

REINO MONERAS

Células **procariotas**, a veces asociadas en filamentos o masas irregulares

Los organismos más abundantes

Dos grandes dominios:

Rápida división celular

Gran diversidad de su metabolismo

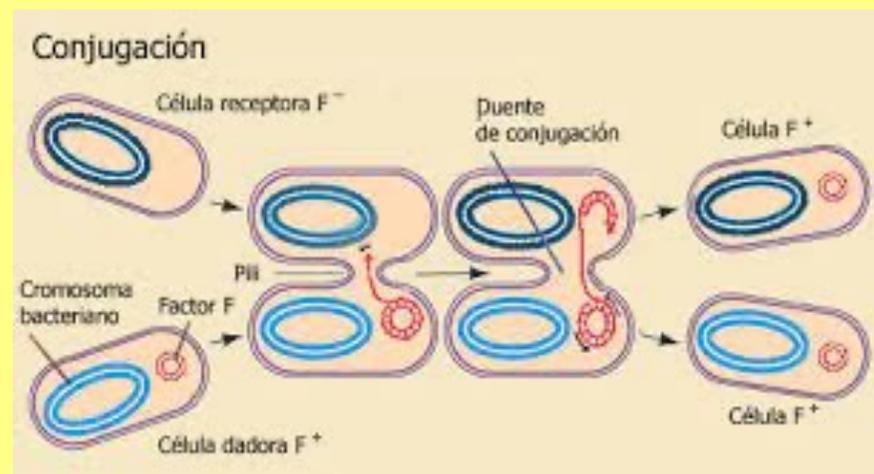
Eubacterias

Arqueobacterias

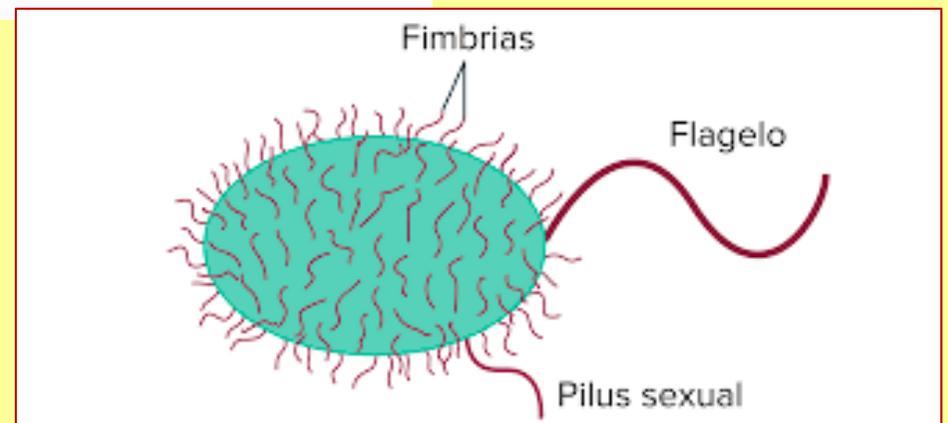
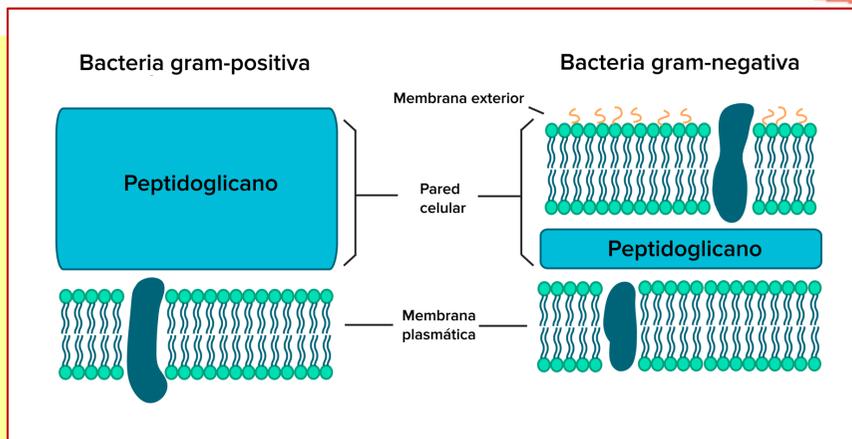
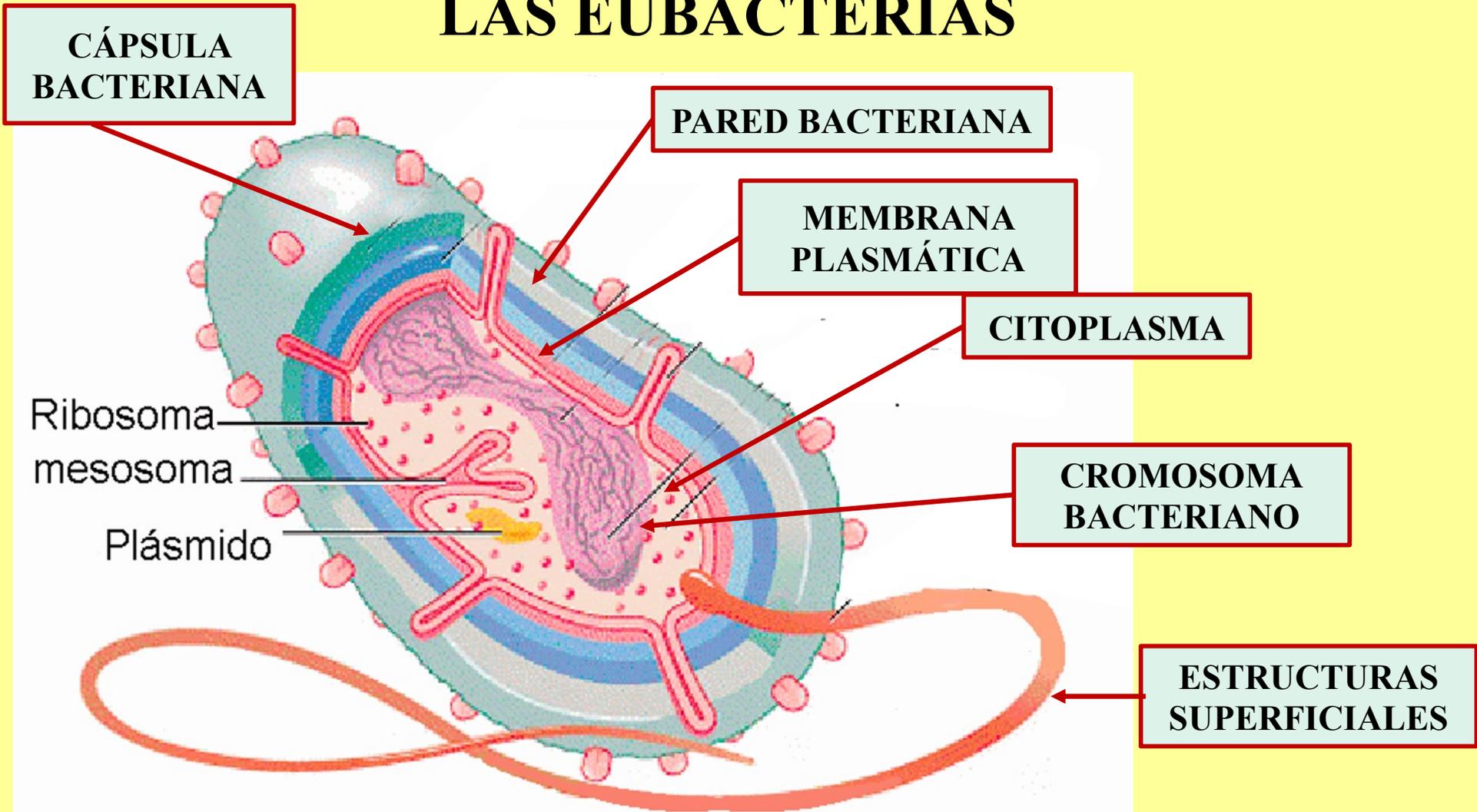
Reproducción

Asexual por bipartición.

