

Classifying Plants

Year 6 week beginning 15/6/20

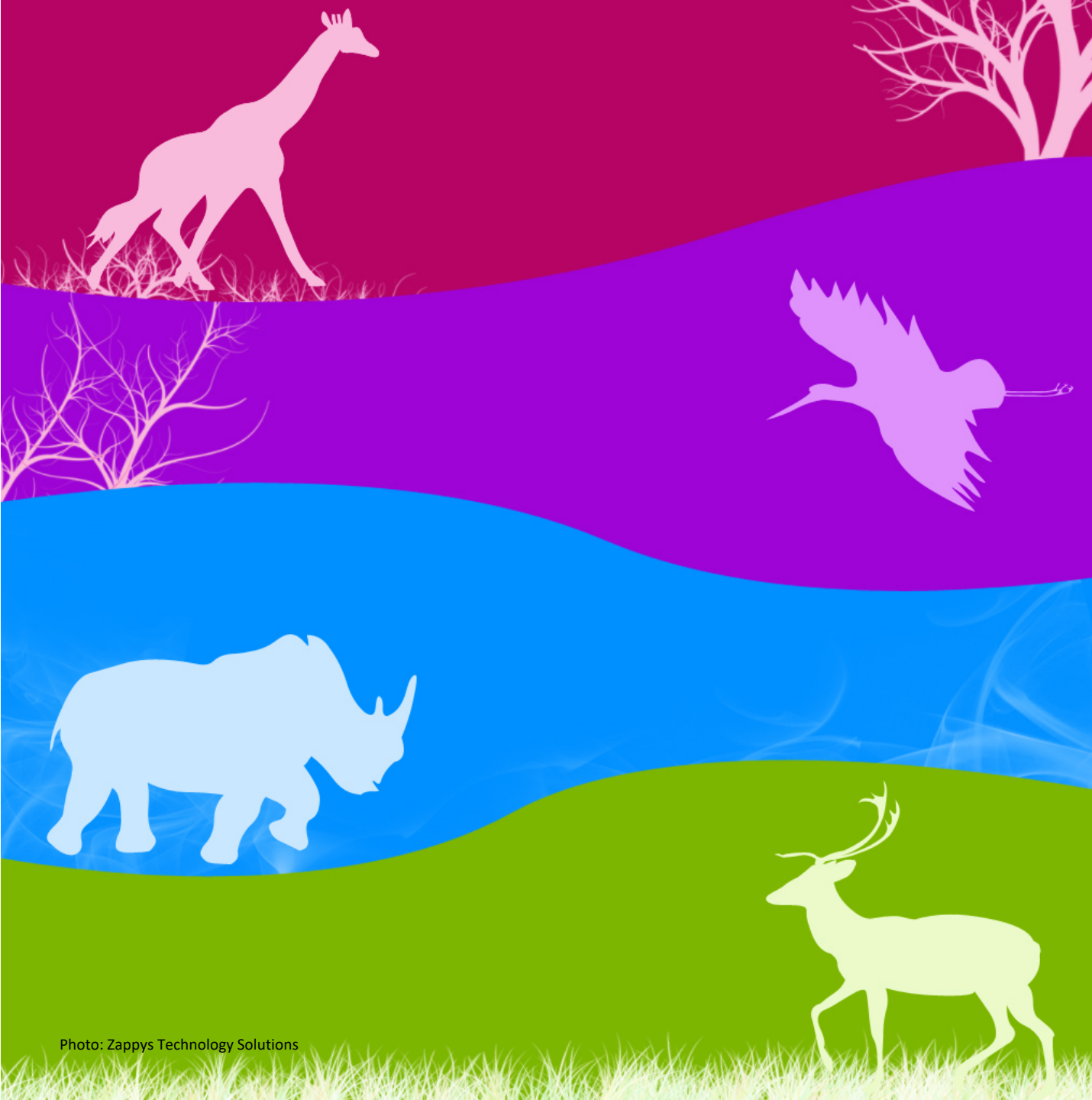


Photo: Zappys Technology Solutions

Scientists estimate that Planet Earth is home to 8.7 million species.

Classification makes sense of this huge diversity.

