

# Biological classification of organisms essay



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Misinformation, like the Black Swan, possess flattened bills and webbed toes which are used as flippers for swimming in marine notations. Family: Intimidate Similarly to Misinformation, the Intimidate includes birds which live in marine conditions. They have evolved to be able to swim, float on water surface, and sometimes diving in shallow water. They typically have long necks, are herbivorous, and are usually vocal; producing a range of quacks and honks.

English Golden Retriever (*Canis lupus familiaris*) As an organism of Animal, Golden Retrievers are heterocyclic, use locomotion for movement, and reproduce sexually. Golden Retrievers mainly consume meats. Their cells also only have a cell membrane. Phylum: Chordate The Golden Retriever possesses many features which makes it a chordate. Firstly, it possesses a tail that extends behind the anus. Secondly, as embryos, these organisms had a notched, which is a stiff cartilage that runs the length of the spine. They also possess a spinal cord which supports their body. These features make the organism a Chordate.

Class: Mammalian The Golden Retriever has large amounts of hair around its body, which is a feature of Mammals. Mammals also give birth and nourish young, feeding their young with milk from mammary glands. Retrievers also do this, thus they are Mammals. Order: Carnivore The most notable feature of Carnivore are their carnivals, blade-like teeth which are suited for cutting, as their diet requires cutting up their preys tissue in order to process their food. Also, they usually have sharp claws. As Retrievers have both of these, they belong to the order Carnivore.

Family: Canidae Canidae includes a group of canines including wolves, foxes, and dogs. Canids have long legs and long snout, and have adapted for running and pursuing prey. The golden retriever fulfills this criteria, therefore they are Canids. Australian Gum Tree or Eucalyptus Kingdom: Plantae Plants are autotrophs, meaning they can make their own food. Eucalyptus also create their own food by absorbing solar energy and performing photosynthesis. Also, all plants have cell walls, which the Eucalyptus also has in its cells.

Phylum: Magnoliopsida Also known as Angiosperms, plants of the Magnoliopsida bear flowers, fruits, or other reproductive organs.

The Eucalyptus commonly creates their own fruits called infructescences, which contains seeds that fall onto the ground, which eventually grow to become trees. Class: Magnoliopsida Magnoliopsida plants are considered the biggest group of flowering plants. Their seeds contain two seed leaves, compared to Monocots which only have one. Growing infructescences usually have two leaves.

Because of this, they are called dicots. Order: Myrtales The wood of Myrtales is characterized by the presence of phloem tissue on each side of the xylem vessels, while most other Angiosperms have only one layer of phloem.

Family: Myrtaceae In the Myrtaceae family, all species are woody with essential oils. Their leaves are evergreen, and their flowers (stamens) are usually brightly colored and they have many of them. The Eucalyptus have evergreen leaves and have many stamens, therefore they are Myrtaceae.

Shrub Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus) As it doesn't have any other way of absorbing energy for growth, the plant is an autotrophic organism, absorbing the sun's energy to perform photosynthesis to make food for energy.

Phylum: Magnanimously Angiosperms are essentially fruiting plants. When growing new shoots, a branch can root to make a new plant, in turn, producing pollen which are then transferred to female plants through bees, wasps, or wind-pollination. Many Palms around the world create different fruits which contain seeds in hem. Class: Monocotyledons unlike idiots, Monocotyledons, also known as monocots, only have one cotyledon (seed-leaf). Also, most monocots are herbaceous, meaning they don't have a woody stem above the ground, therefore, like Shrub Palms, they have thin stems. Order: Recalls The Recalls is an order which contains only one family, the Recreate (or Palmate). The trees of the Recalls don't have branches.

Family: Recreate One distinctive feature of Recreate is the compound leaves of the palms. In other plants, each leaf develops from a separate merriest that grows independently from the rest of the leaf, while, palms have a compound leaf nature which has a simple leaf blade originating from one single merriest. Discussion In total, 6 organisms were found, and were categorized into their respective biological classifications. A dichotomous key was also created using the distinct characteristics of each organism, allowing an effective comparison and distinction between the organisms presented. Due to the distinct characteristics that each pair of insect, chordate, and plant had, they had different biological Family. The investigation process involved taking hotplates of several organisms of my own choosing, which consisted of two insects, two chordates, and two plants. The process was successful, as I had easily found several different organisms to take pictures of in my chosen area, the Jim Ring Reserve.

However, I had to change one of my chordates; a duck, as it had the exact same family as the swan - It had extremely similar characteristics, making it difficult to find a distinct characteristic suitable for the dichotomous key.

Therefore, I took a picture of my dog instead, as it was more suitable to find a distinct trait between the chordates. Overall I was happy with my results, as all my organisms had distinct characteristics between them, allowing for an effective dichotomous key. The only part of the method which was modified was creating another step for taking a picture of a suitable pet. During the biological classification of my organisms and the creation of the dichotomous key, I was required to research distinct traits which distinguished the organisms from others. My research of the traits of the chordates, eucalyptus and insects went very well.

However, as I progressed into the later classifications including the Kingdom and the Order, it became more difficult to discover information which truly distinguished them from other Kingdoms and Orders. Due to a lack of photographs of plants, I was forced to use the Shrub Palm. Researching the shrub palm was exceedingly difficult, due to the lack of many distinguishing characteristics in the biological classifications of the Shrub Palm. From this experiment, I have learned many mistakes which I will improve if I repeat this experiment. Firstly, in response to not having sufficient plant pictures, taking more photos of plants which I can comfortably identify will allow me to properly understand the distinguishing characteristics of the organism, as well as finding traits which distinguish two organisms.