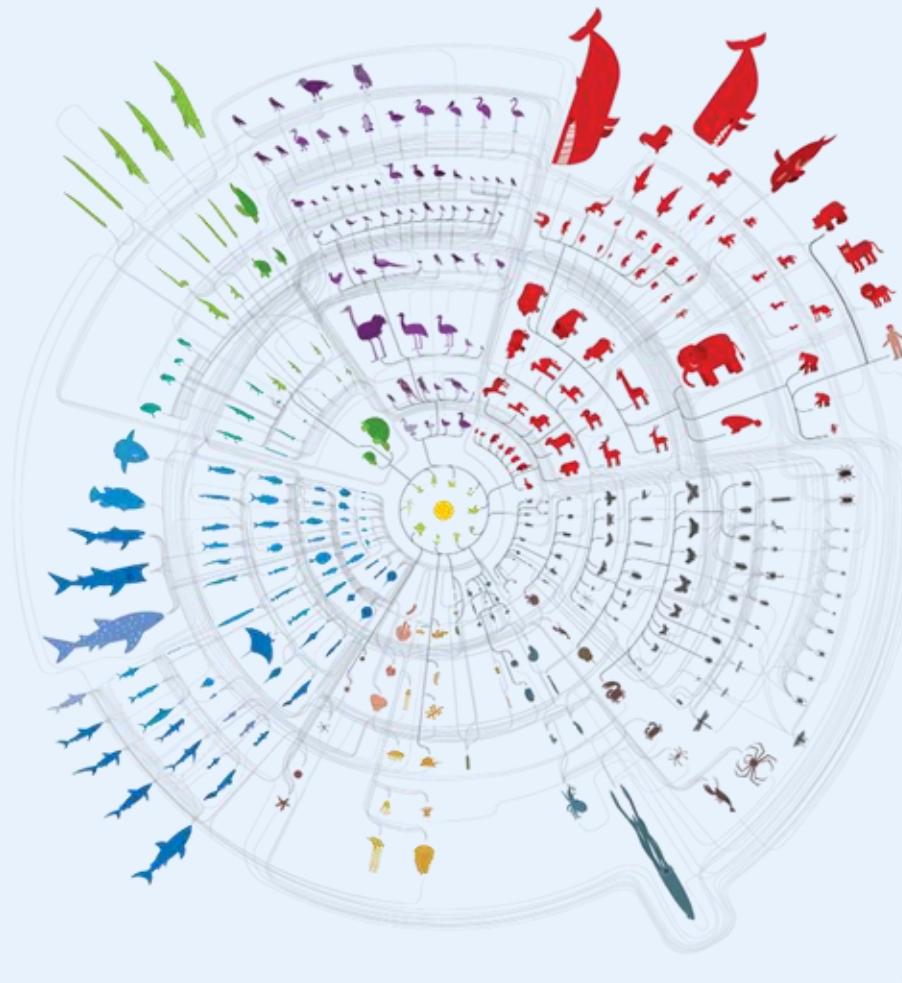




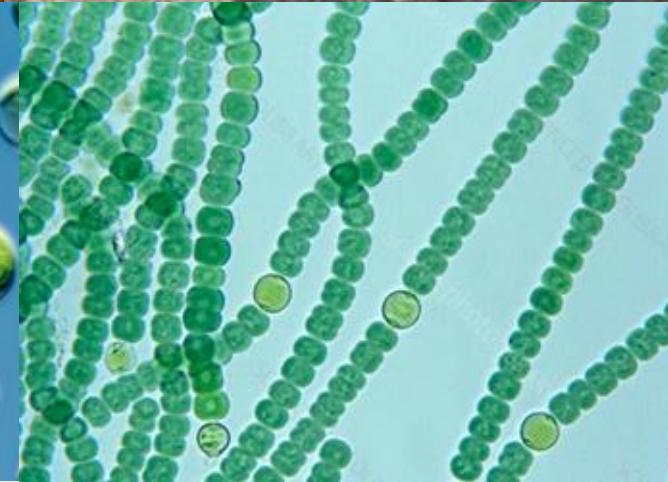
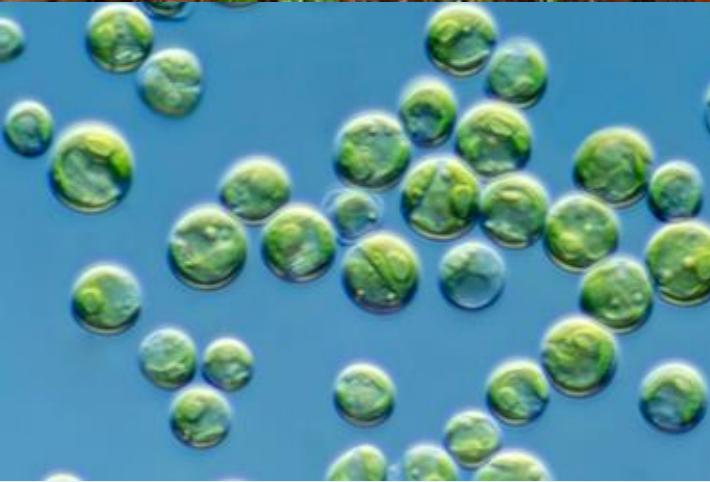
Plant Taxonomy

