# The Living World

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## WHAT IS 'LIVING'?

- When we try to define 'living', we conventionally look for distinctive characteristics exhibited by living organisms. Growth, reproduction, ability to sense environment and mount a suitable response come to our mind immediately as unique features of living organisms.
- One can add a few more features like metabolism, ability to self-replicate, self-organise, interact and emergence to this list.

### All living organisms grow

- Increase in mass and increase in number of individuals are twin characteristics of growth. A multicellular organism grows by cell division.
- In plants, this growth by cell division occurs continuously throughout their life span. In animals, this growth is seen only up to a certain age. However, cell division occurs in certain tissues to replace lost cells
- Unicellular organisms also grow by cell division. One can easily observe this in in vitro cultures by simply counting the number of cells under the microscope.
- In majority of higher animals and plants, growth and reproduction are mutually exclusive events. One must remember that increase in body mass is considered as growth.
- Non-living objects also grow if we take increase in body mass as a criterion for growth. Mountains, boulders and sand mounds do grow. However, this kind of growth exhibited by non-living objects is by accumulation of material on the surface.
- In living organisms, growth is from inside. Growth, therefore, cannot be taken
- as a defining property of living organisms. Conditions under which it can be observed in all living organisms have to be explained and then we understand that it is a characteristic of living systems. A dead organism does not grow.

### Reproduction, likewise, is a characteristic of living organisms

- In multicellular organisms, reproduction refers to the production of progeny possessing features more or less similar to those of parents.
- Invariably and implicitly we refer to sexual reproduction. Organisms reproduce by asexual means also. Fungi multiply and spread easily due to the millions of asexual spores they produce.
- In lower organisms like yeast and hydra, we observe budding. In Planaria (flat worms), we observe true regeneration, i.e., a fragmented organism regenerates the lost part of its body and becomes, a new organism.

- The fungi, the filamentous algae, the protonema of mosses, all easily multiply by fragmentation. When it comes to unicellular organisms like bacteria, unicellular algae or Amoeba, reproduction is synonymous with growth, i.e., increase in number of cells.
- We have already defined growth as equivalent to increase in cell number or mass.
- Hence, we notice that in single-celled organisms, we are not very clear about the usage of these two terms - growth and reproduction.
- Further, there are many organisms which do not reproduce (mules, sterile worker bees, infertile human couples, etc). Hence, reproduction also cannot be an all-inclusive defining characteristic of living organisms. Ofcourse, no non-living object is capable of reproducing or replicating by itself.

**Characteristic of life is metabolism.**

- All living organisms are made of chemicals. These chemicals, small and big, belonging to various classes, sizes, functions, etc., are constantly being made and changed into some other biomolecules.
- These conversions are chemical reactions or metabolic reactions. There are thousands of metabolic reactions occurring simultaneously inside all living organisms, be they unicellular or multicellular.
- All plants, animals, fungi and microbes exhibit metabolism. The sum total of all the chemical reactions occurring in our body is metabolism.
- No non-living object exhibits metabolism. Metabolic reactions can be demonstrated outside the body in cell-free systems. An isolated metabolic reaction(s) outside the body of an organism, performed in a test tube is neither living nor non-living.
- Hence, while metabolism is a defining feature of all living organisms without exception, isolated metabolic reactions Invitro are not living things but surely living reactions.

**Cellular Organisation**

- all living organisms are made up of cells hence cellular organisation of the body is the defining feature of life forms.

**Consciousness**

- Perhaps, the most obvious and technically complicated feature of all living organisms is this ability to sense their surroundings or environment and respond to these environmental stimuli which could be physical, chemical or biological.
- We sense our environment through our sense organs. Plants respond to external factors like light, water, temperature, other organisms, pollutants, etc.
- All organisms, from the prokaryotes to the most complex eukaryotes can sense and respond to environmental cues.
- Photoperiod affects reproduction in seasonal breeders, both plants and animals. All organisms handle chemicals entering their bodies.
- All organisms therefore, are 'aware' of their surroundings. Human being is the only organism who is aware of himself, i.e., has self-consciousness. Consciousness therefore, becomes the defining property of living organisms.
- When it comes to human beings, it is all the more difficult to define the living state. We observe patients lying in coma in hospitals virtually supported by machines which replace heart and lungs.
- The patient is otherwise brain-dead. The patient has no self-consciousness. Are such patients who never come back to normal life, living or non-living?
- living organisms are self-replicating, evolving and self-regulating interactive systems capable of responding to external stimuli.
- Biology is the story of life on earth. Biology is the story of evolution of living organisms on earth.
- All living organisms - present, past and future, are linked to one another by the sharing of the common genetic material, but to varying degrees.

