

Dichotomous



key

How dichotomous key is used?

What is **taxonomy**?

Taxonomy is the branch of biology which deals with classifying and naming of organisms

Biologists who study this are called **taxonomists**

How did it start?

People wanted to **organize** their world so they began **grouping**, or **classifying** everything they saw.

Things that fly

Things that swim

Things that crawl

Things that walk on four legs

Things that chew their food

Things that swallow food
whole

Things that are toxic

Why **classify**?

To organize all the discovered organisms

To give organism a standard name so scientists from different countries can talk about the same animal without confusion

Seven level system:

Every kingdom has seven levels .

The Seven Level System

<u>K</u> ingdom	(KING)
<u>P</u> hylum	(PHILIP)
<u>C</u> lass	(CAME)
<u>O</u> rders	(OVER)
<u>F</u> amily	(FOR)
<u>G</u> enus	(GRAPE)
<u>S</u> pecies	(SODA)

Kingdom: it is the first and largest category in classification.

Species: it is the last and smallest category.

How does it work?

There are **6** broad kingdoms

Every living thing that we know of fits into one of the six kingdoms

Each level gets more specific as fewer organisms fit into any one group

Videos

The Best Classification Rap with Lyrics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gj15UF08IUI>

Science Rap – Zendaya and Bella

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J-FTy6L_yYo

Classification of Organisms

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6WPBA4a6NjU>

Brown bear



Black bear



Giant panda



Red fox



Abert squirrel



Coral snake



Sea star



KINGDOM Animalia



PHYLUM Chordata



CLASS Mammalia



ORDER Carnivora



FAMILY Ursidae



GENUS Ursus



SPECIES *Ursus arctos*

What is Binomial Nomenclature?

Bi means two

Nomen means name

A binomial nomenclature is a two name classification system (genus and species) to identify an organism

What is Genus?

A genus consists of a group of closely related organisms

Other animals in the *Canis* genus include dogs and coyotes

The *genus* name is always Capitalized

What is Species?

A species consists of animals that can mate and produce fertile offspring

Only grey wolves are known as *lupus*.

The *species* name is always lowercase



What is a **scientific name**?

w **Combination of the genus and species name of an organism**

w **Scientific names of organisms are always italicized or underlined: (Genus is capitalized; species name is lower-case)**

**mnemonic device to help you
remember the levels of
classification from largest to
smallest.**

Examples:

King Phillip came over for grape soda.

King Phillip came over from Germany
Saturday.

King Phillip can order fresh green salad

Naming a Wolf

Canis lupus is the scientific name for a gray wolf.

Canis is the **genus** name, *lupus* is the **species** name

Genus + *species* = scientific name

Capital

lower case

A scientific name is the same no matter how many common names an organism might have.

Quick Review

What are the seven taxa or levels?

Who designed the system?

What taxa are organisms named with?

How Do We Identify Organism?

We use a tool called a **Dichotomous Key**.

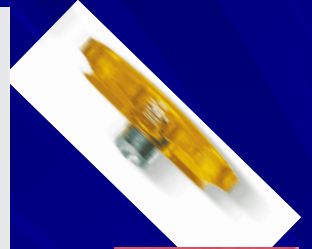
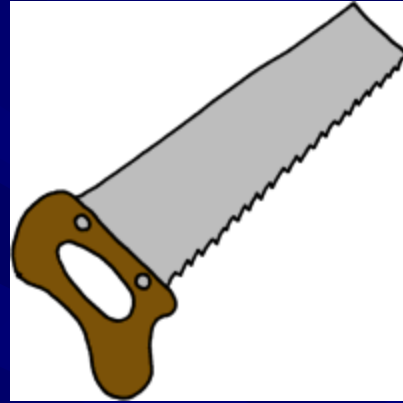
A dichotomous key is a tool that identifies organisms .It uses a series of two part (di) questions.

