NAME ADEDIGBA AYOMIDE PRECIOUS DEPARTMENT HUMAN BIOLOGY MATRIC NO 19/SCI04/001

BIO102 ASSIGNMENT

1. Eichler's grouping of 1883

DIVISION

CLASS

Thallophyta

Bryophyta

Pteridophyta

Phycotinae (Algae) Mycotinae (Fungi) Hepaticae (Liverworts) Musci (Mosses) Psilotinate (Psilotum) Lycopodinae (Lycopodium, Selaginella) Equisetinae (Horsetails) Filicinae (Ferns) Gymnospermae (Gymnosperms) Angiospermae (Angiosperms)

Spermatophyta

2. IMPORTANCE OF ALGAE TO MAN

It serves as food for people

The red algae provide agar and carrageen used for the preparation of various gels used for scientific research

It's contains high iodine content which prevents goitre

It serves as thickening agents in ice cream and shampoo

Alginic acid from the brown algae is used to stabilize emulsions and suspensions.

3.

Unicellular form of Algae

Chlamydomonas represents the unicellular and module forms of green algae.

- It's found in stagnant water.
- It has the flagella which enables movement
- The cell is bounded by a cellulose cell wall
- The stigma is for photoreception

4. REPRODUCTION

Reproduction can either be vegetative (asexual) or sexual. Vegetative results in the production of daughter cells in which the amount and quality of genetic material in the nucleus of the mother cell is maintained in the daughter cells. The amount of genetic material in the mother cell nucleus of n, the daughter cells also have n quantity of genetic material. The mitotic division maintains the quality and quantity of genetic material. *Sexual reproduction*

It involves union of sex cell, aggregation of cells in a colony occurs under favourable conditions. These cells pair by their posterior end. This pairing is said to be isogamous because the pairing cells(gametes) are morphologically identical.

5. The colonial forms in Algae **PANDORINA**

VOLVOX

Pandorina Volvox

Sexual reproduction Sexual reproduction is oogamus

Unicellular motile	Multicellular motile
thallus	thallus
It's a genus of green	It's complex form
algae	of pandorina