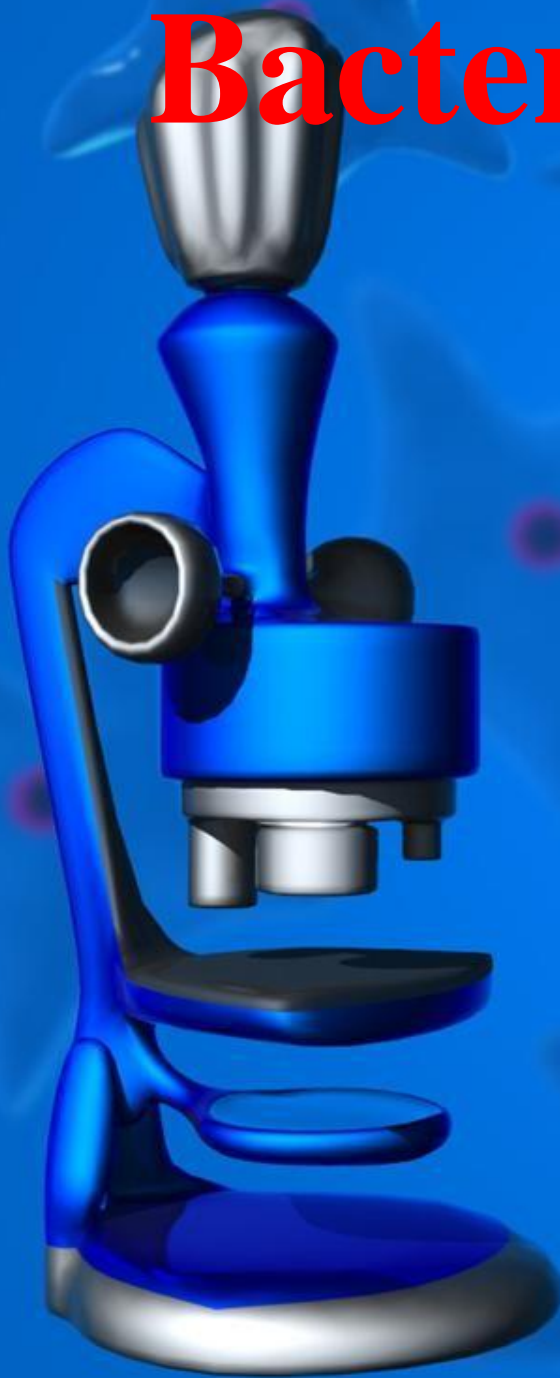


# Bacteria Life Cycle with Features



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# Contents

- Introduction
- General characters
- Structure of bacterial cell
- Shapes and size
- Gram +ive and Gram -ive bacteria
- Reproduction methods
- Modes of nutrition
- Methods of respiration
- Thanks





Domain: Bacteria  
Kingdom: Eubacteria



# Eubacteria

- ✓ Called the true bacteria
- ✓ Most bacteria are in this group
- ✓ Include photosynthetic Cyanobacteria



# Characteristics of Bacterial Cells

- Prokaryotic
- Unicellular
- No nucleus or membrane-bound organelles
- Single, circular chromosome
- Contain ribosomes
- Reproduction is mostly asexual through binary fission
- Conjugation, a type of sexual reproduction can occur.
- Some are autotrophic, some are heterotrophic.

