

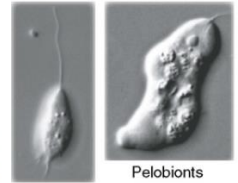
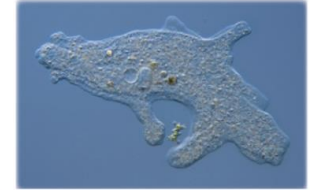
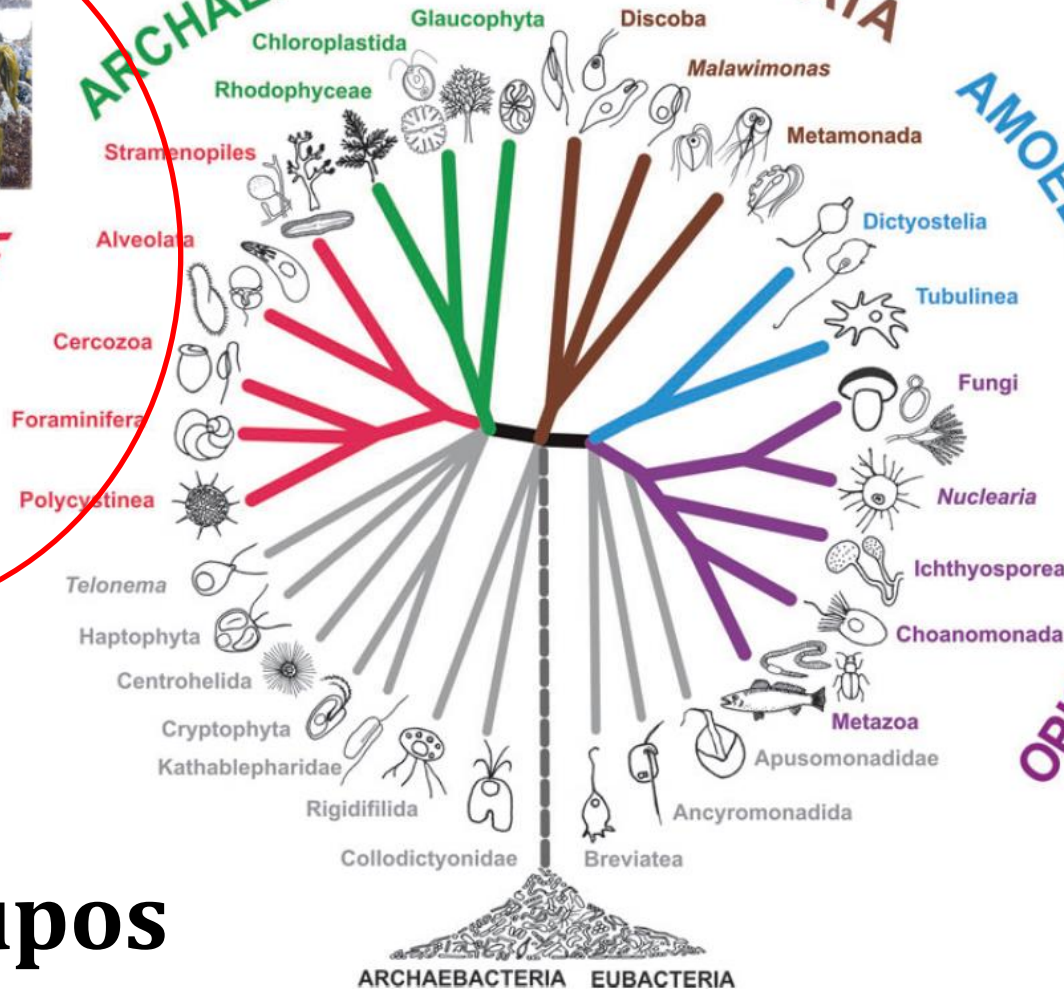
SAR

