**Different types of Plant Kingdom**

Flowering Plants: Plants that produce flowers and seeds.

Monocots: Flowering plants with one seed leaf.

Grasses: Monocots with long, narrow leaves, important as food crops.

Wheat: A cereal grain, staple food worldwide.

Corn: A large grain plant domesticated by indigenous peoples in Mesoamerica.

Lilies: Monocots with large, prominent flowers.

Daylilies: Perennial plants with showy flowers that bloom for one day.

Tulips: Bulbous spring-flowering plants.

Dicots: Flowering plants with two seed leaves.

Legumes: Plants with seed pods that split into two halves.

Beans: Seeds of various leguminous plants, edible.

Peas: Small spherical seeds or the seed-pod of the legume Pisum sativum.

Asteraceae: The daisy family, characterized by composite flowers.

Sunflowers: Large flowers, seeds are edible and used for oil.

Daisies: Plants with white petals and yellow centers.

Non-Flowering Plants: Plants that do not produce flowers.

Gymnosperms: Seed-producing plants that do not form flowers.

Conifers: Cone-bearing seed plants with needles or scale-like leaves.

Pines: Trees with long, needle-like leaves and cones.

Firs: Evergreen trees with flattened needle-like leaves.

Ginkgos: Ancient gymnosperms with fan-shaped leaves.

Ginkgo biloba: The only extant species of ginkgos, known for its unique leaves.

Ferns: Non-flowering plants with feathery fronds.

True Ferns: Ferns with large, divided leaves.

Bracken: Large, coarse ferns with triangular fronds.

Maidenhair: Delicate ferns with fan-shaped leaf segments.

Horsetails: Primitive vascular plants with hollow, jointed stems.

Equisetum arvense: Also known as common horsetail, a widespread species.

Equisetum hyemale: Known as rough horsetail, with a rough texture.