



Hello

Protista - III

Bridge Nurture Course on Kingdom Protista



* DINOflagellates :-

1.

* Red Sea → due to the presence of - BGA Trichodesmium erythrium

* Red-tide : Due to Excessive proliferation of Dinoflagellates (Gonyaulax, Gymnodium).

The tide appear Red. This phenomena is known as

Red tide. Also Release toxin.

Dinoflagellate - Gonyaulax catenella

SAXI - TOXIN

Effect on
vertebrates

No Effect on
Invertebrates

Paralytical fish (PSP)
Shell
Poisoning

Eat
shell
fish

shell fishes consumed
dinoflagellates
Accumulate toxin

PROTISTA - (A) Photosynthetic

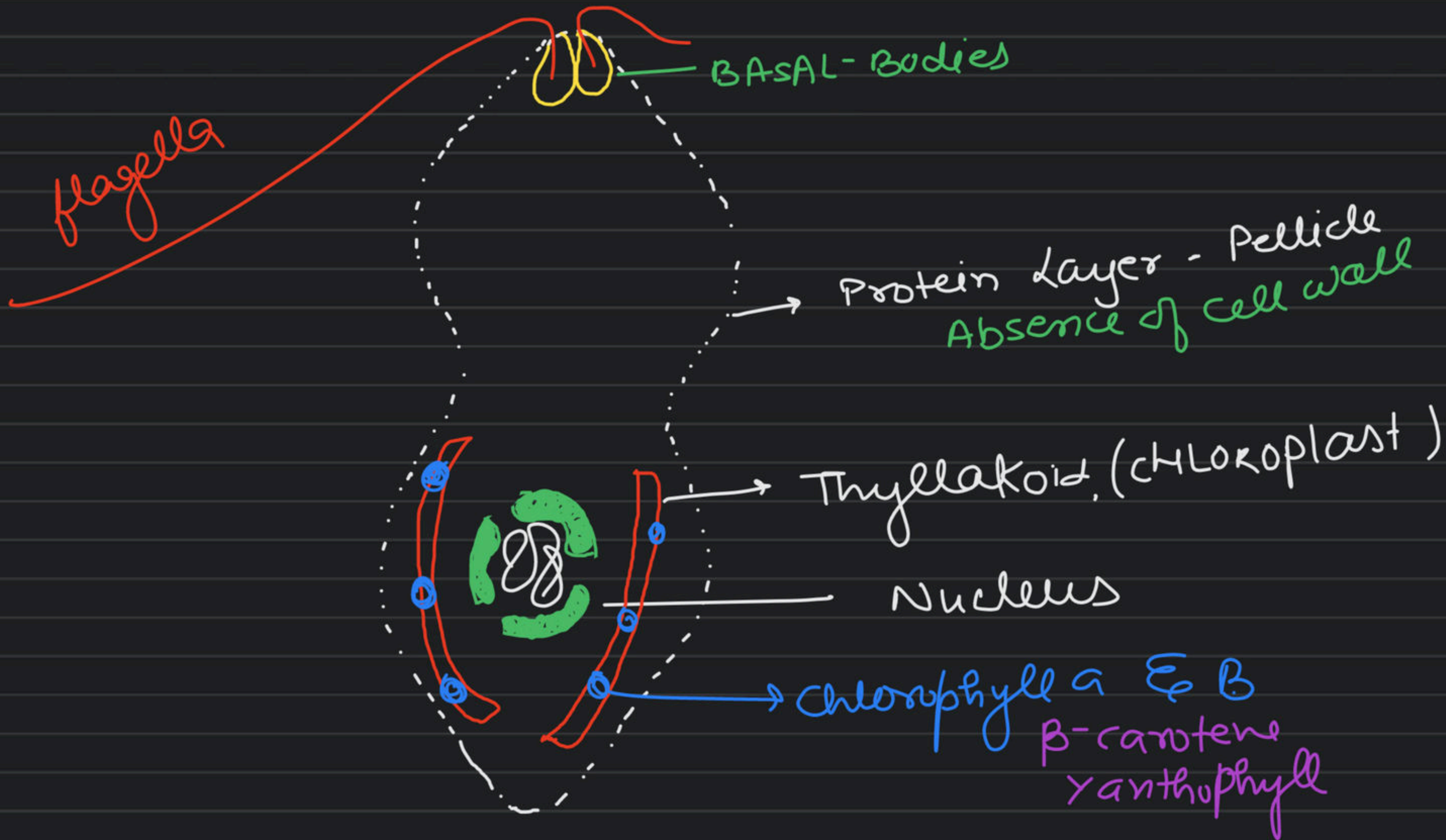
- Diatoms
- Dinoflagellates
- Euglenas

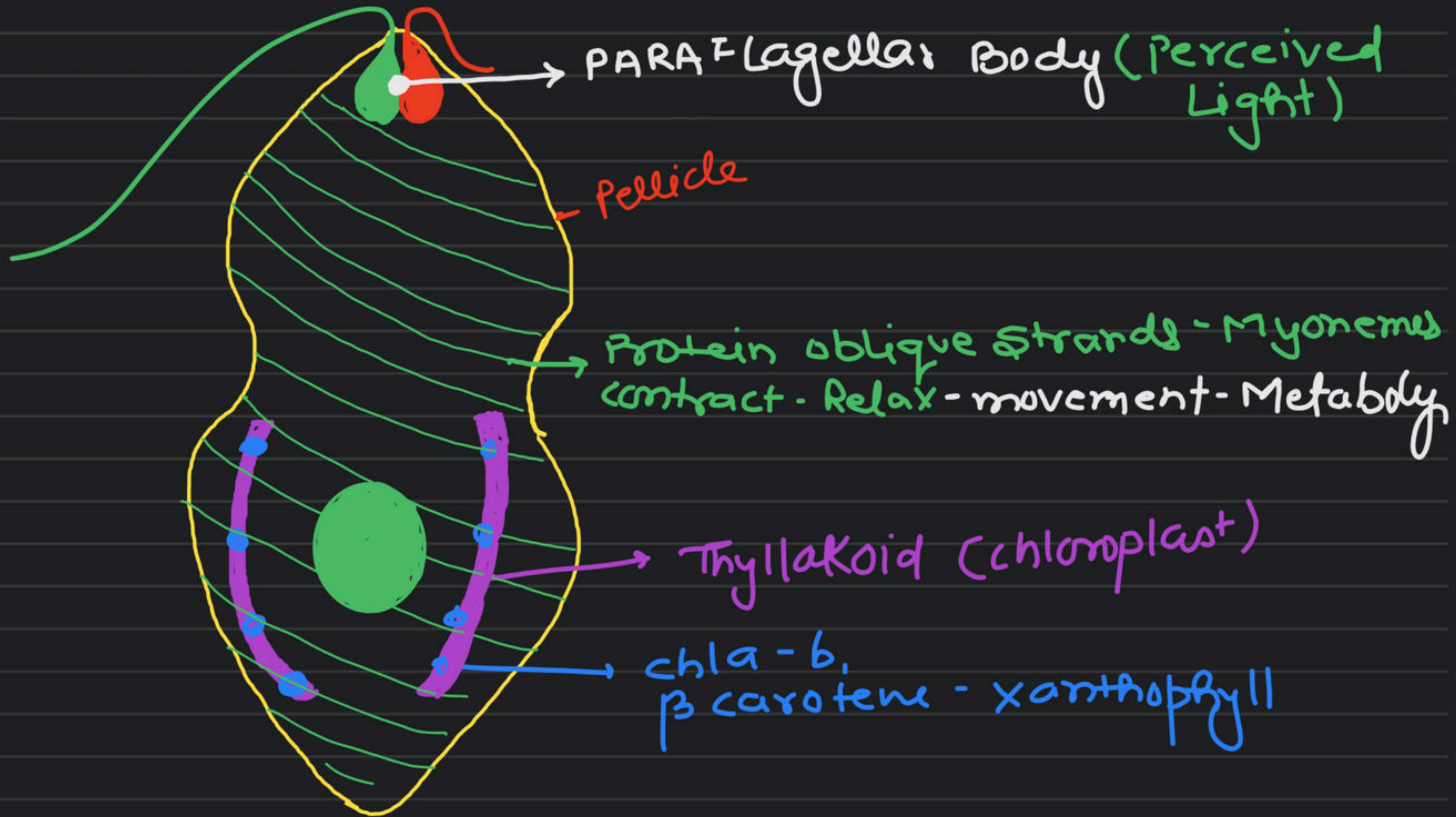
Euglena .

