



## MICROBES - Characteristics

Microbe	Bacteria	Protozoa	Fungi	Algae	Virus
Size	1 $\mu\text{m}$ – 10 $\mu\text{m}$	200 $\mu\text{m}$	10 $\mu\text{m}$ – 100 $\mu\text{m}$	10 $\mu\text{m}$ – 100 $\mu\text{m}$	10 nm – 100 nm
Where they are Found	Independently, in colonies	Soil, fresh water and sea water. <u>Also</u> in the bodies or other organisms, pathogenic	<u>Saprotrophic</u> , Decaying organic matter and dead bodies of plants and animals	<i>(not to be written in school)</i> water and moist areas	Independent, inside an <u>organisms</u> body
Cell type	Prokaryotic	Eukaryotic	Eukaryotic	Eukaryotic	None. On the edge of living and non-living organisms
Cell organization	Unicellular	Unicellular	Multicellular, but can be microscopic as well as visible to naked eye	Unicellular and multicellular	Unicellular
Reproduction	Binary fission	Simple cell division	Sexually and asexually by cell division or budding		Use DNA of the host cell and then replicate
Examples	Coccus, <u>Cocco</u> -bacillus	Amoeba, Entamoeba histolytica, paramecium	Penicillium, Baker's Yeast, Mushrooms	Chlorella, Chlamydomonas	SARS COV-2, Polio Virus