
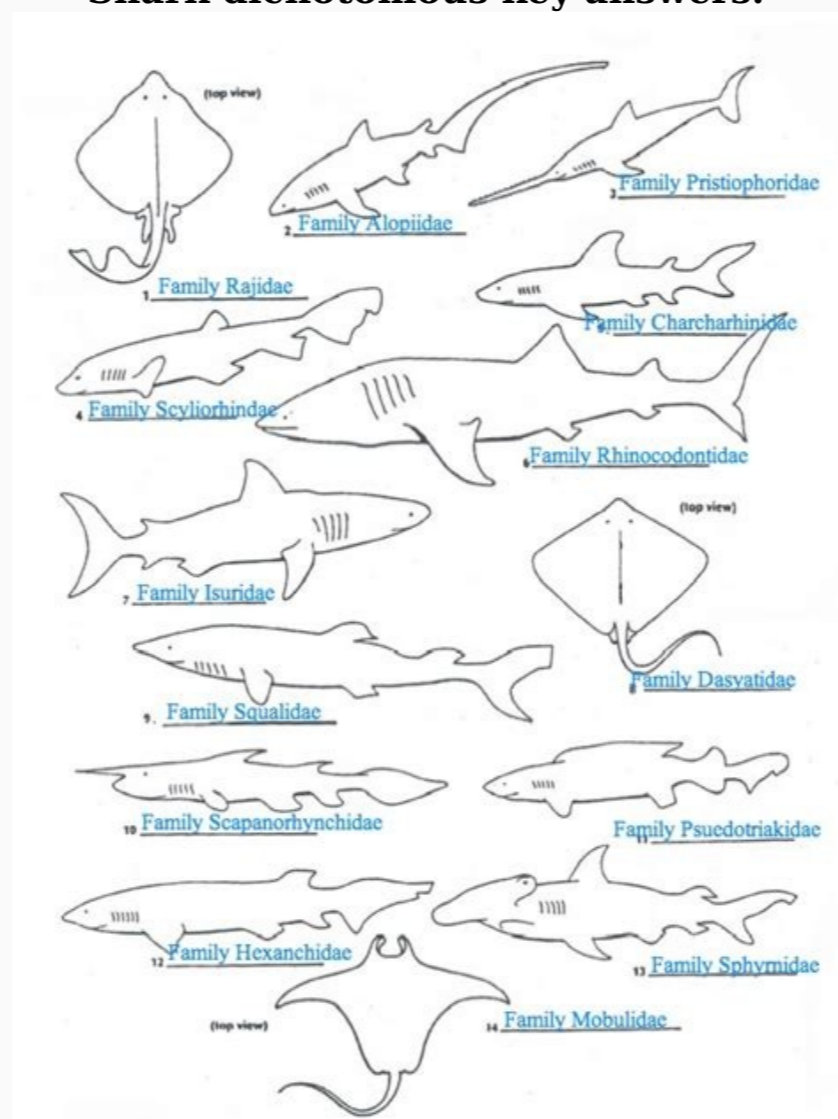


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

I'm not robot!

Dichotomous key lab answers sharks

Shark dichotomous key answers.



Shark dichotomous key questions. Shark dichotomous key lab answer key.

Shark Dichotomous Key Lab Classification is a way of separating a large group of closely related organisms into smaller subgroups. With such a system, identification of an organism is easy. The scientific names of organisms are based on the classification systems of living organisms. The scientific name is made from two taxon (levels of classification): Genus and species. To classify an organism, scientists often use a dichotomous key. A dichotomous key is a listing of specific characteristics, such as structure and behavior, that allow organisms to be identified through a process of elimination. Use the shark diagram below to help identify important physical features Dorsal (top) side First Dorsal Fin Second Dorsal Fin Caudal Fin Gill Slits Pelvic Anal Fin Pectoral Fin Ventral (bottom) side To use a key ALWAYS start at statement 1 for each new shark. Read the (A) and (B) statements and follow the directions of the most correct statement. If the statement instructs to go to another statement, follow directions and then choose the best of the two new statement and continue. If the statement ends in a Family name, write that on the line below the shark. Don't forget to do the questions on the back of the shark pictures Dichotomous Key to Shark Families 1. A. Body kite-like in shape (if viewed from the top) Go to statement 12 B. Bay not kite-like in shape (if viewed from the top)

Sharks Dichotomous Key

Classification is a way of separating a large group of closely related organisms into smaller subgroups. The scientific names of organisms are based on the classification systems of living organisms. The scientific name is made from two taxon (levels of classification): Genus and species. To classify an organism, scientists often use a dichotomous key. A dichotomous key is a listing of specific characteristics, such as structure and behavior, that allow organisms to be identified through a process of elimination. Use the shark diagram below to help identify important physical features Dorsal (top) side First Dorsal Fin Second Dorsal Fin Caudal Fin Gill Slits Pelvic Anal Fin Pectoral Fin Ventral (bottom) side To use a key ALWAYS start at statement 1 for each new shark. Read the (A) and (B) statements and follow the directions of the most correct statement. If the statement instructs to go to another statement, follow directions and then choose the best of the two new statement and continue. If the statement ends in a Family name, write that on the line below the shark. Don't forget to do the questions on the back of the shark pictures Dichotomous Key to Shark Families 1. A. Body kite-like in shape (if viewed from the top) Go to statement 12 B. Bay not kite-like in shape (if viewed from the top)

Procedure Use the image below as a guide to the parts of a shark's body that are used in the dichotomous key.

