

What is the name of this organism?

What is the name of the Kingdom?

What is the name of the Phylum?

Can it move? If so, how?

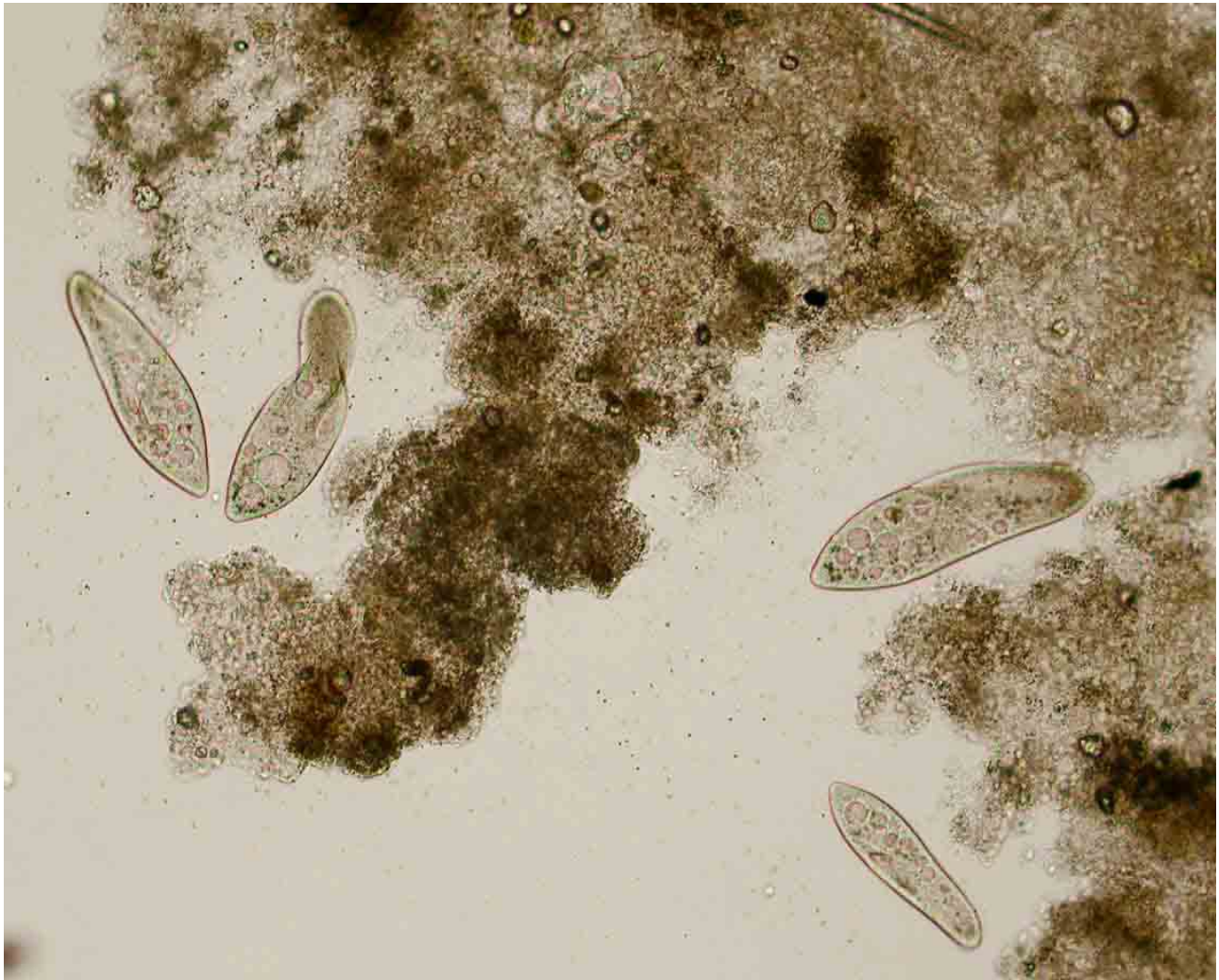
Is it autotrophic or heterotrophic?

If it is autotrophic, what pigment(s) does it use for photosynthesis?

In what environment can you find this organism?

(Be sure to be as specific as your instructor wants you to be.)

Does this organism form a filament or a colony?



What is the name of this organism?

What is the name of the Kingdom?

What is the name of the Phylum?

Can it move? If so, how?

Is it autotrophic or heterotrophic?

How does it capture/consume food items?

In what environment can you find this organism?

(Be sure to be as specific as your instructor wants you to be.)



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Can it move? If so, how?

Is it autotrophic or heterotrophic?

If autotrophic what pigment(s) is used for photosynthesis?

In what environment(s) can you find this type of organism?
(Be sure to be as specific as your instructor wants you to be.)

What is the name of the condition found in marine environments that is caused by “blooms” (population explosions) of organisms in this Phylum?

