

The Protists

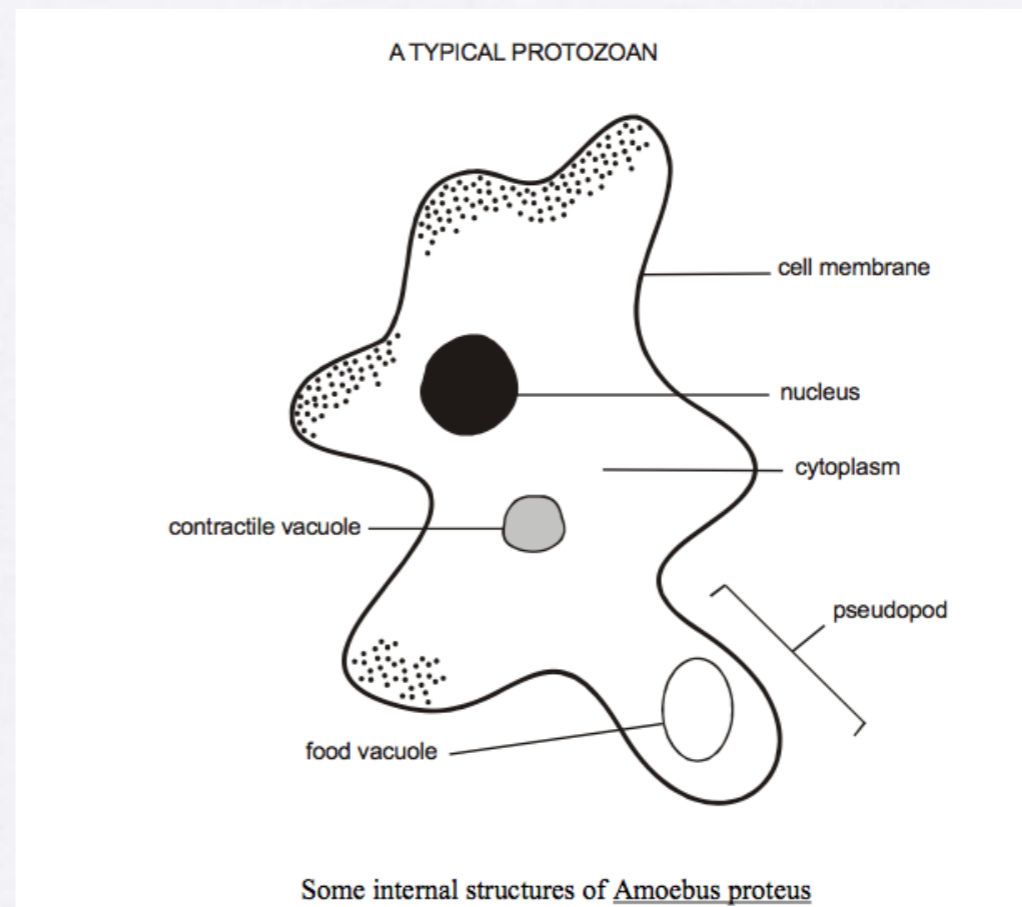
Protists

- All Protists:
 - Are Eukaryotes (have a nucleus)
 - Live in water
- Protists can be:
 - Unicellular or Multicellular
 - Heterotrophs or Autotrophs

Protists

- Most protists are very small
- To better study them, scientists use biological diagrams:
 - **A Biological Diagram** is a labeled drawing of an organism

- This is a diagram of a protist:
- Scientists will often write information along with their diagrams