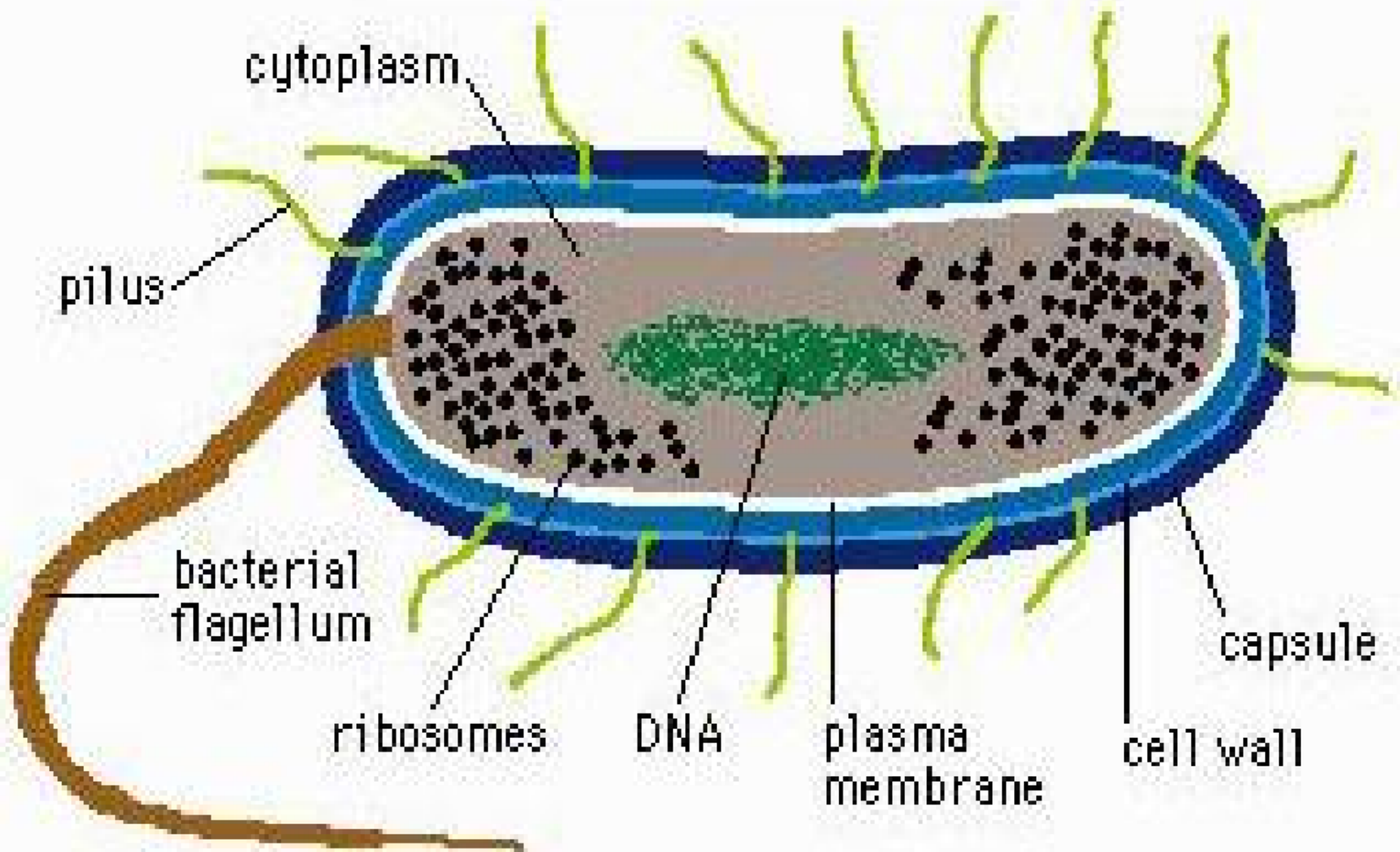




# Structures of a Bacterial Cell...



# Bacterial Cell





For Protection:

- Cell Wall made of Peptidoglycan
- May have a sticky coating called the Capsule for attachment to host or other bacteria



# Sticky Bacterial Capsule



# Inside the cell...

- Have small rings of DNA called Plasmids



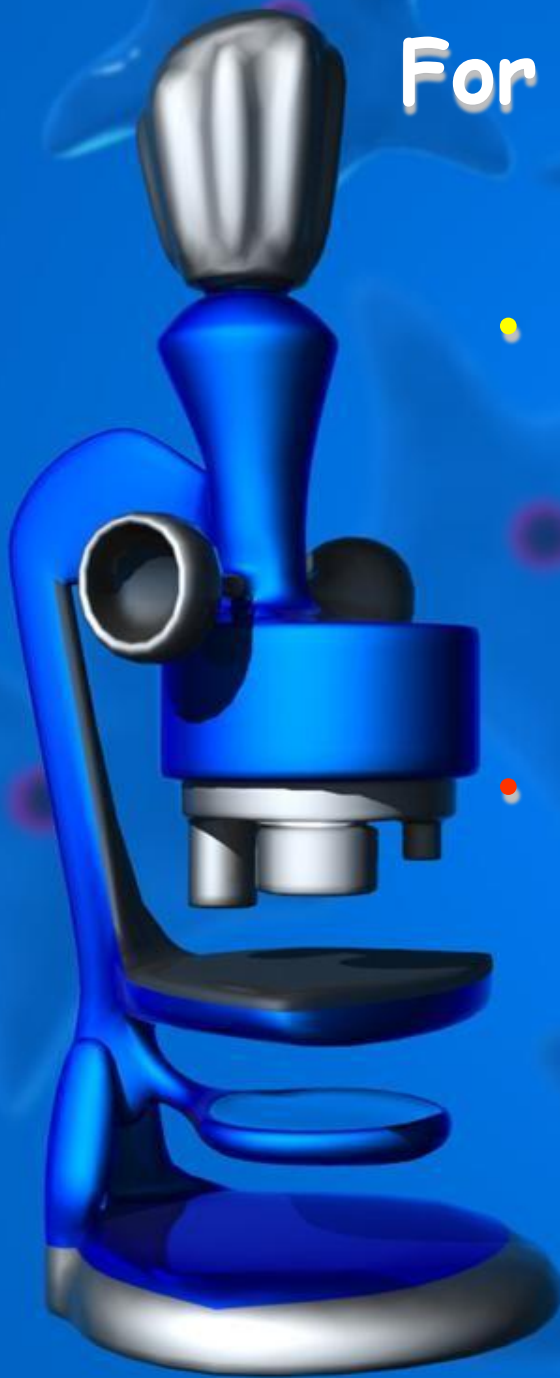
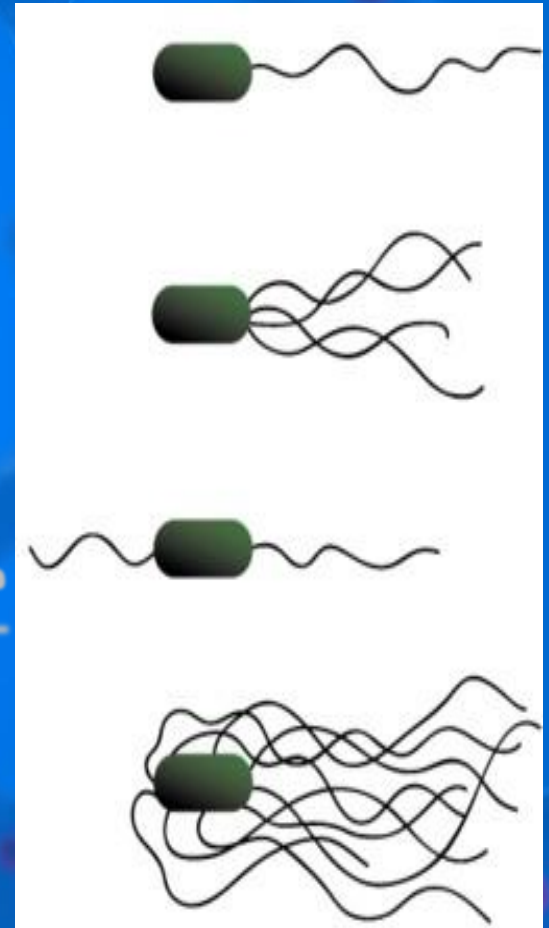
PLASMIDS