ARCHAEPLASTIDA

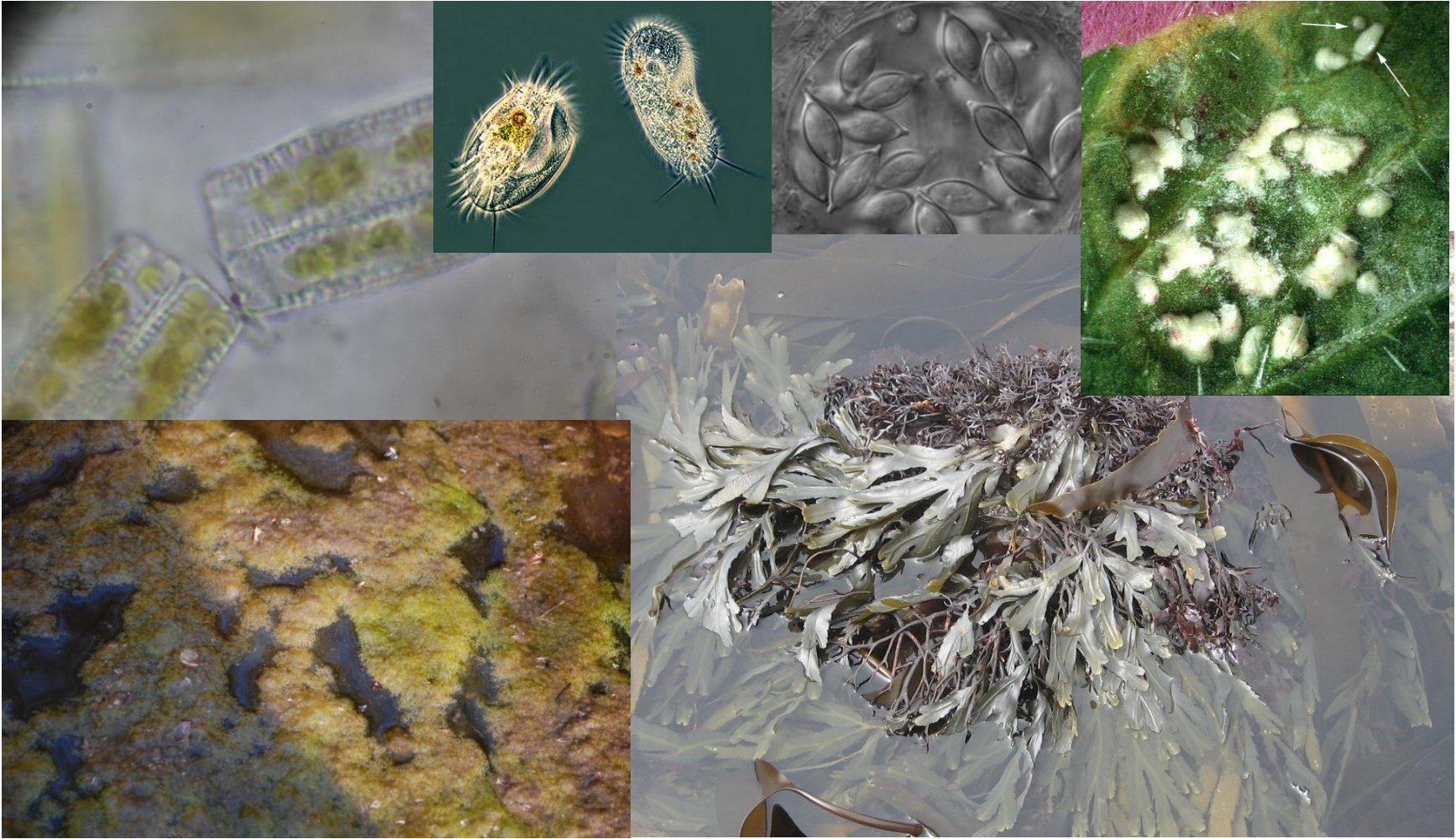
EXCAVATA

AMOEBOSOA

OPISTHOKONTA



Supergrupos

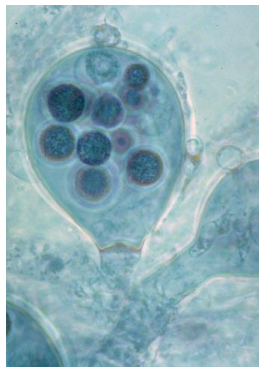


Características generales

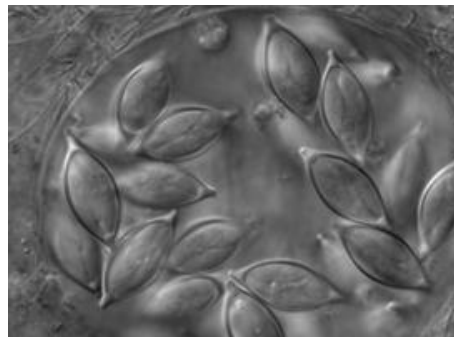
-organismos fotosintetizadores y no fotosintetizadores unicelulares, aunque existe un conspicuo linaje que involucra organismos pluricelulares con estructuras complejas



