

UNIT I: DIVERSITY IN THE LIVING WORLD

3. SCIENCE OF PLANTS

1 VSAQ [2M]

ROOT POINTS

1. The **Science of Plants** is called **Botany**.
2. **Aristotle** developed Botany into a science.
3. During 1300 B.C. Parasara described several medicinal plants in his book Vrikshayurveda.
4. **Father of Botany: Theophrastus**. The book written by him is **deHistoria Plantarum**. [IPE]
5. The period of 16th and 17th centuries is regarded as the period of **herbalists**.
6. **Robert Hooke** discovered the cell. The book written by him is **Micro graphia**. [IPE]
7. A considerable progress in Botany was due to two hybridization experiments on Peapants by **Gregor Johann Mendel (Father of Genetics)**. [IPE]
8. During the 20th century rapid development took place with the discovery of **mutations** by Hugo devries, double helical structure of **DNA by Watson and Crick** etc.,
9. Indian Scientist V.S.Rama Das made his contribution to **C₄- photosynthesis**.
10. P.K.K.Nair and C.G.K.Ramanujan developed the science of Pollengrains called **Palynology**.
11. The books written by Parasara: "Krishi Parasaram" and "Vrikshayurveda". [IPE]
12. Krishiparsaram deals with agriculture and weeds. [IPE]
13. Vrikshayurvedam deals with the types of forests and plants including medicinal plants.
14. **Palaeobotany** is the study of **fossil plants**. [IPE]
15. It helps in understanding the course of evolution in plants. [IPE]
16. **Phycology** deals with the study of **chlorophyllous autotrophic thallophytes** (Algae)
17. **Mycology** deals with the study of **non-chlorophyllous heterotrophic thallophytes** (fungi)
18. **Pteridophytes** are called Vascular cryptogams. [IPE]
19. **Pteridology** is the branch that deals with pteridophytes. [IPE]
20. **Bryophytes** are called **amphibians of plant kingdom**.
21. **Bryology** deals with bryophytes.