

AVES

- These are **warm-blooded** animals and have a four-chambered heart.
- There is one **crop** and two **gizzards**.

Can not change the temperature of their body according to the environmental temperature



They have feathers, light. They breathe through lungs.

All birds fall in this category.



MAMMALIA

- Mammals are warm-blooded animals with four-chambered hearts.

- They have mammary glands for the production of milk to nourish their young ones.

- They have sweat glands as well as sweat and oil glands.
- They give birth to live young ones.



AVES

These are **warm-blooded** animals and have a four-chambered heart.
They lay eggs.

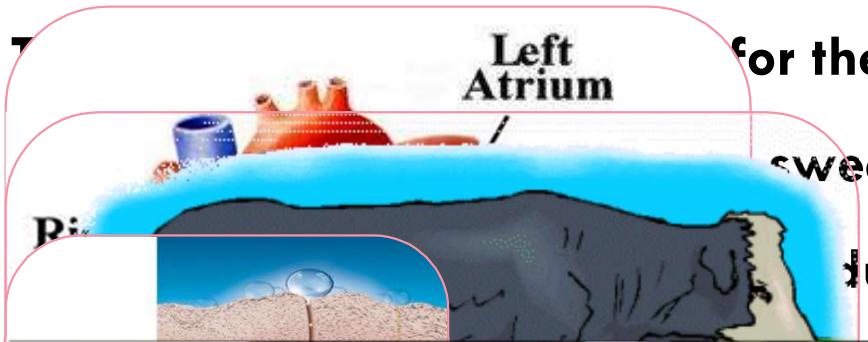


lungs.

category.

MAMMALIA

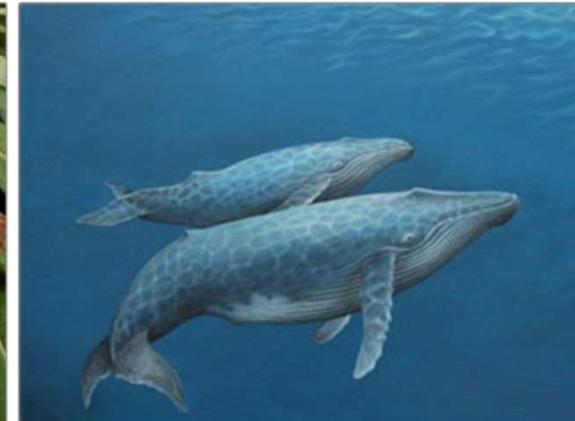
Mammals are warm-blooded animals with four-chambered hearts.



for the production of milk to nourish their young.

sweat and oil gland .

duce live young ones.



NOMENCLATURE

Looking at the Great Biodiversity,
there arises a need for **SYSTEMATIC NAMING** of living organisms.



NOMENCLATURE

It would be difficult for people speaking or writing in **DIFFERENT LANGUAGES** to know when they are talking about the **SAME ORGANISM**.

For example : **LION** is called



NOMENCLATURE

This problem was resolved
by agreeing upon a
'Scientific Name' for
organisms that would be
used the world over.



