# **Plant Ecology**

## **ECOLOGY**

The study of living organisms in relation to their habits and habitats.

دراسة العلاقات بين الكائنات الحية فيما يتعلق بعاداتهم و مواطنهم .



## HABIT: Aspects of behavior or structure

#### **HABITAT**

The zone in which the organism (plants and animals) lives and where it can find food, shelter, protection and mates for reproduction.







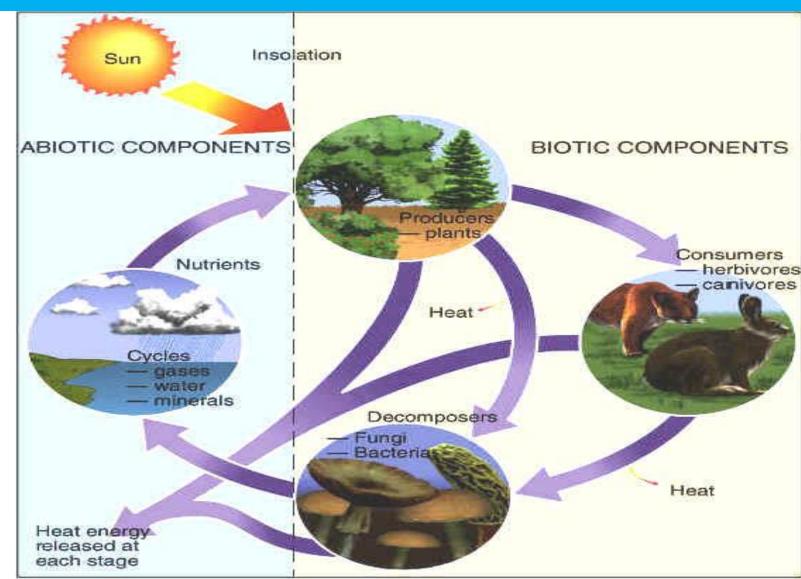




#### **ENVIRONMENT**

Environment is the interactions among the abiotic (physical and chemical) and biological component

**Environmental science is an** interdisciplinary academic field that integrates physical, biological and information sciences (including ecology, biology, physics, chemistry, zoology, mineralogy, oceanology, soil science, geology, atmospheric science) to the study of the environment, and the solution of environmental problems.



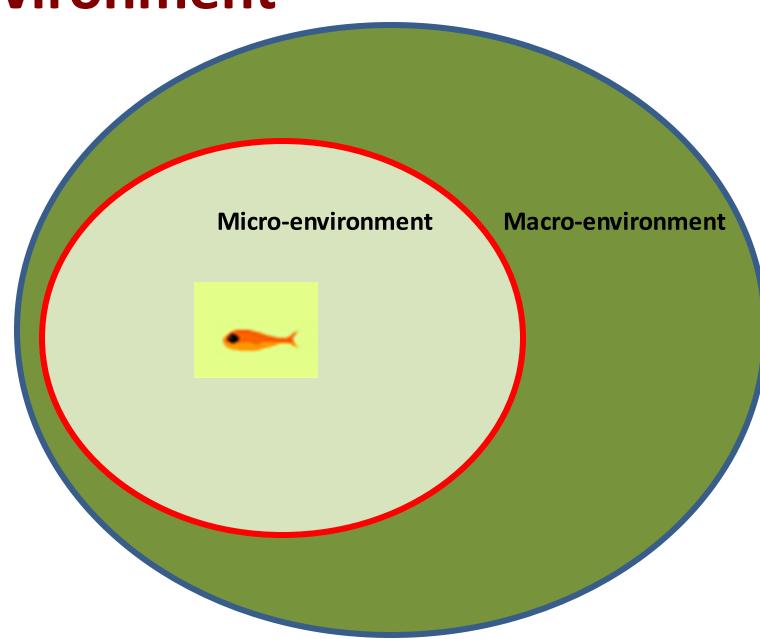
**Environment** 

Macro-environment (prevailing regional climate)

البيئة كبيرة (المناخ الإقليمي السائد)

Micro-environment (close to an organism to be influenced by it)

