



WHAT ARE THE OTHER LIFE FORMS?

– GAIAS OTHER CHILDREN-

Humans are NOT the only Life forms on the Earth. In fact we are one of the last ones to appear. For billions of years the Earth (Gaia) has been creating or modifying all life forms in a giant, continuous experiment. Evolution or modification of traits in each species has resulted in a continuous alteration of Life.

Some species die off and others appear. This is case with the human sub-species of the Primate Order. Darwin theorized that improvements in genetic or behavior patterns would give certain entities an advantage for survival over others.

In Life there is birth and death. You can't have one without the other. There have been countless cycles of this drama. Periodically there have major extinctions that have drastically altered these "regular" life patterns.

Three and one half billion years of evolutionary life has resulted in our World today. There are over 2.5 million species listed, each with different recognized characteristics. New species arrive and others disappear. The only constant factor in all of this is that Life on the Earth goes on. Gaia creates environmental variations in every part of the world to give each species a chance to exist and thrive.

The chart below has been created to display all the other Life Forms that are currently in some form of existence. The variety of all Life Forms put together is called Bio-Diversity. Please examine the Five Major Kingdoms and the categories of life grouped by similarities. The second column shows the number of entirely species identified in each group. We are showing the scientific name in first column and the common name in the third column. We also show if the species occurs on Air, Sea, Land, Soil or combination. Lastly, there is a column that shows a relative percentile size of the species members.

This Chart is meant to give you a quick understanding of how many types of Life exist on the Earth.

KINGDOMS OF LIFE AND THEIR DOMAIN

| TAXONOMIC NAME & CLASSIFICATION | # of SPECIES | COMMON NAMES | AIR | SEA | LAND | SOIL | SIZE |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| MONERA KINGDOM | | | | | | | |
| Archaeobacteriobionta SUB-KINGDOM | 259 | methane, salt, sulfur bacteria | | X | | | 1 |
| Eubacteriobionta SUB -KINGDOM | 9,021 | true bacteria-blue/green bacteria | | X | | | 1 |
| PROTISTA KINGDOM | | | | | | | |
| PHYCOBIONTA SUB-KINGDOM | | | | | | | |
| Xanthophyta PHYLUM | 550 | yellow-green algae | | X | | | 2 |
| Chrysophyta PHYLUM | 400 | golden-brown algae | | X | | | 2 |
| Sporozoa PHYLUM | 500 | Plasmodium malaria | X | X | X | X | 2 |
| Dinophyta PHYLUM | 1,000 | dinoflagellates | | X | | | 2 |
| Bacillariophyta PHYLUM | 5,500 | diatoms | | X | | | 2 |
| Cryptophyta PHYLUM | 128 | Cryptophyta | | X | | | 2 |
| Haptophyta PHYLUM | 250 | Haptonema organisms | | X | | | 2 |
| Euglenophyta PHYLUM | 550 | Euglenoids | | X | | X | 2 |
| Chlorophyta PHYLUM | 10,200 | green algae | | X | | | 2 |
| Phaeophyta PHYLUM | 900 | brown algae | | X | | | 2 |
| Rhodophyta PHYLUM | 2,500 | red algae | | X | | | 2 |
| MASTIGOBIONTA SUB-KINGDOM | | | | | | | |
| Chytridiomycota PHYLUM | 750 | chytrids | | X | | | 2 |

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|----------------------------|--------|----------------------|--|---|---|---|-------|
| Oomycota PHYLUM | 475 | water molds | | X | | | 2 |
| MYXOBIONTA SUB-KINGDOM | | | | | | | |
| Acrasiomycota PHYLUM | 21 | cellular slime molds | | X | X | X | 2 |
| Myxomycota PHYLUM | 500 | true slime mold | | X | X | X | 2 |
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| FUNGI KINGDOM | | | | | | | |
| Zygomycota PHYLUM | 570 | coenocytic fungi | | | X | X | 5 |
| Eumycota PHYLUM | 350 | septate fungi | | | X | X | 6 |
| Ascomycotina SUB-PHYLUM | 56,000 | cup fungi | | | X | X | 6 |
| Basidiomycotina SUB-PHYLUM | 25,000 | club fungi | | | X | X | 6 |
| Deuteromycotina SUB-PHYLUM | 22,000 | imperfect fungi | | | X | X | 6 |
| Lichenes SUB-PHYLUM | 13,500 | lichen | | | X | X | 6 |
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| PLANT KINGDOM | | | | | | | |
| Hepaticophyta PHYLUM | 8,300 | liverworts | | | X | X | 9 |
| Anthocerotophyta PHYLUM | 350 | hornworts | | | X | X | 9 |
| Bryophyta PHYLUM | 13,500 | mosses | | | X | X | 18 |
| Psilotophyta PHYLUM | 3 | wisk ferns | | | X | X | 15-28 |
| Lycophyta PHYLUM | 1,140 | club mosses | | | X | X | 10-22 |
| Sphenophyta PHYLUM | 25 | horsetails | | | X | X | 35 |
| Pterophyta PHYLUM | 8,600 | ferns | | | X | X | 20-40 |
| Pinophyta PHYLUM | | gymnosperms | | | X | X | 60-94 |
| Cycadicae SUB-PHYLUM | 160 | cycads | | | X | X | 60 |
| Pinicae SUB-PHYLUM | 700 | conifers | | | X | X | 90 |

