

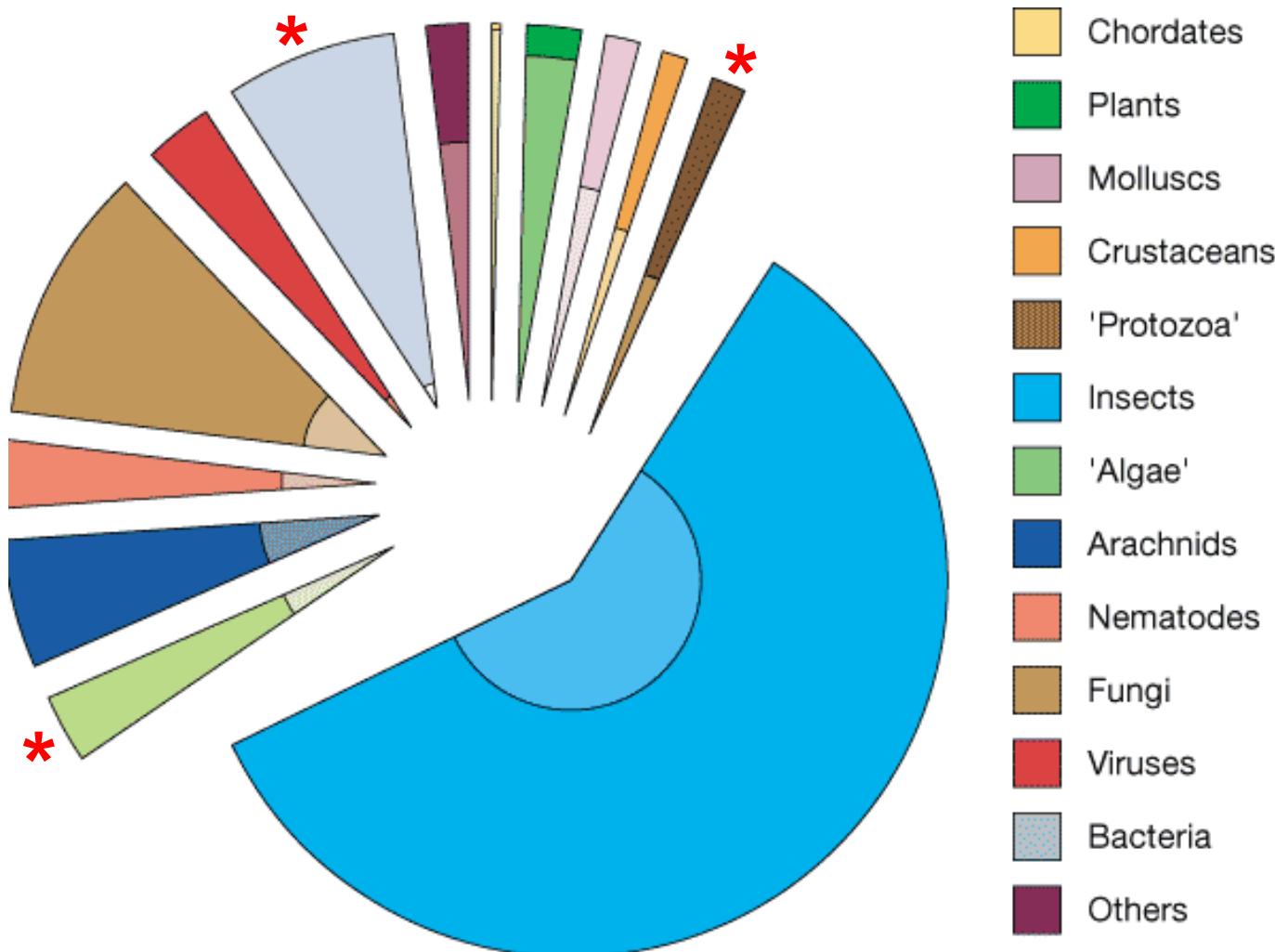
UDLS 30th January, 2009

Debunking Biology: Introduction to Kingdom Protista

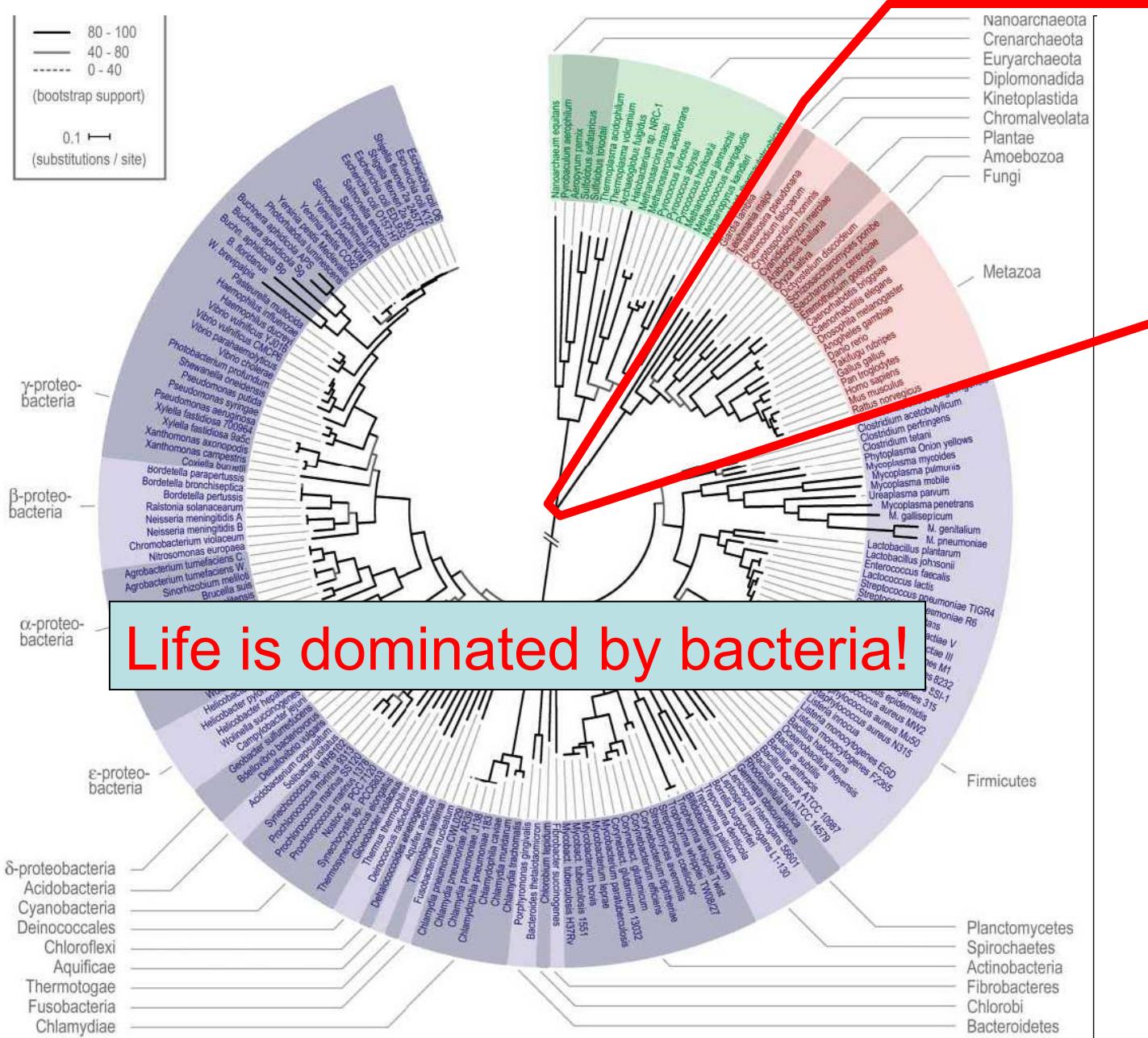
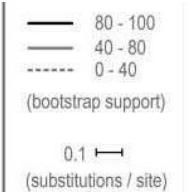
Yana Eglit

