<mark>Plant Taxonomy</mark>

تصنيف النبات

Lec. 1 Classification of Living things.

محاضرة 1 / نظري تصنيف الكائنات الحية

Classification is dividing the living things into many groups according to their similarties and differences classification is studied by taxonomy.

Taxonomy: Afield of science dealing with

1. Identification 2. Nomenclature 3. Classification of objects and description of the variation of organisms (plants).

From ancient Greek = Taxo ____ means arrangement

Nomos ____ method or Law

علم التصنيف: مجال علمي يتعامل مع

التشخيص 2. التسمية 3. تصنيف الأشياء ووصف تنوع الكائنات الحية (النباتات)

من اليونانية القديمة تاكسو يعنى الترتيب

نوموس يعنى الطريقة أو القانون

Identification: : التشخيص

is the recognition of certain characters of plant (flower, fruit, Leaf or stem) and the application of a name of a plant with those particular characters. Recognition occurs when the specimen plant.

If comparison of the specimen with all similar species reveals that it differs from them. It may be named as a new species.

إذا كانت مقارنة العينة مع جميع الأنواع المماثلة تكشف أنها تختلف عنهم. ويمكن تسميته كنوع جديد

<u>Nomenclature:</u> : التسمية

Is the application of names to taxa in accordance with the International code of Botanic. Nomenclature, (ICBN)

<u>Classification:</u> is the placing of plant (or groups) in categories according to a particular system. The biggest category is <u>a kingdom</u> and the smallest category is <u>a species</u> each kingdom is divided into lower categories as follows.

 $\label{eq:Kingdom} \begin{aligned} &\text{Kingdom} \to \text{Division or Phylum} \to \text{Class} \to \text{order} \to \text{family} \to \text{genus} \\ &\to \text{Species} \end{aligned}$

From kingdom to species, the following are observed:

1. Number of group decreases.

• عدد المجموعات ينخفض

2. Number of members decreases.

• عدد الأعضاء ينخفض

- 3. Similarities in organisms increase.
- التشابه في الكائنات الحية يزداد

The number of Individulus Similarity



التصنيف التجريبي: أو الحيوي Experimental taxonom: or Biosystematic

Is the taxonomic study of organisms from the stand point of population rather than individuals and the evolutionary processes. Within population, it is largely concerned with, genetical, cytological, pollen grains, anatomical and ecological.

Bio = life systematic = an arrangement of things into groups.

Classical taxonomy:

التصنيف الكلاسيكي:

Relies on morphological and anatomical data and can be carried out in the herbarium and laboratory.

Taxon: (Plural Taxa)

Is a term applies to any taxonomic group at any Rank. For example (species, genus or family etc).

Flora:

Is a book or other work describing flora of a given area and usually providing means of Identifying the taxa contained in it.

Monograph: مونوغراف :

Is a comprehensive taxonomic treat is normally treating a family or genus on a world- wide basic. A monograph includes a complete synonym description, detailed listing of ecological, geographical, cytological, chemical keys and description maps.

تصنيف شامل الاهتمام يهتم بالعائلة أو جنس على أساس عالمي. ويتضمن وصفا كاملا للمر ادفات، وقائمة مفصلة بالمفاتيح البيئية والجغر افية والخلوية والكيميائية وخر ائط الوصف

Revisions: مراجعة او تنقيح:

Is differ from monograph, is less comprehensive monograph and the systematic treatment is less complete.

بختلف عن المونوغراف وهو أقل شمو لا والمعاينة المنهجية أقل اكتمال

Manual: : كتيب

Is a book that provides keys and description to aidin Identifying plants.

هو كتاب يوفر مفاتيح ووصف للمساعدة في تشخيص النباتات