



Department of biology

(General Zoology)

Lab 6

Stage -1-

Kingdoms of life

By

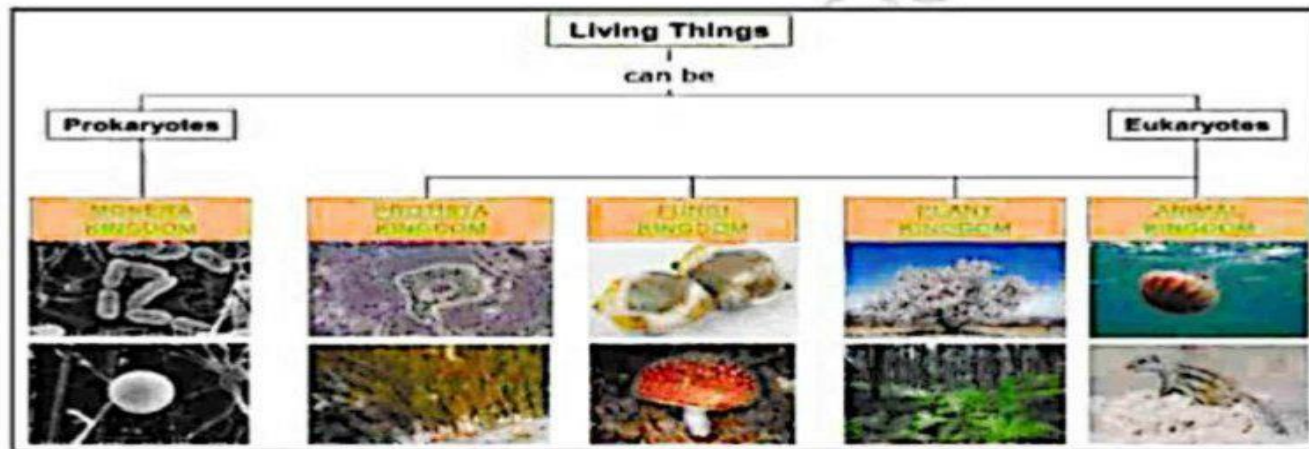
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kingdoms of life:

Each kingdom of life has its own unique set of characteristics that distinguish it from the other kingdoms. These characteristics are based on factors such as:

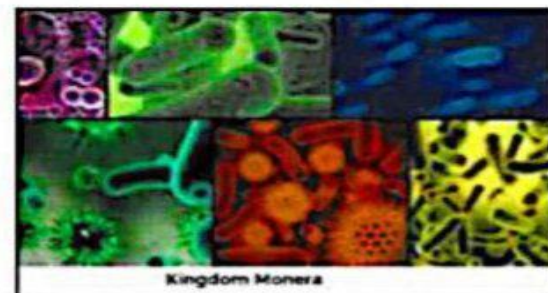
- ✓ cell structure
- ✓ genetic makeup
- ✓ metabolism
- ✓ reproduction.

The classification of living things into kingdoms is a useful tool for understanding the diversity of life on Earth. The kingdoms of life are a way of classifying all living things. There are six kingdoms in total:



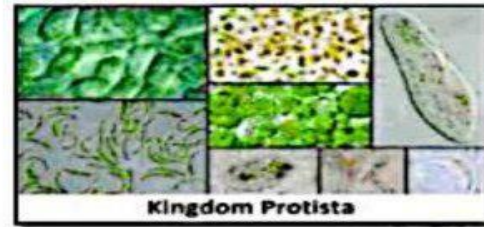
1. Kingdom Monera:

- ✓ Simplest forms of life
- ✓ Prokaryotes
- ✓ Always Unicellular
- ✓ These include bacteria and cyanobacteria (blue green algae).
- ✓ They can be found in a variety of habitats like soil, air, water etc.



2. Kingdom Protista:

- ✓ Single Celled
- ✓ Eukaryotes
- ✓ Examples are: Amoeba, Paramecium, and Euglena.



