

Contents

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1	Introduction to Plant Biology	1
-----------	-------------------------------	---

- 1.1 What are plants and microbes? 1
 - A definition of plants can include adaptation to life on land 2 What are microbes, and how are they important to plant life? 4
 - All of Farth's life-forms are related 4
- 1.2 People use plants and microbes in many ways 4
- 1.3 Plants and microbes play essential roles in maintaining Earth's environment and life-forms 8
 - Plants and microbes help maintain Earth's atmospheric chemistry and climate 9
 - Plants, microbes, and other organisms benefit from close associations 9
 - Food webs 9
 - Beneficial symbioses 9
 - Coevolution 12
- Essay 1.1 Devilish Dodder 2
- Essay 1.2 Global Warming: Too Much of a Good Thing 10
- Highlights 13 Review Questions 13 Applying Concepts 13

Chapter 2 Plants and People 14

- 2.1 Ethnobotany and economic botany focus on human uses of plants 15
- 2.2 The origin of agriculture was key to development of civilizations 16
 - How can we know something about the origins of agriculture? 16
 - When and how did agriculture originate? 17
 - How did agriculture affect the rise of human civilizations? 17
 - Where were plants first domesticated? 18
 - Ecological adaptations are responsible for the useful features of cereals
 - and legumes 18
 - How were cereals and legumes domesticated? 19
- 2.3 Food plant genetic resources and traditional agricultural knowledge need to be preserved 21
- 2.4 Plant secondary compounds are important to humans and the ecology of plants 22
 - Major types of plant secondary compounds are terpenes and terpenoids, phenolics, and alkaloids 25
 - Terpenes and terpenoids 26
 - Phenolics, including flavonoids 26
 - Alkaloids 27

Essay 2.1	Eth	nobotany: Seeds of C	ulture	: 17	
Essay 2.2	See	ed Banks: Saving for t	he Fu	ture 23	
Highlights	28	Review Questions	28	Applying Concepts 2	29

Chapter 3 Naming and Organizing Plants 30

3.1 Scientific names are essential in agriculture, commerce, medicine, and ecology 31

Scientific names are more accurate than common names 31
Scientific names originated with Linnaeus, the father of biological taxonomy and systematics 32
Each kind of organism has a unique scientific name 33
Scientific names are structured to provide useful information 33
There is a correct way to write scientific names 35
Plant names signify subspecies, varieties, or cultivars 35
Hybrids have distinctive scientific names 36
Naming new plants must follow an established procedure 37

3.2 Herbaria are collections of plant specimens that have been expertly identified 37

Plant collections can be stored as herbarium specimens 37
Resources for identifying plants include identification keys 39

3.3 Plants and other organisms are classified according to their relationships 39

Species can be grouped into species complexes, genera, families, orders, classes, phyla, and domains 40

Plant classifications change as new discoveries are made 43

Essay 3.1 Botanical Gardens: Science and Art All in One! 38

Essay 3.2 Comprehending Cladistics 42

Highlights 43 Review Questions 44 Applying Concepts 45

PART 2 MOLECULES, CELLS, AND MICROBES

Chapter 4 Molecules of Life 46

4.1 All physical matter is made up of elements composed of distinct atoms 47

Plants contain and require more of some elements than others 48

Atoms are made up of three subatomic particles: protons, neutrons, and electrons

Every element has an atomic number and a mass number 50

4.2 Several types of bonds link atoms to form molecules 50

lonic bonds form when atoms gain or lose electrons 50

xiii

Acids and bases contain ionic bonds	51	
in covalent bonds, two or more atoms	share electrons 51	
Hydrogen bonds are weak attractions I	oetween molecules	52

Water has unique properties because it forms hydrogen bonds 52

Four types of primary compounds are the molecules of life 53

Carbohydrates include sugars, starches, and cellulose 53 Lipids include fats, oils, waxes, phospholipids, and steroids Proteins are large molecules composed of amino acids 59 Storage proteins are important in human nutrition 61 Enzymes are proteins that act as biological catalysts 61 Nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA are composed of nucleotides

Essay 4.1 Molecules: Keys to the Search for Extraterrestrial Life 48

Essay 4.2 Plants: A Vitamin Gold Mine 62

Highlights 64 Review Questions 64 Applying Concepts 65

The Origin of Life and the Chapter 5 Scientific Method

5.1 Life is difficult to define

Why does life occur on Earth?

