



Department of biology

((Plant groups))

Stage 2

Fourth lecture

Chlorophyta (Green algae)

By

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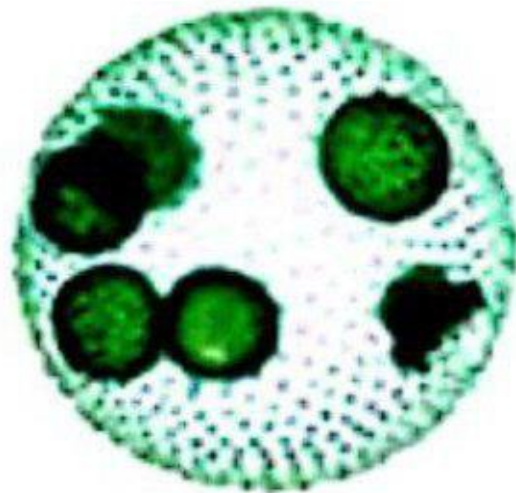


Chlorophyta (Green algae)

□ It is a division of the multicellular algae that belong to the plant kingdom. It is an algae that contains chlorophyll pigments and stores the food stored in it in the form of true starch in special centers for collecting starch in plastids, and its cell walls are composed of cellulose.



Chlamydomonas



Volvox



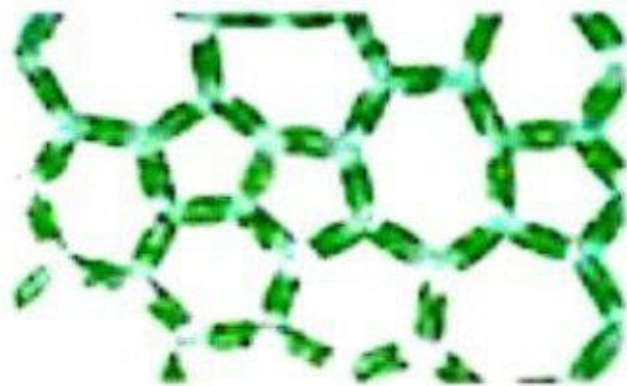
Ulothrix



Fristschiella



Ulva



Hydrodictyon

Environment and presence

- Members of this phylum are distributed in different environments, and include 425 genera and 6,500 species, the majority of which are found in
- In fresh water, while marine species constitute only 10%. They grow either planktonic or attached to
- Rocks, soil, plants, algae or aquatic invertebrates.

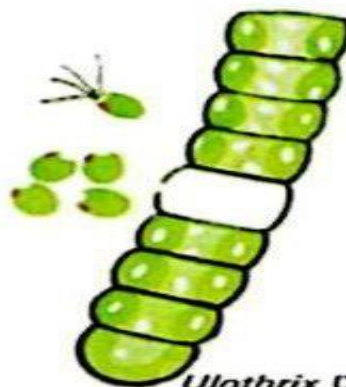
General characteristics

- ❖ Eukaryotic algae are either unicellular or multicellular in regular, irregular clusters. It can also be found in the form of branched and unbranched filaments.
- ❖ Contain chlorophyll type A and B.
- ❖ Chloroplast is present and vary in shape, size and number.
- ❖ The reserve food is in form of starch .
- ❖ Flagellated stages are present.
- ❖ Sexual reproduction is present.in addition to asexual and vegetative reproduction.

Division Chlorophyta Class Chlorophyceae



Chlamydomonas (X2500)

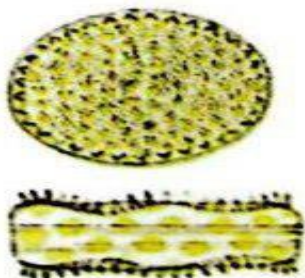


Ulothrix (X500)



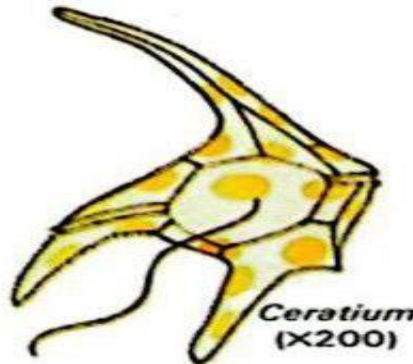
Ulva (X0.1)

Division Chrysophyta
Class Bacillariophyceae



Melosira (X600)

Division Pyrrophyta
Class Pyrrophyceae



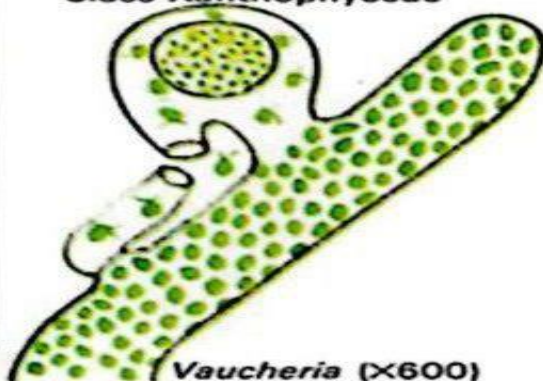
Ceratium
(X200)

Division Rhodophyta
Class Rhodophyceae



Polysiphonia
(X0.25)

Division Chrysophyta
Class Xanthophyceae



Vaucheria (X600)

Division Phaeophyta
Class Phaeophyceae



Nereocystis (X0.05)

Division Euglenophyta
Class Euglenophyceae



Euglena (X600)

Reproduction

- vegetatively by fragmentation or simple division.
- asexual reproduction by forming motile and non-motile spores.
- sexually in its various types with similar and different gametes.