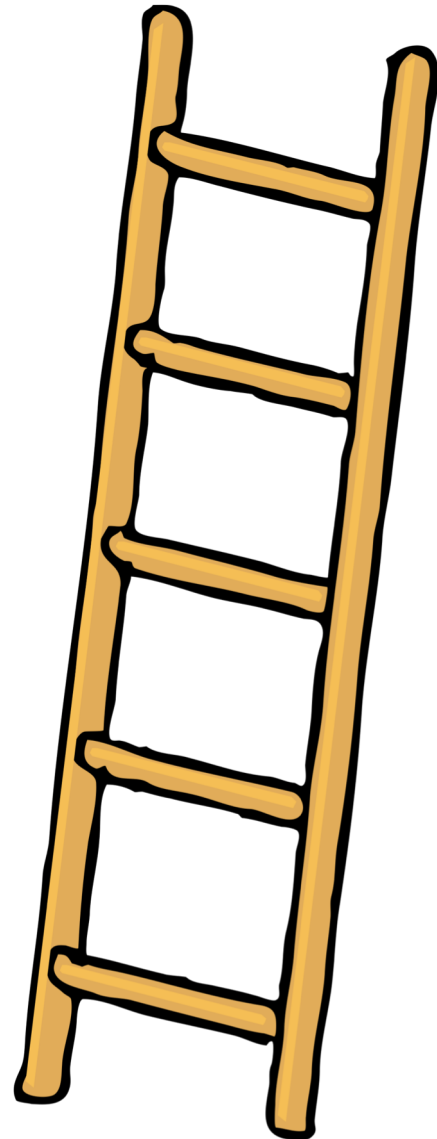
Aristotle 384BC - 322BC



Aristotle was the first person to try and classify living things into groups.

"In all things of nature there is something of the marvellous"