- Cell Membrane
- Cytoplasm
- Ribosomes



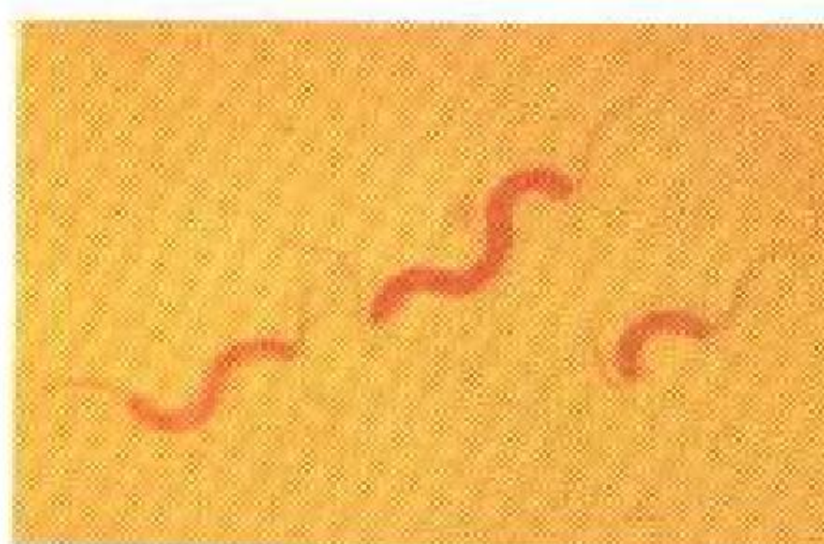
# For Movement: The Flagellum (pl: flagella)

- The flagellum is a long, thin structure used for movement.
- Motile bacteria may have one or many flagella

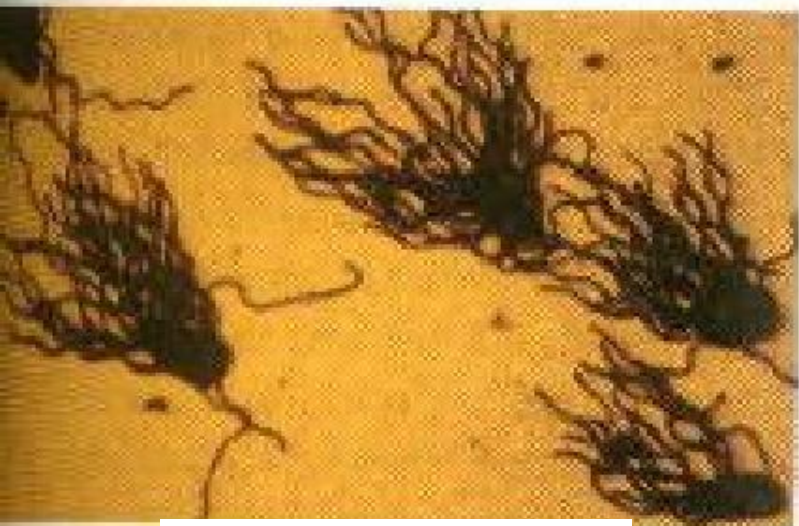




Monotrichous



Lophotrichous



Amphitrichous



Peritrichous

# Pilus (pl: pili)

- Short hair-like proteins
- Helps bacteria stick to surfaces
- Used in conjugation.



# Classifying and Identifying Bacteria:

- 1) Shape
- 2) Gram-Stain
- 3) Reproduction
- 4) Nutrition
- 5) Respiration

# Three Basic Shapes Are Used to Classify

- **Bacillus: Rod shaped**
  - **Coccus: Spherical (round)**
  - **Spirillum: Spiral shape**
- (Pl: bacilli, cocci, spirilla)