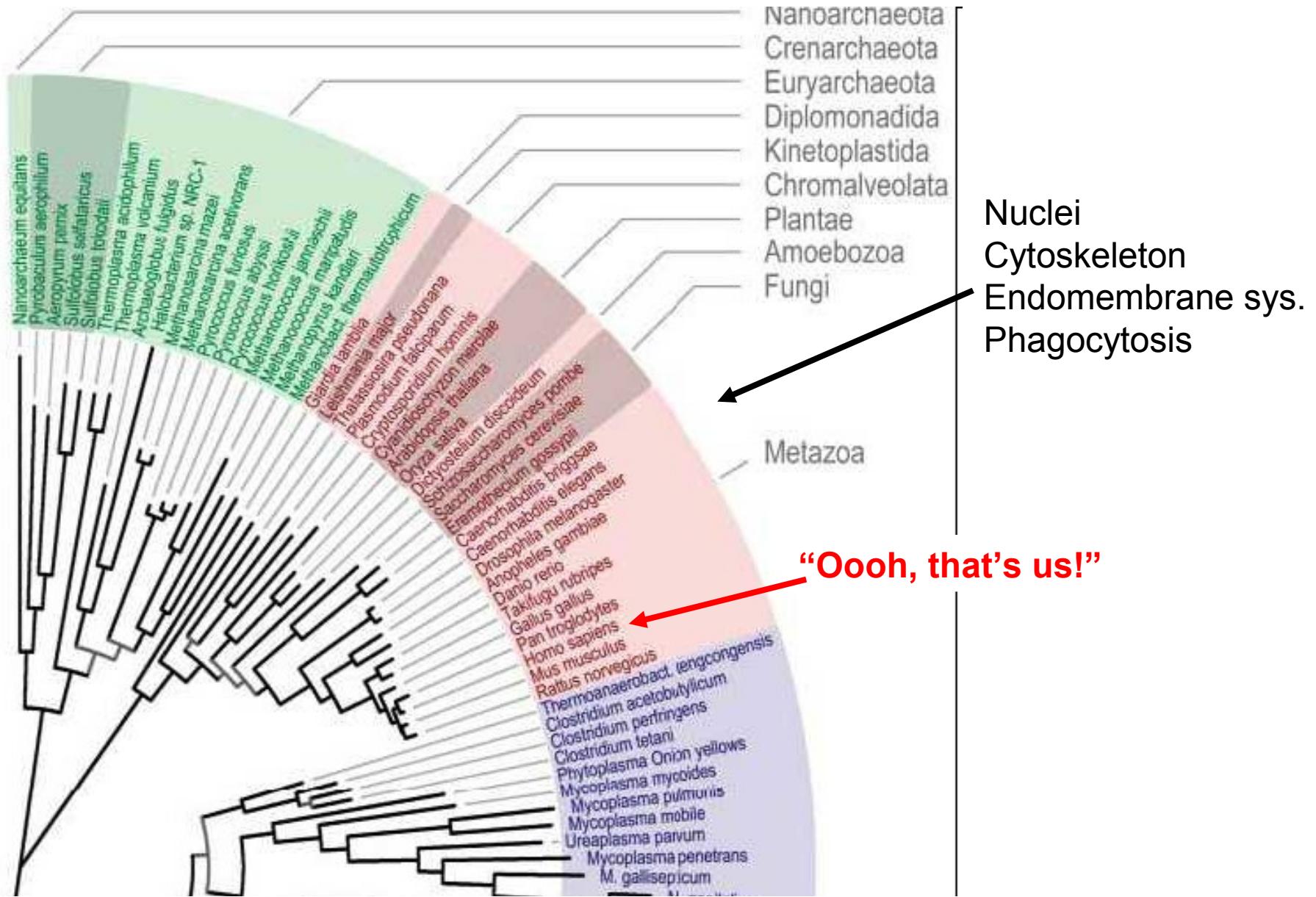
Department of Botany

A biodiversity chart

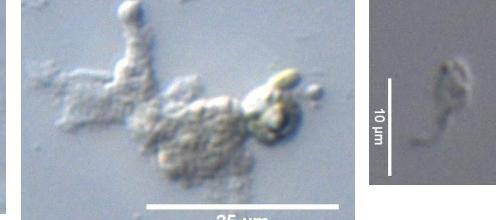
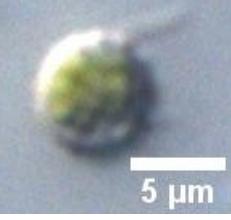
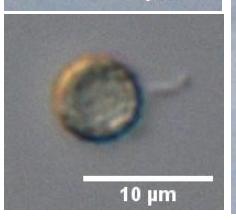
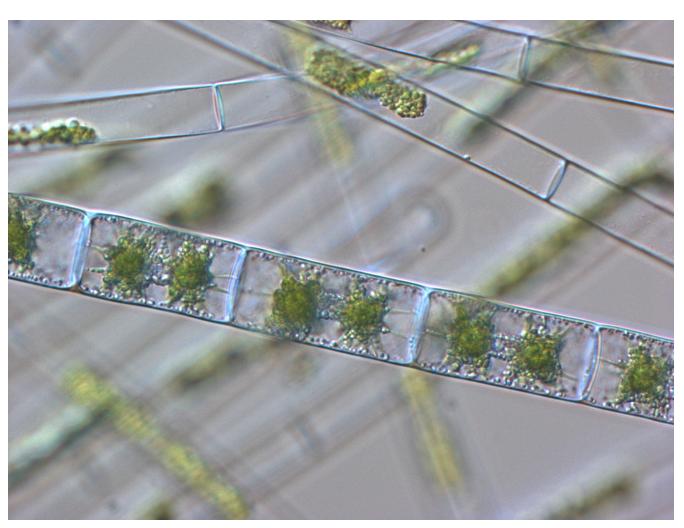
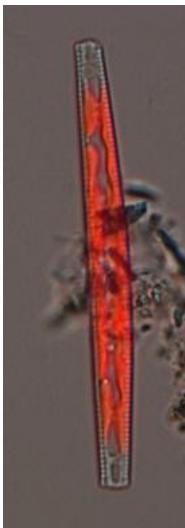
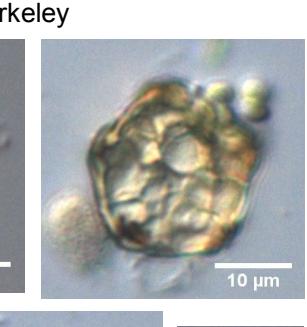
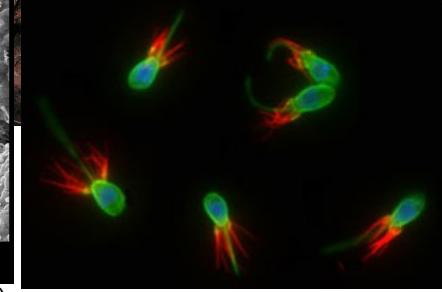
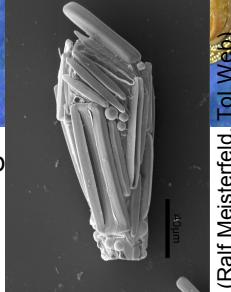
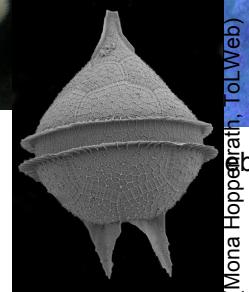
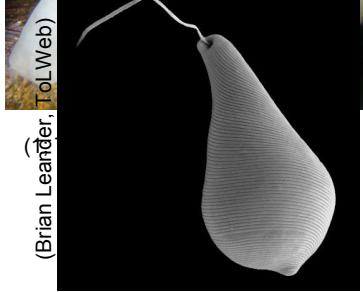


Purvis & Hector 2000 *Nature*;
based on Hawksworth & Kalin-Arroyo in *Global Biodiversity Assessment*



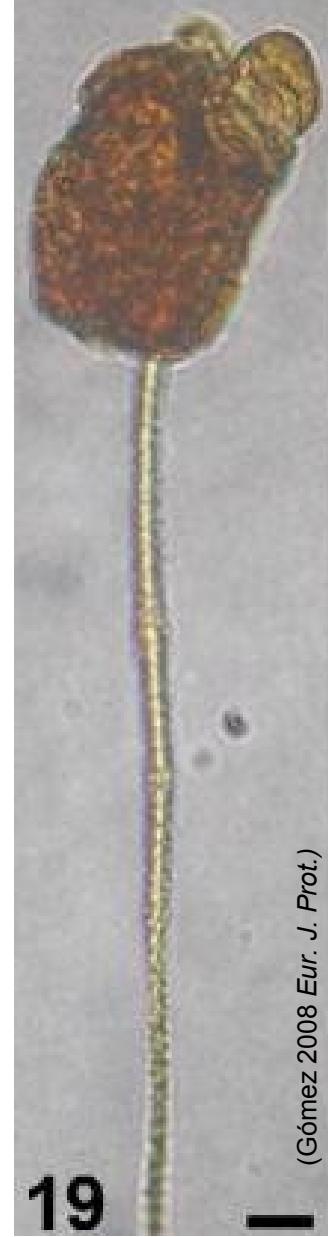


Let's take a look at some eukaryotes:

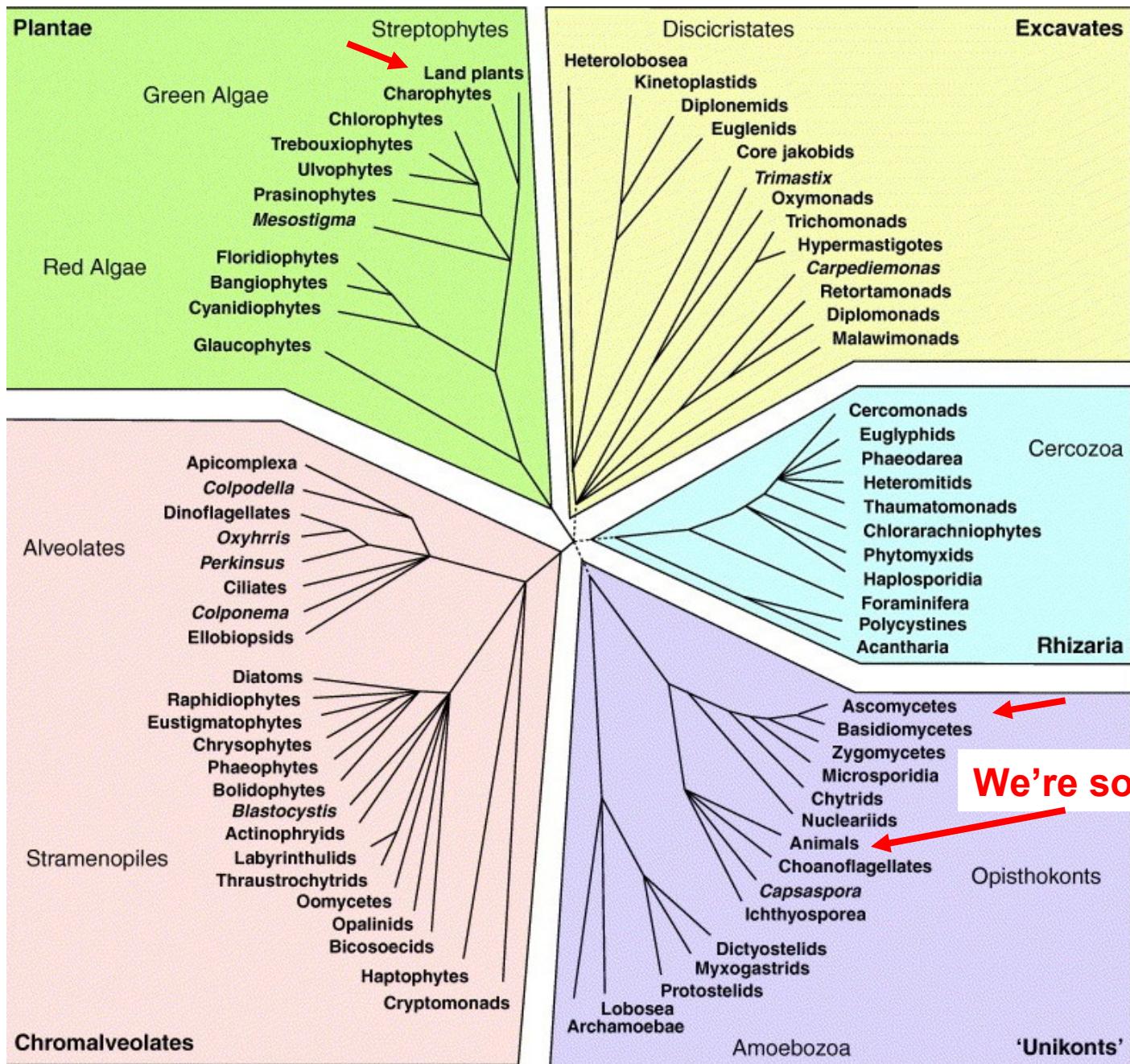


It's hard to stop...!

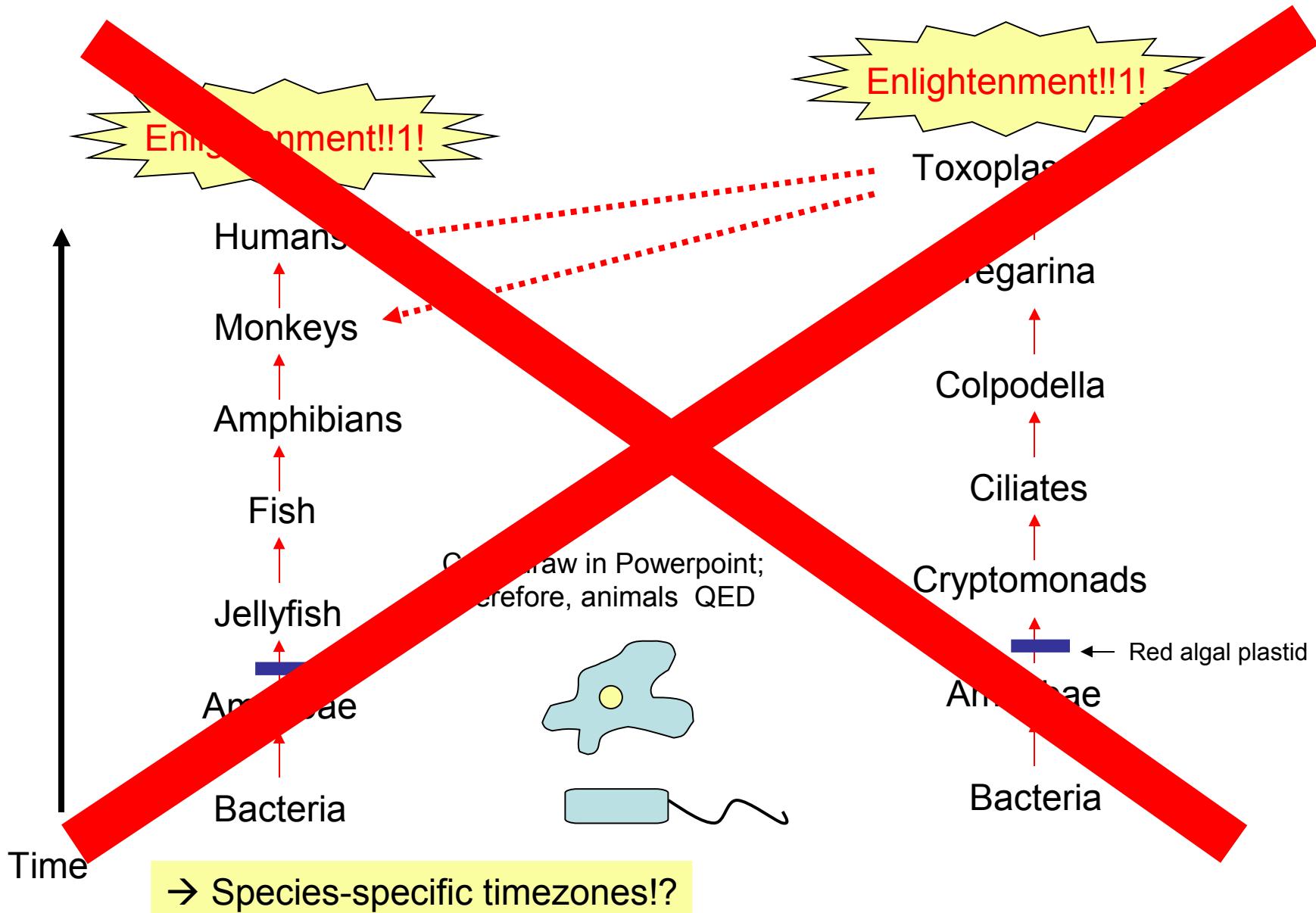
http://biology.unm.edu/council/Biology_203/images/Protists/radiolarians.jpg



(Gómez 2008 *Eur. J. Prot.*)