Name two important ecological roles of these organisms.



What is the name of this organism?

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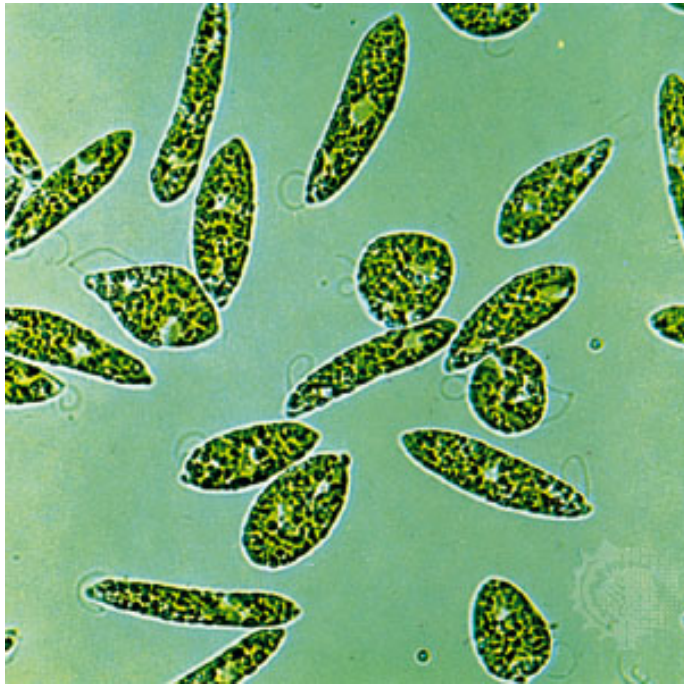
What is the name of the Phylum?

Can it move? If so, how?

Is it autotrophic or heterotrophic?

In what environment(s) can you find this type of organism?
(Be sure to be as specific as your instructor wants you to be.)

How does this organism consume food items?



What is the name of this organism?

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What is the name of the Phylum?

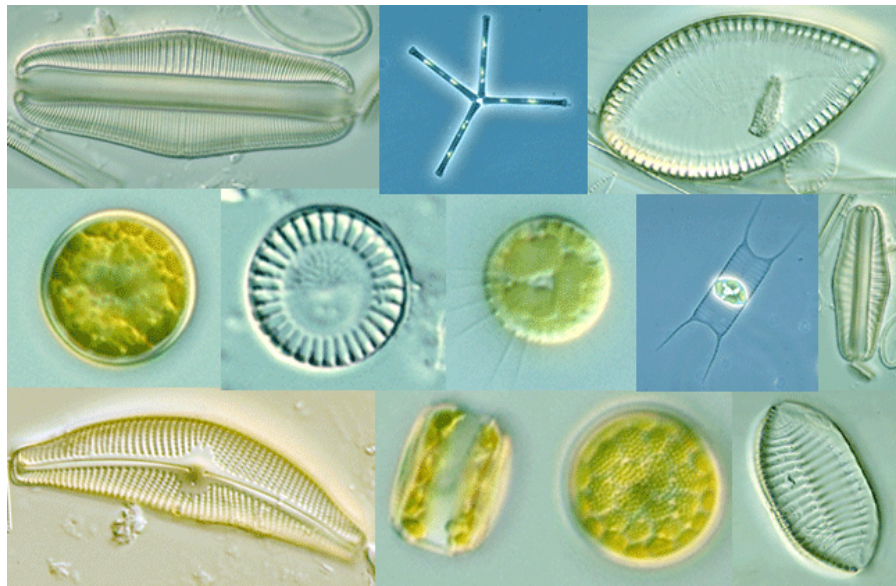
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All after Entwisle et al. (1997)

Plate 1/2

What is the name of these organisms?

What is the name of the Kingdom?

What is the name of the Phylum?

Can they move? If so, how?

Are they autotrophic or heterotrophic?

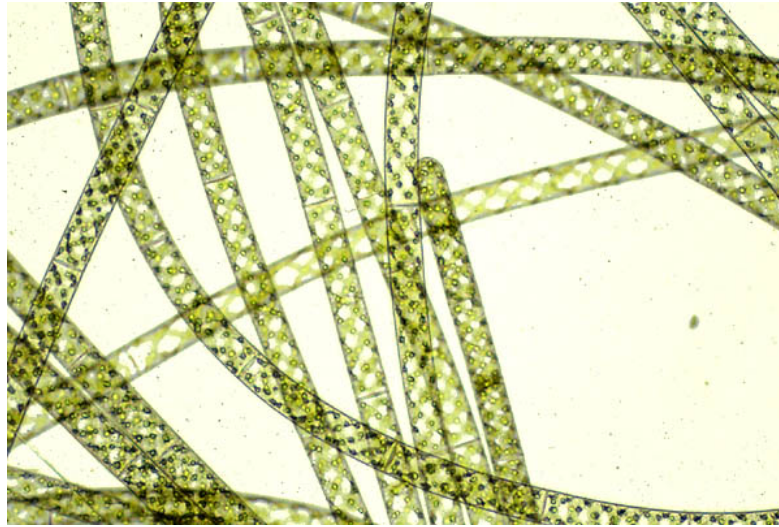
If autotrophic what pigment(s) is used for photosynthesis?

