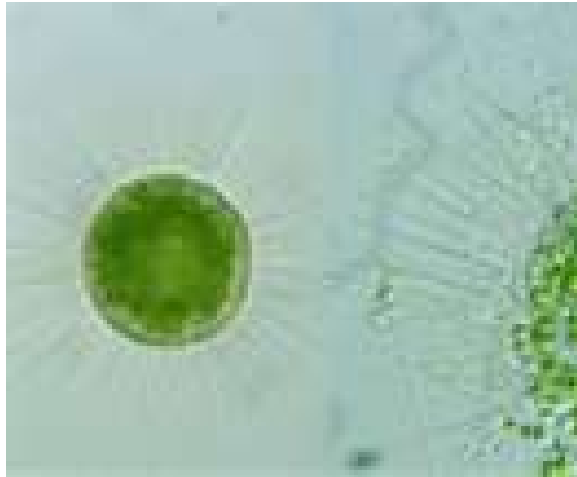
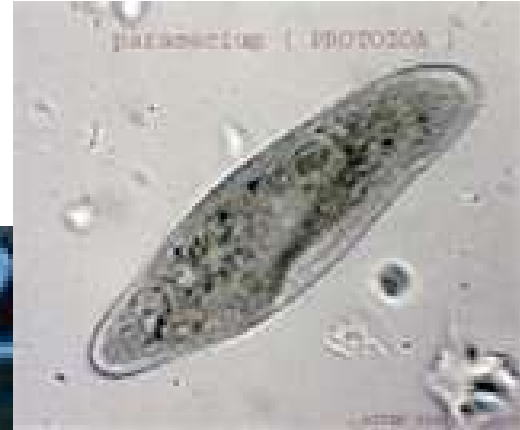
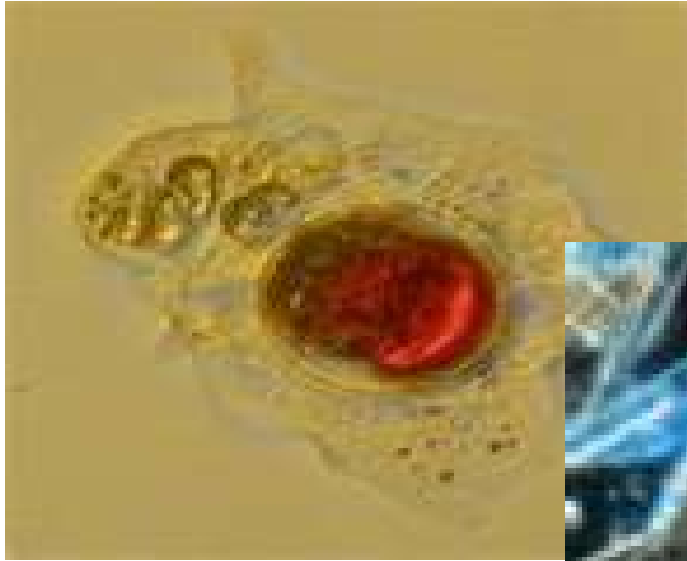


Protists

Mr. Skirbst

Protists



Protists

**Unicellular (single-celled)
organisms with a nucleus**

3 Types of Protists

3 Types of Protists

1. Animal-like

3 Types of Protists

1. Animal-like

2. Plant-like

3 Types of Protists

1. Animal-like
2. Plant-like
- 3. Fungus-like**

Animal-like Protists

Also called "protozoa"

Animal-like Protists

Also called “protozoa”

(“first” “animal”)

Animal-like Protists

Characteristics:

Animal-like Protists

Characteristics:

- 1. Cells have nucleus**

Animal-like Protists

Characteristics:

1. Cells have nucleus
- 2. No cell wall**

Animal-like Protists

Characteristics:

1. Cells have nucleus
2. No cell wall
- 3. Most can move**

Animal-like Protists

Characteristics:

1. Cells have nucleus
2. No cell wall
3. Most can move
- 4. Heterotrophs**

Animal-like Protists

Characteristics:

1. Cells have nucleus
2. No cell wall
3. Most can move
4. Heterotrophs (**can't make own food**)

4 Groups of Animal-like Protists

4 Groups of Animal-like Protists

1. Sarcodines

4 Groups of Animal-like Protists

1. Sarcodines

2. Ciliates

4 Groups of Animal-like Protists

1. Sarcodines
2. Ciliates
- 3. Zooflagellates**

4 Groups of Animal-like Protists

1. Sarcodines
2. Ciliates
3. Zooflagellates
- 4. Sporozoans**

Sarcodines

- Have a pseudopod

Sarcodines

- Have a pseudopod (**false foot**)

Sarcodines

- Have a pseudopod (false foot)
- **Use it to move and hunt**

Sarcodines

- Have a pseudopod (false foot)
- Use it to move and hunt

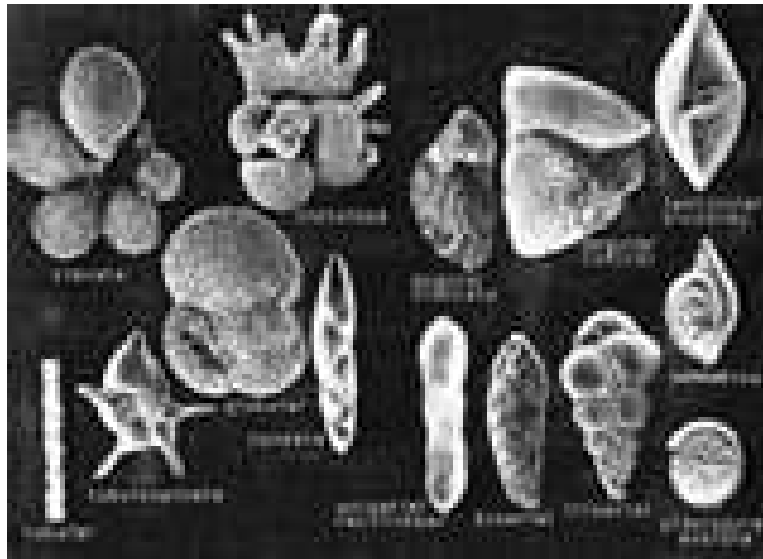
Examples: ameba (bloblike)



Sarcodines

- Have a pseudopod (false foot)
- Use it to move and hunt

Examples: **foraminiferans (shell)**



Ciliates

- Have cilia (hair-like structures)

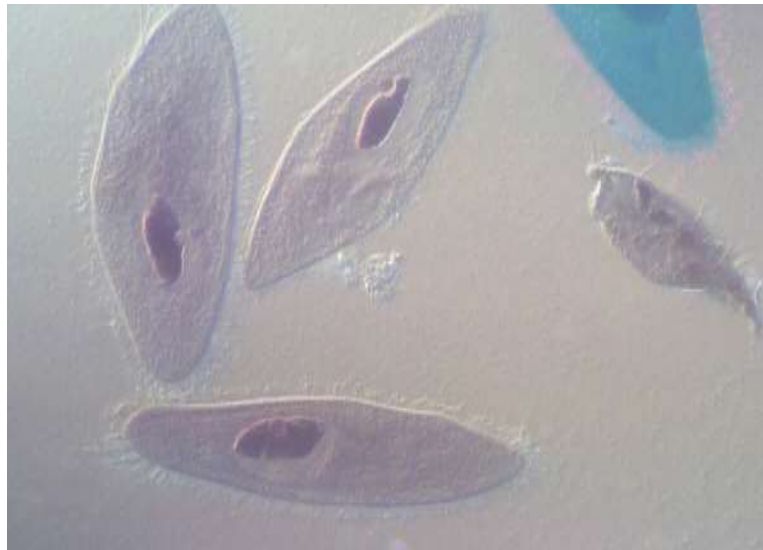
Ciliates

- Have cilia (hair-like structures)
- **Use cilia to move (like oars)**

Ciliates

- Have cilia (hair-like structures)
- Use cilia to move (like oars)

Example: paramecium



Zooflagellates

- Have flagella (whip-like structure)

