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MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS02/072

DEPARTMENT: NURSING SCIENCE

COURSE CODE: BIO 102

ASSIGNMENT

1. EICHER’S GROUPING OF 1883

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| **DIVISION** | **CLASS** |
| Thallophyta | Phycotinae (Algae)  Mycotinae(Fungi) |
| Bryophytes | Hepaticae(liverwort)  Musci(mosses) |
| Pteridophyta | Psilotinate(psilotum)  Lycopodium(selaginella)  Equisetinae(horsetails)  Filicinae(Ferns) |
| Spermatophyta | Gymnospermae(Gymnosperms)  Angiospermae(Angiosperms) |

2. IMPORTANCE OF ALGAE TO MAN

* The red algae provide agar and carrageen used for preparation of various gels used for scientific research.
* It serves as food for people.
* Alginic acid from the brown algae is used to stabilize emulsions and suspensions.
* It contains high iodine content which prevents goiter.
* It serves as thickening agent in cream and shampoo.

3. UNICELLULAR FORM OF ALGAE: Unicellular algae are plants like autrophs and contain chlorophyll. They include groups that have both multicellular and unicellular species. Diatoms, unicellular algae that have siliceous cell walls .They are the most abundant form of algae in the ocean, although they can be found in fresh water as well. We also have chlamdomonas which represents the unicellular and module form of green algae, its found in stagnant water.

4. REPRODUCTION: Reproduction can either be vegetative (asexual) or sexual. The vegetative reproduction results in daughter cells because the genetic materials contained in the mother cells are maintained in the daughter cell. While the sexual reproduction involves the mating and this pairing is isogamous because the gametes are morphologically identical.

5.the colonial forms in algae

* Pandorina
* Volvox

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

6. A COMPLEX FORM OF ALGAE

FUCUS: It’s a genus of the brown algae which are found in rocks of sea shores. The body of the plant is flattened, dichotomously branched thallus with a mid rib. The body has air bladders which aids the plant to float. It varies in size from a few centimeters to about two meters in length.