**Terms and Definitions**

**Taxonomy**

Plant taxonomy is the identification and classification of plants (Source 1, p.19).

**Genetics**

Plant genetics studies plant variation and heredity (Northington & Goodin, 1984, p. 5).

**Morphology**

In morphology the outer forms of plants, their organs, development and life histories are studied (Source 2, p.6).

**Cytology**

Plant cytology is the study of the basic aspects of the cells of plants (Source 1, p.21).

**Physiology**

The study that observe and experiments with the life processes of plants is called plant physiology (Source 2, p.6).

**Pathology**

Plant pathology is the study of plant diseases and the control of these diseases (Source 3, p.521).

**Ecology**

The study of plant communities and the relationships between different species of plants is called plant ecology (Northington & Goodin, 1984, p. 7).

**Forestry**

Botanical principles are used to insure that the productivity of forests are maintained (Source 1, p.26).

**Phycology**

Phycology is the study of algae that live in lakes, streams and oceans (Source 2, p.16).

**Mycology**

Mycology is the study of fungi (Northington & Goodin, 1984, p. 21).

**Bibliography**

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