1. Eichler classified plants into two groups: **CRYPTOGAMAE** and **PHANEROGAMAE** also known as non floral and floral plants respectively.

2. In agriculture some algae can be used as feed for farm animals and fish, they can also be used in the manufacture of fertilizer, it is also used to control erosion by binding soil together. Some cultures also eat algae for nourishment.

3. Microalgae are unicellular algae usually found in freshwater or marine habitats, they can vary in size from a few micrometers to a few hundred micrometers. They can exist individually or in chains/groups. They do not have stems or leaves and are specially adapted to live in a highly viscous enviroment. Microalgae can photosynthesize and they produce approximately half of earths atmospheric oxygen.

4. They reproduce through binary fission

5. Volvox forms spherical colonies of up to 50,000 cells in freshwater while Pandorina forms a sack globular colony of 8, 16 or 32 cells surrounded by mucilage in freshwater

6. Spirogyra is a green algae that resides in freshwater. In adequate sunlight spirogyra will form slimy grren mats on the surface. Spirogyra has a cell wall, nucleus, pyrenoid and spiral chlorplasts (hence the name spirogyra). Spirogyra can reproduce sexually or asexually.