

# Protists

- Very diverse
- All Eukaryotes
- Damp or aquatic environments
- Organized by nutrition type

## Protozoans - animal like - heterotrophs

- Organized by type of movement

### Ciliophora

- Cilia to move
- Eats bacteria
- Has contractile vacuole
- Binary fission, conjugation

### Sarcodina

- Pseudopods (fake feet) to move
- Diffusion through the membrane
- Some are parasitic
- Asexual

### Apicomplexa (sporozoans)

- Produce spores
- Parasitic
- Can cause fatal diseases

### Zoomastigina (zooflagellates)

- Flagellum to move
- Some are parasites
- Some cause disease

## Algae - plant like - photoautotrophs

- Photosynthesize
- No roots or leaves
- Multiple colors

- Some unicellular some multicellular
- Alternate between spore producing and gemete-producing

## **Bacillariophyta (diatoms)**

- Component of phytoplankton
- Filtering, separation processes, abrasives

## **Pyrrophyta (dinoflagellates)**

- Component of phytoplankton
- Cause algal blooms

## **Euglenoids**

- Plantlike that have characteristics of plants

## **Chrysophyta**

- Golden brown

## **Phaeophyta**

- Brown
- Largest
- Ice cream, paint

## **Chlorophyta**

- Green

## **Rhodophyta**

- Red
- Food for humans
- Thickener in cooking
- Syrup and shampoo

## **Fungus like - absorbtion**

- Spores to reproduce
- Feed on decaying biomaterial
- No chitin
- Multiple colors
- Can be cellular or acellular

## Myxomycota

- acellular slime molds

## Acrasiomycota

- cellular slime molds

## Oomycota

- water molds
- downy mildew