THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PLANT WORLD FOR HUMAN LIFE

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ABSTRACT
Plants provide us with food, fiber, shelter, medicine, and fuel. The basic food for all organisms is produced by green plants. In the process of food production, oxygen is released. This oxygen, which we obtain from the air we breathe, is essential to life.

Keywords: plants, green plants, birds, ecosystem, greenhouse

Introduction

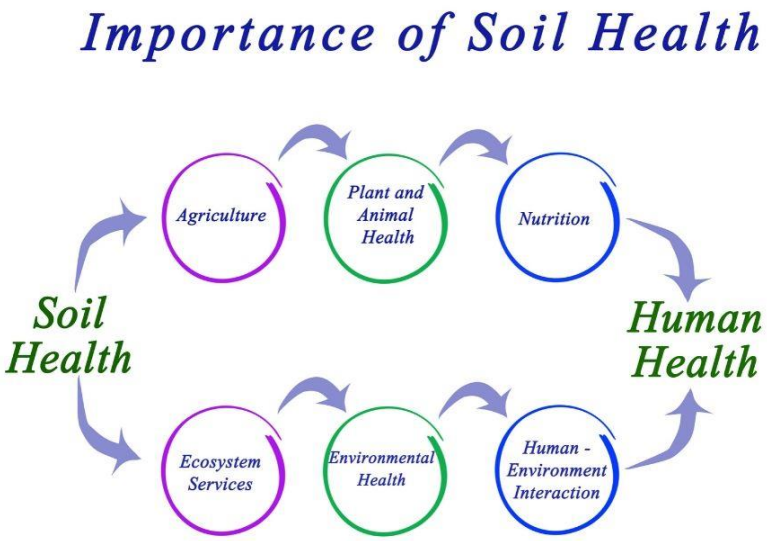
Forests, lawns, streams, and marshes are all habitats that are easily recognized as unique biotic communities. A community is a naturally occurring, interactive assemblage of plants and animals living in the same environment. The interaction between plants and animals often exists out of the need for food, protection, transportation, and reproduction. The different kinds of interaction possible between organisms are extremely important in determining the abundance of species. If the interaction between species is beneficial, it is described as mutualism. Some of the most complex mutualistic relationships evolved between plants and pollinators. If the interaction proves disadvantageous, it is referred to as competition. Commensal relationships, in which one species benefits and the other is unaffected, are common between plants and animals. For example, when a bird builds a nest in a tree, the bird benefits and the tree is (usually) unharmed. Other relationships may positively affect one population and be detrimental to the other. Such relationships involve predation and parasitism. In predation, one organism directly kills and consumes its prey [1-14]. Parasitism differs in that parasites live on or in the prey, but may not kill it outright. A good example of parasitism is mistletoe growing on a tree.

Composting is controlled decomposition that can be used in the garden as mulch or soil. It depends on microorganisms to feed on and break down plant debris. In order to do this the microorganisms also need oxygen and moisture. Microorganisms need a combination of materials rich in carbon (fallen leaves, branches, and twigs) and nitrogen (such as kitchen scraps). Reducing the particle size of the raw materials will increase the speed of the composting process. The proper mix of materials should result in a hot (135-160o F) compost pile which will destroy weeds seeds and diseases. When incorporated back into the soil, compost increases the soils ability to retain moisture, improves drainage and aeration, supplies small amounts of nutrients, and increases the biological activity of soil organisms.

Plants fill an important psychological need. Plants in a landscape make work and play more enjoyable. A beautiful landscape doesn't just happen, it must be planned!! The first step in designing a landscape is to decide how the landscape is or will be used. Landscapes can screen unsightly views, increase property value, provide privacy and attract birds and other wildlife. The next step is to draw a bird's eye sketch of the area on a piece of paper. Include the location of property lines, structures, and existing plants on the sketch. Use the sketch to record characteristics about the site such as sunlight patterns, soil characteristics, water runoff and utility lines. Once you have prioritized your needs and examined your landscape site, you are ready to create the landscape plan. Draw in lines that separate the lawn from the landscape, then add trees, ground covers, and shrubs. Use colors, textures, and shapes of plants

