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 - Carotenoids  
 - Xanthophylls  
 - Phycobilins

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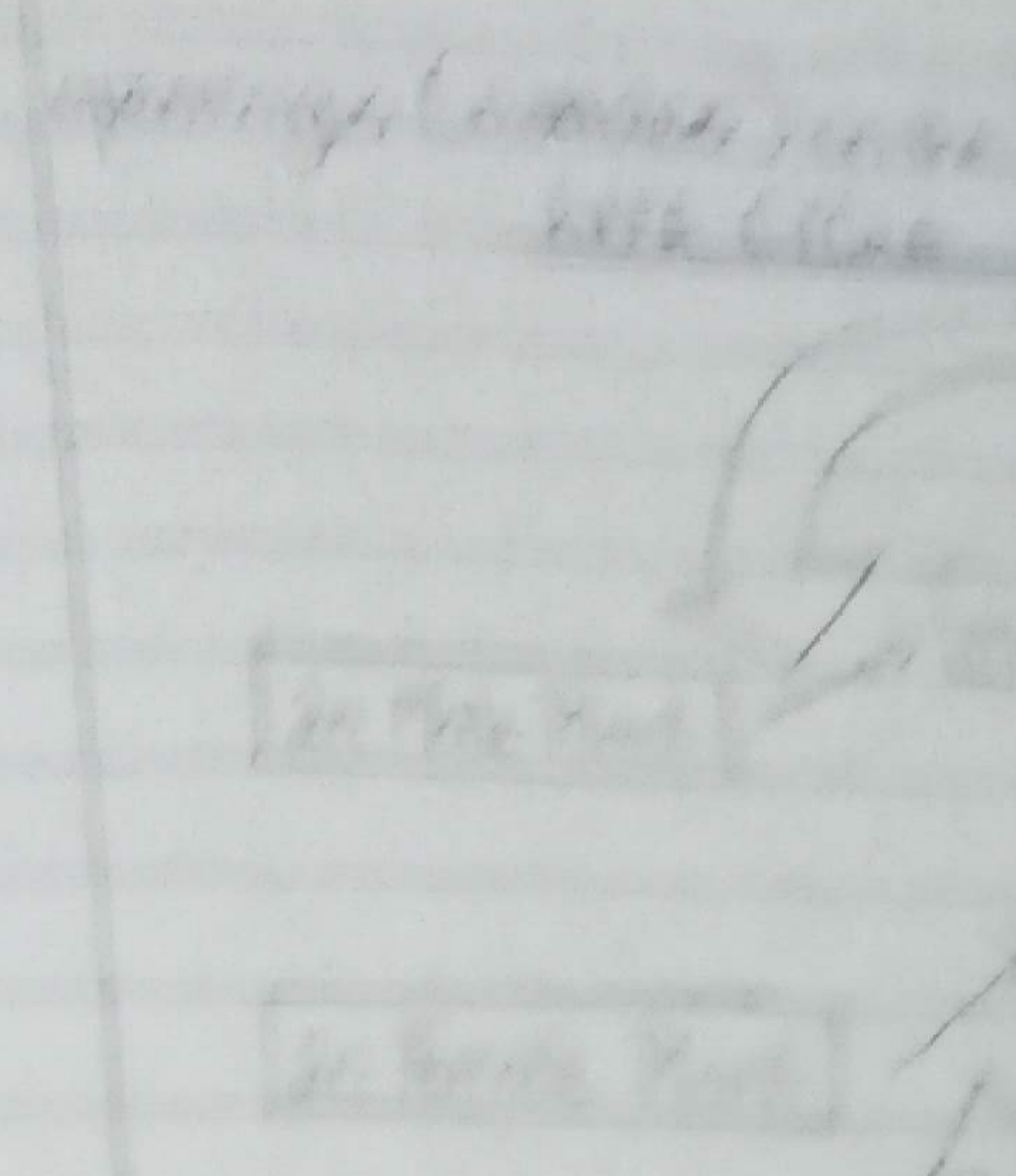
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6. Importance of algae to man;
- Some certain species serve as food to man
  - Thickening agents in ice-cream and sherbet
  - They are used as drugs to ward off diseases

3. A unicellular form of algae; Chlamydomonas -  
 It is found in stagnant water usually with other forms. It has a flagella structure for mobility, the stigma is for photosynthesis, the mitochondria mediate the liberation of energy molecules and the nucleus carries out the genetic programming of the cell.

4. Chlamydomonas (it's reproduction can be carried out either by vegetative (asexual) or (sexual) - In vegetative a cell abounds to divide

loses its flagella and undergoes a mitotic division, resulting in two nuclei, cell walls elaborated a diaphragm, cytoplasm condensed and nucleus leading to the release of two daughter cells. It produces daughter cells with the exact complement of genetic material. Plute in sexual reproduction, it happens in certain environmental conditions e.g. lack of nutrients or nutrients may trigger the haploid daughter cells which undergo of meiosis to produce gametes that have two different mating partners which are structurally similar. Opposite mating partners fuse in an ongoing process to form a diploid zygote containing two sets of chromosomes. After a period of dormancy, the zygote undergoes meiosis, a type of cell division that reduces the genetic content by half which produces four genetic unique haploid cells that grow into mature cells.



5. The Colonial forms in the Algae: (Diagram):

Rhodospira	Volvox
It's colony consists of 16 cells attached to one another, each cell with many attributes/features	There are more cells in the colony, number may run into thousands and its connected with cytoplasmic strands that run through the cells. Not all cells form new colonies.

6. A named complex form of algae is Fucus; It's a genus of brown algae whose species are often found on rocks in the intertidal zones of the sea shores. The plant body is flattened, dichotomously branched thallus with a midrib, a vegetative apex, a reproductive apex at maturity) and a multicellular disk (hold fast) with which plant is attached to rock surface. The plant body also has air bladders which aids the plant to float on the water. Sexual reproduction is oogamous, sex cells are produced in conceptacles which have

openings (cutouts) in the surface of the shell.

THE CYCLE OF SIGNS