BIOLOGY 353





What exactly is a plant?



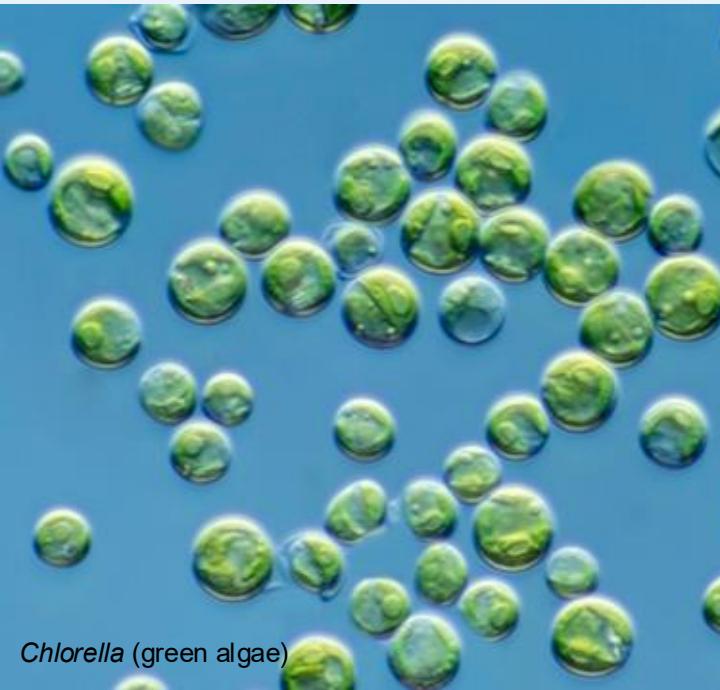
Plant diversity

- Plants (i.e., land plants): ~ 450,000 species
- Multicellular, generally photosynthetic with chloroplasts



Plant diversity

- Other photosynthetic organisms include cyanobacteria (prokaryotes) and algae and phytoplankton (mostly one- or few-celled eukaryotes)



Chlorella (green algae)

Anabaena (cyanobacteria)

Chara (green algae)

Angiosperm diversity

- Angiosperms (i.e., flowering plants): ~ 350,000 species



Angiosperm diversity

- Flowering and fruiting plants







Tea
Camellia
Theaceae



Cacao
Theobroma cacao
Malvaceae



Sugarcane
Saccharum officinarum
Poaceae



Coffee
Coffea arabica
Rubiaceae

Glycine max
Fabaceae



Zea mays
Poaceae



The importance of correct identification



Carrot
Daucus carota
Apiaceae



Hemlock
Cicuta maculata
Apiaceae



Not everyone is a good botanist



Cotton plants are in the genus *Gossypium* (family Malvaceae)

...but this image shows *Clematis vitalba* (family Ranunculaceae)

Animal taxonomists

Milkweed bugs



Milfoil weevil



Tomato hornworm caterpillar



Yucca moth



Long-tongued fly



Orangutan in the wild applied medicinal plant to heal its own injury, biologists say

MAY 3, 2024 · 1:55 PM ET

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-58988-7>

<https://www.npr.org/2024/05/03/1248879197/orangutan-wound-medicinal-plant-treatment>

Plant ecology



Plants are cool!