Diatomea



Oomycetes



Apicomplexa



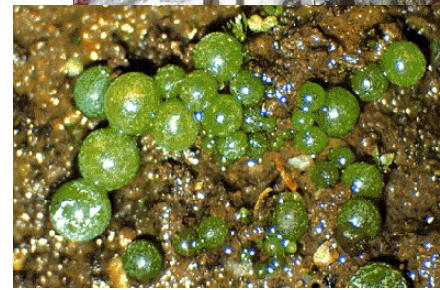
Algas pardas



Dinoflagelado

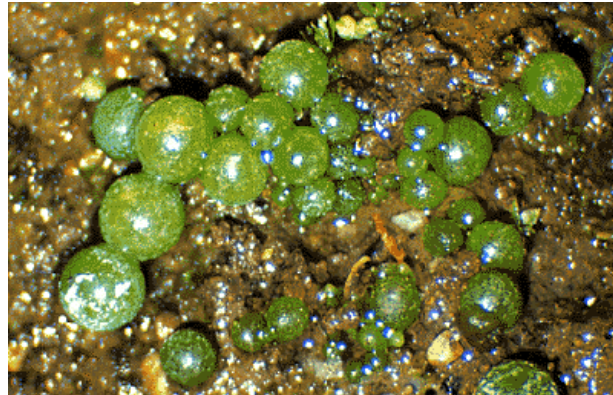
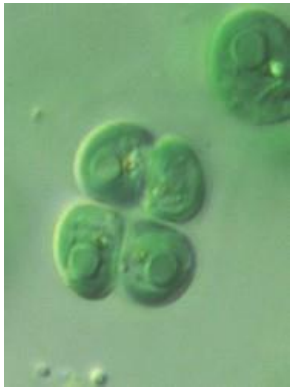


Ciliados

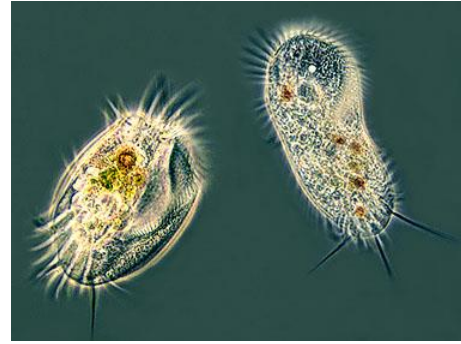
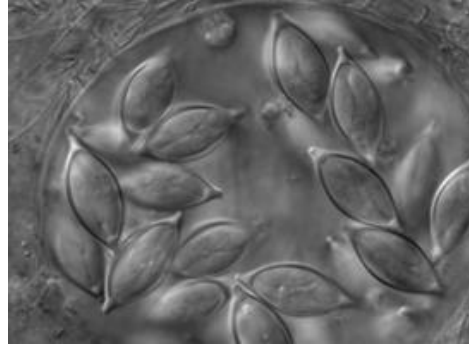