## DIVERSITY IN THE LIVING WORLD

- The number of species that are known and described range between 1.7-1.8 million. This refers to biodiversity or the number and types of organisms present on earth.
- We should remember here that as we explore new areas, and even old ones, new organisms are continuously being identified.
- As stated earlier, there are millions of plants and animals in the world; we know the plants and animals in our own area by their local names.
- These local names would vary from place to place, even within a country. Probably you would recognise the confusion that would be created if we did not find ways and means to talk to each other, to refer to organisms we are talking about.

**Nomenclature**

- Hence, there is a need to standardise the naming of living organisms such that a particular organism is known by the same name all over the world. This process is called nomenclature.

**Identification**

- Obviously, nomenclature or naming is only possible when the organism is described correctly and we know to what organism the name is attached to. This is identification.

**Binomial nomenclature**

- In order to facilitate the study, number of scientists have established procedures to assign a scientific name to each known organism. This is acceptable to biologists all over the world.
- For plants, scientific names are based on agreed principles and criteria, which are provided in International Code for Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN).
- Animal taxonomists have evolved International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN).
- The scientific names ensure that each organism has only one name. Description of any organism should enable the people (in any part of the world) to arrive at the same name.
- They also ensure that such a name has not been used for any other known organism.
- Biologists follow universally accepted principles to provide scientific names to known organisms. Each name has two components - the Generic name and the specific epithet.
- This system of providing a name with two components is called Binomial nomenclature.
- This naming system given by Carolus Linnaeus is being practised by biologists all over the world. This naming system using a two word format was found convenient.
- Let us take the example of mango to understand the way of providing scientific names better.
- The scientific name of mango is written as *Mangifera indica*. In this name *Mangifera* represents the genus while indica, is a particular species, or a specific epithet.

**Other universal rules of nomenclature are as follows –**

1. Biological names are generally in Latin and written in italics. They are Latinised or derived from Latin irrespective of their origin.
2. The first word in a biological name represents the genus while the second component denotes the specific epithet.
3. Both the words in a biological name, when handwritten, are separately underlined, or printed in italics to indicate their Latin origin.
4. The first word denoting the genus starts with a capital letter while the specific epithet starts with a small letter. It can be illustrated with the example of Mangifera indica.
5. Name of the author appears after the specific epithet, i.e., at the end of the biological name and is written in an abbreviated form, e.g., Mangifera indica Linn. It indicates that this species was first described by Linnaeus.

### Classification

- Since it is nearly impossible to study all the living organisms, it is necessary to devise some means to make this possible. This process is classification.
- Classification is the process by which anything is grouped into convenient categories based on some easily observable characters. For example, we easily recognise groups such as plants or animals or dogs, cats or insects.
- The moment we use any of these terms, we associate certain characters with the organism in that group.

### Taxa

- Suppose we were to say 'mammals', you would, of course, think of animals with external ears and body hair. Likewise, in plants, if we try to talk of 'Wheat', the picture in each of our minds will be of wheat plants, not of rice or any other plant.
- Hence, all these - 'Mammals', 'Wheat', 'Rice', 'Plants', 'Animals', etc., are convenient categories we use to study organisms.
- The scientific term for these categories is taxa.
- Hence, based on characteristics, all living organisms can be classified into different taxa.

### Taxonomy

- This process of classification is taxonomy. External and internal structure, along with the structure of cell, development process and ecological information of organisms are essential and form the basis of modern taxonomic studies.
- Hence, characterisation, identification, classification and nomenclature are the processes that are basic to taxonomy.
- Taxonomy is not something new. Human beings have always been interested in knowing more and more about the various kinds of organisms, particularly with reference to their own use.
- In early days, human beings needed to find sources for their basic needs of food, clothing and shelter. Hence, the earliest
- classifications were based on the 'uses' of various organisms.

### Systematics

- Human beings were, since long, not only interested in knowing more about different kinds of organisms and their diversities, but also the relationships among them. This branch of study was referred to as systematics.
- The word systematics is derived from the Latin word 'systema' which means systematic arrangement of organisms.
- Linnaeus used Systema Naturae as the title of his publication.
- The scope of systematics was later enlarged to include identification, nomenclature and classification. Systematics takes into account evolutionary relationships between organisms.

## TAXONOMIC CATEGORIES

- Classification is not a single step process but involves hierarchy of steps in which each step represents a rank or category.
- Since the category is a part of overall taxonomic arrangement, it is called the taxonomic category and all categories together constitute the taxonomic hierarchy.
- Each category, referred to as a unit of classification, in fact, represents a rank and is commonly termed as taxon (pl.: taxa).
- Taxonomic categories and hierarchy can be illustrated by an example. Insects represent a group of organisms sharing common features like three pairs of jointed legs. It means insects are recognisable concrete objects which can be classified, and thus were given a rank or category.
- Remember, groups represent category. Category further denotes rank. Each rank or taxon,
- In fact, represents a unit of classification. These taxonomic groups/ categories are distinct biological entities and not merely morphological aggregates.
- Taxonomical studies of all known organisms have led to the development of common categories such as kingdom, phylum or division (for plants), class, order, family, genus and species.