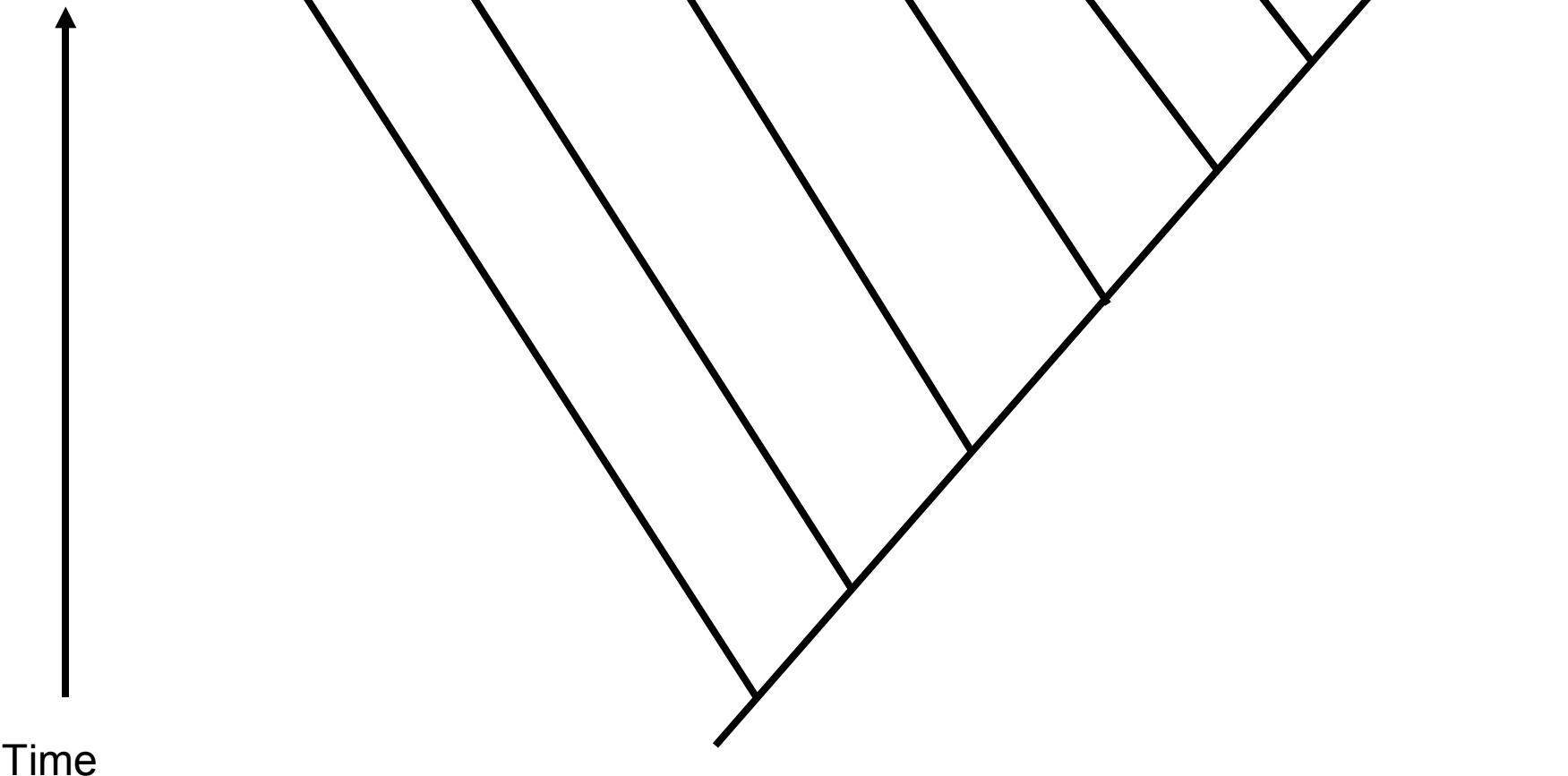


Speaking of phylogeny...



Closer to truth:

Bacteria Amoebae Jellyfish Fish Amphibians Monkeys Humans



Bacteria



Amoebae

More like this:

Longer generations → Evolutionary retardation

Jellyfish

Fish

Amphibians

Monkeys

Humans

of generations

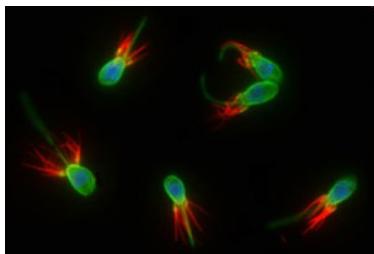
(Not to scale!)

Evolution ≠ Increase in complexity!