Biological Diagrams

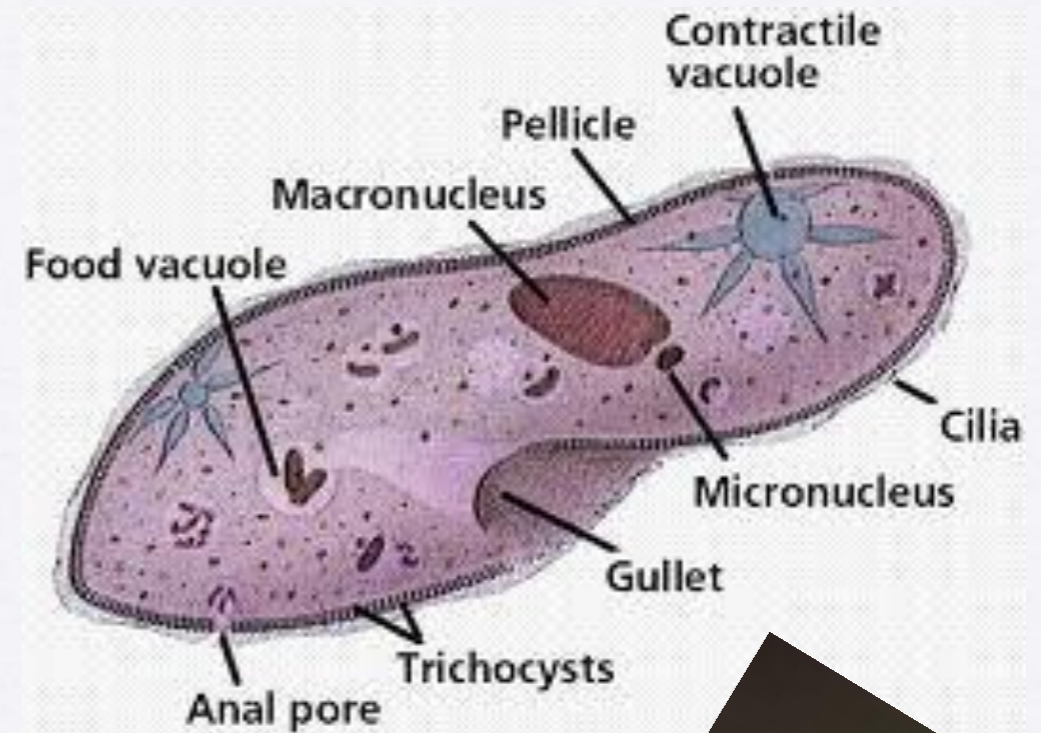
- There are a few guidelines for drawing diagrams:
 1. Use Pencil
 2. Leave a 2.5cm margin around diagram
 3. Title each sketch with capital letters
 4. Keep label words horizontal
 5. Do not cross label lines

For each of the
following organisms:

