

'Algae inhabits a wide range of Habitat'

AQUATIC

TERRESTRIAL

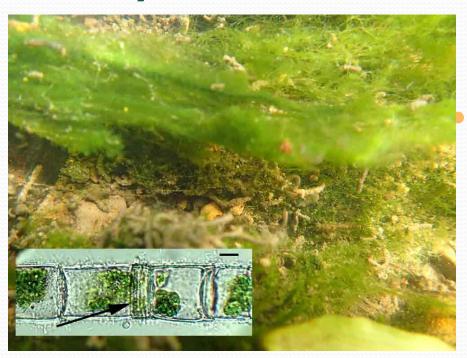
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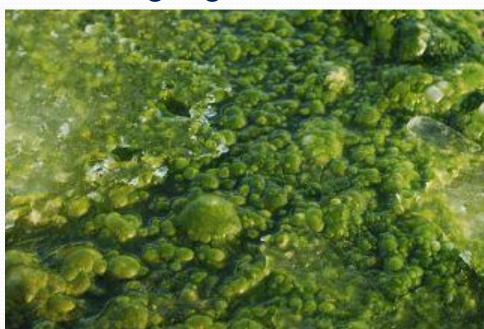
Aquatic/Hydrophytic

- The algae are mainly aquatic in habitat
- They may be Fresh water or marine
 - 1. Planktophytes
 - 2. Benthophytes
 - 3. Epactiphytes
 - 4. Thermophytes
 - 5. Halophytes
 - 6. Epiphytes
 - 7. Epizoophytes

Planktophytes: Floating and drifting algae

- Euplanktophytes: Non attached freely floating and drifting forms
- Eg:volvox, chlamydomonas





Tachyplanktophytes:Initially attached later freefloating Non attached freely floating and drifting forms, eg:Oedogonium,nostoc



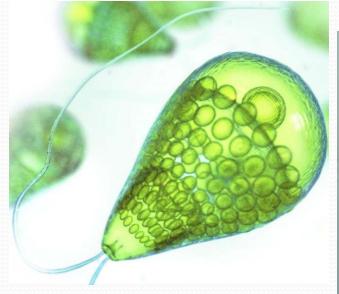
Benthophytes:
Fixed/attached bottom
dwelling algae
Periphytons: on plants
Lithophytes: on rocks

Epactiphytes:
Fresh water algae
growing on the
banks of ponds
and river,
eg: oedogonium



Thermophytes: This group of algae occurs in hot water springs (50- 70°C) where normal life is not possible. Many blue-greens (e.g., *Oscillatoria brevis*, Heterohormogonium sp.) are grown in such hot springs.

Halophytes: They grow in the highly concentrated salt lakes, and include *Chlamydomonas ehrenbergli*





Epiphytes: They grow on other plants including

other algal members.

