

**BOTANY: BOT102** 

علم النبات العام: اسم المقرر نبت 102: رمز المقرر

تعريف بعضو هيئة التدريس ومعلومات التواصل

اسم أستاذ المقرر للجزء النظري: د محمد فيصل امتياز أحمد

الكلية: كلية العلوم

القسم: النبات والأحياء الدقيقة

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# خطة المقرر

#### وصف عام للمقرر:

مقدمة عن الخلية النباتية ، الأيض ، التشريح: الأنسجة ، السيقان ، الأوراق ، الجذور ، العلاقات المائية في النبات وأنظمة الامتصاص والنقل ، التمثيل الضوئي ، الوراثة ودورة الحياة ، التصنيف والتطور ، الحزازيات ، السراخس ، عاريات البذور ،كاسيات البذور ، الأزهار والثمار ، بيئة النبات.

#### قائمة الموضوعات

تعريفات ومصطلحات في علم النبات وفروعه الخلية النباتية تركيبا ومكونات كيميائية

التشريح والشكل الظاهري (الخلايا والأنسجة ، الساق ، الورقة، الجذر وتحوراتها)

الوراثة ودورات الحياة

الأيض في النباتي (بناء ضوئي وتنفس وتغذية معدنية، أنظمة الامتصاص والنقل)

التصنيف والمملكة النباتية

الحزازيات والسراخس وعاريات البذور كاسيات البذور (البذور والأزهار والثمار) بيئة النبات

# Books and References المراجع

Raven, P.H., Evert, R.F. and Eichhorn, S.E.(1992) Biology of plants 5th. E. W.H. Freeman and company, Worth Publishers. New York.

Raven, P.H., Evert, R.F. and Eichhorn, S.E.(1999) Biology of plants 6th. E. W.H. Freeman and company, Worth Publishers. New York.

## سياسة التقييم وتوزيع الدرجات

بناء على قرار مجلس الكلية:

#### يتم توزيع درجة المقرر الكلية (100 درجة) كالاتي:

1. درجة الأعمال الفصلية (60 درجة)

أ الجزء النظري من المقرر (30 درجة) ويتم تدريسه من قبل د فيصل الحربي

ب الجزء العملي من المقرر (30 درجة) ويتم تدريسه من قبل الأستاذ المسؤول عن العملي.

2. درجة الاختبار النهائي ( 40 درجة)

#### مواعيد الاختبارات الشهرية والنهائية:

- 1. الاختبار الفصلي للجزء النظري سوف يتم عقده في الفترة ما بين الأسبوع السابع الى التاسع من بداية الفصل الدراسي، وسوف يتم إعلام الطلاب بالموعد المحدد والمؤكد قبل الاختبار بأسبوع كامل.
  - 2. الاختبار النهائي محدد موعده في البوابة الاكاديمية للطالب.

# Introduction المقدمة

- The study of living organisms (Plant and Animals) is called as **BIOLOGY**.
- The study of plants is called as BOTANY
- > The study of animal is called as **ZOOLOGY**
- ➤ Plants are **green** in color because of the presence of **Chlorophyll**.
- Fungi do not have Chlorophyll.
- الحزازية Bryophyta الثالوسية, Bryophyta الحزازية Pteridophyta التريدية, Gymonosperms عاريات and Angiosperms البذور are the different groups of the plants.



### المقدمة

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## المقدمة

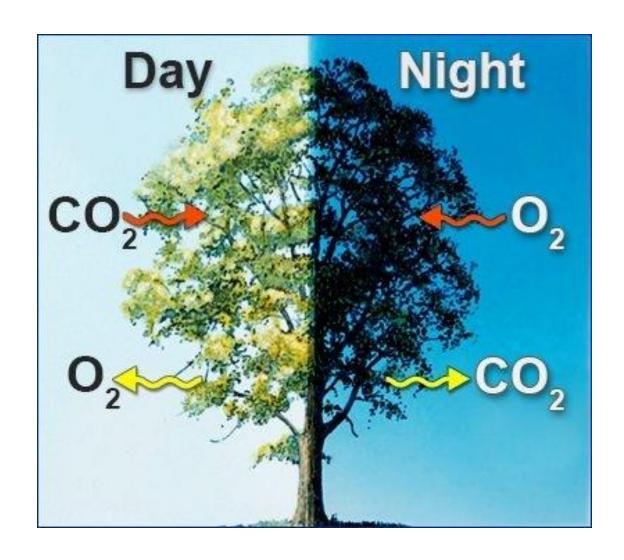
- **Botany** is the branch of **biology** concerned with the scientific study of plants including their physiology, structure, genetics, ecology, distribution, classification, reproduction, growth, economic importance disease etc.
- It derived from the Greek word "botane," meaning "grass," "pasture," "fodder," or "herbs.
- Botany, also called **plant science**, **plant biology** or **phytology**, is the science of plant life. A botanist, **plant scientist** or **phytologist** is a scientist who specializes in this filed.
- Almost everything we eat is derived from plants, either directly or indirectly.
- The principles and findings of botany have provided the base for such applied sciences as agriculture, horticulture, and forestry.

