Name: Ayoade Miqdad

Dept: MBBS

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Questions

1. 1. Classify plants according to Eichler's grouping of 1883.
2. 2.How are algae of importance to man?
3. 3.Describe a unicellular form of algae.
4. 4.How does this unicellular alga described in question 3 carry out its reproduction?
5. 5.Differentiate between the two types of colonial form of algae.
6. 6.Describe a named complex form of alga.

Q1. In a system of plant taxonomy, the eichler system was the first phyletic or evolutionary system. He gave a system of classification of the whole plant kingdom. Eichler classified the whole plant kingdom into two sub kingdoms they are cyptogamae and phanerogamae.

a) Cyptogamae are seedless and flowerless plants such as algae, mosses and ferns which don't produce any

flowers, seeds or fruits. They are regarded as lower plants.

b) Phanerogamae: These are seed bearing plants and are also known as spermatophytes. They are also considered as higher plants. Their bodies are differentiated into roots, stems, and leaves. They have a well developed vascular system. Examples include angiosperms and gymnosperms.

Q2. Importance of algae to man

a) They can be used as food for man
b) They can be used for manufacture of iodine
c) They can be used as fertilizers
d) They can be used to make medicines and minerals
e) They can be used to make soaps and alums
f) It can be used as ornaments

Q3. Unicellular algae are known as accelular algae because they can function as complete living organisms . The unicells may be motile or non-motile. Unicellular forms are common

in all groups except Rhidophycaea and phyaeophyaea,

Q4. Cell division or fusion is the simplest form of reproduction for the unicellular form of algae. It is usually known as binary fission as found in chylmadominas. In this method two vegetative cells come together and divide mitotically to form two daughter cells and grow as new individuals. Their reproduction is asexual.

Q5. Volvox

Reproduction is Both sexual and asexual.

They have spherical colonies of up to 1000 cells.

Synura

Reproduction is sexual

Few colonies in a cell

Q6. Spirogyra is a filamentous green algae from the order of zygmentalis named for the helical or spiral arrangement of the chloroplasts which Is characteristic of the genus. It is commonly found

in freshwater habitat and there are more than 400 species in the world.