Coccus



Coccobacillus



Vibrio



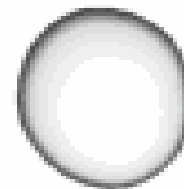
Bacillus



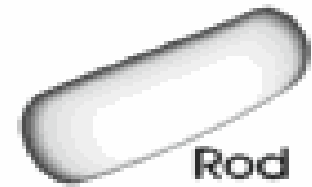
Spirillum



Spirochete



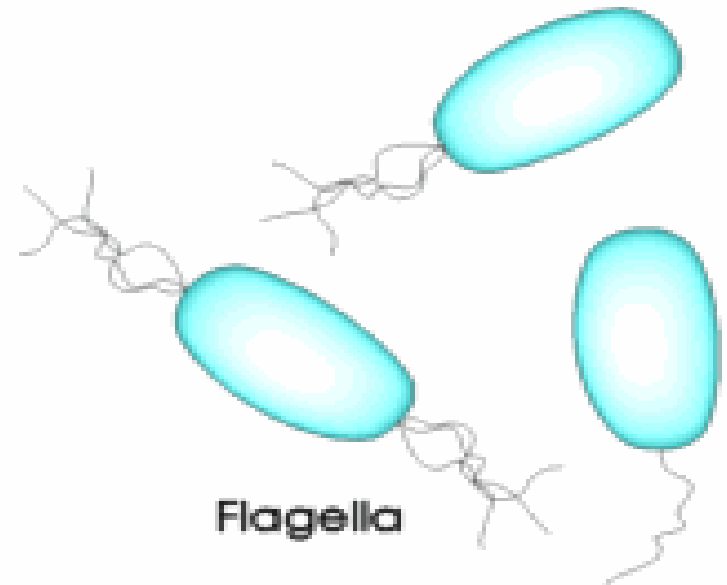
Sphere



Rod



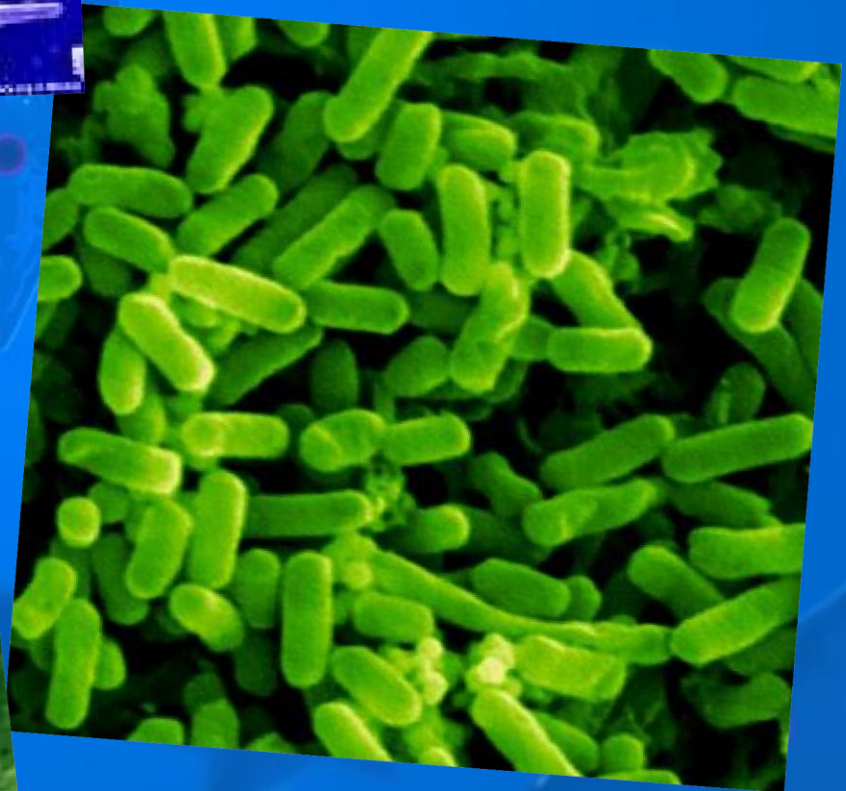
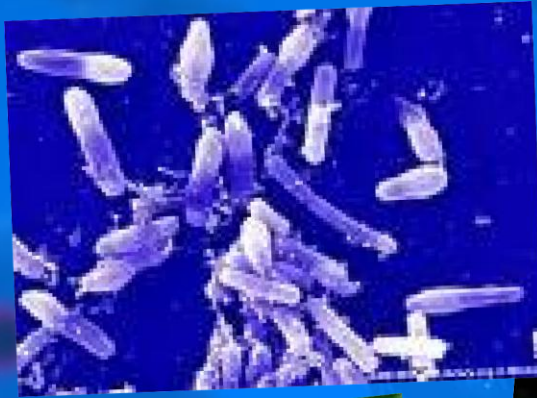
Spiral



Flagella

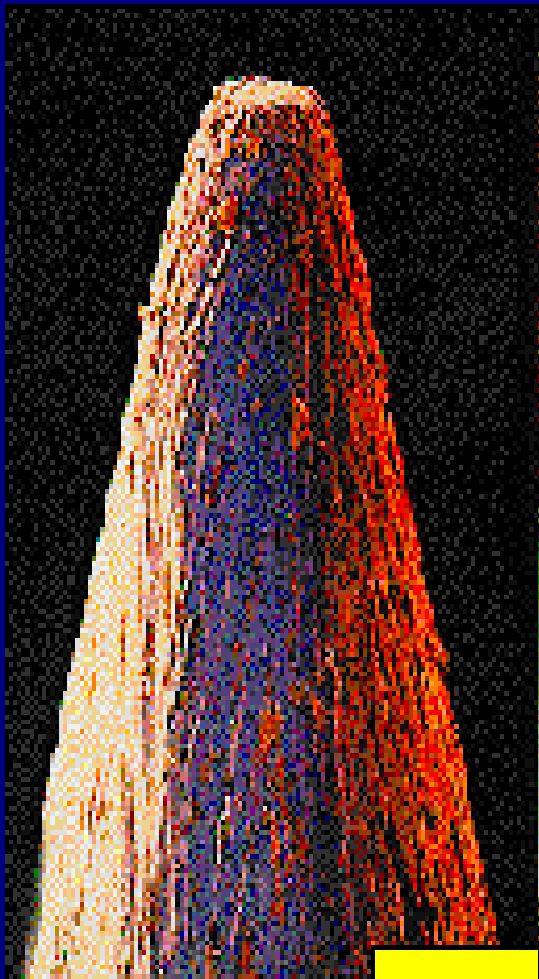


# Bacillus - *E. coli*



# Size of Bacteria

Bacillus cells on the tip of a pin.