Epizoophytes

Algae remaining attached to living aquatic animals such as turtles etc

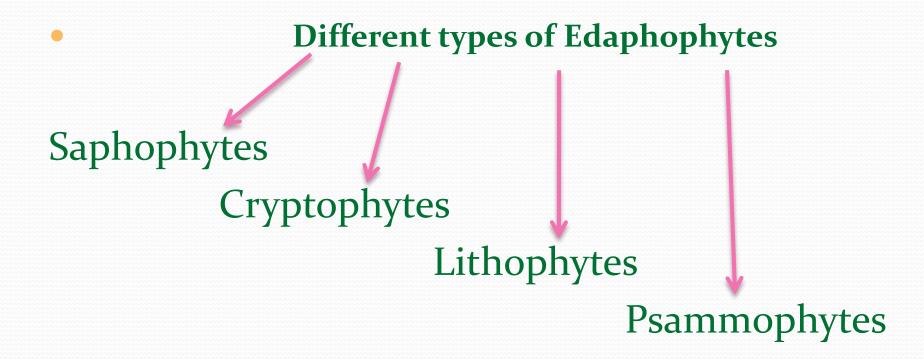




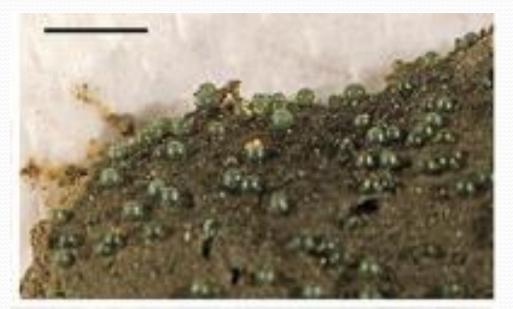


TERESTRIAL/EDAPHOPHYTES

 These algae are terrestrial and living upon or inside the surface of earth(soil)



Saphophytes: Living on soil surface



• Cryptophytes: Such algae are subterranean in habit and occur inside the soil. The species of Myxophyceae are found in the soil. The species of Nostoc, Anabaena and Euglena have been reported from the paddy fields, where they also fix the atmospheric nitrogen in the soil to enrich the fertility of the fields.

Lithophytes:

Many algae grow on the rocks and walls.

• Epilothophytes: Living on rock surface eg.Rivularia



 Endolithophytes: Living below the surface layers of rock and the holes and crevices of rock



Psammophytes: Terrestrial algae growing in sand along sandy shores



AEROPHYTES/AERIAL ALGAE

The algae adapted for an aerial mode of life.
 They grow on the leaves and bark of trees on the bodies of animals and many other aerial substrata

Aerophytes

Epiphyllophytes

Epiphloeophytes

Epizoophytes

Epiphyllophytes: remaining attached to

the leaves of trees

Epiphloeophytes: algae growing on tree bark





Epizoophytes:
The algae found
on the bodies of
land animals

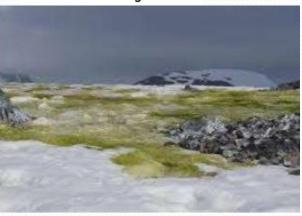
SPECIAL HABITATS

- Cryophytes
- Endophytes
- Endozoophytes
- Symbionts
- Parasites
- Fluviatile algae

Cryophytes: algae found in snow and ice, they are usually responsible for red snow, green snow, yellow snow. Eg: Haematococcus, Chlamydomonas

Chloromonas tughillensis







Endophytes: endophytic algae found living inside the tissue of other plants





Anabaena azollae found inside the leaves of Azolla (Pteridophyte)

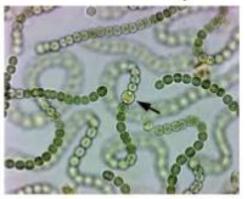




Anabaena cycadae in the coralloid roots of cycas

Symbionts: algae existing in symbiotic association with other plants

 Nostoc has been reported from the tissues of Anthoceros and Notothylas.





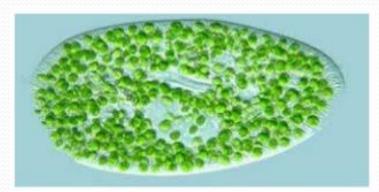


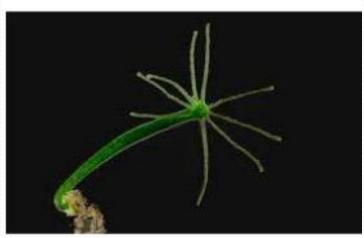
Endozoophytes: The algae found with in the body of animals

- Zooxanthella is found inside fresh water sponges.
- (Zooxanthellae are single-celled dinoflagellates that are able to live in symbiosis with marine invertebrates such as corals, jellyfish, and sea anemones)



Zoochlorella is found inside Hydra viridis.
 (Zoochlorella is a genus of green algae)





Parasites: Algae exists as parasites on plants

 The most striking example is Cephaleuros virescens which causes a disease of tea in Assam and neighbouring areas, called 'red rust of tea'.





Fluviatile Algae: They are found in rapidly flowing water, eg:stigeoclonium



THANKYOU

This class prepared for Third Semester BSc Botany Students Little Flower College, Guruvayur Affiliated to University of Calicut

Next class Classification of algae