© Pokemon

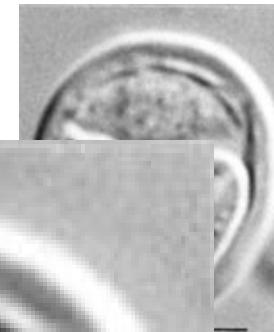
Example: Myxosporidia



Nicole King Lab, Berkeley



www.paleos.org



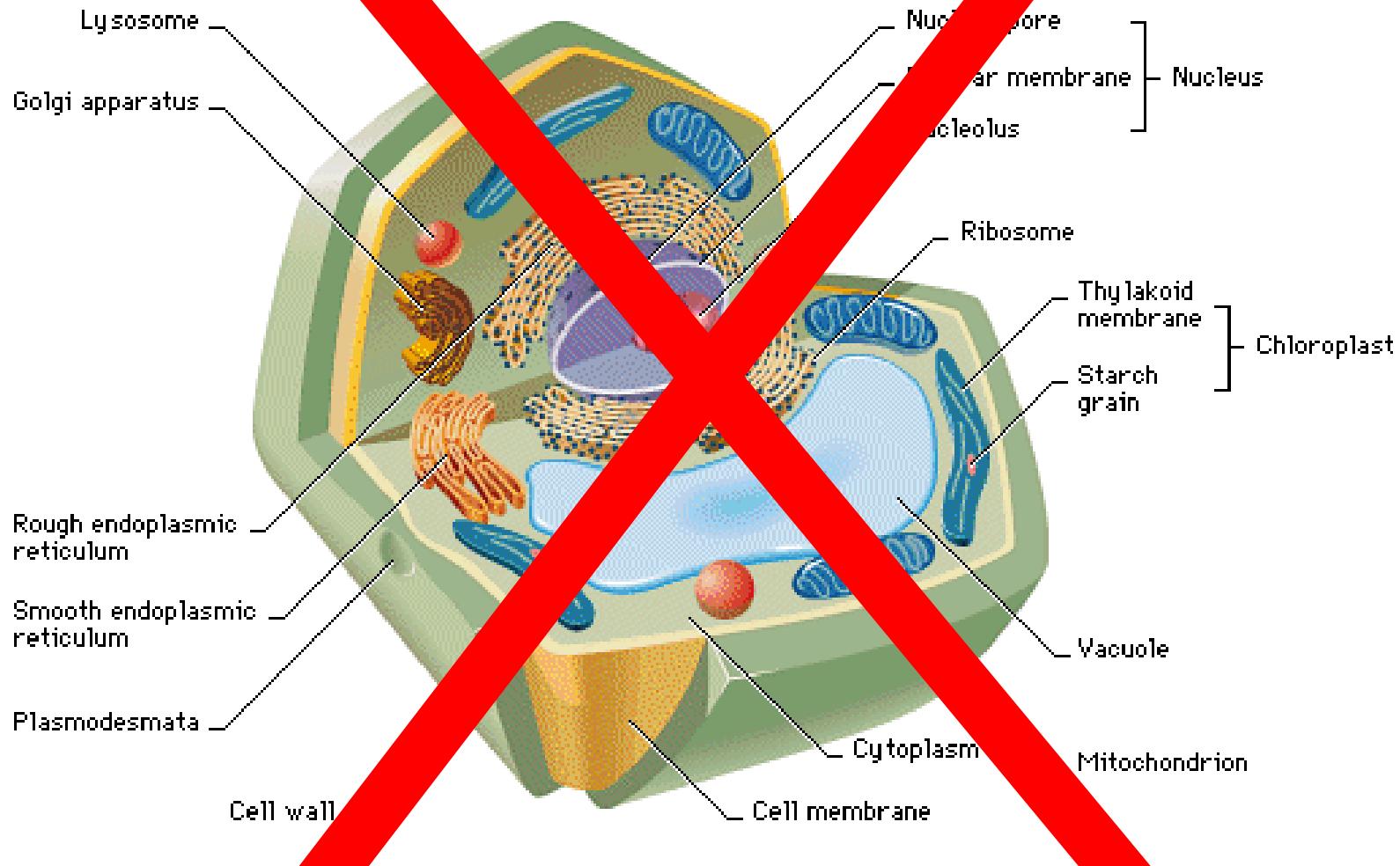
H.sapiens, etc



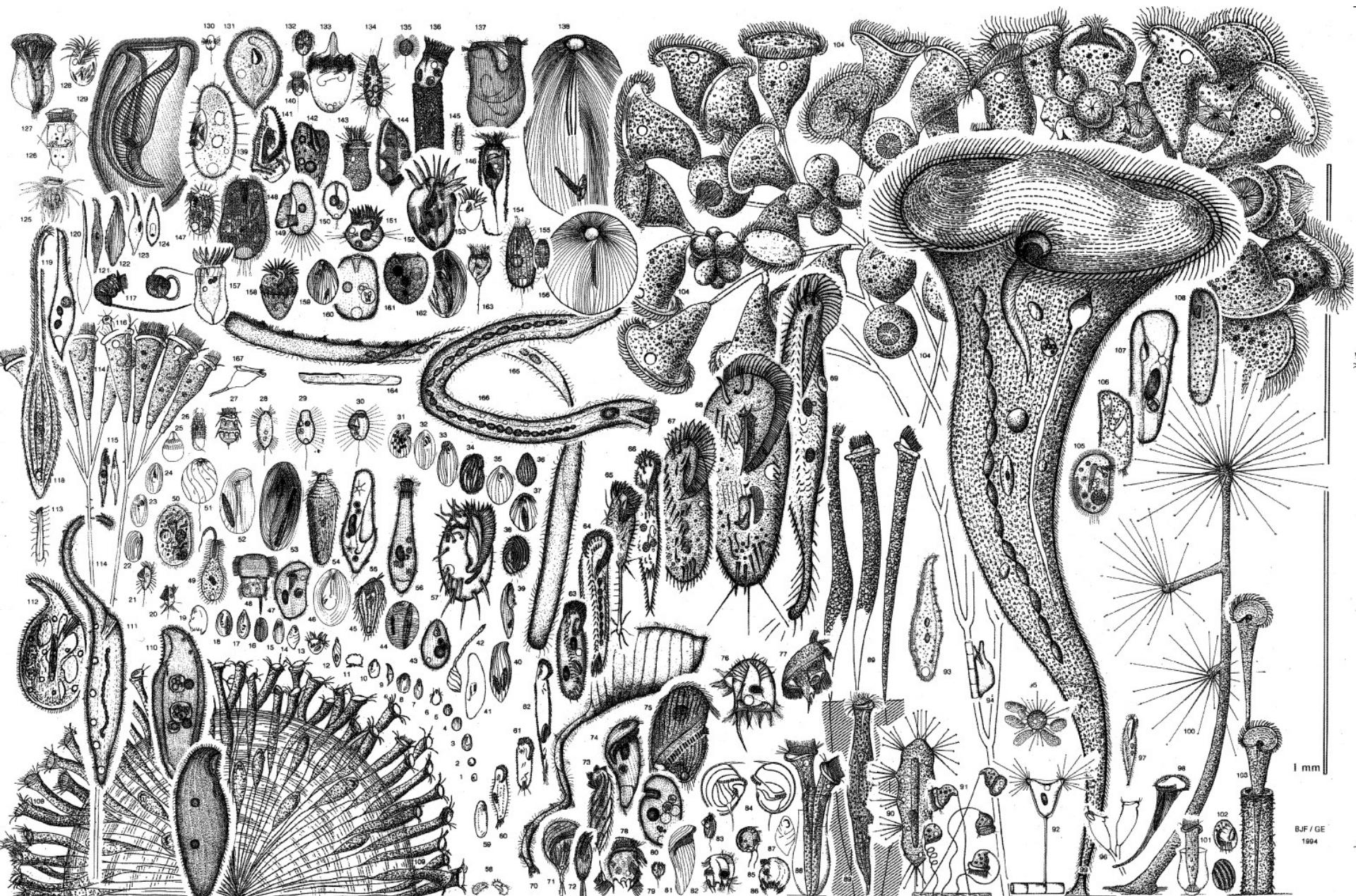
Loss of multicellularity

Multicellularity

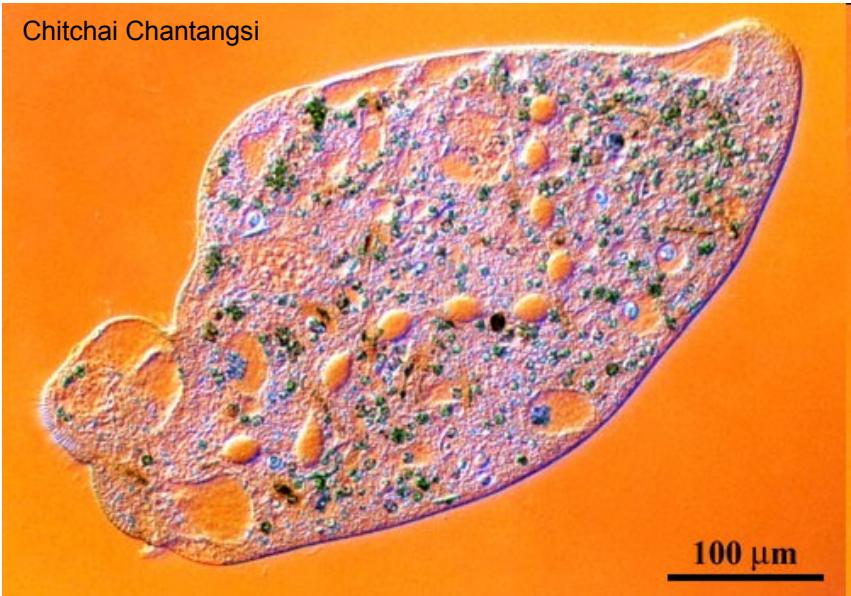
Typical Cell



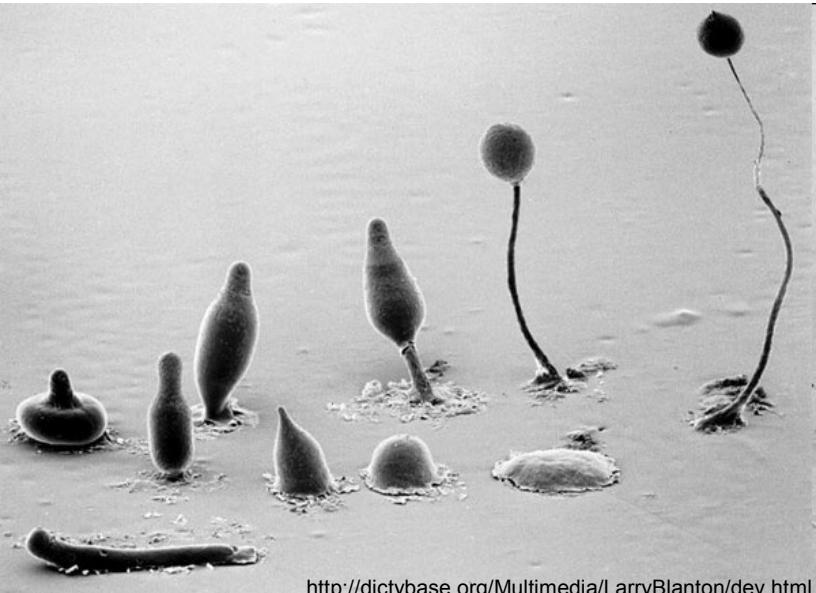
Cell shape diversity (ciliates)



Chitchai Chantangsi



<http://dictybase.org/Multimedia/LarryBlanton/dev.html>



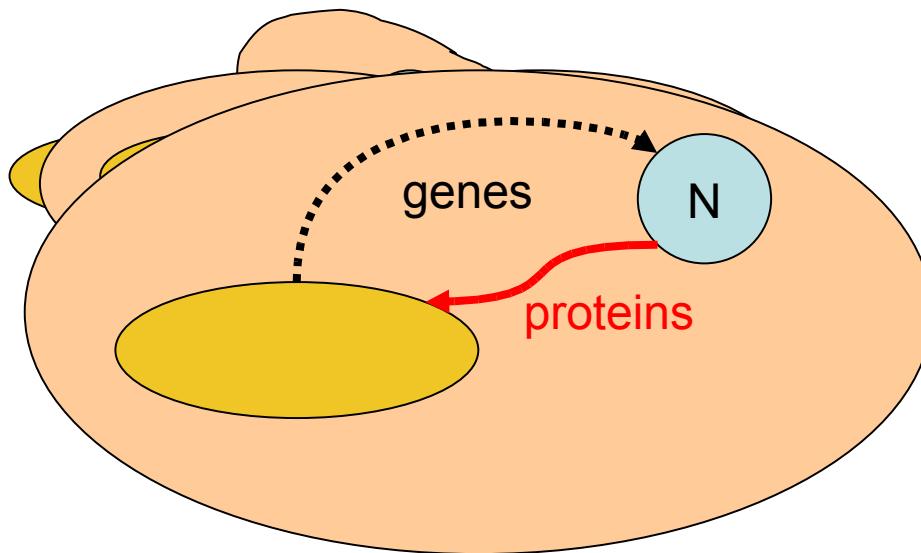
<http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/05lostcity/logs/july27/media/xeno2.html>



<http://www.aphotofungi.com/SlimeMould-Physarum%20polycephalum23-03-07.jpg>

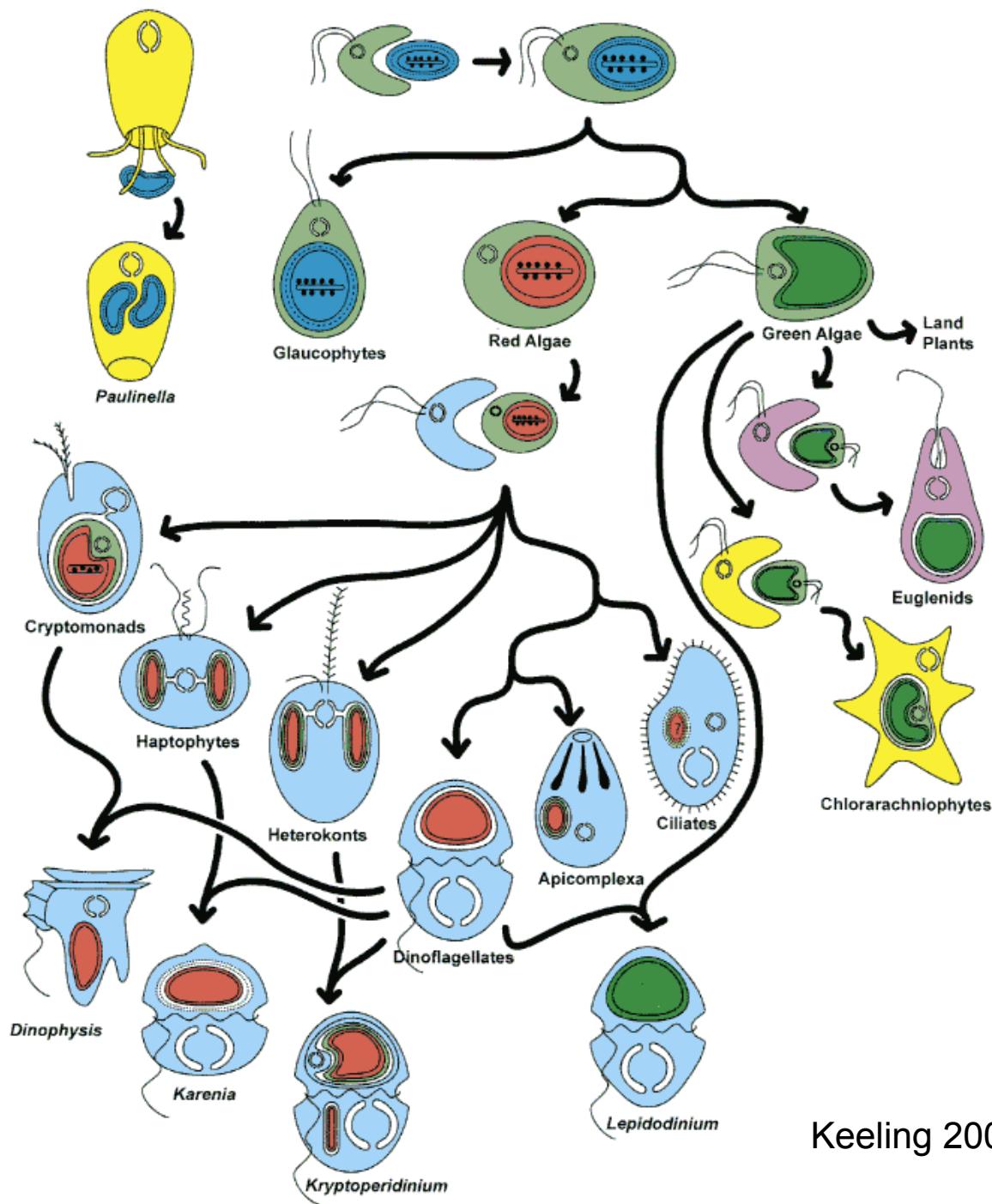
Endosymbiosis

Example: Mitochondria (simplified)



1. Host eats organism
2. Organism can replicate inside host
3. Genes transferred to host
4. Product of those genes targeted back to endosymbiont
5. Organelle!

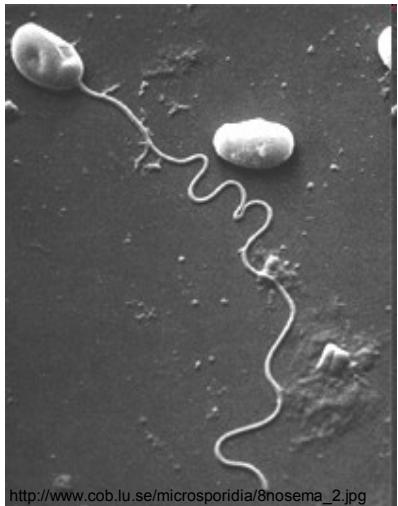
This can happen recursively: Secondary and Tertiary endosymbiosis...



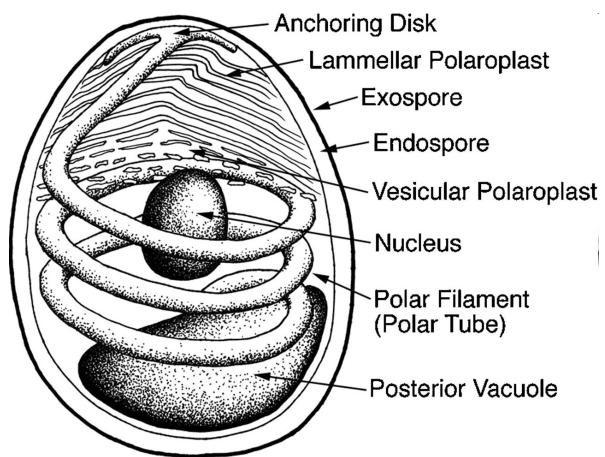
Keeling 2004 Am J Bot

“Archaezoa”

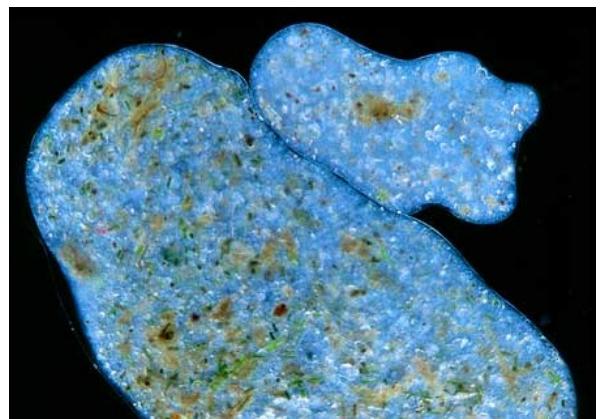
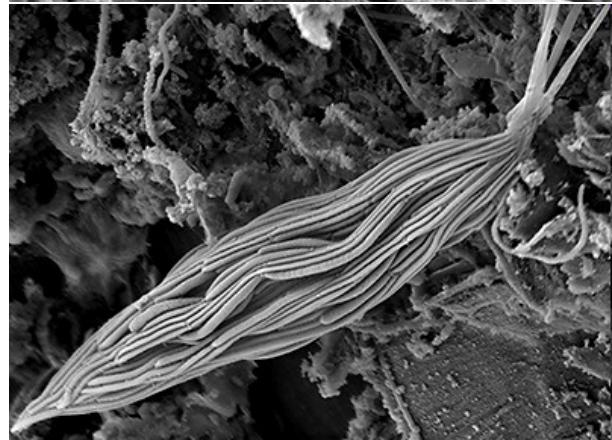
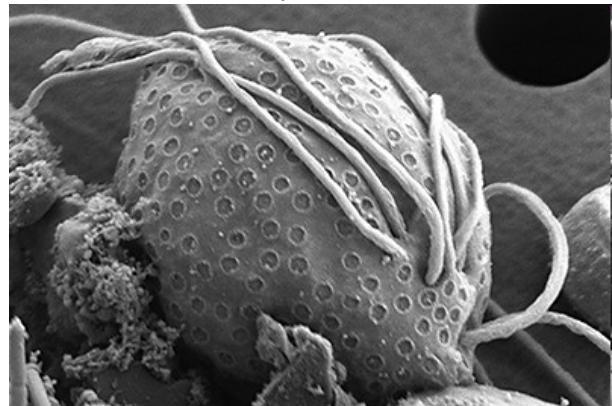
Kevin Carpenter, ToLWeb



http://www.cob.lu.se/microsporidia/8nosema_2.jpg

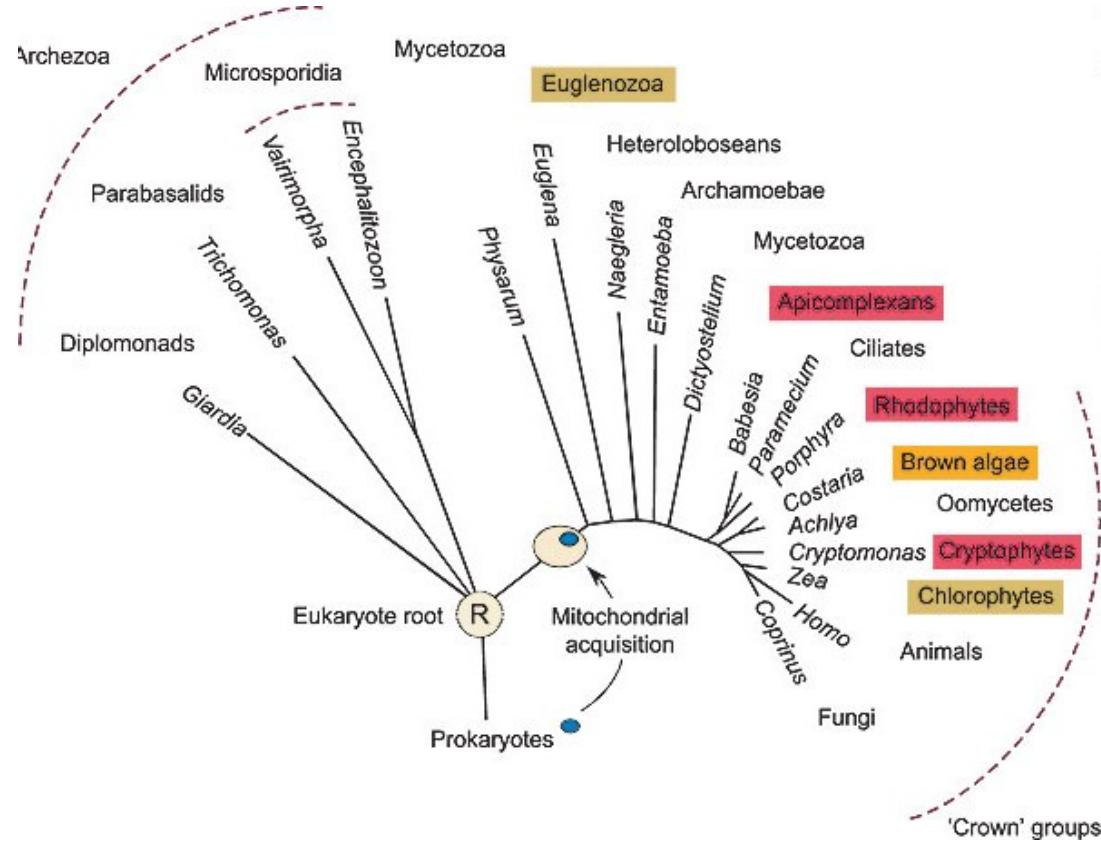
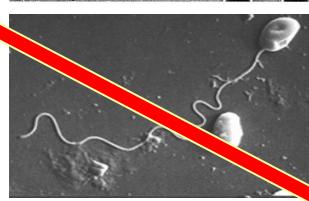
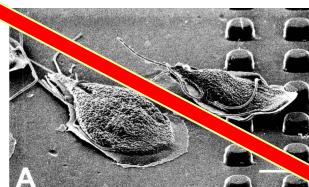
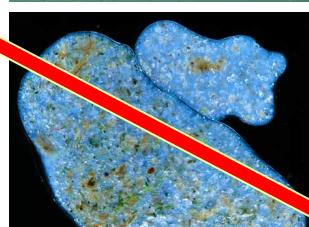
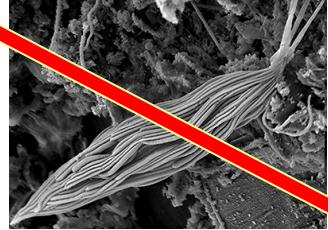


Keeling & Fast 2002 *Annu Rev Microbiol*



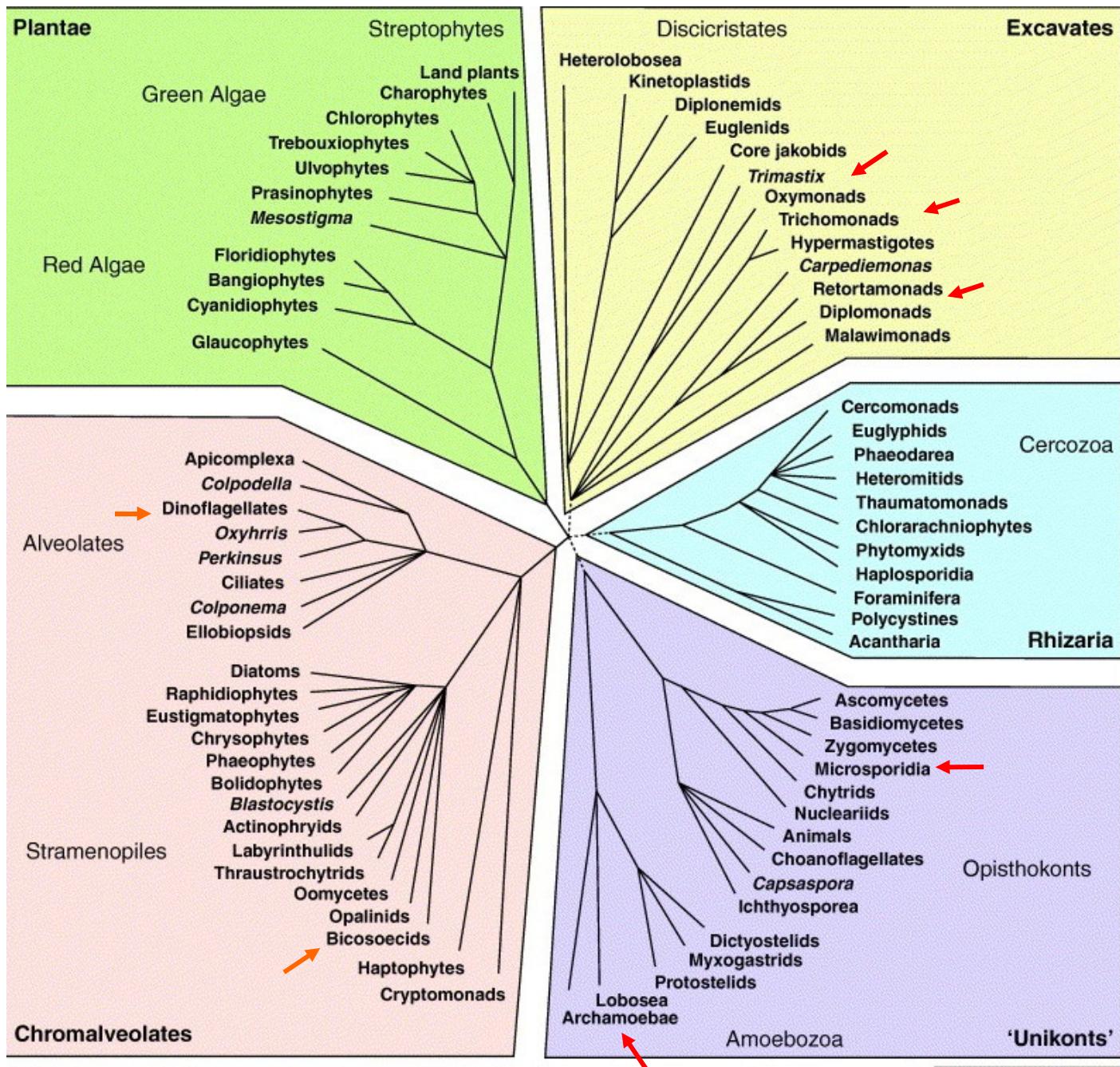
Erlandsen et al. 2004 *J Euk Microbiol*

Archaezoa hypothesis

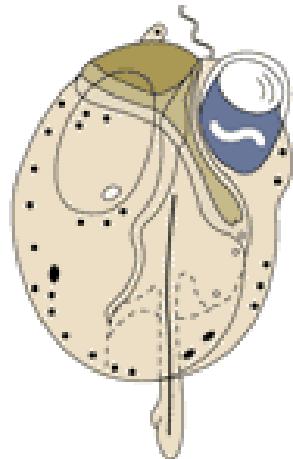
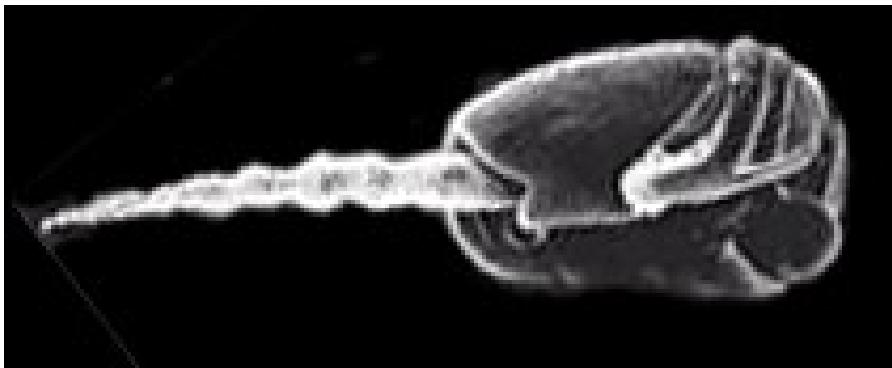


No primarily amitochondriate
Eukaryote has been found yet!

