) |

1. IMPORTANCE OF ALGAE TO MAN

- It serves as food to man

- It is used as feed for farm animals

- It is used I the manufacture of fertilizers

- It is used to lower the alkalinity of the soil to produce large agricultural yields

- It is used to bind soil together

3) UNICELLULAR FORM OF ALGAE

- Chlamydomonas represents the unicellular and module forms of green algae

- They can also be called acellular algae

- They function as complete living organisms

- The flagella functions as the organ of locomotion

- The cell is bounded by a cellulose cell wall

- The stigma is for photoreception

4) REPRODUCTION OF UNICELLULAR ALGAE

Reproduction can be either sexual or asexual

Sexual reproduction

It involves union of sex cell, aggregation of cells in a colony occurs under favourable conditions. These cells pair by their posterior end . This pairing is said to be isogamous because the pairing cells are morphologically identical.

5) COLONIAL FORMS IN ALGAE

Volvox

Pandorina

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VOLVOX | PANDORINA |
| Sexual reproduction is oogamus | Sexual reproduction is anisogamous |
| It is complex form of pandorina  | It is a genus of green algae |
|  Multicellular motile thallus | Unicellular motile thallus |

6) COMPLEX FORM IN ALGAE

 Seaweed

It is the common name for species of marine plants and algae that grow in oceans, some are micro scopic. It is a group of organism called macro-algae. They don’t have roots, stems leaves and flowers. They can be grouped into three types based on colour green, red and brown. They all contain the light absorbing pigment (Chlorophyll).