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# Spirogyra

Immediately on receipt of your Spirogyra culture loosen the cap on the bottle.

Spirogyra is found in the quiet waters of ponds, ditches and lagoons, where it often forms large green masses below the surface of the water. Occasionally it occurs at the edge of running water.

Spirogyra consists of long filaments of cells arranged end to end and containing a spiral chloroplast. Reproduction occurs when two filaments come to lie side by side. A tube is formed, connecting two of the cells and the protoplasm fuses, as do the nuclei of the two cells to complete fertilization. Four haploid nuclei are produced, three of which degenerate. After the rupture of the zygote wall, the fourth nucleus divides mitotically to form the new haploid filament.

Spirogyra is not easily cultured for prolonged periods once removed from its native environment. It will sometimes survive in a well balanced aquarium.

**NOTE:** We suggest immediate use due to the rapid deterioration rate, especially in hot weather

Catalogue Code: L 1.50



**Supporting Products for  
Spirogyra:**

**Prepared Microscope Slides**  
Code: PMS 24.40 Vegetative  
Spirogyra

Code: PMS 24.41 Spirogyra  
Conjugation

Code: PMS Set 2 Plant  
Kingdom Survey Set

**Books**

Code: BK 6.21 Culturing  
Algae,

Code: BK 31.59 Freshwater  
Algae in Australia

**Poster**

Code: WC34 Pond III,  
Photosynthetic Microlife

Code: WC08 Mitosis

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