

Glossary

- Abaxial** located on the side furthest from the axis, e.g., the lower side of a leaf
- Abiotic** not directly caused or induced by organisms
- Absorbance** fraction of radiation incident on a surface that is absorbed
- Abscissic acid, ABA** *phytohormone* (15-carbon compound that resembles the terminal portion of some *carotenoid* molecules) involved in *stress* responses; its name is derived from its involvement in leaf abscission; it reduces cell expansion and causes *stomatal* closure
- Acclimation** Increased tolerance to *stress* and/or improved plant performance as a result of structural and physiological adjustment by individual plants to specific environmental conditions (see also *plasticity*)
- Accumulation** build-up of storage products resulting from an excess of supply over *demand*; also termed interim deposition
- Acidifuge** avoiding acid soils; with a preference for a substrate that does not have a low pH
- Active (or reactive) oxygen species (ROS)** hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), superoxide radicals ($\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$), and hydroxyl radicals (OH^{\cdot}), the compounds can cause cell damage, but are also involved in *signal transduction*
- Active transport** transport of molecules across a *membrane* against an electrochemical gradient through expenditure of metabolic energy
- Acyanogenic** not releasing cyanide
- Adaptation** evolutionary adjustment of the genetic basis of a trait that enhances the performance in a specific environment
- Adaxial** located on the side nearest to the axis, e.g., the upper side of a leaf
- Adsorption** binding of ions or molecules to a surface (e.g., of a soil particle or a root)
- Advection** net horizontal transfer of gases
- Aerenchyma** tissue with large air spaces that facilitate transport of gases in plants
- Agglutinin** synonym for *lectin*
- Albedo** fraction of the incident short-wave radiation reflected by a surface (typically plant cover or bare soil or rock)
- Alkaloid** *secondary plant compound* (often toxic), characterized by its alkaline reaction and a heterocyclic ring (e.g., nicotine, caffeine, and colchicine)
- Allelochemical** *secondary metabolite*, released by living plants or decomposing plant *litter* that (either negatively or positively) affects other organisms
- Allelopathy** suppression of growth of one plant by another of a different species due to the release of toxic substances
- Allocation** proportional distribution of products or newly acquired resources among different organs or functions in a plant
- Alternative oxidase** *mitochondrial enzyme* catalyzing the transfer of electrons from ubiquinol (the reduced form of ubiquinone) to O_2

- Alternative pathway (of respiration)** nonphosphorylating electron-transport pathway in the inner *membrane* of plant *mitochondria*, transporting electrons from ubiquinol (the reduced form of ubiquinone) to O_2 , catalyzed by the *alternative oxidase*
- Amphistomatous** with *stomata* at both the *adaxial* (upper) and *abaxial* (lower) sides of a leaf
- Amylase** *starch*-hydrolyzing enzyme
- Anion** negatively charged ion
- Anisotropic** not equal in all directions; for example, the longitudinal walls of anisotropic cells have different chemical and biophysical properties from those of the radial walls
- Anoxia** absence of oxygen in (part of) a plant's environment
- Annual** species with a life cycle of less than a year; the short life cycle can be environmentally or developmentally determined
- Antipport** Co-transport of one compound in one direction coupled to transport of another compound (mostly H^+) in the opposite direction
- Apatite** $Ca_5(PO_4)_3(OH,F)$; it accounts for 95% of the total P in igneous rock, and it constitutes a major substrate for weathering, which releases inorganic phosphate for plants and microorganisms
- Apoenzyme** Enzymatic protein that requires a *coenzyme* to function
- Apoplast (=apoplasm)** space in a plant's tissue outside the space enclosed by plasma *membranes* (*symplast*); it includes the *cell walls* and the dead tissues of the xylem
- Apoplastic (=apoplasmic) phloem loading** transport of assimilates from *mesophyll* to the sieve tubes of the *phloem* occurring partly through the *apoplast*
- Aquaporin** water-channel protein in a *membrane*
- Arbuscular mycorrhiza** a type of *mycorrhiza* that forms arbuscules (highly branched exchange structures) within cortical cells of the root
- Assimilation** incorporation of an inorganic resource (e.g., CO_2 or NH_4^+) into organic compounds (in the case of CO_2 assimilation also used as a synonym for *photosynthesis*)
- ATPase** enzyme catalyzing the *hydrolysis* of ATP, producing ADP and P_i ; the energy from this hydrolysis is used to pump protons across a membrane (e.g., plasma *membrane*, tonoplast), thus generating an electrochemical gradient
- ATPase/ATP synthase** enzyme complex in the inner *membrane* of *mitochondria* and the *thylakoid membrane* of *chloroplasts* catalyzing the formation of ATP, driven by the *proton-motive force* (pmf)
- Autotoxicity** deleterious effect of a chemical compound released by plants of the same species
- Autotrophic growth** increment in mass, volume, length, or area of plants or parts thereof which depend on carbon fixed in *photosynthesis* by the growing organism itself (see also *heterotrophic growth*)
