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Biol02 assignment

① Eichler system of plant classification was the first phylogenetic or evolutionary system. The system was based on dividing the plant kingdom into those plants with concealed reproductive organs (non-floral), and those with visible reproductive organs (floral). Eichler was the first taxonomist to separate the phanerogymae into Angiosperms and Gymnosperms and the former into Monocotyledone and Dicotyledone.

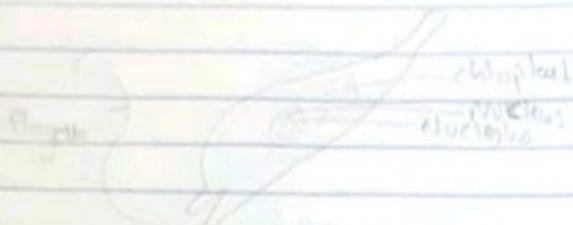
3) Importance of Algae to man

- 1) The natural substance of algae can be used as a food source, a fodder, in fish farming and as fertilizer.
- 2) Algae can be used as a soil binding agent.
- 3) Algae helps to control pollution by consuming carbon dioxide (CO_2).
- 4) Algae is used in variety of commercial products.
- 5) Algae may be used to produce fuel.

3) A unicellular form of Algae - Euglenophyta

Euglenophyta - a division typically unicellular protists, sometimes regarded as algae, sometimes as protozoa, are characterized

by the possession of single flagellum, possession of chlorophyll a and b and the absence of sexual reproduction. The origin of Euglena chloroplast is taken from a green algae



4) Reproduction Of Euglenophyta

Sex has not been observed. Euglenas reproduce asexually through binary fission, a form of cell division. Multiple fission. Reproduction begins with the division of the cell nucleus, followed by the division of the cell membrane itself.

5)- Volvox - Volvocar colony is a hollow sphere of mucilage having 500 or more biflagellate algal cells that are equally spaced around on its outer surface. They are large and elaborately interconnected type of colonial algae.

- Synura :- Have varied number of oval golden brown cells. Each cell bears two flagella, whose beatings propel the colony through water with a smooth rolling motion. They are relatively simple type of colonial algae.

- 6) Complex form of algae - Seaweeds
- Seaweed is the common name for countless species of marine plants and algae that grow in the ocean. Seaweed are classified into three major groups - brown algae (Phaeophyceae), green algae (Chlorophyta) and red algae (Rhodophyta). Examples are kombu, wakame, hijiki etc.