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1.According to Eichler’s grouping 1883, plants can be classified as follows;

\*THALLOPHYTA- Phycotinae ,Mycotinae

\*BRYOPHYTA- Hepaticae, Musci

\*PTERIDOPHYTA-Psilonate, Lycopodinae, Equisetinae, Filicinae

\*SPERMATOPHYTA-Gymnospermae, Angospermae

2.They have high iodine content

 Algae can be used as thickeneing agents in ice-cream and shampoo

 They are also very nutritious

 Some algae can also have cosmetic properties

3.The unicellular form of algae(chlamydomonas) has two flagella, an eyespot for photoreception and a cup-shaped chloroplast. It also has a nucleus and a pyrenoid

4.It reproduces asexually by losing it’s flagella then the nucleus goes through division followed by the cytoplasm thereby producing 2 daughter cells with the same quality and quantity of genetic material as the parent cell.

5. A volvox colony is a hollow sphere of mucilage having 500 or more biflagellate algal cells that are equally spaced around on its outer surface while Synura have varied number of ovoid golden brown cells. Each cell bears two flagella, whose beatings propel the colony, through the water with a smooth rolling motion

6.The largest and most complex marine algae are called seaweeds, while the most complex freshwater forms are the charophyta, a division of green algae which include spirogyra and stoneworts. Seaweeds generally are anchored to the sea bottom or other solid surfaces by rootlike “holdfasta” which perform the solid function of attachment and do not extract nutrients do the roots of higher plants.