- Autotrophic respiration** *respiration* by autotrophic plants and their associated *mycorrhizas* and *symbiotic N_2 -fixing* structures (see also *heterotrophic respiration*)
- Auxin** *phytohormone* (indole-3-acetic acid) involved in growth promotion and meristem *differentiation*; the name literally means enhancing and is derived from its growth-promoting action; there are also synthetic auxins
- Avoidance** plant *strategy* of resisting adverse conditions by preventing deleterious effects of these conditions, e.g., winter seed *dormancy*
- Bacteroid** state of *rhizobia* after they have penetrated the root and the *symbiosis* has been established
- Bark** Tissue with both a protective (outer bark) and transport (inner bark) function; inner bark consists of secondary *phloem* that carries sugars, amino acids, and minerals from a *source* to a *sink*
- Biennial** species whose individuals typically live for two growing seasons, vegetative growth in the first year and continued growth and seed production in the second year; several species known as biennials can, however, have an extended vegetative period (*monocarpic perennial*), others are strictly biennial
- Biomass** Mass of plants (and other living organisms)
- Biomass density** dry mass of plant tissue per unit of fresh mass or volume (in the first case, the presence of intercellular air spaces is not taken into account)
- Biotic** caused or induced by organisms
- Biotic filter** *biotic* interactions, which eliminate species that would otherwise have survived the *abiotic* environment of a site
- Blue-light receptors** two classes of *photoreceptors*, cryptochromes and phototropins, that absorb in the blue region of the spectrum; the receptors are involved, e.g., in the perception of irradiance and the directional component of light and thus affect *photomorphogenesis*
- Bolting** rapid extension of the flowering stalk
- Boundary layer** thin layer of air, water, or soil around the leaf or root with reduced mass

- transport and increased reliance on *diffusion* for transport processes, conditions differ from those further away
- Boundary layer conductance/resistance** *conductance/resistance* for transport of CO₂, water vapor, or heat between the leaf surface and the atmosphere measured across the *boundary layer*
- Bowen ratio** the ratio between sensible heat loss and heat loss due to *transpiration*
- Bulk density** mass of dry soil per unit volume
- Bulk soil** soil beyond the immediate influence of plant roots (see *boundary layer*)
- Bundle sheath cells** cells surrounding the vascular bundle of a leaf
- C₃ photosynthesis** photosynthetic pathway in which the first step of CO₂ *assimilation* is the *carboxylation* of ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate (RuBP) by *Rubisco*; the first product is phosphoglyceric acid (PGA), a three-carbon intermediate
- C₄ photosynthesis** photosynthetic pathway in which the first step of CO₂ *assimilation* is the *carboxylation* of phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) by PEP carboxylase during the day; the first product is oxaloacetic acid (OAA) a four-carbon intermediate
- Calcicole** species with a preference for calcareous or high-pH soils
- Calcifuge** species that typically occupies acidic soils and is absent from calcareous or high-pH soils
- Callose** b-(1-3)-polymer of glucose, synthesized in sieve tube elements of the *phloem* in response to damage, sealing of the sieve tubes; callose is also produced in other cells upon microbial attack, thus providing a physical barrier
- Calmodulin** ubiquitous Ca²⁺-binding protein whose binding to other proteins depends on the intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration; component of *signal-transduction pathways*
- Calvin cycle (Calvin—Benson cycle, carbon reduction cycle)** pathway of photosynthetic CO₂ *assimilation* beginning with *carboxylation* of RuBP by *Rubisco*
- Canopy conductance/resistance** *conductance/resistance* for transport of CO₂, water vapor, or heat between the plant canopy and the atmosphere measured across the *boundary layer* of the canopy
- Carbamylation** reaction between CO₂ and an amino group; in many species, *Rubisco* is activated by carbamylation, catalyzed by *Rubisco activase*
- Carbonic anhydrase** enzyme catalyzing the inter-conversion of HCO₃[−] and CO₂
- Carboxylate** organic acid minus its protons
- Carboxylation** binding of a CO₂ molecule to a CO₂-acceptor molecule
- Carboxylation efficiency** initial slope of the CO₂-response curve of *photosynthesis*
- Carotenoid** accessory photosynthetic pigment; carotenoids of the *xanthophyll cycle* play a role in dissipation of excess energy
- Carrier** protein involved in ion transport across a *membrane*
- Caruncle** (= *strophiole*) an outgrowth of a seed coat, near the *hilum*; preformed weak site in the seed coat
- Casparian band/strip** waxy suberin impregnation on the radial and transverse wall of *endodermis* and *exodermis* cells that renders the wall impermeable to water
- Cation** positively charged ion
- Cavitation** breakage of a water column in a xylem conduit due to air seeding
- Cellulose** structural polymer of glucose; major component of plant *cell walls* giving tensile strength