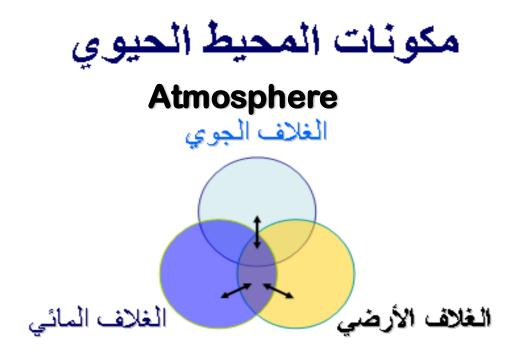
بيئة صغيرة (قريبة من كائن حي تتأثر به)



## Biosphere (sphere of life)

Total portion of lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere that supports the life of organisms.

الجزء الكلي من الغلاف الصخري والغلاف المائي والغلاف الجوي الذي يدعم حياة الكائنات الحية.

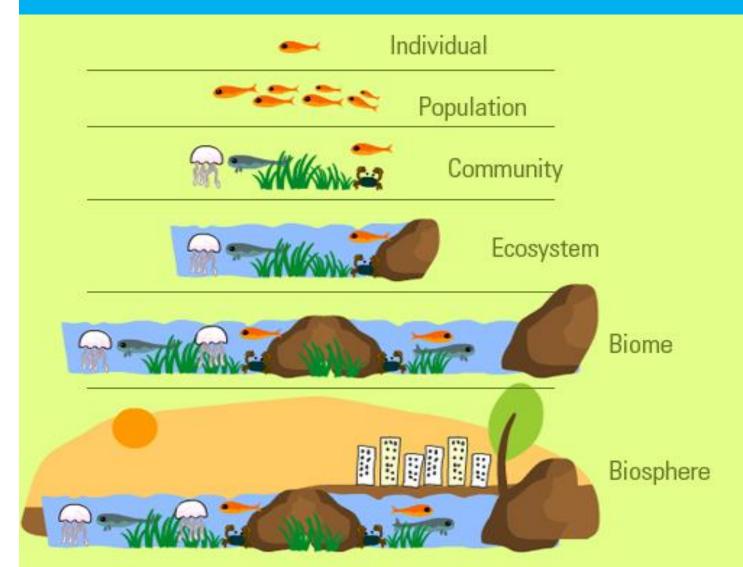


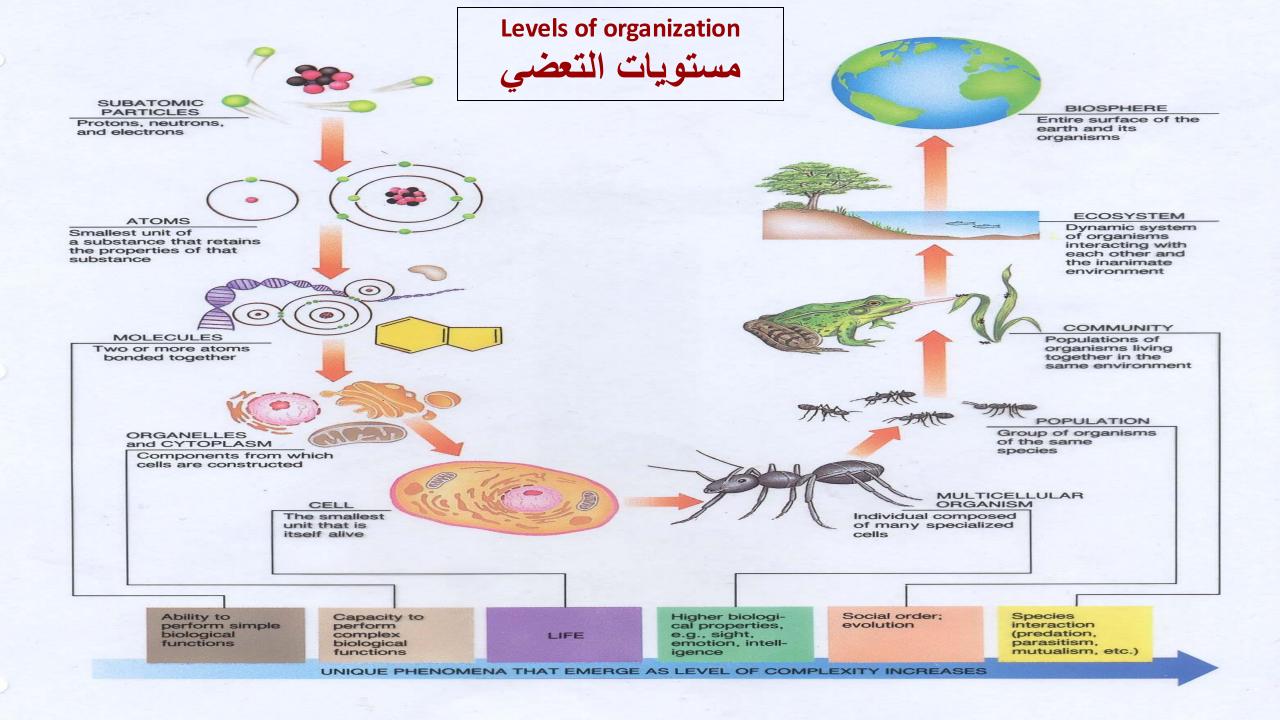
**Hydrosphere** 

Lithosphere

- In ecology, the levels of organization include:
- Individuals the fundamental functional units.
- Populations members of the same species co-occurring in space and time and sharing the same resources.
- Communities populations of organisms living together in the same environment.
- Ecosystems Dynamic systems of organisms interacting with each other and their environment.