The Earth's position in space is important to life 69 Early life made the environment more suitable for life 69

5.3 When did the Earth form, and when did life first appear?

The age of the Earth is about 4.6 billion years 70 A period of bombardment preceded the establishment of life 71

5.4 The scientific method has revealed many aspects of the origin of life 71

The nature of science is empirical 72 Science has an error-correction capacity 73 The process of science may be inductive or deductive 73 The Martian meteorite provides an example of the scientific process 74 Evidence of microbial life 74 The value of understanding the scientific process 75

5.5 How did life originate?

The chemical-biological theory regards the origin of life as a series of stages 75 Organic compounds can be formed from inorganic molecules Macromolecules can form from simple organic compounds 76 Macromolecules in water can form cell-like structures 76

Essay 5.1 Properties of Living Organisms 68

Highlights 77 Review Questions 77 Applying Concepts 77

Chapter 6 Prokaryotes, Earth's Oldest and Simplest Life-Forms 78

6.1 The Earth's microbes include the prokaryotes—Bacteria and Archaea 79

Prokaryotes have simpler cells, bodies, and reproduction than eukaryotes 79 Bacteria and Archaea are distinguished primarily by DNA 80

6.2 Prokaryote structure, behavior, and reproduction are important in identification and function 80

Prokaryotic size and body shape diversity is limited 80

Some prokaryotes can swim or glide 81

Slimy polysaccharides often coat prokaryote surfaces

Prokaryote cell walls differ in structure and chemistry 82

Peptidoglycan forms part of bacterial, but not archaean cell walls 82

The Gram stain is useful in describing bacteria and predicting responses to antibiotics 82

Cell membranes control import and export of materials and responses to environmental signals 83

Prokaryotic cells are relatively simple in structure 83

Prokaryotic DNA 83

Prokaryotic enzymes 83

Other cell components 84

Prokaryotes reproduce primarily by binary fission 84

Many prokaryotes survive harsh conditions as tough spores 84

6.3 Prokaryotic metabolic diversity is important in nature and human affairs 85

Some prokaryotes produce or consume methane 85

Photosynthesis originated in bacteria 85

Some prokaryotes perform nitrogen fixation, important in agriculture and nature 8 Prokaryotes are useful in industry, environmental monitoring and remediation, and biotechnology 86

Essay 6.1 Legume Plant Corporations: The Business of Nitrogen Fixation 87

Highlights 88 Review Questions 89 Applying Concepts 89

Chapter 7 Eukaryotic Cells 90

7.1 Organisms are composed of one to many microscopic cells 91

7.2 Microscopes are the tools of cell biology 93

Light microscopes use glass lenses and visible light to enlarge images 93 Electron microscopes use magnetic lenses to focus beams of electrons 93

7.3 Some features of eukaryotic cells are shared with prokaryotic cells, but others are distinctive

Cell membranes, cytoplasm, and ribosomes occur in all cells 95 The cell membrane functions in communication and transport of materials 95

χV

Some cell-membrane proteins perceive environmental information 96
Some cell-membrane proteins transport materials into or out of cells 96
Selective membrane permeability is the basis for osmosis 96
Some plants are adapted to salty environments 97
Endocytosis and exocytosis also transport materials across cell membranes 98
Eukaryotic cells share some features that are lacking from prokaryotes 98
Nuclei contain most of the eukaryotic cell's genetic information 99
The endomembrane system constructs and transports cell materials 99
The endoplasmic reticulum 99
The Golgi apparatus 100
The cytoskeleton and associated motor proteins generate cell movements 100
Cytoskeletal components 100
Types of motor proteins 101
Flagella 102
Mitochondria are major cellular sites of chemical energy transformations 102
Peroxisomes contain protective enzymes 102

7.4 Plant cells have the general features of eukaryotic cells and additional components 103

Cellulose-rich plant cell walls provide support and protection 104

Cellulose 104

Noncellulose components of plant cell walls 104

Primary and secondary plant cell walls 105

Trimary and secondary plant cell walls 100

Plant cells are connected by plasmodesmata 105

Chloroplasts are sites of photosynthesis 106

Starch is formed in plastids of plants and green algae 106

Chromoplasts are non-green, pigmented plastids of flowers and fruits 107

Vacuoles play several important roles in plant cells 107

7.5 Some eukaryotic cell components originated by endosymbiosis 108

Endosymbiosis is a stable association between a host cell and another organism that lives within it 109

Phagocytosis is a model for the early stages of endosymbiosis 109

Endosymbionts were transformed into mitochondria and chloroplasts 109

The host cell provides mitochondria and plastids with most

of the proteins they require 110

Plant cell walls might also have been acquired by endosymbiosis 110

Essay 7.1 A Paper Trail 104

Essay 7.2 Heavy-Metal Plants 108

Highlights 110 Review Questions 111 Applying Concepts 111

Chapter 8 Metabolism: Photosynthesis and Respiration 112

8.1 Metabolism includes many kinds of chemical reactions 113

In metabolism, chemical reactions are organized into pathways 114
Chemical reactions may be exergonic or endergonic 115
Oxidation-reduction reactions are highly important in cell metabolism 116

8.2 Photosynthesis harvests solar energy to sustain life on Earth 116

Photosynthesis changed the early Earth so that multicellular life became possible 117

Photosynthesis provides the food and fuel that power life on Earth 117

The interaction between light and pigments is crucial to solar energy capture 1

Photosynthesis occurs in the chloroplasts of algae and plants 118

Photosynthesis converts light energy into chemical energy stored in sugars 119

The light reactions capture solar energy 119

A complex electrochemical process forms ATP molecules 120

The carbon fixation reactions reduce carbon dioxide to simple sugars 121

Photorespiration makes the C₃ pathway inefficient 122

C₄ plants and CAM plants have mechanisms to reduce photorespiration 123

C₄ plants reduce photorespiration by preconcentrating CO₂ 123

CAM plants reduce photorespiration by fixing CO₂ at night 125

8.3 Respiration and fermentation release energy for cellular metabolism 126

Respiration occurs in the cytoplasm and mitochondria of cells 126
Glycolysis is the splitting of glucose into two molecules of pyruvate 127

Fermentation extracts energy from organic compounds without oxygen

Pyruvate is split into CO₂ and an acetyl group attached to coenzyme a 129

In the Krebs cycle, the acetyl group is broken into two carbon dioxide molecules 129

The electron transport chain generates a proton gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane 130

Oxidative phosphorylation uses the energy of the proton gradient to generate ATP 131

Essay 2.1 The Botany of Beer 128

Highlights 131 Review Questions 132 Applying Concepts 133

Chapter 9 Algae, Fungi, and Lichens: Photosynthesis and Respiration in Action **134**

9.1 Algae are mostly photosynthetic organisms of ecological, evolutionary, and economic importance 135

Most algae are aquatic, photosynthetic autotrophs 135

The algae include diverse groups of organisms 136

Algae have diverse body forms and habitats 138

Algae exhibit asexual and sexual reproduction 139

Algal divisions differ in photosynthetic pigments, food storage,

and cell-wall composition 140

Algal food storage products 141

Algal cell walls 142

Algae have beneficial and harmful effects 142

9.2 Fungi are ecologically and economically important heterotrophs

142

Fungi form a kingdom having distinctive features 142

xvii

	Fungi disperse by means of asexual or sexual spores 146
	Fungal asexual reproduction 147
	Fungal sexual reproduction 147
	Fungi are important in ecology and human applications 148
9.3	Lichens are composites of fungi and photosynthetic microbes 151
	Lichen evolution and diversity 151
	Lichen reproduction and development 151
	Lichen ecology 152
-	Human uses of lichens 152
Essay	· ·
Essay	/ 冷.念 Fungal Gold: Mining Truffles 149
Highli	ights 153 Review Questions 153 Applying Concepts 153
Cha	pter 10 DNA and RNA: The Molecules of Heredity 154
10 1	DNA is a long molecule composed of culturaity collect
10.1	DNA is a long molecule composed of subunits called nucleotides 155
10.2	DNA contains two nucleotide strands that wind about each other in a double helix 157
10.3	DNA replicates by separating its two strands and synthesizing two new complementary strands 158
10.4	Stability of genetic information depends on efficient mechanisms for DNA repair 159
10.5	Genetic information is coded in DNA as groups of three nucleotides 160
10.6	Protein synthesis involves three forms of RNA in the cytoplasm 161
	Instructions for protein synthesis coded in DNA are first transcribed into a coded mRNA molecule 161
	The coded information in mRNA is translated into a protein at the ribosome 163
10.7	Differences in DNA account for differences among organisms

Most fungal bodies are composed of hyphae 144

Fungal nutrition is absorptive 145

Cell Division: Mitosis and Cytokinesis 172 Chapter 11

- 11.1 Cell division and the cell cycle 173
- 11.2 Division in prokaryotes, mitochondria, and plastids occurs by binary fission 174

Essay 10.1 Molecular Detectives: DNA Fingerprinting Solves Crimes 168

Highlights 169 Review Questions 169 Applying Concepts 169

11.3	Eukaryotic cells have sepa	arate processes of nuclear
	and cytoplasmic division	176

Preparation for cell division occurs during interphase 177

The G_1 phase is a period of intense synthesis of molecules and structures 177

DNA replication occurs during the S phase 178

The G_2 phase completes preparations for cell division 178

Mitosis consists of four phases 178

In prophase, chromosomes condense until they appear as sister chromatids 1

In metaphase, chromosomes align on the equator of the mitotic spindle 179

Sister chromatids separate in anaphase 180

In telophase, chromosomes become indistinct 180

In cytokinesis, cytoplasm is divided between daughter cells 180

Essay 11.1 Blocking Uncontrolled Cell Division: The All-Natural Cure for Cancer 17

Essay 11.2 When to Stick and When to Split: Mechanisms of Chromosome Cohesion and Separation 182

Highlights 184 Review Questions 184 Applying Concepts 185

PART 3 PLANT STRUCTURE, DIVERSITY, AND REPRODUCTION

Chapter 12 Plant Structure, Growth, and Development

12.1 Plant bodies vary in size and structure 187

12.2 Plant bodies are composed of organs, tissues, and many types of cells 188

Shoots, roots, leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds are plant organs or organ systems 188

Plant organs are composed of tissues whose cells are linked by plasmodesmata 189

Plants grow by production of new tissues and cell enlargement 191

Primary apical meristems produce primary tissues 191

Secondary meristems produce wood and bark 193

Plants also grow by cell expansion 193

Plant tissues are composed of one to several cell types 194

Specialized cells arise by the process of differentiation 196

12.3 Plants develop from single cells or small pieces 196

Plants can develop from zygotes, spores, or excised pieces 196

Plant bodies have distinctive symmetry and indeterminate growth 199

12.4 Plant growth and development are regulated by hormones 199

There are several types of plant hormones 200

Auxins 200

Cytokinins 202

Ethylene 203

Gibberellins 203

xix

Protective hormones: abscisic acid, brassinosteroids, salicylic acid, systemin, jasmonic acid, and sugars 203

12.5 Plants use pigment-containing molecules to sense their light environments 204

Phytochrome controls seed and spore germination 204

Phytochrome controls flowering and dormancy 205

Plant shoots can sense shading and grow into the light 205

Essay 12.1 Supermarket Botany 190

Essay 12.2 Fighting Plant "Flu": Controlling Plant Viruses 192

Highlights 206 Review Questions 206 Applying Concepts 207

Chapter 13 Stems 208

13.1 Stems are fundamental plant organs having multiple functions 209

13.2 The structure of conducting tissues helps explain their functions 210

Conducting tissues in plants occur in vascular bundles 210

Living phloem tissues conduct organic compounds in a watery solution 210

Phloem conducts sugars from their source to the sites of utilization 214

Dead xylem tissues are structured to facilitate water transport 215

Water and solutes move through stems as the result of transpiration 216

Wood and bark arise by the activity of secondary meristems 216

The vascular cambium produces wood and inner bark 217

The cork cambium produces a protective covering for older woody stems 218

Some plants can grow tall without wood 221

13.3 Humans use woody stems in many ways 221

Essay 13.1 Weird and Wonderful Stems 211

Essay 13.2 Growth Rings: Mirrors into the Past 219

Highlights 222 Review Questions 223 Applying Concepts 223

Chapter 14 Roots 224

14.1 Roots play a variety of roles in plants 225

Roots anchor plants and absorb water and minerals 225

Some roots are useful as human food because they store carbohydrates 226

Roots are important sites of hormone and secondary compound production in plants 227

The roots of some plants help support stems 227

Pneumatophores help provide oxygen to underwater roots of some mangroves 228

Some plants produce other types of specialized roots 228

14.2 Taproots, fibrous roots, and feeder roots are major types of underground root systems 229

14.3	Root structure and function are intimately related 230
	External root structures include branch roots, root hairs, and the root tip 230
	An internal view of root tissues reveals how root cells grow and specialize 23
	The root apical meristem produces primary tissues 232
	Root cells enlarge and begin to specialize in the zone of elongation 232
	Specialized cells and tissues are present above the zone of maturation 232
	Root mineral absorption is selective and requires energy 235
	Root hairs and endodermal cells are sites of selective absorption 235
	Plant roots require organic food and oxygen and produce carbon dioxide 237

14.4 Plant roots are associated with beneficial microbes 238

Essay 14.1 The Root of the Matter: Human Uses of Roots 227

Essay 14-2 Food for Thought: Plant Mineral Nutrition 237

Highlights 238 Review Questions 239 Applying Concepts 239

Chapter 15 Leaves 240

15.1 As photosynthetic organs, leaves occur in a vast range of forms 241

Most of the variation in leaves is in the form of the blade 242 Leaves are arranged in distinct patterns on stems 244

15.2 The major tissues of leaves are epidermis, mesophyll, xylem, and phloem 244

The epidermis provides structural support and retards water loss 244 Mesophyll is the photosynthetic tissue of leaves 246 Xylem and phloem are the conducting tissues of leaf veins 247

15.3 Plants lose large quantities of water through transpiration 247

Stomatal movements control transpiration 248
Environmental factors can affect stomatal movements 249

15.4 The cohesion-tension theory explains movement of water through plants 249

15.5 Senescence and leaf fall are a normal part of plant development 251

Autumn leaf abscission is preceded by a period of senescence 251 Leaf abscission is preceded by formation of an abscission zone 252

15.6 Leaves perform many functions in addition to photosynthesis 252

Some leaves are specialized for water or food storage 252 Leaves are modified for defense in some plants 253 Leaves capture animal prey in some plants 253

Essay 15.1 Plant Leaves Track CO₂ Levels in the Atmosphere 250

Highlights 255 Review Questions 255 Applying Concepts 255

xxi

Reproduction, Meiosis, and Life Cycles Chapter 16 256

16.1 Sexual and asexual reproduction confer different advantages 257

Sexual reproduction accelerates adaptation 257

Asexual reproduction can occur rapidly 258

Many organisms that reproduce only asexually evolved from sexually reproducing ancestors 259

Many organisms reproduce by both asexual and sexual means 260

16.2 Meiosis is essential to sexual reproduction 262

Meiosis prevents buildup of chromosomes as the result of sexual reproduction over many generations 262 Meiosis contributes to genetic variability 262

16.3 Meiosis resembles mitosis in some respects, but differs in important ways 263

Meiosis follows DNA replication and uses a spindle apparatus, as does mitosis 263 Homologous chromosomes pair, then separate during meiosis I 265 Chromatids are separated during meiosis II 266

16.4 Life cycles link one generation to the next 266

Gametic life cycles are typical of animals and some algae 267 Zygotic life cycles are common among protists 267 Sporic life cycles are characteristic of land plants and some algae

Essay 16.1 The Perfect Date 263

Highlights 270 Review Questions 270 Applying Concepts 271

Chapter 17 Genetics and the Laws of Inheritance 272

17.1 Gregor Mendel's experiments with garden peas revealed the pattern of inheritance of genetic traits 273

Early hypotheses assumed hereditary material blended in the offspring 273 Mendel's use of garden peas had many advantages 274

Mendel's experiments focused on seven distinct traits in peas 275

The F₁ generations revealed dominant and recessive traits 275

The F₂ generations had dominant and recessive forms for each trait in a 3:1 ratio 275

Mendel's model of the pattern of inheritance 276

The testcross revealed the true nature of dominant traits

17.2 Mendel's model in terms of genes, alleles, and chromosomes 278

17.3 Incomplete dominance is a variation on Mendelian genetics 280

17.4 Genes on the same chromosome are linked and recombine by crossing over 281

In sweet pea the genes for flower color and pollen shape are on the same chromosome 281

Genetic maps show the order and position of genes on chromosomes 281

17.5 The environment can alter the expression of the phenotype

17.6	In a dihybrid cross, genes segregate in	dependently
	if they are on separate chromosomes	283

17.7 Two or more genes interact to produce a trait in epistasis 284

17.8 In polygenic inheritance, several genes combine to affect a single trait 285

Essay 17.1 Pseudoscience and the Lysenko Affair 280

Essay 17.2 Hybrid Corn and Hybrid Orchids 286

Highlights 287 Genetics Problems 288 Review Questions 289

Chapter 18 Genetic Engineering 290

18.1 What is genetic engineering? 291

Genetic engineers use tools that are common in nature 292

Some genetic engineering tools are derived from bacteria and viruses 292

Plants contribute other molecular tools 293

18.2 Plant genetic engineering resembles crop breeding but is faster and more versatile 293

Humans have long altered the genetics of domesticated plants and animals 293 Genetic engineering overcomes some drawbacks of traditional breeding methods 293

18.3 Bacteria can be genetically engineered to produce useful materials

Restriction enzymes are used to prepare DNA and vectors for cloning 296 Foreign DNA is "glued" into the vector 296 Modified vectors are incorporated into bacterial cells, which are then grown to large populations 296

18.4 Plants can be genetically engineered 298

18.5 Genetic engineering has produced valued new forms of crops 299

The roots of some GM crops can more effectively obtain soil phosphate 299
Plants can be genetically modified to produce new types of starch 299
GM crops can produce antibody proteins for use in human medicine 299

18.6 Genetically engineered crops pose some concerns 300

Will genetic engineering help solve world food sufficiency problems? 300
Should foods containing genetically modified crop products be labeled? 300
Might GM crops have harmful environmental effects? 300

Evolution of resistance to pest control measures might offset the value of some GM crops 301

GM crops might have harmful effects on nonpest species 301

GM crops might poison the natural enemies of crop pests 301

GM crop plants might interbreed with wild relatives to form "superweeds" 301 GM crops pose other environmental concerns 301

Essay 18.1 PCR: The Gene Copier 294

Highlights 302 Review Questions 303 Applying Concepts 303

xxiii

Chapter 19 Biological Evolution 304

- 19.1 Pre-Darwinian science held that species were unchanging 305
- 19.2 Some early biologists proposed that species could evolve 306
- 19.3 During the voyage of the Beagle, Darwin made observations that revolutionized biology 306
- 19.4 Over the next two decades. Darwin developed his theory of evolution by natural selection 307
- 19.5 The theory of evolution by natural selection can be summarized as a series of observations and conclusions 308
- 19.6 The synthetic theory of evolution combines Darwinism with genetics and molecular biology 309
- 19.7 Many areas of science provide evidence for evolution 309

Artificial selection demonstrates that species can be modified 309 Comparative anatomy reveals many evolutionary relationships 309 Changes in proteins and DNA trace evolutionary changes 311 Fossils provide a record of large-scale evolutionary changes 312

19.8 Evolution occurs when forces change allele frequencies in the gene pool of a population 313

Mutation provides new variation to a gene pool 313 Nonrandom mating alters the frequency of alleles 314 In small populations, genetic drift can cause alleles to be lost 314 Migration causes alleles to flow into or out of a population 314 Through natural selection, allele frequencies change in a way that populations become better adapted to their environment 315

Directional selection 315 Stabilizing selection 315 Disruptive selection 316

19.9 New species originate through the development of reproductive isolation

The concept of species is based on genetic isolation 317 Allopatric speciation requires geographic isolation 317 Sympatric speciation can occur when polyploidy arises in plants 318

Essay 19.1 Big Beneficial Gene Changes Can Separate Species 320

Highlights 321 Review Questions 321 Applying Concepts 321

Chapter 20 Plant Diversity: Bryophytes, Lycophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms 322

20.1 How can we define plants? 323

20.2	DNA and fossils help trace the history of plants 325	5
	Plant diversity is important in global ecology and human affairs	325

DNA data reveal relationships of modern plants

Plants evolved from charophycean green algae 325

DNA evidence reveals the order in which the modern plant groups appeared 326

Fossils reveal important events in the evolutionary history of plants 327

The origin of land-adapted plants 328

The rise of vascular plants 328

The evolution of seed plants 329

The diversification of flowering plants 329

20.3 Plant evolution illustrates the concept of descent with modification

The plant sporophyte probably originated by delaying zygote meiosis Leaves of ferns and seed plants probably arose from branched stem systems 330

20.4 Modern land plant groups include bryophytes, lycophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms, and angiosperms

Bryophytes are the earliest-divergent modern land plants 331

Bryophyte bodies are simpler than those of vascular plants 331

Bryophytes reproduce by wind-dispersed spores, breakage, or asexual structures 33

Lycophytes and pteridophytes are modern phyla of seedless vascular plants 334

Lycophytes have simple leaves 335

Pteridophyte (fern) leaves have branched vascular systems 336

Lycophyte and pteridophyte reproduction illustrates early steps toward seed evolution 33

Gymnosperms are the earliest-divergent modern seed plants 337

Angiosperms are the most recent group of plants 339

Essay 20.1 Magnificent Mosses 326

Highlights 343 Review Questions 343 Applying Concepts 343

Chapter 21 Angiosperm Diversity and Reproduction

21.1 Flowering plants comprise an enormous number and diversity of species 345

21.2 The parts of flowers are arranged in whorls 346

Flowers vary greatly in the numbers, positions, and arrangements of parts Flowers have evolved many different types of inflorescence for pollination

350

21.3 The angiosperm life cycle involves an alternation of generations

Double fertilization produces a zygote and an endosperm 351 Apomixis produces seeds without fertilization 353

21.4 A fruit is a mature ovary containing seeds

Simple fruits are the most common type 355 Complex fruits develop from multiple pistils or multiple flowers

21.5 Seed germination and the formation of the adult plant 357

Germination requirements are closely linked to the environment After germination, plants follow various patterns of development 357

Essay 21.1	The ABCs of Floral Organ Development	350
------------	--------------------------------------	-----

Highlights 358 Review Questions 359 Applying Concepts 359

Chapter 22 Flowering Plant and Animal Coevolution: Pollination and Seed Dispersal

22.1 Coevolutionary interactions between flowering plants and animals are common and important in nature and human affairs

Flowering plant-animal coevolutionary interactions are important in agriculture 362 Coevolution is important in global ecology 362

22.2 Cross-pollination is the transfer of pollen from one flower to another of the same species

Outbreeding provides greater genetic variability than inbreeding

Animal pollinators offer precision, high-fidelity pollination services 364

Plant food rewards to animal pollinators include nectar, pollen, and oil 365

Plants attract pollinators by flower scent and color 365

Flowers control pollinator access by flower shapes and positions

Animal pollinators can learn to recognize the features of favored flowers 367

Flowers and pollinators have coordinated traits known as pollination syndromes 367

Beetles and beetle-pollinated flowers 367

Bees and bee-pollinated flowers 368

Nectar-feeding flies, carrion flies, and fly-pollinated flowers

Butterflies, moths, and coevolved flowers 370

Birds and bird-pollinated flowers 371

Bats and bat-pollinated flowers 372

22.3 Plants have also coevolved with animals to accomplish seed dispersal 373

Essay 22.1 Pollination by Wind and Water 364

Highlights 374 Review Questions 375 Applying Concepts 375

PART 4 PLANT DIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Chapter 23 Principles of Ecology and the Biosphere

23.1 Ecology focuses on populations, communities, ecosystems, biomes, and the biosphere

23.2 Populations grow and decline, occupy specific niches, and interact with other populations 378

Populations show distinct patterns of growth 378

The ecological niche includes the abiotic factors that determine the area the population occupies 379

The ecological niche includes interactions between populations of different species 380

In mutualism, two populations exchange benefits 380

	In parasitism, herbivory, and predation, one population benefits and the other is harmed 380
	In competition, individual organisms have a negative impact on each other 381
23.3	Communities are composed of individuals of many different species 382
	Communities can be characterized by their species diversity 382 Ecological succession is the change in community composition over time 382 Primary succession begins on areas not previously occupied by organisms 384 Secondary succession occurs on areas where a community has been removed 384
23.4	Ecosystem studies focus on trophic structure and energy flow 384
	Organisms may be grouped into functional categories 386 The flow of energy through a food chain is linear 386 Only a small fraction of energy passes between trophic levels 386
23.5	Global climatic patterns determine the distribution of biomes 388
	The distribution of biomes is primarily determined by global patterns of atmospheric circulation 388 Continentality, ocean currents, and mountain ranges also affect the
	distribution of biomes 390
23.6	Matter moves between biomes and the physical environment in large-scale biogeochemical cycles 391
	Water cycles through the oceans, atmosphere, lands, and organisms 391 Microorganisms largely control the nitrogen cycle 391 Carbon dioxide cycles between the atmosphere and the biosphere 393
Essay	23.1 Determining Past Climate and Vegetation from Pollen Data 385
Highli	ghts 395 Review Questions 396 Applying Concepts 397
Cha	pter 24 Polar Deserts, Tundra, and Taiga 398
24.1	Polar and alpine biomes have arisen since the retreat of the last glaciation 399
24.2	Antarctica contains the most severe climates among polar biomes on Earth 400
	The continental Antarctic contains only sparse populations of mosses, lichens, and algae 401 In the maritime Antarctic, bryophytes and lichens are dominant 402
24.3	Tundra can be characterized by the absence of trees 402
	Tundra plants show a number of adaptations in form and function 404 Tundra plants show a number of reproductive adaptations 406
24.4	The taiga is dominated by coniferous trees 406

