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Protista is a taxon whose members are very diverse. Members are not animals, no plants, no mushrooms, and no prokaryotes. All members of the Protista Kingdom are eukaryotes, have a clear nucleus and are surrounded by membranes. Breathing occurs aerobically. Free to live in the sea or fresh water, or parasites in bodily fluids or tissues of other living creatures. READ ALSO: Related articles: PLANT tissue COMPLETE: Understanding, peculiarity, diversity and function of the Kingdom consists of low-level organisms: protozoa, mushrooms and water fungi (used to enter the realm of fungi) and algae. In some classifications, protist's kingdom consists of all single-celled organisms, but this leads to the separation of groups of algae, because there are multicellular algae. Read also: Related Articles: Meristem Network: Understanding, Type, Features and Examples of COMPLETE Overall Protista is a single-celled living being, but there are also multicellular protists such as seaweed. Protista is an autotrophic, some of them heterotrophic, free to live in the sea, fresh water, or as parasites in other living creatures. Unlike the Monera, Protista already has the nucleus of a membrane, the so-called eukaryotic organism (Abdurahman, 2006). Protista is an eukaryotic single-celled organism that lives alone or colonized. Protista can be classified by animals as protista (simple), plant protista (algae) and fungal protista (slime fungus/ flapping mold). The body shape of the protist organism is very diverse. Protista has different ways of feeding, and can be classified into three categories: Protista autotrof, which is a protist who has chlorophyll, so that it can photosynthesis. For example: Algae enters the food, using phagocytosis through cell membranes. Examples: ProtozoaProtista saprotista and parasites, digest food outside the cage and absorb the juices of their food. Example: Animal Protista Mushroom (Protozoa). Protozoa comes from the Greek protos meaning of the first and sun means animal. The simplest are often called single-celled animals (single-celled). All life activities are carried out by the cells themselves through organ cells, which function similarly to the organ system in many cellular animals (metazoa). Read also: Related Articles: Animal Tissue : Type, Function, Location, Image and ExampleProtista has the following characteristics: Eukaryotic, already has a core membrane. There is only one cell (single-celled) and there are many cells (multicellular)Live free colonies /single and symbioticSome there are simple movement devices there are those with colored pigments (algae) Some of them autotrof (producing their own food) some are heterotroph by absorbing or eating food. It doesn't have a clear network system yet. Protista is grouped into three namely protista is similar to mushrooms (mushroom creditors), vegetable Protista (algae) and animals Protista (simple). Fungal protists are not included in the mushrooms because the structure of the body and the way it is reproduced are different. Reproduction of fungal lenders is similar to fungi, but the movement in the egathetic phase is similar to the amoeba. Although it is not chlorophyll, the membrane structure of this fungus is similar to algae. Myxomycota (slime fungus) This fungus has some properties similar to true mushrooms. The vegetative structure of the mucus fungus is called plasmodium, is the mass of many basic cytoplasm and is not limited to strong walls. The image of mucus fungus Myxomycetes, which resembles fungi is at the stage of the body of the fetus, while the vegetative stage is similar to the protozoa (amoebic). But note that both at the stage of mycelium (at the time of the formation of the fetal body), and during the vegetative stage is basically the same structure, which is a eucyotic and still shows the flow of cytoplasm. Although at the stage of mycelium the cytoplasmic flow is limited to the body wall of the fetus. Read also: Related Articles: Connective Tissue: Understanding, Full Material, Function, Components and Types of Body Oomycota (Water Fungus) trusun over hyfat filament is not classified and contains many nuclei. Oomycota can be easily found on body footage of fish or carcasses of other water-resistant animals so often also called mushrooms. Oomycota reproduces sexually and accessually. Some Oomycota live in saprotit by deciphering organic matter from carcasses such as Saprolegina. Some of these ads also live parasites in others such as Phytophthora and Plasmospara viticola. Read also: Related Articles : Kingdom of Animalia : Understanding, Features, and Classification Along with a complete example of Oomycota Features: Habitat in wet places/ watersWater mushrooms have a gif that is not sealed (senositik)Cell walls of cellulose vegetative production by the formation of zoospores that have two flagpoles for swimming. Generative reproduction by fertilisation, which will form zygots that grow into spores. Acrasiomycota is different from Myxomycota. Acrasiomycota retains its identity as a single cell. Acrasiomycota is an