- \* Biomes regional ecosystem types with similar communities.

# Levels of organization in Ecology





### **ECOSYSTEM**

All organisms along
 with physical
 environment in a single
 location.

جميع الكائنات الحية وبيئتها المادية الموجودة في مكان واحد

Various ecosystems

 make up the largest life
 unit called biosphere.

النظم البيئية المختلفة تشكل وحدة الحياة الأكبر التي يسمى المحيط الحيوي

## Lot of Different Ecosystems

#### **Tropical Rain Forest**



Grassland

**Arctic Tundra** 



**Taiga** 



Desert



**Temperate Forest** 



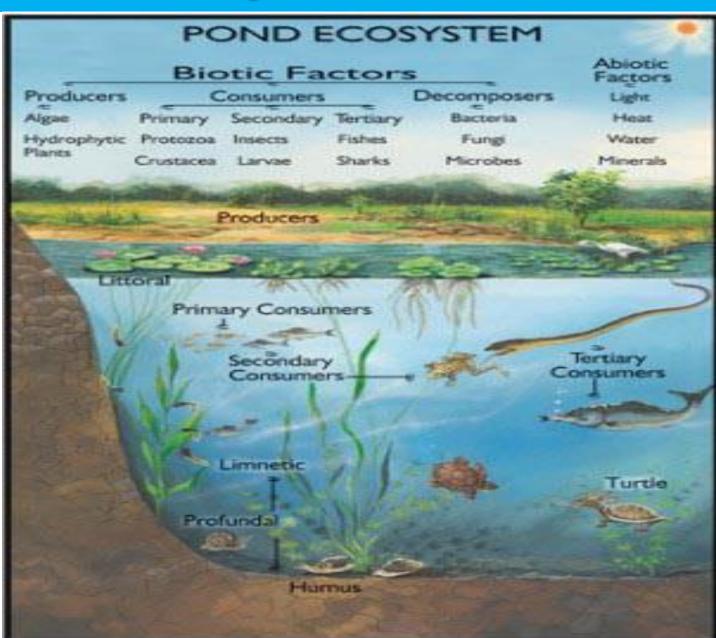
## Structure of Ecosystem

#### 1. Abiotic components

- Energy solar energy
- Physical factors temperature, light, wind, etc.
- Chemicals inorganic substances (oxygen, carbon, etc.) and organic substances (carbohydrates, proteins, etc.)

