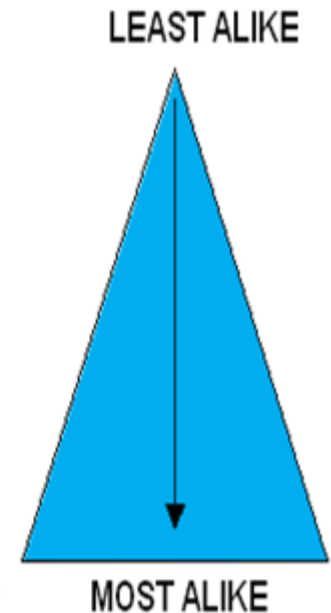
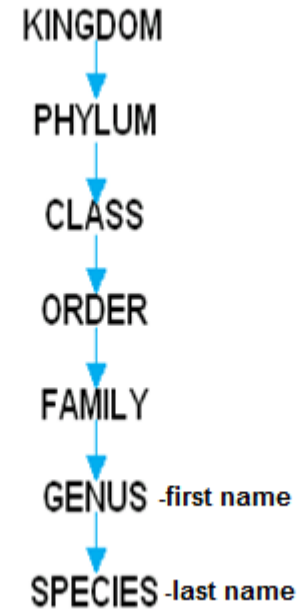
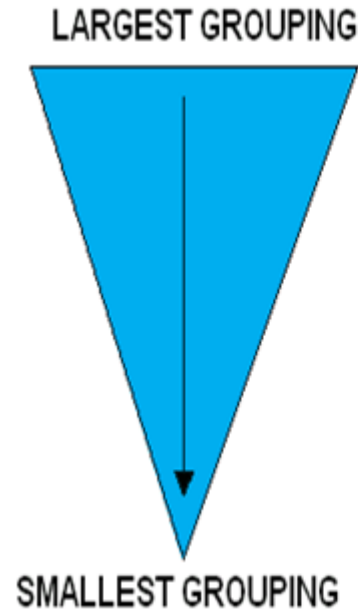
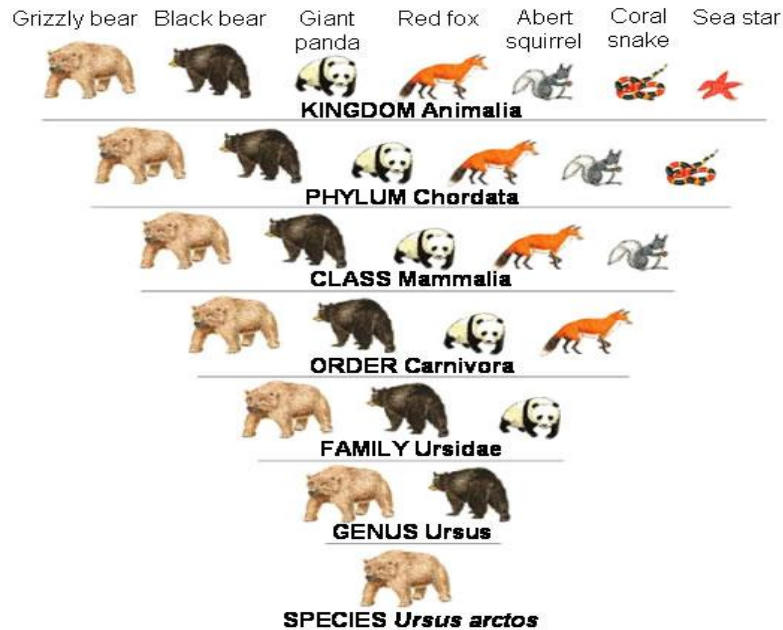


## Classification/5 Kingdoms

## Classification of Organisms

The study of classifying organisms is known as taxonomy.

- An organism is placed into a broad group and is then placed into more specific groups based on its structures.
- The levels of classification, from broadest to most specific, include: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species.
- The more classification levels an organisms share, the more characteristics they have in common.