Acacia
Fabaceae



Sundew
Drosera
Droseraceae



Lithops
Aizoaceae



'Spanish moss'
Tillandsia
Bromeliaceae



Wolffia
Lemnaceae

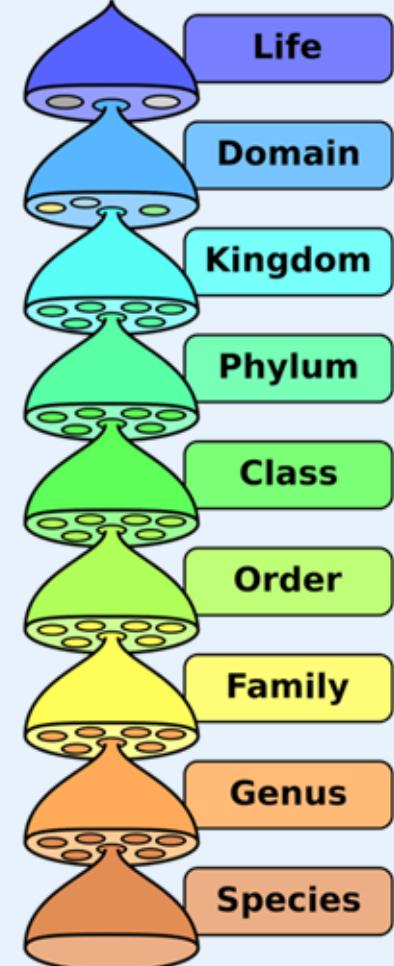
Course objectives

- General plant morphology – vegetative and reproductive
- Phylogenetic relationships among species
- System of classifying plant species
- Survey of plant diversity
- Methods to identify plant species



Wisconsin plant diversity

- Families
 - 99 dicot
 - 32 monocot
 - 3 gymnosperm
 - 16 ferns and relatives
- Genera
 - 586 dicot
 - 172 monocot
 - 8 gymnosperm
 - 33 ferns and relatives
 - 240 non-vascular



What you'll learn

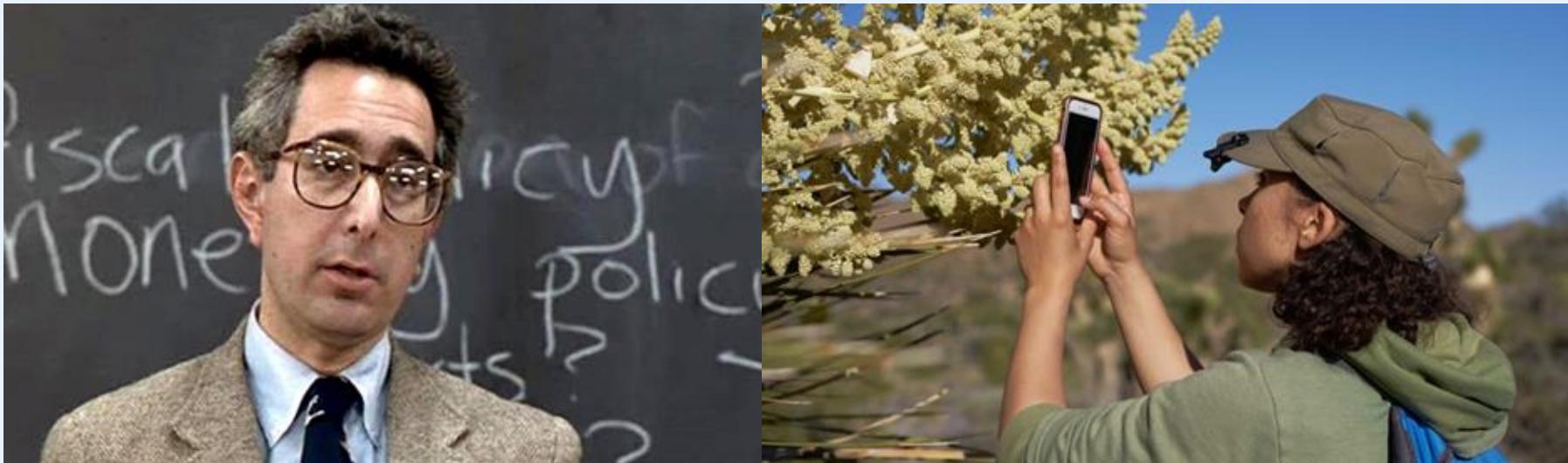
- At least a passing mention of all terrestrial seed plant families in Wisconsin
 - Terrestrial: not aquatic (see BIOLOGY 359 - Aquatic Plant Biology)
 - Seed plants: not ferns, mosses, etc., but some mention of these
- About 50 families to know by name (common or scientific)
- Tools for identifying plant families, genera, species
- Practice identifying

Too many to learn/memorize!

