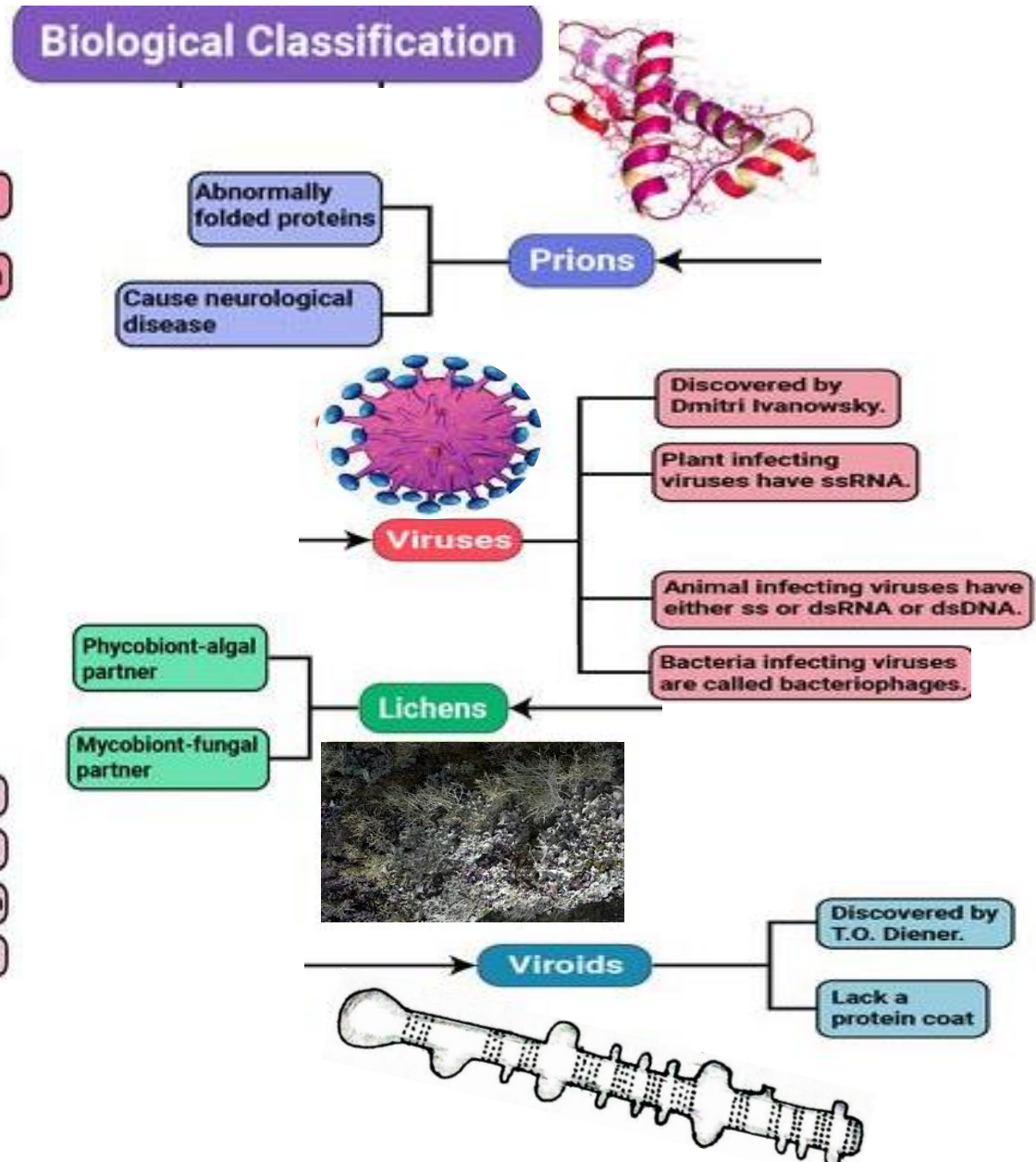
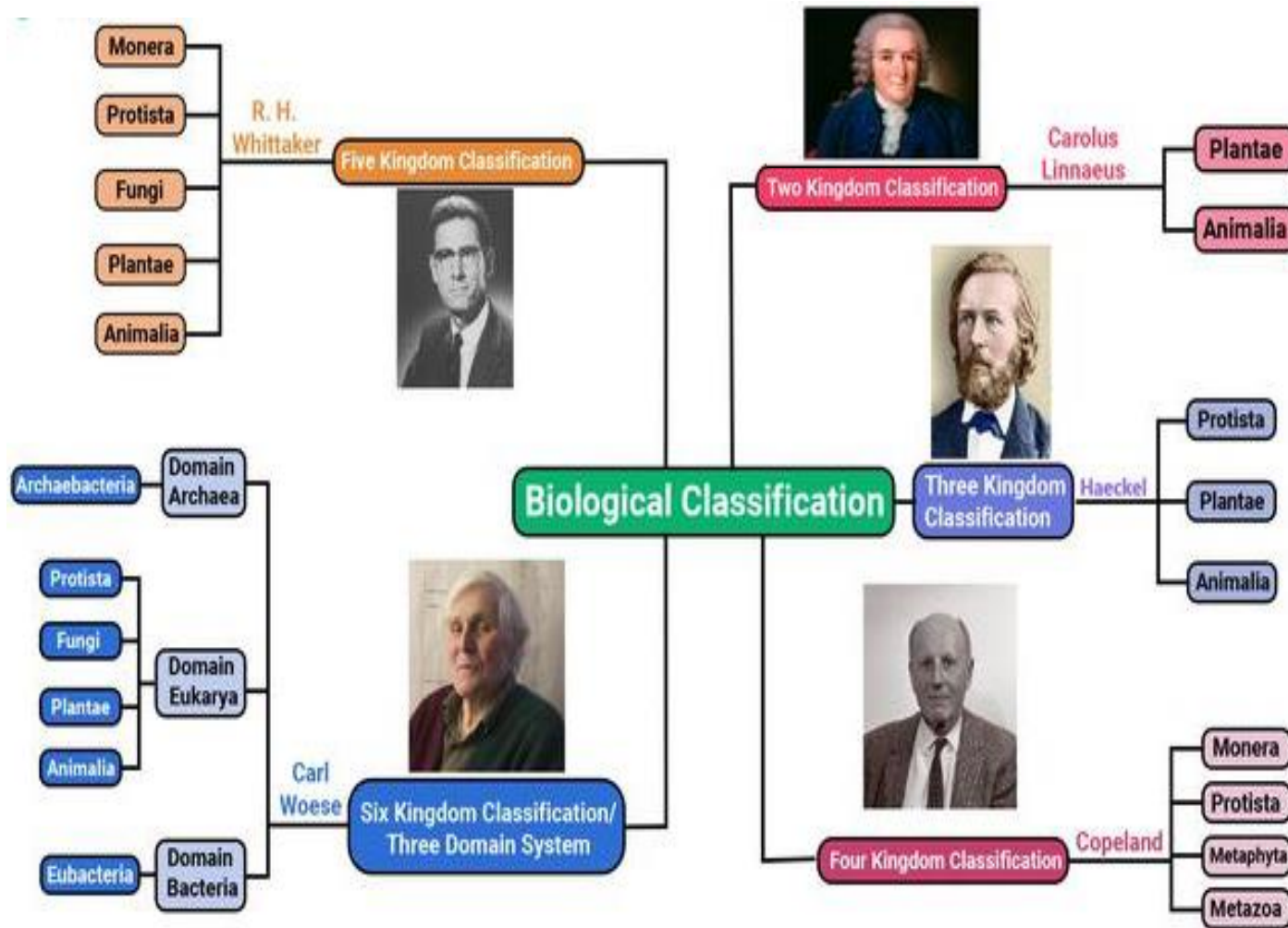
