Seven Levels of Classification
-Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species
Least Specific----------Most Specific
-Mnemonic Device: King Philip Came Over From Green Seas
-The more classification levels organisms share, the more they have in common

The Six Kingdoms

Archaebacteria
-first found in 1983 in a deep spot in the Pacific
-where hot gases and molten rock boiled into ocean from Earth's interior
-also found at hydrothermal vents, on ocean floor, very salty water, hot springs
- single-celled organisms
-prokaryotes- organisms that lack a nucleus
-can be autotrophs- make their own food using photsynthesis or chemosynthesis
-can be heterotrophs- obtain food by consuming other autotrophs or heterotrophs or a variety of foods

Eubacteria
-can be harmful (cause strep throat) or helpful (make cheese & yogurt, produce vitamins in our bodies, recycle nutrients like nitrogen)
-single-celled organisms
-prokaryotes
-autotrophs or heterotrophs
-classified separately from Archaebacteria because they have a different chemical makeup

Protists
-"Odds and Ends" kingdom- organisms are very different from each other
-can be single or multi celled organisms
-can be autotrophs or heterotrophs
-eukaryotes- organisms with cells that contain a nucleus
-live in moist environments
-examples: slime molds, seaweeds/algae, diatoms

Fungi
-most are multicellular eukaryotes
-a few are single celled
-all are heterotrophs
-most feed on dead or decaying organisms
-examples: mushrooms, molds, mildews, yeast

Plants
-multicellular eukaryotes
-autotrophs
-provide food for almost all heterotrophs on earth
-some produce flowers, some don't
-vary widely in size
-examples: dandelions, tomatoes, moss, giant sequoias

Animals
-multicellular eukaryotes
-heterotrophs
-examples: mammals, birds, insects, fish, coral, sponges