# Why study Plants?

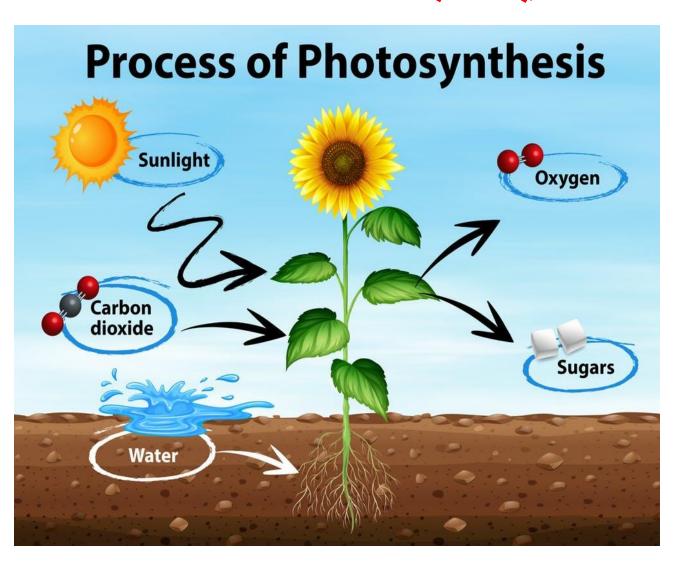
Studying plants is crucial because they provide the oxygen, food, and resources essential for most life on Earth, including humans. Research into plant biology helps address global challenges such as food security, developing new medicines, understanding and mitigating climate change, and creating sustainable energy sources, ultimately improving human health and the environment.



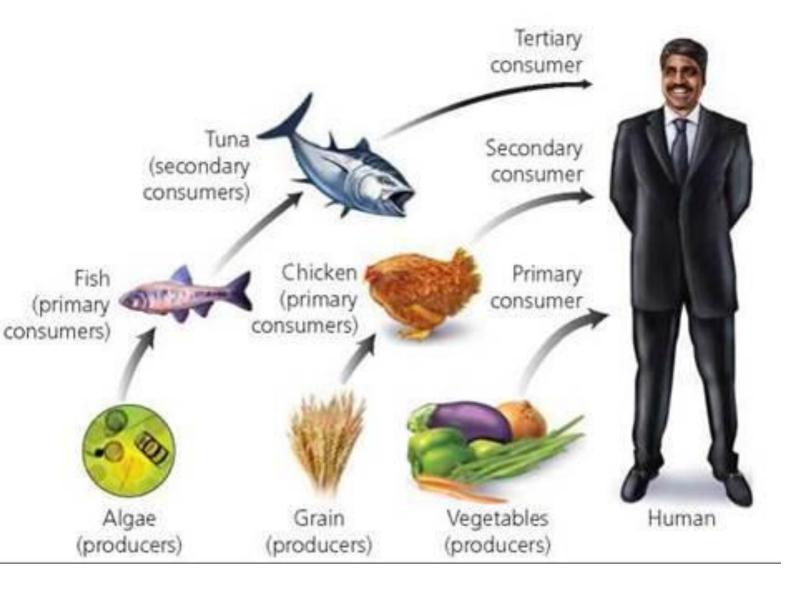
- انتاج الاوكسجين ح
- Plants produce most of the oxygen we breathe.



- ▶ Plants convert/fix Carbon di oxide (CO₂) gas into sugars where human & animals can use as food (energy- rich molecules), through the process of photosynthesis.
- النبات يثبت ثاني اكسيد الكربون الى مركبات غنية بالطاقة من خلال عملية البناء الضوئي



- Every things we eat comes directly or indirectly from plants.
- Plants produce most of the chemically stored energy we consume as food and burn for fuel.