- Cell wall** structural matrix surrounding plant cells; part of the *apoplast*
- Cell-wall elasticity** reversible change in *cell-wall* dimensions
- Cell-wall extensibility** irreversible extension of *cell walls*, due to structural changes
- Chaperones** group of *stress proteins* that are encoded by a multigene family in the nucleus; chaperones bind to and stabilize an otherwise unstable conformation and, thus, mediate the correct assembly of other proteins
- Chelate** compound that combines reversibly, usually with high affinity, with a metal ion (e.g., iron, copper, or calcium)
- Chelator** cation-binding organic molecule, such as citric acid, malic acid, and *phytosiderophores*
- Chemiosmotic model** theory accounting for the synthesis of ATP driven by a *proton-motive force*
- Chilling injury/tolerance** injury caused by exposure of plants or tissues to low temperatures (> 0°C); *tolerance* of such temperatures
- Chitin** polymer of *N*-acetylglucosamine; component of the exoskeleton of arthropods and the *cell wall* of fungi, but **not** of plants
- Chitinase** chitin-hydrolyzing enzyme that breaks down fungal *cell walls*
- Chlorenchyma** tissue containing *chloroplasts*
- Chlorophyll** green pigment in the photosynthetic *membrane* (*thylakoid*) involved in light capture as the first step in *photosynthesis*

- Chloroplast** organelle (plastid) in which *photosynthesis* occurs
- Chromophore** light-absorbing constituent of a macromolecule (*photoreceptor*) that is responsible for light absorption
- Citric acid cycle** *Tricarboxylic acid cycle*
- Climax species** species that are confined to later stages of succession in a plant community; as opposite to *pioneer*
- Clonal growth** asexual production of physiologically complete plants; a form of vegetative reproduction
- Cluster roots** bottle-brush-like or Christmas-tree-like structures in roots with a dense packing of root hairs, releasing *carboxylates* into the *rhizosphere*, thus solubilizing poorly available nutrients (e.g., phosphate) in the soil
- CO₂-compensation point** CO₂ concentration at which the rate of CO₂ *assimilation* by *photosynthesis* is balanced by the rate of CO₂ production by *respiration*
- Coenzyme** a nonproteinaceous organic substance that combines with a specific protein, the *apoenzyme*
- Coevolution** evolution of two (or more) species of which at least one depends on the other as a result of selection by mutual interactions
- Cofactor** inorganic ion or *coenzyme* required for an enzyme's activity
- Cohesion theory** accounts for the ascent of sap in the xylem due to the cohesive forces between ascending water molecules under high tension and the adhesive forces between water and capillaries in the wall of xylem conduits
- Companion cell** cell type in the *phloem*, adjacent to sieve element, involved in phloem loading
- Compartmentation** restriction of compounds or processes to specific cells, or parts of a cell, such as storage of *secondary metabolites* in vacuoles
- Compatible interaction** response of a susceptible host to a virulent pathogen; positive interaction between pollen and pistil allowing guidance of the sperm cells toward the ovule
- Compatible solute** solute that has no deleterious effect on metabolism at high concentrations
- Compensation point** conditions (temperature, [CO₂], light) where net CO₂ exchange by a leaf or plant is zero (i.e., *photosynthesis* equals *respiration*)
- Competition** interaction among organisms (of the same or different species), which utilize common resources that are in short supply (resource competition), or which harm one another in the process of seeking a resource, even if the resource is not in short supply (interference competition)
- Competitive ability** probability of winning in *competition* with another species in a particular environment
- Conductance** flux per unit driving force (e.g., concentration gradient); inverse of resistance
- Constitutive** produced in constant amount (as opposed to regulated) (e.g., genes can be expressed constitutively)
- Constitutive defense** background level of plant defense in the absence of induction by herbivores or pathogens
- Construction cost** carbon and nutrients required to produce new tissue, including the *respiration* associated with the biosynthetic pathways
- Contractile roots** mature roots that decrease in length, while increasing in diameter, thus pulling the plant deeper in the soil, as in geophytes
- Convective heat transfer** direct transfer of heat (e.g., from leaf to air) and further transport by turbulent movement
- Convergent evolution** process whereby, in organisms that are not closely related, similar traits evolve independently as a result of *adaptation* to similar environments or ecological niches
- Coupling factor** *ATP synthetase* in thylakoid membrane of *chloroplasts* and inner membrane of *mitochondria*
- Crassulacean acid metabolism** photosynthetic pathway in which the first step of CO₂ *assimilation* is the *carboxylation* of phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) by PEP carboxylase; the first product is oxaloacetic acid (OAA)—a four-carbon intermediate; in contrast to C₄ *photosynthesis*, in CAM *photosynthesis*, the CO₂ assimilation occurs predominantly during the night with open *stomata*