Zooflagellates

- Have flagella ([whip-like structure](#))
- **Use flagella to move**

Example: giardia



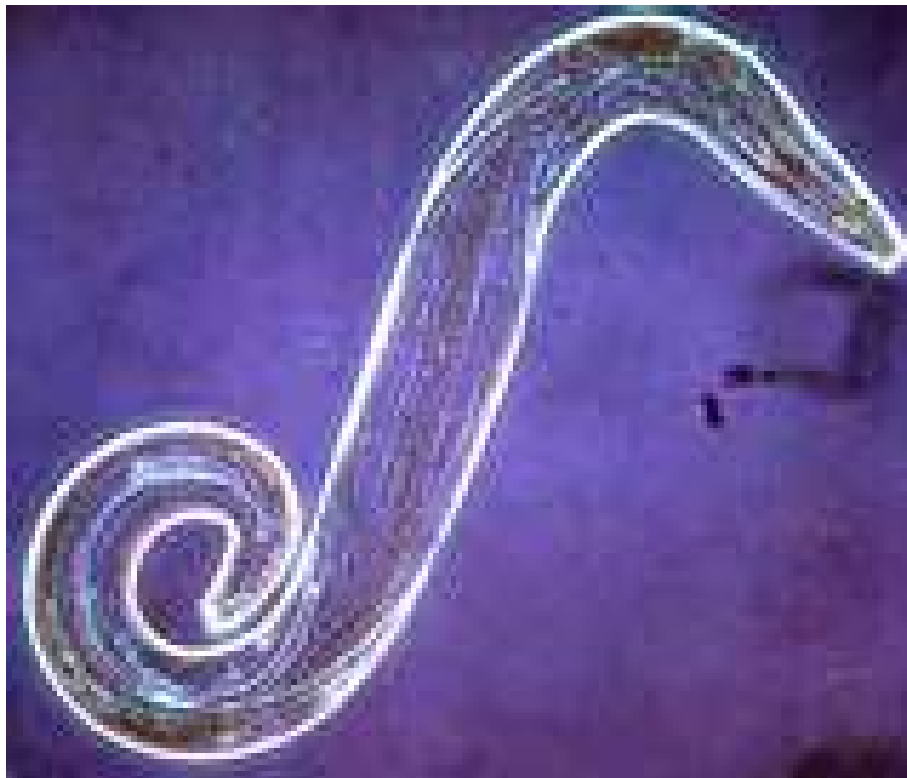
Sporozoans