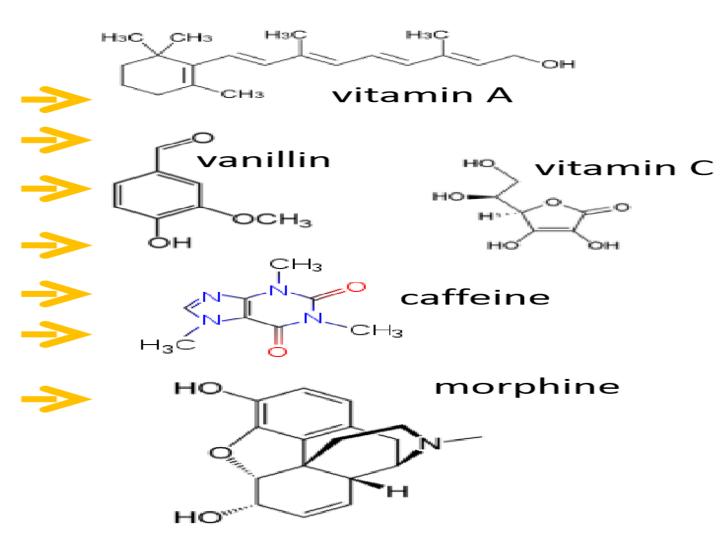


- Many chemicalsproduced by the plantsused as medicine.
- العقاقير الطبية ح



- Plants can produce an amazing and useful assortment of chemicals
- يمكن للنباتات ان تنتج ح تشكيلة مذهلة من المواد الكيميائية





أهمية النبات

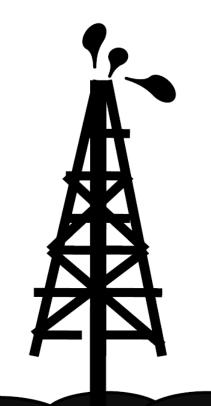
> Plants can be a source of biofuels. Sugars, starches and cellulose can be fermented into ethanol. Ethanol is used as fuel.

Biofuels الوقود الحيوي ح

Plants can be a source of biofuels Biorefinery معمل تكرير إحيائي Energy from Sugars, starches and sunlight cellulose can be fermented into ethanol Biorefiner Microbes ferment sugars to ethanol, which is then separated from the mix of ethanol, water, microbes, and residue and purified through distillation.

# Plants can replace petroleum for many products and purposes

Petroleum is NOT a renewable resource



Unfortunately, it takes millions and millions of years to convert dead organic material into petroleum...and we are running out of it.

#### Here are some ways plants replace petroleum:

- Biofuels Plants like sugarcane, corn, and algae can be turned into ethanol or biodiesel, which are used as alternatives to petrol and diesel.
- Bioplastics Plant starches, cellulose, and oils are used to make biodegradable plastics instead of petroleum-based plastics.
- Chemicals & Materials Plant oils (like soybean or castor oil) can replace petroleum in making lubricants, paints, adhesives, and foams.
- Fibers & Packaging Plant fibers (like hemp, jute, & bamboo) can substitute for petroleum-based synthetic fibers & packaging materials.
- Plants grow back every season, while petroleum cannot. That's why plants can provide a sustainable, renewable replacement for petroleum in many areas.

## Plants provide us with more than food



#### **Plants:**

- are sources of novel (new) therapeutic drugs
- provide better <u>fibers</u> for paper or fabric الياف
- sources of <u>bio renewable</u> products منتجات حيوية متجددة
- provide renewable energy sources مصادر طاقة متجدة

# **Branches of Botany**

فروع علم النبات

علم الشكل الظاهري Morphology

علم التشريح Anatomy

علم الانسجة Histology

علم الخلية Cytology

علم وظائف الأعضاء Plant Physiology

علم التصنيف Taxonomy

علم البيئة Ecology

علم جغرافية النبات Plant Geography

علم الوراثة Genetics

علم التهجين Plant breeding

علم الأجنة Embryology

علم اقتصادیات النبات Economic Botany

علم أمراض النبات Plant Pathology

علم حبوب اللقاح Palynology

علم الزراعة الحقلية Agronomy

علم البستنة Horticulture

علم العقاقير الصيدلانية Pharmacognosy

علم الأحياء الدقيقة Microbiology

علم الهندسة الوراثية Genetic Engineering

Study of external structure of plant.

Study of internal structure of plant.

The study of cells and tissues with the help of microscope.

The study of the cells.

The study of various vital activities of the plant.

Study of the classification of the plants.

Relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.

Distribution of plants on the earth.

The study of heredity and variations.

The development of improved varieties of plants.

The study of embryos and their development.

The study of the relationship between people and plants.

