

Quadrant II – Transcript and Related Materials

Programme: Bachelor of Science (First Year)

Subject: Botany

Paper Code: BOC 101

Paper Title: Biodiversity I (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Bryophytes)

Unit 2: Algae

Module Name: Ecology and distribution of Algae

Module No: 19

Name of the Presenter: Nisha kevat

Glossary of terms/words: (with respect to algae)

Aerophytes: Algae that are aerial in habitat, found upon the trunks of trees, walls, fencing wires, rocks and other aerial substrata.

Benthophytes: Several fresh water and marine algae are found in attached condition.

Cryophytes: Algae that are found on ice and snow.

Cryptophytes: Subterranean in habit

Edaphophytes: Terrestrial Algae

Endozoophytes: Algae that occur inside the body of animals.

Epactiphytes: Algae that grow along the shores of lakes and ponds.

Epiphloephytes: Algae that grow on the bark of trees.

Epiphylliphytes: Algae that are attached on leaves of trees.

Epiphytes: Algae that are found upon other living plants and bigger species of algae.

Epizoophytes: Algae that are found on the bodies of land animals.

Euplanktophytes: Algae that never attached, and always free floating.

Fluviatile: Algae that are found in flowing waters.

Halophytes: Algae that occur in saline waters.

Lithophytes: Algae that grow on the rocks and walls.

Parasites: Algae that are parasites upon other plants.

Saphophytes: Grow on surface.

Symbionts: Algae that grow in symbiotic association of other plants.

Thermophytes: Algae that can grow at temperature upto 70°C.

Tychoplanktophytes: Algae that are attached in the beginning, but later on they become free floating.

Possible misconceptions/clarification

Case Studies and Additional Examples/Illustrations