- Copy the information
- Draw the diagram

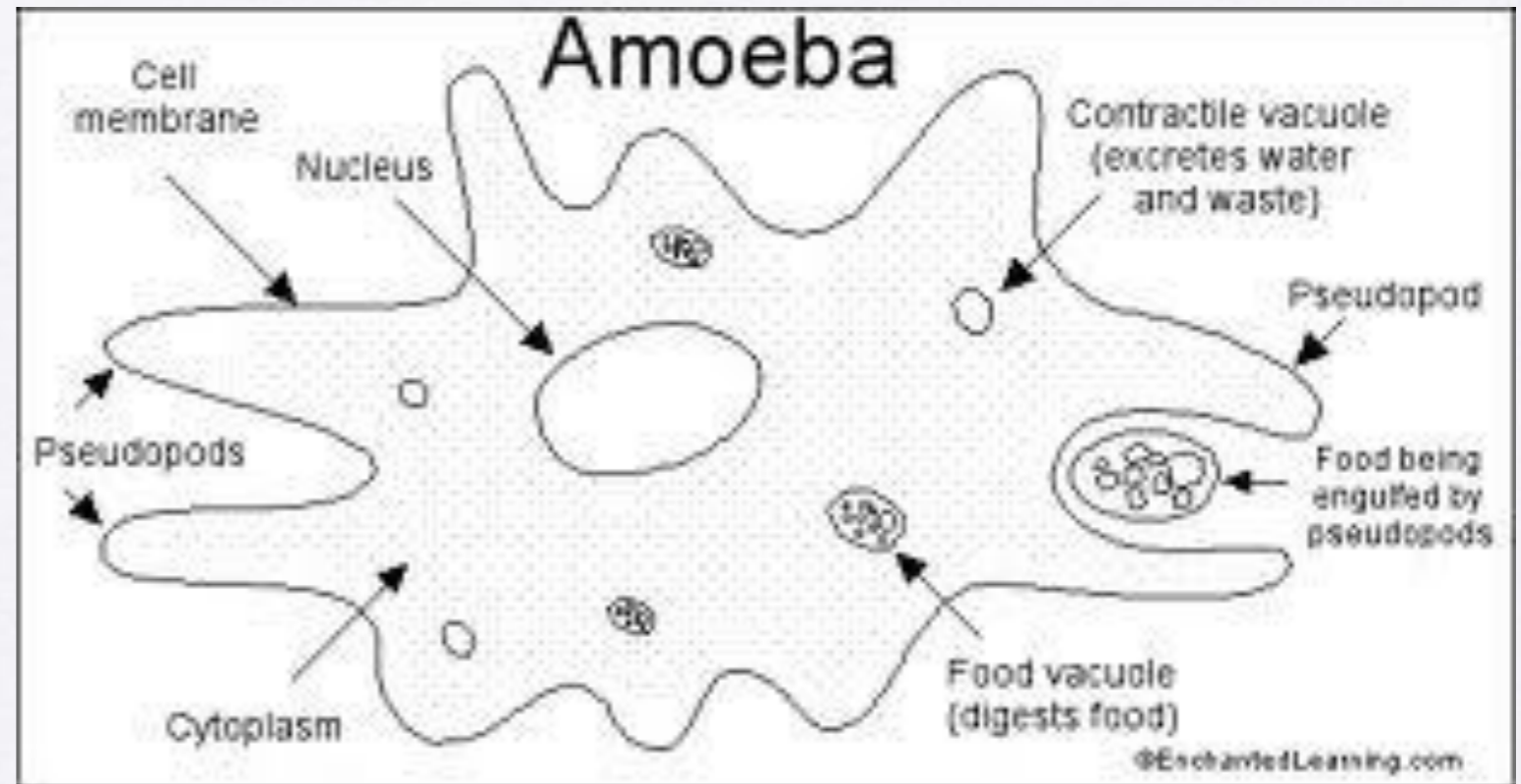
Paramecium caudatum

- Unicellular
- Covered in cilia
- Eat bacteria
- Use contractile vacuole to control how much water is in the cell
- Asexual reproduction (Binary Fission)
- Sexual Reproduction (Conjugation)



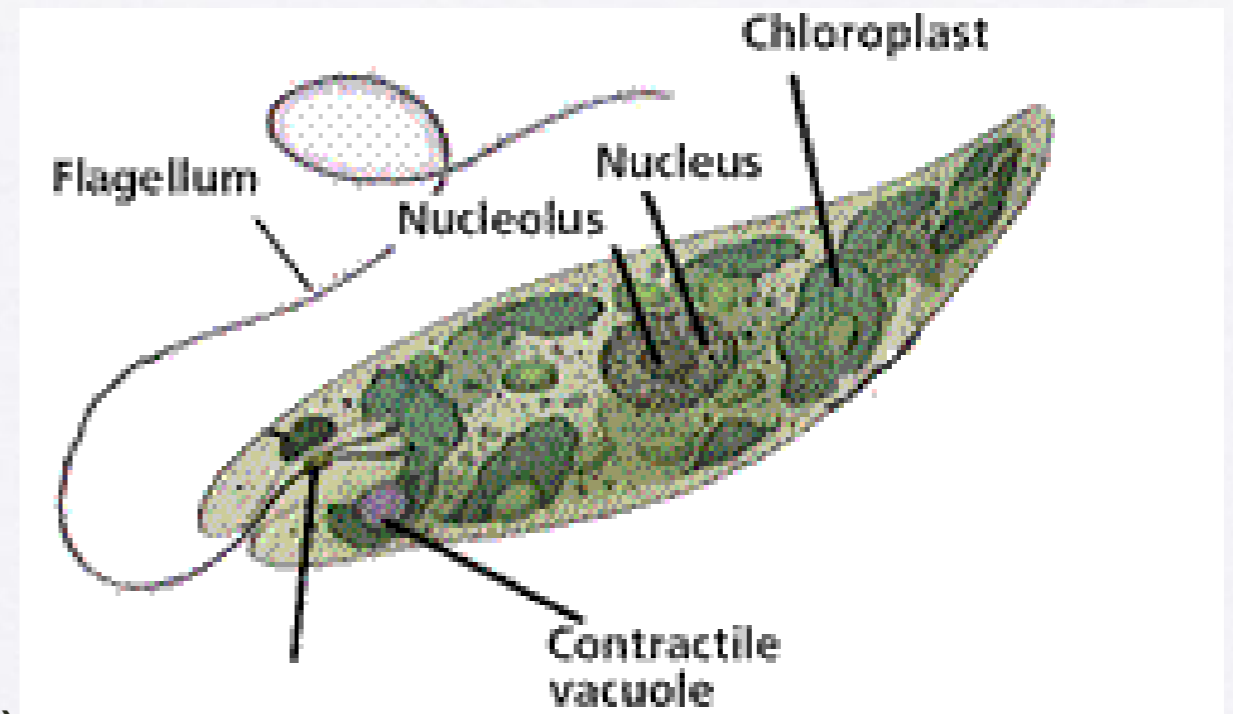
Amoeba proteus

- Unicellular
- Lives in freshwater
- Moves using **pseudopods**
- Heterotrophs-eat using pseudopods (**phagocytosis**)



