

Microbiology Lab Experiment Changes

- Experiment #:** none – see 3-3 for example pictures.
- Title:** Free Living Protozoa
- Live Organisms:** Possible: Amoeba, Paramecia, Euglena, Rotifers, Volvox and many other things I can't identify.
- Changes:** Procedure
1. Make wet mount slides of pond sample following the directions in the lab manual.
2. methyl cellulose = Protoslo
3. Hint: Put drop of Protoslo on slide first, spread it around a little bit then put a small drop of pond sample into the Protoslo.
4. Make drawings of organisms that you observe.
5. Can you determine the method of locomotion for the organisms you are observing?
- Take Home Lesson:** The purpose of this exercise is to become familiar with some of the common protozoa found in lakes and ponds. Describe the three kinds of locomotion exhibited by different protozoa (i.e., cilia, flagella, pseudopods)

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- Experiment #:** none – see 3-3 for example pictures.
- Title:** Parasitic Protozoa
- Live Organisms:** none
- Changes:** Add Sporozoa (ex. *Plasmodium*) to the other 3 classes: Sarcodina, Mastigophora, etc.
- Take Home Lesson:** Protozoa can cause diseases. *Trypanosoma* causes African sleeping sickness. It is in the class Mastigophora. It is extracellular. *Plasmodium* causes malaria in humans and animals. It is in the class Sporozoa. It is intracellular. You must be able to recognize the signet ring stage of *Plasmodium* reproduction in an erythrocyte and recognize trypanosomes in blood. Both infections are mediated by insect vectors.

Classes of Protozoa:

Ciliophora
Mastigophora
Sarcodina
Sporozoa

Give an example from each class and the mechanism of locomotion for the first 3 classes.