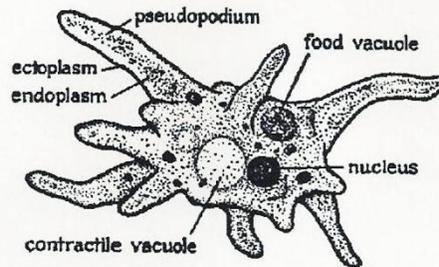
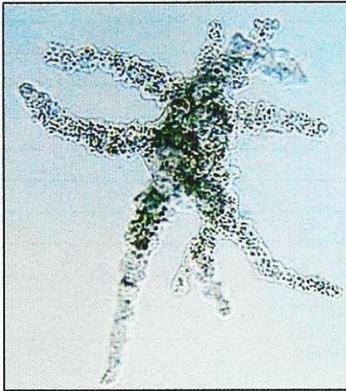


<http://stgfdic.nasa.gov>



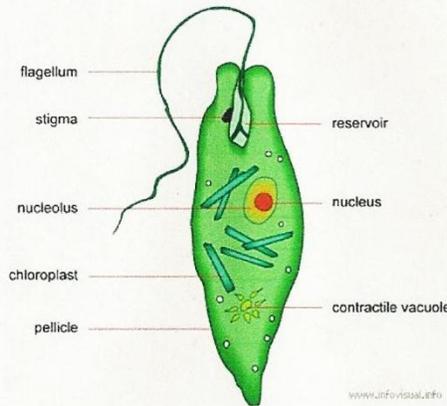
<http://www.arthursclipart.org>

Amoeba Proteus

approximately 15-45 μm
found in fresh and salt water,
usually around decaying
leaves at the mud's surface
heterotroph- cannot make its
own food

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>



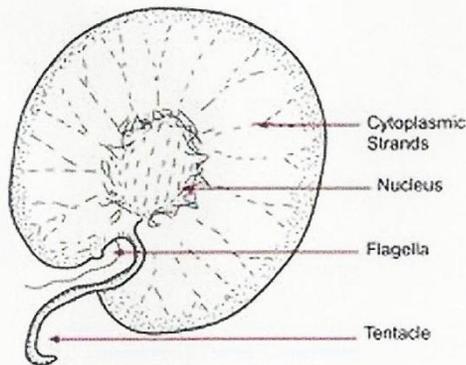
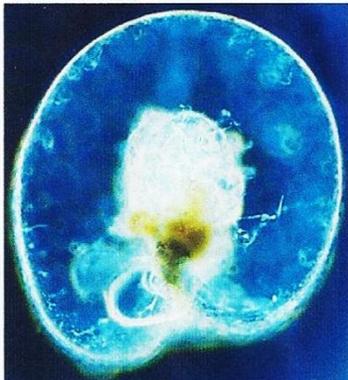
<http://wwwinfovisual.info>

Euglena sanguinia

Approximately 25-100
 μm
Usually found in freshwater
near the surface
mixotroph-uses chloroplasts
to make its own food or
uses flagella to capture prey

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>

<http://commons.wikimedia.org>



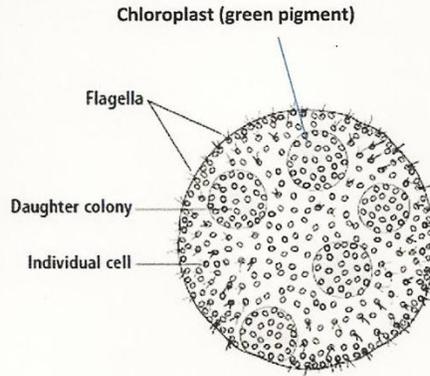
<http://www.liv.ac.uk>

Noctiluca scintillans unica
AKA "Sea Sparkle"

Approximately 200-500 μm
Can be bioluminescent (glow
in the dark); Found mostly in
coastal temperate waters
heterotroph- cannot make its
own food

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>

<http://www.noaa.gov>



Volvox carteri

Colonies can be as large as 1000 μm

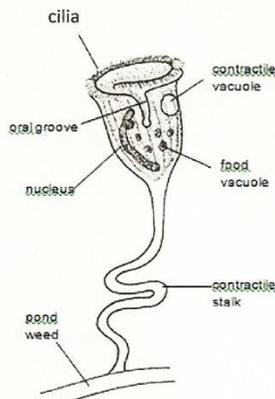
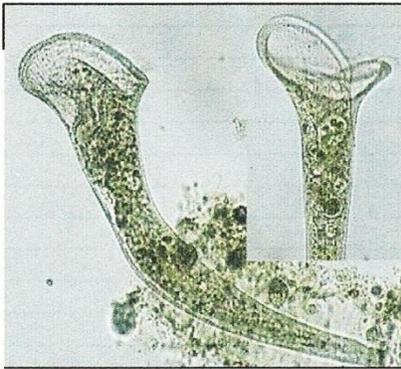
Found in still and moving freshwater near the surface

autotroph- makes its own food using chloroplasts

<http://www.eduplace.com>

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>

<http://commons.wikimedia.org>



Stentor roeseli

Approximately 2000-3000 μm ; can be larger than some multicellular pond organisms