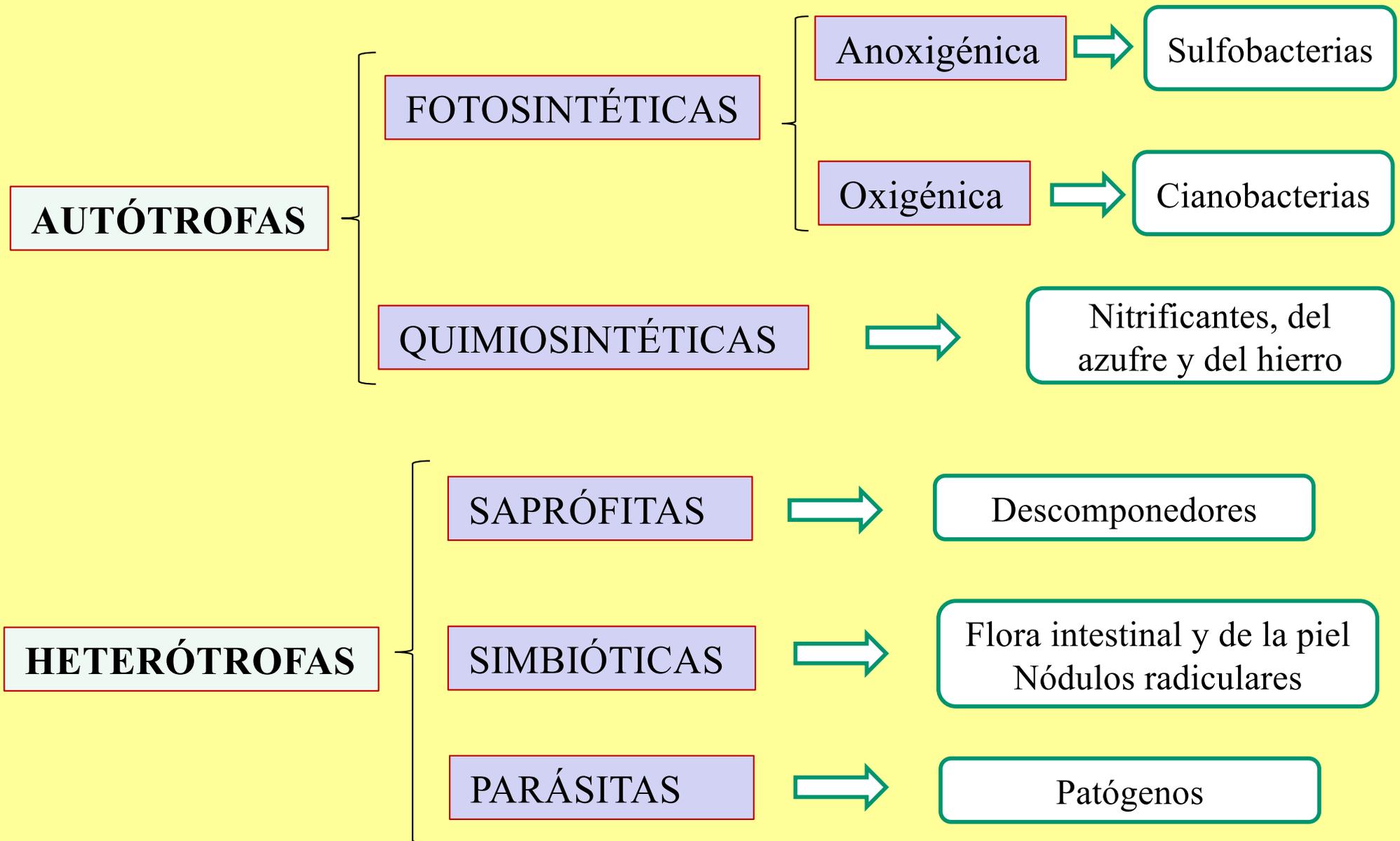
Parasexual por intercambio de ADN.



