



## Divided in Two

Classification Part 1



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Divided in Two Worksheet

### Part 1

Follow the dichotomous key to identify and write in the Latin name of each animal. Use the images and what you may know about each animal to go through the different steps of the dichotomous key.

Turkey vulture \_\_\_\_\_

American robin \_\_\_\_\_

Cougar \_\_\_\_\_

Coyote \_\_\_\_\_

Striped whipsnake \_\_\_\_\_

Collared lizard \_\_\_\_\_

Yellow warbler \_\_\_\_\_

Western bluebird \_\_\_\_\_

Bobcat \_\_\_\_\_

Grey fox \_\_\_\_\_

California condor \_\_\_\_\_

Plateau lizard \_\_\_\_\_

Ground snake \_\_\_\_\_

Western tanager \_\_\_\_\_

### Part 2

Using the list of organisms above, list those organisms that belong to each taxonomic category for the three tables that follow. Pay special attention to the class, order and family. For example under “Class: Reptilian,” you would need to list all the animals from the list that you think are in that class (all the ones that are reptiles). If all organisms listed are part of that group, you list “all.” Remember, the genus and species is the “scientific name,” or “Latin name” of an organism.

Kingdom: Animalia \_\_\_\_\_

Phylum: Chordates (has a backbone) \_\_\_\_\_

Class: Reptilian \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Order: Squamation (lizards, snakes) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Family: Crotaphytidae (lizards) \_\_\_\_\_

Genus: *Crotaphytus* \_\_\_\_\_

Species: *collaris* \_\_\_\_\_

Kingdom: Animalia \_\_\_\_\_

Phylum: Chordates (has a backbone) \_\_\_\_\_

Class: Avian \_\_\_\_\_

Order: Passeriformes (song birds) \_\_\_\_\_

Family: Parulidae (warblers) \_\_\_\_\_

Genus: *Dendroica* \_\_\_\_\_

Species: *petechia* \_\_\_\_\_

Kingdom: Animalia \_\_\_\_\_

Phylum: Chordates (has a backbone) \_\_\_\_\_

Class: Mammalian \_\_\_\_\_

Order: Carnivora \_\_\_\_\_

Family: Canidae \_\_\_\_\_

Genus: *Urocyon* \_\_\_\_\_

Species: *cinereoargenteus* \_\_\_\_\_

## Divided in Two Dichotomous Key

1a.	Animal can fly	go to 2
1b.	Animal cannot fly	go to 7
2a.	Bird is a vulture	go to 3
2b.	Bird is not a vulture	go to 4
3a.	White or grey markings are on the back edge of the wing	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
3b.	White markings form a triangle on the front edge of the wing	<i>Gymnogyps californians</i>
4a.	Has yellow feathers	go to 5
4b.	Does not have yellow feathers	go to 6
5a.	Has a red face or head	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
5b.	Does not have red face or head	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
6a.	Has a reddish breast and grey wings	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
6b.	Has a reddish breast and blue wings	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
7a.	Animal is a reptile	go to 8
7b.	Animal is a mammal	go to 11
8a.	Has legs	go to 10
8b.	Does not have legs	go to 9
9a.	Has stripes	<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>
9b.	Has rings	<i>Sonora semiannulata</i>
10a.	Has a distinct collar pattern	<i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>
10b.	Does not have a collar pattern	<i>Sceloporus tristichus</i>
11a.	Is a canine	go to 12
11b.	Is a feline	go to 13
12a.	Light eyes and reddish color snout	<i>Canis latrans</i>
12b.	Dark eyes and greyish color snout	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
13a.	Has spots and short tail	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
13b.	No spots and long tail	<i>Puma concolor</i>

## Divided in Two Answer Key

### Part 1

Follow the dichotomous key to identify and write in the Latin name of each animal. Use the images and what you may know about each animal to go through the different steps of dichotomous key.

Turkey vulture *Cathartes aura*

American robin *Turdus migratorius*

Cougar *Puma concolor*

Coyote *Canis latrans*

Striped whipsnake *Masticophis taeniatus*

Collared lizard *Crotaphytus collaris*

Yellow warbler *Dendroica petechia*

Western bluebird *Sialia mexicana*

Bobcat *Lynx rufus*

Grey fox *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*

California condor *Gymnogyps californians*

Plateau lizard *Sceloporus tristichus*

Ground snake *Sonora semiannulata*

Western tanager *Piranga ludoviciana*

### Part 2

Using the list above, list all organisms that belong to each category of taxonomy for the three tables below. Pay special attention to the class, order and family. For example under "Class: Reptilian," you would need to write in all of the animals from above that you think are reptiles. If all organisms listed are part of that group, you may list "all." Remember, the genus and species is the scientific name, or the Latin name, of an organism.

Kingdom: Animalia All \_\_\_\_\_

Phylum: Chordates (has a backbone) All \_\_\_\_\_

Class: Reptilian Striped whipsnake, Ground snake, Collard lizard, Plateau lizard \_\_\_\_\_

Order: Squamation (lizards, snakes) Striped whipsnake, Ground snake, Collard lizard, Plateau lizard \_\_\_\_\_

Family: Crotaphytidae (lizards) Collard lizard, Plateau lizard \_\_\_\_\_

Genus: *Crotaphytus* Collard lizard \_\_\_\_\_

Species: *collaris* Collard lizard \_\_\_\_\_

Kingdom: Animalia All \_\_\_\_\_

Phylum: Chordates (has a backbone) All \_\_\_\_\_

Class: Avian Turkey vulture, California condor, Yellow warbler, American robin, Western bluebird, Western tanager \_\_\_\_\_

Order: Passeriformes (song birds) Yellow warbler, American robin, Western bluebird, Western tanager \_\_\_\_\_

Family: Parulidae (warblers) Yellow warbler \_\_\_\_\_

Genus: *Dendroica* Yellow warbler \_\_\_\_\_

Species: *petechia* Yellow warbler \_\_\_\_\_

Kingdom: Animalia All \_\_\_\_\_

Phylum: Chordates (has a backbone) All \_\_\_\_\_

Class: Mammalian Cougar, Bobcat, Coyote, Grey fox, \_\_\_\_\_

Order: Carnivora Cougar, Bobcat, Coyote, Grey fox \_\_\_\_\_

Family: Canidae Coyote, Grey fox \_\_\_\_\_

Genus: *Urocyon* Grey fox \_\_\_\_\_

Species: *cinereoargenteus* Grey fox \_\_\_\_\_





Turkey vulture (top) and California condor (bottom)



NPSWILDLIFE CAMERA

**Mountain lion**





NPS/BRYANNA FLOG

**Striped whipsnake**





NPS/MARC NEIDIG

**Yellow warbler**





NPSWILDLIFE CAMERA

**Bobcat**





Ground snake





**American robin**





NPS/SARAH S110

**Coyote**





**Collard lizard**





**Western bluebird**





**Grey fox**





Plateau lizard





Western tanager