



CLASSIFICATION

Learning Objectives

1. Classification helps organize the diverse group of organisms
2. Investigating classification systems used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and how they differ with respect to approach and purpose from those used by contemporary science



BACKGROUND

Classification is important to distinguish between organisms

The Linnaean system was brought about in the 1700s and classes based on taxonomy

TAXONOMY AND THE LINNAEAN SYSTEM

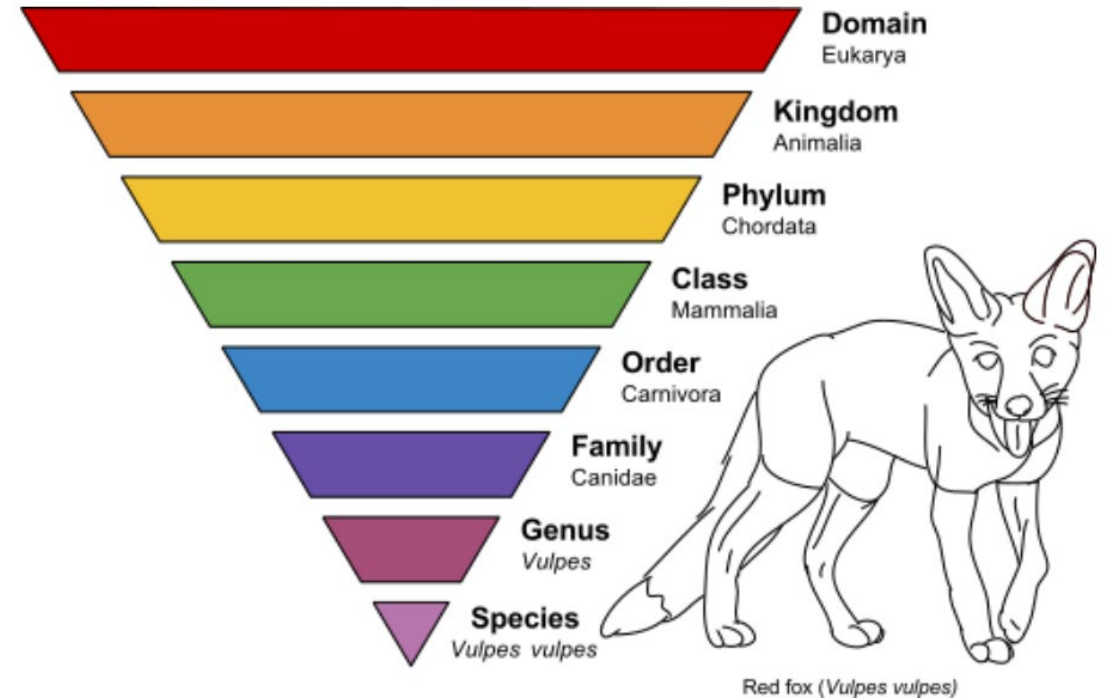
Taxonomy comes from a Greek word meaning 'arrange'

Taxonomy groups based on shared characteristics

The Linnaean system has a name for each group starting from very broad and vague and becoming increasingly more specific

The Linnaean system consists of Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species

This can be remembered using the pneumonic Dear King Phillip Can Only Fart Green Stuff



<https://qcebiologyrevision.com/year12/unit3topic1/classification-processes-organisms/2/>

FROM THE LINNAEAN SYSTEM CAME BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE

Binomial nomenclature is a name given to an organism using their genus and species

The name is the genus name first then the species name

So, if you have two organisms where the first word in their scientific name is the same, but the second word is different then the two animals are in the same genus but are a different species!



Different to western systems, first nations peoples tend to classify organisms based on use, age and stage of life rather than genome or specific characteristics

This is why using the Linnaean system, turtles, barramundi and dugongs are classified into separate groups (reptile, fish and mammal). However, in first nations knowledge, turtles, barramundi and dugongs are grouped together due to being aquatic animals with fins.

Overall, while the different cultures may classify organisms differently, all cultures use classification as an important separating tool.



FIRST NATIONS CLASSIFICATION



CLASSIFICATION IN CORAL

Corals are a keystone species within our oceans. These organisms either directly or indirectly provide a building block for all other marine life. There are many different types of corals which can be classified into sub classes such- Hexacorallia and Octocorallia within the main class Anthozoa

Corals are given their scientific name (binomial nomenclature) from the Linnaean system depending on what similar characteristics they have.

VIDEO

<https://youtu.be/GdlRwn6QINc>

ACTIVITIES

Activity 1. Sort the corals by their scientific names into three groups of the same genus

Activity 2. Sort the corals into hard and soft by searching their coral types online!