Aristotle's Ladder of Life



Human Beings

Can think and be creative

Animals

Can move around to search for food
and escape predators

Sensitive to their surroundings

Plants

Usually green and stationary

Can grow and reproduce

Non-living Things

e.g. rocks

Carolus Linnaeus 1707 - 1778

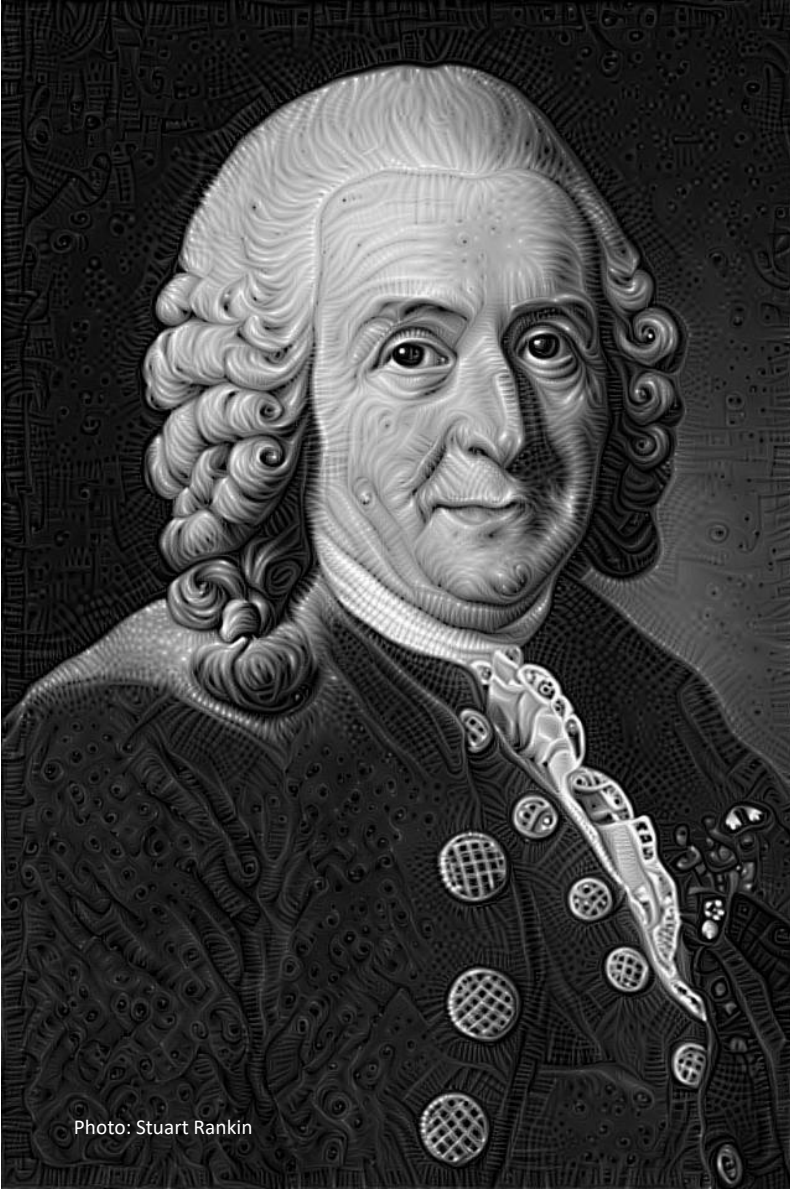
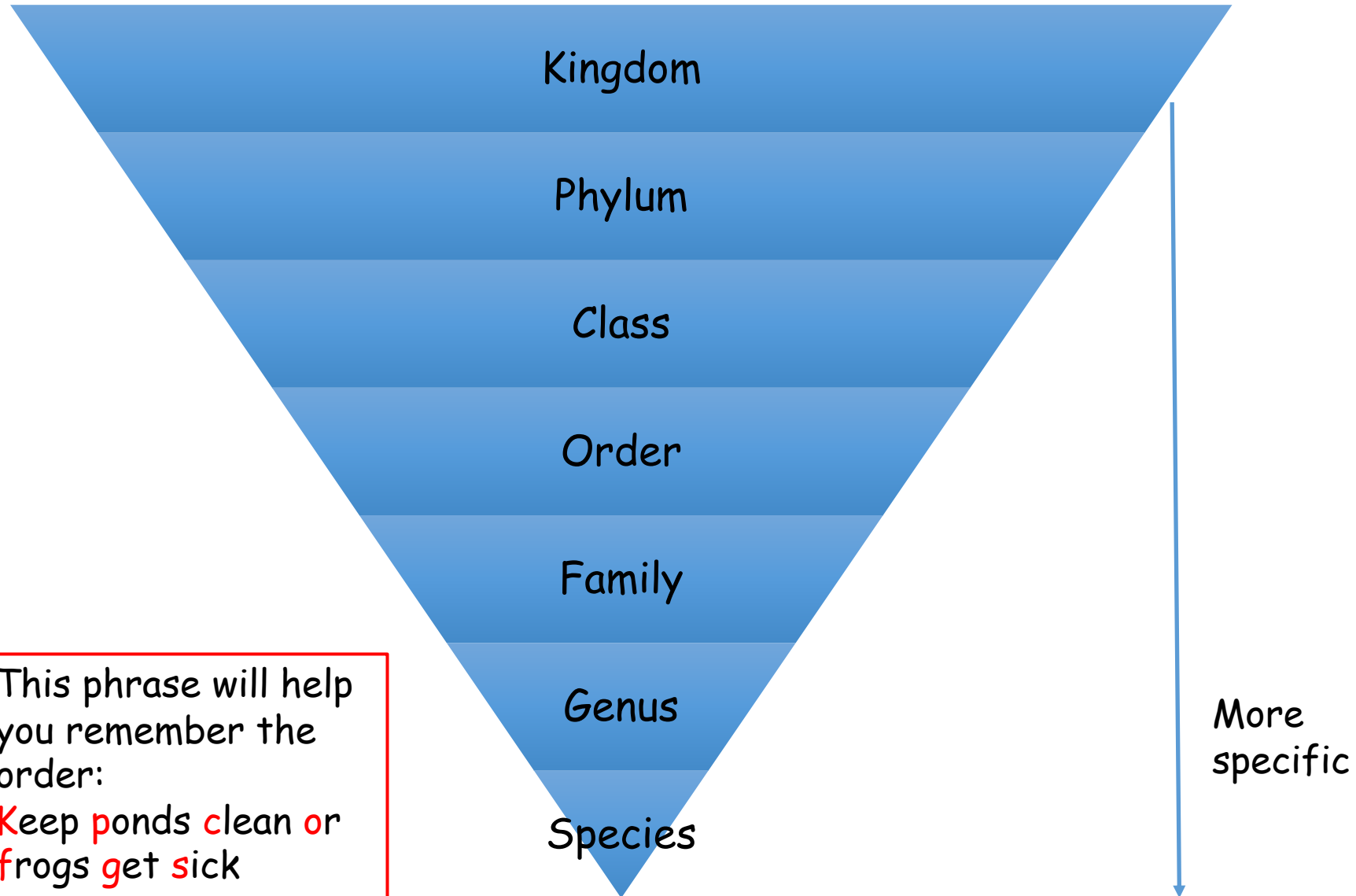


Photo: Stuart Rankin

Linnaeus made it his life's work to develop a way to classify and name all life on Earth