- Crista** fold of the inner *mitochondrial membrane*
- Critical daylength** length of the night triggering flowering
- Cross-resistance** The phenomenon in which an organism that has acquired *resistance* to one pathogen or herbivore through direct exposure simultaneously has acquired resistance to other pathogens or herbivores to which it has not been exposed. Cross-resistance arises because the biological mechanism of resistance is the same and arises through identical genetic mutations
- Cross-talk** Communication between different *signal transduction pathways*
- Cryptochrome** blue-light-absorbing *photoreceptor*, involved in *photomorphogenesis*
- Cuticle** waxy coating of external plant surfaces

- Cuticular conductance/resistance** *conductance/resistance* for transport of CO₂ or water vapor movement through the *cuticle*
- Cutin** waxy substances that are part of the *cuticle*; polymer consisting of many long-chain hydroxy fatty acids that are attached to each other by ester linkages, forming a rigid three-dimensional network
- Cyanogenic** releasing cyanide
- Cytochrome** colored, heme-containing protein that transfers electrons in the respiratory and photosynthetic electron transport chain
- Cytochrome oxidase** *mitochondrial* enzyme catalyzing the final step in the transfer of electrons from organic molecules to O₂
- Cytochrome P450** element in the synthesis of anthocyanins and in the detoxification of *xenobiotics*
- Cytochrome pathway** phosphorylating electron-transport pathway in the inner *membrane* of plant *mitochondria*, transporting electrons from NAD(P)H or FADH₂ to O₂, with *cytochrome oxidase* being the terminal oxidase
- Cytokinin(s)** a class of *phytohormones*, involved, e.g., in the delay of leaf *senescence*, cell division, cell extension, release of *dormancy* of buds, and *chloroplast differentiation*
- Cytoplasm** contents of a cell that are contained within its plasma *membrane*, but outside the vacuole and the nucleus
- Cytosol** cellular matrix in which *cytoplasmic* organelles are suspended
- Dark reaction** carbon fixation during *photosynthesis*; does not directly require light but uses the products of the light reaction (see also *Calvin cycle*)
- Dark respiration** processes in the *cytosol*, *plastids*, and *mitochondria* that break down carbon-containing compounds and generate ATP; it produces CO₂ and consumes O₂ when aerobic; when referring to gas exchange, all decarboxylation and O₂-consuming processes are included, apart from *photorespiration*
- Deciduous** Having leaves that fall off or are shed seasonally in response to specific environmental cues, such as that occurs during or preceding unfavorable seasons (see also *evergreen*)
- Decomposition** breakdown of organic matter through fragmentation, microbial and chemical alteration, and leaching
- Defense compound** *secondary metabolite* conferring some degree of protection from pathogens or herbivores
- Dehydrins** immunologically distinct family of proteins (*Lea* D11 family) that typically accumulate in plants during the late stages of embryogenesis or in response to any environmental influence that has a dehydrating effect
- Delayed greening** pattern of leaf development typical of shade-tolerant rain-forest species; leaves are initially white, red, blue, or light-green during the stage of leaf expansion, reflecting their low concentration of *chlorophyll* and associated photosynthetic proteins
- Demand** requirement; the term is used in the context of the control of the rate of a process (e.g., nutrient uptake, CO₂ *assimilation*) by the amount needed
- Demand function** dependence of net CO₂ *assimilation* rate on the intercellular or *chloroplast* CO₂ concentration, irrespective of the supply of CO₂ at ambient atmospheric CO₂ concentration
- Denitrification** microbial conversion of nitrate to gaseous nitrogen (N₂ and N₂O); nitrate is used as an electron acceptor
- Desiccation tolerance** tolerance of extreme water *stress*, with recovery of normal rates of metabolism shortly following rehydration
- Desorption** the reverse of *adsorption*
- Diaheliotropism** solar tracking in which the leaf or flower remains perpendicular to incident radiation
- Differentiation** cellular specialization
- Diffuse porous** wood in which wide and narrow xylem *vessels* are randomly distributed throughout each annual growth ring
- Diffusion** net movement of a substance along a concentration gradient due to random kinetic activity of molecules
- Diffusion shell** zone of nutrient depletion around individual roots caused by active nutrient uptake at the root surface and *diffusion* to the root from the surrounding soil (see also *boundary layer*)
- Disulfide bond** covalent linkage between two sulfhydryl groups on cysteines
- Divergent evolution** naturally selected changes in related species that once shared a common characteristic, but have come to be different during the course of their evolution
- Dormancy** state of seeds or buds that fail to grow when exposed to an environment that would otherwise have favored *germination* or growth
- Dorsiventral** having structurally different upper and lower surfaces (see also *isobilateral*)
- Down-regulation** decrease of the normal rate of a process, sometimes involving suppression of

- genes encoding enzymes involved in that process
