

Biology

Classification information Name _____

Organism (common name):

Kingdom:

Order:

Species:

Phylum:

Family:

Class:

Genus:

Scientific name:

1. **Organization (single, colonial, multi-cellular, organs, etc.)**
2. **Symmetry/shape**
3. **Integument**
4. **Habitat**
5. **Behavior levels (taxis, innate, instinct, reflex, memory/simple thinking, abstract, moral)**
6. **Movement (motility, mobility)**
7. **Nutrition source (autotrophic, heterotrophic, final electron acceptor [aerobic, anaerobic, fermentation])**
8. **Digestion: (ingestion, digestion, assimilation, egestion)**
9. **Respiration-ventilation**
10. **Excretory system**
11. **Reproduction system (asexual, sexual)**
12. **Life cycle/embryology**
13. **Nervous system**
14. **Senses/detection**
15. **Musculature system**
16. **Circulatory system (diffusion, open, closed)**
17. **Skeletal system (soft bodied, endo, exo)**
18. **Immune system**
19. **Special description(s) (phyla and class distinctions, etc.)**

All living organisms possess basic characteristics such as cellular organization, defined shape or symmetry, outer covering or integument, habitat or environment, and the ability to perform behaviors for nutrition acquisition, digestion, respiration, waste excretion, and reproduction.

Common or shared characteristics are evidence that they were designed by one Creator and all use the same resources to survive in the same world environment.

However, more complex organisms have additional systems and processes that enable them to thrive in their environment, including a more complex life cycle with embryonic development, and specialized systems such as the nervous system for sensing, a musculature system for movement, a circulatory system for transporting nutrients and oxygen, a skeletal system for support and protection, and an immune system for defense against pathogens.