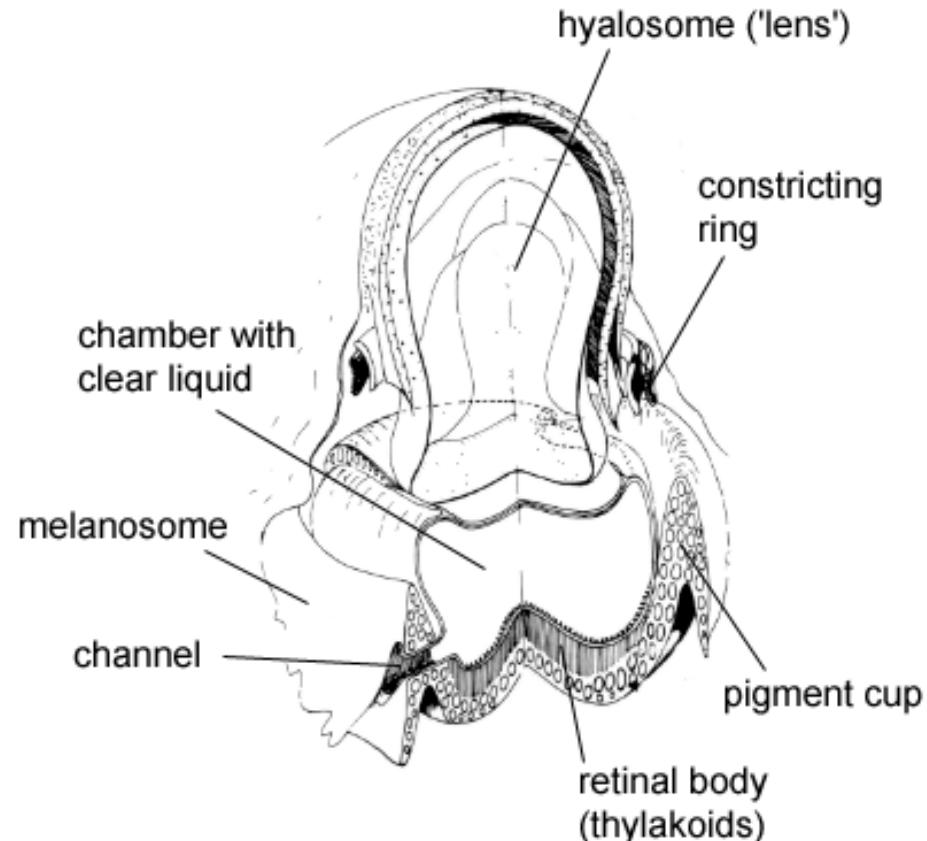
Embley & Martin 2006 *Nature*



Seeing plastids

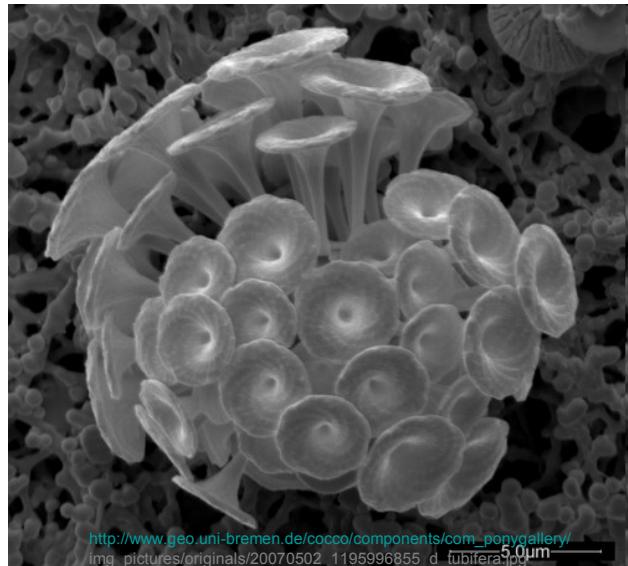
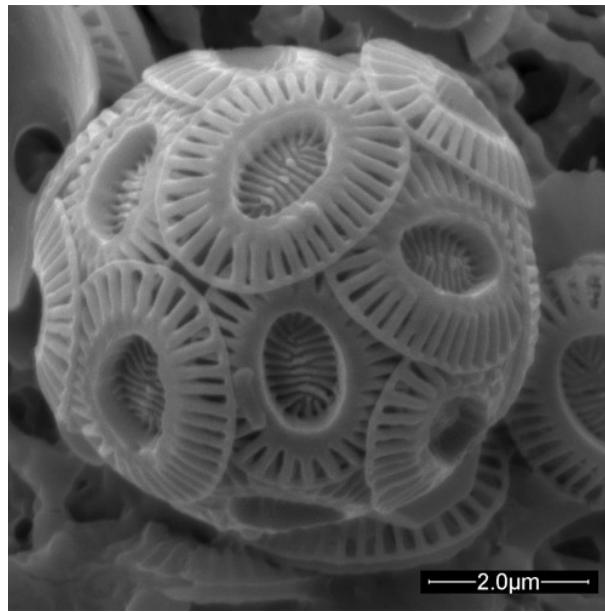


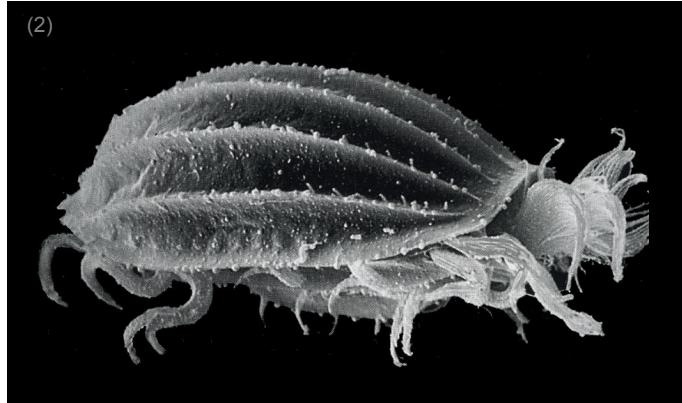
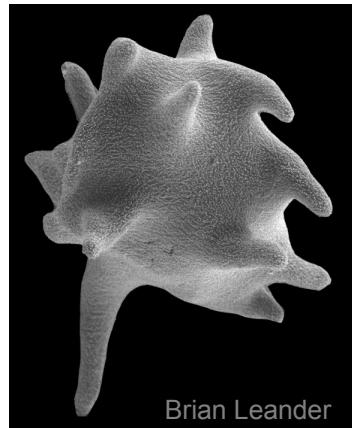
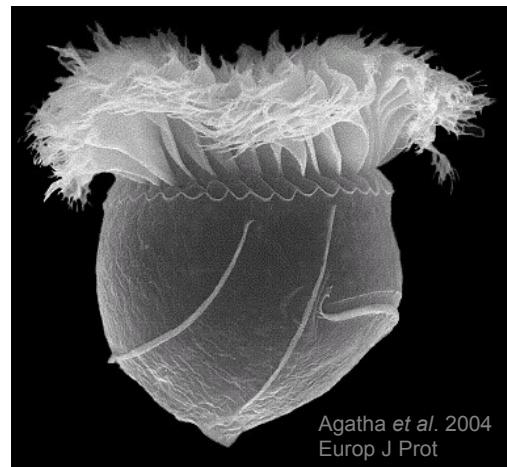
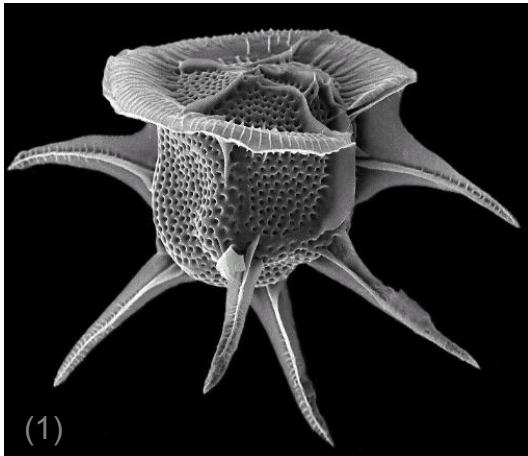
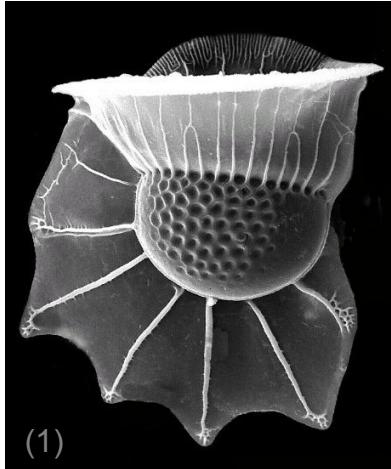
(Amos 2000 *Nature Cell Biol*)

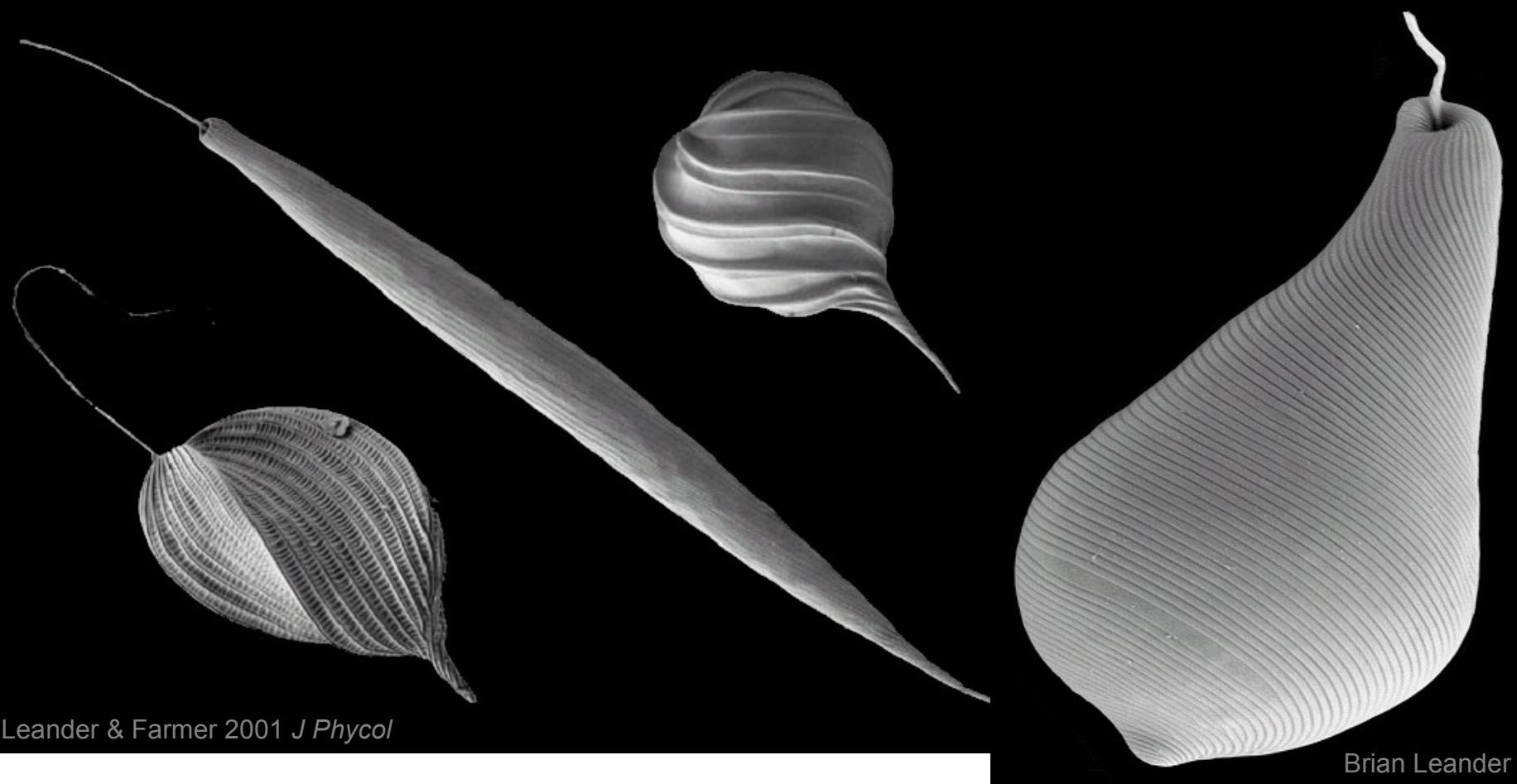


Greuet, C. 1987: Complex organelles. In: Taylor, FJR (ed.): *The biology of dinoflagellates*. Blackwell Scientific Publications

So tiny, they can be seen from space...



