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| DIVISION | CLASSS |
| I Thallophyta | Phycotinae(algae)Mycotinae(fungi) |
| ii. Bryophyta  | Hepaticae(liverworts)Music (mosses) |
| iii. pteridophyta  | Psilotinate(psilotum)Lycopodinae(lycopodium selaginella)Equisetinae( horsetails)Filicinae(ferns) |
| iv. spermatophyte | Gymnospermae(gymnosperms)Angiospermae(angiosperms) |

 2. It serves as food for people and livestock.

It has high iodine content therefore prevents goiter.

It serves as thickening agents in ice cream and shampoo.

Algae’s are considered nutritious because of their high protein content and high concentration of minerals, trace elements and vitamins

3. Chlamydomonas represents the unicellular and motile form of green algae, it is found in stagnant water usually along with forms. Flagella serves as structure for mobility. Its cell is bounded by a cellulose cell wall which contains organelles e.g. nucleus, mitochondria, stigma (eyespot), pyrenoids etc.

* The nucleus carries the genetic programme of the cell.
* The stigma is for photoreception.
* The mitochondria mediate the elaboration of energy molecules.
* Manufactured sugar is processed into starch on the pyrenoid.

4. In chlamydomonas reproduction can either be vegative (asexual) or sexual.

5.

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| PANDORINA | VOLVOX |
| 1. Sexual reproduction is isogamous
 | Sexual reproduction is oogamous |
| 1. It exists as a colony
 | It exists as a cell |

6. A fucus one of the genera of the so- called rockweeds is an example of complex forms in algae, it is a genus of brown algae whose species are often found on rocks in the intertidal zones of the seashores. It has a flattened body, dichotomously- branched thallus with a midrib, a vegetative apex, a reproductive apex at maturity and a multicellular disk with which the plant is attached to the rock surface, with air bladders on the body of the plant which is believed to aid the plant to float on water. Various species of fucus exist.