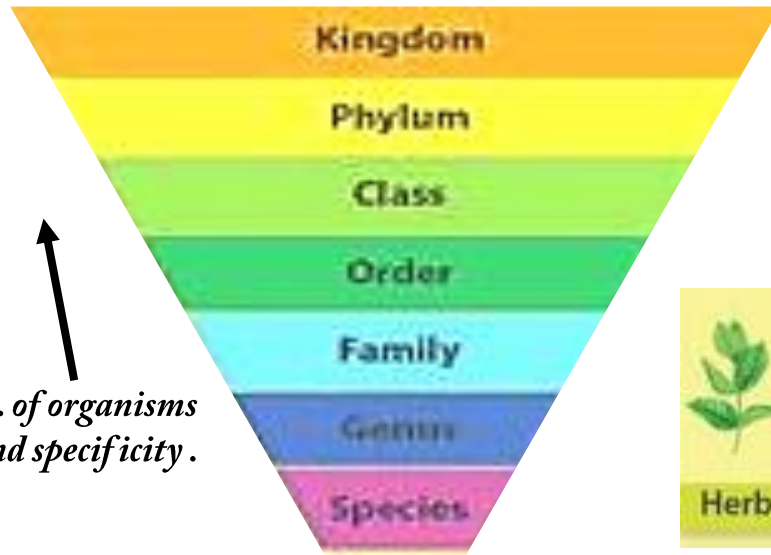


