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B.Sc. PART I (H)

PAPER-I

CORE CONCEPT OF Group - A - Algae

Classification of Algae by Pritch II

- iii) Food oil insoluble Carbohydrates reserve as form of Leucosin.
- iv) Plants are unicellular, multicellular or colonial.
- example - Chrysophyta.
- 4. Cryptophyceae -
 - i) These are available in different colour.
 - ii) Pyrenoid is present which is found in chloroplast.
 - iii) These are available in available in fresh water and marine in plenty. Example - cryptomonas.
- 5. Dinophyceae -
 - i) Their colour are brown, red or deep yellow.
 - ii) Food accumulated as form of oil.
 - iii) Chlrophyll are disc shaped.
 - iv) Nucleus is enlarged.
Example - peridinium

6. Chlozomonadineae —

- (i) This is disc shaped.
- ii) These are bright in colour and xanthophyll present in plenty.
- iii) Food reserved as fat.
- iv) Reproduction takes place by longitudinal division. Example - Vaucheria.

7. Euglenidae —

- i) In this family belongs microorganism.
- ii) Chlorophyll is present.
- iii) Naked reproductive organs present. Example - Euglena.

8. Phaeophyceae —

- i) These are brown and yellow algae present. ex - Fucoxanthine.
- ii) Chlorophyll and carotene present.
- iii) Food accumulated as form of fat and manifolds.
- iv) Plant is long in shape and found in colony. Biciliate motile zoospores present.

Example - Sargassum and Fucus.

9. Bacillariophyceae —

- i) These are multicellular, Diatom substance is present.
- ii) Generally unicellular, present food is form of starch.
- iii) presence of pyrenoid.
- iv) These are non-movable.