- Ecophysiology** study of the physiological mechanisms by which organisms cope with their environment
- Ecosystem** ecological system that consists of all the organisms in an area and the physical environment with which they interact
- Ecosystem respiration** sum of plant and *heterotrophic respiration*
- Ecotone** environmental gradient
- Ecotype** genetically differentiated population that is restricted to a specific habitat
- Ectomycorrhiza** *mycorrhizal* association in some trees in which a large part of the fungal tissue is found outside the root
- Efficiency** rate of a process per unit plant resource
- Elastic modulus** force needed to achieve a certain reversible change in cell volume
- Embolism** see *cavitation*
- Emissivity** coefficient that describes the thermal radiation emitted by a body at a particular temperature relative to the radiation emitted by an ideal black body
- Endocytosis** uptake of material into a cell by an invagination of the plasma *membrane* and its internalization in a *membrane-bound vesicle*
- Endodermis** innermost layer of root cortical cells that surrounds the vascular tissue; these cells are surrounded by a suberized Casparian strip that blocks *apoplastic* transport
- Ephemeral** short lived
- Epidermis** outermost cell layer of an organ, typically covered by a *cuticle*
- Epinasty** downward bending of a plant organ; see also *hyponasty*
- Epiphyte** plant living on another plant as a support, without a *symbiotic* or parasitic association
- Ethylene** ethene (C₂H₄); a gaseous *phytohormone*; ethylene is, e.g., a signaling compound when roots are exposed to *hypoxia*, inducing *aerenchyma* formation and petiole extension
- Evapotranspiration** water loss from an *ecosystem* by *transpiration* and surface evaporation
- Evergreen** Bearing foliage that persists and remains throughout the year, as opposed to *deciduous*
- Exclusion** prevention of net entry of a molecule; it may be due to low permeability for a molecule or to its *extrusion*
- Excretion** active secretion of compounds (e.g., salt from leaves)
- Exodermis** outer cortical cell layer in roots, immediately below the *epidermis*; these cells are surrounded by a suberized Casparian strip that blocks *apoplastic* transport
- Expansin** cell-wall enzyme involved in cell expansion
- Extensin** rigid cell-wall glycoprotein, rich in hydroxyproline, that represents 5–10% of the dry weight of most primary *cell walls*; significant component of the secondary walls of sclerenchyma cells
- Extinction coefficient** coefficient describing the exponential decrease in irradiance through a compartment that absorbs radiation (e.g., a leaf, a canopy, or a pigment in solution)
- Extrusion** ion transport from root cells to the external medium, dependent on respiratory metabolism
- Exudate** compounds released by plants (mostly by roots); also xylem or *phloem* fluid that appears when the stem is severed from the roots or a cut is made in the stem
- Exudation** release of *exudates*, or the appearance of fluid from cut roots or stems
- Facilitation** positive effect of one plant on another
- Facultative CAM plants** plants that photosynthesize by *Crassulacean Acid Metabolism* (CAM) during dry periods and by C₃ or C₄ *photosynthesis* at other times
- Feedback** influence of a product of a later step in a chain on an earlier step; fluctuations in rate of the process or concentration of metabolites are minimized with negative feedbacks or amplified with positive feedbacks
- Feedforward** response in which the rate of a process is affected before any deleterious effect of that process has occurred; for example, the decline in *stomatal conductance* before the *water potential* in leaf cells has been affected
- Fermentation** anaerobic conversion of glucose to organic acids or alcohol
- Field capacity** water content that a soil can hold against the force of gravity
- Flavanols, flavines, flavones** families of *flavonoids*
- Flavonoid** one of the largest classes of plant *phenolics*, in which two aromatic rings are connected by a carbon link to a third phenyl ring; representatives of this class play a role in the *symbiosis* between *rhizobia* and legumes, as *phytoalexins*, as *antioxidants*, in the colors of flowers and as *defense compounds*

- Fluence response** response to a dosage of light
- Fluorescence** *photons* emitted when excited electrons return to the ground state
- Frost hardening** *acclimation* of a plant as a result of exposure to low temperatures that make it *frost tolerant* (e.g., hardening in autumn)
- Frost hardiness/tolerance** physiological condition that allows exposure to subzero temperatures without cellular damage
- Geotropism** growth response of plant organs with respect to gravity
- Germination (of a seed)** emergence of a part of the embryo through the seed coat, normally the radicle
- Gibberellin** class of *phytohormones*; the first gibberellin was found in the fungus *Gibberella fujikora*, from which these phytohormones derive their name; gibberellins are involved, e.g., in the promotion of seed *germination*, stem extension, and *bolting*
- Giga-** prefix denoting 10^9