The study of the different types of disease of plants and control methods Study of pollen grains.

Study of the crop plants.

The study of flowering and fruiting plants.

Study of the medicinal plants.

Study of microorganisms (viruses, bacteria, fungi, microalgae and protozoa).

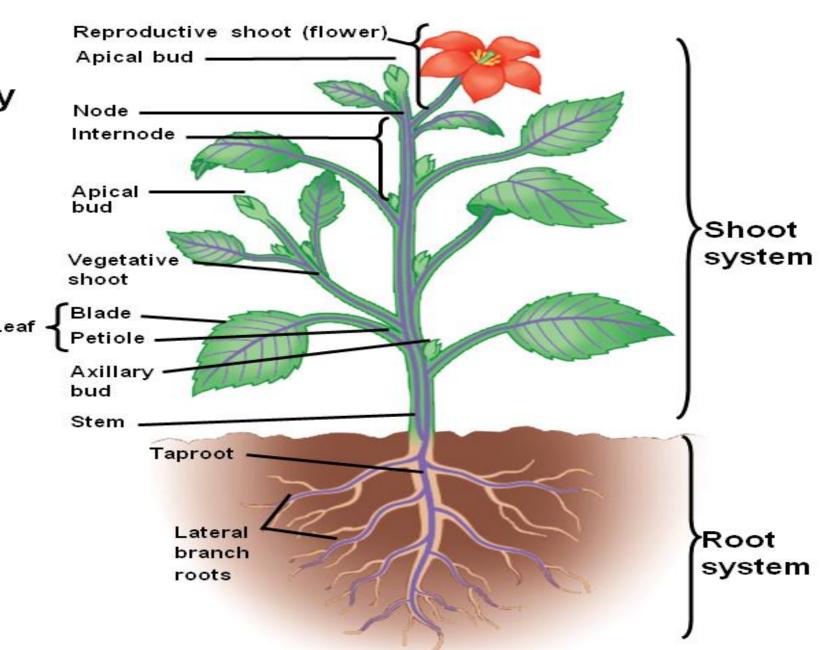
Adding, removing or repairing part of genetic material, thereby changing the phenotype of organism as desired.

#### Flowering Plant Morphology

Morphology علم الشكل الظاهري

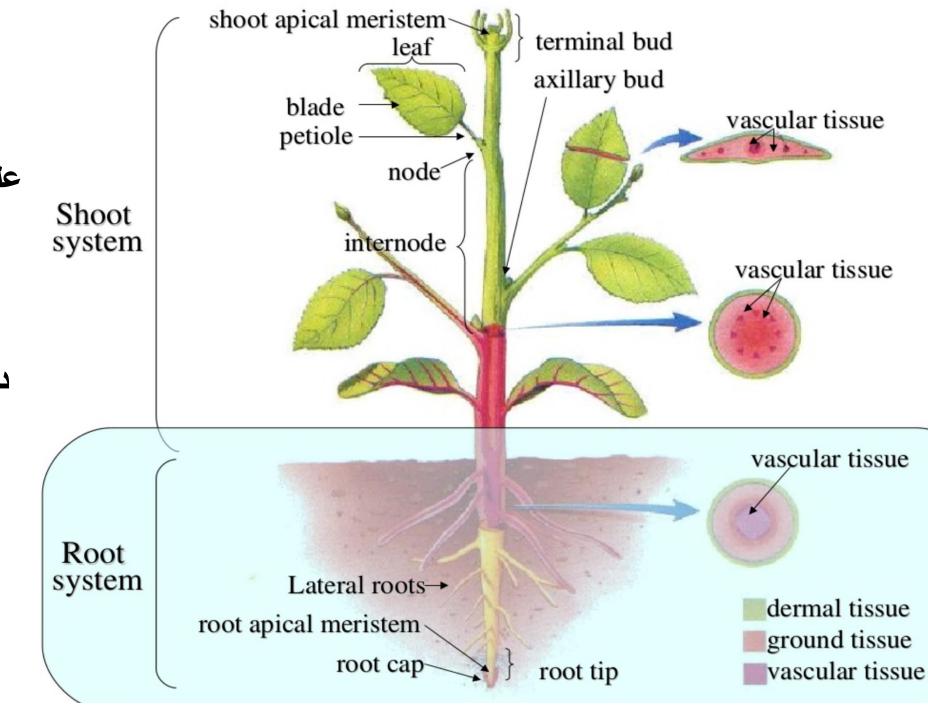
Study of external structure of plant.