- About 50 family names you should know
 - Families with > 30 species
 - Around 4 per class, 20 per exam



New this year

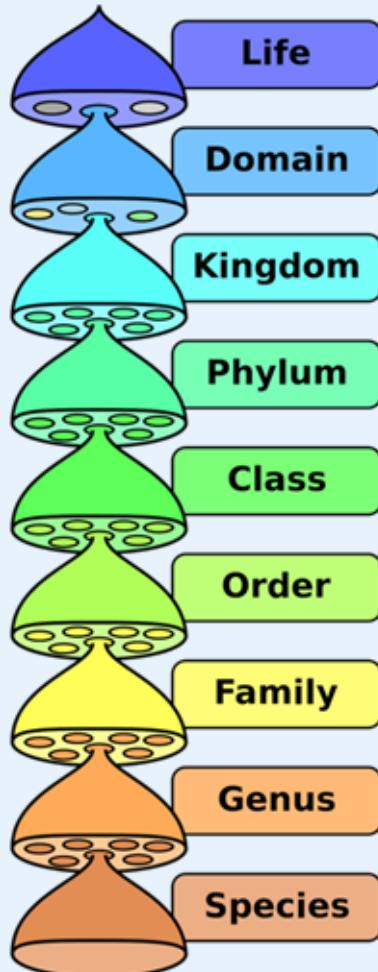


- Traditional format: family names, morphology terms, memorization
 - Organized by taxonomy
- Our approach: connections, practice, modern tools
 - Organized by features

'Plant Taxonomy'

- Ongoing effort to describe and categorize life on earth
- Evolutionary context: how did things get to be the way they are?
- Useful features for describing and identifying plants





Taxonomy: classification

Life

Domain

Kingdom

Phylum

Class

Order

Family

Genus

Species

Eukaryotes

Plants (land plants)