- Glass** Solidlike liquid with an extremely high viscosity; examples of a glass are macaroni and “glass” as we know it from everyday life (which is **not** a solid, but a fluid, as apparent from the gradually changing properties of glass when it gets old); glass formation, rather than the formation of ice crystals, is essential to prevent damage incurred by the formation of ice crystals
- Glaucousness** shiny appearance (of leaves), due to the presence of specific wax compounds
- Glucoside** (or glycoside) compound in which a side chain is attached to glucose by an acetal bond
- Glucosinolate** secondary sulfur-containing metabolite in Brassicaceae (cabbage family) which gives these plants a distinct sharp smell and taste
- Glutathione** tripeptide (γ -glutamyl-cysteinyl-glycine) that acts as a reducing agent, protecting the cell against oxidative *stress*, and guards against chemical toxicity, via modification of (modified) *xenobiotics*
- Glycolipid** *membrane* lipid molecule with a short carbohydrate chain attached to a hydrophobic tail
- Glycolysis** ubiquitous metabolic pathway in the *cytosol* in which sugars are metabolized to pyruvate and/or malate with production of ATP and NADH (when pyruvate is the end product)
- Glycophyte** species restricted to nonsaline soils
- Glycoprotein** any protein with one or more covalently linked oligosaccharide chains
- Glycoside** (or glucoside) compound in which a side chain is attached to a sugar by an acetal bond
- G protein** intracellular *membrane-associated* proteins activated by several receptors
- Grana** stacked region of photosynthetic *membranes* (*thylakoids*) in *chloroplasts* that contains *photosystem II* with its *light-harvesting complex*
- Gross photosynthesis** amount of carbon dioxide assimilated in *chloroplasts*; it is measured as net *photosynthesis* plus dark *respiration*
- Growth** increment in mass, volume, length, or area of plants or parts thereof
- Growth respiration** amount of *respiration* required per unit increment in *biomass*; it is **not** a rate
- Guard cells** specialized *epidermal* cells that surround the *stomata* and regulate the size of the *stomatal pore*
- Guttation** water *exuded* by leaves due to *root pressure*
- Halophyte** species that typically grows on saline soils
- Hartig net** hyphal network of *ectomycorrhizal* fungi that have penetrated intercellularly into the cortex of a higher plant
- Haustrorium** organ that functions in attachment, penetration, and transfer of water and solutes from a host to a parasitic plant
- Heartwood** central mass of xylem in tree trunks not functioning in water transport; it often contains substances that prevent decay and has a darker color than the surrounding *sapwood*
- Heat-shock protein** protein produced upon heat or other *stresses*
- Heavy metal** metal with a mass density exceeding 5 g mL^{-1}
- Heliotropism** solar tracking; movement of a leaf or flower that follows the angle of incident radiation
- Heme** cyclic organic molecule that contains an iron atom in the center which binds O_2 in *leghemoglobin* and carries an electron in *cytochromes*
- Hemicellulose** heterogeneous mixture of neutral and acidic polysaccharides, which consist predominantly of galacturonic acid and some rhamnose; these *cell-wall* polymers coat the surface of *cellulose* microfibrils and run parallel to them
- Heterodimer** protein complex composed of two different polypeptide chains

- Heterotrophic growth** *growth* of plants or parts thereof which depend on carbon supplied by another organism or organ of the plant (see also *autotrophic growth*)
- Heterotrophic respiration** *respiration* by nonautotrophic organisms (see also *autotrophic respiration*)
- Hexokinase** enzyme catalyzing the *phosphorylation* of hexose sugars while hydrolyzing ATP; a specific hexokinase is involved in *sugar sensing*
- Hilum** Seed scar where the funiculus (the stalk of the ovule) was once attached
- Historical filter** historical factors that prevent a species from arriving at a site
- Homeostasis** tendency to maintain constant internal conditions in the face of a varying external environment
- Homodimer** protein complex composed of two identical polypeptide chains
- Hormone** organic compound produced in one part of a plant and transported to another, where it acts in low concentrations to control processes (*phytohormone*)
- Humic substances** high-molecular-weight polymers with abundant *phenolic* rings and variable side chains found in *humus*
- Humus** amorphous soil organic matter
- Hydraulic lift** upward movement of water from deep moist soils to dry surface soils through roots along a *water potential* gradient
- Hydrenchyma** water-storing tissue; during dehydration of a plant, water is predominantly lost from the cells in the hydrenchyma, while other cells lose relatively less water
- Hydrolysis** cleavage of a covalent bond with accompanying addition of water, —H being added to one product and —OH to the other
- Hydrophyte** plant that grows partly or wholly in water, whether rooted in the mud, as a lotus, or floating without anchorage, as the water hyacinth
- Hygrophyte** species typically occurring on permanently moist sites; see also *mesophyte* and *xerophyte*
- Hydrotropism** morphogenetic response (of roots) to a moisture gradient
- Hyponasty** Upward bending of a plant organ (see also *epinasty*)
- Hypostomatous** with *stomates* at the *abaxial* (lower) side of the leaf only