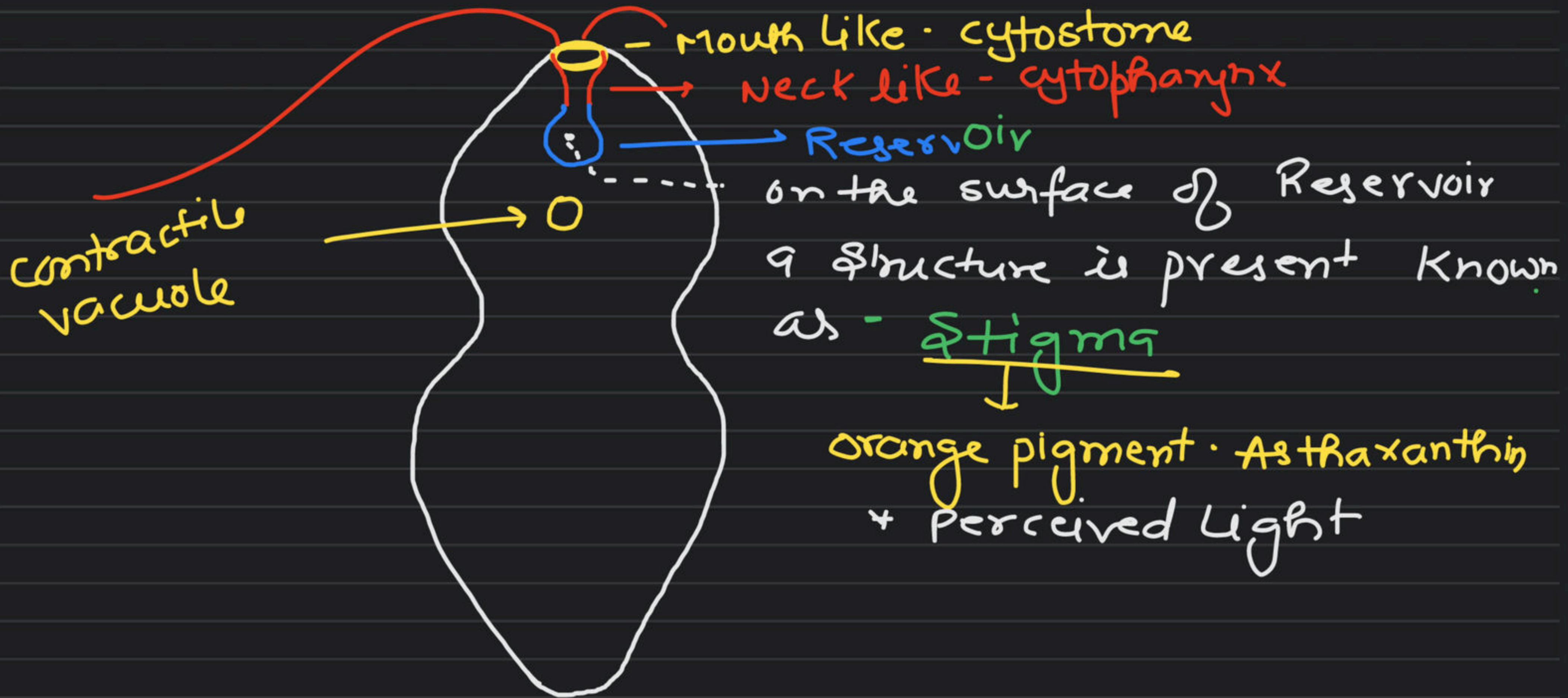
connecting link between plant - Animal

* Stagnant water, mud, damp soil. (MAJORITY fresh-water)

* chlorophyllous & achlorophyllous







Photosynthetic \longrightarrow +ve of sunlight
predator \longrightarrow Absence of sunlight
 \downarrow
Engulf small Animal

MIXOTROPHIC
mode of
Nutrition

* food Reserve - β -1,3-glucans
or
PARAMYLON

The food Reserve is present in the form of.
Paramylum Ceranules

Longitudinal - Binary fission. - Asexual

Not known.

- Sexual Rep

Euglena

PLANT

1. Autotrophic / Holophytic
Nutrition
- 2 pigment - chl a & b

Animal

- * holozoic mode
- * cell wall Absent
- * Pellicle present
- * Eye like Stigma
- Paracflagellar
(Body)
- * contractile vacuole
- * Longitudinal Binary
fission

PROTISTA :-

1. photosynthetic protist

2. consumers . Slime-Mould.