NOMENCLATURE

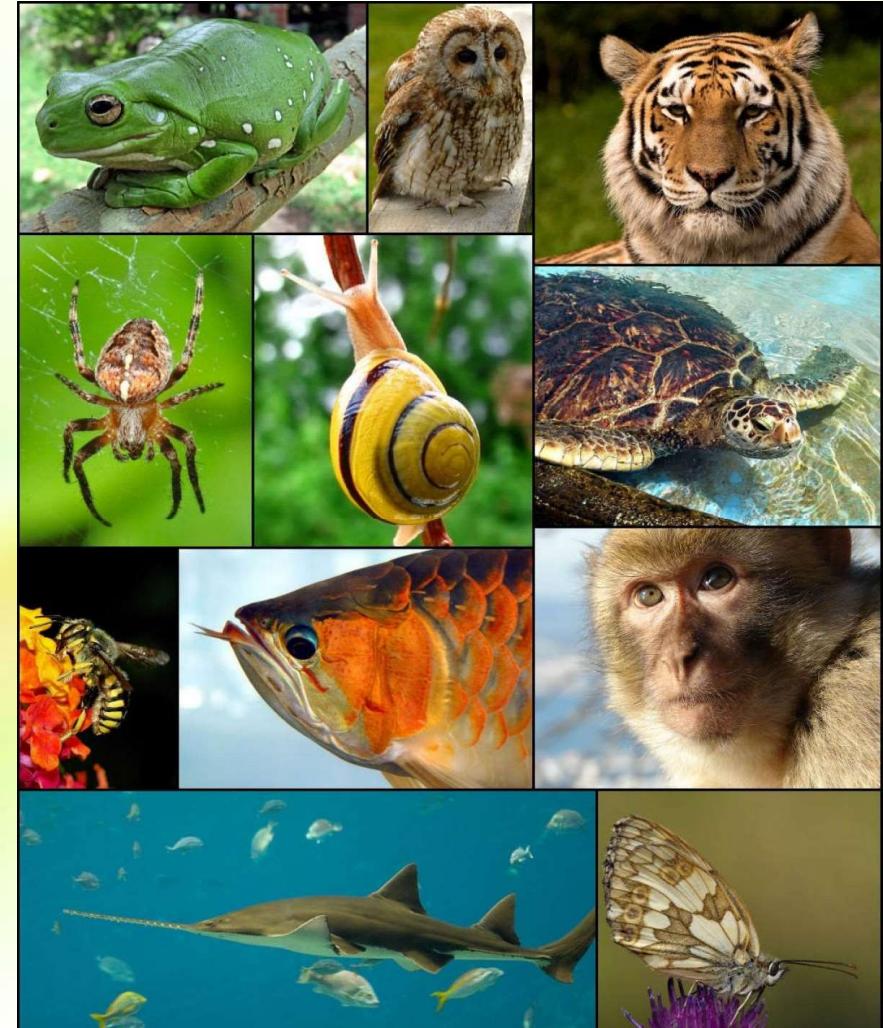
The system of scientific naming or nomenclature we use today was introduced by *Carolus Linnaeus* in the Eighteenth Century.



NOMENCLATURE



The **SCIENTIFIC NAME** of an organism is the result of the **PROCESS OF CLASSIFICATION** which puts it along with the organisms it is most related to.



NOMENCLATURE

We **DO NOT LIST OUT THE WHOLE HIERARCHY OF GROUPS** which the species belongs to.

For example :

Kingdom : Animalia

Phylum : Chordata

Class : Mammalia

Order : Carnivora

The world over, it has been
Family : Felidae
agreed that **BOTH THESE NAMES**
Genus : Panthera
will be used in **LATIN FORMS**.

Species : leo



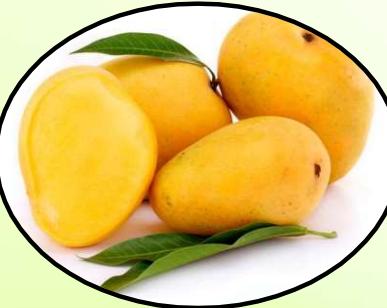
Instead, we limit ourselves to writing the **NAME OF THE GENUS** and **SPECIES** of that particular organism.



