

Getting Sorted

Locate the animals listed below and find out their scientific name. Remember that the scientific name is usually written in italics or is underlined.

Common Name	Scientific Name (<i>Genus species</i>)
A. Javan Gibbon	
B. Southern White Rhino	
C. Asian Elephant	
D. Western Swamp Tortoise	
E. Dugite	
F. Little Penguin	
G. Sumatran Orangutan	
H. African Painted Dog	
I. Green Tree Frog	
J. Nepalese Red Panda	
K. Perentie	
L. Southern Cassowary	

Classify these animals according to the groupings in the tables below and the following page (note: only use the **LETTER** corresponding to each animal, not the common or scientific name)

Body Covering

Moist Skin	Dry Scales	Wet Scales	Feathers	Fur/Hair

Distribution

Africa	Asia	Australia



Getting Sorted (continued)

Diet (in the wild)

Herbivore	Carnivore	Omnivore

Habitat

Terrestrial (land dwelling)	Arboreal (tree living)	Aquatic (water living)

Vertebrate Class (only considering 5 basic groupings)

Pisces (Fish)	Amphibia	Reptilia	Mammalia	Aves (Birds)

Despite their similarities, 'Fish' are only an informal collection of diverse animals. They can be more correctly classified into three classes Osteichthyes (bony fish), Chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fish) and Agnatha (jawless fish) respectively.

What are you thinking?

Why are the scientific or taxonomic names used by scientists around the world to communicate information about living things rather than the common names?

Why do we use structural characteristics in biological classification?

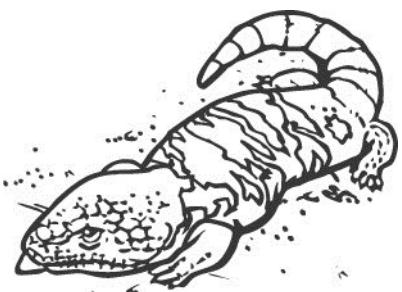
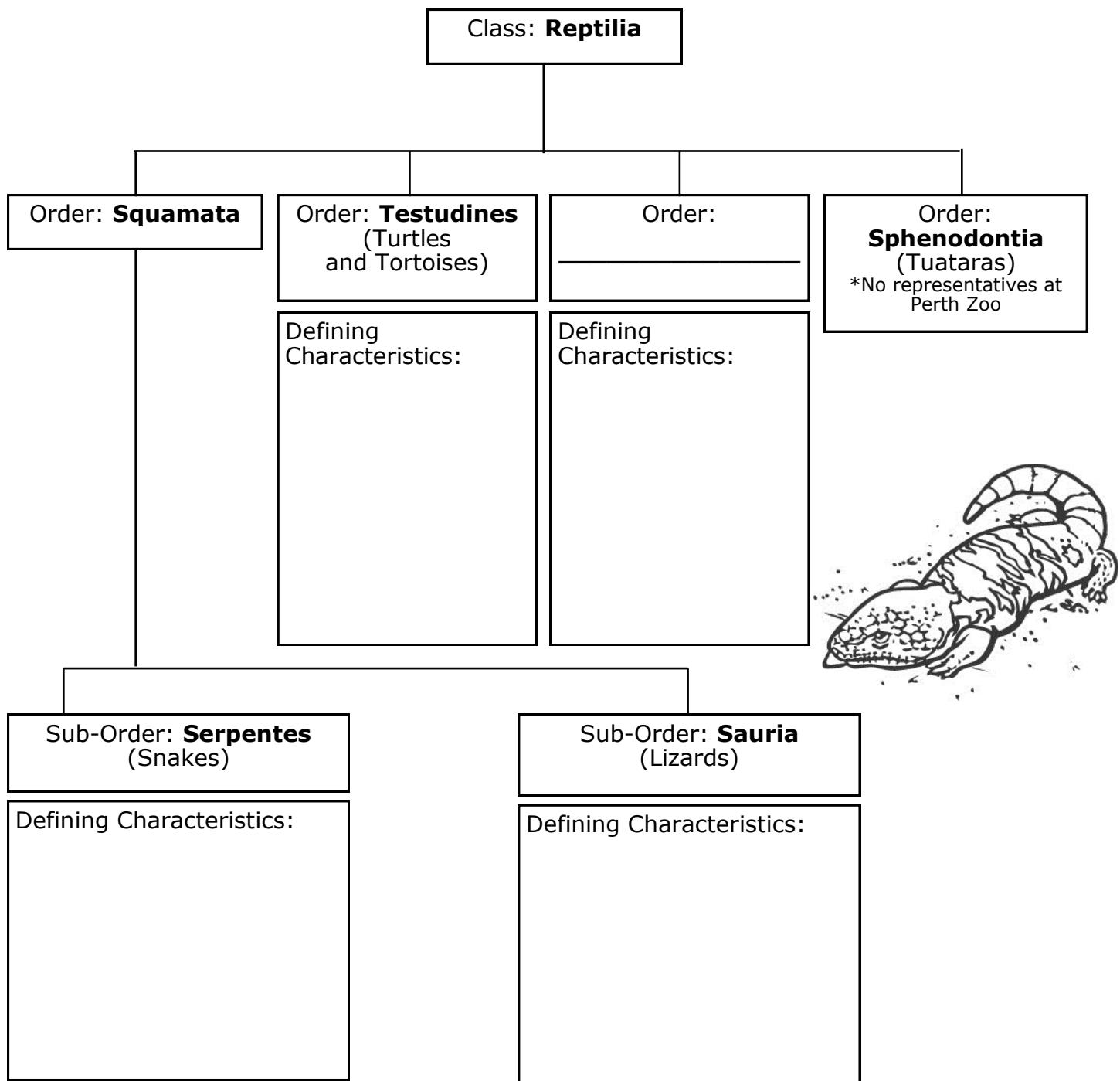


