## Ch 16: Plant Taxonomy

## Brief History

Greek philosophers Kingdoms & Genera

Carolus Linnaeus = Carl von Linne

Inventions

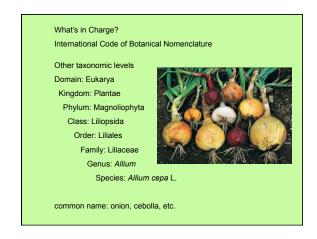
species - binomial formal names

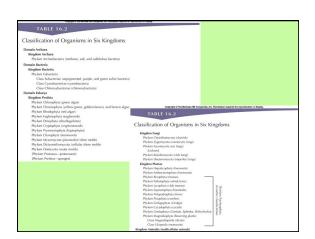
other taxonomic levels: plant classes



So how many kingdoms? 1969: Whittaker 5 1990' s: Woese 6 (and 3 Domains)

ABLE 16.1						
Five Classifications of Organisms into Kingdoms						
TWO KINGDOMS (TRADITIONAL)	THREE KINGDOMS (HOGG AND HAECKEL)	FOUR KINGDOMS (COPELAND)	FIVE KINGDOMS (WHITTAKER)	SIX KINGDOMS (WOESE ET AL.)	FEATURES	
		Monera Bacteria	Monera Bacteria	Archaea Archaebacteria	Cells prokaryotic; lack muramic acid	
	Protoctista Bacteria	Protoctista Algae	Protista Algae	Bacteria True bacteria	Cells prokaryotic; have muramic acid	
	Algae	Slime molds	Slime molds	Protista	Cells eukaryotic	
	Slime molds	Flagellate fungi	Flagellate fungi	Algae		
	Flagellate fungi	True fungi	Protozoa	Slime molds		
	True fungi	Protozoa	Sponges	Water molds		
	Protozoa	Sponges		Protozoa		
	Sponges			Sponges		
			Fungi True fungi	Fungi True fungi	Absorb food in solution	
Plantae Bacteria	Plantae Bryophytes	Plantae Bryophytes	Plantae Bryophytes	Plantae Bryophytes	Produce food via photosynthesis	
Algae	Vascular plants	Vascular plants	Vascular plants	Vascular plants		
Slime molds						
Flagellate fungi						
True fungi						
Bryophytes						
Vascular plants						
Animalia Protozoa	Animalia Multicellular animals	Animalia Multicellular animals	Animalia Multicellular animals	Animalia Multicellular animals	Ingest food	
Sporges						
Multicellular animals						





	A KEY TO MAIOR GROUPS OF ORGANISMS
	(EXCLUSIVE OF KINGDOM ANIMALIA)
	(EXCEOSIVE OF KINDDOM ANIMALIA)
	1. Unicellular, prokervotic organisms with cell walls
	2. Cell walls with mutamic acid
Dichotomous Key	2. Cell walls without musumic acid
Dichotomous itey	Unicellular, colonial, filamentous, or multicellular exicaryotic organisms, with or mithout cell walls.     Demain Eukarya     Demain Eukarya     Demain Eukarya     Demain Eukarya     Demain Eukarya     Demain Eukarya
of All Organisms	one-celled recreductive structures creative need developing into embryon
OI All Organisms	4. Ospanisms unicellular, framentous, or plasmodal i.c., with naked protoplasmi
	5. Cell valls without chitin Riegiters Presista
(except animals): a	6. Cells with plastids
	Placids with yellow, brown, or orange pigments more conspicuous than the chlorophyll pigments     Food reserves oils or carbohyduses other than stands two slawella both
document for	e. Your receive on or careery care other transfactor two tagets took
uocument ioi	A happonems shird flagefum) usually present
talameter and an	9. A haptonoma absent
identification	10. The unequal flagella bearing stiff lateral hairs Phylum Cryptophyta
	10. Flagetta not as above
	angles to it in a consoli grown. Photographics
(only 1st page of 2)	7. Plantidy with chlosophil pigments more compicuous than other pigments
(Offig 1 page of 2)	11. Cells flexible; carbohydrate food reserve paramyton
	11. Gells not flexible: carbohydrate food reserve starch
	Marick absert: vegetarive bodies of organisms consisting of filaments with scalls     containing collutors, multinucleate masses of protoplasts, or arrocts-like cells
	17. Cell stalk with cellulose; organisms aquatic
	12. Cell with nithout cellulous programm not aquatic
	13. Vegetative bodies consisting of multirucleate masses
	of protoplasm (plasmodia)
	Vogestive bodies amoeba-like Phytam Dictyosieleenycota     Cell walls conspiring chile     Singlem Fund
	14. Vesetative bodies consisting primarily of a single cell.
	often with rhizoids; zoospores produced
	14. Vegetative bodies consisting primarily of branched filamene;
	no Regulated cells produced  15. Filaments of the vegetative bodies containing numerous nuclei; not partitioned into
	individual cells. Pinlan Zygoriyccta
	<ol> <li>Filaments of the segetative bodies partitioned into individual cells.</li> </ol>
	each with one to several nuclei
	16. Sexual reproductive cells produced within sacs Phylum Ascomycota 16. Sexual reconductive cells produced externally on
	10. Securi reproductiva cere produce osternary en chal-shaped shuctaris Phylam Basidomycota
	4. Organisms multicellular, not filamentous or plasmodal
	17. Organisms with accessory pigments essentially similar to
	those of higher plants; carbohydrae food reserve starch 16. Organisms with complex bodies differentiated into
	16. Organism with compact social discretization in the compact of
	18. Organisms with bodies not differentiated into nodes
	and internodes
	17. Organisms with some accessory pigments differing from those of higher plants; food reserves carbohydotes other
	those of higher plants; food reserves carbohydrates other than ordinary starch
	19. Organisms brownish in color due to presence of
	brown pigments; carbohydrate food reserve
	Sansisavin
	19. Organisms reddish in color due to presence of red pigment; carbohydrate food reserve
	pagment; canonycose tood treeve Annoles starch Pinkum Rhockosinta
	Only about a third of explexiod species develop chloroplans.     See a. 187 for a discussion of engines.

Taxonomy: study of classification & naming	
How do we determine how to group organisms?	
Phylogeny: actual relationships between organisms (a.k.a. lines of descent)	
Systematics: study that generates possible phylogenetic	
relationships, 2 philosophical approaches to doing this:  a) Phenetics: use observable similarities & differences (older and out of favor currently)	
b) Cladistics: use only shared, derived characteristics to infer an evolutionary pathway (currently the dominant	
approach)	
Some characteristics that are used to figure out	
the pattern	
appearance/form of the organism: includes anatomy, morphology	
physiology: includes biochemistry linked to structure	
3. DNA: genetic information which shapes and controls some of the above	
(epigenetics: information that can affect how the DNA is used – this is a relatively new field of study in biology)	
2.3091)	
What is evolution?	
Darwin's major idea: evolution by natural selection  Parents of Argument 1: Organisms vary.	
inst generation Offspring of Arsument 2: Variation is inherit	red.
Surviving offspring  Surviving offspring  Againment 3: All organisms produce more offspring than ca	
of first generation AAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	300
second generation are better adapted to local environments (natural selection	
Figure 25-9 Durwinian evolution by natural selections as a four-step argument. It is susmed here that reproduction is of the population shifts toward more	-

So what is a <b>species</b> ? It gets complicated	
Don't study "The Species Concept" on p292-296	