- All organisms, including those in the plant and animal kingdoms have species as the lowest category.
- The basic requirement is the knowledge of characters of an individual or group of organisms. This helps in identifying similarities and dissimilarities among the individuals of the same kind of organisms as well as of other kinds of organisms.

**Species**

- Taxonomic studies consider a group of individual organisms with fundamental similarities as a species.
- One should be able to distinguish one species from the other closely related species based on the distinct morphological differences.
- *Mangifera indica, Solanum tuberosum* (potato) *and Panthera leo* (lion), all the three names, indica, tuberosum and leo, represent the specific epithets, while the first words Mangifera, Solanum and Panthera are genera and represents another higher level of taxon or category.
- Each genus may have one or more than one specific epithets representing different organisms, but having morphological similarities eg. Panthera has another specific epithet called tigris and Solanum includes species like nigrum and melongena.
- Human beings belong to the species sapiens which is grouped in the genus Homo. The scientific name thus, for human being, is written as Homo sapiens.

**Genus**

- Genus comprises a group of related species which has more characters in common in comparison to species of other genera.
- For example, potato and brinjal are two different species but both belong to the genus Solanum.
- Lion (Panthera leo), leopard (P. pardus) and tiger (P. tigris) with several common features, are all species of the genus Panthera. This genus differs from another genus Felis which includes cats.

**Family**

- Family, has a group of related genera with still less number of similarities as compared to genus and species.
- Families are characterised on the basis of both vegetative and reproductive features of plant species.
- Three different genera Solanum, Petunia and Datura are placed in the family Solanaceae.
- Among animals for example, genus Panthera, comprising lion, tiger, leopard is put along with genus, Felis (cats) in the family Felidae.

**Order**

- Order and other higher taxonomic categories are identified based on the aggregates of characters. Order being a higher category, is the assemblage of families which exhibit a few similar characters.
- The similar characters are less in number as compared to different genera included in a family.
- Plant families like Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae are included in the order Polymoniales mainly based on the floral characters.
- The animal order, Carnivora, includes families like Felidae and Canidae.

**Class**

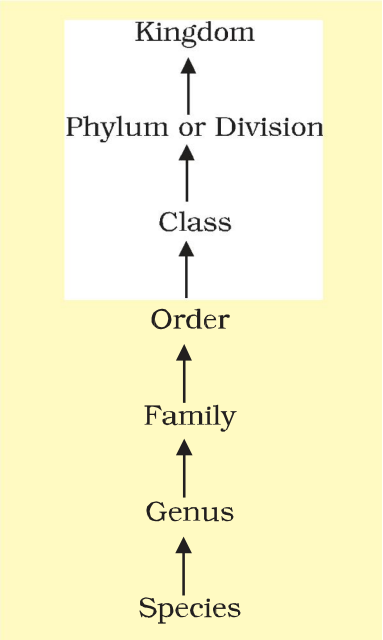
- Order Primata comprising monkey, gorilla and gibbon is placed in class Mammalia along with order Carnivora that includes animals like tiger, cat and dog. Class Mammalia has other orders also.

**Phylum**

- Classes comprising animals like fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds along with mammals constitute the next higher category called Phylum.
- All these, based on the common features like presence of notochord and dorsal hollow neural system, are included in phylum Chordata.

**Kingdom**

- All animals belonging to various phyla are assigned to the highest category called Kingdom Animalia in the classification system of animals. The Kingdom Plantae, on the other hand, is distinct, and comprises all plants from various divisions.
- The taxonomic categories from species to kingdom have been shown in ascending order starting with species in Figure. These are broad categories. However, taxonomists have also developed sub-categories in this hierarchy to facilitate more sound and scientific placement of various taxa.
- Higher the category, greater is the difficulty of determining the relationship to other taxa at the same level. Hence, the problem of classification becomes more complex.




| Common Name | Biological Name | Genus | Family | Order | Class | Phylum/ Division |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man | *Homo sapiens* | *Homo* | Hominidae | Primata | Mammalia | Chordata |
| Housefly | *Musca Domestica* | *Musca* | Muscidae | Diptera | Insecta | Arthropoda |
| Mango | *Mangifera Indica* | *Mangifera* | Anacardiaceae | Sapindales | Dicotyledonae | Angiospermae |
| Wheat | *Triticum Aestivum* | *Triticum* | Poaceae | Poales | Monocotyledonae | Angiospermae |

**Table : Organisms with their Taxonomic Categories**

## TAXONOMICAL AIDS

- Taxonomic studies of various species of plants, animals and other organisms are useful in agriculture, forestry, industry and in general in knowing our bio-resources and their diversity.
- These studies would require correct classification and identification of organisms. Identification of organisms requires intensive laboratory and field studies.
- The collection of actual specimens of plant and animal species is essential and is the prime source of taxonomic studies. These are also fundamental to studies and essential for training in systematics.
- It is used for classification of an organism, and the information gathered is also stored along with the specimens. In some cases the specimen is preserved for future studies.
- Biologists have established certain procedures and techniques to store and preserve the information as well as the specimens. Some of these are explained to help you understand the usage of these aids.