100 µm

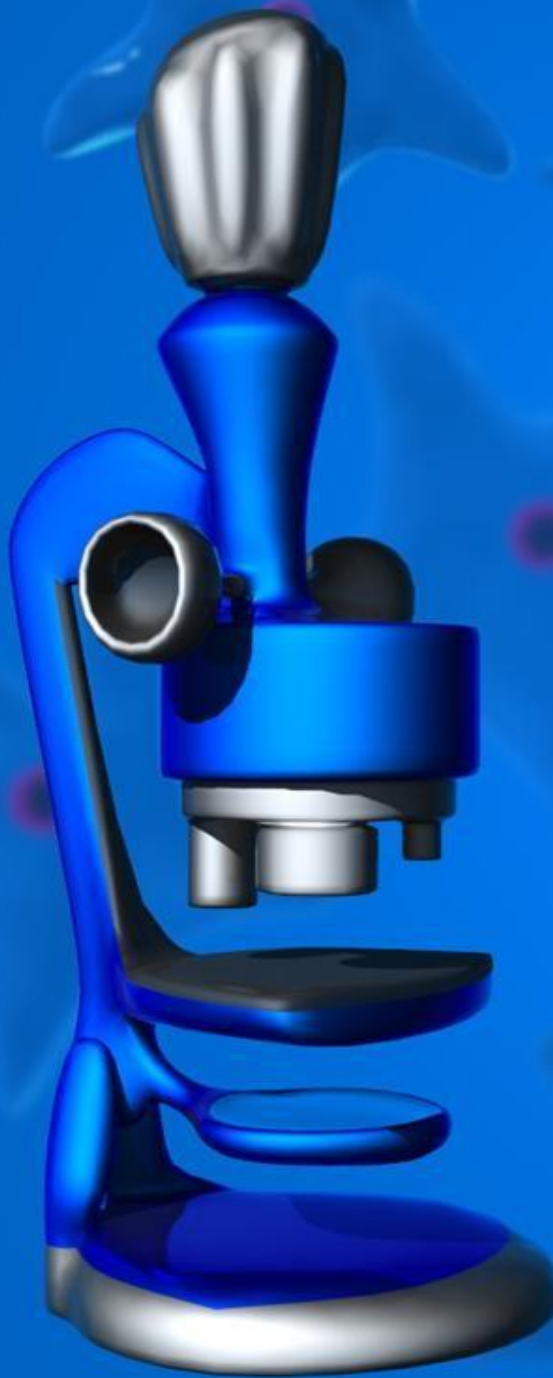


20 µm



10 µm

# Spirillum



# Spirochetes



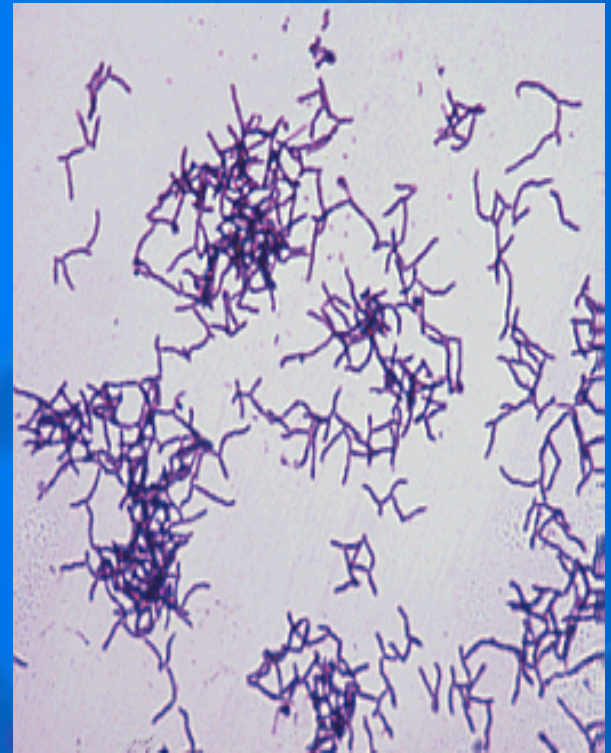
# Gram Staining

- Divides the bacteria into two groups:
  - Gram-positive
  - Gram-negative



# Gram Positive

- Retain the stain called Crystal-Violet
- Appear purple under the microscope.



# Gram Negative Bacteria



- Do not retain Crystal Violet-- when treated with alcohol, they become colourless.
- They are treated with a second red stain, which they do retain.
- Appear pink or reddish under the microscope.

# Reproduction, Nutrition, Respiration



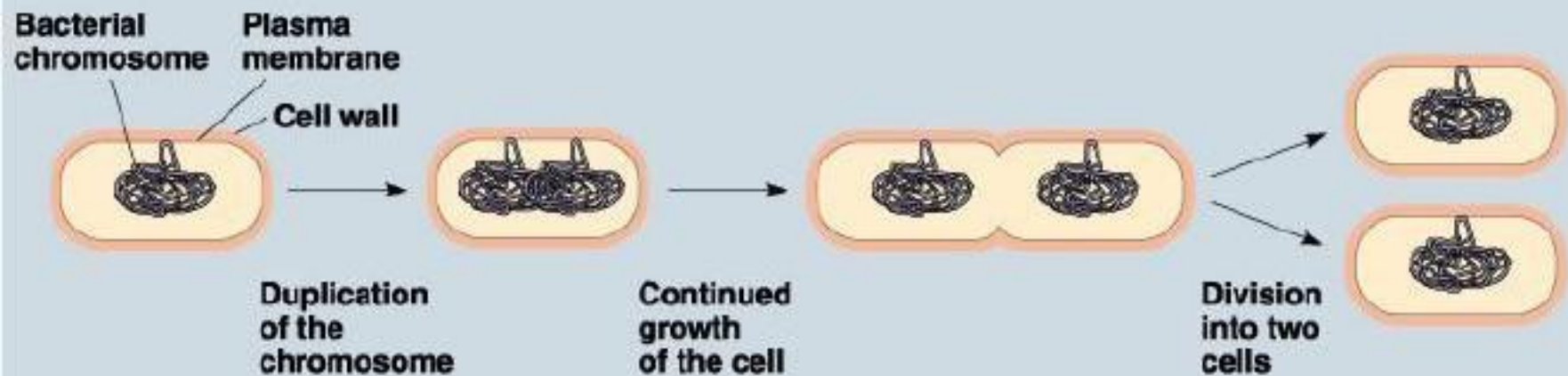


# Reproduction

- Asexually by binary fission
- DNA attaches itself to the cell membrane, and copies itself.
- The membrane grows, and then the cell divides into two equal parts.
- Each part contains a copy of the DNA
- The cells are identical (clones)

