

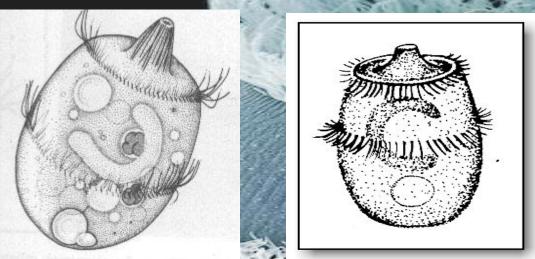
# Slogan

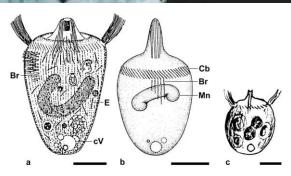
It goes down in our museum!

Our museum is poppin









Monodinium balbianii, dorsolateral sides from life (a, from Foissner, 1979) and after protargol impregnation (b, from Dragesco & Dragesco-Kernéis, 1986), and M. balbianii var. nanum from life (c, lateral side, from Kahl, 1930). Scale bars: a, b =  $20~\mu m$ ; c =  $10~\mu m$ . Abbreviations: Br, brosse; Cb, Cillary band; CV, contractile vacuole; E, extrusome; Mn, macronucleus.

#### runlimited

#### Main parts of the didinium

Cilia-Helps it moves

Cytostome-Mouth

Nucleus-Stores DNA and controls the cell like your brain

Contractile Vacuole-Stores excess water and waste

#### Interesting facts

- 1. The didinium are unicellular organism.
- 2. They can adjust their body to fit in tiny spaces.
- 3. They can reproduce sexually and asexually.
- 4. They eat paramecium and they are carnivores.



some ideas of how we can educate our visitors.

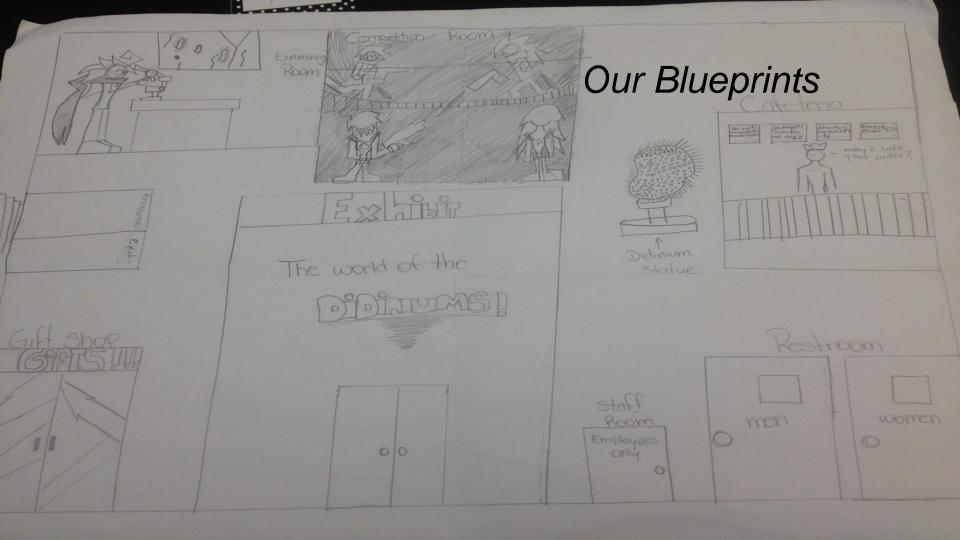
- 1.Have people pass out flyers.
- 2. Make our own website.
- 3. Make our own brochures

What we do for fun

We have a competition with our visitors and our workers the game is called Didinium vs Paramecium and its laser tag. The workers are Paramecium and the visitors are the Didinium and whoever has the most teammates at the end wins. Whoever wins get a prize

## What is a didinium?

Didinium is a genus of unicellular ciliate protists with at least ten accepted species. All are free-living carnivores. Most are found in fresh and brackish water, but three marine species are known. Their diet consists largely of Paramecium, although they will also attack and consume other ciliates. Some species, such as gargantua, also feed on non-ciliate protists, including dinoflagellates, cryptomonads, and green algae. You should visit because didinium's are really cool they are like the kings of the jungle.



### The End

Thx for looking at our presentation and hopefully we see you at our museum!