LAS EUBACTERIAS



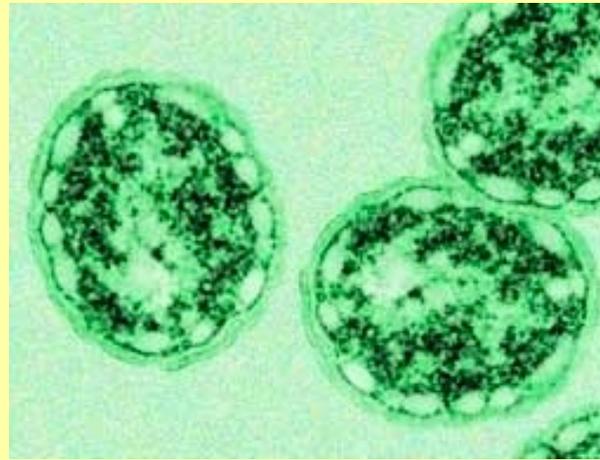
NUTRICIÓN EN LAS BACTERIAS



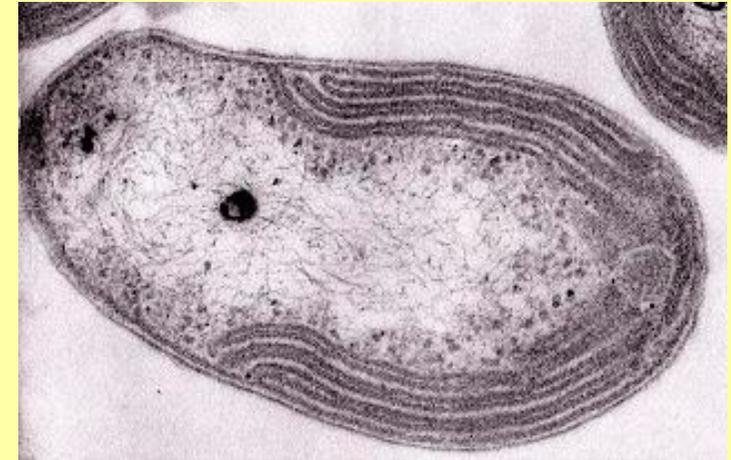
CLASIFICACIÓN DE LAS EUBACTERIAS



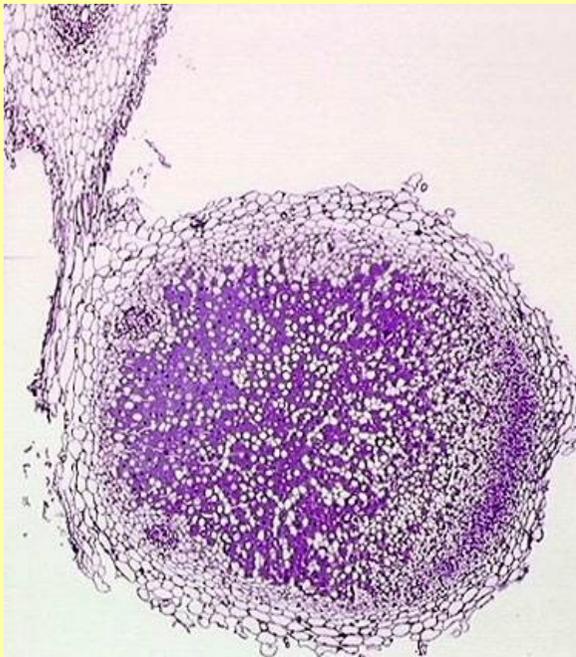
Cianobacterias



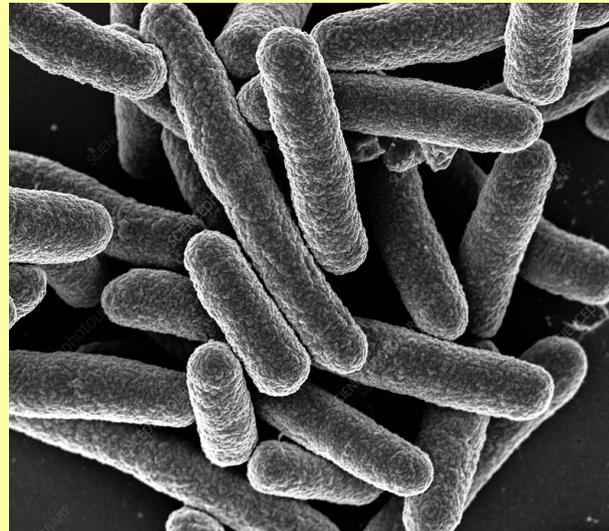
Sulfobacterias verdes



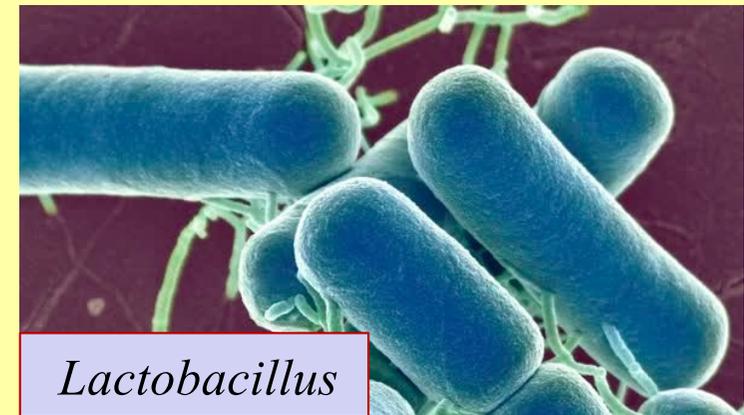
Bacterias nitrificantes
(*Nitrobacter*)



