Some Plant Basics

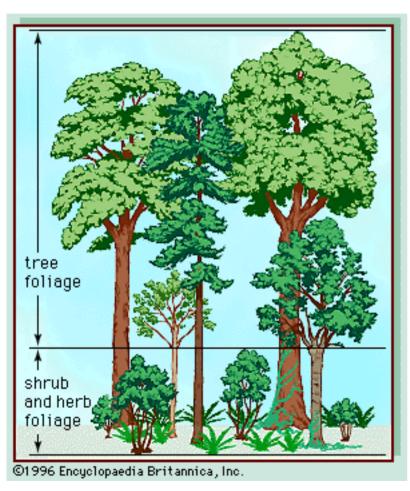
Introduction to plant physiology and reproduction

Plant Ecology

- The forest floor is often blanketed with decaying leaves, twigs, fallen trees, animal scat, moss, and other detritus. The forest floor is where recycling occurs, fungi, insects, bacteria, and earthworms are among the many organisms that break down waste materials and ready them for reuse and recycling throughout the forest system.
- The herb layer of the forest is dominated by herbaceous (or soft-stemmed) plants such as grasses, ferns, wildflowers, and other ground cover. Vegetation in the herb layer often gets little light and in forests with thick canopies, shade tolerant species are predominant in the herb layer.
- The shrub layer is characterized by woody vegetation that grows relatively close to the ground. Bushes and brambles grown where enough light passes through the canopy to support shrub growth.
- **The understory** of a forest consists of immature trees and small trees that are shorter than the main canopy level of the tree. Understory trees provide shelter for a wide range of animals. When gaps form in the canopy, often times understory trees take advantage of the opening and grow to fill in the canopy.
- The canopy is the layer where the crowns of most of the forest's trees meet and form a thick layer.
- **Emergents** are trees whose crowns emerge above the rest of the canopy.