- **Are parasites (require host)**

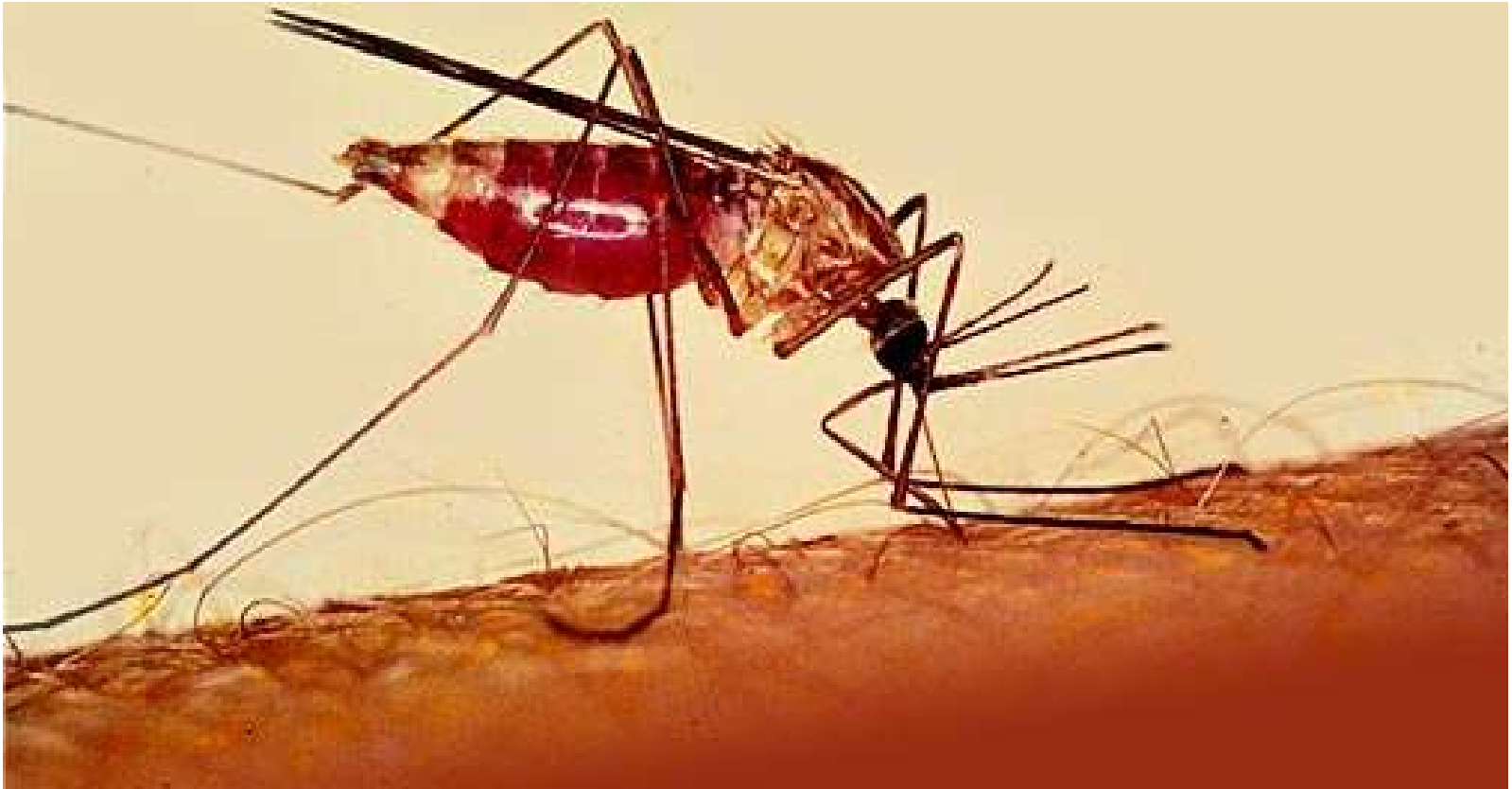
Sporozoans

- Are parasites (require host)

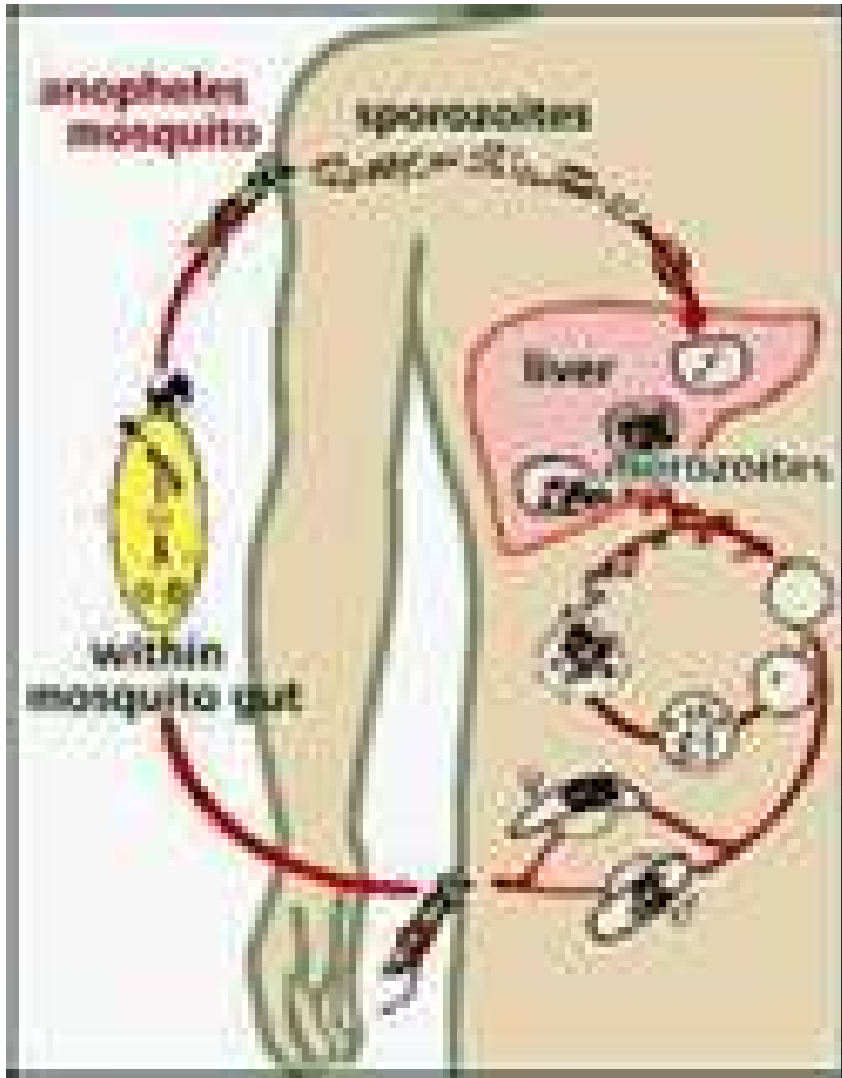
Example: plasmodium(malaria)



