

THE DIATOMS

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Diatoms – single-celled algae typically enshrined in a cell wall made of intricately laced silica – have fascinated researchers with a whole.

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Diatom: Diatom, any of about species of unicellular algae in the class Bacillariophyceae.

Diatoms are unique microscopic algae having intricate cell walls made up of silica. They are the major phytoplankton in aquatic ecosystems.

Introduction. The diatoms are one of the largest and ecologically most significant groups of organisms on Earth. They are also one of the easiest to recognize.

This book presents a wide-ranging introduction to the diatoms together with an illustrated description of over genera. Diatoms are important as perhaps the .

The Bacillariophyta are the diatoms. With their exquisitely beautiful silica shells, or frustules such as that of *Odontella* shown above at right, diatoms are among.

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A back-of-the-envelope calculation Mann goes like this:. This tree diagram shows the relationships between several groups of organisms.

Resting spores may also be formed as a response to unfavourable environmental conditions. Diatoms are important as perhaps the commonest group of autotrophic plants on earth and are abundant in all waters and on soils and moist surfaces. Once such The Diatoms reach a certain minimum size, rather than simply divide, they reverse this decline by forming an auxospore. Diatoms are also used extensively in palaeoenvironmental studies particularly in palaeoceanography.

In most species, when a diatom divides to produce two daughter cells, each cell starts with a smaller silica frustule and the way in which cells divide, average cell size declines during the life cycles of most diatoms. They are non-motile, or capable of

only limited movement along a substrate by secretion of mucilaginous material along a The Diatoms groove or channel called a raphe.