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- The growth and development consists of a number of distinct morphological and cytological changes
- The sequence of these orderly changes is called as life cycle
- It is the sequence of all different phases or events through which an organism passes from a diploid zygote of one generation to the zygote of next generation through haploid gametes

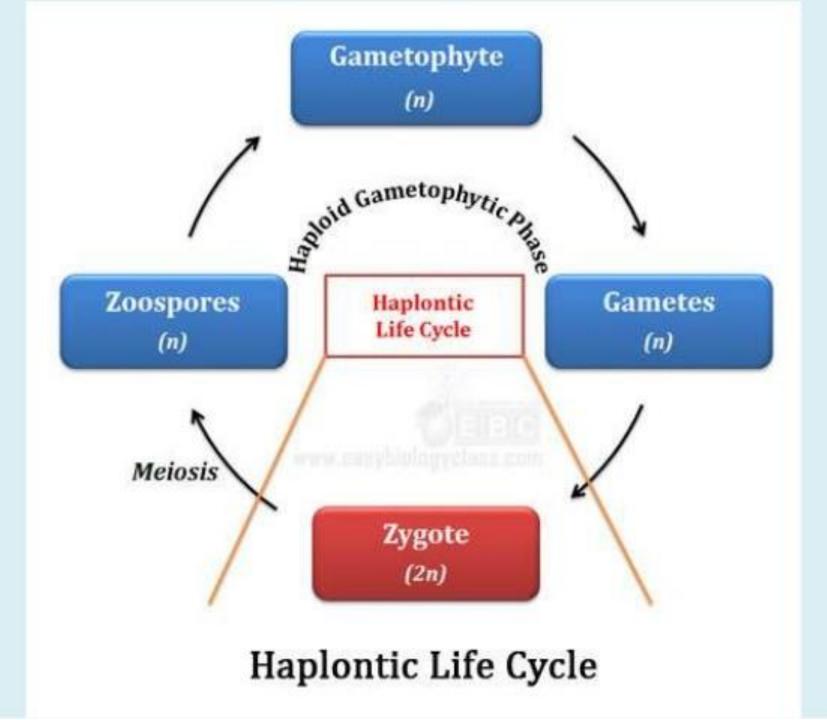
## Five types of Life cycle

- Haplontic life cycle
- Diplontic
- Haplodiplontic
- Haplobiontic
- Diplobiontic

#### Haplontic cycle

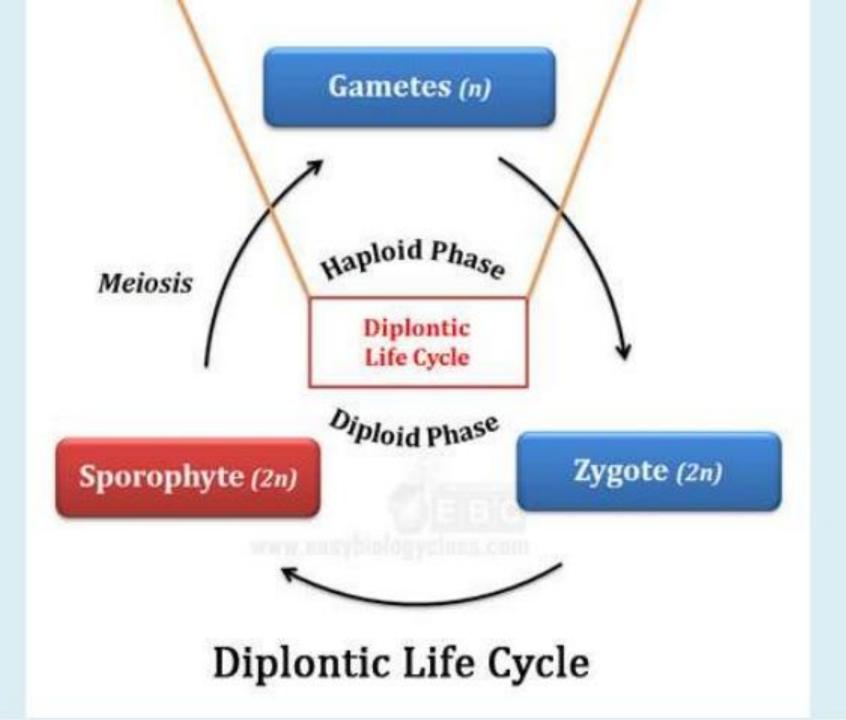
- Most common type of life cycle in algae
- It is the most primitive and simplest type of life cycle
- Life cycle is diphasic
- The prominent phase is haploid gametophytic phase
- The diploid phase in the life cycle is represented by the zygote