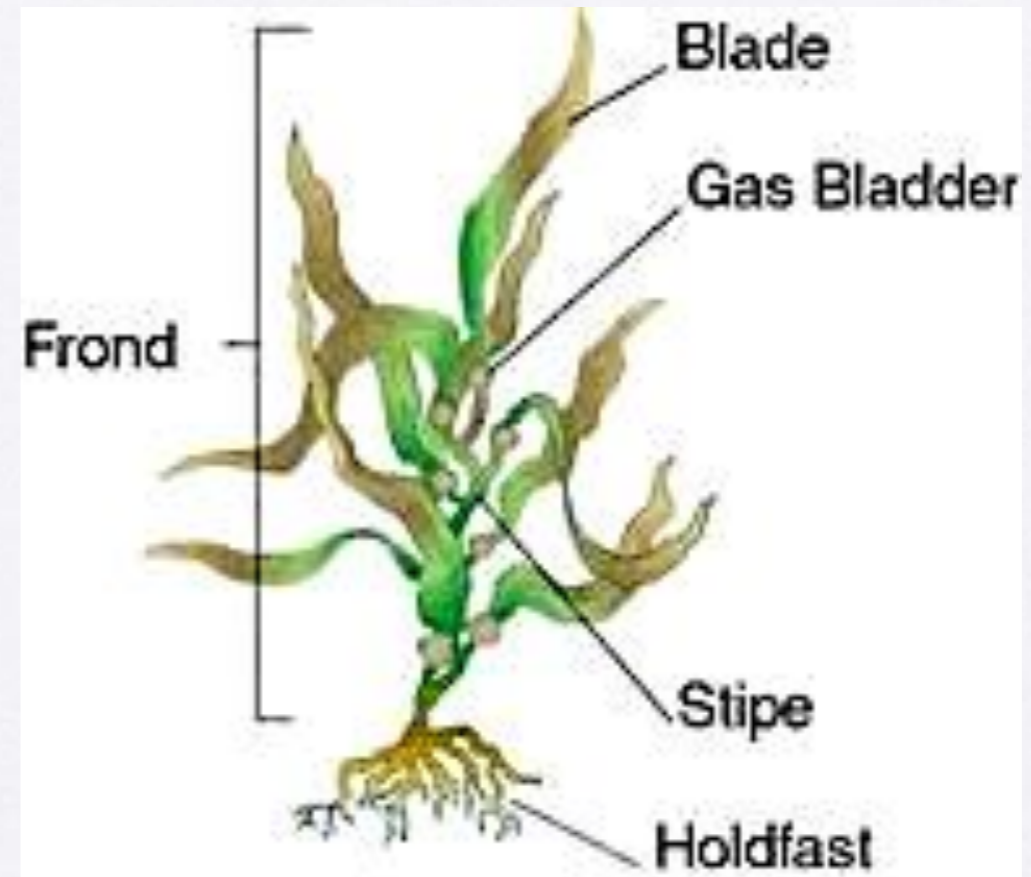
Euglena gracilis

- Plant-like Protist
- Live in fresh water
- Spiraled exoskeleton called a **pellicle**
- Has chloroplasts (autotroph)
- Can eat other organisms (heterotroph)
- Can detect light with its **eyespot**
- Moves with a **flagellum**



Macrocystis pyrifera

- Lives in Pacific Ocean
- Multicellular
- Can grow 50m long
- One of the fastest growing organisms on earth
- Floats because of a **gas bladder** near each blade
- Attaches to rocks using a **holdfast**
- Autotrophs



Plasmodium falciparum

- Parasite
 - Lives inside other organisms and harms them
- Causes Malaria
 - Severe fever & chills
- Spread by mosquitos (**Vector**)
- Infects liver cells
- Common in tropical areas