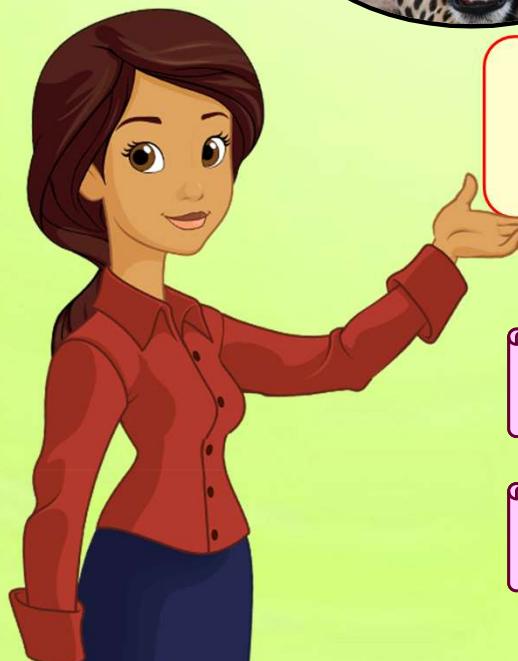
NOMENCLATURE



Certain **CONVENTIONS** are followed while writing the scientific names :



The **NAME OF THE GENUS**
begins with a **CAPITAL LETTER**.



For example

Panthera

Mangifera

Rosa

Punica

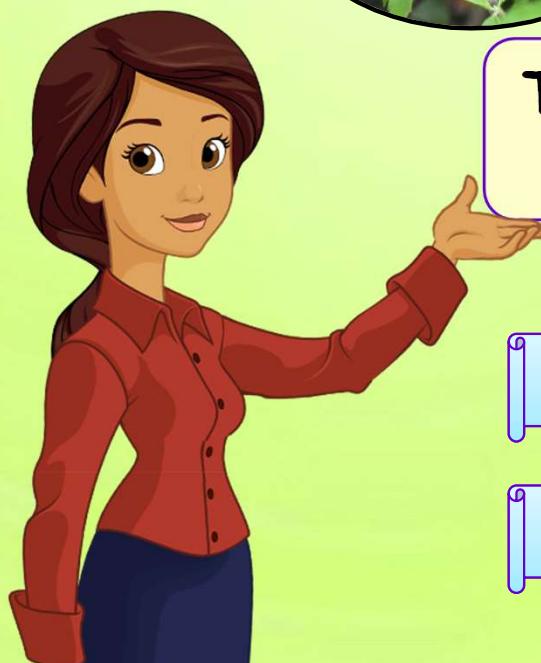
NOMENCLATURE



Certain **CONVENTIONS** are followed while writing the scientific names :



The name of the **SPECIES** begins
with a **SMALL LETTER**.



For example

sanctum

aestivum

macaw

aurantium

NOMENCLATURE



Certain **CONVENTIONS** are followed while writing the scientific names :



When **PRINTED**, the **SCIENTIFIC NAME** is given in **ITALICS**.

For example

Oryza sativa

Momordica charantia

Rana tigrina

Vigna mungo

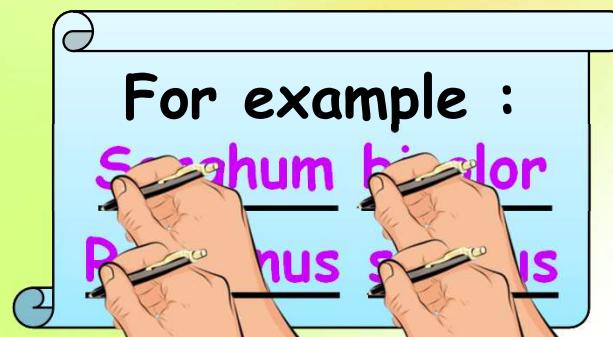
NOMENCLATURE



Certain **CONVENTIONS** are followed while writing the scientific names :