- Zygote is formed by the fusion of haploid male and female gametes
- Zygote immediately undergo meiosis to produce haploid zoospores
- Zoospores germinate and grow by mitosis to produce the haploid gametophytic generation
- Gametophytic plant produce male and female gametes by mitosis
- Ex. Chlamydomonas and Ulothrix



#### **Diplontic life cycle**

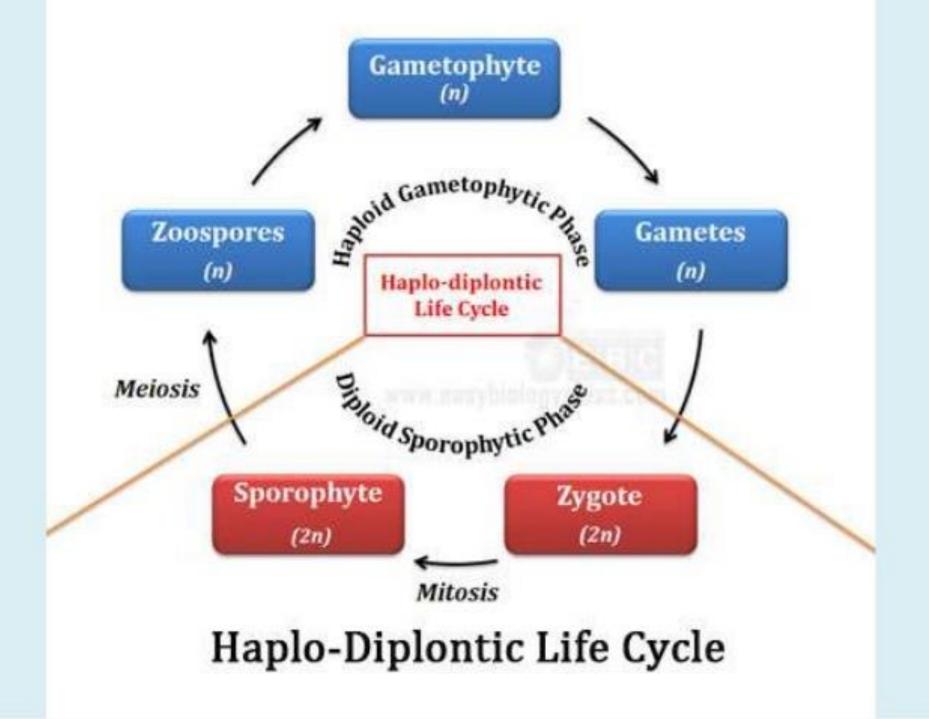
- This type is just a reversal of the haplontic type od life cycle
- Life cycle is diphasic, but the prominent phase is diploid sporophytic phase
- Haploid gametophytic phase in the life cycle is represented only by the gametes
- Here gametes are produced in the gametangia by meiosis
- Moreover zygote do not undergo meiosis, rather it develop into a diploid sporophytic phase by mitosis



### Haplodiplontic life cycle

- Life cycle is **diphasic**
- One phase is haploid gametophyte and the other is diploid sporophyte
- Sporophytic plant produce sporangia which produce haploid zoospores by meiosis
- Zoospores develop into haploid gametophytic generation
- Gametophyte produces gametes

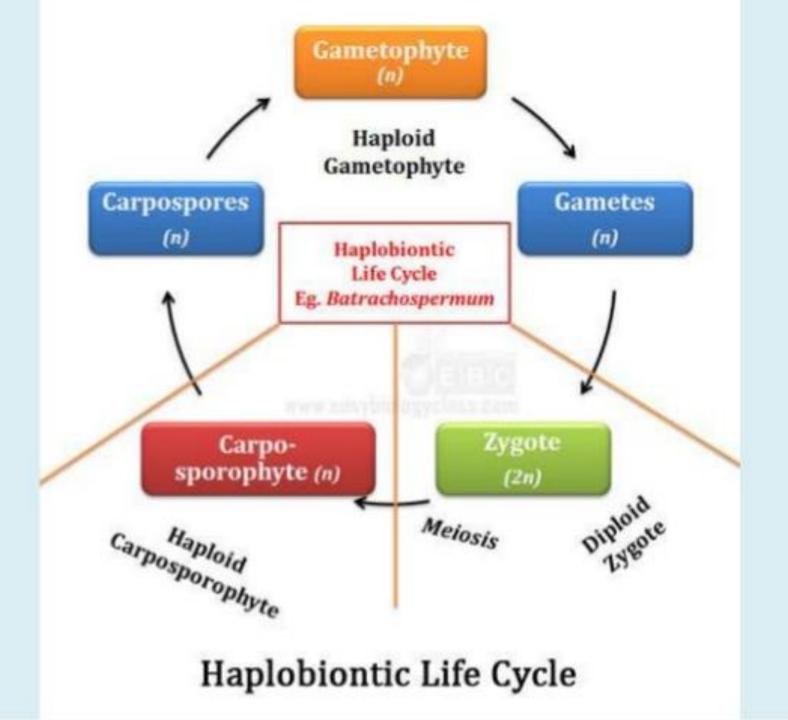
- Male and female gametes fuse to form the diploid zygote
- There are two types of haplodiplontic life cycle
- a.isomorphic : gametophytic and sporophytic phase are morphologically similar [eg. Ulva, Chaetophora]
- **b.Heteromorphic** : gametophytic and sporophytic phase are **morphologically dissimilar** [eg. *Laminaria, Urospora*]