Malaria



Malaria



Plant-like Protists

Plant-like Protists

- All are autotrophs

Plant-like Protists

- All are autotrophs
- **They make their food from sunlight**

3 Groups of Plant-like Protists

1. Euglena

3 Groups of Plant-like Protists

1. Euglena

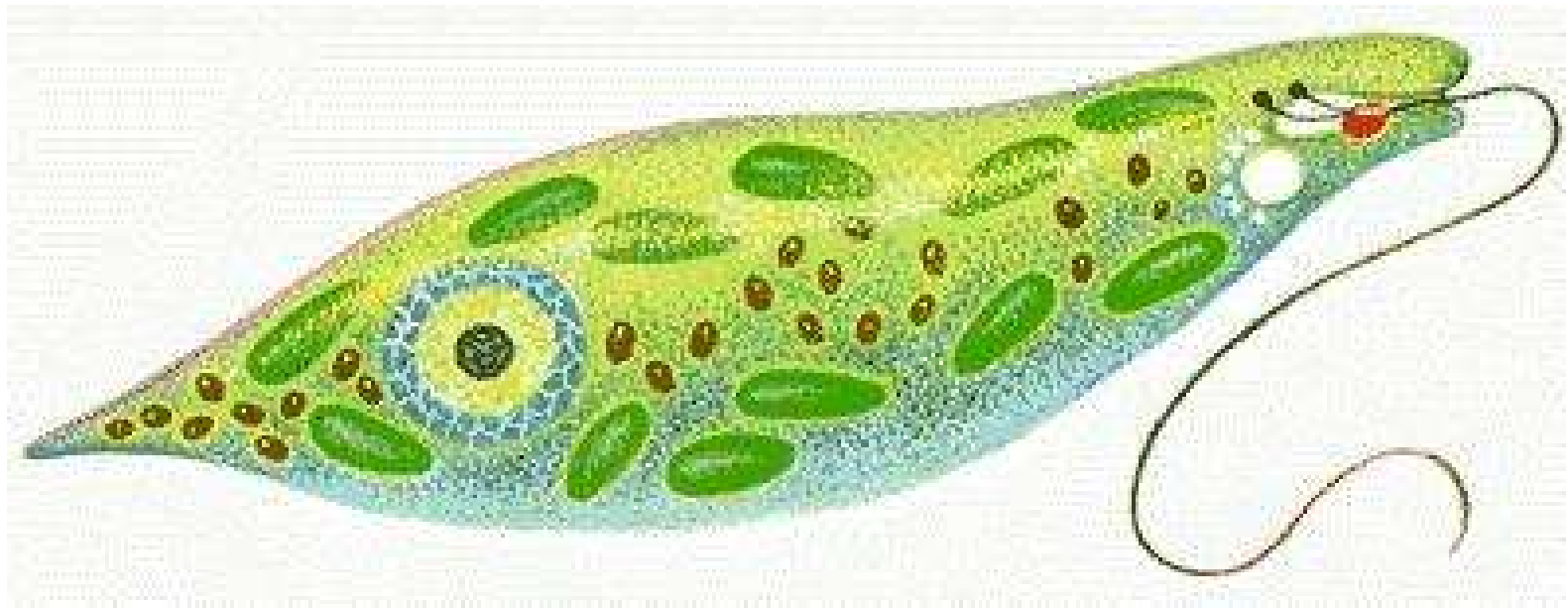
2. Diatoms

3 Groups of Plant-like Protists