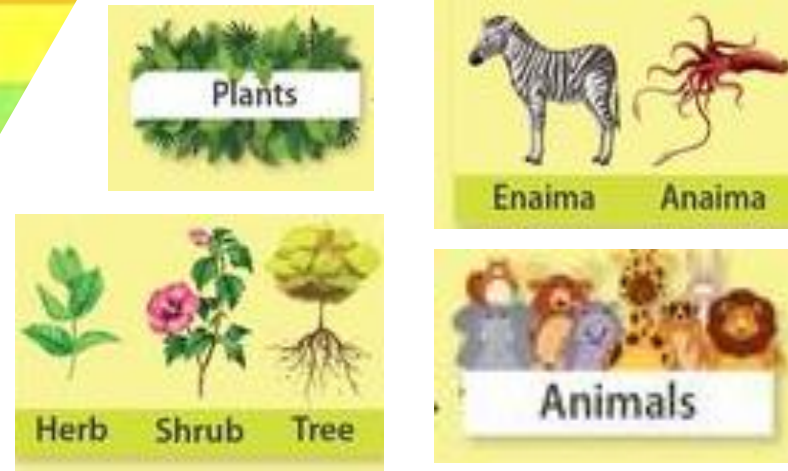
CHAPTER : 2 BIOLOGICAL WORLD



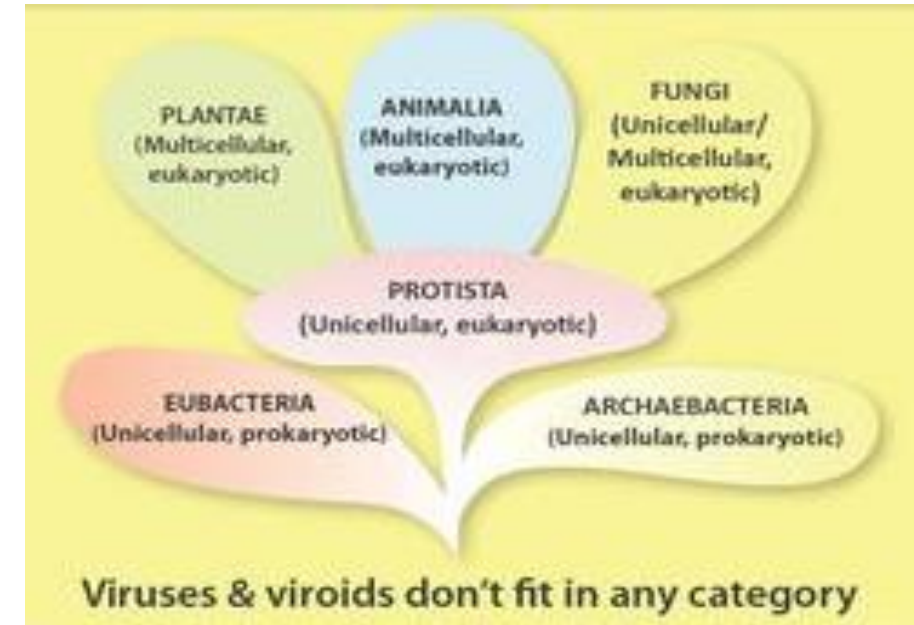
LEVELS OF CLASSIFICATION :