دراسة التراكيب الخارجية للنبات



علم التشريح Anatomy Study of internal structure of plant.

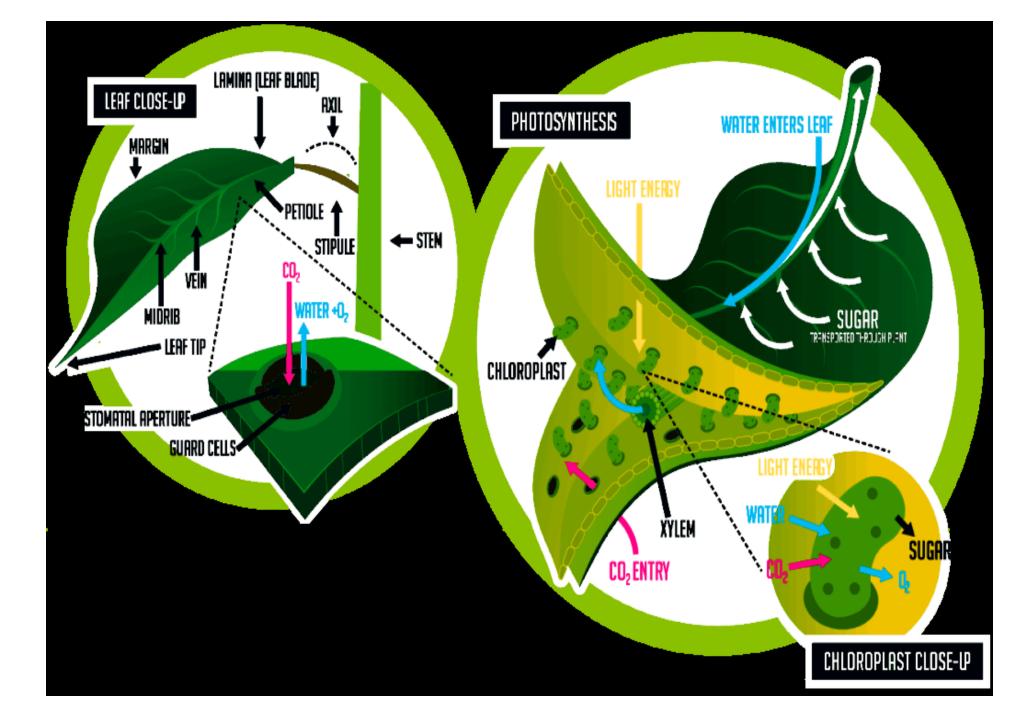
دراسة التراكيب الداخلية للنبات



Plant Physiology علم وظائف الأعضاء

The study of various vital activities of the plant.

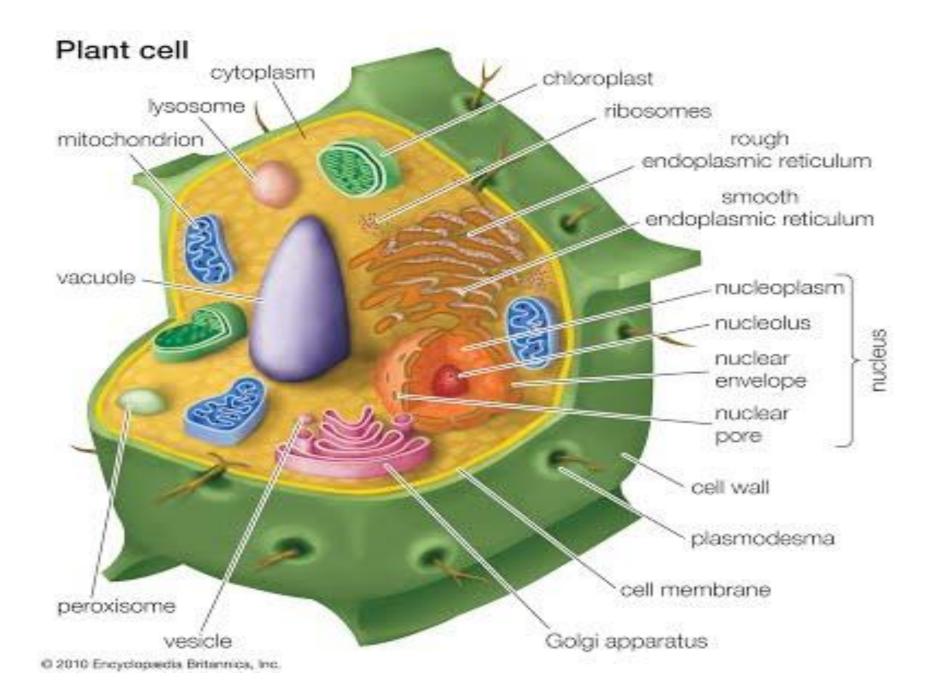
دراسة الانشطة الحيوية الهامة للنبات



Cytology علم الخلية

The study of the cells.

