

Kingdom Protista Graphic Organizer

- eukaryotic
- many are unicellular
- either autotrophs or heterotrophs
- 3 main groups:

<p>Plant Like Because...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autotrophic + do photosynthesis • Cell wall of cellulose 	<p>Animal Like Because...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heterotrophic • no cell walls 	<p>Terms:</p> <p>Vector - disease - carrying host, transporting disease from victim to victim</p> <p>Algal Bloom - large amount of unicellular algae in one area.</p>
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<p>Fungus-Like Protists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heterotrophic decomposers • damp, dark environments • ex: slime molds • Cause of Great Potato Famine 	<p>Animal-Like Protists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heterotrophs • no cell walls • also called protozoans • Classified based on how they move • 4 groups: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sarcodina - move by pseudopods. Ex: Amoeba 2. Ciliophora - move by cilia. Ex: Paramecium 3. Sporozoans - do not move. Ex: Plasmodium (cause malaria) - needs a mosquito vector 4. Zooflagellates - move by flagella. Ex: Trypanosoma (causes African sleeping sickness) 	<p>Plant-Like Protists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autotrophic • cell walls of cellulose • 2 main groups: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Macroalgae - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Green algae - closest relative to plants; chlorophyll b. Red algae - lives at great depths c. Brown algae - (kelp); largest algae 2. Microalgae - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dinoflagellates - cause red tides b. Diatoms - cell wall of silica (glass) c. Euglena - unicellular but no cell wall - has flagella - autotrophic + heterotrophic
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