Bacterias fijadoras del N₂
(*Rhizobium*)

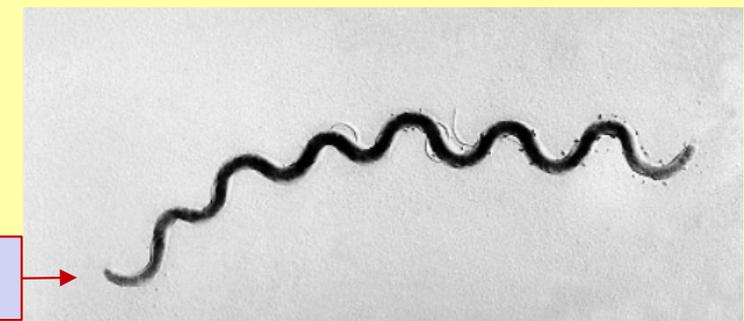


Bacterias entéricas
(*Escherichia coli*)



Lactobacillus

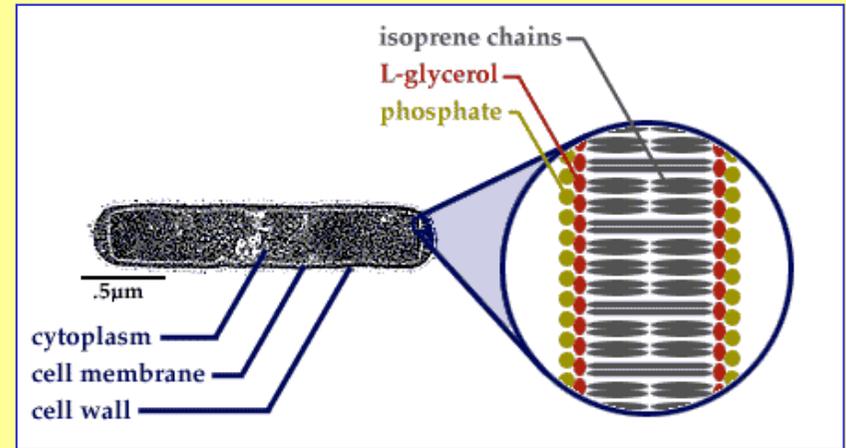
Espiroquetas (*Treponema*)



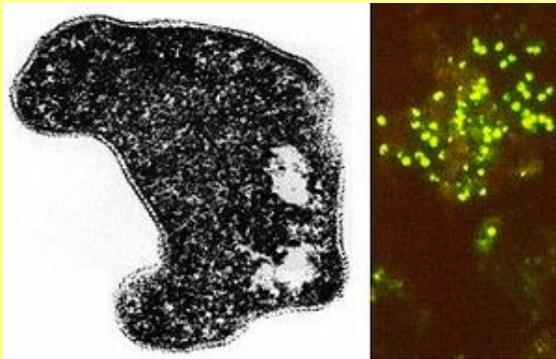
LAS ARQUEOBACTERIAS

Membranas sin ácidos grasos con hidrocarburos y pared con glucolípidos.

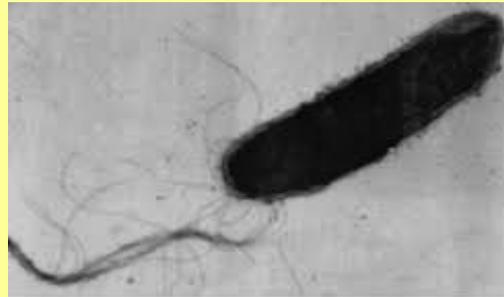
- Extremófilos
- Presentes también en suelos y océanos.



Termófilas



Halófitas



Metanógenas