untouched person separated by membranes, especially when the unit is formed at one stage of its life cycle. Acrasiomycota is a haploid organism, while in Myxomycota it dominates the phases of diploid. Acrasiomycota has a very important role. Phytoplankton in the oceans contributes to about 70% of all photosynthesis activity on Earth, which absorbs carbonic acid, filling the atmosphere with oxygen, and supports the life cycle in aquatic life. Features of algae: Their size varies, some are microscopic (not visible to the naked eye) like navicula, some are very large, such as Macrocytis, which reaches tens of meters. Algae are single-celled and multicellular. For single-celled there are those who live colonized with unique shapes such as ball shapes, commas, or discs. Some live individually. such as multicellular algae there are strands and sheets. Reproduce in two sexy and asexual ways. Most of them live in water habitats such as coral, lakes, rivers, seas, marshes, wetlands, rocks and trees. Algae can make their own food through the process of photosynthesis using organic ingredients and sunlight. Vegetable protista, divided into 7 phylums, namely Euglenofita, Krishafitis, Bacillariophitis (Diatom), Pinrofit (Dinoflagellata), Rodofita, Fakofita and Chlorofite (Abdurakman, 2006). Protozoa, similar to animals, is known as the simplest (protos - first, zoon and animal). Some of the simplest single-celled and microscopic eukaryotic animals. Protozoa can live on fresh water, seawater, brackish water and there are also those that live inside the body of multicellular organisms. All life activities are carried out by the cells themselves using organ membranes such as plasma membranes, cytoplasm and mitochondria. Some protozoa play a role in the destruction of the remains of dead organisms, but some parasitize in the body organisms, for example, it can cause sleep sickness, malaria and dysentery. The simplest lives individually, but there are those whose lives are colonized. The simplest breed asexually, i.e. by binary division and the formation of spores, as well as by sexual means, i.e. by conjugation. The animal has mobile devices in the form of cilia, flagella and pseudo-legs (Pseudopodia), but some of them do not have mobile devices. Basically the simplest has the following characteristics: single-celled organisms (single-celled)Eukaryotes (having the nucleus of membranes)Lonely life (own) or colonization Typically, can not make their own food (heterotrof)Free life, saprotit and parasites Can form cysts for survivalScavens in the form of pseudopodia, cilia or flagellaBased on the structure of their movement devices, the simplest phylums differ into four classes: Rhizopoda class (sarcodine)Class CiliataClasscam FlagellataSporozoa class Moving with pseudo- which is the protoplasm of cells which as a prey catcher. You live in fresh water, seawater, wet places, and some live in the bodies of animals or people. Un mating breeding through binary division and cyst formation. The most observed type is Ameba. In Amoeba, amoeba's movement using pseudo-legs occurs because of food stimulation. Food can be algae, bacteria or organic residues. Ectamoeba is a type of Amoeba that lives wildly outside the body of other organisms (live freely). For example, Amoeba proteus, Foraminifera, Arcella, Radiolaria. Entamoeba is a type of Amoeba that lives in the body organisms, such as Entamoeba histolytica, and Entamoeba sticks. Amoeba's body structure: Cells are protected by cell membranes. The cells have an organel, among them the nucleus of the cell, contracting vacuole and food vacuole. Cell membranes or plasma membrane cells are also called plasma and serve to protect the protoplasm. Cytoplasm is distinguished by ectoplasm and endoplasm. Ectoplasm is an outer layer of cytoplasm that is located close to the plasma membrane and is usually located inside plasma, usually granular. Endoplasm has one nucleus, one contracted vacuole, and several vacuole products. The nucleus of the cell serves to regulate the activity that occurs inside the cell. The pulsating cavity (Vakuola Kontraktil)Pulsating cavity here serves as a residual organ for food waste. Contracting vacuole also keeps the pressure of osmosis cells always higher than the pressure of the surrounding osmosis. Food cavities (food vakuola) Food cavities or are often referred to as food cul-by-food to serve as digestive devices. Undigested food will be released through pulsating cavities. List of heritage sites and habitats //www.sentra-edukasi.com/2010/04/protista-mirip-hewan-protzoa.html#:~:UK4fz6xSn2cSugiarti, S. et al. 2002. Water Invertebrates By Tom I. Depok : Self-Help Penebar.http/www. Google.com Firmancia, Ricky, et al., 2006. Light and Active Biology Study, Bandung, Publisher PT Grafindo Media Pratama.Aburahman, Deden, 2004, Agricultural Biological Group, Bandung, Publisher PT Grafindo Media Pratama. materi kingdom protista pdf. materi kingdom protista kelas x. materi kingdom protista lengkap. materi tentang kingdom protista. materi mengenai kingdom protista

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