- Hypoxia** low oxygen concentration in (part of) a plant's environment
- Immobilization** nutrient absorption from the soil solution and sequestering by soil microorganisms
- Incompatible interaction** response of a resistant host to a virulent pathogen; interaction between pollen and pistil preventing sperm cells from reaching the ovule
- Induced defense** increased levels of plant *secondary metabolites* in response to herbivory or pathogen attack
- Infiltration** movement of water into the soil
- Infrared radiation** radiation with wavelengths between approximately 740 nm and 1 mm; *short-wave infrared* is emitted by the sun (<3 μm), *long-wave infrared* is emitted at Earth temperatures (>3 μm)
- Interception** acquisition of nutrients by roots as a result of growing through soil; the nutrients contained in the soil volume displaced by the growing root; precipitation water remaining in a plant canopy that does not reach the soil
- Intercrop** one crop plant grown in combination with at least one other crop on the same plot at the same time (e.g., an annual crop grown between trees)
- Interference competition** *competition* mediated by production of *allelochemicals* by a plant
- Intermediary cell** *phloem* cell in plants with a *symplastic* pathway of *phloem* loading; sucrose moves from the *mesophyll* into these cells, where it is processed to form oligosaccharides that move to the sieve tube
- Internal conductance/resistance** *conductance/resistance* for transport of CO_2 between the substomatal spaces and its *carboxylation* at the site of *Rubisco* in the *chloroplast*
- Ion channel/ion-selective channel** pore in a *membrane* made by a protein, through which ions enter single file; channels are specific and either open or closed, depending on *membrane* potential or the presence of regulatory molecules
- Isobilateral** having structurally similar upper and lower surfaces (see also *dorsiventral*)
- Isohydric** maintaining a constant water status
- Isoprene** small unsaturated hydrocarbon, containing five carbon atoms (2-methyl-1,3-butadiene); volatile compound, synthesized from mevalonic acid and precursor of other isoprenoids; can be produced in large amounts by photosynthesizing tissue at high temperatures
- Isotope discrimination** alteration of the isotopic composition of an element via processes of *diffusion*, evaporation, and chemical transformation,

- due to small differences in physical and chemical properties of isotopes; typically discrimination against the rare (heavy) isotope
- Isotope effect** end result of various processes that have different rate constants for different isotopes of the same element
- Isotope fractionation** process that occurs when different isotopes of the same element have different rate constants for the same reaction or process, or chain of reactions or processes
- Isotropic** similar in all directions
- Jasmonic acid** *secondary plant compound* [3-oxo-2-(2'-*cis*-pentenyl)-cyclopropane-1-acetic acid], named after its scent from jasmine; *stress* signaling molecule in plants as well as **between** plants
- Juvenile phase** stage in the life cycle of a plant between the *seedling* and *reproductive* phases; the vegetative phase in herbaceous plants; typically a period of rapid *biomass* accumulation
- k_{cat} catalytic constant of an enzyme: rate of the catalyzed reaction expressed in moles per mole catalytic sites of an enzyme (rather than per unit protein, as in V_{max})
- K_i concentration of an inhibitor that reduces the activity of an enzyme to half the rate of that in the absence of that inhibitor
- K_m substrate concentration at which a reaction proceeds at half the maximum rate
- K strategy** suite of traits that enable a plant to persist in a climax community
- Kranz anatomy** specialized leaf anatomy of C_4 species with photosynthetic *bundle sheath cells* surrounding vascular bundles
- Krebs cycle** *tricarboxylic acid cycle*; metabolic pathway in the *matrix* of the *mitochondrion* oxidizing acetyl groups derived from imported substrates to CO_2 and H_2O
- Latent heat** energy consumed or released by evaporation or condensation, respectively, of water (enthalpy of transformation); it results in respectively loss and gain of heat
- Law of the minimum** obsolete concept that plant growth is always limited at any point in time by one single resource; it is not valid in this strict sense
- Leaf area index** total leaf area per unit area of ground
- Leaf area ratio (LAR)** ratio between total leaf area and total plant *biomass*
- Leaf conductance/resistance** *conductance/resistance* for transport of CO_2 or H_2O (vapor) of a leaf (it includes the conductance/resistance for the *stomatal* and the *boundary layer* pathways in the case of H_2O , and additionally for the *internal mesophyll* pathway in the case of CO_2)
- Leaf-mass density** leaf dry mass per unit of fresh mass or volume (in the first case, the presence of intercellular air spaces is not taken into account)
- Leaf mass per unit leaf area (LMA)** leaf mass expressed per unit leaf area
- Leaf mass ratio (LMR), or leaf mass fraction (LMF)** ratio of leaf and whole plant *biomass*
- Leaf turnover** replacement of *senescing* leaves by new ones, not accounting for a change in leaf area
