Plant Taxonomy

محاضرة 3 / نظري

Plant taxonomy uses Morphological and anatomical characters for the purposes of classification

Structures are observed with the eye, hand lens, or light microscopic or by using scanning electron microscope (SEM).

For classification purposes their is increase use of evidence from fields such as:

Cytology, palynology, paleobotamy, Biochemistry Genetics, Ecology, geographical distribution, Embryology and ultra structure.

<u>Characters:</u> one features possessed by the organism that maybe compared, Measured, Counted, described or assessed.

quantitative characters:

Are these features that can be counted or measured, example: leaf length, number of stamens,.....etc.

Qualitative characters:

Are such as the colour of the flower, leaf shape, or pubescence....etc.

The good characters which un affected by the environmental and relatively constant through the population of the taxa.

History of Plant Taxonomy

Classification of organisms have been started from the beginning of human existence basing on their need food and medicine.

Historical taxonomy divided into four periods, each marked by a characteristic principle of the plant.

Periods 1

In this period the scholars of the Greek and Romans were described the plants according to the characters of the plant. The famous scholers of this periods are:

Was the first man classify all living things, into groups. He classified plants as herbs, shrubs and trees.

كان أول رجل يصنف كل الكائنات الحية في مجموعات وقد صنف النباتات كالأعشاب و الشجيرات و الأشجار

ثيوفراستوس (370-285 B.C). قبل الميلاد) Theophrastus (370- 285 B.C).

Was the father of botany, astudent of Aristotle, classified plants only about 480 taxa, using most obvious characters of gross morphology (Tree-shrubs- sub shrubs- herbs) also he recognized differences based on superior and inferior ovaries, and type of fruits.....etc.

كان أبو علم النبات، تلميذ لدى أرسطو، صنف النباتات فقط حوالي 480 صنفا باستخدام أكثر الصفات المظهرية الواضحة الإجمالية (شجرة -شجيرات - اشباه شجيرات -أعشاب) أيضا أدرك الاختلافات القائمة على أساس المبايض العليا والسفلى، ونوع الفاكهة.... إلخ

كارولوس لونيوس (1707-1778). (1778-1707) كارولوس لونيوس (1708-1708)

A swedish naturalist he was professor of medicine and botany. He proposed a system of classification which was published in his system nature "1753" in his system he used characters of stamens: ie.

The number and nature of stamens to distinquish the 24 classes in which he divided the plant kingdom he also used the number and nature of carples to distinguish the order. i. e. subdivision of his class the published many botanical works of the (species- plant arum). Out lines of the system contains:-

عدد وطبيعة الأسدية لتمييز الاصناف الأربعة والعشرين التي قسم فيها المملكة النباتية، كما استخدم عدد وطبيعة الكربلات لتمييز الرتبة. وتقسيمه لفئته نشرت العديد من الأعمال النباتية من (الأنواع - نبات اللوف) تحتوي الأسطر الخارجية للنظام على

- number of stamen 1,2,3,4.....10. 10.....4 ، 2 ، 1 عدد الاسدية 1

- didynamous 2+2 stamens.

ثنائية الاسدية 2 + 2

- Tetradynamos 2+4 stamens.

رباعية الاسدية 2 + 4

- Mona adelpha- Diadelpha, polyadelpha.

احادية المسكن ، ثنائية المسكن ، متعددة المسكن

- Syngenesia. الاسدية ملتحمة المتك
- Gynandria
- Monecious- Diecious.
- Polygamia.
- Cryptogamia- Non flowers plants.

* المصطلحات ما بيهم ترجمة

Dioscorides (40-90 A.C)

Was a Greek physician who interested in the medicinal properties of plants described a bout 600 taxa.

Andrea caselapino (1519- 1603)

أندري كاسيلابينو (1519-1603)

Was classified about 1500 species mainly on the basis of growth- habit (Trees, shrubs, herbs), and fruit and seeds, woody, herbaceous.

John Ray (1628- 1705)

جون راي (1628-1705)

Was the first scholars recognize 2 major taxa of flowering plants. He also tried to group the plants in several families which he called classes.

كان أول عالم ميز نوعين رئيسيين من النباتات المزهرة. كما حاول تجميع النباتات في عدة عائلات أطلق عليها الاصناف

اعشاب I. Herbae

i) imperfect (non flower plants).

ii) perfect (flowering plants).

1- Mono Cotyledonae (with one cotyledons).

احادية الفلقة (فلقة واحدة)

2- Dicotyledonae (with two cotyledons).

ثنائية الفلقة (فلقتين)

2- Arborae

1. Monocotyledon (with one cotyledons).

احادية الفلقة (فلقة واحدة)

2. Dicotyledonae (with two cotyledons).

ثنائية الفلقة (فلقتين)