Flowering plants

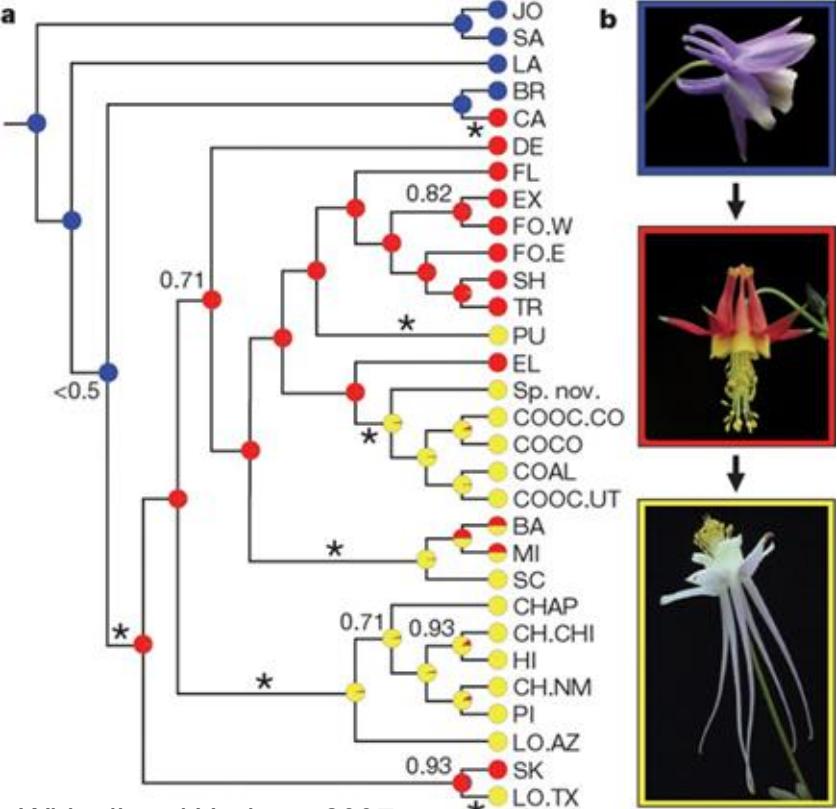
Monocots / Eudicots / other

Nomenclature: rules for *names*

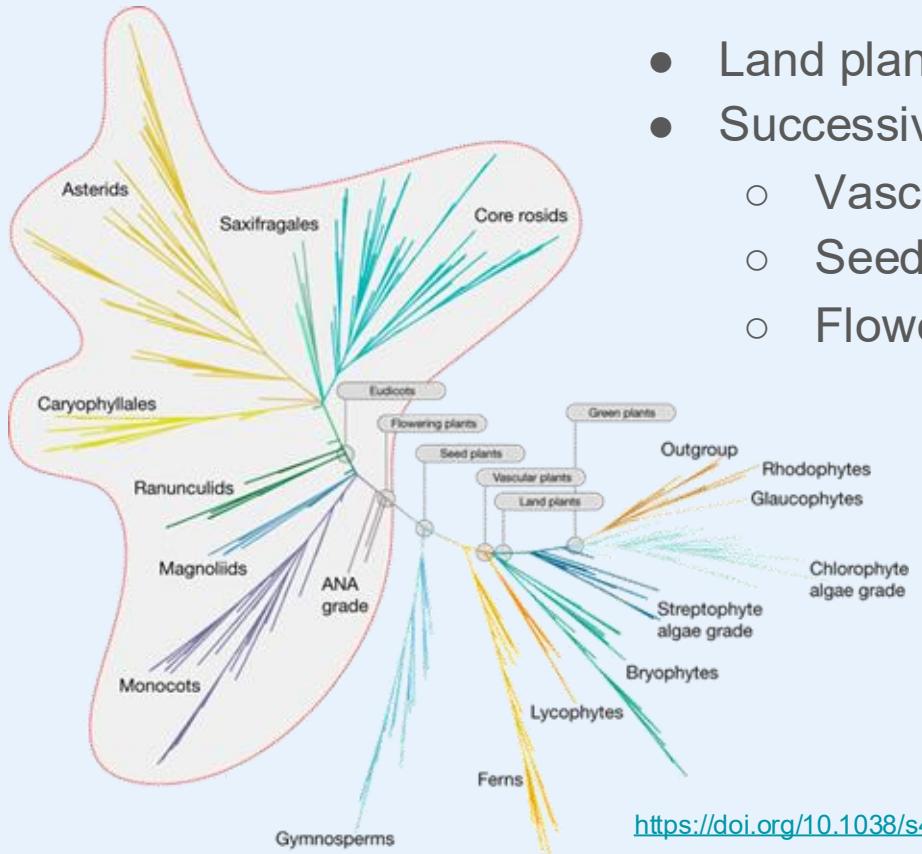


Common hepatica:
Anemone hepatica or *Hepatica acutiloba*?

