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DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHLOROPHYACAE

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ABSTRACT

The green algae forms the very valuable algae group from the taxonomy point of view, they have the variety of the thallus and the Varity of the other structures from the evolution point of view. The green algae have been used for the various scientific purposes in the history in the many problems elucidations. In this review articles we are presenting some of the aspects of the distribution of the green algae in the different habitat, the review is the minireview and it is valuable for the students of the beginners of the algae studies.

KEYWORDS: Algae, chlorophyacae, thallus, pigments, types of the thallus.

INTRODUCTION

The division chlorophyta contains about the 500 genera, and about the 8ooo species. Majority of the species lies in the fresh water, however some of them are terrestrial and some of them are among in the marine water. Three classes of the chlorophyacae mainly the zygenemataceae, charophyacae, chlorophyacae are typically restricted to the fresh water. The other four classes such as the Ulvophyacae, Cladorophyacae, Bryopsdphyacae and dasycladophyacae are of the exclusive of the marine origin. The green algae have the extensive distribution in the water, which is the present in the rainy days, a green slime body of the water also shows the extensive distribution of the algae in the habitat.

The division includes the many unicellular and the colonial palkntonic algae, but there are many unicellular as well as the colonial benthic forms, which lives in the forms of the attached forms by some of the solid substrate or by the means of the any other plant or the animal objectives. Some are the epiphytes; some of them are as the epilthtically. Some of the algae are the microscopic and some of them are as the macroscopic algae. Many of the filamentous algae attached with the substratum initially attached with the solid surface, later

on they become detached from the surface and they forms the green mats. Sometimes the green mats have the balls of the intertwined threads and they forms the balls.

Sometimes the green algae covers the entire surface of the ponds as well as the other areas such as the sea and the terrestrial surface, and they forms the green mats, which shows the extensive green covering over the surface.

On rocky sea coasts the green algae are abundant and dominant the upper part of the intertidal zone. Here the rockers are completely covers by the dominant growth of the green algae. The genera like the *Ulva, Enteronporpha* and the *Ulothrix*. The species of the *Ulva* and *the Entheromprha* forms the dense amts over the solid substrate, they also forms the dense growth on the sandy shores,

The dense shores of the algae form the green carpet which forms the fabulous growth on the substratum. In Japan and in the Indonesia *the Ulva* and *Enteromorpha* are cultivated as the sources of the food. They are grown on the nutrient rich bay and the estuaries, where they are grown on the rocks and the attached surface, the method of the cultivation of the *ulva* and the *Enteropmorpha are* quite similar to the other algae of the green algae group or the brown algae.

The sandy and the muddy bottoms of the tropical lagoons often bears the impressive growth, the height of the species are one to several meters high. The species forming the greens are belongs to the *Caulerpa, Udotea, Penicillus,* Halimeda. *The Caulerpa* specie are anchored on the substratum by the creeping stolen, while basal part is swollen.

Some of the species are the aerophytic and they are attached to the tree trunks, theses species includes the *Trebouxia.,* which are unicellular coccoid and some of them are the filamentous algae. Some of the genera of the algae are found in the some of the symbiotic associations, in the symbiotic associations another part is the fungal partner.

Even snow and the ice can also be cover with the dense growth of the algae, the genus *Clamydomonas nivalias* can be found on the mountains of the permanent snow. Sometimes the colours of the genus are due to the extensive growth of the algae on the mountains and the other parts.

Conclusion: overall this is the minireview of the distribution of the thallus of the green algae in the differ habitat, it is valuable for the students of the algae study of the beginners and informs the distribution of the algae.

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