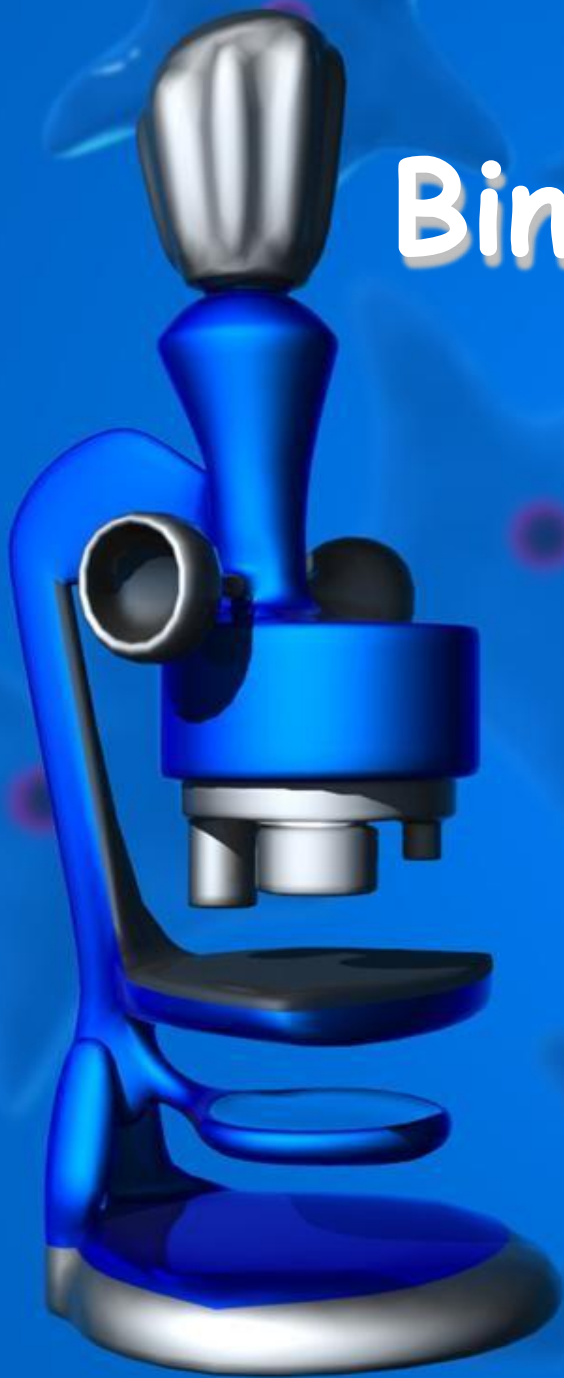


# Binary Fission in Bacteria



Cellular organism copies it's genetic information then splits into two identical daughter cells

