CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be derived from this piece of study.

(1). *Scenedesmus* is more sensitive to UV as compared to *Chroococcus*. Liquid holding recovery as well as acriflavine sensitivity to UV-reaktivation varies with different doses of UV in both the algae which also indicates the operation of dark repair system in these algae.

(2). The progressive growth delay of UV-irradiated *Chroococcus* cells is accompanied by the decrease in nucleicacids content.

(3). The presence of dehydrojase is possible and so also the absence of thymine kinase, in *Chroococcus*.

(4). The causal factor for UV inactivation of *Chroococcus* perhaps may be the inhibition of DNA synthesis by pyrimidine dimer especially cytosine-cytosine.

(5). Acriflavine can also sensitised nucleicacids of *Chroococcus* which leads to the growth delay of this alga.