- Size
 - 1-10 micrometers long, 0.7-1.5 micrometers wide.
- Because of their small size, nutrients can diffuse easily
- Shape
- spherical/ round: cocci
- Rod-shaped: bacilli
- Spiral-shaped: spirochetes
- Cell walls



- Gram's stain is a technique to identify the amount of peptidoglycan in bacteria. Important for antibiotic treatment
- Bacteria turns dark purple when stained= Large amount of peptidoglyca (in lipid layer (Gram-positive)
- Bacteria turns light pink when stained= less more to peptidoglycan in lipid layer (Gram-negative)
- Movement
 Some are stationary others use flagella is movement

Nagella help proker of the move toward materials that they need to survive: light, higher oxygen concentration or chemicals such as sugar or amino acids

other prokaryotes move by gliding over a layer of secreted slime

Reproduction of Prokaryotes

1. Binary fission (asexual)



- It's the division of a cell into two genetically identical cells
- The prokaryotic chromosome replicates, the original and new chromosome separate.
- The cell gets larger by elongating
- New piece of plasma membrane and cell wall forms and separates the cell into two identical ones



- This occurs every 20 minutes: 1 bacterium= 1billion in an hour
- The
- They reproduce quickly so there is a higher chance of error