#### 2. Biotic components

- Producers green plants (autotrophs)
- Consumers animals (heterotrophs)
  - -Herbivores (primary consumers)
  - -Carnivores (primary, secondary, tertiary, etc. consumers)
  - -Omnivores (generalists)-can feed on both plants and animals.
  - -Scavengers (top carnivores)-utilize the dead remains of animals
- 3. Decomposers (saprotrophs) bacteria and fungi



## السلسلة الغذائية Food Chain

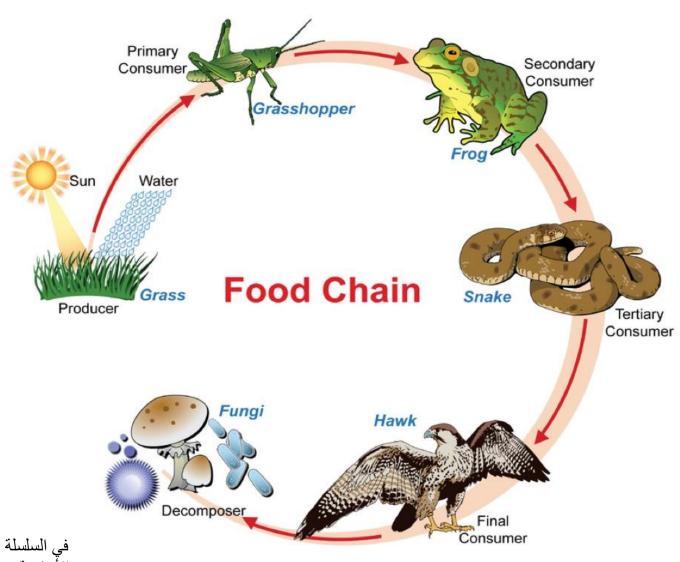
 A linear energy and chemical flow through organisms.

الطاقة الخطية وتدفق المواد الكيميائية من خلال الكائنات الحية

 In food chain, there is transfer of food from one trophic (feeding) level reaches to the other trophic level (who eats whom?).

انتقال المواد الغذائية من مستوى غذائي ليصل إلى مستوى غذائي الآخر

eaten only by primary consumers primary consumers are eaten by secondary consumers, secondary consumers are eaten by tertiary consumers, and so forth.

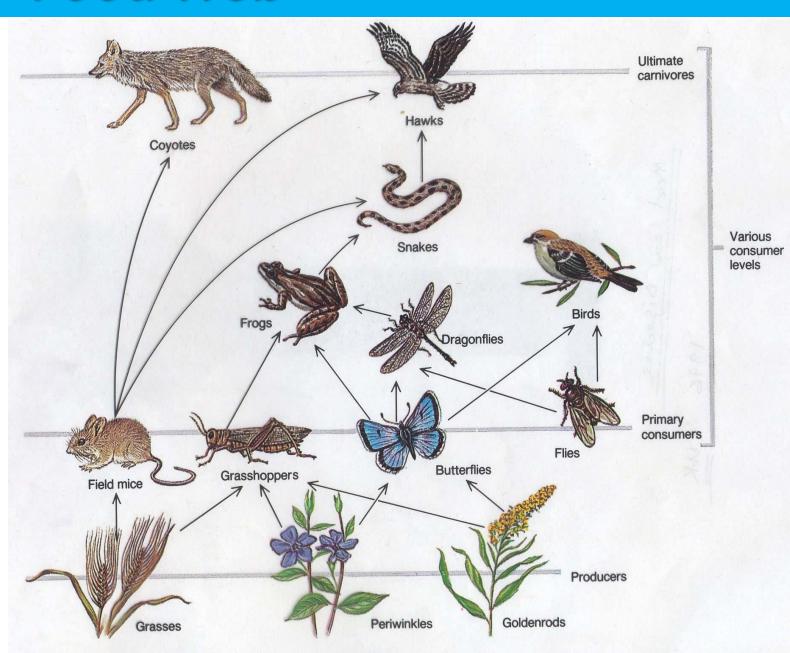


في السلسلة الغذائية التقليدية التي تؤكل النباتات فقط من قبل المستهلكات الأساسية و تؤكل المستهلكات الأساسية من قبل المستهلكات الثانوية وتؤكل المستهلكات الثانوية من قبل المستهلكات العليا وهكذا.