In what environment(s) can you find this organism?

(Be sure to be as specific as your instructor wants you to be.)

What is the cell wall made of?

Name two important ecological roles of these organisms.



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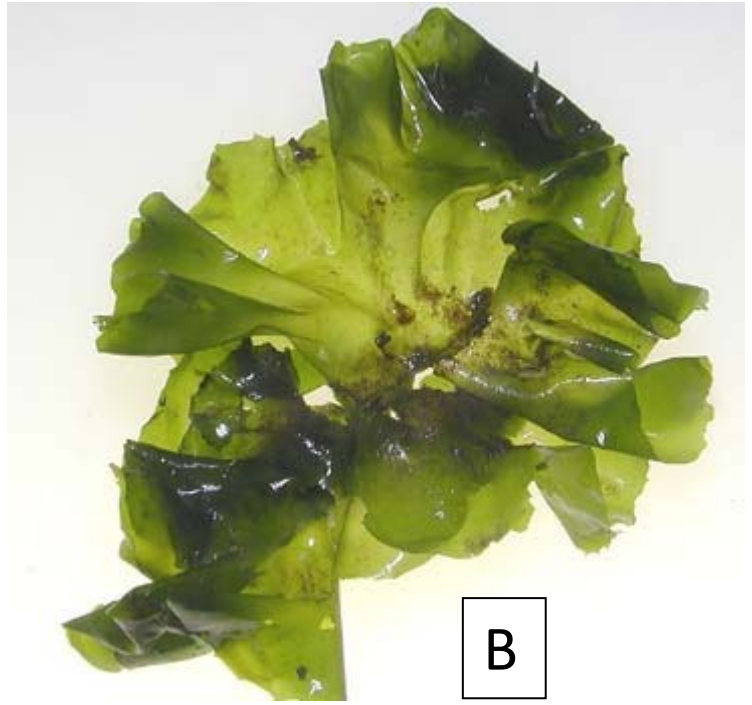
If it is autotrophic what pigment(s) does it use for photosynthesis?

What is the cell wall made of?

In what environment can you find this organism?

(Be sure to be as specific as your instructor wants you to be.)

Does this organism form a filament or a colony?



In which Phylum does each macro alga belong?

What is the name of the Kingdom?

Which Phylum is most closely related to the plant Kingdom?

What pigment(s) does macro-alga A use for photosynthesis?

What pigment(s) does macro-alga B use for photosynthesis?

What pigment(s) does macro-alga C use for photosynthesis?

In what environment can you find this organism?

(Be sure to be as specific as your instructor wants you to be.)

Macro Algae (seaweeds)

Structure

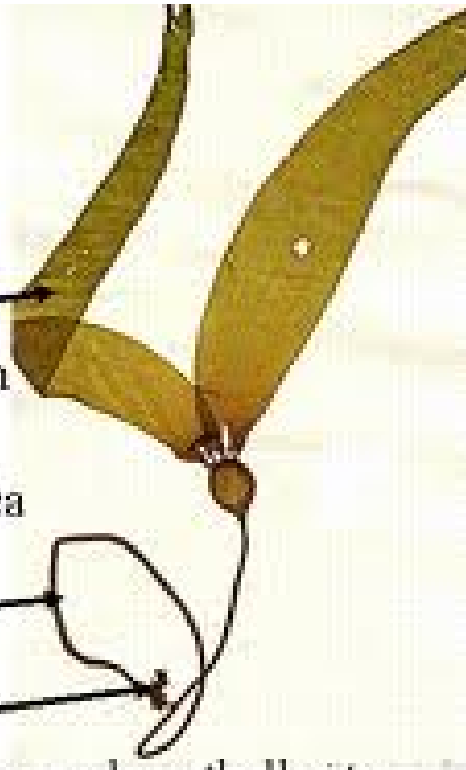
Thallus- complete body of algae

Blades- leaf-like portion

Functions to increase surface area, main area of photosynthesis.

Stipe = stem-like support structure

Holdfast – root-like structure anchors thallus to bottom



Compare each part of this kelp to the main parts of a plant (roots, stem, leaves). Discuss how each form is related to function.

How are the kelp and plant an example of convergent evolution?

What is the general term we use to refer to photosynthetic protists?

What is the general term we use to refer to heterotrophic protists?

Do organisms in the Protist Kingdom have prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells?