

19.2 Algae: Plantlike Protists

What are some characteristics of Algae?

photosynthesis; unicellular and multicellular; oxygen; no roots, stems or leaves

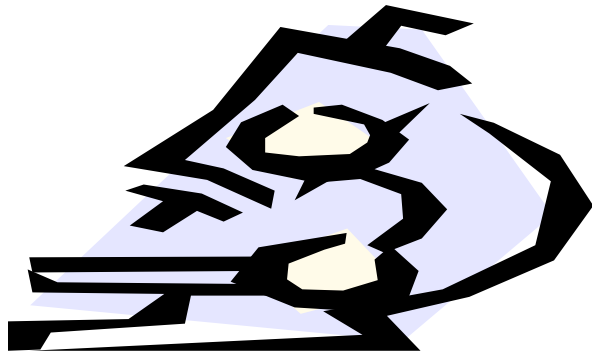
What are the six phyla of algae?

Unicellular: euglenoids, diatoms, dinoflagellates, and multicellular: green, red, and brown.

How would you describe a Euglenoid?

unicellular, aquatic, plant and animal characteristics, lack cell wall, pellicle, photosynthesis, heterotroph flagella, respond to light.

What are diatoms?



Unicellular, photosynthetic, silica shells, marine and freshwater, make up phytoplankton, shells, shapes, chlorophyll, golden, oil, float, sexual and asexual reproduction, diatomaceous earth.

19.2 (cont.)

Which type of algae are called the “spinning algae”?

Describe dinoflagellates:



What is the body of a seaweed called?

How do red algae attach to rocks?

Where are red algae found?

Dinoflagellates

thick cell walls; many shapes and sizes; contain pigments; two flagella; most marine; major part of phytoplankton; live symbiotically; bioluminescent; some produce toxins; red tide;

Thallus

They use structures called holdfasts.

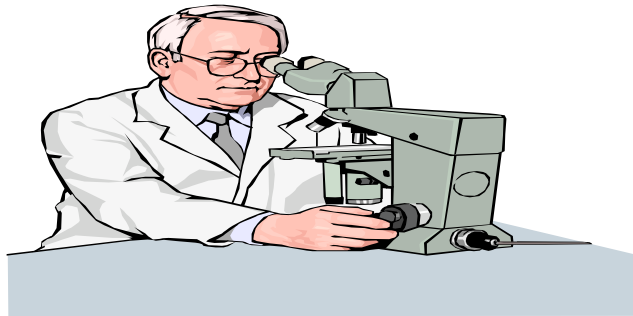
In tropical waters along rocky coasts in cold water. Can thrive in deep waters.

19.2 (cont.)

Where are brown algae found?

What are some characteristics of brown algae?

How does green algae compare to brown and red?



What is fragmentation?

What is alternation of generations?

Salt water, rocky shores, cooler areas of the world. yellowish-brown pigments, Air bladders; kelp-forests 7000 species; most fresh water but others live in the oceans, soil, tree trunks, snow, and fur. They are unicellular, colonial, or multicellular; reproduce asexually and sexually; complex life cycle.

Fragments grow into a new individual.

A pattern in the life cycle of some algae and all plants.