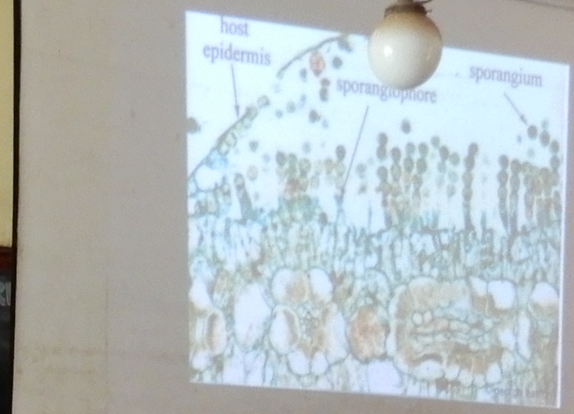
Distribution: The family consists o[illegible]era and about 2300 species distributed in the tropical and sub tropical regions.

Examples:

Annona cherimola Mill. (Lashmanphal)
Annona muricata L (Hanumanphal, Soursop)
Annona reticulata L. (Ramphal, Bullock's Heart)
Annona squamosa L. (Sithaphal, Custard Apple)
Artabotrys hexapetealus (L.f.) Bhandari
Desmos lawii (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Safford
(Syn: *Unona lawii* Hook. f. & Thoms)
Polyalthia longifolia B. & H. (False Ashok)

Distinguishing characters

1. Simple, entire, exstipulate leaves.
2. Trimerous arrangement of sepals and petals.
3. Numerous spirally arranged stamens with anthers having enlarged connectives.
4. Etaerio of berries or a fleshy berry fruit,
5. Ruminate endosperm of seeds.


host
epidermis
sporangiophore
sporangium

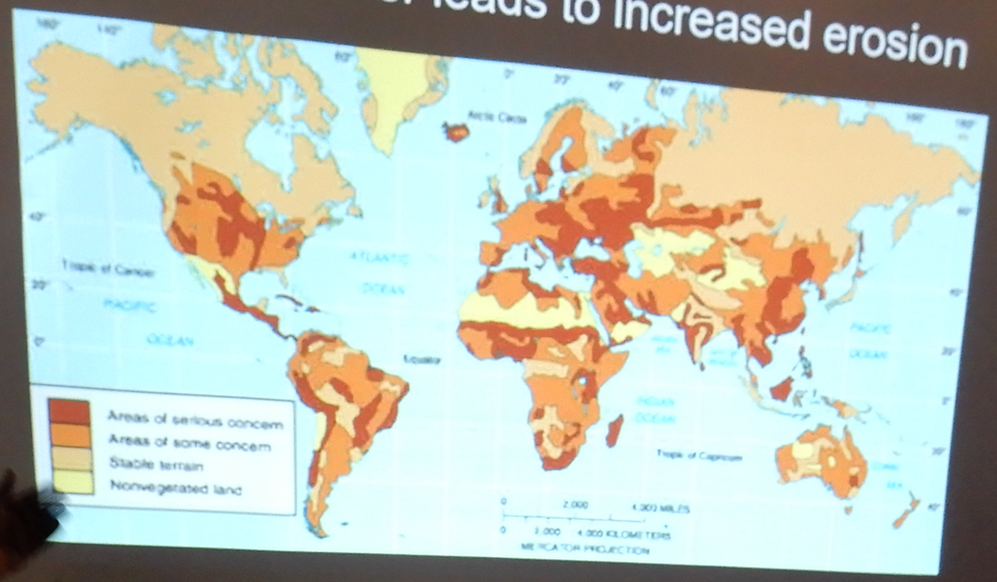
An evolutionary tree of venomous animals
Science
Published by AAAS
Mandé Holford et al. Science 2018;361:842-844

Morphological diversity in Aeroterres
Unicellular flagellate (colourless)
Unicellular coccoid
Unicellular Desmid type
Colonial coccoid
Few celled Trichome
Many trichomes enclosed in a common sheath
Unicellular Diatom type
Unicellular capsule
Colonial capsule(coloured)
Tolypothricoid false branching
Geminate branch
sheath encrusted with calcium
Sheath colourless
Colonial sheath firm
Sheath Lamellated
Peridem (sheath) coloured
Paranckymatous type
True branching
Uniseriate (left)
Multiseriate (right)

Why Population Ecology?

- Scientific goal
  - understanding the factors that influence the size of populations
    - general principles
    - specific cases
- Practical goal
  - management of populations
    - increase population size
      - endangered species
    - decrease population size
      - pests
    - maintain population size
      - fisheries management
        - maintain & maximize sustained yield

Ectomycorrhizae

Agricultural Soil Loss

Erosion of unprotected soils during periods where they remain fallow and without vegetative cover leads to increased erosion