2. Slime-moulds or consumers-decomposers.

- Shows characters of Plant, Animal & fungi
- Initially - fungi - class - myxomycetes

They are K1a Mycetozoa

- Debarry - Related with Animals

- They are also K1a Protistian fungi

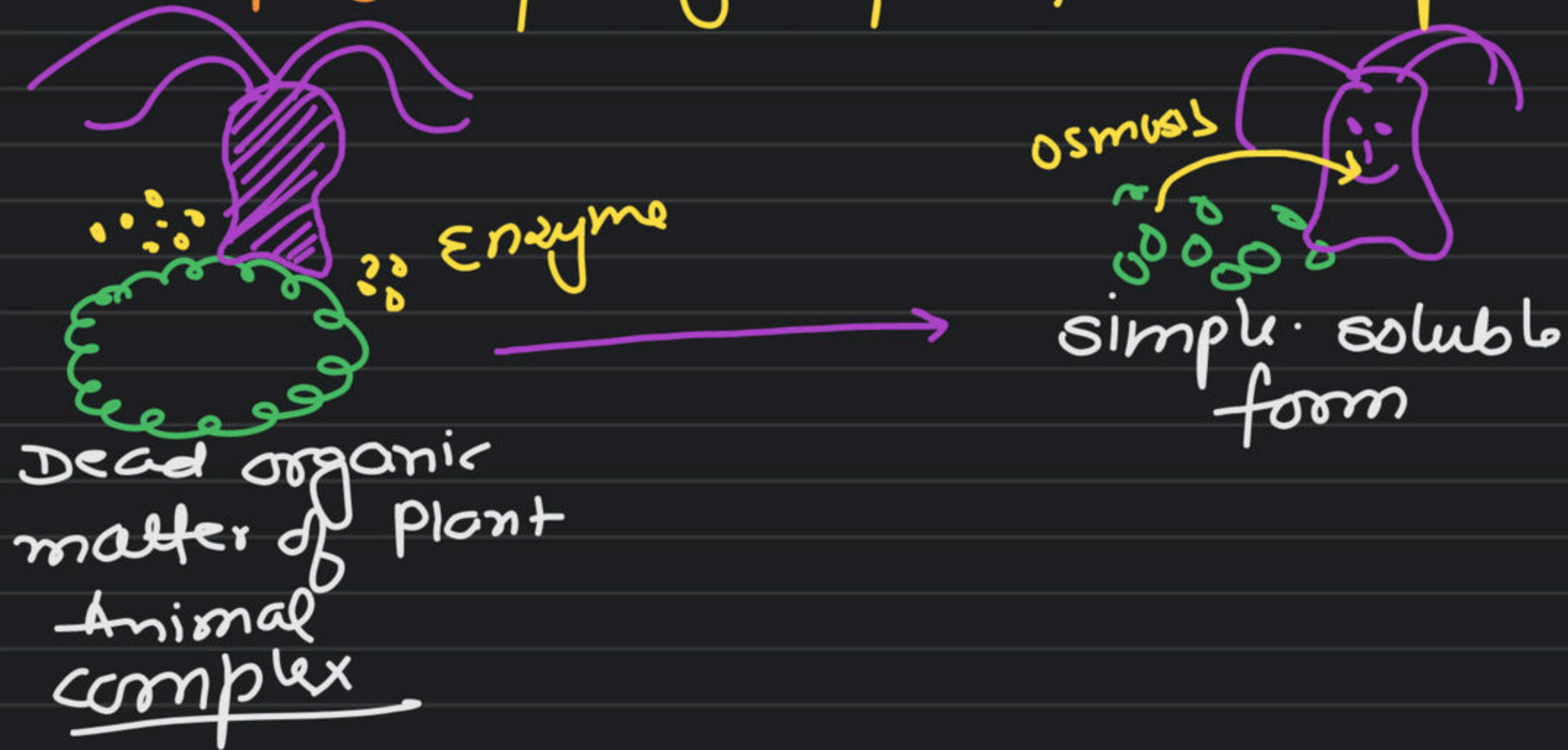
- mainly saprophytic

- vegetative Body - Naked, not covered by cell wall.

Type

- Acellular
- cellular

SAPROPHYTES / Phagotrophic / Osmotrophs



Acellular-slime Mould. - Plasmodial slime mould