NAME: ADEDAYO-OJO PRISCILLA OLAMIDE

MATRIC NUMBER:19/MHS01/023

BIO 102: ASSIGNMENT

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

1. A system of plant taxonomy, the Eichler system was the first phylogenic (phyletic) or evolutionary system. He gave system of classification for the whole plant kingdom. Eichler classified the plant kingdom into two sub-kingdoms which are cyptogamae and phanerogamae.
* Cyptogamae are flowerless and seedless plants. They are simple flowerless plants which include; algae, mosses and ferns which do not produce flowers, fruits and seeds. They are considered as lower plants.
* Unlike cyptogamae, phanerogamae is a seed bearing plant. Also known as spermatophytes. They are higher plants which possess roots, stems and leaves and a well-developed vascular system .an example of this would be the angiosperm and gymnosperm.
1. Importance of algae to man.
* Direct use of algae as food as food for man.
* As a source of algae in the production of ice cream, jellies, desserts etc.
* It`s a source of medicines and minerals
* Manufacture of iodine.
* Alignic acid, align and mannitol which is used in the production of dyes, buttons and combs.
* Manufacturing of soaps and alums.
* It can be used as a fertilizer.
* Ornamental uses.
1. Unicellular form of algae are also called acellular algae as they function as complete living organisms. Unicellular forms are common in all the groups of algae except Rhydophyceae, phyaeophyceae and charophyceae. The unicells may be motile and non-motile.
2. Cell division or fission is the simplest method of reproduction for the unicellular forms of algae. It is often called binary fission as found in chlamydominas. In this method the two vegetative cells divide mitotically into two daughter cells, they finally divide and form individual cells. There reproduction is asexual.
3. Difference between volvox and synura

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VOLVOX | SYNURA |
| A. Reproduction is both sexual and asexual | A. Reproduction is sexual. |
| B. Spherical colonies of up to 50,000 cells | B. Few cells in colonies |

6. Spirogyra is a flamentous charophyte green algae of the order of zgementales, named for the helical or spiral arrangement of the chloroplasts that is characteristic of the genus. It is commonly found in freshwater habitats, and there are more than 400 species of spirogyra in the world.