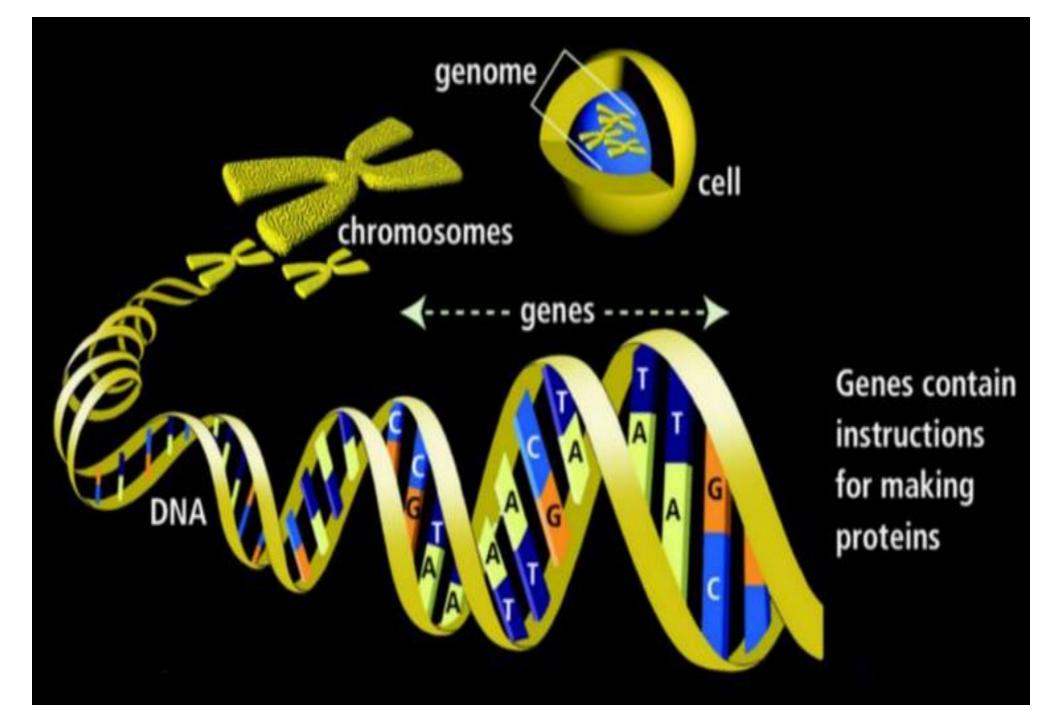
دراسة الخلية وتراكيبها



Genetics علم الوراثة

The study of heredity and variations.

