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1. A system of plant taxonomy, the Eichler system was the first phylogenetic [phyletic] or evolutionary system. He gave system of classification for the whole plant kingdom. Eichler classified the plant kingdom into two sub-kingdoms. They are CRPTOGAMAE and PHANEROGAMAE.
 - a. Crptogamae are flowerless and seed less plants. They are simple and flowerless plants like algae, mosses and ferns which did not produce flower, fruit and seeds. Crptogams are considered as lower plants.
 - b. Phanerogamae are seed bearing plants. So they are known as spermatophytes. They are higher plants. The plant body is differentiated into roots, stem and leaves with well-developed Vascular system. Examples are angiosperms and gymnosperms.
2. Importance of algae to man
 - a. Direct use of algae as food for man
 - b. As a source of agar in the production ice cream, jelly, dessert, etc.
 - c. Medicine and minerals
 - d. Used of fertilizer
 - e. Ornamental uses
 - f. Manufacture of soap and alums
 - g. Manufacture of iodine
 - h. Alginic acid, align and menthol which is used in the production of dyes, buttons and combs
3. Unicellular forms of algae are also called cellular algae as they function as complete living organisms. Unicellular forms are common in all the group of algae except Rhydophyceae, Phyaephycaea, and Charophyceae. The unicells maybe mobile or non-mobile.
4. 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 chlamydomonas. In this method the two vegetative cells divides mitotically into two daughter cells, those finally divide an new individuals. Their reproduction is asexual
5. Different between volvox and synura

Volvox

- a. REPRODUCTION is both sexual
And asexual
- b. Spherical colonies of up to 50,000 cells

synura

- Reproduction is sexual
- Few seeds in colonies

6. Spirogyra is filamentous charophyte green algae green algae of the order of zypementales, named for the helical or spinal arrangement of the chloroplasts that is characteristic of genus. It is commonly found in fresh water habitats and there are more than 400 species of spirogyra in the world.