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**MBBS MHS**

**Bio102**

**Assignment**

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-kingdom. They are Cryptogamae and Phanerogamae.

- Cyptogamae are flowerless and seedless plants. They are simple and flowerless

plants like

Algae, mosses and ferns which do not produce flowers, fruits and seeds. Cryptogams are

Considered as lower plants.

- Phanerogamme are seed bearing plants. So they are also 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.

- Direct use of algae as food for man

. As a source of agar in the production of ice cream, jellies, desserts etc

. Medicines and minerals

. Manufacture of iodine

. Alginic acid, align and mannitol which is used in the production of dyes, buttons and combs

. Manufacture of soaps and alums

. Used as fertilizer

. Ornamental uses

3. Unicellular form of algae are 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 iSmydominas. In this method the two vegetative cells

Divides mitotically into two daughter cells, those finally divide an new individuals. There

Reproduction is asexual.

5. Difference between Volvox and Synura

| VOlVOX | SYNURA | A. |
|---|---|---|
| 1.Reproduction sexual and asexual | 1. Reproduction sexual | B. |
| 2. Spherical colonies up to 50,000 cells ( many cell colonies) | Few cell colonies | C. |

6. Spirogyra is a filamentous charophyte green algae of the order of Zygementales, named for the helical or spiral arrangement of the chloroplasts that is characteristic of the genus. It is

commonly found in freshwater habitats, and there are more than 400 species of spirogyra in the world