Xanthophyceae

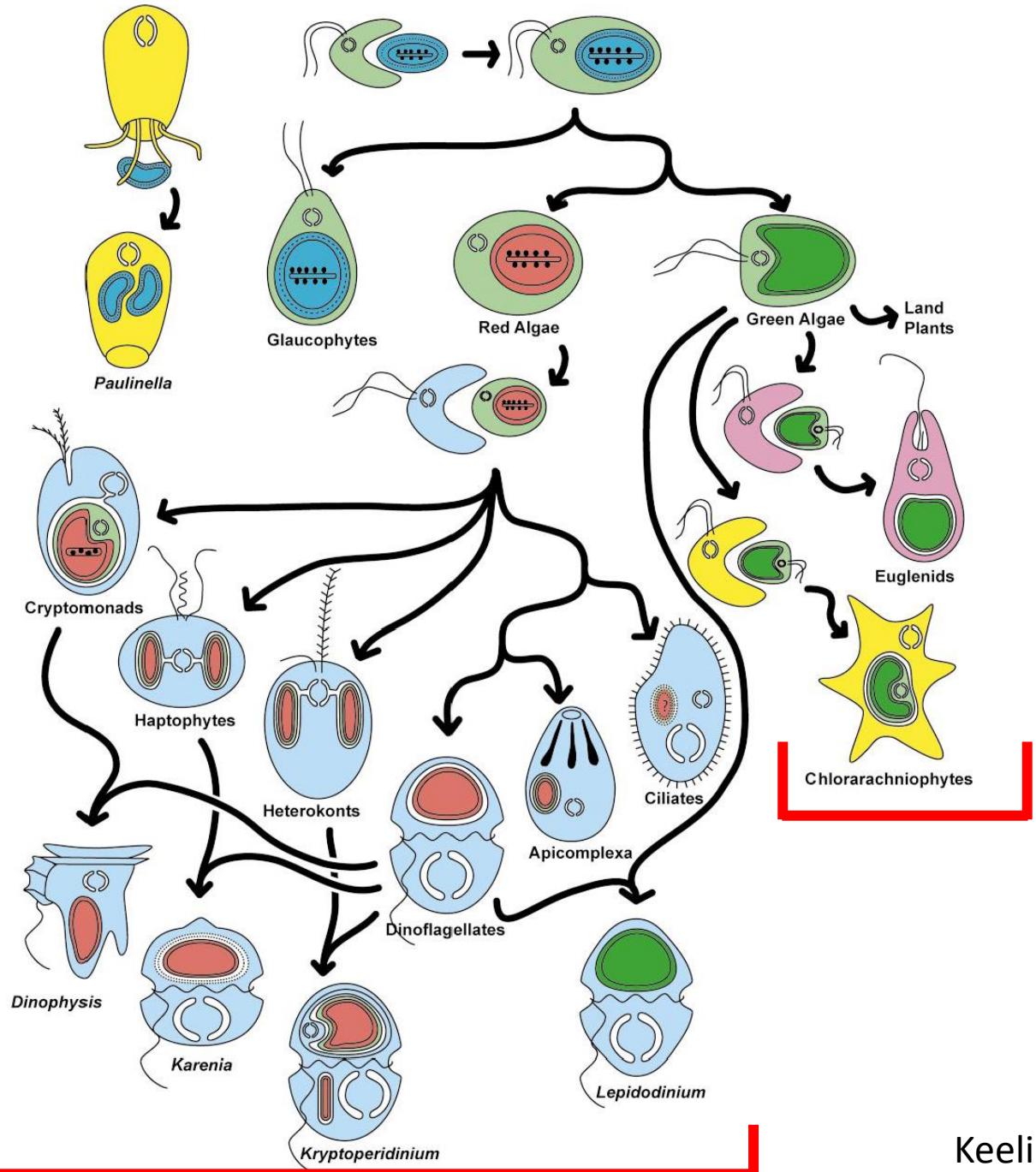
-los plástidos son producto de un evento endosimbiótico secundario o terciario donde un eucariota heterótrofo incorporó un eucariota autótrofo (Rhodophyceae o Chlorophyta) que luego devino en plástido

