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**MATRIC NO.: 19/MHS01/088**

**COURSE CODE: BIOLOGY 102**

**ASSIGNMENT**

1. In 1883, A.W. Eichler gave a system of classification for the whole plant kingdom. It is a traditional system as well as a phylogenetic system of classification. He classified plants into *Cryptogamae* and *Phanerogamae.* **CRYPTOGAMAE (kryptos: concealed, gamos: marriage):** they are flowers and seedless plants such as algae, mosses, ferns which do not produce flowers, fruits and seeds. They are considered as lower plants. **PHANEROGAMAE(sperma: seed; phyton: plant):** They are higher plants in which the plant body is differentiated into roots, stem and leaves with well-developed vascular system. They are seed bearing plants so they are also known as spermatophytes.
2. Importance of algae
3. It used as a source of food to man
4. It is used as a source of agar in the production of ice cream, jellies , desserts.
5. It used in making medicines
6. Used in the manufacture of soaps and alums
7. Unicellular form of algae are also called acellular algae as they function 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.
8. 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. Here, the two vegetative cells divides mitotically into daughter cells, which later divides into new individuals. This is a sexual form of reproduction.

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| SYN URA | VOLVOX |
| 1. Reproduction is sexual | 1. Reproduction is sexual and asexual |
| 1. Few cells in colonies | Spherical colonies of up to 50, 000 cells |

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