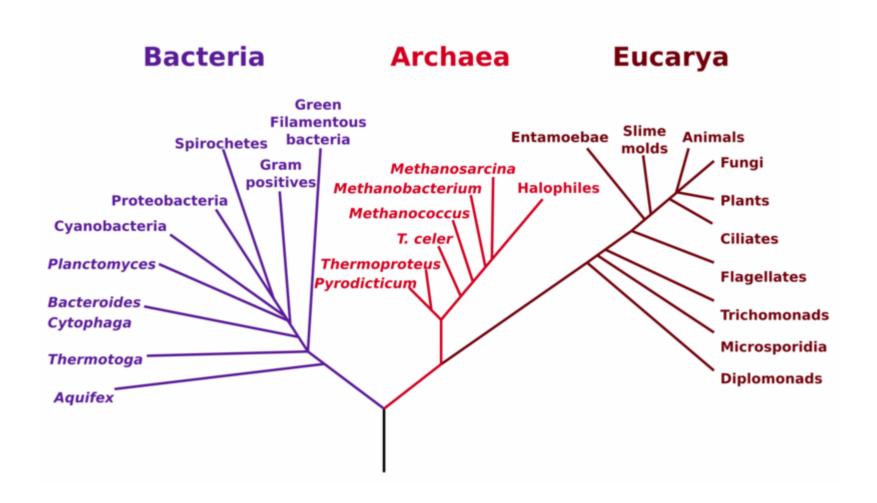
Source

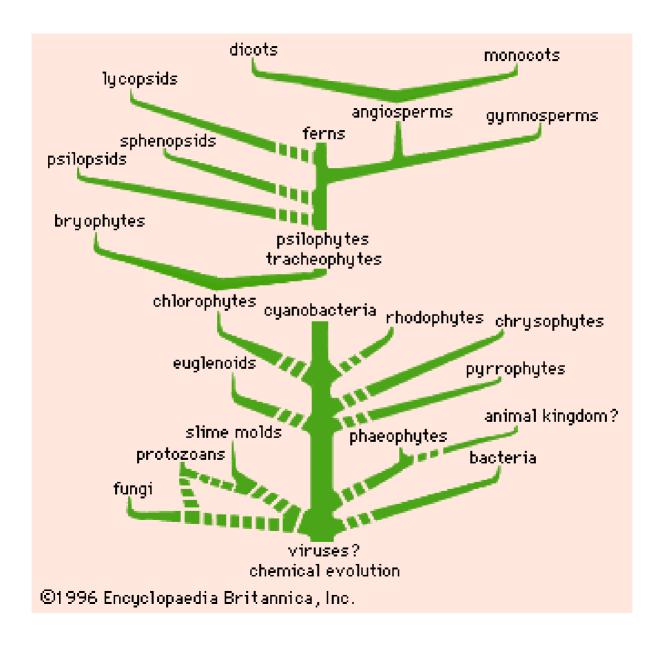
Plant Ecology



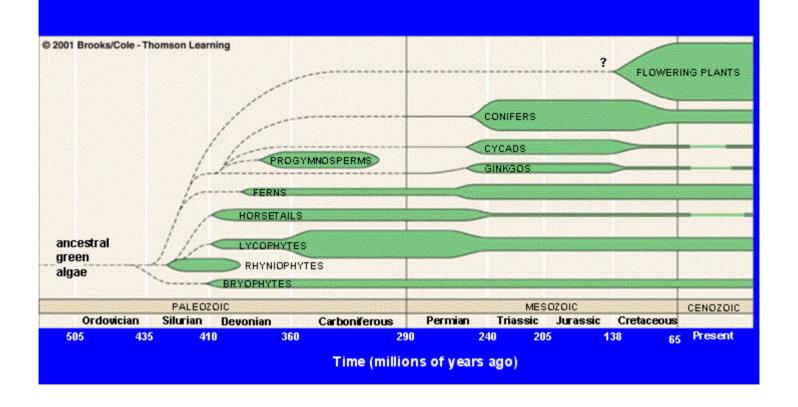


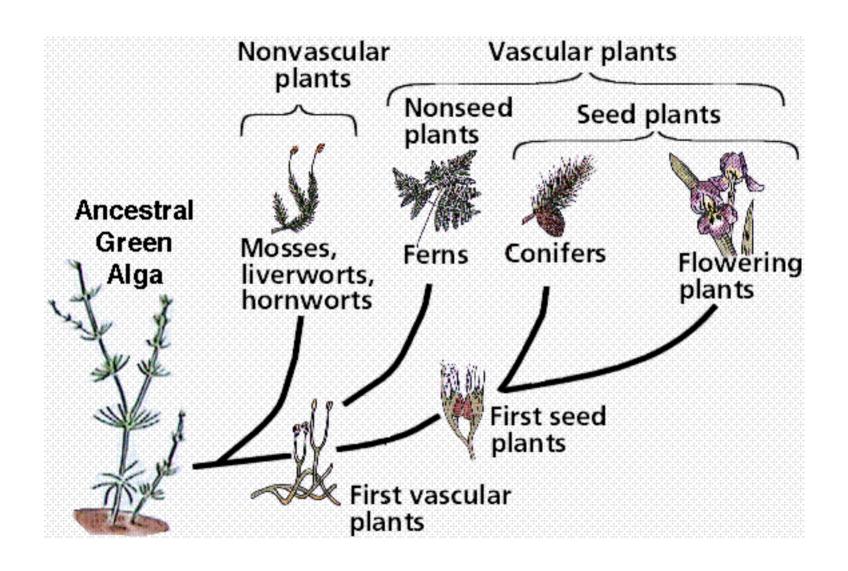
Phylogenetic Tree of Life

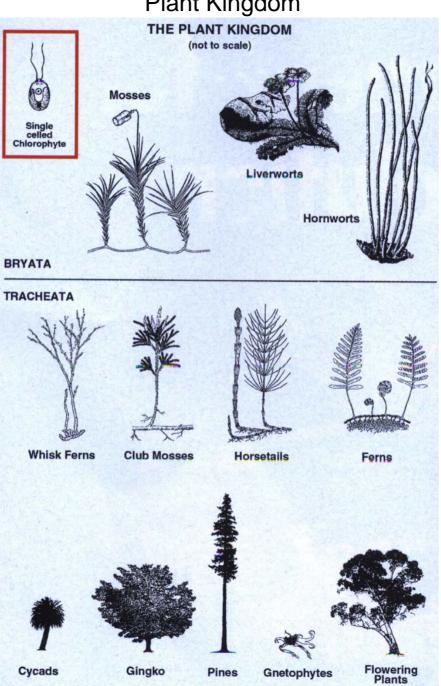


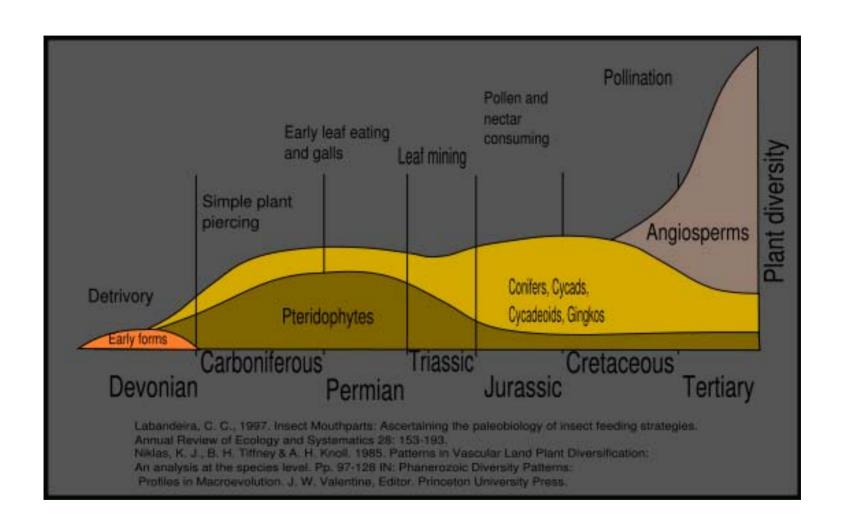












Non-Tracheophytes

- Bacteria
- Fungus
- Lichens
- Bryophytes (Moss, *Liverworts)
 - "Leaves", spores, no vascular system, gametophyte stage
 - *Hepatikophyta (Liverworts)

Tracheophytes

- Vascular Plants
 - Lycophytes
 - Club Moss, Lepidodendrales, Zosterophylls
 - Vascular, microphyll leaves, roots, wood, spores, gametophyte
 - Pteridophytes
 - Ferns, Sphenopsids, Psilotopsids
 - Vascular, leaves*, roots, spores, gametophyte
 - Spermatophytes (seeds)
 - Gymnosperms (Pino- Ginkgo- Cycado- Gneto- phytes)
 - Vascular, leaves, roots, seeds, wood
 - Angiosperms
 - Vascular, leaves, roots, seeds, wood, flowers

Plant Kingdom Algae

- Algae
 - -Marine



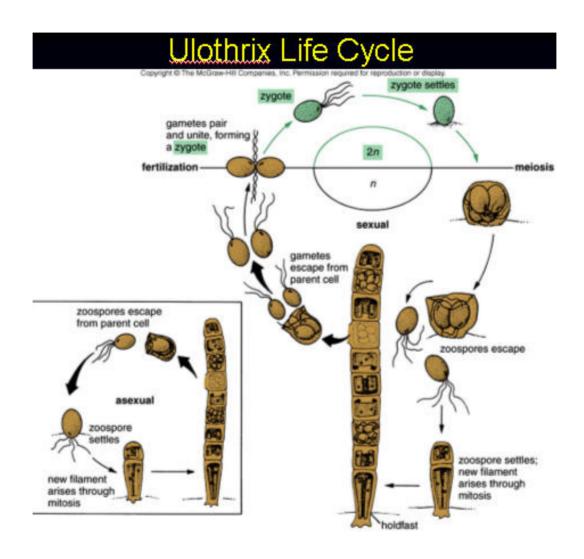
Plant Kingdom Algae

- Algae
 - -Freshwater









- Fungus- not the plant Kingdom!
- Heterotrophic
 - Mycelium
 - Hyphae
 - Spores
 - Sexual
 - Asexual



Algae, Fungi, Lichens

- Lichens
 - -Fungus and Algae





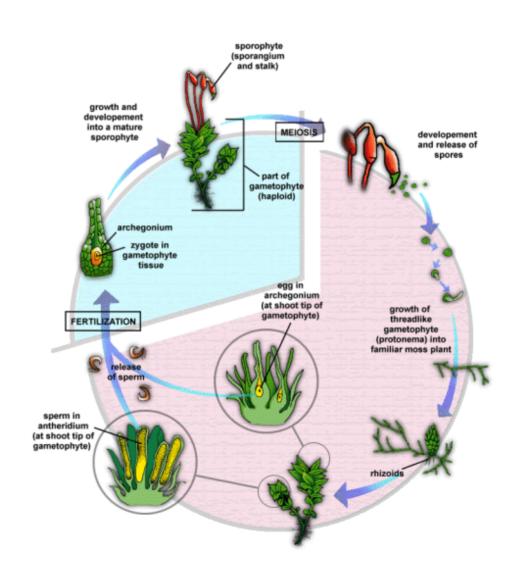
Plant Kingdom Bryophytes

- Mosses
- Liverworts
- Hornworts
 - No vascular system
 - Lack any vascular tissue
 - Leaf-like structures are present
 - Spores (not seeds)
 - Gametophyte is free-living
 - Photosynthetic



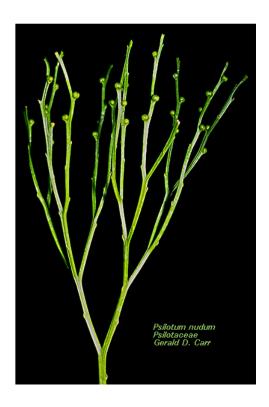


- •Reproductive Terms
 - Sporophyte
 - Gametophyte
 - Antheridium
 - Archegonium
 - Zygote
 - Haploid
 - Diploid



- Psilophyta (whisk ferns)
 - Simple Branching
 - No leaves
 - Spores
 - Rhizomes
 - Small and low





- Lycopsida (club moss and spike moss)
 - Most ancient trees with living relatives
 - Leaves and roots differentiate
 - Megaphylls branching in one plane
 - photosynthetic webbing
 - Vertical growth limited (weak)
 - Lateral (secondary) growth (wood)
 - Spores
 - Homosporous
 - Heterosporous

Class Lycopsida





Plant Kingdom Spenopsida

- Spenopsida
 - Horsetails
 - Scour Rushes
 - Spores
 - Cone-like Strobilus



Plant Kingdom Spenopsida

• Spenopsida (horsetails)







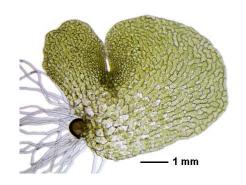


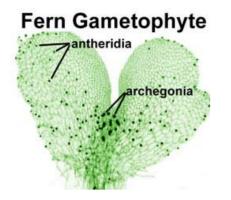
- Filicopsida
 - Ferns and Tree Ferns
 - Homosporous spores
 - Sporophyte and Gametophyte generations
 - Require water for fertilization

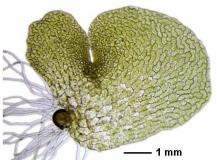






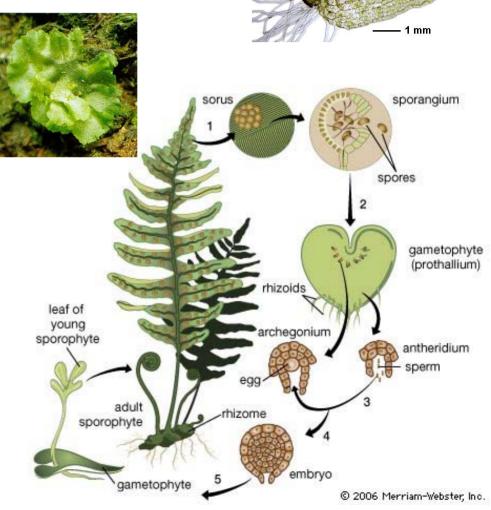




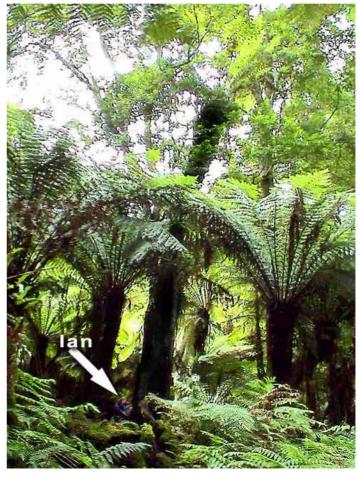


The gametophyte generation of ferns are small, heart-shaped, plants called prothallia (singular: prothallium). They are less than an inch (1 - 2 cm) in diameter and look very much like thalloid liverworts or hornworts. Male and female sex organs are located on the underside of the prothallium and, when conditions are right, the sperm swims from the male antheridium to fertilize the egg in the archegonium.

Source





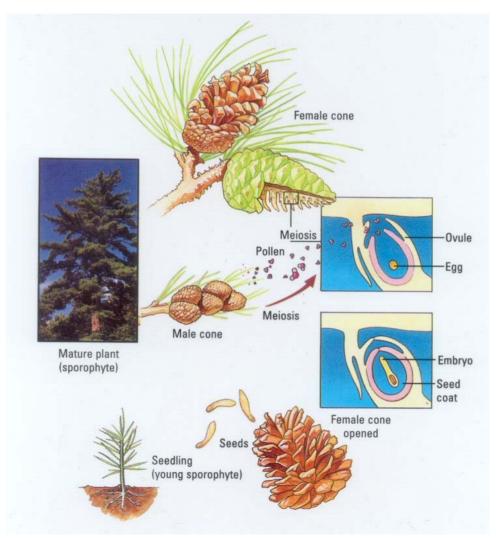


- Conifers, Ginkgos,, Cycads
 - Roots, Wood (lignin)
 - Small leaves, Cones
 - Homosporous, Heterosporous
 - Male and female trees
 - Wind dispersal
 - Fertilization on the tree

Class Pinales/Coniferales







- Class Ginkgoales
 - Male Trees
 - Female Trees



- Class Ginkgoales
- Ginkgos
 - Male and Female Flowers







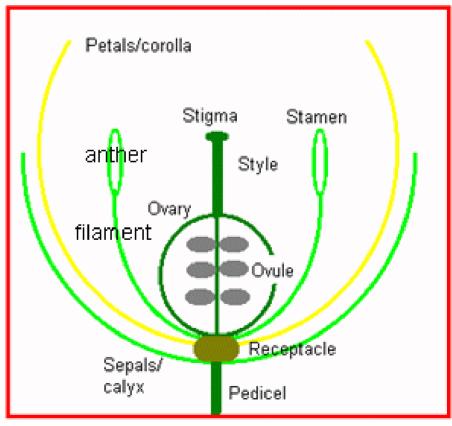
- Class Cycadales
- Cycads





Flowering Plants



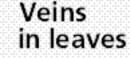


- Flowering Plants
- Trees (upper story)
- Shrubs (Middle story)
- Ground layer (lower story)
- Perennials (>2 growing seasons)
- Annuals
- Herbaceous (die back to ground level)
- Deciduous trees

- Flowering Plants
 - Monocots
 - Grasses
 - Some shrubs
 - Dicots
 - Shrubs
 - Flowering trees

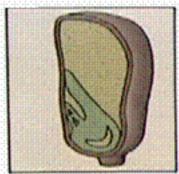
MONOCOTS

Cotyledons



Flower parts

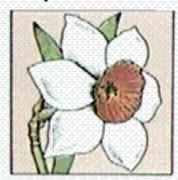
Arrangement of primary vascular bundles in stem



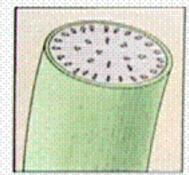
One cotyledon



Usually Parallel



Usually in multiples of three



Scattered

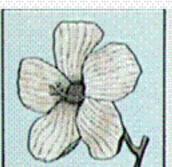
DICOTS

Two cotyledons

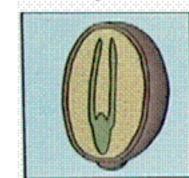


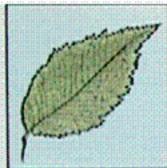


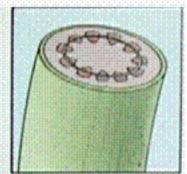
Usually in fours or fives



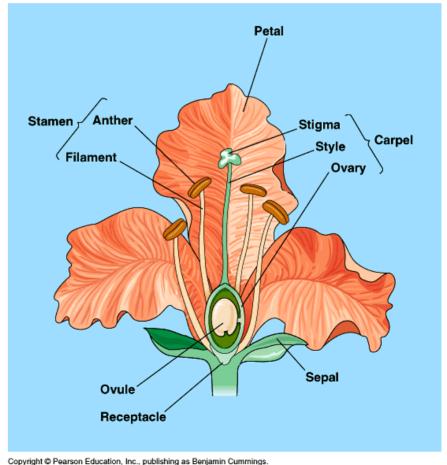
In a ring

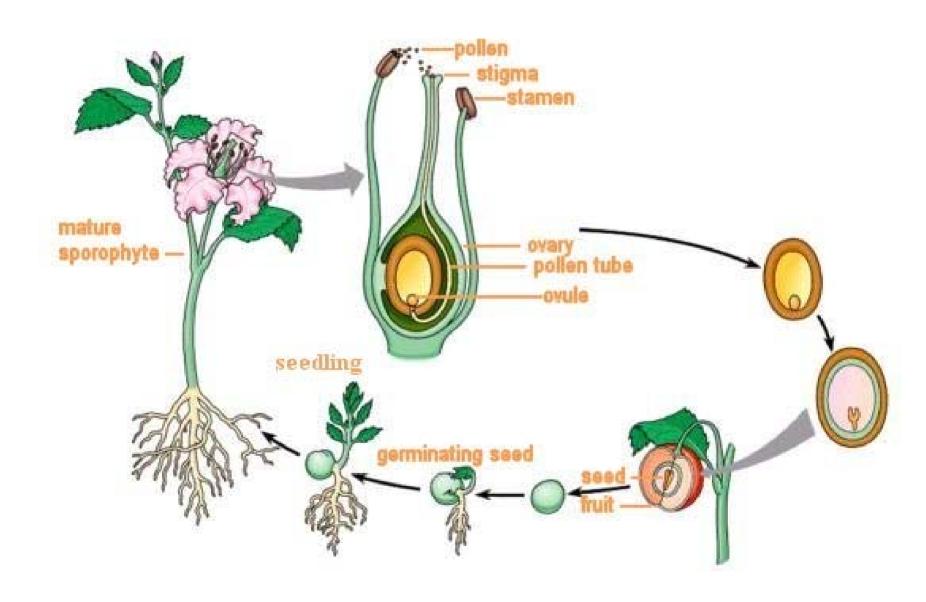






- Stamen
 - Anther
 - Filament
- Carpel
 - Stigma
 - Style
 - Ovule
 - Sepal
 - Petal





Grasslands