

# ASA Presentation Notes Lesson 2.2 Breed Recognition

Unit Name: [Unit 2 History and Use of Animals](#)

Lesson Topic: [Lesson 2.2 Naming Animals](#)

Presentation on: [Breed Recognition](#)

Notes from Presentation:

What is a breed?

- A group of animals with common ancestors and distinguishing characteristics.
- Developed through selective breeding.
  - Selecting animals for specific traits over several generations.

Breeds in Scientific Classification.

- Sub-groups of a species.
- Closely related and can interbreed.
- Similar to a cultivar in plants.
  - Has been cultivated by man for certain traits.
  - Breeds true.

Why develop breeds?

- Developed for specific purposes.
- More efficient production.
- Examples:
  - Dairy cattle vs. beef cattle.
  - Race horses vs. draft horses.
  - Wool sheep vs. meat sheep.

Other Classifications.

- Use or purpose based.
  - Work.
  - Meat.
  - Companion.
  - Fiber.
- Anatomy based.
  - Number of legs.
  - Type of digestive system.
  - Body covering.

Organizing Classification.

- Dichotomous Key.
  - Used to classify or sort groups of things.
  - Offers choices in pairs, one of which is true and the other false.

Using a Dichotomous Key.

- First, you will select the true choice.
- If that choice leads to another number or letter in the key, go to that place in the key and decide between the next two choices.

- If the choice you make leads to a name, you have probably identified your object.

Making a Dichotomous Key.

- Start by observing the group of things to be used in the key.
- List the most general traits that can be used to divide the organisms into categories.
- Each step involves making choices between two characteristics. These characteristics are grouped 1a and 1b, 2a and 2b, and so forth.
- The statements need to lead the observer to the next step to narrow the identification further.
- Each step either identifies and names an object or gives directions as to where to go next in the key.
- There should be one less step than the total number of organisms to be identified in your dichotomous key.

Example.

- 1. The object is used for writing....2.
- 1. The object is used for organizing...3.

## ASA Reflection Page

List 5 key points that are important to remember from this presentation.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

List 3 ideas or concepts that this new information has in common with previous things learned.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.