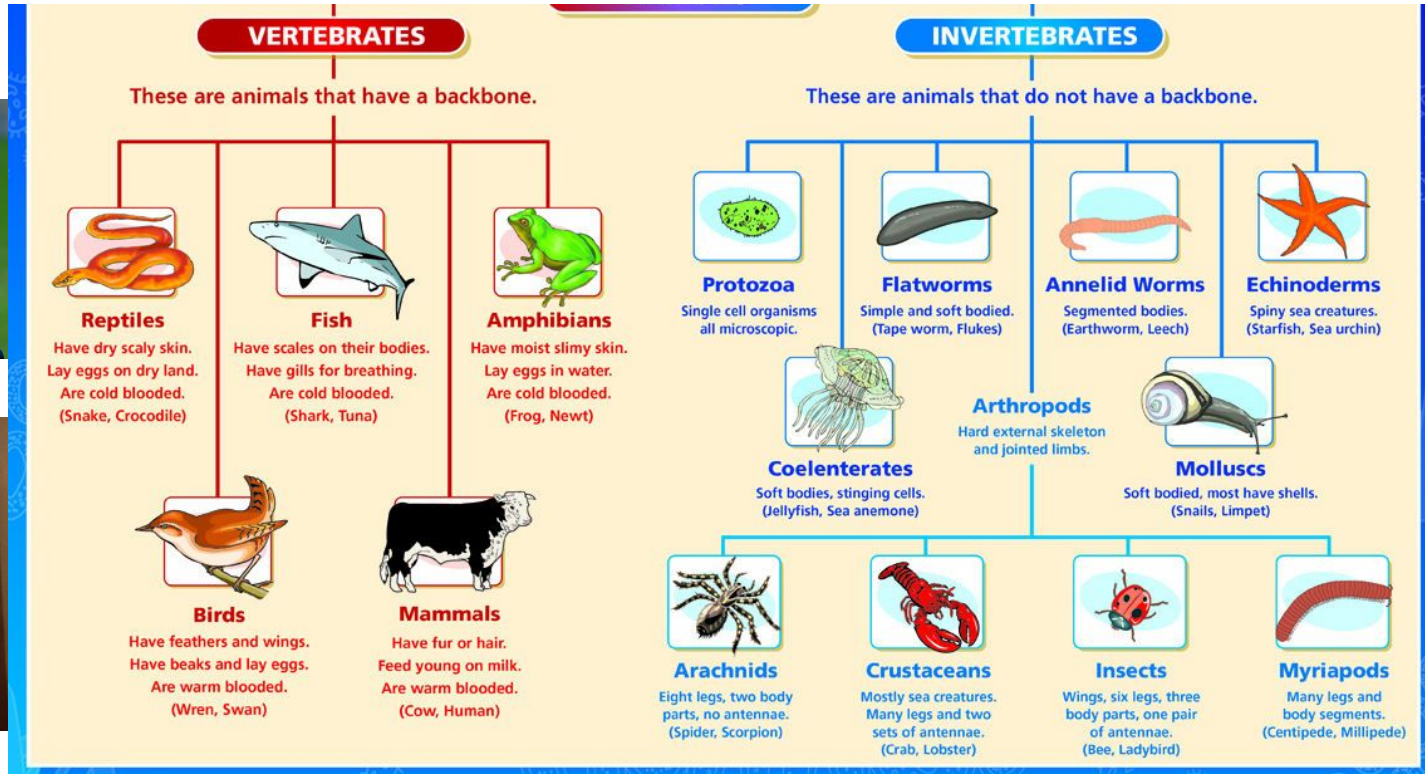


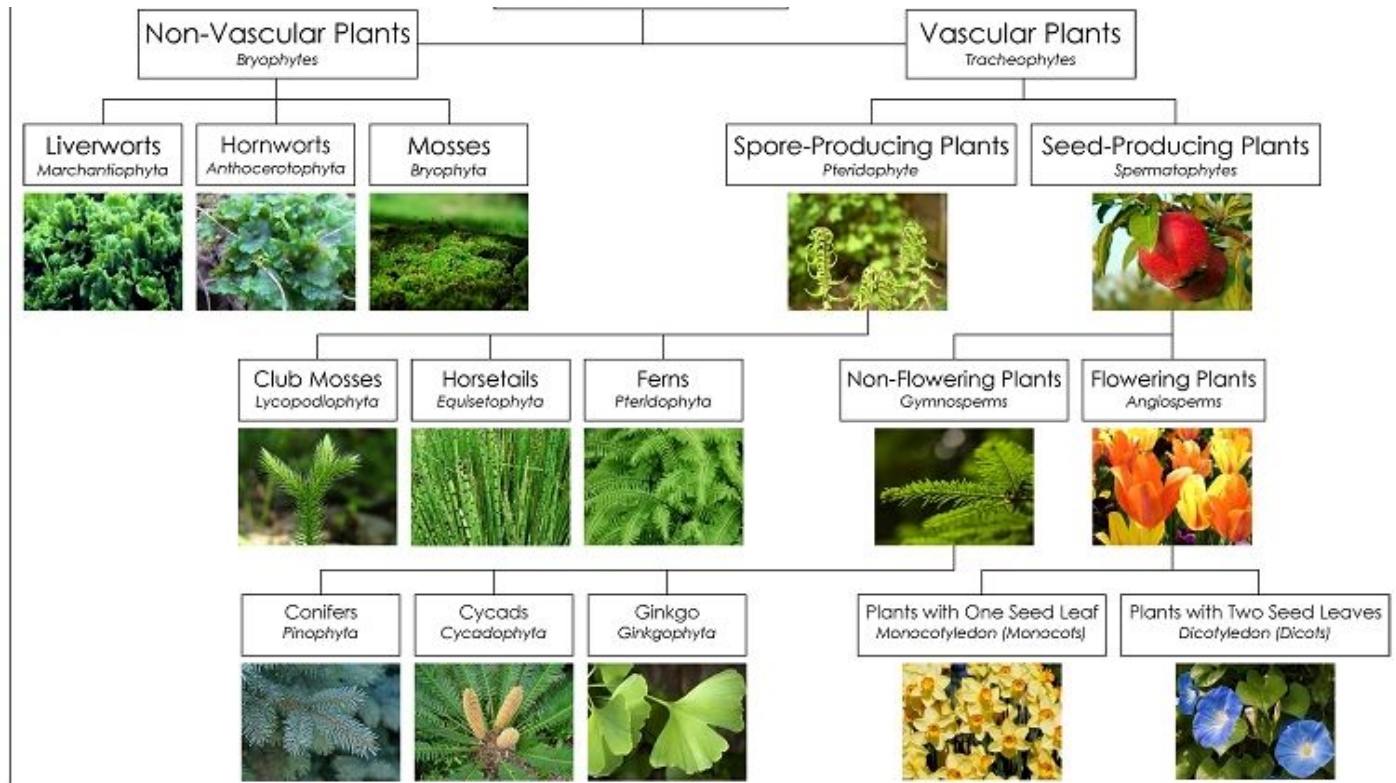
- Have nuclei & membrane bound organelles
- No cell walls
- Multicellular