24.5 Alpine tundra and montane coniferous forest are southern

Alpine tundra and arctic tundra have many species in common

Dominant conifer species differ among mountain ranges 408

407

408

extensions of arctic tundra and taiga

xxvii

24.6 Humans affect polar and alpine biomes at local, regional, and global scales 409

Mining, logging, grazing, and recreation affect polar and alpine biomes at the local and regional scales 409

Global environmental changes are affecting polar and alpine biomes 410

Essay 24.1 Building Biomes on Mars 403

Highlights 410 Review Questions 411 Applying Concepts 411

Chapter 25 Freshwaters, Wetlands, and Water Quality 412

25.1 Freshwaters and wetlands are essential to humans and wildlife 413

People depend on freshwaters and wetlands for clean water, energy supplies, and other services 413

Freshwaters and wetlands are also essential to the survival of wildlife and sustainability of natural ecosystems 413

25.2 A focus on lakes: seasonal changes, habitats, and primary producers 414

Lakes contain three major types of habitats and communities 414 Mineral nutrient availability in temperate lakes varies with seasonal temperature change 414

Spring 415

Summer 415

Fall 415

Winter 415

Freshwater algae and plants are adapted to aquatic habitats 415

Algae 416

Floating plants 416

Rooted macrophytes 417

25.3 Human activities have degraded freshwaters 418

Oligotrophic freshwaters are low in nutrients and productivity, but high in species diversity 418

Eutrophic freshwaters are high in nutrients and productivity,

but low in species diversity 419

Phosphorous availability controls growth of freshwater plants, algae, and cyanobacteria 420

Lake and stream eutrophication can be prevented or reversed 420

25.4 A focus on wetlands 421

Common freshwater wetlands include riparian wetlands, deep-water swamps, marshes, acid bogs, and sedge meadows 421

Wetlands play important roles in global carbon cycling 421

Wetland plants are adapted in ways that help them overcome stresses of wetland habitats 422

Humans have destroyed many of the world's wetlands 425

Wetland delineation, invasive species, and restoration are issues in wetland protection and restoration 426

F	Essay 25.1 Ga	rdens of the Sea: Salt	Marshes	s and Sea-Grass Beds	416
ŀ	Highlights 426	Review Questions	427 <i>A</i>	Applying Concepts	427
				.161	400

Chapter 26 Deserts and Desertification 428

26.1 Four physical phenomena determine the occurrence of deserts Hadley cells generate subtropical high-pressure zones 430 Continentality may generate desert conditions 430 Cold ocean currents intensify the aridity of coastal deserts 430 Deserts form in the rain shadows of mountain ranges 430

26.2 Modern deserts are of relatively recent origin 431

26.3 Desert plants have adapted to acquire water 431

Plants using the deepwater table must put down long roots 431

A great variety of desert plants use surface water 432

Desert algae, mosses, and lichens are tolerant of high temperatures 432

Desert annuals and herbaceous perennials grow when water is available 433

Deciduous perennials maintain significant aboveground biomass 433

429

26.4 Desert succulents may have thick leaves or thick stems 434

Succulents conserve water by a low surface-to-volume ratio and CAM metabolism 435

Much of the volume of succulents is available for water storage 435

Cacti are extremely tolerant of high temperatures 435

Water uptake in desert succulents may be very rapid 435

Stem succulents come in a wide range of forms 436

Leaf succulents include the agaves, aloes, and stone plants 437

26.5 Human impacts on deserts include mining, desertification, depletion of aquifers, and urban sprawl 439

Essay 26.1 A Bountiful Harvest for the Desert 439

Highlights 440 Review Questions 441 Applying Concepts 441

Chapter 27 Grasslands 442

27.1 Grasslands are ecologically, evolutionarily, and economically important 443

Grasslands occupy large areas of the world's land surface and support high animal populations 443
Grasslands store vast amounts of organic carbon in their soils 444
Grasslands support the world's most productive agriculture 445
Grasslands have had a major impact on the evolution of grazer animals and humans 446

27.2 Climate, fire, and herbivores shape grassland environments 446

Grassland climate is drier and more extreme than that of most forests 446 Fire plays an important role in maintaining grasslands 446

xxix

Large animal grazers also influence grassland environments 447

27.3 Grassland plants are adapted to cope with environmental stresses 448

Dominant grass species vary through the year and by region 448

Grass bodies are adapted for fast growth, high productivity, and resistance to fire and grazing 448