Highly Classified

Years 11-12

Reptile Classification

Perth Zoo houses reptiles from three of the four reptile orders. Visit the ***Reptile Encounter***. Two of the three reptile orders at Perth Zoo can be found in this exhibit. Carry out observations of the reptiles and note down features that are unique to each group.
*Visit the ***Australian Wetland*** to locate representatives of the third reptile order.



Mammal Classification

Duration: 45 minutes

Visit our Lemurs at the **Main Lake**, our **Primate Trail** and **Amazonia** to observe the animals listed below. You will need to take on the role of a zoologist who has just discovered several new species of primates. Provide a clear written description for each of the primates and draw a **branching dichotomous key** on the next page to identify each of the five examples of primates.

Ring-tailed Lemur

Black-capped Capuchin

Emperor Tamarin

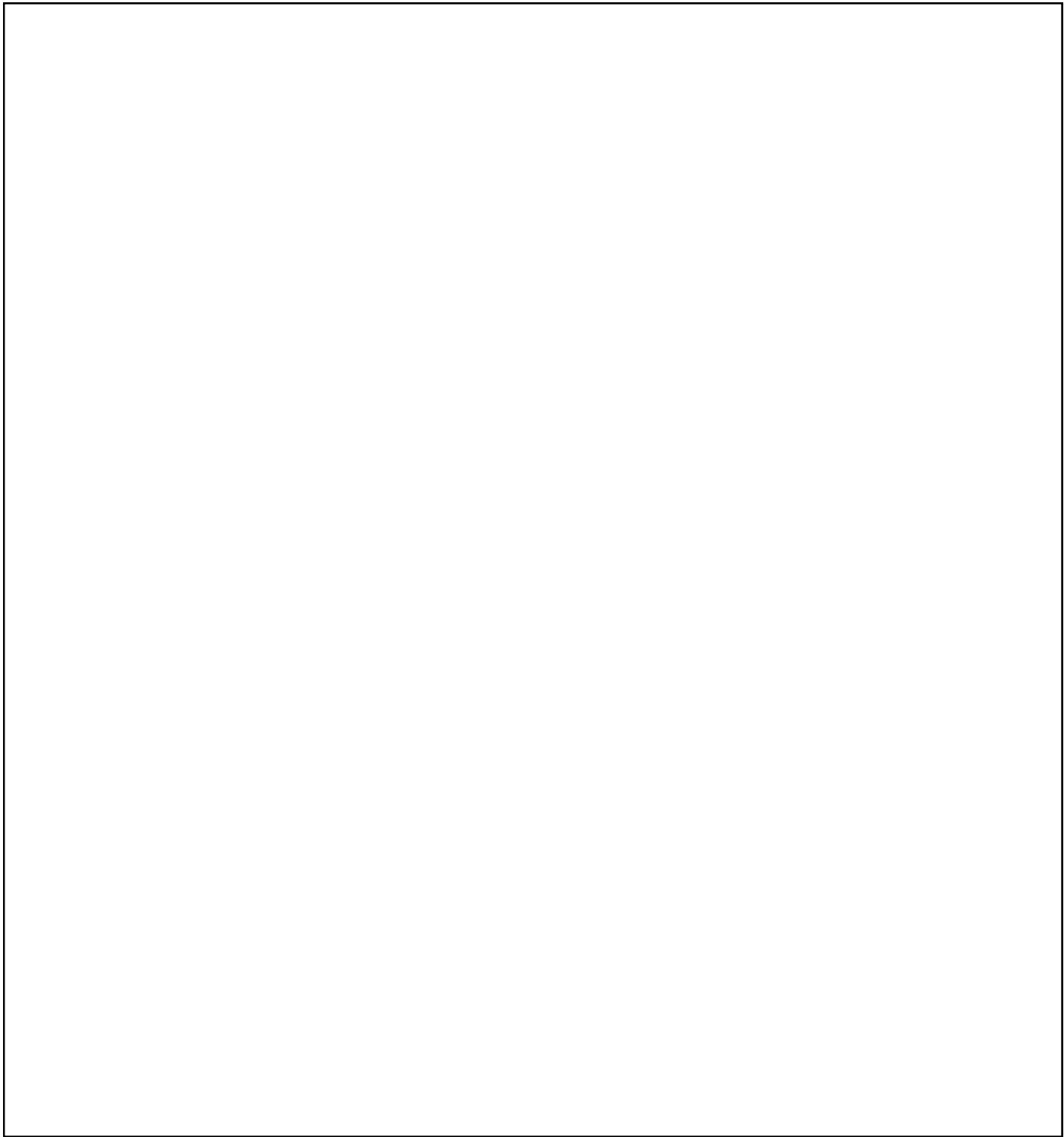
Cotton-top Tamarin

Bolivian Squirrel Monkey



Mammal Classification (continued)

Draw your **branching dichotomous key** in the space below.



Mammal Classification (continued)

Complete the table below to examine the **unique reproductive features** of the three mammalian sub-classes.