دراسة الآليات لانتقال الصفات الوراثية عبر الاجيال



# Mendel's studies of peas revealed the laws of inheritance



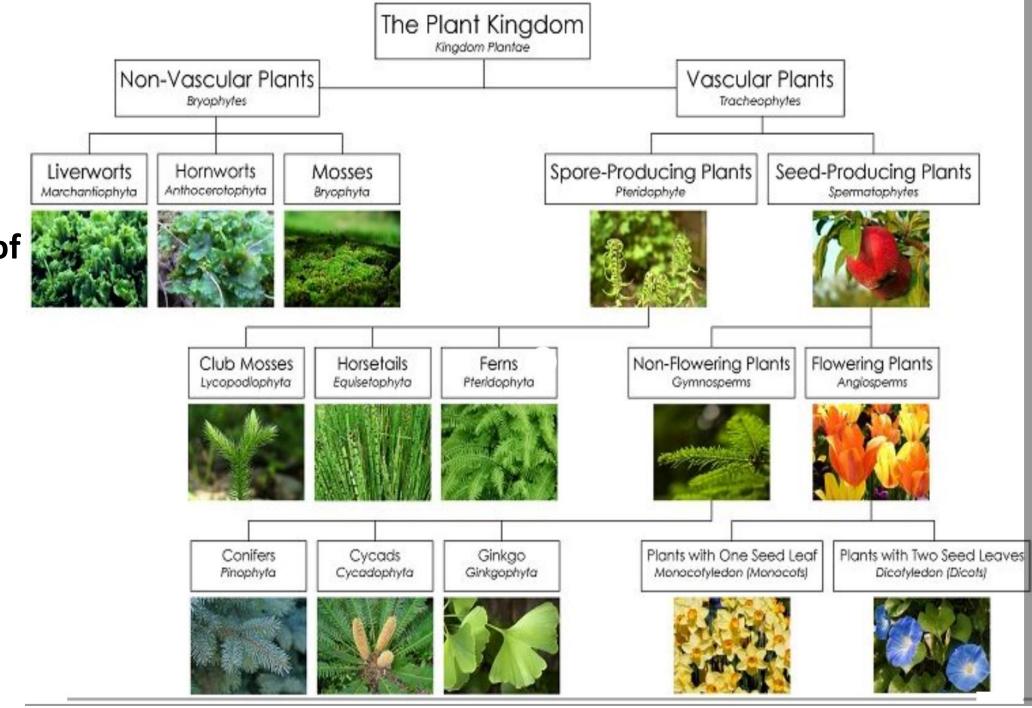


#### **Taxonomy**

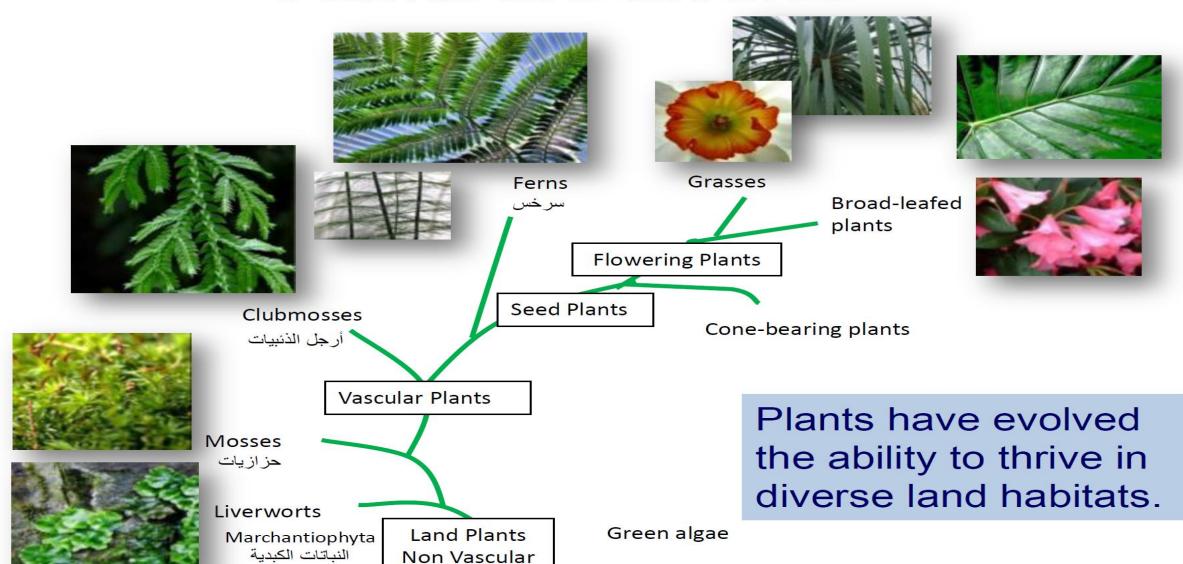
علم التصنيف

Study of the classification of the plants.

در اسة تقسيم و تصنيف الانواع النباتية المختلفة



### Plants are diverse



### By developing plants that

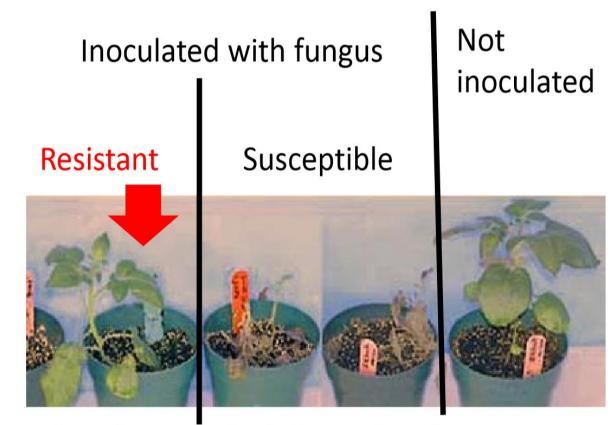
- are drought or stress tolerant
- require less fertilizer or water نتطلب کمیات اقل من الاسمدة والماء
- are resistant to pathogens
   مقاومة للأمراض
- are more nutritious