KINGDOM

- While scientists currently disagree as to how many kingdoms there are, most support five. (Plants, Animals, Fungi, Protists, Monerans)
- Organisms are placed into kingdoms based on their ability to make food and the number of cells in their body.

Taxonomists- scientists who group organisms.

PHYLUM (pl. PHYLA)

In the Plant Kingdom, phyla are sometimes referred to as divisions.

Plants are normally divided into two groups: vascular and nonvascular.

In the Animal Kingdom, there are 35 different phyla. These phyla can be divided into two groups: vertebrates and invertebrates.

CLASS, ORDER, FAMILY

levels more specific, include fewer organisms

### GENUS (pl. GENERA)

Contains closely related organisms.

The genus is used as the first word in an organism's scientific name.

### SPECIES

All the organisms of the same type which are able to breed and produce young of the same kind.

The species is used as the second word in an organism's scientific name.

### SCIENTIFIC NAME

The scientific name of an organism is made up of its genus and species.

It is written in italics (*Genus species*) with the genus capitalized.

For example, *Canis lupus* is the scientific name for the wolf and *Pinus taeda* is the scientific name for a loblolly pine.-example: *felix catus*

# King Phillip Came Over For Great Spaghetti.

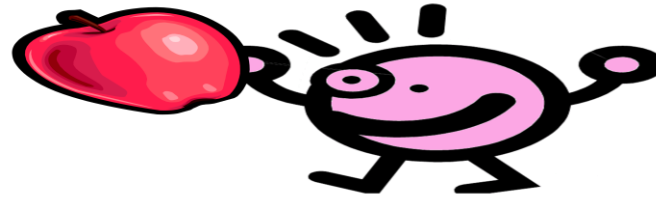


KINGDOM  
PHYLUM  
CLASS  
ORDER  
FAMILY  
GENUS  
SPECIES

### Scientific Classification of a Pea

<u>Kingdom</u>	<u><i>Plantae</i></u>
<u>Phylum</u>	<u><i>Magnoliophyta</i></u>
<u>Class</u>	<u><i>Magnoliopsida</i></u>
<u>Order</u>	<u><i>Fabales</i></u>
<u>Family</u>	<u><i>Fabaceae</i></u>
<u>Genus</u>	<u><i>Pisum</i></u>
<u>Species</u>	<u><i>Sativum</i></u>

# My Pink Friend Prefers Apples



**Monera**

**Animalia**

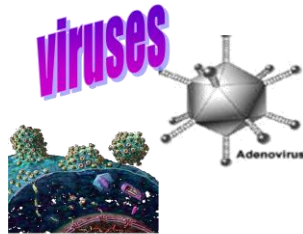
**Protista**

**Fungi**

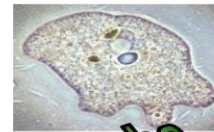
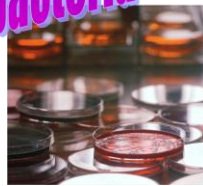
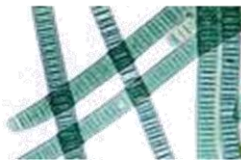
**Plantae**

MONERA- made up of the smallest and most primitive forms of life.

PROTISTA- made of organisms having nuclei and cell parts



**bacteria**



**amoeba**



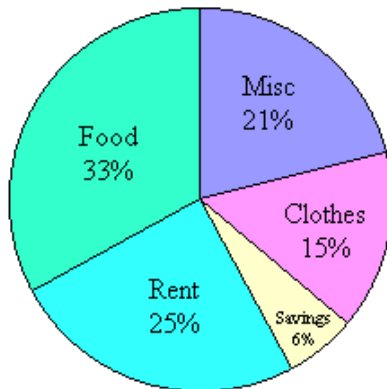
Recent excitement in the microbiology lab ended abruptly when Dr. Roscoe's "giant amoeba" turned out to be a fried egg.

**algae**



## Shapes you have to know

Round is the shape of a circle or a ball.



Oblong-is the shape of an egg, sunflower seed, and some leaves.

