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Extrinsic protein — Intrinsic protein

CHLOROPLAST

Chloroplast

1) Plasmagene
2) Semi autonomous
3) Cell within cell

Plastid

Coloured plastid → CHROMOPLAST → Synthesis of food

Colourless → LEUCOPLAST → Storage of food.

Chlorophyceae	Green	CHLOROPLAST (commonest)
Rhodophyceae	Red	RHODOPLAST
Phaeophyceae	Brown	PHAEOPLAST
Xanthophyceae	Yellow	XANTHOPLAST
Myxophyceae	Blue green	MYXOPLAST
Cyanophyceae (Cyanobacteria)		

Storage of food:

- Protein (Aleuroplast)
- Carbohydrate (Amyloplast) (commonest)
- Fat = oil ie. (Elioplast)

Chromoplast :

a) Chloroplast →

b) Rhodoplast →

c) Phaeoplast →

d) Xanthoplast →

e) Cyanoplast →

a) Chloroplast →

1) It is most common chromoplast because many organisms are green.

2) It is green due to presence of greenish pigment

3) Green algae which found in chloroplast related with the members of chlorophyceae family

b) Rhodoplast →

1) It's colour is red so they are Rodoplast.

2) That algae in which phaeoplast is found greenish

under Rhodophyceae.

Phaeoplast →

They are brown chromoplast.

That algae in which phaeoplast is found grouped under phaeophyceae.

This group of algae is found in sea water and it also called sea weeds.

> Xanthoplast →

⇒ It is yellow in colour.

⇒ That algae which found in xanthoplast is related grouped under xanthophyceae.

e> Myxoplast →

⇒ Myxoplast is mixture of Blue & Green chromoplast.

⇒ That algae is found grouped under Myxophyceae.

⇒ Myxophyceae is commonly known as Cyanophyceae & it is also called cyanobacteria but here i.e. the member of algae.

2). Leucoplast →

⇒ It is colourless plastid due to absence of coloured pigment.

⇒ They are responsible for storage of food. So, they are called food storing plastid.

⇒ Depending upon the storage of food it is classified into three parts Amyloplast, Eliaplast & Aleuroplast.

e> Aleuroplast →

⇒ Protein storing leucoplast is called Aleuroplast.

⇒ for eg - Maize, grain etc.