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Algal Structure

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The Structure of Algae

Most are Eukaryotes

Phycology= Study of Algae



- ► All algae are eukaryotic.
- ▶ Found in freshwater, marine, and moist soil habitats.
- Photoautotrophs that produce oxygen (except for the water molds, which are fungus-like chemoheterotrophs).
- Contain chloroplasts (which are structures that generate energy for the cell).
- The pigment used for photosynthesis can even vary, resulting in algae that appear green, red, or brown.







Macroalgae

•e.g. Seaweed



Microalgae





► How are algae similar to higher plants?

How are algae different from higher plants?

Similarities

- Presence of cell wall- mostly cellulosic. Most green algae have a cellular wall, with cellulose content ranging up to 70% of the dry weight. While marine, red, and brown algae the cellulose content is rather low.
- Autotrophs/primary producers- carry out photosynthesis.
- Presence of chlorophyll a.

Differences

- Algae lack the roots, stems, leaves, and other structures typical of true plants.
- Algae don't have vascular tissues- non vascular plants.
- Variations in pigments.
- Variations in cell structure- unicellular, colonial, and multicellular.

Eukaryotic Algae Structure



- Distinct chloroplast, nuclear region, and complex organelles.
 - ► Thylakoids are grouped into grana.





Cellular organization

Flagella – organs of locomotion.

- Chloroplast- site of photosynthesis. Thylakoids are present in the chloroplast. The pigments are present in the thylakoids.
- Pyrenoid- structure associated with chloroplast. It contains carboxylase, proteins, and carbohydrates.
- Eye-spot- part of chloroplast. It directs the cell towards light.

flagellum

contractile vacuoles

evespot

- nucleus

starch

granule

 pyrenoid surrounded by

starch granules

mitochondrion

Golgi apparatus

chloroplast

Reproduction

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Vegetative cell divisions/Fragmentation-

Part of the filament breaks off from the rest and forms

Asexual reproduction-

3 types

Zoospores after loosing their flagella, forms new filaments. No sexual fusion. Sexual production-Gametes

Asexual reproduction

zoospores germ tube

sporangium





Sexual reproduction

- Isogamy- Both have flagella and similar size and morphology.
- Anisogamy- Gametes

Oogamy- gametes with flagella (sperm) fuses with a larger, non-flagellated gamete (egg).

Morphological Characteristics

Unicellular Algae:

- Motile
- e.g. Chlamydomonas sp. , Euglena sp.
- ▶ Non-motile
- ▶ e.g. Chlorella sp.
- Multicellular Algae:
 - Colonial
 - ▶ e.g. Volvox sp.

Morphological Characteristics

Filamentous Algae:

- Single algae cells that form long visible chains.
- ▶ e.g. Spirogyra sp.

Coenocytic Algae:

- Composed of one large cell without cross-walls.
- ▶ e.g. Vaucheria sp.

Morphological Characteristics

Multicellular Algae:

- ▶ Have large, complex, leaf-like thallus.
- ▶ e.g. Ulva sp.

Diatoms:

- ► Have silica cell walls.
- ▶ e.g. Diatoma sp., Cyclotella sp.

Examples

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Chlamydomonas sp.

Unicellular, motile cells.

 Cup-shaped chloroplast, with pyrenoid.





Chlorella sp.

- Unicellular, non-motile cells.
- Cup-shaped chloroplast, with pyrenoid.

Nostoc sp. & Anabaenae sp.

- Filamentous cyanobacteria.
- Exists as a plankton.
- Under N2 limitation conditions, vegetative cells differentiate into heterocycts.





Spirogyra sp.

- Filamentous green algae.
- Spiral-shaped chloroplast.



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Zygnema sp.

Filamentous green algae.
Star-shaped chloroplast.

Volvox sp.

Multicellular colony.





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Baciilariophytae (Diatoms) :



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