ONYENEKE FRANCES CHINEMELUM

 PHARMACY BIO102 19/MHS11/119

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. They are;

 a) Cryptogamae – flowerless and seedless plants. They do not produce fruits and are simple like. Example; algae, mosses and ferns. They are considered as lower plants

 b) Phanerogamme- seed bearing plants. They are also known as spermatophytes and are higher plants. The plant body is differentiated into roots, stems and leaves with well-developed vascular system. Example; angiosperm and gymnosperm.

2. Importance of algae to man;

 - Ornamental purposes

 - As a source of agar in the production of ice cream, jellies, desserts and so on

 - Used as a fertilizer

 - Used to manufacture soap and alums

 - Used to manufacture iodine

3. Unicellular form of algae is also called acellular algae as they function as complete living organisms. Unicellular forms are common in all the groups of algae except Rhydophyceae, Phyaeophycaea and charophyceae. The unicells may be motile or non-motile.

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 chlamydominas. In this method the two vegetative cells divides mitotically into two daughter cells, which finally divides into new individuals. There reproduction is asexual.

5. VOLVOX SYNURA

 -Reproduction is both sexual and -Reproduction is sexual

 Asexual

 -Has spherical colonies of up to 50,000 -Few cells in colonies

 Cells.

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