**Herbarium**

- Herbarium is a store house of collected plant specimens that are dried, pressed and preserved on sheets. Further, these sheets are arranged according to a universally accepted system of classification.
- These specimens, along with their descriptions on herbarium sheets, become a store house or repository for future use.
- The herbarium sheets also carry a label providing information about date and place of collection, English, local and botanical names, family, collector's name, etc.

❏ Herbaria also serve as quick referral systems in taxonomical studies.

**Herbarium showing stored specimens**

The herbarium techniques involve following steps

(i) Collection (ii) Drying
(iii) Poisoning (iv) Mounting
(v) Stiching (vi) Labelling
(vii) Identification (viii) Filing of specimens
(ix) Storing
(x) Maintenance of index register

**Botanical Gardens**

❏ These specialised gardens have collections of living plants for reference. Plant species in these gardens are grown for identification purposes and each plant is labelled indicating its botanical/scientific name and its family.

❏ The famous botanical gardens are at Kew (England), Indian Botanical Garden, Howrah (India) and at National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow (India).

**Important Botanical Gardens :**

(1) Royal Botanical Garden, Kew, England
(2) Main Botanical Garden, Moscow
(3) Indian Botanic Garden sibpur (Howrah) Kolkata
(4) Natioanl Botanic Garden Lucknow (UP)
(5) Botanic Garden of FRI, Dehradun

**Museum**

❏ Biological museums are generally set up in educational institutes such as schools and colleges. Museums have collections of preserved plant and animal specimens for study and reference.

❏ Specimens are preserved in the containers or jars in preservative solutions. Plant and animal specimens may also be preserved as dry specimens.

❏ Insects are preserved in insect boxes after collecting, killing and pinning.

❏ Larger animals like birds and mammals are usually stuffed and preserved. Museums often have collections of skeletons of animals too.

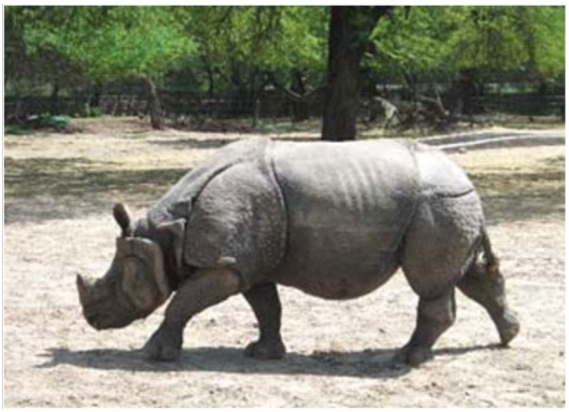
**Method of insect preservation –** After killing and Pinning, collected and preserved in to insect boxes.

**Method of preservation of larger animals –** Birds and mammals are stuffed and preserved.

## ZOOLOGICAL PARKS

❏ These are the places where wild animals are kept in protected environments under human care and which enable us to learn about their food habits and behaviour.

- All animals in a zoo are provided, as far as possible, the conditions similar to their natural habitats. Children love visiting these parks, commonly called Zoos.
- National Zoological park, Delhi, established in 1959. It is one of the finest zoo of Asia.



**Key**

- Key is another taxonomical aid used for identification of plants and animals based on the similarities and dissimilarities. The keys are based on the contrasting characters generally in a pair called couplet.
- It represents the choice made between two opposite options. This results in acceptance of only one and rejection of the other. Each statement in the key is called a lead.
- Separate taxonomic keys are required for each taxonomic category such as family, genus and species for identification purposes.
- Keys are generally analytical in nature.
- Flora, manuals, monographs and catalogues are some other means of recording descriptions.
- They also help in correct identification. Flora contains the actual account of habitat and distribution of plants of a given area.
- These provide the index to the plant species found in a particular area.
- Manuals are useful in providing information for identification of names of species found in an area. Monographs contain information on any one taxon.

**Lead –** Each statement in the Key is called a lead.

**(i) Bracketed keys :** They are most popular keys in which the pairs of contrasting choices are given numbers in brackets and the user can pick up the correct choice.

**(ii) Indented or Yoked key :** It has sequence of choice between two or more statements of characters of species.

**Point of Remember**

1. **Manuals :** They provide information for identifications of names of species found in an area.
2. **Monograph :** It is a book that provides all the available information about a taxon like genus, family or higher catergory at the time of publication.