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|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Gneticae SUB-PHYLUM | 75 | ephedra, welwitchia | | | X | X | 80 |
| Magnoliophyta PHYLUM | | flowering plants | | | X | X | |
| Magnoliopsida CLASS | 200,000 | dicots | | | X | X | 20-95 |
| Liliopsida CLASS | 60,000 | monocots | | | X | X | 15-87 |
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| ANIMAL KINGDOM | | | | | | | |
| Annelida PHYLUM | 17,000 | Earthworms, leeches | | X | | X | 18 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Arthropoda PHYLUM | | | | | | | |
| Arachnida CLASS | | | | | | | |
| Acari ORDER | 50,000 | ticks & mites | X | X | X | X | 7 |
| Araneae ORDER | 74,445 | spiders | X | X | X | X | 22 |
| Scorpionida ORDER | 1,400 | scorpions | | | X | X | 22 |
| Crustacea SUB-PHYLUM | 38,839 | | | | | | |
| Brachiopoda CLASS | 330 | scallops, clams, oysters, mussels | | X | | | 40 |
| Malacostraca CLASS | 22,000 | crabs, lobsters, shrimp | | X | | | 30-50 |
| Maxillopoda CLASS | 400 | marine worms | | X | | | 34 |
| Uniramia SUB-PHYLUM | | | | | | | |
| Chilopoda CLASS | 220 | Centipedes | | | X | X | 18 |
| Diplopoda CLASS | 10,000 | millipedes | | | X | X | 22 |
| Insecta CLASS | 1,010,000 | flies, bugs, beetles, bees hoppers | X | | X | X | 30 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Nematoda PHYLUM | 900,000 | roundworms | | X | X | X | 19 |
| Platyhelminthese PHYLUM | | | | | | | |
| Cestoda CLASS | 12,590 | Tapeworms | | | X | X | 12 |

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| Trematoda CLASS | 22,000 | flukes | | X | X | X | 12 |
| Turbellaria CLASS | 4,500 | planarians | | X | X | X | 9 |
| Porifera PHYLUM | 10,000 | sponges | | X | | | 20 |
| Rotifera PHYLUM | 1,800 | rotifer maggot | | X | | | 10 |
| Hemichordata PHYLUM | 100 | acorn worms | | X | | | 20 |
| Nemertea PHYLUM | 1,400 | ribbon worm | | X | | | 14 |
| Cnidaria PHYLUM | 9,000 | cubozoa | | X | | | 14 |
| Acanthocephala PHYLUM | 25 | spiny-headed worms | X | X | X | X | 12 |
| Chordata PHYLUM | | | | | | | |
| Cephalochordata SUB-PHYLUM | 20 | lancelets | | X | | | 13 |
| Urochordata SUB-PHYLUM | 3,000 | truncates | | X | | | 16 |
| Agnatha SUPER-CLASS | | | | | | | |
| Cephalaspidomorphi CLASS | 65 | lampreys and hagfish | | X | | | 18 |
| Gnathostomata SUPER-CLASS | | | | | | | |
| Chondrichthyes CLASS | 900 | sharks, rays and skates | | X | | | 95 |
| Osteichthyes CLASS | 30,000 | perch, bass, catfish, flounder | | X | | | 55 |
| Amphibia CLASS | 6,400 | frogs, toads | | X | X | | 28 |
| Aves CLASS | 10,000 | birds | X | X | | | 20-50 |
| Reptilia CLASS | | | | | | | |
| Crocodylia Order | 23 | crocodiles, alligators, caymens | | X | X | | 40-80 |
| Sphenodonta Order | 2 | tuataras | | | X | | 30 |
| Squamata Order | 7,900 | lizards & snakes | | | X | X | 20-85 |

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| Testudines Order | 300 | turtles & tortoises | | X | X | | 28-70 |
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| Mamalia CLASS | 5,800 | | | | | | |
| Carnivora ORDER | 260 | bears, cats | | | X | | 20-90 |
| Chiroptera ORDER | 1,100 | bats | X | | X | X | 20-45 |
| Rodentia ORDER | 2,277 | rats, mice, gophers, porcupine | | | X | X | 20-75 |
| Cetacea ORDER | 88 | whales, dophins & porpoise | | X | | | 40-99 |
| Erinaceomorpha ORDER | 24 | hedgehog | | | X | X | |
| Artiodactyla ORDER | 220 | split hoove-pig,deer, camel,goats | | | X | | 30-86 |
| Lagomorpha ORDER | 65 | hares, rabbits, pika | | | X | X | 22-40 |
| Perissodactyla ORDER | 370 | squirrel, woodchuck, chipmonk | | | X | X | 18-30 |
| Primates ORDER | 530 | Man, Apes, Monkeys, Lemurs | | X | X | X | 20-84 |
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