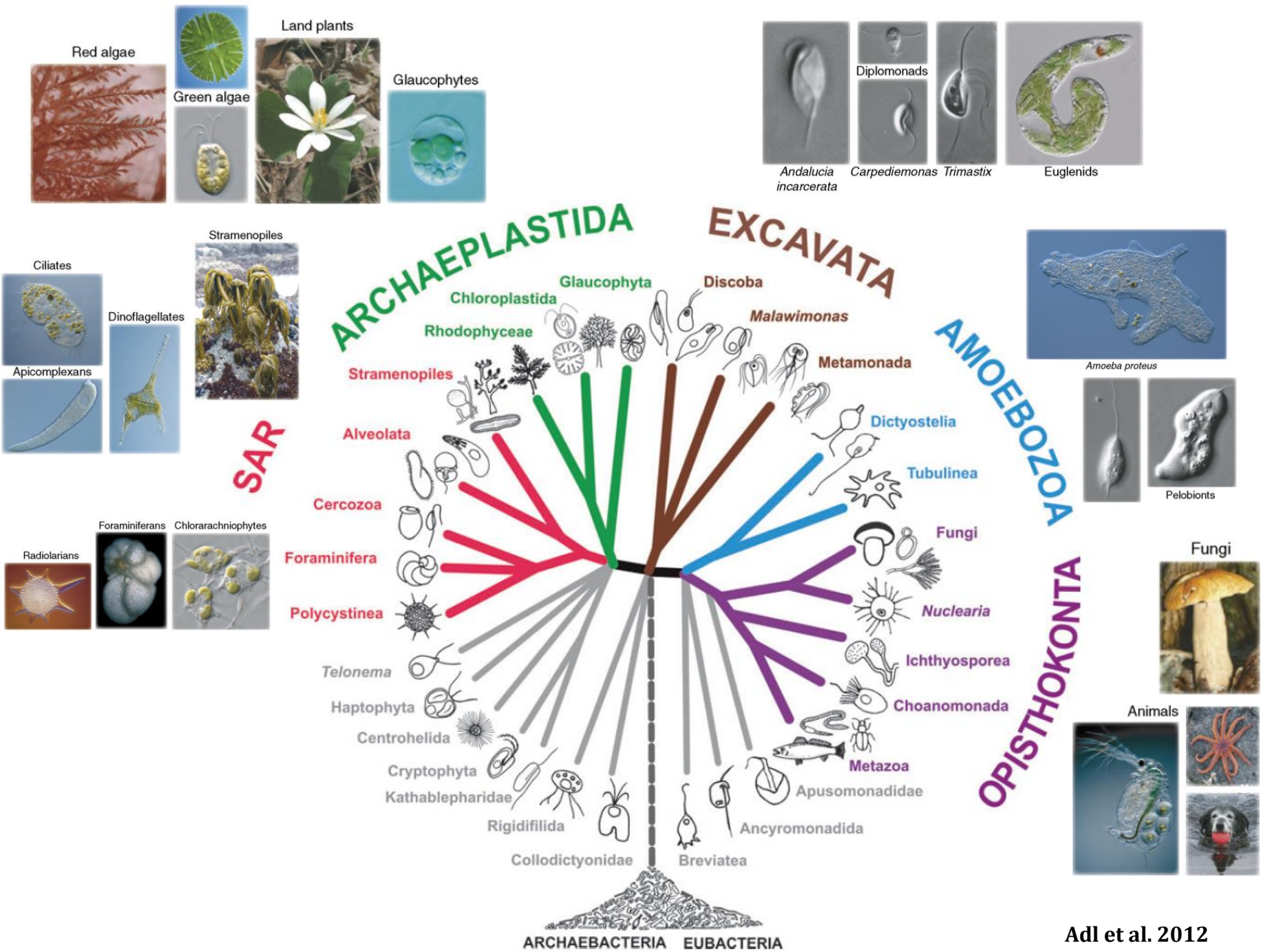


-En el caso de Stramenopila y Alveolata, se postula que aquellos que no poseen plástidos los han perdido en el curso de la evolución

