Taxono-me! The Classification Project

Orange flowers =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantae) |
| (unranked): | [Angiosperms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiosperms) |
| (unranked): | [Eudicots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudicots) |
| (unranked): | [Asterids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asterids) |
| Order: | [Asterales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asterales) |
| Family: | [Asteraceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asteraceae) |
| Subfamily: | [Asteroideae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asteroideae) |
| Tribe: | [Anthemideae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthemideae) |
| Genus: | ***Chrysanthemum*** [L.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Linnaeus) |

Red flowers =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plant) |
| (unranked): | [Angiosperms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiosperms) |
| (unranked): | [Eudicots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudicots) |
| (unranked): | [Asterids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asterids) |
| Order: | [Ericales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ericales) |
| Family: | [Ericaceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ericaceae) |
| Subfamily: | [Ericoideae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ericoideae) |
| Tribe: | [Rhodoreae](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rhodoreae&action=edit&redlink=1) |
| Genus: | ***Rhododendron*** |

Purple Coneflowers =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantae) |
| (unranked): | [Angiosperms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiosperms) |
| (unranked): | [Eudicots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudicots) |
| (unranked): | [Asterids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asterids) |
| Order: | [Asterales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asterales) |
| Family: | [Asteraceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asteraceae) |
| Tribe: | [Heliantheae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heliantheae) |
| Genus: | [Echinacea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echinacea) |
| Species: | ***E. purpurea*** |

Purpleflower =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plant) |
| (unranked): | [Angiosperms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiosperms) |
| (unranked): | [Eudicots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudicots) |
| (unranked): | [Asterids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asterids) |
| Order: | [Lamiales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lamiales) |
| Family: | [Lamiaceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lamiaceae) |
| Genus: | [*Salvia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salvia) |
| Species: | ***S. nemorosa*** |

Large leaf =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantae) |
| (unranked): | [Angiosperms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiosperms) |
| (unranked): | [Monocots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monocots) |
| Order: | [Alismatales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alismatales) |
| Family: | [Araceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Araceae) |
| Subfamily: | [Aroideae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aroideae) |
| Tribe: | [Colocasieae](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Colocasieae&action=edit&redlink=1) |
| Genus: | [*Alocasia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alocasia) |
| Species: | ***A. odora*** |

Little tree =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantae) |
| (unranked): | [Angiosperms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiosperms) |
| (unranked): | [Eudicots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudicots) |
| (unranked): | [Asterids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asterids) |
| Order: | [Cornales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornales) |
| Family: | [Cornaceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornaceae) |
| Genus: | [*Cornus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornus) |
| Subgenus: | *Mesomora* |
| Species: | ***C. alternifolia*** |

Eastern White Cedar =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plant) |
| Division: | [Pinophyta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinophyta) |
| Class: | [Pinopsida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinophyta) |
| Order: | [Pinales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinales) |
| Family: | [Cupressaceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cupressaceae) |
| Genus: | [*Thuja*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thuja) |
| Species: | ***T. occidentalis*** |

Reeds =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantae) |
| (unranked): | [Angiosperms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiosperms) |
| (unranked): | [Monocots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monocots) |
| (unranked): | [Commelinids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commelinids) |
| Order: | [Poales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poales) |
| Family: | [Poaceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poaceae) |
| Subfamily: | [Arundinoideae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arundinoideae) |
| Tribe: | [Molinieae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molinieae)[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] |
| Genus: | ***Phragmites*** [Adans.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Adanson) |

Australis

Apple Tree =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plant) |
| (unranked): | [Angiosperms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiosperms) |
| (unranked): | [Eudicots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudicots) |
| (unranked): | [Rosids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosids) |
| Order: | [Rosales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosales) |
| Family: | [Rosaceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosaceae) |
| Genus: | [*Malus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malus) |
| Species: | ***M. pumila*** |

Blueberry Tree =>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Plantae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantae) |
| (unranked): | [Angiosperms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiosperms) |
| (unranked): | [Eudicots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudicots) |
| (unranked): | [Asterids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asterids) |
| Order: | [Ericales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ericales) |
| Family: | [Ericaceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ericaceae) |
| Genus: | [*Vaccinium*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaccinium) |
| Section: | ***Cyanococcus*** [Rydb.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Per_Axel_Rydberg) |

Human

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Animalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal) |
| Phylum: | [Chordata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chordate) |
| *Clade*: | [Synapsida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synapsid) |
| Class: | [Mammalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mammal) |
| Order: | [Primates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primate) |
| Suborder: | [Haplorhini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplorhini) |
| Family: | [Hominidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hominidae) |
| Genus: | [*Homo*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homo) |
| Species: | ***H. sapiens*** |

