

The left side of the slide features a decorative design consisting of several vertical bars of varying shades of green and a cluster of five solid green circles of different sizes arranged in a roughly vertical line.

AQUATIC PLANTS 1

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AQUATIC VEGETATION

The aquatic vegetation includes macroscopic plants and microscopic algae (phytoplankton). The term hydrophyte is also used for aquatic plants. Aquatic macrophytes are macroscopic (large-structured) plants that live in or saturated with water. Macrophytes include water plants (Pteridophyta), flowering plants (Spermatophyta), Bryophyta and macroalgae.



ALGAE

- Algae is a simple organisms with no true roots, stems and leaves.
- Macroalgae such as Cladophora and Chara are also included in the term macrophyte.
- The length of Cladophora filaments with a diameter of around 100 microns can reach several meters in streams and canals, while in lakes, ponds and pools, almost all of the water surface can be covered by this algae



ALGAE

Algae are photosynthetic organisms that do not have a truly developed root, stem and leaf structure.

According to the latest research, there are approximately 72500 algae species on earth.

The most complex group of marine algae is called seaweed. This group will be explained in the course of aquatic plants due to its economic characteristics.



PLANT

Plants are autotrophic organisms

Their cell walls are made of cellulose and lignin,
capable of photosynthesis

Plants cannot be actively displaced.