First Attempt of Classification

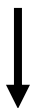


BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION:



KEY FEATURES AND TYPES OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM :

2 KINGDOM



Classified organisms into 2 kingdoms

Given by Linnaeus in 1758

- Plantae
- Animalia

3 KINGDOM



Added Protists: Lacked capability of tissue differentiation

Given by Ernst & Haeckel in 1866

- Protista
- Plantae
- Animalia

4 KINGDOM



Added Monera: EM studies showed prokaryotes possess different nuclear structure

Given by Copeland in 1956

- Monera
- Protista
- Plantae
- Animalia

5 KINGDOM



Separate group of Fungi. Classified on the basis of 5 criteria.

Given by R.H. Whittaker in 1969

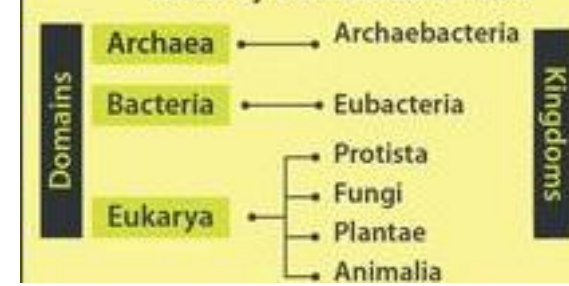
- Monera
- Protista
- Fungi
- Plantae
- Animalia

6 KINGDOM



3 domains divided into 6 kingdoms

Given by Carl Woese in 1990

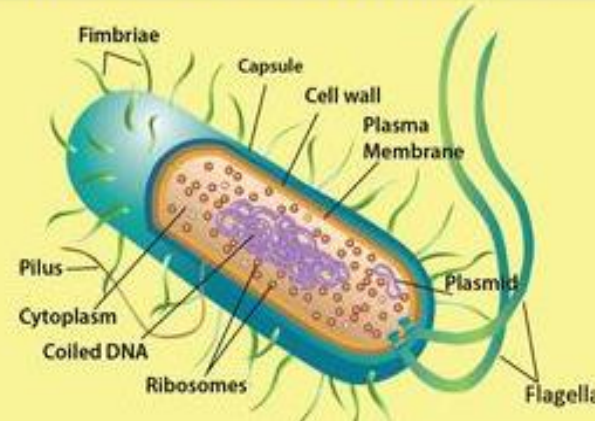


1. MONERA :

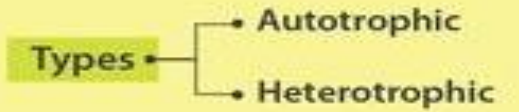
Features of Kingdom Monera

- Unicellular organisms (except 1 mycelial group)
- **Genetic material:** Naked coiled DNA
- Nucleus & cytoplasmic organelles absent
- Cytoplasmic organelles: Both types of ribosomes; free and polysomes, simple chromatophores
- Gas vacuole may be present instead of sap vacuole
- **Mode of nutrition:** Absorptive, photosynthetic & chemosynthetic
- **Motility:** Non-motile, simple flagellar or gliding

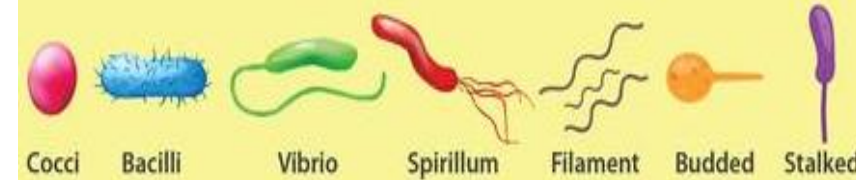
Structure of Bacterial Cell



Bacterial Nutrition



Shapes



2. PROTISTA :

Features of Kingdom Protista

- Unicellular organisms
- Primarily aquatic
- Link between plants, animals & fungi
- Well-defined nucleus & membrane-bound organelles
- Reproduction: Asexual & sexual
- Mode of nutrition: Photosynthetic, holotrophic & mixotrophic