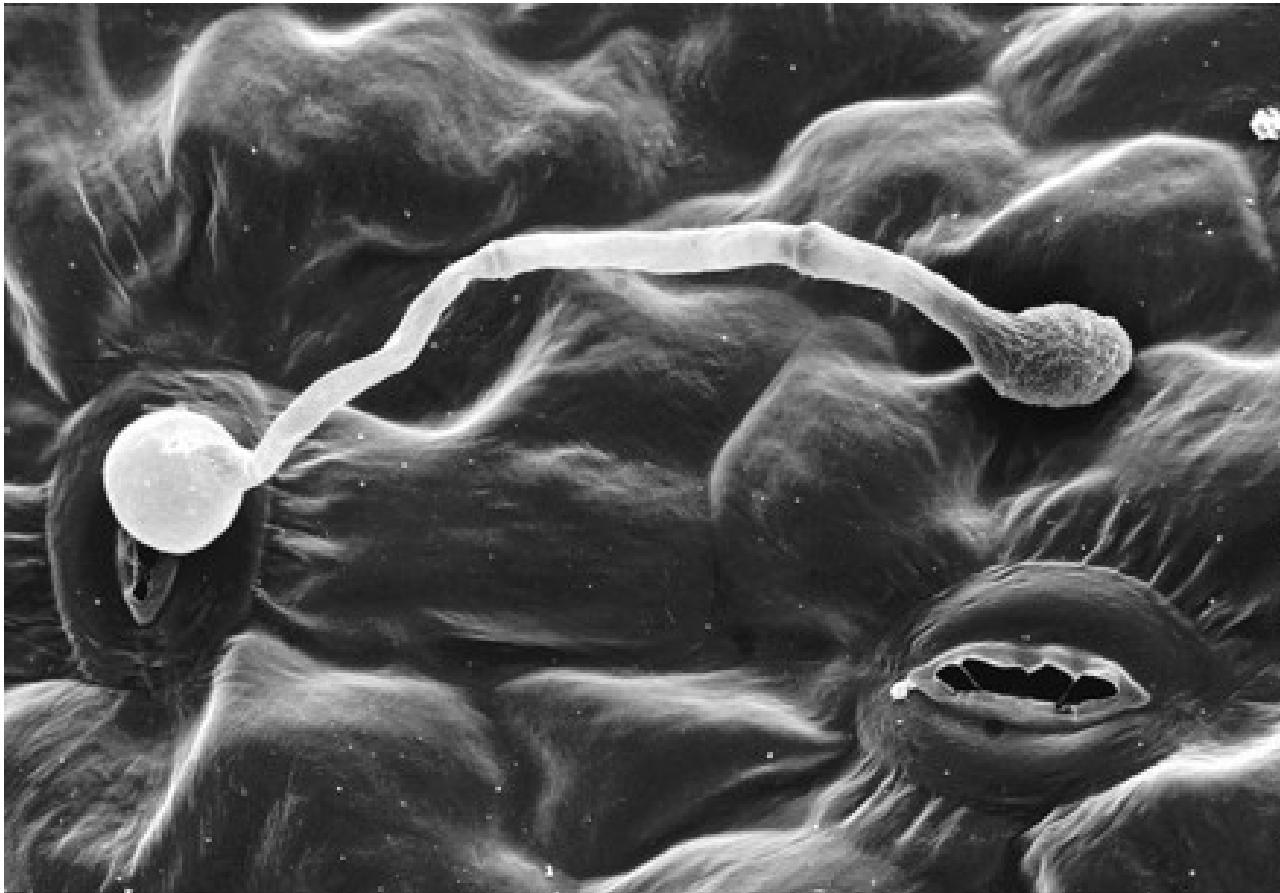




Leander & Farmer 2001 *J Phycol*

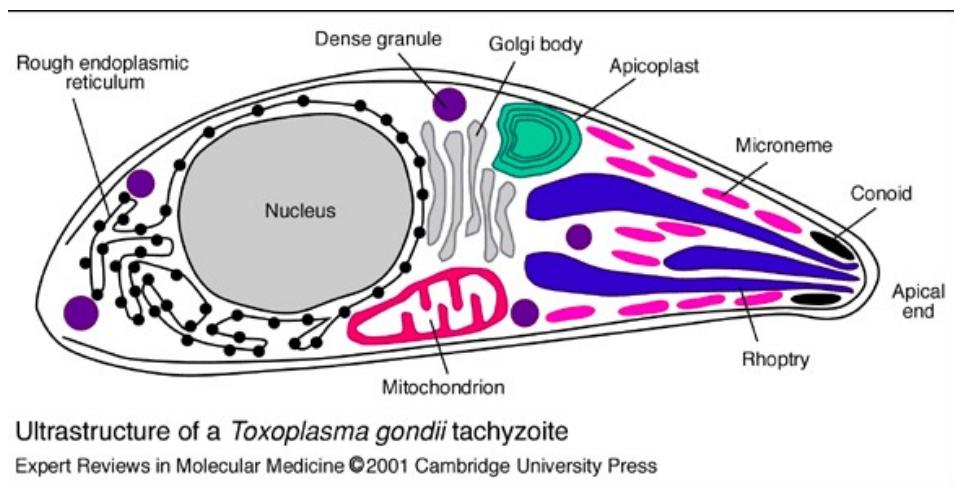
Brian Leander

Phytophthora – potato blight



(Grenville-Briggs *et al.* 2008, *Plant Cell*)

Toxoplasma



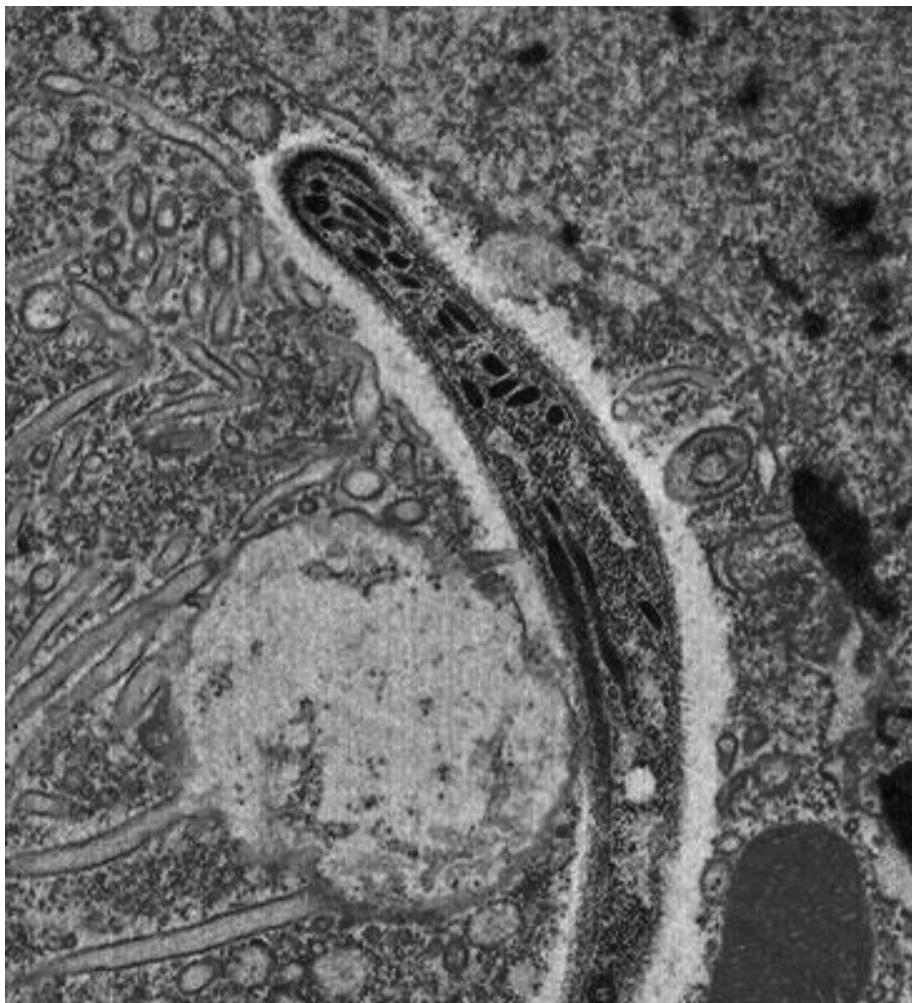
Ajioka et al. 2001 *Exp Rev Mol Med*



Nature Reviews | Microbiology

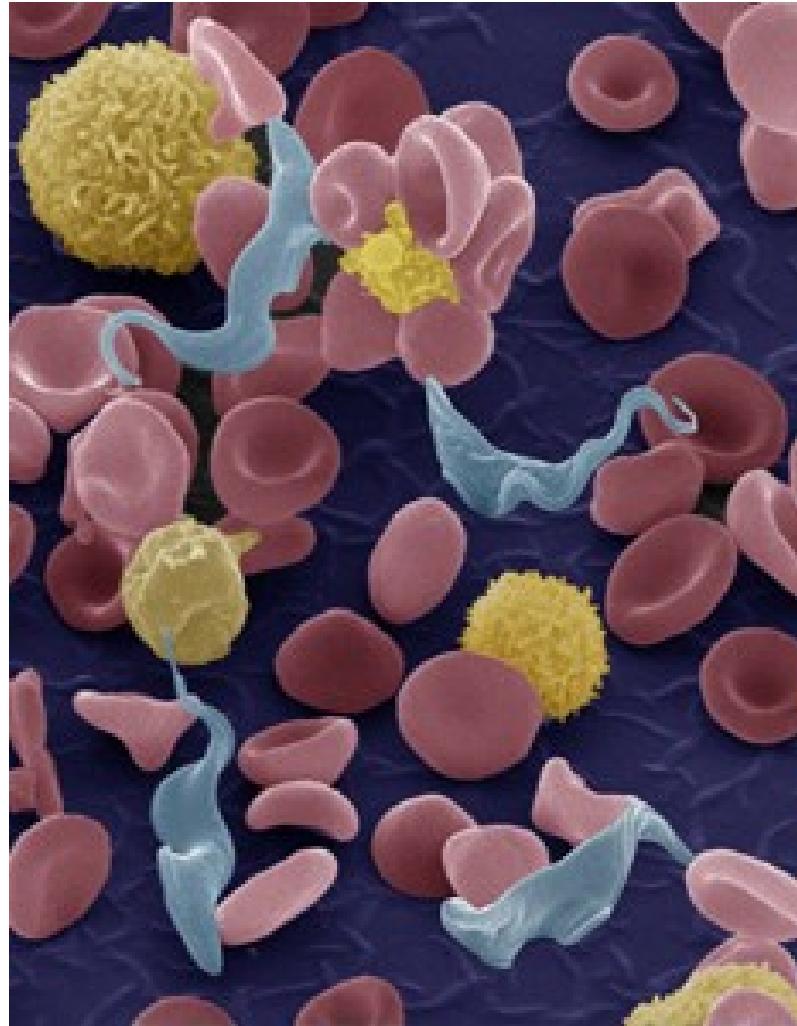
Boothroyd & Dubremetz 2008 *Nature Rev Microbiol*

Plasmodium – Malaria

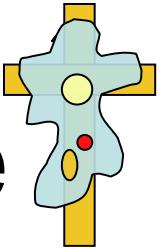
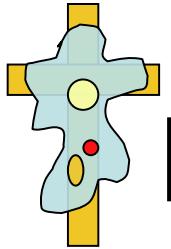


<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f1/Malaria.jpg>

Trypanosomes – African Sleeping Sickness, Nagana



Michael Duszenko, University of Tübingen, Germany



Protists and Creation Science

Upon rigorous investigation inspired by
Gillen 2008, *Answers Research Journal* ...

Answers

Research Journal

building the creation model



1:1

powered by
answersingenesis

[About ARJ](#)
[Current Volume](#)
[Previous Volume](#)
[Submit a Paper](#)

Answers Research Journal 1 (2008): 7-10.
www.answersingenesis.org/articles/arj/v1/n1/microbes-days-of-creation

Microbes and the Days of Creation

by Alan L. Gillen
 January 16, 2008

Abstract

This is real. I *wish* I were joking...

creation, or were they created later, after the Fall? These are some questions that creation microbiologists have been asking in recent years. Ongoing research, based on the creation paradigm, appears to provide some answers to these puzzling questions. The answers to these questions are not explicit in Scripture, so the answers cannot be dogmatic. However,

a reasonable extrapolation from biological data and Scripture can be made about the nature of microbes in a fully mature creation. This article attempts to provide reasonable answers to when microbes were created and is meant to stimulate discussion and further research in this area.

Very little has been written in Bible commentaries or in creation literature on the subject of when microbes were created. Some have postulated that microbes were created on a single day of Creation, such as Day Three—when the plants were made. This is partially due to the "seed-like" characteristics that bacteria and fungi have—therefore classifying microbes as plants. In addition, we observe microbes (such as *Escherichia coli*) isolated in the lab and we tend to think of microbes as individual entities much like birds or fish or animals and, therefore, created on a



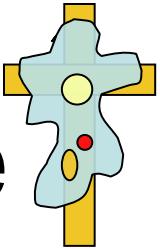
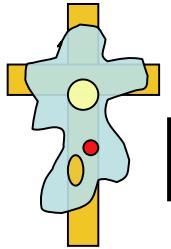
Answers Research Journal

Cutting-edge creation research. Free.

Answers Research Journal (ARJ) is a professional, peer-reviewed technical journal for the publication of interdisciplinary scientific and other relevant research from the perspective of the recent Creation and the global Flood within a biblical framework.

High-quality papers for *Answers Research Journal*, sponsored by Answers in Genesis, are now invited for submission. Interested authors should download and read the [Instructions to Authors Manual PDF](#) file for all details of requirements, procedures, paper mechanics, referencing style, and the technical review process for submitted papers.

[Submit a Paper](#)



Protists and Creation Science

- The Facts:
 - God ‘rests’ on the 7th day. No further info provided. (God 4004 BCE, *Bible*)
 - One must be on crack to design some of those protists!
- The Revelation:
 - Protista was created on Day 7 of Creation. Psychoactive substance use strongly suspected.

