

Classification of Living Things

http://wc.pima.edu/~bfiero/tucsonocol109/setting/setting_home.htm

Living Things

- Alive
 - What does it mean to be alive?

Living Things

- Some examples of Living Things:

Living Things

- Making sense out of diversity
 - Classification
 - History – Carl Linneaus (1758)
 - *Genus species*, genus (pl. genera) includes similar species. Each species gets its own unique species name.
 - Larger groupings: Genera grouped into Families, Families grouped into Orders, Orders into Classes, Classes into Phyla (sing. Phylum), Phyla into Kingdoms

Living Things

- Orders of Mammals

- <http://cas.bellarmino.edu/tietjen/images/mammals.htm>

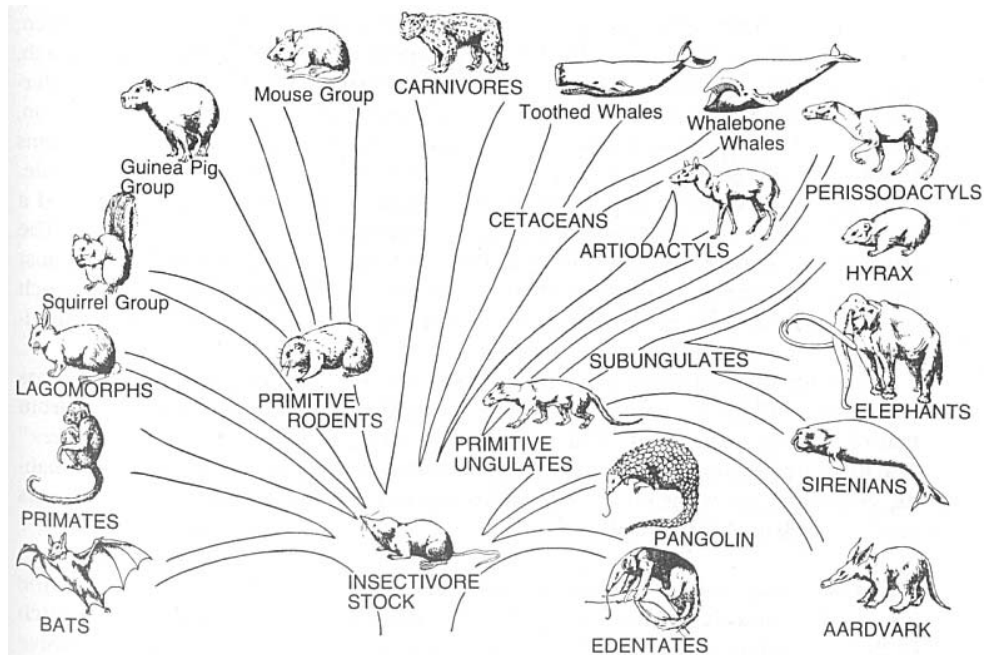


Figure 55. Diagrammatic family tree of the major orders (and some suborders) of eutherian (placental) mammals. Separate diagrams (Figs. 57–61) give in more detail the evolution of primates, carnivores, and odd- and even-toed ungulates.

Living Things

- Linnaeus used two kingdoms of life:
 - Plants and Animals
- Thomas Whittaker (1969) proposed the five kingdoms we use today:
 - Plants
 - Animals
 - Fungi
 - Protists
 - Bacteria
- Kingdoms of life pictures
- <http://www.perspective.com/nature/index.html>

Living Things

- Usefulness of scientific names
 - International
 - Unique

Example:

<http://plants.usda.gov/index.html>

Search for daisy vs. search for *Bellis perennis*

Living Things

- Scientific names are *italicized* or underlined
- Genus is capitalized, species is not
- “Species” name is also known as a “specific epithet”
- Specific epithets either provide information about the organism, where it is found or is named to honor a person

Living Things

- Find an example of each kind of specific epithet
 - Describes something about the species
 - Names the location where it might be found
 - Honors a person