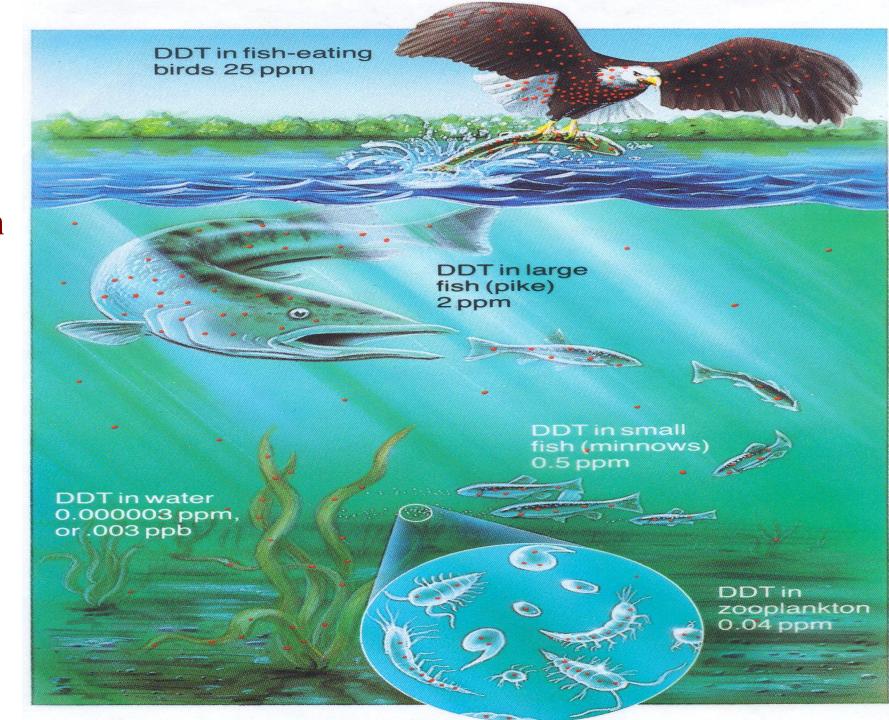
## الشبكة الغذائية Food Web

 The natural interconnection of food chains is called as food web

 A given organism may obtain nourishment from many different trophic levels and thus gives rise to a complex and interconnected series of energy transfers.



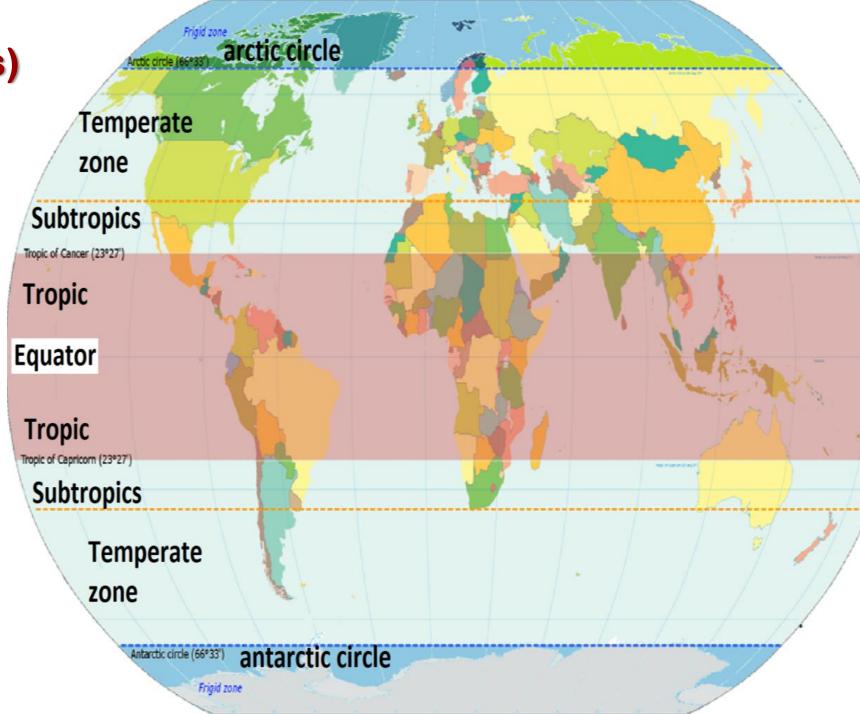
Food chain and pollutant accumulation



المناطق الحياتية (النطاقات الحياتية)

