Kingdom Information

- examples of members of this kingdom include: methanogens and halophiles
- members of this kingdom range from free-living soil organisms to parasites
- examples of members of this kingdom include: pine tree, rose, moss and ferns
- consist of eukaryotic cell(s) whose cell walls may contain chitin
- consist of eukaryotic cells which DO NOT contain a cell wall nor chloroplasts
- members of this kingdom are heterotrophic; they secrete digestive enzymes for EXTERNAL digestion and then digested food molecules are absorbed into their bodies
- most members of this kingdom are multicellular, *however a few are unicellular*
- examples of members of this kingdom include: mushrooms and yeast
- consist of a single prokaryotic cell (unicellular) that has a thick, rigid cell wall that contains peptidoglycan
- consist of eukaryotic cell(s), where most members of this kingdom are unicellular, some are colonial, and a few are multicellular
- members of this kingdom are non-motile (i.e. cannot move locations)
- members of this kingdom share characteristics with a variety of other kingdoms
- members of this kingdom are multicellular and heterotrophic
- examples of members of this kingdom include: amoeba, paramecium and slime molds
- consist of a single prokaryotic cell (unicellular) whose cell wall lacks peptidoglycan and cell membrane contains unusual lipids

- some members of this kingdom feed on dead/decaying organic matter
- members of this kingdom live in extreme environments (i.e. volcanic hot springs, mud lacking oxygen, etc.)
- most members of this kingdom are motile during some part of their life cycle
- examples of members of this kingdom include: *Streptococcus* and *E. coli*
- some members of this kingdom use photosynthesis, others do not
- members of this kingdom are photosynthetic autotrophs
- examples of members of this kingdom include: sponges, worms, grasshoppers, salmon, and humans
- some members of this kingdom need oxygen to survive, while others are killed by it
- many members of this kingdom can only survive in environments devoid of oxygen
- some members of this kingdom are photosynthetic while others are heterotrophic
- consist of eukaryotic cell(s) whose cell walls contain cellulose