

Notes: Classification

Chapter 18

I. Classification

a. Why?

b. How?

II. Binomial Nomenclature

a. Who?

b. What?

c. Why use Latin?

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

d. Rules for writing names:

i. 2 names: _____ -

ii. Typed in italics, written underlined

iii. Examples:

iv. After written out the first time, the first name may be abbreviated

Ex.

III. Taxonomy

a. What?

b. Groupings: _____

i. Largest to smallest:

ii. The binomial species name is made up of what 2 parts?

IV. Cladograms/ Phylogenetic Trees

a. What is it?

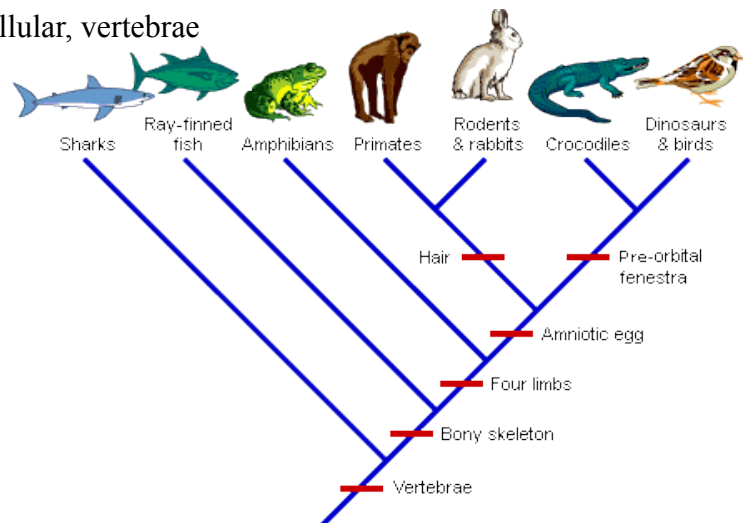
b. How do we construct them?

c. Important features:

i. Derived characteristics-

ii. Ancestral characteristics-

1. ancestral characteristics to these organisms could be eukaryotic, Multicellular, vertebrae



Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Eubacteria	Archaeobacteria	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Cell Type (Prokaryote or Eukaryote)						
Special Cell structures						
Number of Cells						
Mode of Nutrition						
Examples	<i>E. coli</i> <i>Staphylococcus</i> <i>Streptococcus</i>	Methanogens, halophiles, thermophiles, acidophiles	<i>Euglena</i> <i>Paramecium</i> algae	Mushroom yeast, molds	Flowering plants, moss conifers	Insects, dogs, jellyfish, humans