Grouping of Protists

Photosynthetic	Consumer	Protozoan
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dinoflagellates• Diatoms• Euglenoids	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slime moulds• Myxomycetes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zooflagellates• Sarcodina• Sporozoa• Ciliata

Major Protist Groups

Chrysophytes

Dinoflagellates

Protozoans

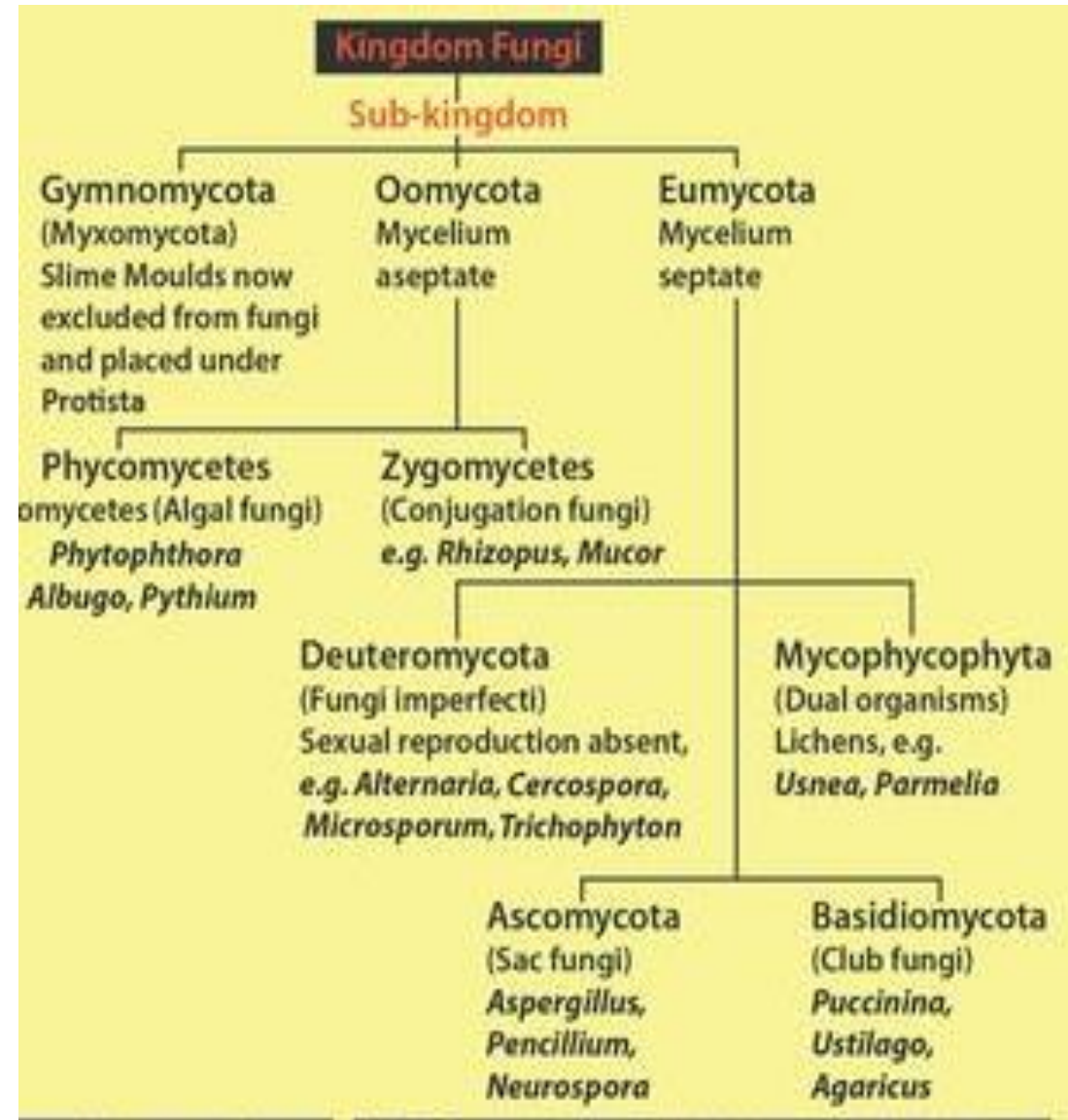
Euglenoids

Slime moulds

3. FUNGI:

Features of Kingdom Fungi

- **Thallus organisation:** Mycelial, non-mycelial
- **Cell organisation:** Made of chitin & cellulose
- **Cell-wall:** Cellulose-glycogen, cellulose-chitin or polygalactosamine-galactan
- **Nutrition:** Parasitic, saprophytic, symbiotic
- **Reproduction:**
 - **Vegetative:** fragmentation, budding & fission
 - **Asexual:** Sporangiospores, zoospores & conidia
 - **Sexual:** In all fungi (except Deuteromycotina)
- **Classification:** Phycomycetes (*Rhizopus/Mucor, Albugo*), Ascomycetes (Yeast), Basidiomycetes, Deuteromycetes



Virus: Not truly living species

- Genetic material: DNA or RNA
- Nucleoprotein & genetic material
- Capsid protects nucleic acid

Viroids: Lack protein coat

- Smaller than virus
- RNA has low molecular weight

Lichens: Symbiotic associations

- Symbiosis between algae & fungi
- Algal component: Phycobiont
- Fungal component: Mycobiont

4. PLANTAE:

Features of Kingdom Plantae

- Presence of cell wall, multicellular & frequently vacuolated
- Plastids containing photosynthetic pigments present
- **Motility:** Non-motile & live, anchored to a substrate
- **Reproduction:**
 - Asexual & sexual
 - Form multicellular embryo
 - Algae lack embryo stage
- **Life cycle:** Show alternation of generation