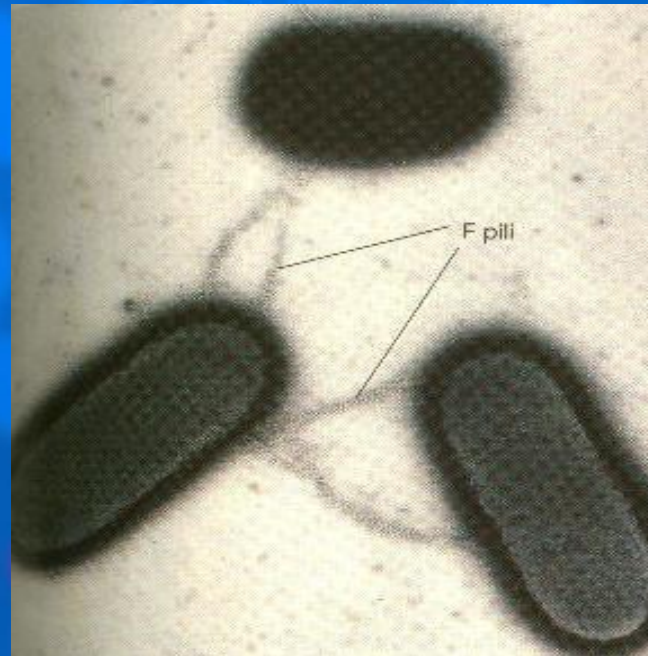
# Binary Fission *E. coli*



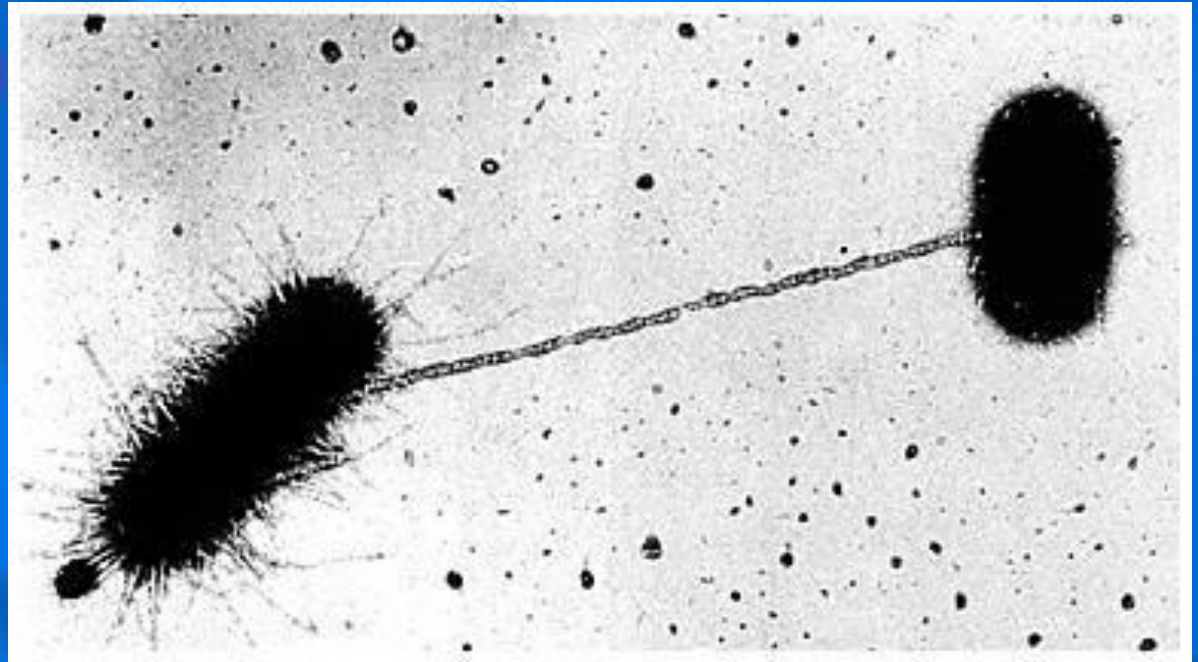
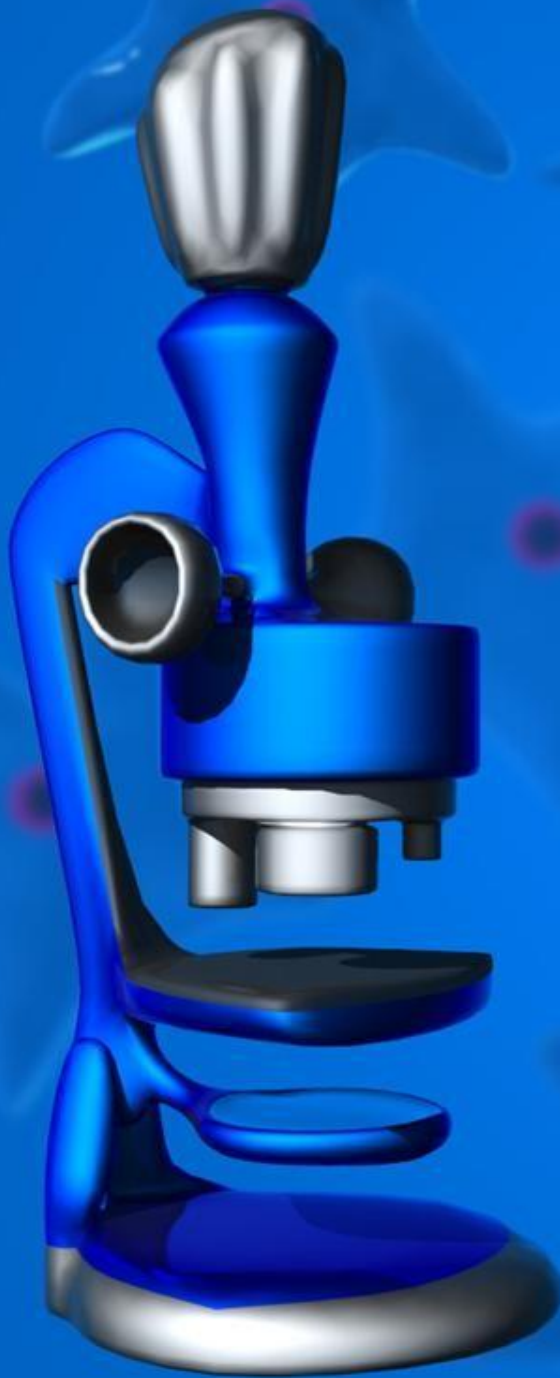
# Conjugation

A type of sexual reproduction

Genetic information is transferred between cells which are joined by pili. This produces genetic variation.



# Conjugation



# Modes of Nutrition

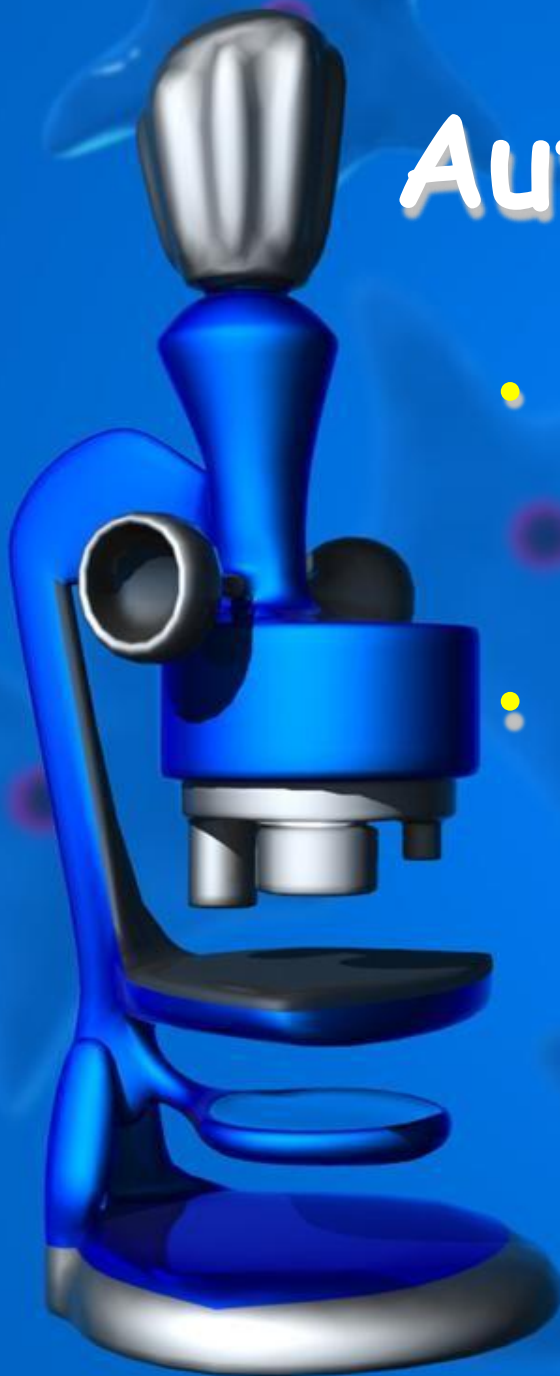
Bacteria can be :

