

The 6 Kingdoms

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archaea

- Found in harsh environments (extremophilic)
- Can only live in areas without oxygen (anaerobic)
- Prokaryotic
- Reproduce asexually
- Unicellular
- Can be autotrophic or heterotrophic
- Cell wall with no peptidoglycan
- Classified by environment (methanogen, thermophile, halophile)

types of archaea

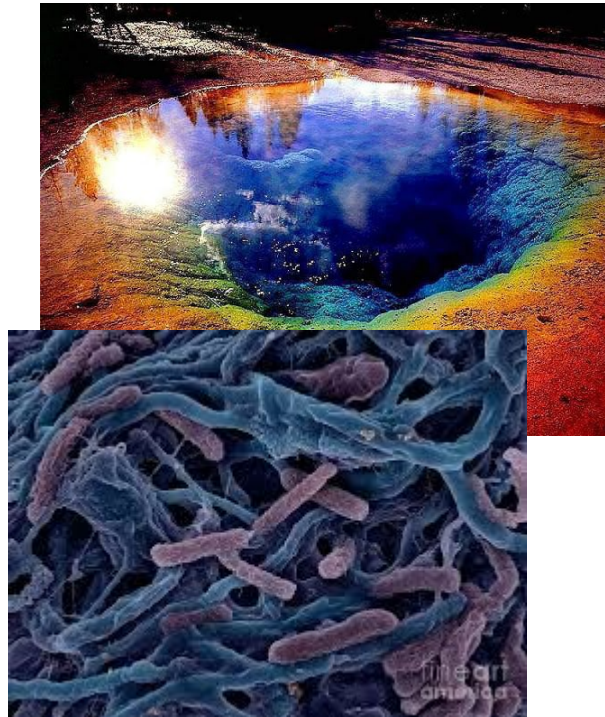
Methanogens

- Found in deep mud of swamps or stomachs of animals such as cows or termites
- Methano= methane; gen= produce



Thermophiles

- thrive in extreme heat or cold
- Thermo= temperature; phile=love



Halophiles

- Found in extremely salty lakes or ponds
- Halo= salt; phile=love



eubacteria

- Located almost everywhere - air, water, land, organisms, food
- Prokaryotic
- Unicellular
- Asexual reproduction
- Can be anaerobic or aerobic
- Cell wall contains peptidoglycan
- Often pathogenic
- Classified by shape (spirilla, bacilli, cocci)

types of eubacteria

Spirilla

Spiral, corkscrew shaped



Ex: meningitis

Bacilli

Rod shaped



Ex: e coli, listeria

Cocci

Circular shaped



Ex: strep throat, staph infection,
and pneumonia

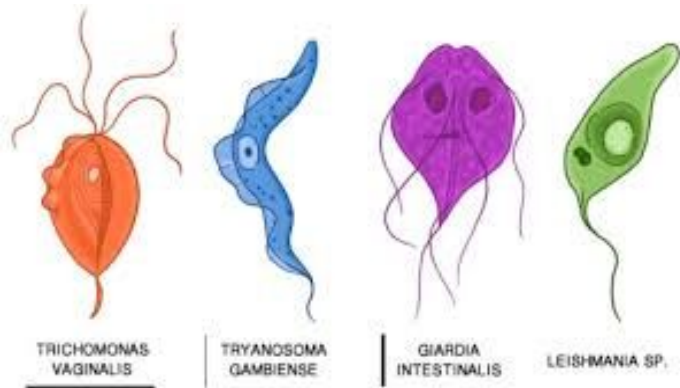
protista

- Found in wet or damp environments (ex: water, moist soil, inside organisms)
- Eukaryotic
- Most diverse kingdom
- Mostly unicellular
- Can be autotrophs, heterotrophs, or both
- Asexual or sexual reproduction
- Usually no cell wall
- Classified by movement (cilia, flagella, pseudopod) or classified into 3 groups based on their characteristics (fungi-like protists, animal-like protists, plant-like protists)

types of protists

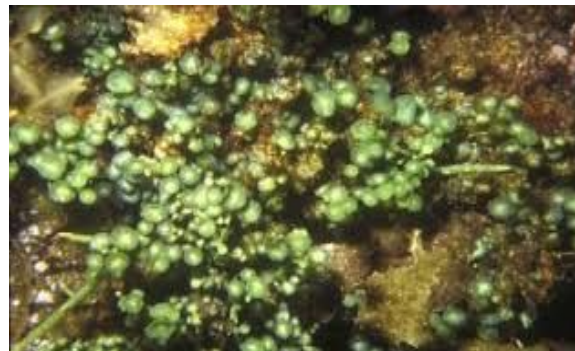
animal-like protists

- Heterotrophs
- Mostly unicellular
- known as protozoa
- Can be parasites
- motile



Plant-like protists

- Uni or multicellular
- Autotrophic
- Non motile
- Ex: algae



Fungi-like protists

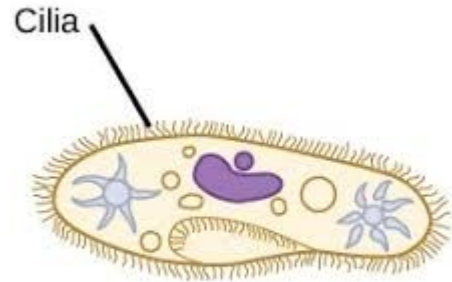
- Feed on dead or decaying matter
- Heterotrophs
- Reproduce with spores
- Usually non motile but motile in some stages of life
- Ex: slime or water molds



movement of protists

Cilia

Hair like structures, flaps together and moves like "oars"



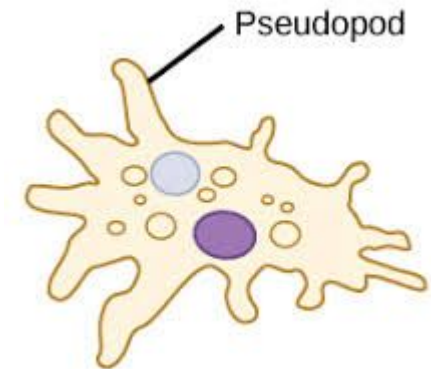
Flagella

Long tail like structure which moves back and forth and propels organism



Pseudopod

Lots of "false feet" like structures



fungi

- Eukaryotic
- Reproduce by spores
- Typically nonmotile
- Multicellular, besides yeasts which are unicellular
- Heterotrophic - parasites or decomposers
- Cell wall made of chitin
- Ex: molds, yeasts, mushrooms



plantae

- Autotrophic
- Eukaryotic
- Nonmotile
- Multicellular
- Cell wall contains cellulose
- Ex: ferns, mosses, grass, trees, flowering plants



animalia

- Heterotrophs
- Eukaryote
- Multicellular
- Motile
- Sexual reproduction
- No cell walls
- Ex: amphibians, insects, reptiles, fish, mammals, birds