3. Kingdom Fungi:

- ✓ Are Non green Cannot make their own food
- ✓ Mushrooms, yeasts, molds are all forms of fungi
- ✓ They breakdown dead animal and plant remains
- ✓ Important decomposers



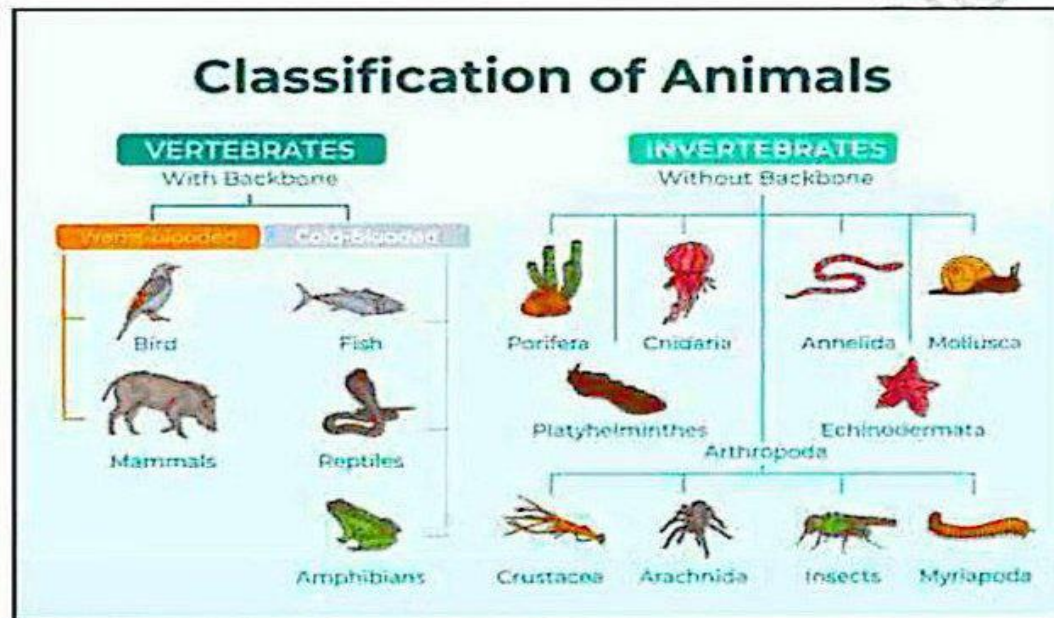
4. The Plant Kingdom

- ✓ Second largest group of living things on earth
- ✓ Can grow almost anywhere there is light and water.
- ✓ have chlorophyll
- ✓ Autotrophs (they produce their own organic compounds from inorganic substances).
- ✓ Examples are ferns, evergreens, roses, trees, flowers, and grasses.



5. The Animal Kingdom

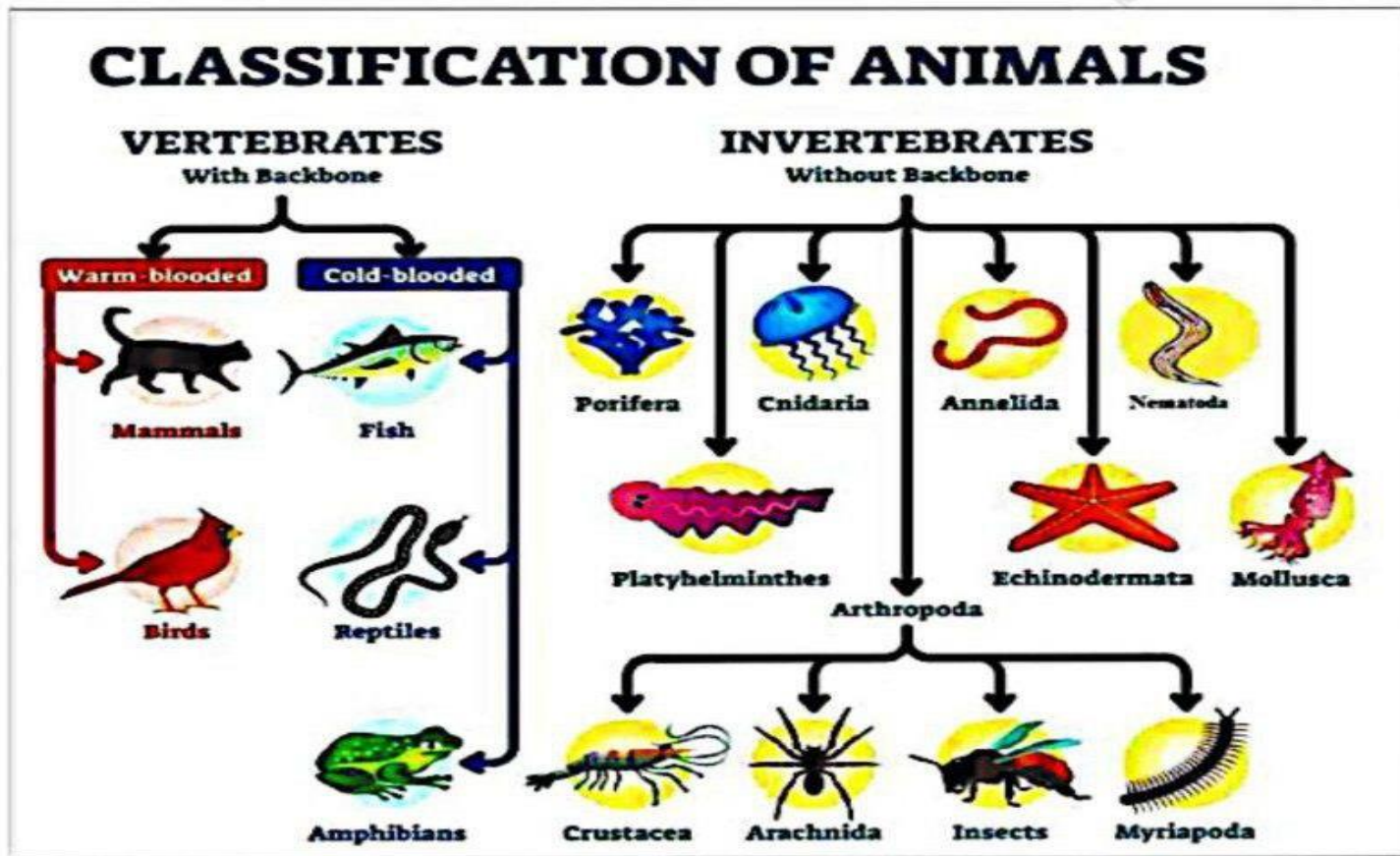
- ✓ Largest group of living things on earth
- ✓ More than a million different kinds of species
- ✓ heterotrophic (Cannot make their own food)
- ✓ They have well-developed nervous systems and sensory organs
- ✓ motile
- ✓ Examples: mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates.