Go to statement 2 2. A. Pelvic fin absent and nose saw-like statement 3 Family 3. A. Six gill slits present statement 3 Family 3. A. Six gill slits present

1. Dorsal fin absent Family 12 (Mobulidae)

2. First dorsal fin present and pointed Family 12 (Mobulidae)

2. First dorsal fin long and rounded Family 12 (Mobulidae)

3. First dorsal fin with 1-2 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

3. First dorsal fin with 3-5 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 6-7 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 8-10 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 11-12 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 13-15 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 16-18 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 19-20 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 21-22 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 23-24 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 25-26 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 27-28 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 29-30 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 31-32 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 33-34 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 35-36 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 37-38 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 39-40 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 41-42 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 43-44 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 45-46 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 47-48 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 49-50 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 51-52 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 53-54 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 55-56 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 57-58 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 59-60 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 61-62 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 63-64 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 65-66 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 67-68 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 69-70 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 71-72 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 73-74 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 75-76 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 77-78 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 79-80 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 81-82 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 83-84 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 85-86 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 87-88 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 89-90 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 91-92 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 93-94 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 95-96 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 97-98 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

4. First dorsal fin with 99-100 gill slits Family 12 (Mobulidae)

Pristiophoridae B. Pelvic fin present statement 3 Family 3. A. Six gill slits present

Taxonomy, Classification, and Dichotomous Keys

Most organisms have distinctive traits that are unique to their species. The more you know about an organism, the easier it is to identify and classify them. Use the dichotomous key on the next page to identify your organism.

A Key to New Pambianhian Creatures

1. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
2. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
3. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
4. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
5. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
6. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
7. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
8. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
9. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
10. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
11. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
12. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
13. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
14. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
15. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
16. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
17. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
18. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
19. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10
20. The organism has a single dorsal fin 10

Hexanchidae B. Five gill slits present statement 4 Family Go to Go to 4. A. Only one dorsal fin Family Scyliorhinidae B. Two dorsal fins Go to statement 5 5. A. Mouth at front of snout Family Rhinocodontidae B. Mouth underside of head Go to statement 6 6. A. Head expanded on side with eyes at end of expansion Sphyrnidae B. Head not expanded on side with eyes at end of expansion

- 1. Head characteristics:
 - 1. Head
 - 2. Triangular snout
 - 3. Round
 - 4. Wide snout
 - 5. Flat snout
 - 6. Round snout
 - 7. Triangular snout
 - 8. Long eye
 - 9. Small eye
 - 10. No eye
 - 11. No eye
 - 12. No eye
 - 13. No eye
 - 14. No eye
- 2. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 3. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 4. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 5. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 6. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 7. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 8. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 9. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 10. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 11. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 12. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 13. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape
- 14. Head shape:
 - 1. Head shape
 - 2. Head shape
 - 3. Head shape
 - 4. Head shape
 - 5. Head shape
 - 6. Head shape
 - 7. Head shape
 - 8. Head shape
 - 9. Head shape
 - 10. Head shape
 - 11. Head shape
 - 12. Head shape
 - 13. Head shape
 - 14. Head shape

Head not expanded statement 7 Family Go to 7. A. Top half of caudal fin about the same size as bottom half
 Family Isuridae B. Top half of caudal fin different in size than bottom half Go to statement 8 8. A. First dorsal fin very long, almost 1/2 total length of the body Family Pseudotriakidae B.
 First dorsal fin regular length Go to statement 9 9. A. Caudal fin very long, almost as long as entire body Family Alopiidae B. Caudal fin regular length Go to statement 10 10. point on end of nose
 Scapanorhynchidae A.
 A long needlelike Family B. Nose without long point Go to statement 11 11. A. Anal fin absent Family Squalidae B.
 Anal fin present Family Carcarhinidae 12. A. Small dorsal fin present near tip of tail Family Rajidae B. No dorsal fin present near tip of tail Go to statement 13 13. A. Front of animal with two horn-like appendages
 Family Mobulidae B. No horn-like appendages Family Dasysidae Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____ Shark Dichotomous Key questions 1. As you worked down the dichotomous classification key to identify sharks, did you go from
 general to specific characteristics or from specific to general characteristics? Explain... 2. What taxon (classification levels) are represented by the scientific name of an organism? What are the rules for writing the scientific name (3)? 3. Do you think that there may be some closely related, but different, organisms that cannot be identified with a
 classification key?
 Explain... 4. Why do you think biological classification keys always present only two choices at each step? 5. What types of issues would scientists have today if Carolus Linnaeus did not develop the classification system and naming system for organisms?