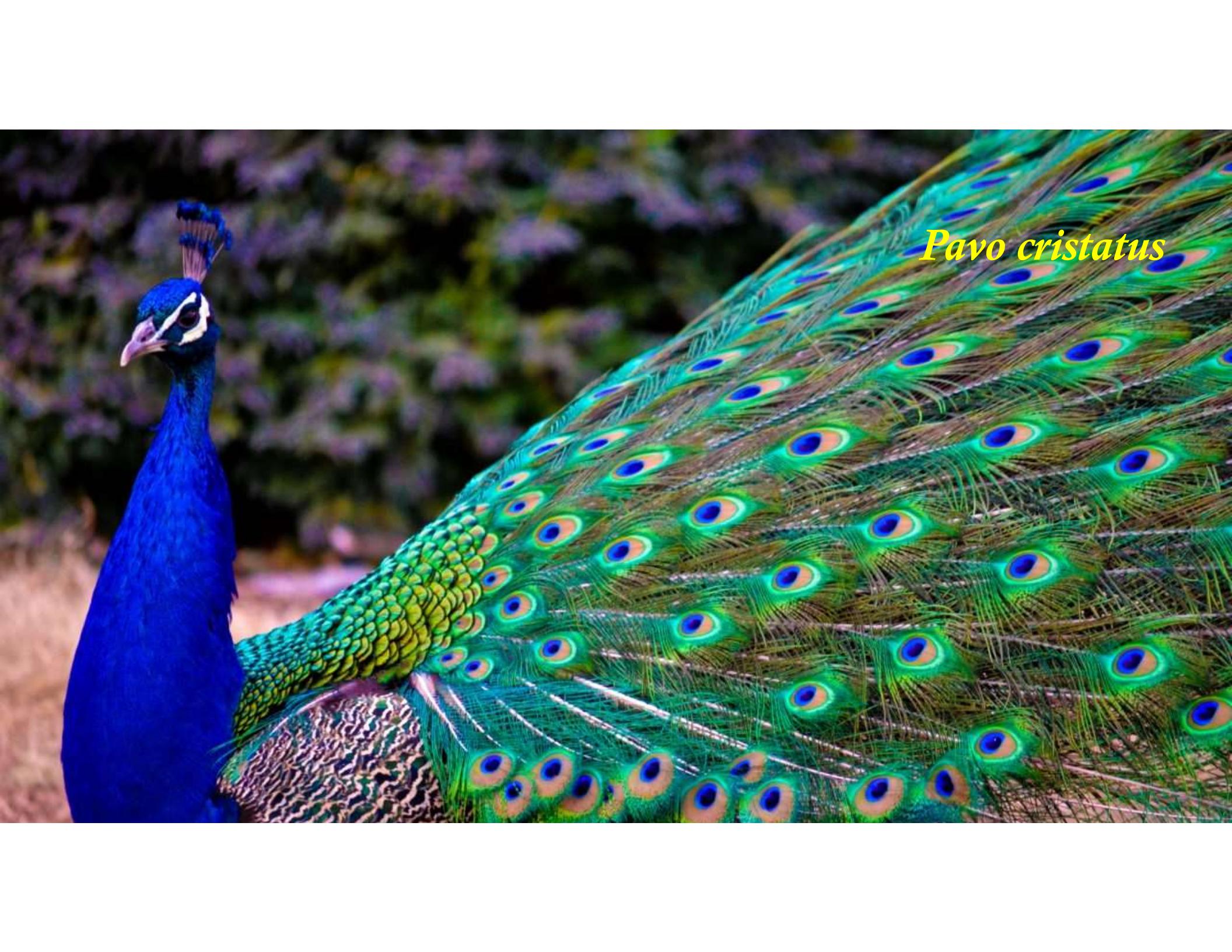


When WRITTEN BY HAND, the
GENUS NAME and **THE
SPECIES NAME** have to be
UNDERLINED SEPARATELY.



Panthera tigris





Pavo cristatus

Lasius niger





Azadirachta indica

A photograph of two pink lotus flowers (Nelumbo nucifera) floating on green water lily pads. The flowers are in full bloom, showing many petals. Their reflections are clearly visible in the dark water below. The background is dark, making the flowers stand out.

Nelumbo nucifera



Solanum tuberosum

Thank You