The Seven Levels of Linnaeus' System

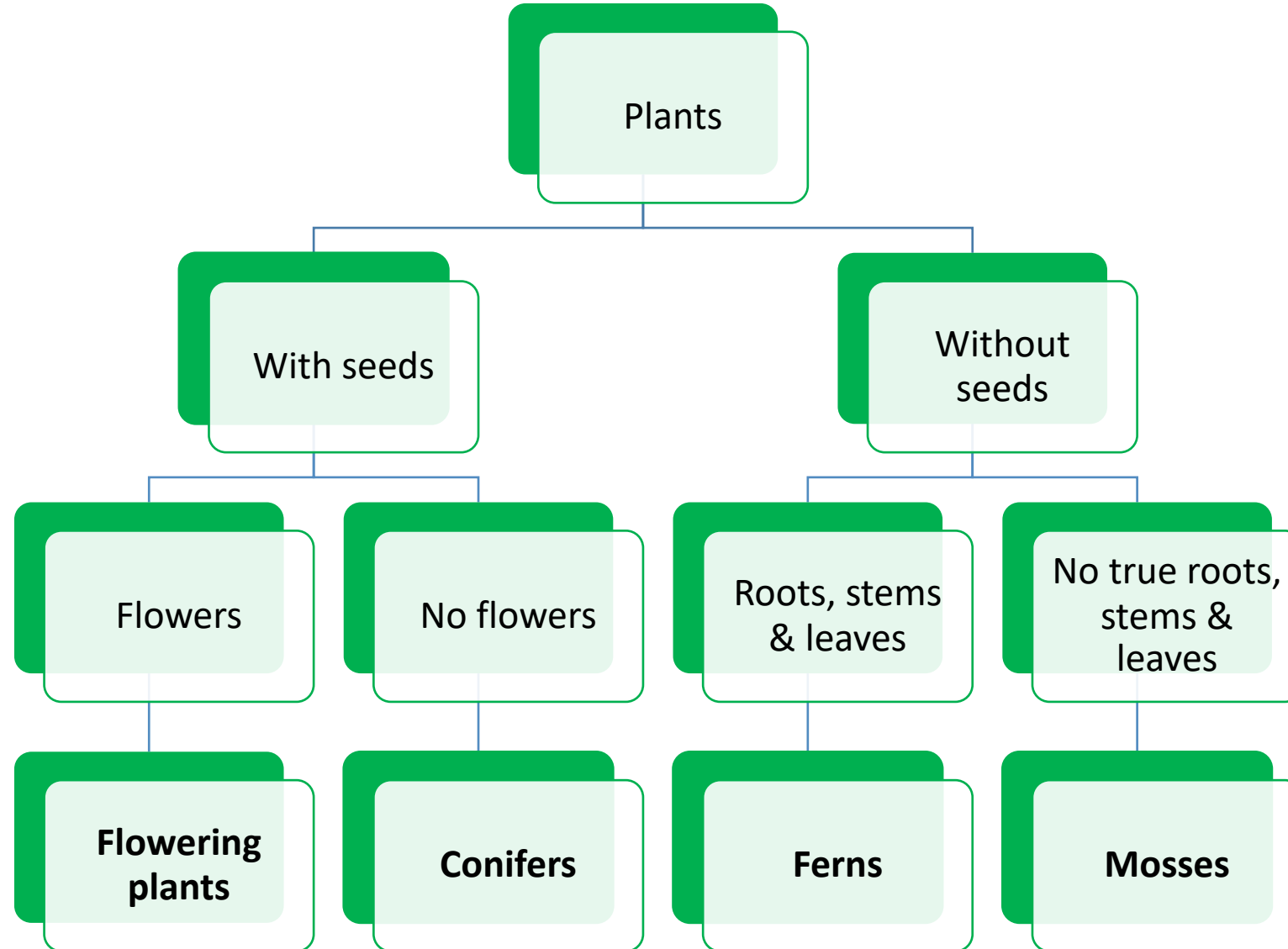


Kingdom Plantae

- All green plants
- Around 400,000 species
- Every member of the plant kingdom contains the chemical **chlorophyll** which they use to make their own food and which makes them green