Varieties in Kingdom Plantae



Algae



Mosses



Ferns

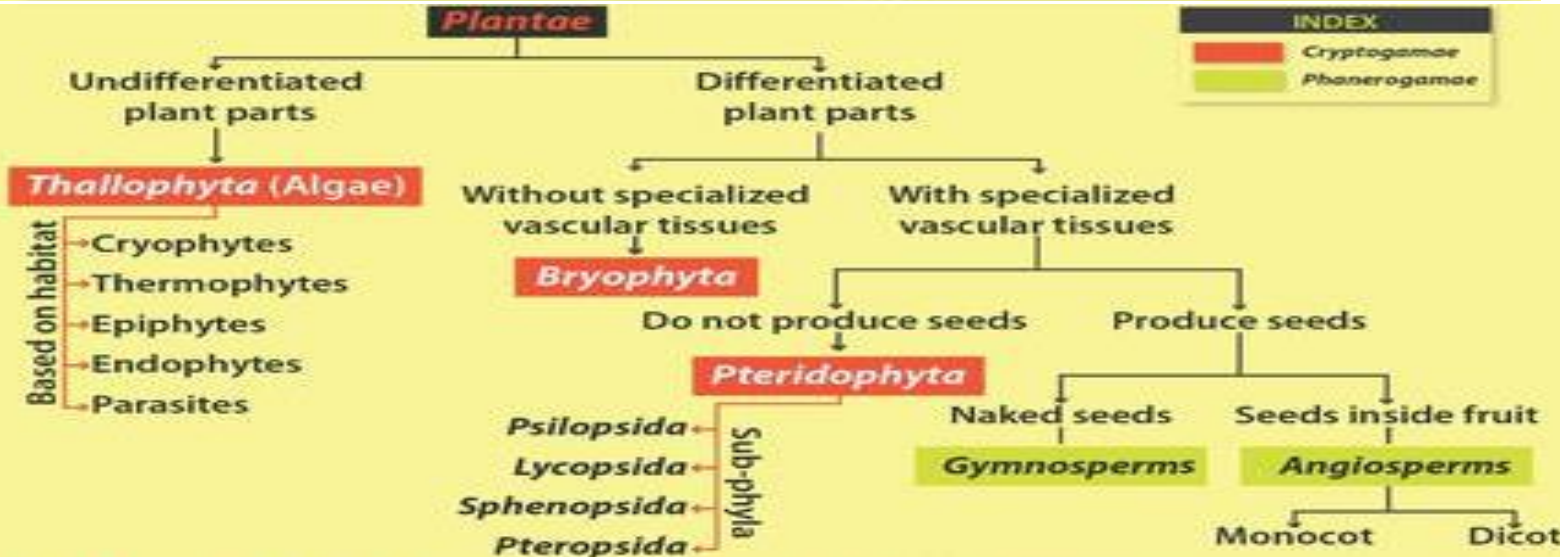


Conifers



Flowering plants

Classification in Kingdom Plantae



Classification System

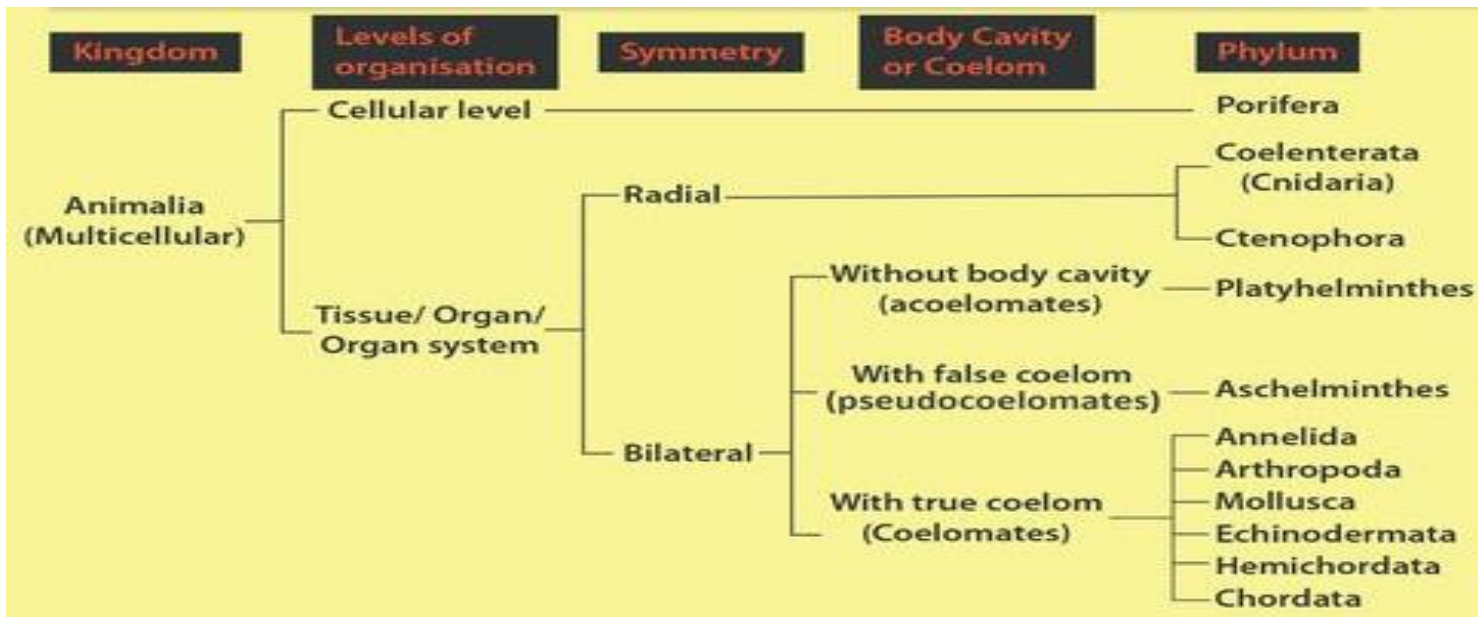


5. ANIMALIA:

Basis of Classification in Kingdom Animalia

- **Body symmetry:** Asymmetrical, radial symmetry, bilateral symmetry
- **Nature of coelom:** Coelomate, acoelomate
- **Arrangement of cells of embryonic layers:** Diploblastic & triploblastic
- **Notochord:** Chordate, non-chordate
- **Patterns of organ systems:** Digestive system (incomplete & complete framework), circulatory system (open & closed type), reproductive system framework
- **Segmentation:** External & internal segments with serial repetition of some organs
- **Levels of organization:** Cellular level, tissue level, organ level & organ system level

Attributes & Hierarchy Patterns of Kingdom Animalia



Classification System



ANIMALIA :