Sub-class	Unique reproductive feature	Animal observed at Perth Zoo
Prototheria (Monotreme)		
Metatheria (Marsupial)		
Eutheria (Placental)		

What are you thinking?

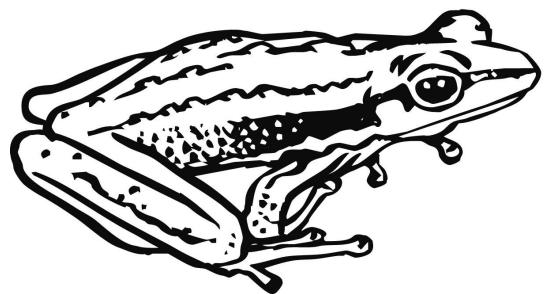
There are very few placental mammals who are native to Australia. How do you think they originally arrived here? Hint: consider seals, rodents, bats and dingoes.



Amphibians

Visit the frogs at the entrance to the **Australian Wetlands** exhibit.

Frogs belong to the **Class Amphibia**. Frogs can live in a variety of habitats. These habitats include trees, wet swampy areas, moist forests or underground burrows in drier sandy areas. There are two families of frog that occur around Perth. These are tree frogs and ground frogs.



What body shape do you think would suit a tree frog and a burrowing frog? Why?

List the scientific names of two species of tree frogs that can be found in Perth Zoo.

and _____

Do you think they are closely related? Why?

What are you thinking?

Biologists studying frogs may not always be able to locate the individual animals in a wetland. Which frog feature can biologists use to identify the types of frogs without actually seeing the specific animal?