Simple Plant Classification



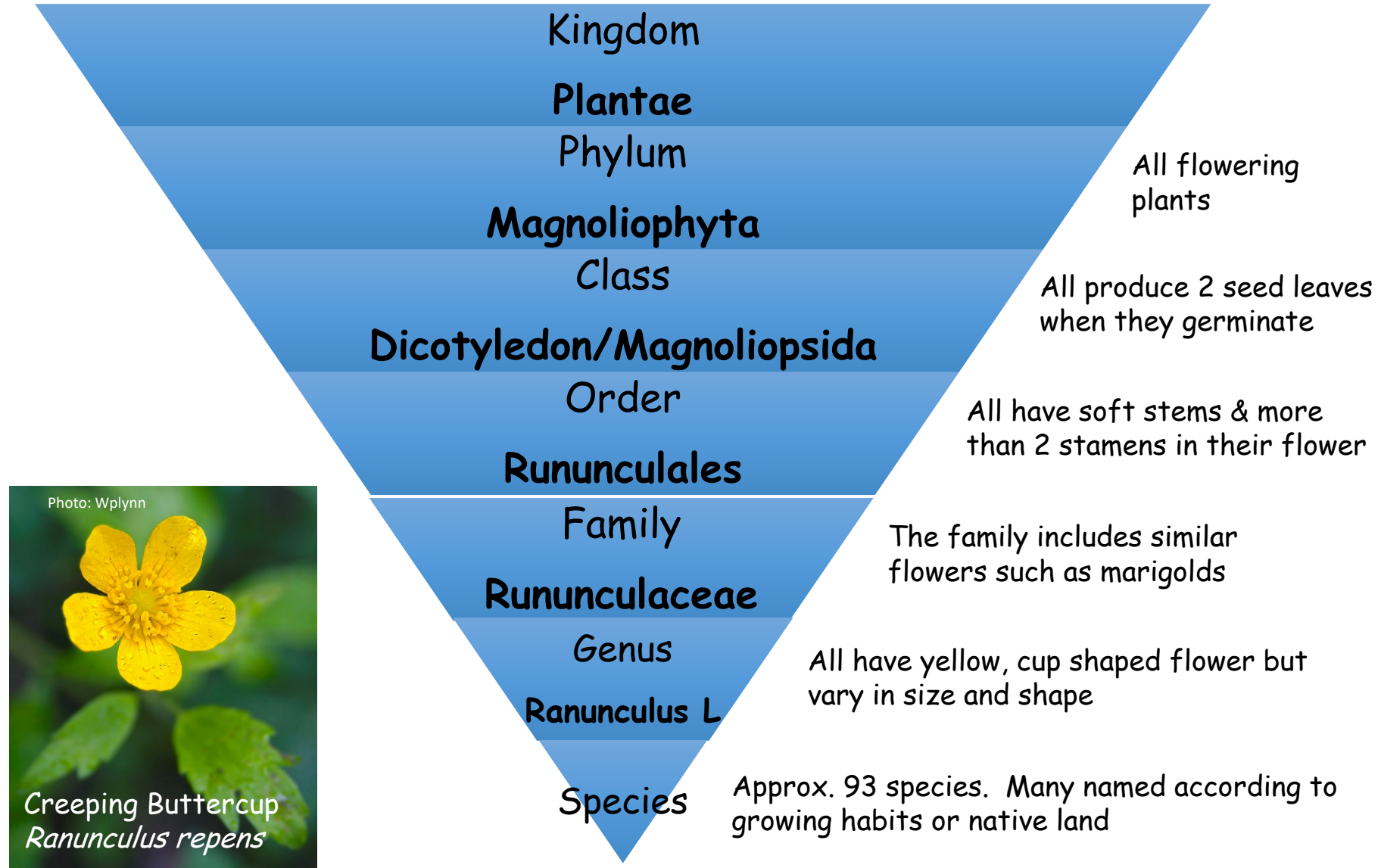
Flowering Plants (Phylum *Magnoliophyta*)



- Make up over 80% of all plants on Earth
- Around 352,000 different species

How many can you name?

Classification of the Buttercup



Conifers (Phylum *Coniferophyta*)



Photo: Michael W. May

- Bear seeds inside cones
- Do not flower
- Thin leaves called needles
- 588 different species, almost all of which are trees

Cedar, cypress, fir, juniper, larch, pine, redwood, yew



Ferns (Phylum *Pteridophyta*)

- Around 12,000 species
- Live in shady places where there is moisture e.g. forests, fields, near streams

Mosses (Phylum *Bryophyta*)



Photo: Dyfnaint

- A small flowerless green plant
- No true stems, leaves or roots
- Grows in low carpets or rounded cushions in damp habitats