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PAGE No.
DATE 18/4/25

* Parasitic Plants

- A parasitic plant partially or completely depends on another plant for its nutrition. Parasitic plants use thier modified parts to derive nutrition from another plant.

- The plants on which parasitic plants grow are called host.

- Cuscuta, wraps its branches around the trunk of another tree. It sends tiny roots into the trunk that obtain nutrition and absorb the food made by host plant.

- Mistletoe is another such plant which has green leaves and makes its own food. It has modified roots to derive water and minerals from host plant.

PAGE NO.
DATE / /

- The Australian Christmas tree and purple toothwort are some examples of parasitic plant

- In a host-parasite relationship, only the parasite gets benefit. I case of dodder and mistletoe, these parasites are living out of the body of their host, therefore they are called ectoparasite

* Saprophytic plants.

- Organisms that get nutrition from the dead and decaying material are called saprophytes and the mode of nutrition is called saprophytic nutrition.

- Saprophytes secrete digestive juices in the dead & decaying organic matter and convert it into liquid form.

PAGE No.
DATE / /

- E.g.:- 1. Decomposing Bacteria
  2. Mushroom
  3. Breadmould
  4. Coral roots
  5. Indian pipe

* Symbiotic plants:

- Some plants associate with other organisms to share food and other resources. The association of plants is beneficitial for each other. This mutualy beneficitial relationship is known Simpiosis, an organism involved in such relationship is known as symbiant.

- E.g.:- Rhizbium is a bacteria which lives in the roots leguminius plants. It absorbs atmospheric nitrogen and convert into soluble form that plants can absorb.

PAGE No.
DATE / /

- It gives nutrition to bacteria.
- Lichenes is the relationship between the Fungus algae. The Fungus provide support, shelter to the Algae and algae prepares and provide food for Fungus.