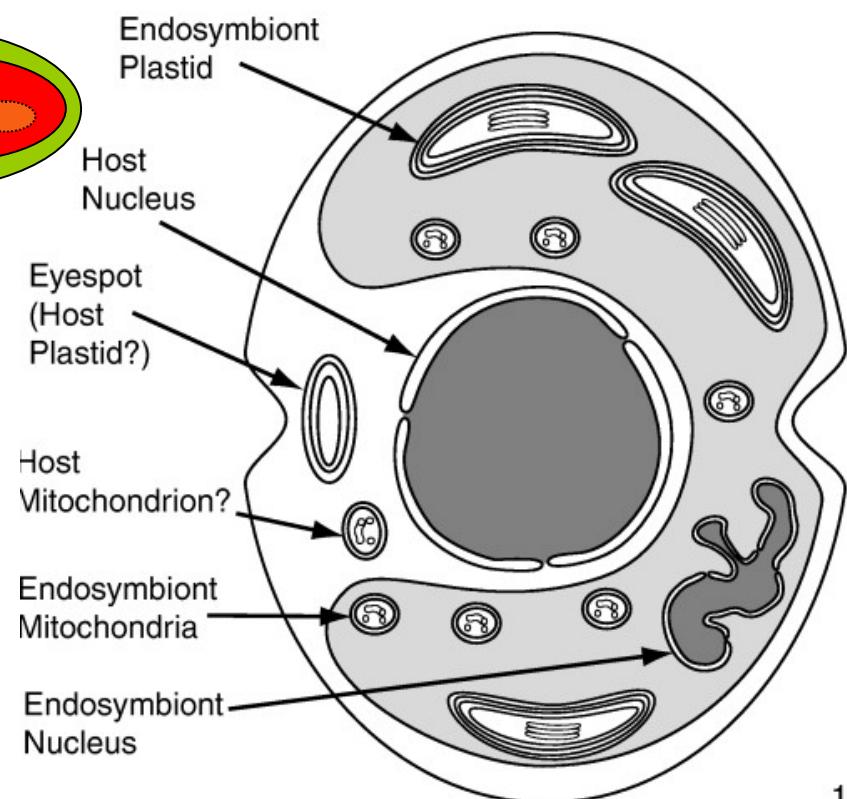
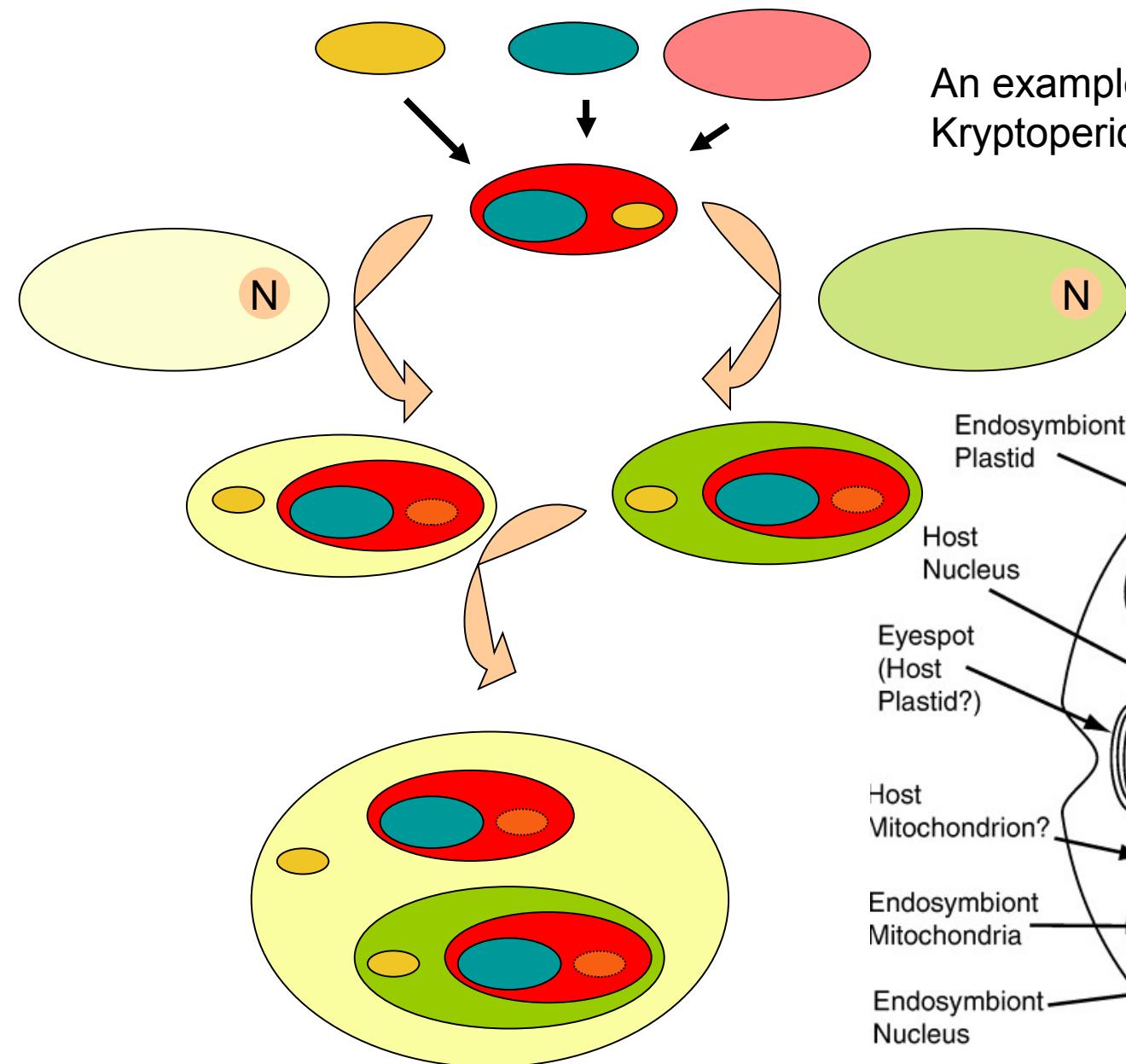
Thank you!



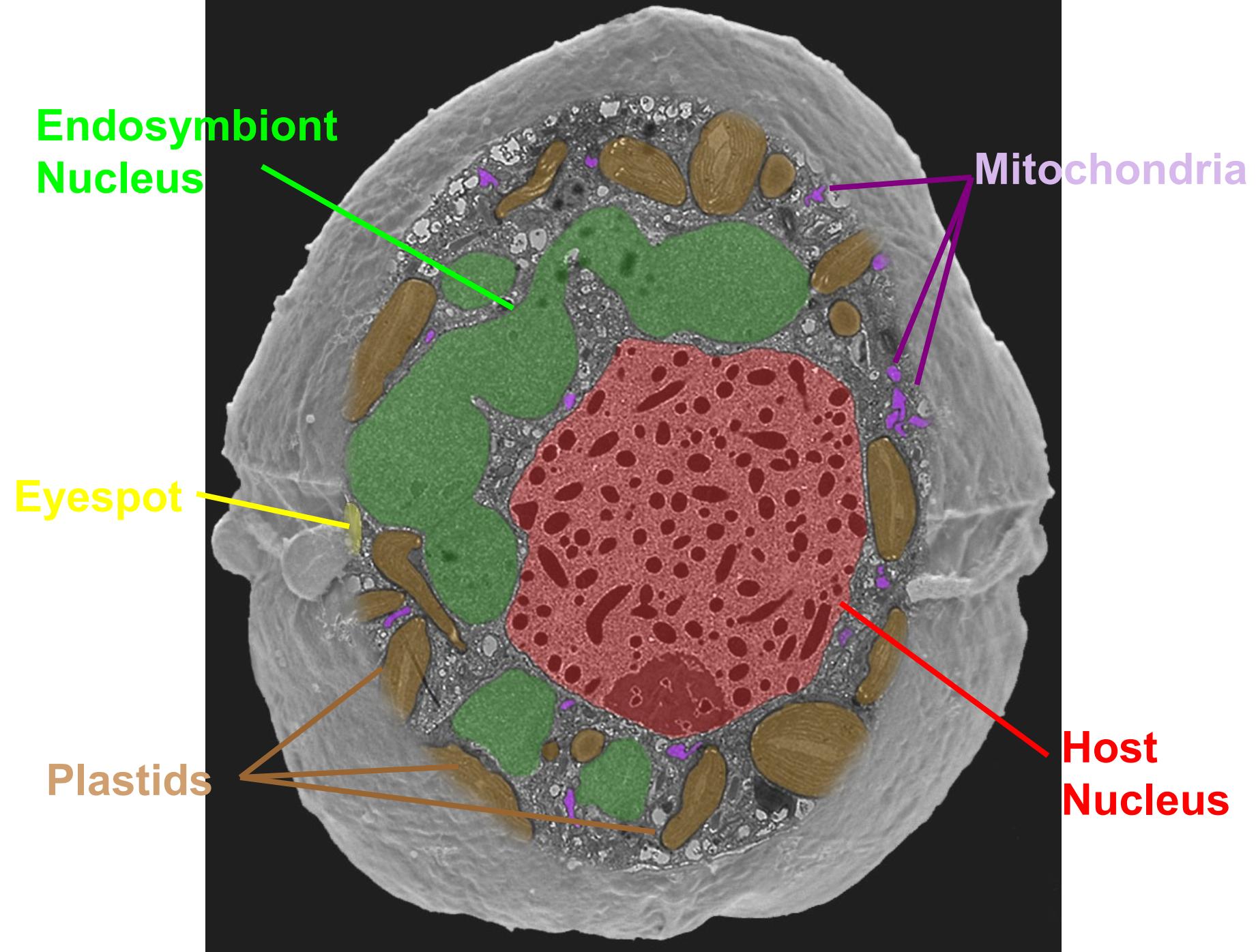
O. Roger Anderson
micro*scope

Supplimentary Data

An example of tertiary endosymbiosis:
Kryptoperidinium



1



References

- (1) [http://www.tolweb.org/onlinecontributors/app?
page=ViewImageData&service=external&sp=34755&state:ImageGallery=ZH4sIAAAAAAAAFAvzloG1nJeBgYGJgYEtlz8l1TOluliBLyuxLFEvJzEvXc8nP
y
%2FduvvJhDP9yveZGBi9GFjLEnNKUyuKGAAQQivxKc5NSi9rWTJXInvKgG2hURQEDGHDLRdgYODNTU3JTHTOSSwu9swrAZoviNAKFEhNTy0SerR
gyffGdgugFZ4wKwoZ6hgYQaYAAPQ8IKiAAAA](http://www.tolweb.org/onlinecontributors/app?page=ViewImageData&service=external&sp=34755&state:ImageGallery=ZH4sIAAAAAAAAFAvzloG1nJeBgYGJgYEtlz8l1TOluliBLyuxLFEvJzEvXc8nP%y%2FduvvJhDP9yveZGBi9GFjLEnNKUyuKGAAQQivxKc5NSi9rWTJXInvKgG2hURQEDGHDLRdgYODNTU3JTHTOSSwu9swrAZoviNAKFEhNTy0SerRgyffGdgugFZ4wKwoZ6hgYQaYAAPQ8IKiAAAA)
- (2) [http://www.tolweb.org/onlinecontributors/app?
page=ViewImageData&service=external&sp=35542&state:ImageGallery=ZH4sIAAAAAAAAFAvzloG1nJeBgYGJgYEtlz8l1TOluliBLyuxLFEvJzEvXc8nP
y
%2FduvvJhDP9yveZGBi9GFjLEnNKUyuKGAAQQivxKc5NSi9rWTJXInvKgG2hURQEDGHDLhdgYODNTU3JTHTOSSwu9swrAZoviNAKFEhNTy0SerR
gyffGdgugFZ4wKwoZ6hgYQaYAAD8%2FGDulAAAA](http://www.tolweb.org/onlinecontributors/app?page=ViewImageData&service=external&sp=35542&state:ImageGallery=ZH4sIAAAAAAAAFAvzloG1nJeBgYGJgYEtlz8l1TOluliBLyuxLFEvJzEvXc8nP%y%2FduvvJhDP9yveZGBi9GFjLEnNKUyuKGAAQQivxKc5NSi9rWTJXInvKgG2hURQEDGHDLhdgYODNTU3JTHTOSSwu9swrAZoviNAKFEhNTy0SerRgyffGdgugFZ4wKwoZ6hgYQaYAAD8%2FGDulAAAA)
- (3) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Phallus_im pudicus7_Stinkhorn.jpg
- (4) www.tfts.org/pseudobombax_ellipticum.htm