## Haplobiontic life cycle

- Here the life cycle is triphasic [three phases]
- One diploid and two haploid phases
  The three phases are:
  - A. Gametophyte phase [n]: haploid phase 1
  - B. zygote [2n]: diploid phase
  - C. Carposporophyte phase [n]: haploid phase 2
- Gametophyte phase produce haploid gametes

- Male and female gametes fuse to form zygote which is diploid
- Zygote upon reduction division produces haploid spores which germinate in to a intermediate haploid phase called carposporophyte
- Carposporophyte reproduce asexually by carpospores [n]
- Carposopores germinate and develop into haploid gametophytic generation
- Eg. Rhodophyceae members



#### **Diplobiontic life cycle**

- Most complex and advanced type of life cycle in algae
- Life cycle is triphasic with one haploid phase and two diploid phase
- The life cycle includes

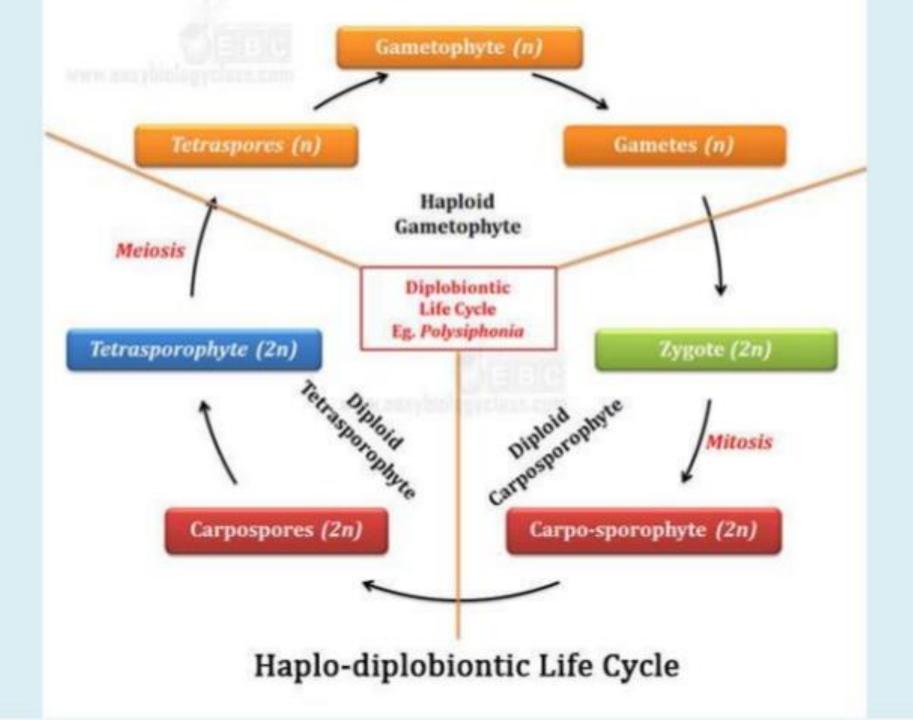
A. Carposporophyte – diploid [2n]

B. Gameophyte – haploid [n]

C. Tetresporophyte – diploid [2n]

- Diploid zygote develop mitotically to diploid carpospophytic phase
- Carposporophyte produce diploid carpospores
  [2n]

- Carposporophyte germinate into diploid tetrasporophytic phase
- Tetrasporophyte produce haploid tetraspores by meiosis
- Tetraspore germinate into the haploid gametophytic generation
- Gametophytic generation produce male and female gametes
- Gametes fuse to form diploid zygote
- Thus in haplo-diplontic life cycle, two diploid phase [carposporophyte and tetrasporophyte] alternate with haploid gametophytic phase
- Eg. Rhodophyceae Polysiphonia



# THANKYOU

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

Next class Class- Cyanophyceae