1. Euglena
2. Diatoms
- 3. Dinoflagellates**

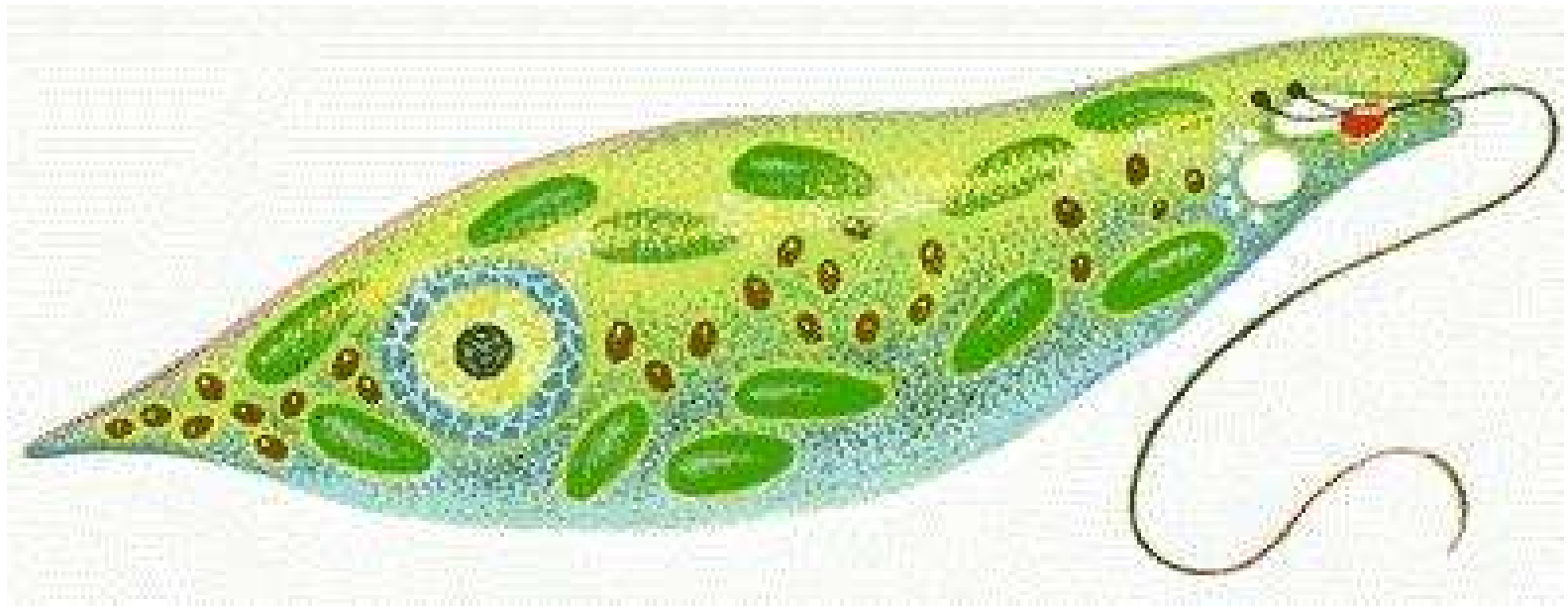
Euglena

- Have chloroplasts



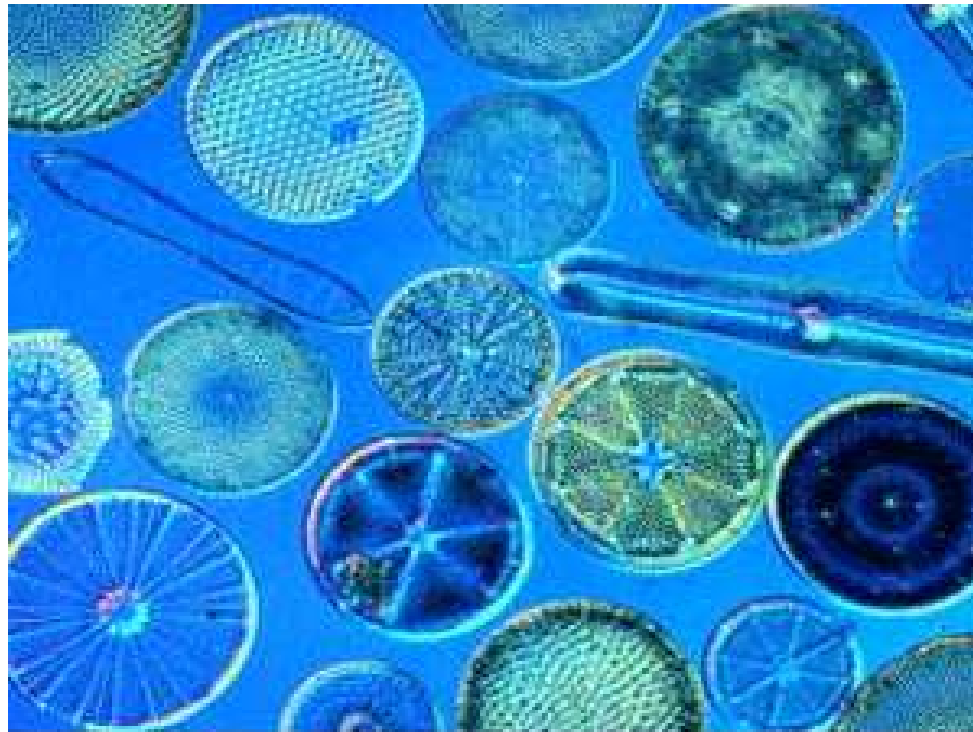
Euglena

- Have chloroplasts
- **Have eyespots (light sensitive)**



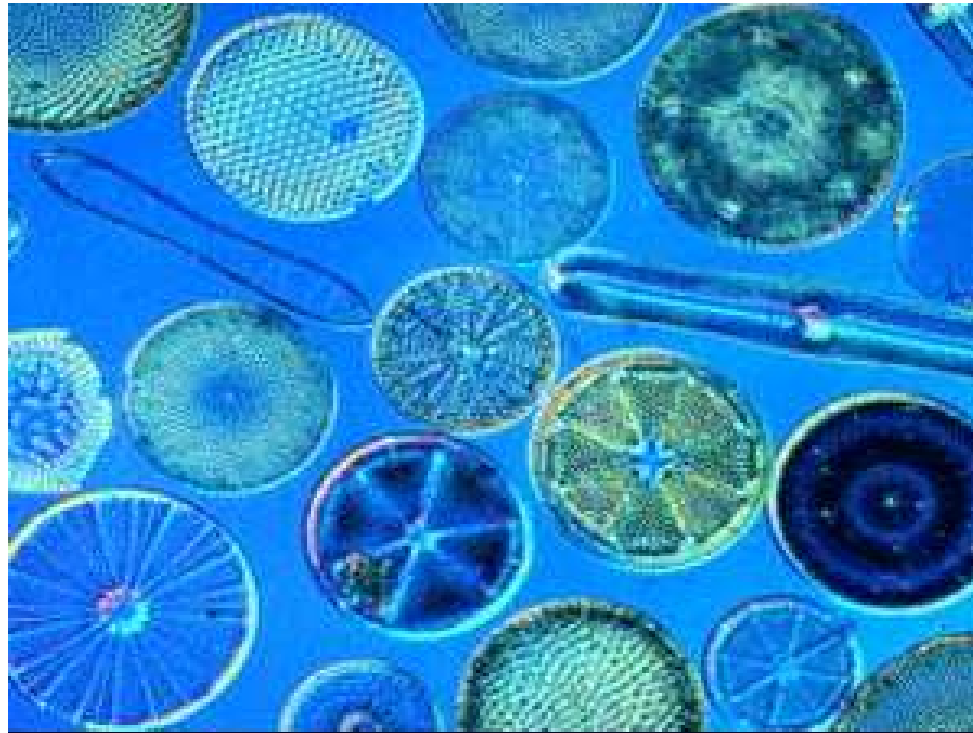
Diatoms

- Have 2-part glassy shell



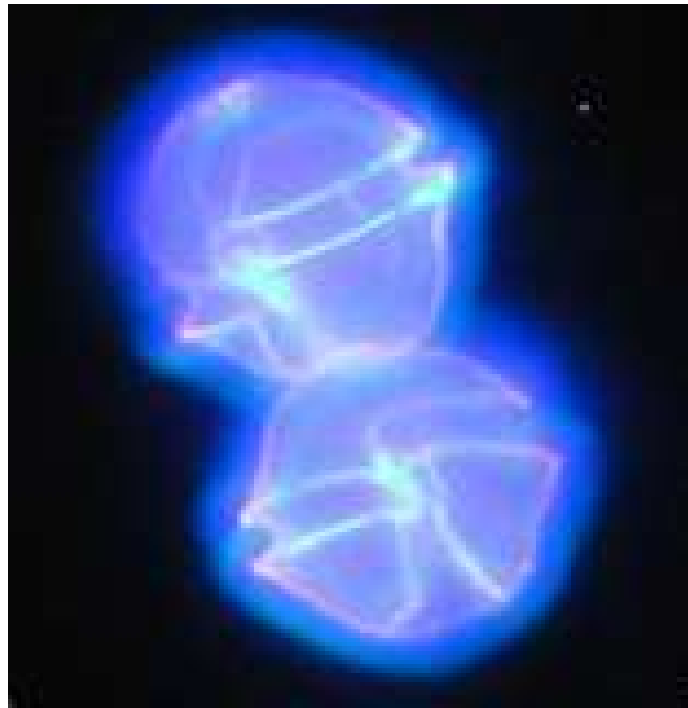
