Taxonomy

Classification of living things based on similarities

Binomial Nomenclature

Two part naming system that uses Genus and species

 *Salmo salar*

Dichotomous Key

Two part key where the user makes choices to lead them to identification of an organism

3 Domains

Bacteria

Archaea

Eukarya

Pyhlogeny

Study of the evolutionary relationships between living things

Viruses

Only show characteristics of life when in a host cell

Capsid

Outer protein coat that protects a virus

Pathogen

A microorganism that causes disease

Eubacteria

Common bacteria, usually motile, rigid cell walls made of peptidoglycan

Archaebacteria

Bacteria that have different molecular components and a cell wall lacking peptidoglycan

Binary Fission

Asexual reproduction of bacteria

Conjugation

Transfer of genetic information between 2 bacteria



Lichen

Mutualistic relationship between an algae and a fungus

Endospores

Formation of a thick wall to protect organism when conditions are unfavorable

Protista

Eukaryotic, single celled organisms which can be autotrophic or heterotrophic

Zooplankton

Animal-like protists

Phytoplankton

Plant-like protists

Slime & Water Molds

Fungi-like protists

Holozoic Protists

Engulf bacteria and other microbes for food

Saprozoic protists

Absorb predigested material through the cell membrane

Phylum Sarcodina

Animal-like protist that moves by pushing cytoplasm against the cell membrane.

Ex: *Ameba proteus*

Phylum Ciliophora

Animal-like protists that move using hair-like projections called cilia

Ex: *Paramecium caudatum*

Phylum Zoomastigina

Animal-like protists that move using a tail-like structure called a flagellum

Ex: *Trypanosoma cruzi*

Phylum Sporozoa

Animal-like protists that are non-motitle

Ex: *Plasmodium vivax*

Pseudopods

“False feet”

A temporary projection of cytoplasm which allows organisms to move and perform phagocytosis