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COLLEGE: MEDECINE AND HEALTH SCIENCE

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(1) In 1883, A.W eichler gave a system of classification for the whole plant kingdom. its is a traditional system as well as a phylogentic system of classification of plants. Eichler classified the plant kingdom into two sub-kingdoms.

\* Cryptogamae (GK. kryptos= concealed; gamos= marriage)

(a) Algae

example chlorella, zygnema

(b) Bryophytes: is divided into 3

\* Hepaticae - liverworts. example riccia

\* Anthocerotae - hornworts. example anthoceros

\* musci - mosses example funaria

Pteridophyta - its divided intio 4 classes

\* psilopsida - example psilotum

\* lycopsida - example lycopodium

\* sphenosida - example equisetum

\* pteridopsida - example pteris

(2) Phanerogamae

 Gymnosperms (GK. gymno= naked, sperma= speed)  its divided into 3 classes

\* cycadopsida - example cgcycas

\* coniferopsida - example pinus

\* gnetopsida - example gnetum

Angiospemae

(GK. angion = hidden, sperma = speed) its divided into 2 classes

\* Dicotledon- example pea

\* Monocotledons- example maize

(2)  The **algae** are used as a direct source of food by several sea animals and fishes.

The marine **algae** are rich in iodine and several other **important** minerals.

mineral contents

source of vitamins

source of agar

services as medicine n minerals

(3) **Unicellular algae** are plant-like autotrophs and contain chlorophyll. They include groups that have both multicellular and **unicellular** species: Euglenophyta, flagellated, mostly **unicellular algae** that occur often in fresh water.

(4) Many small **algae reproduce** asexually by ordinary cell division or by fragmentation, whereas larger **algae reproduce** by spores. Some red **algae** produce monospores (walled, nonflagellate, spherical cells) that are carried by water currents and upon germination produce a new organism.

(5)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| colonial | filamentous |
| **colonial** organisms **form** a mass of similar cells | **filamentous** organisms **form** an array of organisms that resemble a **filament**. |
| Colonial organisms refer to a group of individual organisms with a close dependent relationship with other organisms in the colony | filamentous organisms refer to organisms that form a filamentous growth. |

  (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**