Example of a Dichotomous Key

1. a. tail fins are horizontal—whale.....go to 2
b. tail fins are vertical—fish.....go to 3
2. a. has teeth or tusk—toothed whale.....go to 4
b. has no teeth.....**BALEEN WHALE**
3. a. has gill slits behind mouth—shark.....go to 5
b. has no gill slits.....**NONSHARK FISH**
4. a. black with white underside.....**KILLER WHALE**
b. tusk, gray with dark spots.....**NARWHAL**
5. a. head is hammershaped.....**HAMMERHEAD SHARK**
b. tail is half the body length.....**THRESHER SHARK**

MAKING A DICHOTOMOUS CLASSIFICATION KEY





Possible Characteristics

- Hammer-like head
- All made of one material
- Is it hinged
- Has a sharp edge
- Has holes

Hammer-like head

NO Hammer-like head

Hammer-like head

NO Hammer-like head

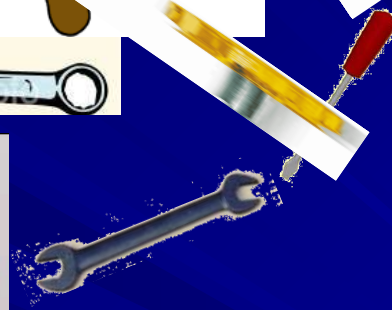
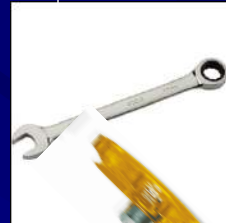


1. a Hammer - like head ?
- b No hammer – like Head ?

1. a Hammer - like head go to #2
- b No hammer – like Head ?

Hammer-like head

NO Hammer-like head



Made of all Wood

NOT Made of all Wood



- 1. a Hammer - like head Go to 2
- b No hammer – like Head ?

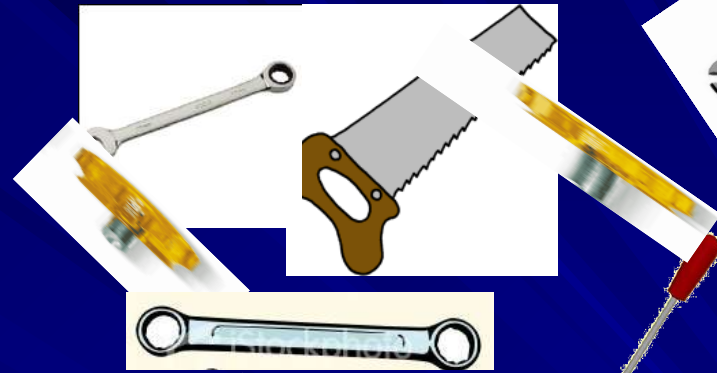
- 1. a Hammer - like head Go to 2
- b No hammer – like Head ?

- 2. a Made of all wood?
- b Not made of all wood?

- 2. a Made of all wood gavel
- b Not made of all wood Go to 3

Hammer-like head

NO Hammer-like head



Made of all Wood

Not made of all Wood



Ends of head are different

Ends of head NOT different



1. a Hammer - like head Go to 2
b No hammer – like Head ?
2. a Made of all wood gavel
b Not made of all wood Go to 3
3. a End of head are different?
b Ends of head are not different?

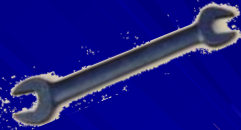
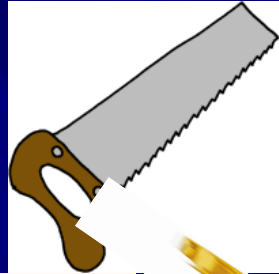
1. a Hammer - like head Go to 2
b No hammer – like Head ?

2. a Made of all wood gavel
b Not made of all wood Go to 3

3. a End of head are differenthammer
b Ends of head are not differentmallet

Hammer-like head

NO Hammer-like head



Sides of head are different

Sides of head are NOT different



All wooden

NOT all wooden

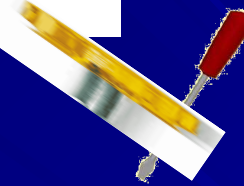


1. a Hammer - like head Go to 2
b No hammer – like Head?
2. a Made of all wood gavel
b Not made of all wood Go to 3
3. a End of head are differenthammer
b Ends of head are not differentmallett
4. a ?
b ?

1. a Hammer - like head Go to 2
b No hammer – like Head Go to 4
2. a Made of all wood gavel
b Not made of all wood Go to 3
3. a End of head are differenthammer
b Ends of head are not differentmallet
4. a ?
b ?

Hammer-like head

NO Hammer-like head



Ends of head are different

Ends of head are NOT different



All wooden

NOT all wooden



Finish your dichotomous key