

Biology

June 22, 2020

1 Introduction

Biology is the study of organisms. An organism is a physical object which is the manifestation of a design encoded in itself or other organisms. This includes everything from viruses to humans and leaves room for things which may not exist on the earth should we ever find those things.

2 Organization

In biology organisms are classified using a taxonomic system.

- domain
- kingdom
- phylum
- class
- order
- family
- genus
- species

Reference

However, it's not this simple as there are more branches needed to describe all of life than just this organizational structure, that's why we have the concept of Clade.

The highest level, Domain, consists of three categories:

- Archaea (Single Celled)
- Bacteria (Single Celled)
- Eukarya (Multi-celled)

3 Plants

3.1 Biochemical Mechanisms

3.2 Life Cycle

3.3 Growing Conditions

There are going to be many factors which affect plant growth and reproduction. The place we will start is heat and cold. First we will start with cold. According to the wiki:

"A hardiness zone is a geographic area defined to encompass a certain range of climatic conditions relevant to plant growth and survival."

It defines 13 zones by average annual extreme minimum temperature.

For example, a plant may be described as "hardy to zone 10" which means that it can withstand temperatures down to -1 °C. Next we have the American Horticultural Society (AHS) heat zones. This defines 12 zones which are a simple count of the number of days over 30 °C (86 °F).

USDA Hardiness Zones

Zone	From	To
0 a	<	-53.9 °C (-65 °F)
0 b	-53.9 °C (-65 °F)	-51.1 °C (-60 °F)
1 a	-51.1 °C (-60 °F)	-48.3 °C (-55 °F)
1 b	-48.3 °C (-55 °F)	-45.6 °C (-50 °F)
2 a	-45.6 °C (-50 °F)	-42.8 °C (-45 °F)
2 b	-42.8 °C (-45 °F)	-40 °C (-40 °F)
3 a	-40 °C (-40 °F)	-37.2 °C (-35 °F)
3 b	-37.2 °C (-35 °F)	-34.4 °C (-30 °F)
4 a	-34.4 °C (-30 °F)	-31.7 °C (-25 °F)
4 b	-31.7 °C (-25 °F)	-28.9 °C (-20 °F)
5 a	-28.9 °C (-20 °F)	-26.1 °C (-15 °F)
5 b	-26.1 °C (-15 °F)	-23.3 °C (-10 °F)
6 a	-23.3 °C (-10 °F)	-20.6 °C (-5 °F)
6 b	-20.6 °C (-5 °F)	-17.8 °C (0 °F)
7 a	-17.8 °C (0 °F)	-15 °C (5 °F)
7 b	-15 °C (5 °F)	-12.2 °C (10 °F)
8 a	-12.2 °C (10 °F)	-9.4 °C (15 °F)
8 b	-9.4 °C (15 °F)	-6.7 °C (20 °F)
9 a	-6.7 °C (20 °F)	-3.9 °C (25 °F)
9 b	-3.9 °C (25 °F)	-1.1 °C (30 °F)
10 a	-1.1 °C (30 °F)	+1.7 °C (35 °F)
10 b	+1.7 °C (35 °F)	+4.4 °C (40 °F)
11 a	+4.4 °C (40 °F)	+7.2 °C (45 °F)
11 b	+7.2 °C (45 °F)	+10 °C (50 °F)
12 a	+10 °C (50 °F)	+12.8 °C (55 °F)
12 b	+12.8 °C (55 °F)	<

AHS Heat Zones

Zone	From	To
1	<	1
2	1	7
3	8	14
4	15	30
5	31	45
6	46	60
7	61	90
8	91	120
9	121	150
10	151	180
11	181	210
12	210	<