Diatoms

- Have 2-part glassy shell
- **Used in toothpaste**



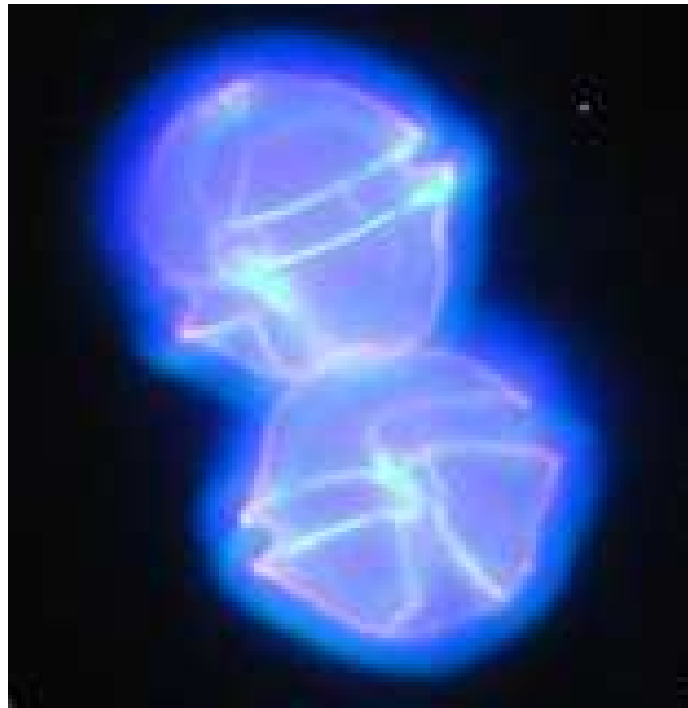
Dinoflagellates

- Have 2 flagella



Dinoflagellates

- Have 2 flagella
- **Some can glow**



Fungus-like Protists

- **Heterotroph with cell walls**

Fungus-like Protists

- Heterotroph with cell walls
- **Reproduce with spores**

Fungus-like Protists

- Heterotroph with cell walls
- Reproduce with spores
- **Can move at some point in life**

3 Groups of Fungus-like Protists

1. Water molds



3 Groups of Fungus-like Protists

1. Water molds

2. Downy mildews



3 Groups of Fungus-like Protists

1. Water molds
2. Downy mildews

3. Slime molds