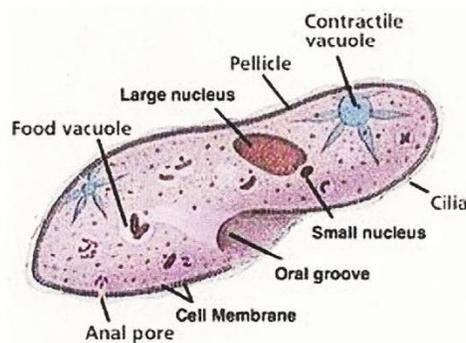
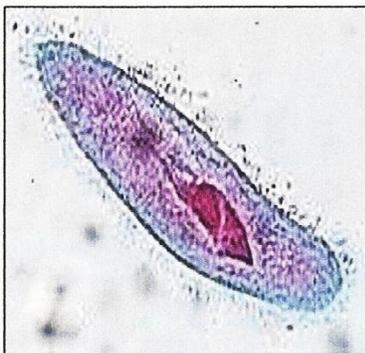
Found in freshwater, often attached to plants/algae

heterotroph- cannot make its own food

<http://www.eduplace.com>

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>

<http://rst.gsfc.nasa.gov>



Paramecium

Approximately 60-300 μm

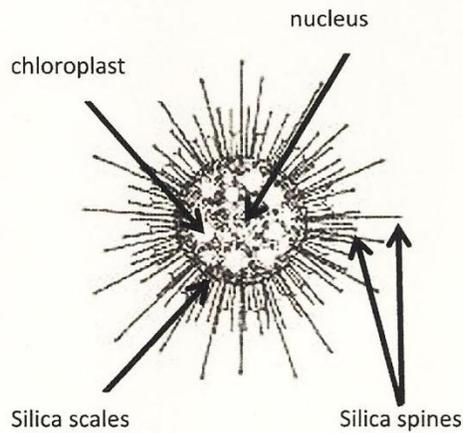
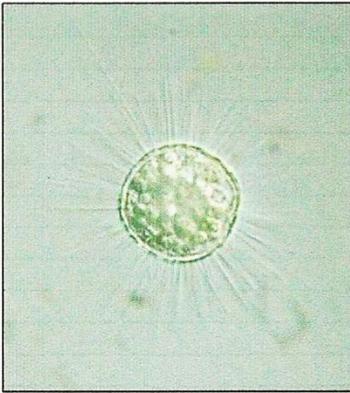
Mostly found in freshwater, rare salt water species exist

heterotroph- cannot make its own food

<http://www.emc.maricopa.edu>

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>

<http://commons.wikimedia.org>



<http://www.biolib.de>

Acanthocystis turfacea

AKA green sun animalcule

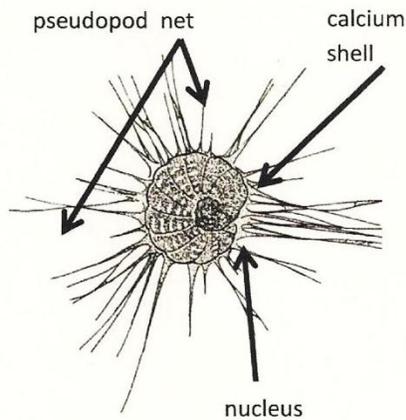
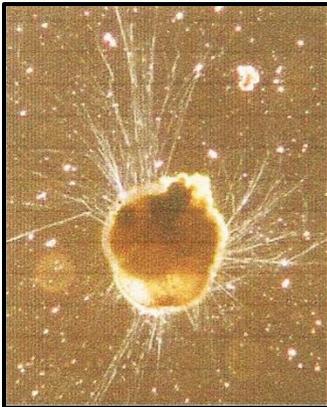
Approximately 200-1000 μm

Found in freshwater, usually around plants/algae

autotroph- makes its own food using chloroplasts

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>

<http://commons.wikimedia.org>



<http://www.botany.ubc.ca>

Ammonia tepida

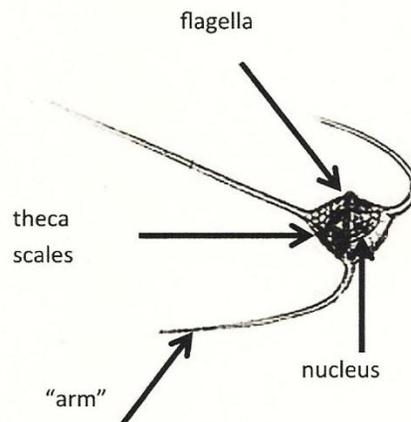
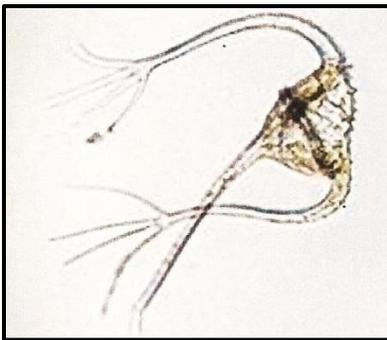
Approximately 1000-30000 μm

Found mainly in shallow, salty to brackish environments

heterotroph- cannot make its own food

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>

<http://commons.wikimedia.org>



<http://train-srv.manipalu.com>

Ceratium

Approximately 70-500 μm

Found in fresh and salt water from the Arctic to the Tropics near the water surface

mixotroph- uses chloroplasts to make its own food or uses flagella to capture prey

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk>