

## **Introduction to Plants**

**Horticulture:** the art and science of growing plants

**Botany:** the study of plants

## **Plant Diversity**

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### Taxonomic Hierarchy

- Kingdoms
  - Division (plants) / Phylum (animals)
  - Class
  - Order (important for insects)
  - Family (important for plants)
  - Genus
  - Species
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### Types of Plants

*There are more types. These are the broad classifications which may be found in gardens.*

- Mosses
- Ferns
- Angiosperms
  - Monocotyledons

- Dicotyledons
  - Gymnosperms
    - Conifers
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### **What is a Plant?**

- Plants are stationary
  - Plants make their own food
  - Plant respond to their environment
  - Plants have localized regions of growth
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### **Plant Parts**

#### Vegetative Organs

- Leaves
- Stems
- Roots
- Growing points (meristems)

#### Reproductive Organs (*not mentioned*)

- Flowers
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#### Tissues

- Epidermis
  - Cuticle
  - Stomates
  - Guard Cells
- Vascular Tissue
  - Xylem Cells

- Phloem Cells
  - Ground Tissue
    - Mesophyll Cells
    - Pith
    - Cortex
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## **Plant Names**

- Common Names
- Scientific Names

## *Genus species*

### Rules

- Based on the Latin language
- Is italicized (typed) or underlined (hand written)
- The genus is capitalized
- The specific epithet is not capitalized
- The combination of the two words is unique

### More taxonomic designations

- Variety (var.)
- Cultivar (cv.)
- Trademark & Registered Trademark
- *See your training manual (Botany, Plant Propagation) for more!*

Using scientific names (example)

- Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
- *Acer saccharinum*, *A. platanunus*, *A. rubrum*
- “A single type of maple” *Acer sp.*
- “Multiple types of maples” *Acer spp.*

Hybrids

- Produced by crossing two or more species
  - A × (multiplication sign) is normally used to denote hybrid plants
    - The × after the genus name indicates two species in that genus were crossed to produce the hybrid
    - The × before the genus name indicates that this plant is a hybrid of two genera
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## **Plant Physiology**

Photosynthesis

Respiration

Transpiration

Evapotranspiration

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## **Plants and the Environment**

Light

Air

Water

Temperature