The Biology Of Grasses

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The Biology Of Grasses
In this book, the biology of grasses is illustrated by many different grass genera and species, drawn from both temperate and tropical zones. Beginning with a discussion of the role of grasses in a changing world, the author provides a thorough treatment of such topics as the generation and dispersal of grasses, their diversity, history, contrasting life styles, ecology and domestication.

Amazon.com: The Biology of Grasses (Cabi) (9780851991115 ...
Biology Of Grasses, Native Grasses Of North America, Grasses In Agriculture, Wheats, Maize Or Corn. Grasses are monocotyledonous plants in the family Poaceae (also known as Gramineae). There are as many as 10,000 species of grasses distributed among more than 600 genera. The richest genera of grasses are the panic-grasses (Panicum spp.) with 400 species, the bluegrasses (Poa spp.) and love-grasses (Eragrostis spp.) with 300 species each, and the needle-grasses (Stipa spp.) with 200 species.

Grasses - Biology Of Grasses, Native Grasses Of North ...
The biology of grasses is described and illustrated through the use of many different grass genera and species, drawn from temperate, tropical and circumpolar regions.

The Biology of Grasses | NHBS Academic & Professional Books
The root systems of grasses are highly branched (fibrous) and do not have a well-defined central taproot. Many grasses spread horizontally through the production of underground stems known as rhizomes, or prostrate stems aboveground known as stolons. New grass shoots can emerge from either rhizomes or stolons.

Grasses - Biology Encyclopedia - plant, body, human ...
In this book the biology of grasses is illustrated by many different grass genera and species, drawn from both temperate and tropical zones. Beginning with a discussion of the role of grasses in a changing world, the book provides a treatment of such topics as the generation and dispersal of grasses, their diversity, history, contrasting life styles, ecology and domestication.

The biology of grasses (Book, 1996) [WorldCat.org]
Grass is an angiosperm, which means it is a flowering plant, although the flowers are small, green and inconspicuous. Grass flowers are wind pollinated and the seeds are dispersed by wind, water, by birds and on the coats and sometimes in the digestive systems of animals.

Biology of Grass - The Accidental Smallholder
In this book the biology of grasses is illustrated by many different grass genera and species, drawn from both temperate and tropical zones.

The biology of grasses (eBook, 1996) [WorldCat.org]
Grasses used as examples are taken from temperate, tropical and circumpolar regions. Topics covered include grasses in a changing world, grass diversity, plant development, the form and evolution of inflorescences, pollination and dispersal,...

The biology of grasses. - CAB Direct
Biology of grasses. Most grasses are annual plants or are herbaceous perennials that die back to the ground surface at the end of the growing season and then regenerate the next season by shoots developing from underground rhizome or root systems. A few species, such as the bamboos, develop as shrub- and tree-sized, woody plants.

Grasses | Encyclopedia.com
Book Description: The Biology and Utilization of Grasses reviews current knowledge about grass biology, and it highlights the important role of grasses in human existence. It discusses many fundamental aspects of grass biology, including evolution and genetics, morphology, physiology, and ecology, with emphasis on the relationship of these basic concepts to the use of grasses for forage, turf, and rangelands.

[PDF] the biology and utilization of grasses Download Free
Grasses or also called the graminoids are monocotyledonous plants belonging to the family Poaceae (also called Gramineae). The family Cyperaceae includes the sedges which are also commonly called grasses, such as the many wild marsh and grassland plants. The rushes plants belonging to the family Juncaceae are also called as grasses.

Grass - Definition and Examples - Biology Online Dictionary
The basic grass plant structure is pictured to the left. Below ground is the network of plant material called the root. All of the aboveground section of a grass is collectively called the shoot. Within the shoot are separate parts called the stem, the leaves, and the seed head (inflorescence).

Plant Physiology - Grass Plant Physiology | The Lawn Institute
Grasses are the most important plant family on Earth. This statement is based on the following facts: There are more individual grass plants on Earth than any other type of terrestrial vegetation. They have the highest biomass of all plants, i.e. their combined weight is greater than that of any other group of land based plants.

Grasses: Biology and Ecology - WildlifeCampus
Poaceae or Gramineae is a large and nearly ubiquitous family of monocotyledonous flowering plants known as grasses. It includes the cereal grasses, bamboos and the grasses of natural grassland and species cultivated in lawns and pasture. The latter are commonly referred to collectively as grass. With around 780 genera and around 12,000 species, the Poaceae is the fifth-largest plant family, following the Asteraceae, Orchidaceae, Fabaceae and Rubiaceae. The Poaceae are the most economically impor

Poaceae - Wikipedia
Population Biology of Grasses will be an important addition to personal and institutional libraries alike." BioScience "...not only interesting and clear in explaining the population biology of grasses, but also a good read, stemming from a well-maintained flow of material and enjoyable style.

Population Biology of Grasses by G. P. Cheplick PhD ...
are also of importance to crop science and plant biology the biology of grasses is described and illustrated through the use of many different grass genera and species drawn from temperate tropical and circumpolar regions beginning with a discussion of the role of grasses in a changing world the

The Biology Of Grasses Cabi [EBOOK]
It discusses many fundamental aspects of grass biology, including evolution and genetics, morphology, physiology, and ecology, with emphasis on the relationship of these basic concepts to the use of grasses for forage, turf, and rangelands.

The Biology and Utilization of Grasses - 1st Edition
Despite wide differences in wall composition, the developmental physiology of grasses is similar to that of all flowering plants. Grass cells respond similarly to environmental cues and growth regulators, exhibit the same alterations in physical properties of the wall to allow cell growth, and possess similar patterns of wall biogenesis during the development of specific cell and tissue types.

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