to create interest and draw attention to a particular area in a landscape. Attention must also be given to the proportion or size of a plant in relation to its surroundings [15-30].
Staple crops are not the only food derived from seed plants. Fruits and vegetables provide nutrients, vitamins, and fiber. Sugar, to sweeten dishes, is produced from the monocot sugarcane and the eudicot sugar beet. Drinks are made from infusions of tea leaves, chamomile flowers, crushed coffee beans, or powdered cocoa beans. Spices come from many different plant parts: saffron and cloves are stamens and buds, black pepper and vanilla are seeds, the bark of a bush in the Laurales family supplies cinnamon, and the herbs that flavor many dishes come from dried leaves and fruit, such as the pungent red chili pepper. The volatile oils of flowers and bark provide the scent of perfumes. Additionally, no discussion of seed plant contribution to human diet would be complete without the mention of alcohol. Fermentation of plant-derived sugars and starches is used to produce alcoholic beverages in all societies. In some cases, the beverages are derived from the fermentation of sugars from fruit, as with wines, and, in other cases, from the fermentation of carbohydrates derived from seeds, as with beers.
Seed plants have many other uses, including providing wood as a source of timber for construction, fuel, and material to build furniture. Most paper is derived from the pulp of coniferous trees. Fibers of seed plants, such as cotton, flax, and hemp, are woven into cloth. Textile dyes, such as indigo, were mostly of plant origin until the advent of synthetic chemical dyes. Lastly, it is more difficult to quantify the benefits of ornamental seed plants. These grace private and public spaces, adding beauty and serenity to human lives and inspiring painters and poets alike.
The medicinal properties of plants have been known to human societies since ancient times. There are references to the use of plants' curative properties in Egyptian, Babylonian, and Chinese writings from 5,000 years ago. Many modern synthetic therapeutic drugs are derived or synthesized de novo from plant secondary metabolites. It is important to note that the same plant extract can be a therapeutic remedy at low concentrations, become an addictive drug at higher doses, and can potentially kill at high concentrations [31-45].
The relatively new field of ethnobotany studies the interaction between a particular culture and the plants native to the region. Seed plants have a large influence on day-to-day human life. Not only are plants the major source of food and medicine, they also influence many other aspects of society, from clothing to industry. The medicinal properties of plants were recognized early on in human cultures. From the mid-1900s, synthetic chemicals began to supplant plant-based remedies.
Pharmacognosy is the branch of pharmacology that focuses on medicines derived from natural sources. With massive globalization and industrialization, there is a concern that much human knowledge of plants and their medicinal purposes will disappear with the cultures that fostered them. This is where ethnobotanists come in. To learn about and understand the use of plants in a particular culture, an ethnobotanist must bring in knowledge of plant life and an understanding and appreciation of diverse cultures and traditions. The Amazon forest is home to an incredible diversity of vegetation and is considered an untapped resource of medicinal plants; yet, both the ecosystem and its indigenous cultures are threatened with extinction. To become an ethnobotanist, a person must acquire a broad knowledge of plant biology, ecology, and sociology. Not only are the plant specimens studied and collected, but also the stories, recipes, and traditions that are linked to them. For ethnobotanists, plants are not viewed solely as biological organisms to be studied in a laboratory; they are seen as an integral

part of human culture. The convergence of molecular biology, anthropology, and ecology make the field of ethnobotany a truly multidisciplinary science.



Without plants, we cannot imagine our life for not a moment. Absolutely plants are very essential in human life. Such as without plants, we cannot live. As well as that plants give us fruits and vegetables. It also gives us various species and masalas. There are many types of plants such as creepers, climbers, shrubs, and herbs. Some plants that grow close to the ground are called creepers. And some green plants with tender stem are called herbs. For examples of herbs are wheat, paddy, cabbage, carrot, ginger, turnip, etc.

An example of shrubs is croton, lemon, china rose, Heena, etc. Another example of climbers is a leather flower, morning glory, honeysuckle, jasmines, etc. An example of clippers is mint, trades, strawberry, etc. Therefore, the importance of plants is a must for us. Plants provide many essential medicines which help in curing diseases and save our life also. For one thing, they are being cut to get wood for furniture. Plants are also being cut to made paper. Due to this cutting of trees results in global warming.

Aside from fruit for humans, trees also provide food for birds and wildlife. Fruit harvested from community wildlife orchards can be sold, thus providing income. Small business opportunities in green waste management and landscaping arise when value machines and water-saving qualities.

Importance of plants next section we have known also that when mulched, trees act like a sponge that filters this water naturally and uses it to recharge groundwater supplies. On the hillsides or stream, slopes, trees slow runoff and hold soil in place. Studies have shown that patients with views of trees out their windows heal faster and with fewer complications. Children show fewer symptoms when they have access to nature. Exposure to plants and nature aids concentration by reducing mental fatigue. Neighborhoods and homes that are barren have shown to have a greater incidence of violence in and out of the home than their greener counterparts. Trees and landscaping help to reduce the level of fear. Whether as houses for children or creative and spiritual inspiration for adults, trees have provided the space for humans to retreat throughout the ages.

Trees plantings provide an opportunity for community involvement and empowerment that improves the quality of life in our neighborhoods also. All cultures, ages, and genders have an important role to play at tree planting or tree care events. Trees as a landmark can give a neighborhood a new identity

and encourage civic pride. So the importance of plants is very much for human life. Apart from this sycamore and oak are among the many urban species that provide excellent urban homes for birds, bees, possums, and squirrels. In addition, trees can mask concrete walls or parking lots, and unsightly views. They muffle sound from nearby streets and freeways and create an eye-soothing canopy of green clearly.

We plant trees primarily for their beauty and to provide shade but they do create many other benefits. Even so, trees can sooth and relax us and help us connect to nature and our surroundings. Indeed the colors green – is a calming, cool color that helps your eyes quickly recover from strain. By planting and caring for trees, you help improve your surroundings, reduce pollution, lower energy costs, improve the appearance of your community, and increase the value of your property also. As well as trees can reduce air temperature by blocking sunlight. Further cooling occurs when water evaporates from the leaf surface.

There are hundreds of thousands of plant species. They include the tiny caviar-sized watermeal plant to the tallest redwood in California. People travel across the world to see certain plants, like the California redwoods, the bluebells of Europe, and the cherry blossoms of Japan. Despite human's love of plants, 40% of the world's plant species are endangered.

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