- Heterotrophic
- Are motile
- Mainly use sexual reproduction

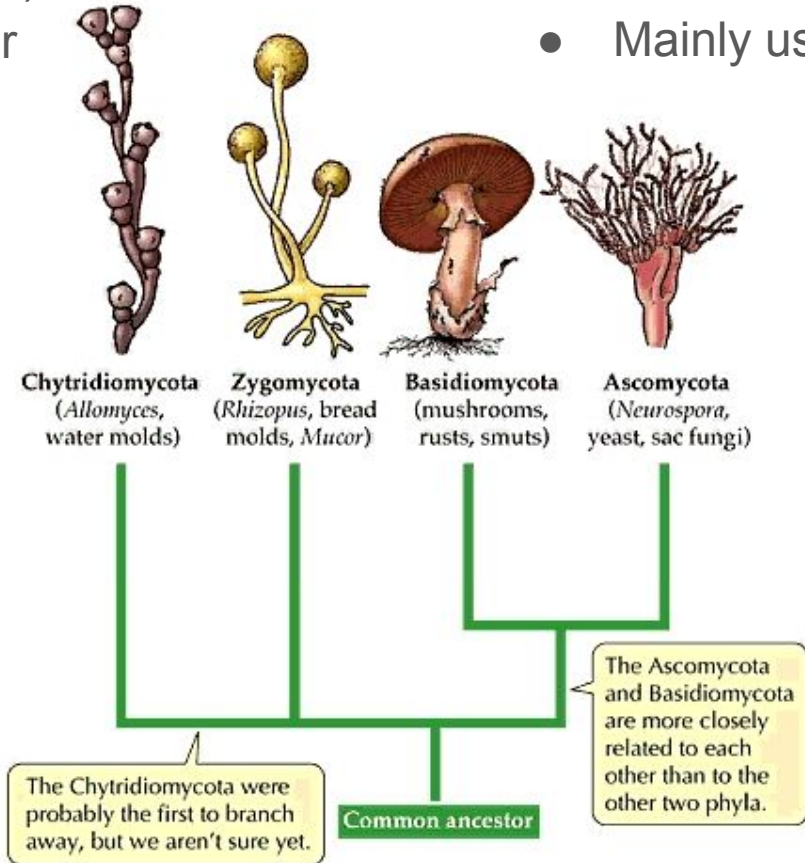


- Have nuclei & membrane bound organelles
- Have cell walls (cellulose)
- Multicellular

- Mostly autotrophic
- Are NOT motile
- Mainly use sexual reproduction

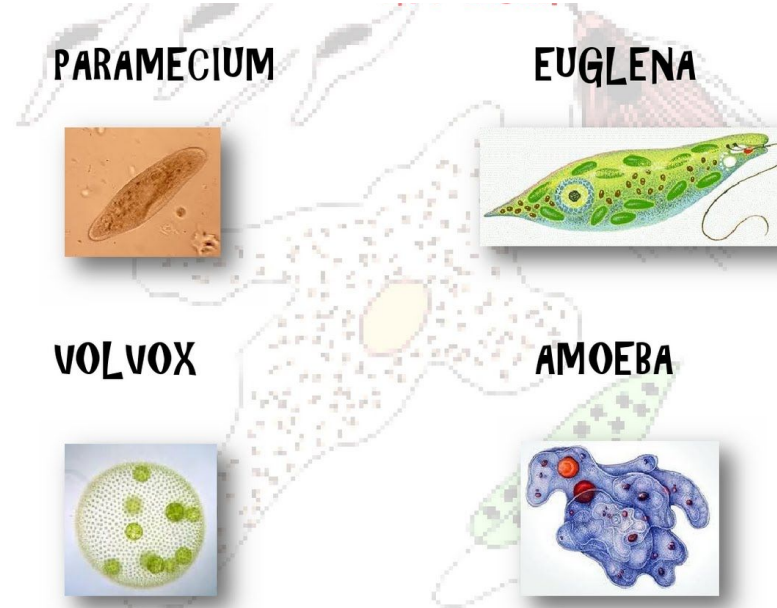


- Have nuclei & membrane bound organelles
- Have cell walls (chitin)
- Most are multicellular
- Heterotrophic (decomposers)
- Are NOT motile
- Mainly use asexual reproduction



- Have nuclei & membrane bound organelles
- Some have cell walls, some don't
- Most are unicellular

- Some are heterotrophs, some are autotrophs
- Some are motile
- Some use sexual reproduction, others use asexual



- No nucleus & no membrane bound organelles
- Have cell wall (peptidoglycan)
- Unicellular
- “Germs” - found everywhere
- Mixed between autotrophs and heterotrophs
- Some are motile (cilia & flagella)
- Use asexual reproduction



- No nucleus & no membrane bound organelles
- Have cell wall
- Unicellular
- “Extremophiles”
- Mixed between autotrophs and heterotrophs
- Some are motile (cilia & flagella)
- Use asexual reproduction

- Bacteria that is only found in extreme environmental conditions.



- Examples:
  1. Methanogens: live in swamps and produce methane gas.
  2. Thermophiles: live in hot springs and hydrothermal vents.
  3. Halophiles: live in extremely salty conditions