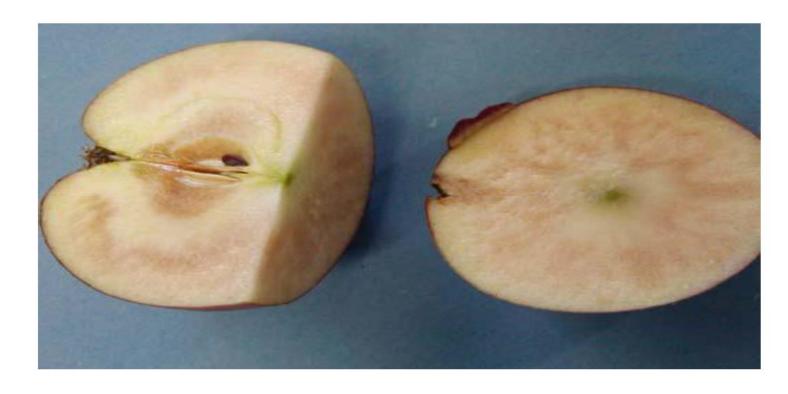
Geneticists have identified the gene conferring resistance and are introducing it into edible varieties.

حدد علماء الوراثة الجينات التي تمنح المقاومة وتم ادخالها في الأصناف القابلة للأكل.



The plant on the left carries the resistance gene and is free from disease symptoms.

# Plant biologists study ways to keep plants fresh after harvesting



These processes make the fruit less appealing and affect the nutritional qualities.

After harvesting, fruits soften, ripen, and eventually rot.



Iron-enriched rice





Vitamin A-enriched rice

0

Wild-type (top) and antioxidant-enriched tomatoes

- ➤ Plant surfaces and inventions.
- الاسطح النباتية و محاكاتها ح في الاختراعات والصناعات الحديثة



The invention of the hook-and-loop fastener, commonly known as Velcro, was directly inspired by the burrs of the burdock plant. In 1941, Swiss engineer George de Mestral noticed these burrs clinging tenaciously to his clothes and his dog's fur after a walk. He examined the burrs under a microscope, observing the tiny, hooklike structures that latched onto loops in fabric and fur, which led him to develop a synthetic fastener that mimicked this natural design.



## More reasons .....?



To help conserve endangered plants and threatened environments

تساعد في الحفاظ على النباتات والبيئات المهددة بالانقراض

To learn more about the natural world معرفة المزيد عن العالم الطبيعي

To enhance the abilities of plants to provide us with food, medicines, and energy

لتعزيز قدرات النبات لتزويدنا بالغذاء والأدوية والطاقة

#### **Questions and Discussion**

- 1. The study of plants is called:

  - a) Zoology b) Biology c) Botany
  - d) Ecology
- Plants are green because of: a) Carotenoids 2.

  - b) Chlorophyll c) Xanthophyll d) Lignin
- Fungi differ from plants mainly because they:

  a) Produce oxygen
  b) Lack chlorophyll 
  c) Have vascular tissues
  d) Undergo photosynthesis 3.
- Which of the following is not a group of plants? 4.

  - a) Thallophyta
    b) Bryophyta
    c) Arthropoda
    d) Angiosperms

5.	The word Botany is derived from the Greek word meaning: a) Flower b) Herb/Grass ☑ c) Tree d) Seed
6.	Which of the following is an example of plant-based biofuel?  a) Ethanol  b) Diesel c) Petroleum d) Coal
7.	The branch of Botany that deals with internal structure of plan

#### nts is:

- a) Morphologyb) Anatomyc) Cytologyd) Taxonomy

# Genetics in Botany is concerned with: a) Study of tissues b) Study of external form c) Study of heredity and variation ✓ d) Study of classification 8.

#### **True / False**

- 1. Zoology is the study of plants. False
- 2. Almost everything we eat comes directly or indirectly from plants. -True
- 3. Gymnosperms are also called flowering plants. False
- 4. Photosynthesis fixes carbon dioxide into energy-rich compounds. **True**Plant physiology deals with heredity and variations. **False**

#### Fill in the Blanks

- 1. The study of living organisms is called **Biology**.
- 2. Plants provide **Oxygen**, which is essential for life on Earth.
- 3. The study of classification of plants is called **Taxonomy**.
- 4. Sugars, starches, and cellulose can be fermented into <u>Ethanol</u> which is used as fuel.
- 5. **Cytology** is the branch of Botany that studies plant cells.