



Kingdom Monera

Archaeobacteria: Life in Extreme Habitats

A High-Yield Revision Guide for
Biological Classification



High-Yield Exam Point

The Survival Secret: **Cell Wall Structure**



Archaeobacteria survive in the harshest habitats on Earth.



They differ from other bacteria by having a uniquely structured cell wall.

This unique cell wall feature is directly responsible for their survival in extreme, hostile conditions where other life forms perish.

Types of **Archaeobacteria** by Habitat



Halophiles

Thrive in extreme salty areas.



Thermoacidophiles

Thrive in extreme hot springs.



Methanogens

Thrive in marshy areas.



**You've Learned the Theory.
Let's Test Them Now.**

$$E=mc^2$$



Turn theory into marks with **unlimited MCQs, smart analysis, and focused revision.**

Practice Now

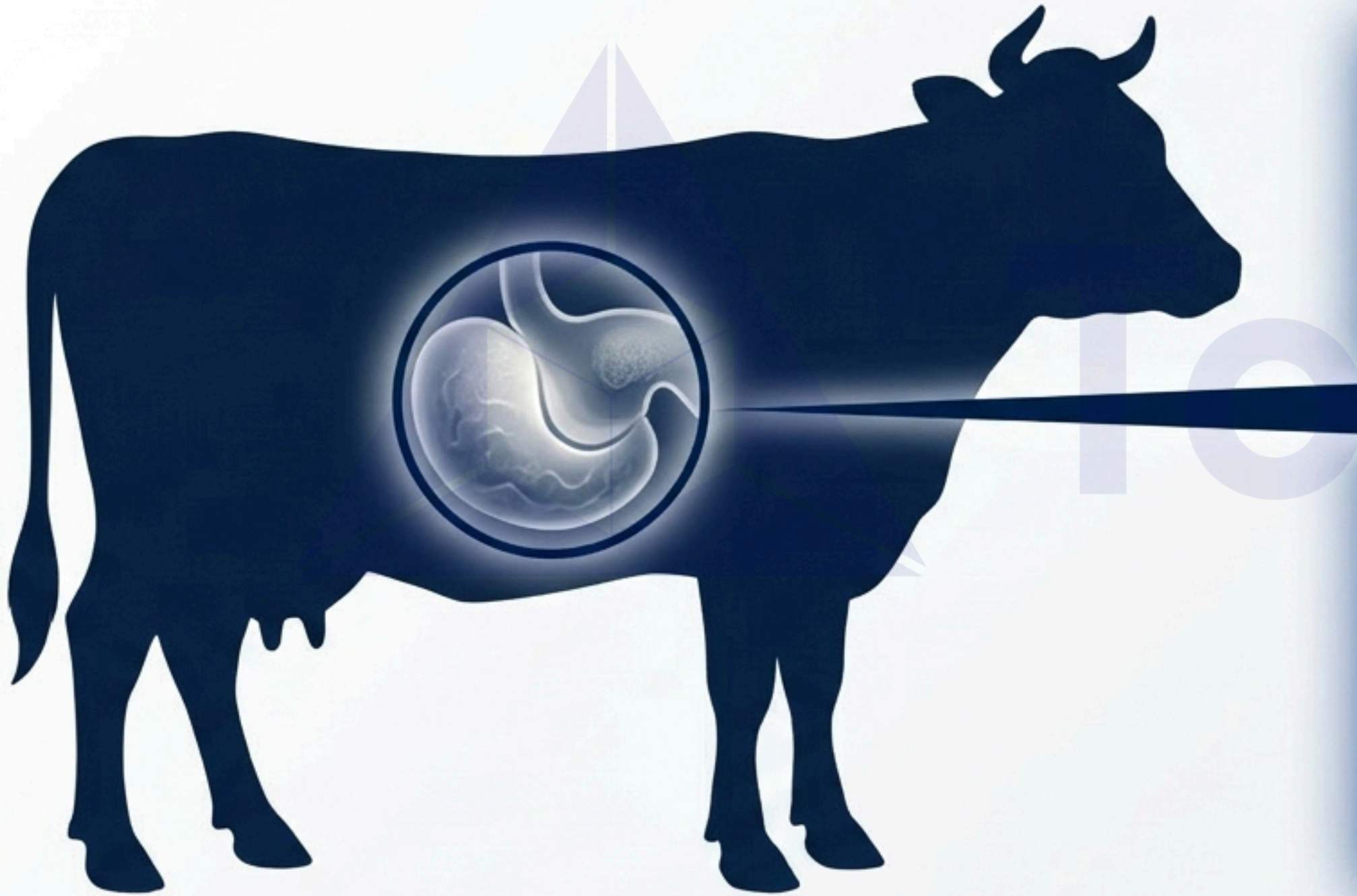


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Key Highlights

- » Free Study Material, Videos & Infographics
- » Push Your Limits with Level-Based Challenges
- » Climb the Leaderboard Among Fellow Aspirants
- » Practice Unlimited MCQs for NEET & JEE
- » Get Clear Explanations, Not Just Marks
- » Track Your Performance Smarter



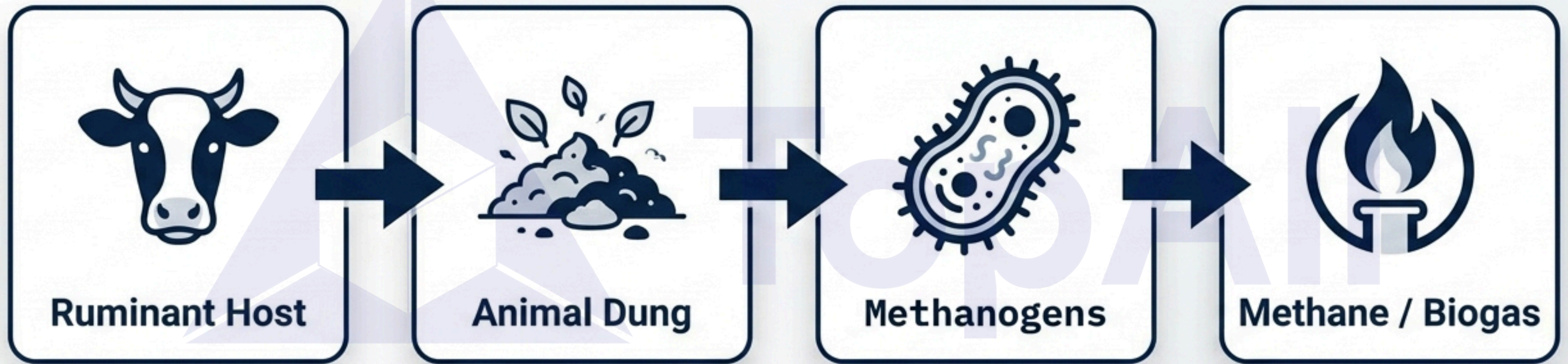


Methanogens

While found in marshes, these specific archaeobacteria are also inherently present in the gut of several ruminant animals.

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- Cows
 - Buffaloes

The **Biological** Application: Biogas Production



Methanogens break down the dung of ruminant animals, directly driving the biological production of methane gas.



SALT

Halophiles



HEAT

Thermoacidophiles



MARSHES

Methanogens



METHANE

Biogas from
Ruminant Gut