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Dentistry

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1) In 1883, A.W. Eichler gave a system of classification for the whole plant kingdom. ... Eichler classified the plant kingdom into two sub-kingdoms. They are Cryptogamae and Phanerogamae

2)a). Food for sea animals and fishes

b) Mineral contents

c) As a source of vitamins

d) Medicines and minerals

3) Euglenophyta (euglenoids)

The Euglenophyta or euglenoids are 800 species of unicellular, protozoan-like algae, most of which occur in fresh waters. The euglenoids lack a true cell wall, and are bounded by a proteinaceous cell covering known as a pellicle.

Euglenophytes have one to three flagellae

Euglenophytes have one to three flagellae for locomotion, and they store carbohydrate reserves as paramylon.

4) Euglenoid reproduce asexually through binary fission, a form of cell division.

Reproduction begins with the mitosis of the cell nucleus, followed by the division of the cell itself.

5) In colonial form of organism there are different forms of algae which are arranged very close to each other such as in blue green algae and they resemble the structure of a cannonball full stop however the filamentous form of organism are arranged in such a way that they look like thread.

6) Most seaweed attaches to hard surfaces such as rocks, shells or other algae, using a specialized basal structure called a holdfast; however, a few seaweed species survive over mud or sandy bottoms.

Seaweed is autotrophic, which means it produces its own food; using sunlight, macroalgae convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and sugar (photosynthesis). Microalgae also provides a food source for many plant-eating marine animals, such as snails, sea urchins and fish, as well as a natural habitat by expanding into extensive beds.