#### **Zonobiomes (Biomes)**

- 1. Equatorial diurnal climate المناطق المدارية
- 2. Tropical المناطق الاستوائية
- 3. Subtropical (Desert) المناطق تحت الاستوائية (الصحراء)
- 4. Mediterranean مناطق البحر المتوسط
- 5. Warm temperate المناطق المعتدلة الدافئة
- 6. Temperate المناطق المعتدلة
- 7. Arid temperate (Continental) المناطق المعتدلة الجافة (المناخ القاري)
- 8. Cold temperate المناطق المعتدلة الباردة
- 9. Arctic (Tundra) المناطق القطبية (التندرا)













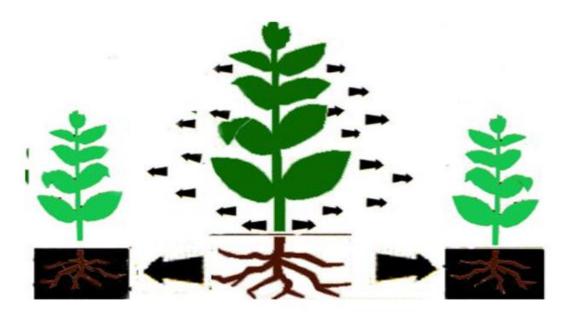


#### **Amensalism:**

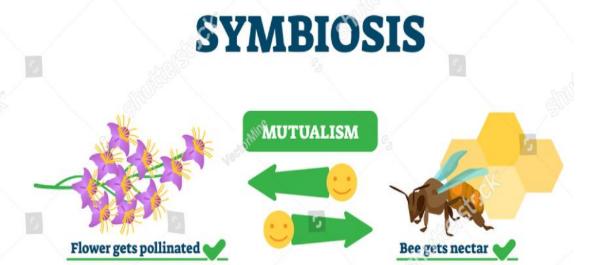
An interaction between two populations in which one is not affected and the other is negatively affected.

التضاد: التفاعل بين اثنين من الكائنات احدهم لا يتأثر والآخر يتأثر سلبا.

#### Allelopathy التضاد البيوكيميائي



 The production of biomolecules by one plant species which can inhibit the germination and/or growth of other plant species (Rizvi et al. 1992)



Symbiosis: An interaction in which both species are positively influenced as a result of their co-occurrence (happy and strong together). التكافل: هي العلاقة التي يتأثر فيها كلا النوعين إيجابيا.

Mutualism: An interaction in which each member derives a positive benefit and also provides a portion of the cost of the interaction.

تبادل المنافع والمصالح (التعايش أو التقايض): وهي علاقة يحصل كل عضو فيها على فائدة إيجابية من الأخر.



**Commensalism**: An interaction between two populations in which one is not affected and the other is positively affected.

المشاركة: التفاعل بين اثنين من الكائنات واحد لا يتأثر والآخر يتأثر إيجابيا.



**Parasitism**: An interaction in which an organism serves as a food source (host) for other organisms (parasites) that commonly are much smaller in size, ultimately results in the death of, or detriment to, the host organism.

التطفل: وهو التفاعل الذي يخدم كائن حي كمصدر للغذاء (المضيف) للكائنات الحية الأخرى (الطفيليات) التي هي عادة أصغر حجما ويؤدي في نهاية المطاف إلى وفاة أو إضرار الكائن المضيف.



#### **Predation**:

An interaction in which one living organism serves as a food source for another organism; one positively (predator) affected and the other is negatively (prey) affected.

الافتراس: وهو التفاعل الذي يخدم احد الكائنات الحية كمصدر للغذاء لكائن آخر. احدهم يتأثر إيجابي (المفترس) والآخر يتأثر سلبي (الفريسة) المتضررة.