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Division: Cyanophyta Cyanobacteria, Blue-Green Algae



Practical Phycology

Divisions of Algae

- Cyanophyta (blue -green algae)
- Chlorophyta (green algae)
- Charophyta
- Chrysophyta (Diatoms, yellow-green algae)
- Phaeophyta (brown algae)
- Rhodophyta (red algae)
- Phyrrophyta (Dinoflagellates)
- Euglenophyta (Euglenoids)

Order: Chroococcales:

- Members may be <u>unicellular</u> or <u>multicellular colonial</u>, enclosed in <u>mucilage matrix</u>.
- <u>Vegetative reproduction</u> by fission or fragmentation.
- Presence of nannocytes.

Family: Chroococaceae External features:

1. Cells are arranged in groups or colonies.

2. Number of the cells in a colony ranges from 2 to 8.

- 3. Each cell of the colony is spherical in shape.
- 4. Colonies are surrounded by many concentric envelopes or
- mucilage sheath which may be <u>colorless</u> or <u>colored</u>.

5. Each concentric envelope may be lamellated or

unlamellated.





6. Each Cell of the colony has its individual sheath.7. Cell wall consists of two layers i.e. cellulose and pectin.





Reproductive structures

 It reproduces vegetatively by fission in which cell divides regularly in three directions.
 Asexual reproduction is reported by the formation of nannocytes only in some species.

<u>Genus *Gloeocapsa*</u>

- Living in Marine or fresh water.
- Number of the cells in a colony ranges from **2 to 8 cells**.
- Each cell is enclosed by a distinct stratified mucilage sheath.
- Cells are oval or spherical in shape.





Some examples of **Gloeocapsa**















Genus <u>Chrococcus</u>

1. Chroococcus is unicellular or grouped in 2 – 4 cells.
2. Each group of cells is surrounded by its own sheath of mucilage which is thin & colorless.
3. The cell is filling the sheath, i.e the size of cells of *Chroococcus* is larger than *Gloeocapsa*.



Some examples of Chrococcus



















Sheath-----



Meaning:

Hormogonia: a portion of a filament in many cyanobacteria that becomes detached as a reproductive body.Heterocyst: Thick wall cells with hyaline protoplast, characterizing by lacking of reserve materials and gas vacuoles.

Function: Fixing atmospheric nitrogen. It has also a role in reproduction.

Akinete: large thick wall cells, full of reserve material, which enable the species of algae to survive along periods when environmental conditions are not favourable to growth. It has also a good role in reproduction.

Thanks for your attention