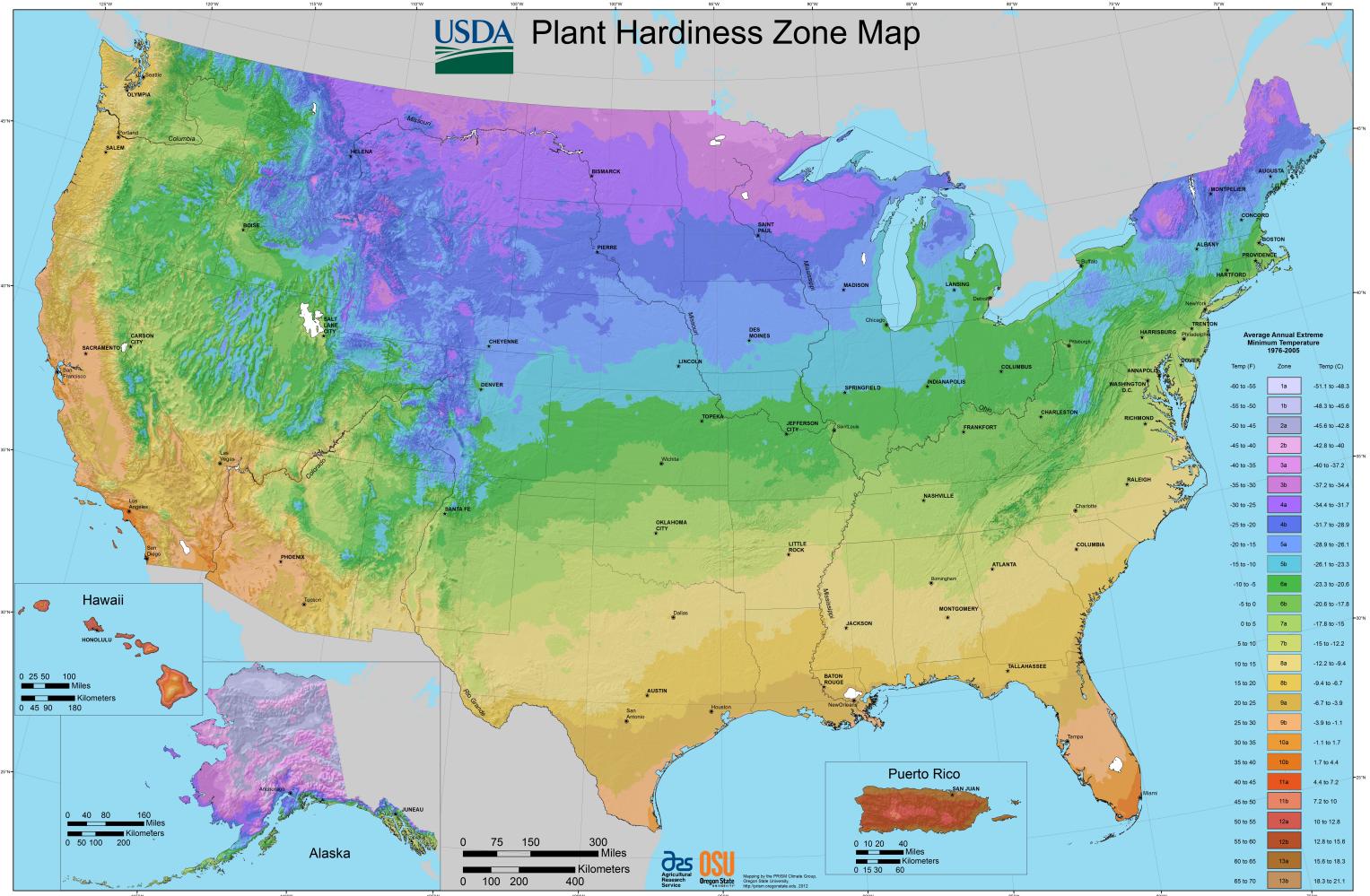


Figure 1: 2012 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map of the US