Phylogenetics: depicting evolution with trees



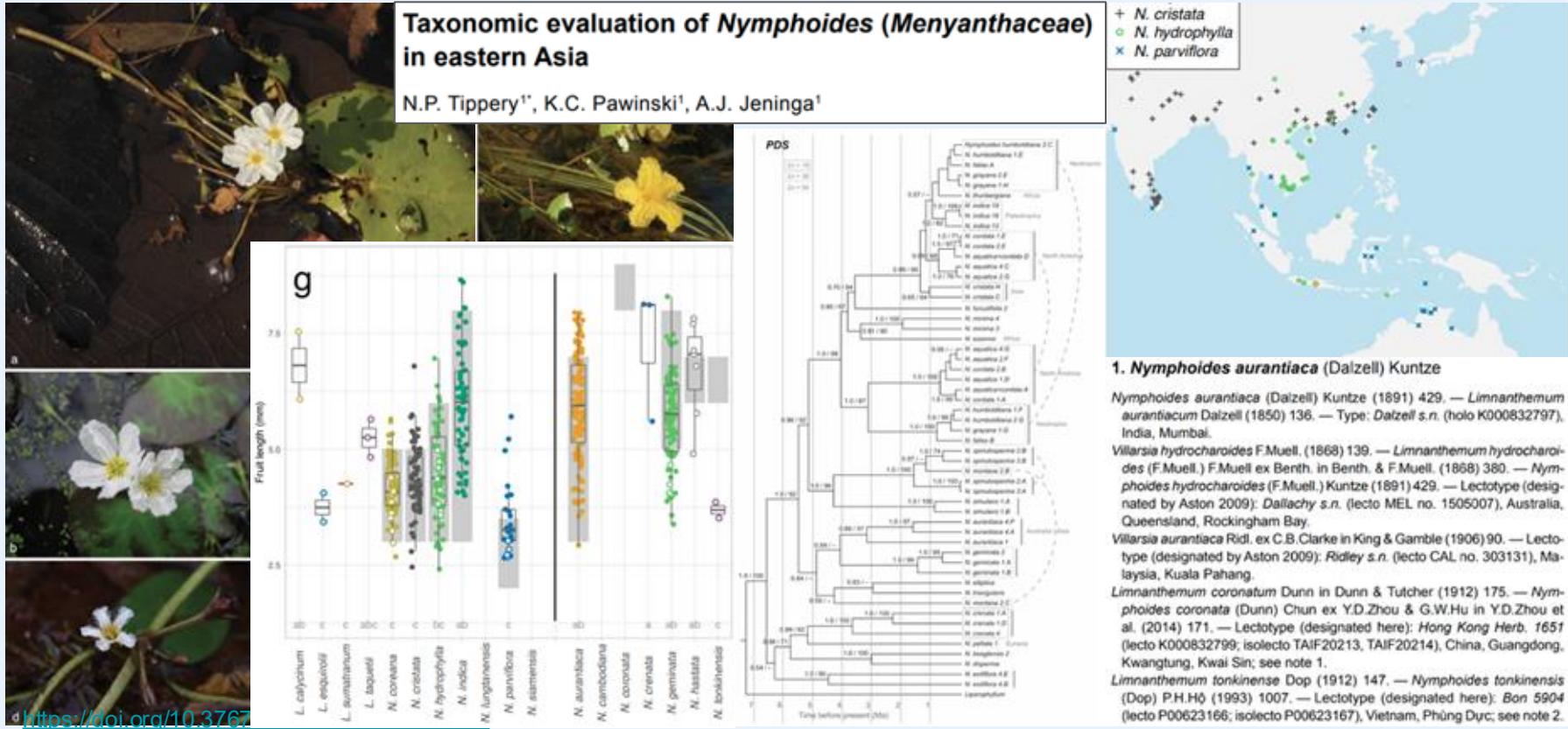
Phylogenetic overview

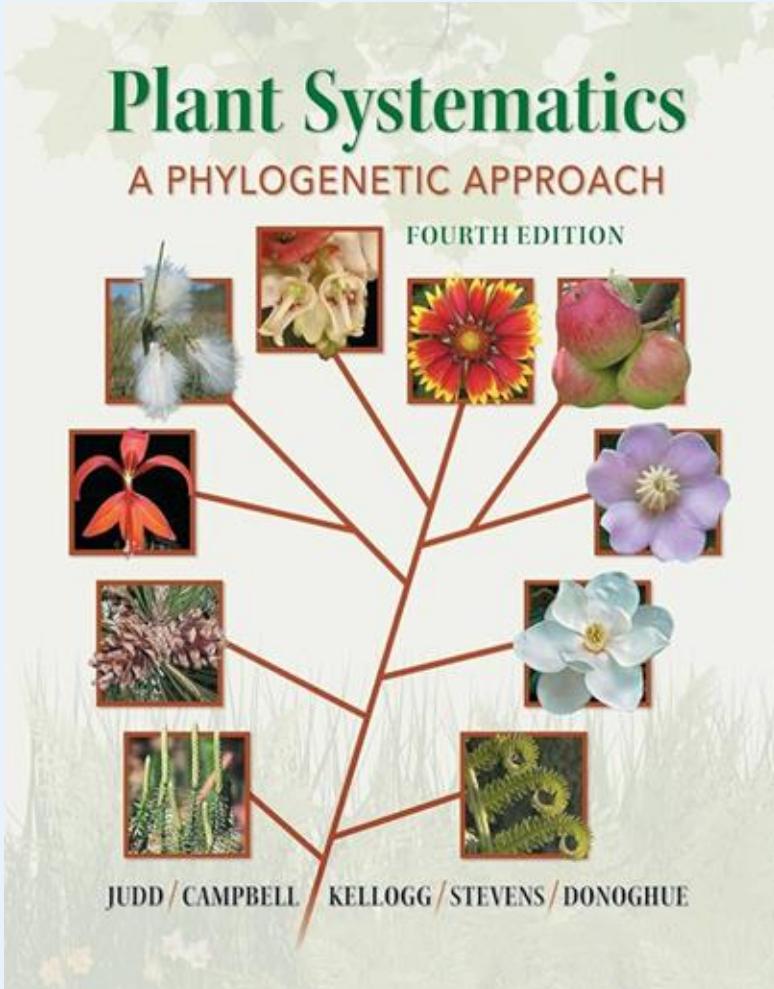


<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1693-2>

- Land plants originated from green algal ancestor
- Successive evolution of
 - Vascular tissue (water-conducting)
 - Seeds
 - Flowers / fruits

Systematics - considering all evidence at once





The textbooks

- Electronic textbook – access through VitalSource link on Canvas

The textbooks

- Physical books – bring these for field trips and certain labs