Classification of Animal Kingdom

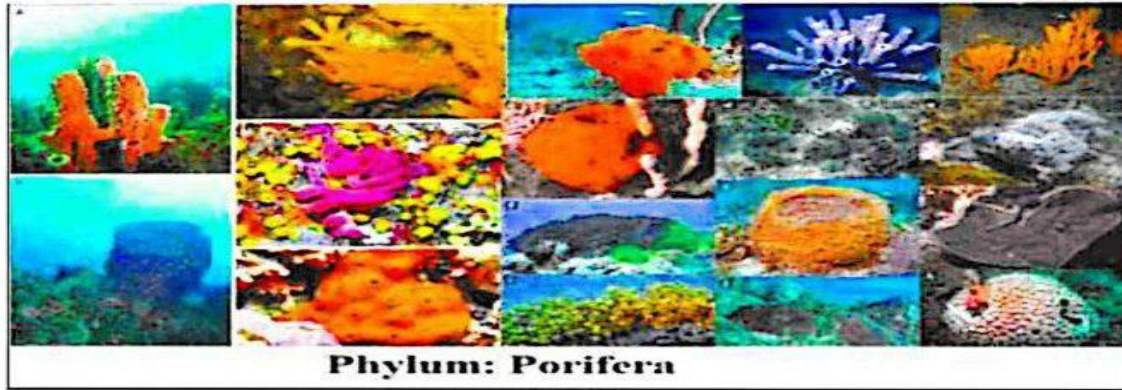
Introduction:

Organisms are classified into different categories based on their criteria. The animal kingdom is one of those classifications. The animal kingdom is also called "Animalia". The animal kingdom or Animalia consists of billions of organisms and millions of species. Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms. The members of the animal kingdom are classified into different categories as phyla and classes based on their features and characteristics. The animal kingdom is classified into 10 divisions:



1. Phylum: Porifera

- ✓ Commonly known as sponges
- ✓ these simple multicellular organisms lack true tissues and organs
- ✓ They are sessile filter feeders
- ✓ inhabiting marine and freshwater environments.



2. Phylum: Cnidaria (Coelenterata)

- ✓ radially symmetrical, characterized by a hollow, tube like bodies, with a mouth at the end
- ✓ aquatic, mostly marine.
- ✓ Many forms exhibit: Polyp and medusa
- ✓ possess stinging cells called nematocysts in their tentacles, used for defense and capturing prey.
- ✓ Such as: jellyfish, anemones, corals, and hydras.