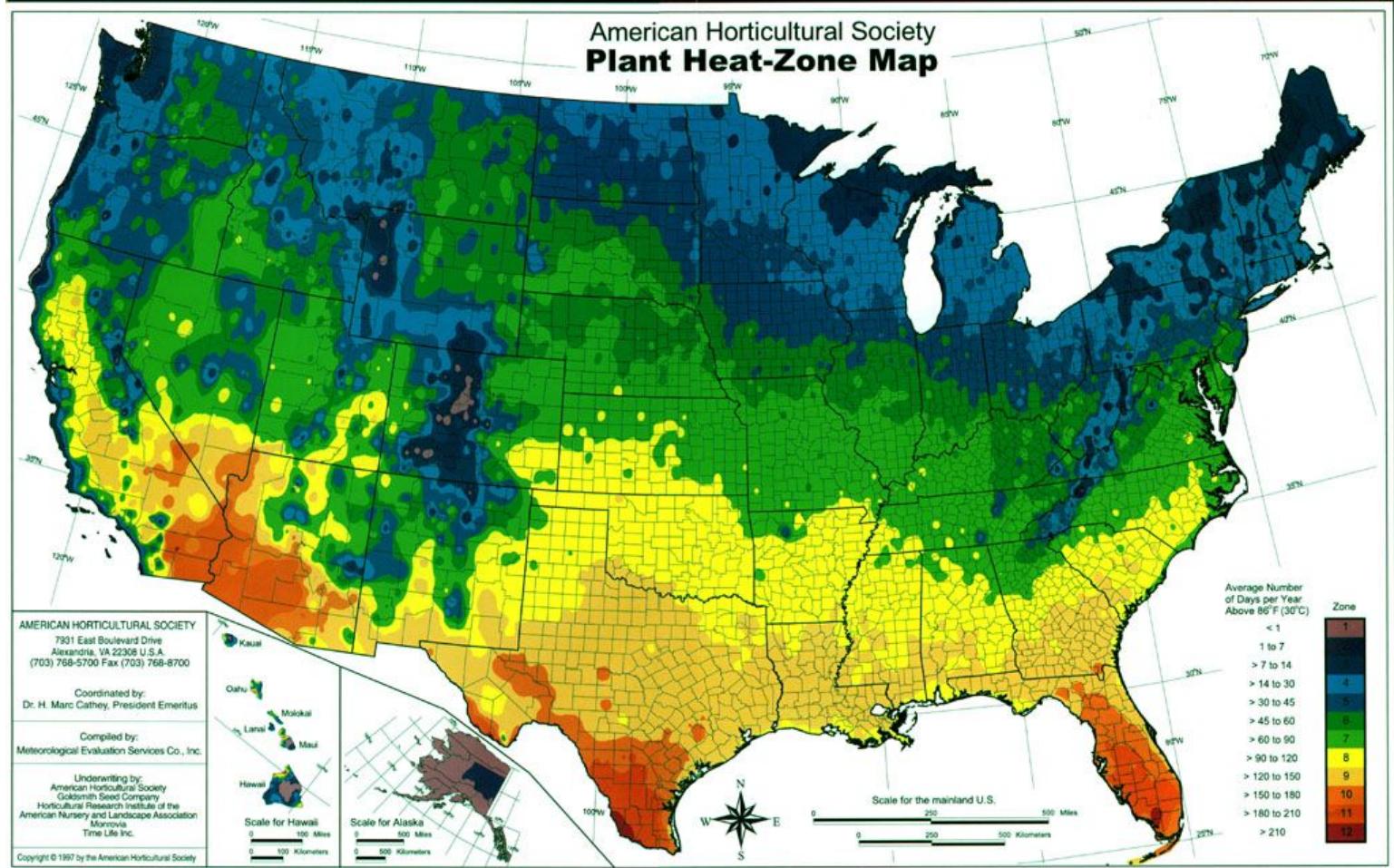


Figure 2: AHS Heat Zone Map of the US

From these images we can see that there is a more general pattern going on here. We have a heat function which is as follows:
 $F : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Where the inputs to F are r, θ, ϕ, τ which are: radial distance r , polar angle θ (theta), azimuthal angle ϕ (phi), time τ (tau). Additionally, the output is the heat at that point in space-time. Then when you pick a time, you can project the colored 3D shape onto a 2D image. That wouldn't give you either of the figures below however. Those are calculations, based on the tables, are a way of binning the information to make it easier to understand.

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