



<p><b>Methanogen (<i>Methanococcus jannaschii</i>)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Extremophile” organism that lives in environments with extreme temperatures and or pressures, such as hypothermal vents at the bottom of the ocean</li> <li>• Prokaryotic</li> <li>• Unicellular</li> <li>• Autotrophic “methane maker”</li> <li>• Asexual reproduction (budding)</li> <li>• Has irregular sphere shape and a tail-like flagella used for movement</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from: <a href="http://astrobio.net">http://astrobio.net</a></p>	<p><b>Halophile (<i>Halococcus</i>)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Extremophile” organism that lives in environments with high salt concentrations</li> <li>• Prokaryotic</li> <li>• Unicellular</li> <li>• Asexual reproduction</li> <li>• Heterotrophic</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from: <a href="http://sciencephoto.com">http://sciencephoto.com</a></p>	<p><b><i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prokaryotic</li> <li>• Unicellular</li> <li>• Sphere-shaped organisms can form chains</li> <li>• Asexual reproduction</li> <li>• Heterotrophic</li> <li>• Causes pneumonia</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from: <a href="http://www.sciencephoto.com/images/download_lo_res.html?id=662360137">http://www.sciencephoto.com/images/download_lo_res.html?id=662360137</a></p>	<p><b><i>E. coli</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prokaryotic, unicellular organism</li> <li>• Rod-shaped organisms that can form chains</li> <li>• Asexual reproduction</li> <li>• <i>E. coli</i> is heterotrophic and gets its energy from the material/host it is living in.</li> <li>• Can live in uncooked meat, raw milk, sewage contaminated water, human intestines</li> <li>• Can make a person very ill if food contaminated with <i>E. coli</i> is eaten</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from <a href="http://www.nsf.gov">http://www.nsf.gov</a></p>
<p><b>Bread Mold</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most common bread mold is <i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i></li> <li>• Eukaryotic</li> <li>• Multicellular</li> <li>• Heterotrophic (decomposer)</li> <li>• Asexual and sexual reproduction (spores)</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from: <a href="http://www.latenightwithjimmyfallon.com/blogs/2009/03/top-10-things-that-are-green/">http://www.latenightwithjimmyfallon.com/blogs/2009/03/top-10-things-that-are-green/</a></p>	<p><b>Bracket fungus</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usually hard and leathery and grow on old trees and logs</li> <li>• Eukaryotic</li> <li>• Multicellular</li> <li>• Heterotrophic (decomposer)</li> <li>• Asexual and sexual reproduction (spores found under the “cap”)</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from: <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/lancashire/content/image_galleries/john_toms_gallery.shtml?52">http://www.bbc.co.uk/lancashire/content/image_galleries/john_toms_gallery.shtml?52</a></p>	<p><b>Paramecium</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commonly found in water, especially pond water</li> <li>• Single slipper-shaped cell</li> <li>• Eukaryotic with complex organelles</li> <li>• Animal-like autotroph</li> <li>• Usually asexual reproduction (budding) but can also reproduce sexually (conjugation between two <i>Paramecium</i>)</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from: <a href="http://www.microscope-microscope.org/gallery/Mark-Simmons/pages/paramecium2.htm">http://www.microscope-microscope.org/gallery/Mark-Simmons/pages/paramecium2.htm</a></p>	<p><b><i>Volvox</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of green algae</li> <li>• Unicellular organisms that form colonies of cells</li> <li>• Eukaryotic with complex organelles</li> <li>• Autotrophs (photosynthesis)</li> <li>• Colony is asexual but some cells on the outside of the colony reproduce sexually</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from: <a href="http://benzonapbiology.concordcarlisle.wikispaces.net/Th+e+Woooooooooollly+Mammoth+Microbial+Diversity+Lab">http://benzonapbiology.concordcarlisle.wikispaces.net/Th+e+Woooooooooollly+Mammoth+Microbial+Diversity+Lab</a></p>
<p><b>Bald Eagle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National bird of USA</li> <li>• Very large with wing span up to 7 ½ feet wide!</li> <li>• Eukaryotic</li> <li>• Multicellular organism with specialized tissues and organs</li> <li>• Heterotrophic (eats small animals and fish)</li> <li>• Sexual reproduction (lays eggs)</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from Microsoft Clip Art</p>	<p><b>Jellyfish</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invertebrate organism (no skeleton) with stinging cells on its long tentacles</li> <li>• Eukaryotic</li> <li>• Multicellular organism with specialized tissues and organs</li> <li>• Heterotrophic (eat small fish and zooplankton)</li> <li>• Life cycle includes four stages</li> <li>• Sexual reproduction in adult jellyfish</li> <li>• Asexual reproduction in polyp stage (budding)</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from Microsoft Clip Art</p>	<p><b>Strawberry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eukaryotic</li> <li>• Multicellular organism with specialized tissues and organs</li> <li>• Autotrophic</li> <li>• Asexual reproduction (runners)</li> <li>• Sexual reproduction (pollinated flowers produce fruit/seeds)</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from: <a href="http://www.plantsbypost.com/strawberry-plants/strawberry-honeye.html">http://www.plantsbypost.com/strawberry-plants/strawberry-honeye.html</a></p>	<p><b>Bamboo</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Largest member of the grass family</li> <li>• Eukaryotic</li> <li>• Multicellular organism with specialized tissues and organs</li> <li>• Autotrophic</li> <li>• Asexual reproduction (rhizomes)</li> <li>• Sexual reproduction (pollinated flowers produce seeds)</li> <li>• Commonly used for building material because bamboo grow very fast</li> </ul> <p>Image retrieved from Microsoft Clip Art</p>