**Differences between Unicellular and Multicellular Organisms**

The main differences between unicellular and multicellular organisms are:

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| **Unicellular Organisms** | **Multicellular Organisms** |
| Body of the organism is made up of a single cell. | The body of multicellular organism is made up of numerous cells. |
| Body organization is simple. | Organization is complex. |
| The function of the whole organism is carried out by a single cell. | Specialized functions are performed by different cells, tissues, organs or organ systems. |
| Division of labor in the organism is at organelle level. | Division of labor in the organism may be at cellular level, tissue level, organs and organ system level. |
| Usually prokaryotic in nature. | They are mostly eukaryotic in nature. |
| The body of the cell is exposed to the environment on all sides. | Outer cells face the environment. |
| Any injury to cell can cause death of the organism. | Injury or death of some cells does not affect the organisms, the affected cells are replaced. |
| A limit is imposed to the size of the cell by the surface area to volume ratio and hence it can attain large size. | Due to multicellularity the organism can attain large size. |
| Lifespan of the organism is usually short. | Organisms have a longer lifespan. |
| Reproduction is by vegetative/asexual methods. | Reproduction is sexual type. |
| Has good capacity of regeneration and power of division. | Capacity of regeneration decreases with increase in specialization and certain cells that are specialized loose the power of division. |
| There is no cell differentiation process. | Cell differentiation is evident. |
| Nutrition is by engulfing food. | Nutrition is by specific organs or by food production. They can be autotrophs or heterotrophs. |
| They are microscopic in nature. | They are macroscopic in nature. |