Grass flowers and fruits are adapted for efficient reproduction 449

Grass flowers 449

Grass fruits 450

Forbs are diverse grassland plants that are neither grasses, trees, nor shrubs 45-Grassland trees and shrubs are adapted to survive fire and provide important resources for some grazers 452

27.4 Grassland improvement, restoration, and preservation yield benefits for people 452

Dry grasslands can degrade into deserts 453

Mesic grasslands have mostly been transformed into farmlands 453

Wet grasslands provide valuable ecological services 453

Essay 27.1 Looking into the Crystal Ball: Grasslands and Our Future 444

Essay 27.2 Restoring Prairies 447

Highlights 455 Review Questions 455 Applying Concepts 455

Chapter 28 Temperate Deciduous Forests and Chaparral **456**

28.1 Chaparral is a biome with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters 458

Evergreen shrubs with sclerophyllous leaves dominate the chaparral 458

Fire is a major ecological force in the chaparral 460

Some shrubs require fire to establish new seedlings 460

Other shrubs require an absence of fire to establish seedlings 460

Trees in the chaparral are adapted to survive wildfires 460

Human impact has been severe on mediterranean scrub ecosystems 46

28.2 Temperate deciduous forests are a biome with seasonality and abundant precipitation 461

Eight genera of trees define the eastern temperate deciduous forest 462 Plants in the temperate deciduous forest are adapted to cold winters and competition for light 463

Humans have had a major impact on many features of the eastern temperate deciduous forest 465

Many exotic species have invaded the temperate deciduous forest 465

Plant rustling from national forests is becoming a serious problem 466

Research at Hubbard Brook was undertaken to determine how temperate forest ecosystems function 466

Acid rain is damaging the eastern temperate deciduous forest 468

Essay 28.1 Native American Uses of Temperate Forest Plants 466

Highlights 470 Review Questions 471 Applying Concepts 471

Chapter 29 Tropical Rain Forests 472

29.1 Tropical rain forests are valued for high biotic diversity and climate effects 473

Great age, rapid evolution, and complex structure foster high biodiversity 473 Tropical rain forests store much of the Earth's carbon 474 Tropical rain forests play an important role in global water cycling 474

29.2 Tropical forest vegetation is distinctive

Tropical forests are tall, evergreen, and layered 475 Tropical forests are richer in tree species than are other forests 475 Tropical forests contain plant forms that are rare elsewhere 475 Tropical rain forests are among the most productive ecosystems on Earth 475

29.3 Warm, moist tropical climates favor lush plant growth 477

Tropical plants compete for light 478 Some tropical plants are adapted to drought 478 Heavy rainfall and high winds can damage tropical plants 478

29.4 Paradoxically, lush rain forests grow on poor soils 479

Tropical forest soils are low in nutrients and organic materials 479 Tropical forest mineral nutrients are held within tissues of living organisms 479 Nitrogen-fixing bacteria and mycorrhizal fungi help tropical rain forest plants cope with poor soil 479

Ancient tropical forest farmers learned to cope with poor soils Temperate-style agriculture is often difficult to practice in the tropics 480

29.5 Tropical forest plants are adapted to cope with environmental stresses 481

Canopy trees are well adapted to intercept light, but are vulnerable to fire and forest fragmentation 481 Tropical tree stem architecture is amazingly diverse Buttress roots provide structural support 481 Leaves of tropical trees are surprisingly uniform in shape 481 Tree reproduction is adapted to forest conditions Lianas' growth and reproduction reflects their clinging lifestyle 484

Essay 29.1 Fascinating Orchids 477

Essay 29.2 Restoring a Lost Forest 482

Highlights 484 Review Questions 485 Applying Concepts 485

Chapter 30 Plants and Human Sustainability 486

30.1 Sustainability is the maintenance of humans together with healthy environments

How many people can Earth sustain? 488 Human population growth is correlated with environmental degradation

30.2 Earth's biodiversity provides essential environmental benefits, but is vulnerable 489

High biodiversity is essential for the maintenance of ecological services 490

Modern extinction rates rival those following past catastrophic disasters 490

Habitat fragmentation reduces biodiversity 490

Biodiversity "hotspots" are regions with high endemism that experience environmental impact 490

Biomes differ in extinction vulnerability 491

Nonnative, invasive species threaten natural ecosystems 492

Putting a "price tag" on nature helps people make decisions about relative values of ecosystem uses 493

30.3 Can human technology and expertise save the day? 493

Agricultural technologies can improve energy security 493

Innovative technologies may improve energy sustainability 493

Ecological knowledge provides the basis for restoring degraded ecosystems 495

Everyone can contribute to global sustainability 495

Essay 30.1 How Habitat Fragmentation Causes Extinction 491

Essay 30.2 Sustainable Use of Neotropical Forests 494

Highlights 496 Review Questions 496 Applying Concepts 497

Appendix I Metric System Conversions AP-1

Appendix II Geological Time Scale AP-3

Answers A-1

Glosssary G-1

Photo Credits PC-1

Index I-1