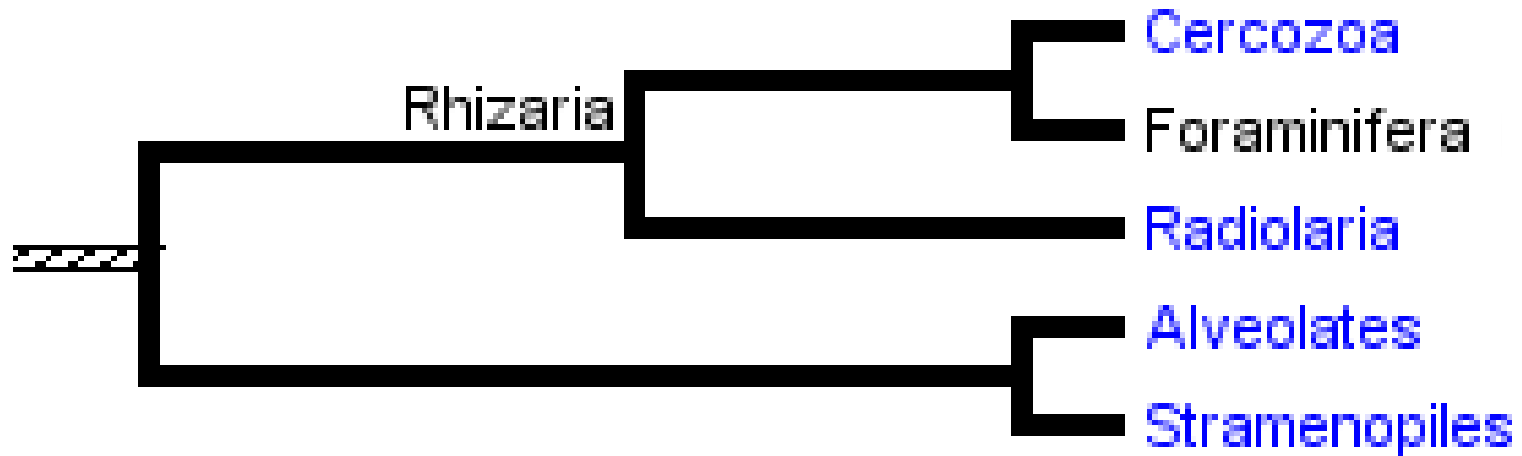


Origen de los cloroplastos

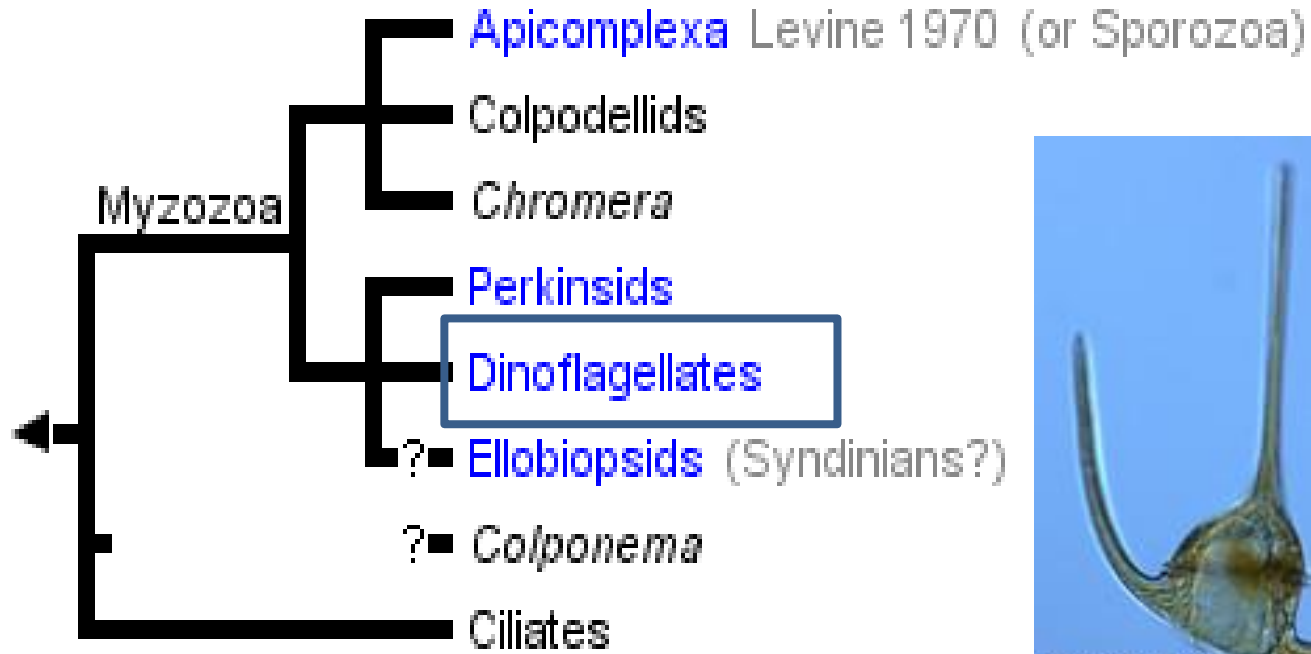