**Autotrophic or  
Heterotrophic**



# Autotrophic Bacteria

- **Photoautotroph** - use sunlight to make food
- **Chemoautotroph** = make food by reacting inorganic matter such as iron or sulfur





# Heterotrophic Bacteria

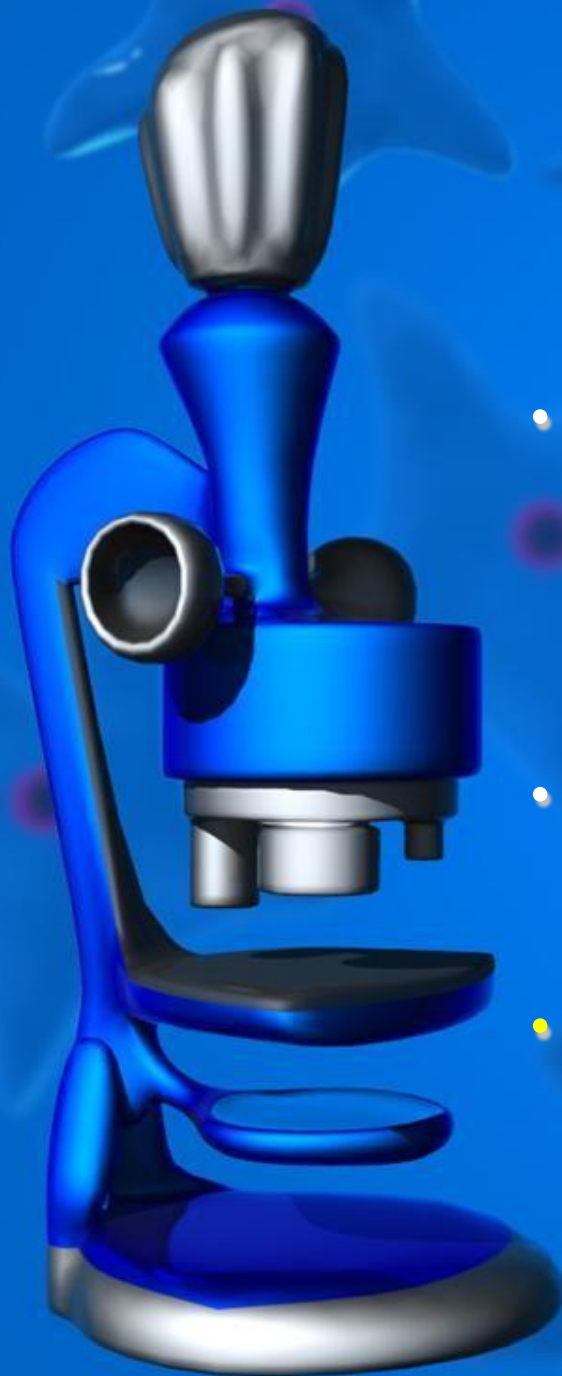
- **Saprobies** - feed on dead plants or animals.
- **Parasitic Bacteria** - feed on a host cell and cause disease.
- **Mutualistic Bacteria**- live in our gut and aid in digestion. Some even provide vitamins necessary for our health!



# Methods of Respiration: Aerobic or Anaerobic

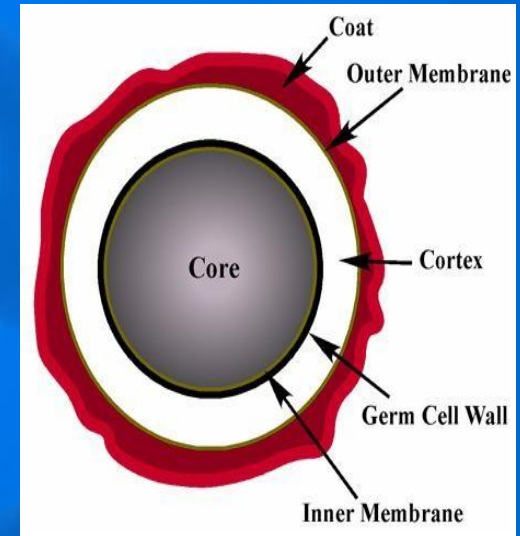
- **Obligate Aerobes** - require Oxygen
- **Obligate Anaerobes** - die in the presence of Oxygen
- **Facultative Anaerobes** - don't need Oxygen, but aren't killed by it





# When stressed: Spore Formation

- Form **endospore** whenever when habitat conditions become **harsh (little food)**
- Able to **survive for long periods of time** as endospore
- **Difficult to destroy (heat resistant)**





Thanks Have a Nice  
Day