

EUKARYOTIC KINGDOMS

3. In the table below outline the key characteristics that distinguish the four kingdoms of the Domain Eukarya by making notes on the following: (1) mode of nutrition, (2) presence or absence of cell wall, (3) method(s) of reproduction, and (4) any other notable characteristic.

KINGDOM	MODE OF NUTRITION	CELL WALL	REPRODUCTION	OTHER
Protista	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autotrophic by photosynthesis, some • some heterotrophic by phagocytosis • Both 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protists sometimes have cell walls. • Depends on the species • Cellulose cell wall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binary Fission • Multiple Fission • Conjugation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly unicellular • Multicellular forms: lack tissue organization
Plantae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • photosynthetic means of energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of cell wall • made of cellulose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spores • seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multicellular: develop from embryos
Fungi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absorption of nutrients • secrete digestive enzymes into environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cell wall made of chitin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many, but not all species of Fungi reproduce sexually • Most reproduce both sexually and asexually • Asexual: spores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multicellular: develop from embryos • unicellular and multicellular
Animalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • move around to find and capture food • heterotrophic by phagocytosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absence of cell wall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most animals reproduce sexually • Some can also reproduce asexually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multicellular: develop from embryos