Racoon

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Animalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal) |
| Phylum: | [Chordata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chordate) |
| *Clade*: | [Synapsida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synapsid) |
| Class: | [Mammalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mammal) |
| Order: | [Carnivora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnivora) |
| Suborder: | [Caniformia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caniformia) |
| Family: | [Procyonidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procyonidae) |
| Genus: | [*Procyon*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procyon_(genus)) |
| Species: | ***P. lotor*** |

Squirrel

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Animalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal) |
| Phylum: | [Chordata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chordate) |
| *Clade*: | [Synapsida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synapsid) |
| Class: | [Mammalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mammal) |
| Order: | [Rodentia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodent) |
| Suborder: | [Sciuromorpha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sciuromorpha) |
| Family: | **Sciuridae** |
| Genus: | [**Eutamias**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eutamias) |
| Species: | **E. sibiricus** |

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Clade: Synapsida

Class: Mammalia

Order: Primates

Suborder: Haplorhini

Family: Hominidae

Genus: Homo

Purple Coneflower

Coneflowers are daisy-like with raised centers.

The seeds found in the dried flower head also attract songbirds to your garden. (Alamanac, 2010)

Humans

**Homo sapiens are par to of the family Hominidae,**in zoology, one of the two living families of the ape superfamily Hominoidea

Part of this family due to genetic reasons

Apple Tree

Kingdom: Plantae

(unranked): Angiosperms

(unranked): Eudicots

(unranked): Rosids

Order: Rosales

Family: Rosaceae

Genus: Malus

Species: M. pumila

The domesticated tree *Malus domestica* (family Rosaceae), one of the most widely cultivated tree fruits. The apple is a pome (fleshy) fruit, in which the ripened ovary and surrounding tissue both become fleshy and edible.

Blueberry tree

Kingdom: Plantae

(unranked): Angiosperms

(unranked): Eudicots

(unranked): Asterids

Order: Ericales

Family: Ericaceae

Genus: Vaccinium

Species: V. corymbosum

Blueberry, any of several North American shrubs of the genus Vaccinium (family Ericaceae), prized for their sweet edible fruits

Chrys

Kingdom: Plantae

(unranked): Angiosperms

(unranked): Eudicots

(unranked): Asterids

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae

Subfamily: Asteroideae

Tribe: Anthemideae

Genus: Chrysanthemum

**Crysanthemum,**genus of ornamental plants in the family [Asteraceae](https://www.britannica.com/plant/Asteraceae), containing about 100 [species](https://www.britannica.com/science/species-taxon) native primarily to subtropical and temperate areas.

Sage

Kingdom: Plantae

(unranked): Angiosperms

(unranked): Eudicots

(unranked): Asterids

Order: Lamiales

Family: Lamiaceae

Genus: Salvia

Species: nemorosa

Bibliography

**"Chrysanthemum Classifications." *Chrysanthemum Classifications*. National Chrysanthemum Society, USA, 2000. Web. 05 Oct. 2016.**

**Precision** contre **ease of use :**

A *short* analysis of *dichotomous keys* and *conventional phylogenic* methods

I believe that depending on the circumstances, similarly to evolution, the best taxonomic method adapts, and becomes easily favored. This is to be seen in the following two situations; one in which the use of the classification system is primarily done through the use of morphology (characteristics, behaviors, etc.) and the second, where the classification is done in a scientific environment such as a research lab, where the results are crucial.

In the first example, because morphology is the primary method with which the analysis is done, one may not be able to use phylogenic principals to determine the nomenclature of the organim, such as is the case with the *“Gmelina arborea, an Old World species now widely cultivated for timber and firewood because of its rapid growth*” (Britannica, 2016), which is categorized in the **Lamiaceae** familydue to its rapid growth. All the while, if one was to use a dichotomous key or a unique version of one such as the one shown above, they would be able to rapidly and efficiently identify the organism type by attributes that are constantly present and visible.

Nonetheless, phylogenic methods of taxonomy are extremely useful if one has either the time, money or need to be certain of their categorization, an example of the use taxonomy in a dire situation would be in the case of the *Pterapogon kauderni*, a threatened and endangered fish. (NOAA, 2016) , where neglecting to care may turn the fish to extinction. In such a case, it would be a terrible idea not to use phylogenic taxonomy to be sure of the fish you are saving.

Because of the above reasoning, I believe that both conventional and unconventional methods of taxonomy are superior in their appropriate settings.