

somo

by Somo Somo

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Taxonomy

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Part 1

Sifaka has the following three characteristics that are derived from the order of primates. The most common characteristic of sifaka common in primates is that sifaka has well-defined hands and feet. The sifaka hands resemble those of other primates; however, the sifaka uses the hands to hand on trees as it moves. Its hand is well equipped with muscles to aid its movement from one tree to another. The sifaka has five digits appendages both on the feet and the hands. These characteristics are very common in primates. The second characteristic of the sifaka is that they have only one offspring per pregnancy. Normally the primates only give birth to only one offspring per pregnancy. The sifaka only gives birth to only one offspring per pregnancy. Lastly, the sifaka adopts the bipedalism mode of walking. Like other primates, sifakas walk in two legs whereby they hold their forelimbs for balance.

Part2

Question one

Taxonomy is the science of classification. It involves the classification of living organisms in taxonomic groups called taxa (Amerasinghe et al.,2017). Carolus Linnaeus is the first taxonomist; he was the father of classification.

Question 2

There are only seven taxonomic groups: ¹ Kingdom, Phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. The living organisms are classified into these taxonomic groups.

Question3

There is a very close relationship between different taxa. The taxa are arranged in the hierarchy from the largest to the smallest taxonomic groups (Afonso et al., 2016). The higher taxonomic groups are having higher inclusivity while low taxonomic groups such as species have low inclusivity.

Question4

The basis of classification depends on the similarity between the living organisms. Those with similar characteristics are classified in one taxonomic group.

Question5**Phylogenetics**

This is a mode of classification where organisms with similar characteristics occupy one area and have distinguishable characteristics.

Cladistic taxonomy

It is a method of classification where living organisms are grouped according to the shared traits (Williams & Ebach, 2020). The use of the cladistics technique of grouping living things can help track the origin of various living things.

References

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