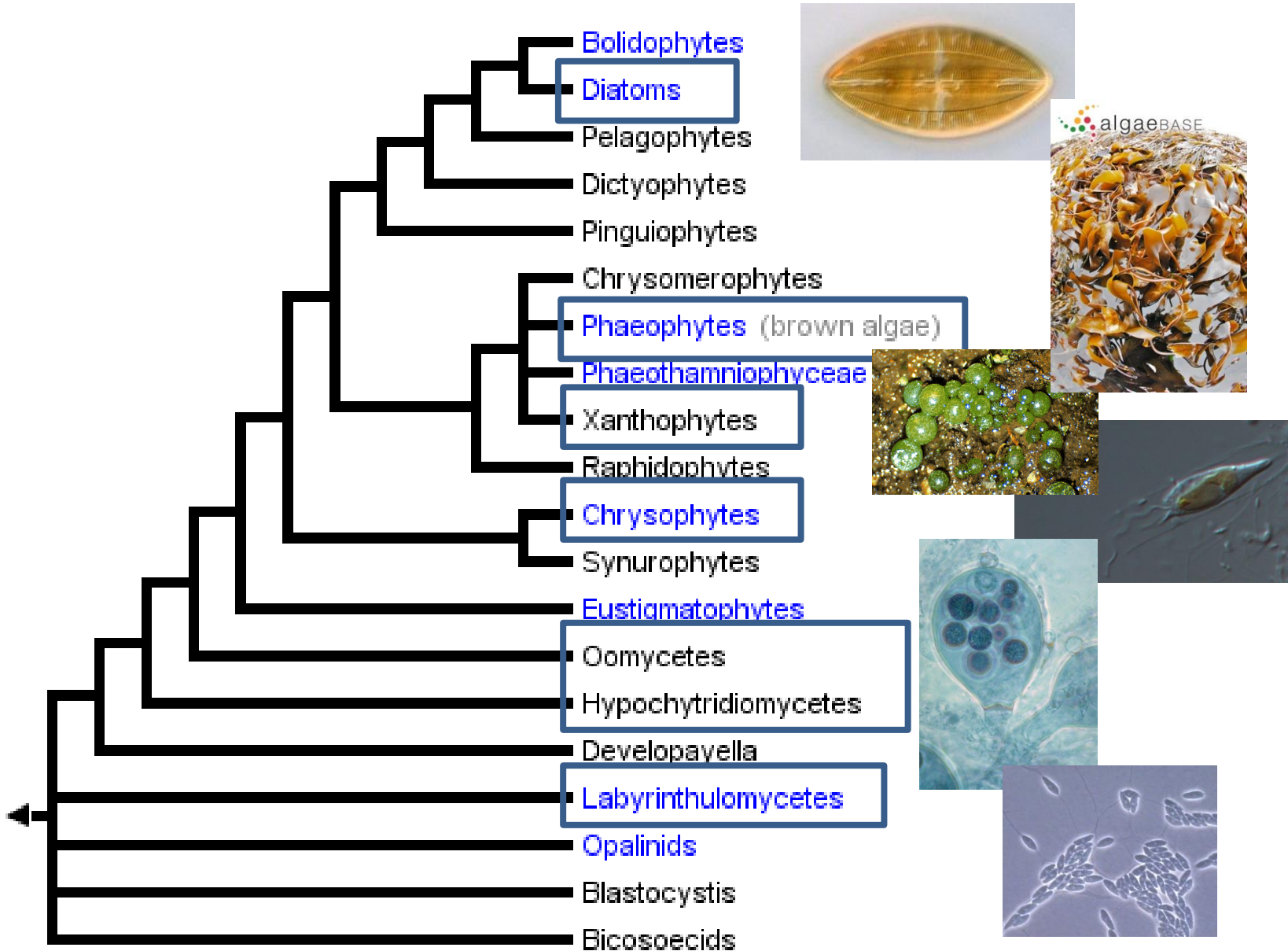
SAR



Alveolata



Stramenopila



Rhizaria

