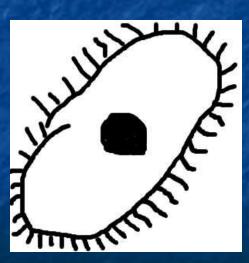
PROTIST NOTES

Mr. Peterson

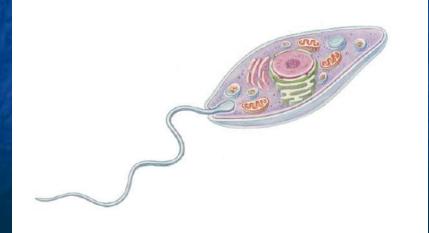
From Bacteria to Plants (small book B) pages 37B - 40B. General Characteristics All are hetertrophs Known as protozoans Unicellular (one celled) Classified by how they move

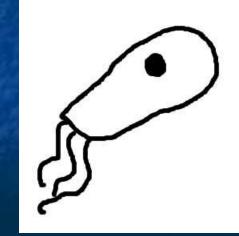
Ciliates
 Have cilia = short, threadlike structure
 Example: Paramecium





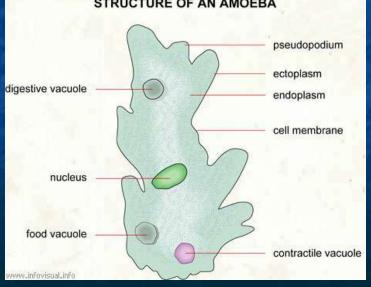
Flagellates
 Move by using flagella
 Some are parasites
 Some for symbiotic relationship





Sarcodines
 Move with pseudopods (temp extensions of cytoplasm)

Also feed with pseudopods



Other protozoansParasites



Fungus-like Protists

From Bacteria to Plants (small book B) pages 40B – 42B. General Characteristics Produces spores (like fungi) Most move place to place using pseudopods Heterotrophs Have cell walls

Fungus-like Protists

Slime Molds
 Feed on decaying logs/leaves in moist, cool, shady environments
 Many different colors





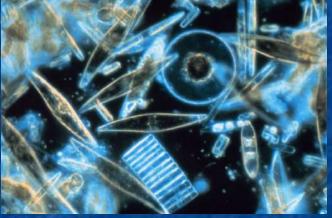
Fungus-like Protists

Water Molds and Downey Mildews
 Molds- mass of thread like/fuzzy, white growths (caused potato famine)
 Mildews- live on above –ground parts of plants



From Bacteria to Plants (small book B) pages 33B – 36B. General Characteristics Contain chlorophyll in chloroplasts = able to make own food (autotroph) Known as algae Unicellular OR Multicellular

Diatoms
Glasslike boxes around them
Fresh and salt water
Unicellular
Used in toothpaste and polishes



Dinoflagellates
 Two flagella and unicellular
 Salt water
 Many glow
 Cause red tides

Euglenoids
 Eyespot helps move toward light
 Unicellular
 Can change to be heterotroph



Red Algae Red colors absorb light Multicellular seaweed Live 200M deep in ocean In foods like ice cream Carrageenan Alginates Beta Carotene



Green Algae
 Multicellular seaweed or Unicellular
 Green color/pigment
 Fresh water

Brown Algae
 Multicellular seaweed
 Saltwater
 Brown Pigement (Kelp)

Protists Brain Pop