- Lectin** protein with noncatalytic sugar-binding domains; lectins are involved in defense and cellular interactions
- Leghemoglobin** Hemoglobin-like protein in nodules that associates with O_2 by means of a bound *heme* group
- Light-compensation point** irradiance level at which the rate of CO_2 *assimilation* in *photosynthesis* is balanced by the rate of CO_2 production in *respiration*
- Light-harvesting complex** complex of molecules of *chlorophyll*, accessory pigments, and proteins in the *thylakoid membrane* that absorbs quanta and transfers the excitation energy to the reaction center of one of the *photosystems*
- Light reaction** transfer of energy from absorbed light to ATP and NADP(H) in the photosynthetic membrane (*thylakoid*)
- Light saturation (of photosynthesis)** range of irradiances over which the rate of CO_2 *assimilation* is maximal and insensitive to level of irradiance
- Lignan** *phenolic* compound with antifungal, anti-feeding, and antitumor activity; minor component in most plants and tissues, but quantitatively more important in the wood of some tree species (e.g., redwood)
- Lignin** large amorphous *polyphenolic* polymer that confers woodiness to stems
- Litter** dead plant material that is sufficiently intact to be recognizable
- Litter quality** chemical properties of *litter* that determine its susceptibility to *decomposition*, largely determined by concentrations of *secondary metabolites* and nutrients

- Lockhart equation** equation that describes cell expansion in terms of *turgor* pressure and *cell-wall* properties
- Long-day plant** plant whose flowering is induced by exposure to short nights
- Long-wave infrared** radiation with wavelengths larger than approximately 3 μm emitted at Earth temperatures
- Lumen** cavity, such as the space surrounded by the *thylakoid membrane* or the trap of *Utricularia* surrounded by cells
- Luxury consumption** uptake of nutrients above the rate that enhances plant growth rate
- Lysigenous aerenchyma** Gas-transport tissue in plants that is formed from spatially selective death of expanded cells (see also *schizogenous aerenchyma*)
- Macronutrients** inorganic nutrients that a plant requires in relatively large quantities: K, Ca, Mg, N, S, P
- Macrosymbiont** larger partner (i.e., higher plant) in a *symbiosis* with a microorganism
- Maintenance respiration** *respiration* required to maintain the status quo of plant tissues
- Mass flow** movement of substances at equal rates as the fluid or gas in which they occur (e.g., transport of solutes in flowing water and CO_2 in flowing air)
- Matric potential** component of the *water potential* that is due to the interaction of water with capillaries in large molecules (e.g., clay particles in soil)
- Matrix** a substance in which other structures or organelles are embedded; used for the compartment inside *chloroplasts* or *mitochondria*, not including the *membrane* system; also used for the substance in which cell-wall macromolecules are embedded
- Mean residence time (of a nutrient in a plant)** - time a nutrient remains in the plant, between uptake by the roots and loss (e.g., due to leaf shedding, consumption by a herbivore)
- Mega-** prefix (M) denoting 10^6
- Membrane** (*phospholipid*) bilayer that surrounds cells (*plasmalemma*), cell organelles, and other cell compartments
- Membrane channel** transmembrane protein complex that allows inorganic ions, small molecules, or water to move passively cross the lipid bilayer of a *membrane*
- Membrane fluidity** loose term to describe the extent of disorder and the molecular motion within a lipid bilayer; fluidity is the inverse of viscosity
- Mesophyll** photosynthetic cells in a leaf; in a *dorsiventral* leaf often differentiated in *palisade* and *spongy parenchyma* cells
- Mesophyte** plant that typically grows without severe moisture stresses (see also *hygrophyte* and *xerophyte*)
- Metallophyte** species that typically grows in areas with high concentrations of certain heavy metals in the soil
- Micro-** prefix (μ) denoting 10^{-6}
- Microclimate** local atmospheric zone where the climate differs from the surrounding atmosphere. (e.g., near a leaf, within a forest and near a body of water)
- Microfibril** structural component in *cell walls*, consisting of bundles of around 50 *cellulose* molecules, that provides the tensile strength of the wall
- Metallothionein** low-molecular-mass metal-binding protein
- Micronutrients** inorganic nutrients that a plant requires in relatively small quantities: Mo, Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, B, Cl (see *macronutrients*)
- Microsymbiont** smaller partner (i.e., microorganism) in a *symbiosis* with a higher plant
- Mimicry** resemblance of an organism to another organism or object in the environment, evolved to deceive predators, prey, pollinators, etc.
- Mineralization** breakdown of organic matter releasing inorganic nutrients in the process
- Mistletoe** xylem-tapping stem parasite
- Mitochondrion** organelle in which part of the respiratory process (*tricarboxylic acid cycle*, respiratory electron transport) occurs
- Monocarpic** life cycle that ends after a single seed production event; the plant flowers only once during its lifetime, which can be after several years or even decades of vegetative growth
- Mycorrhiza** (plural is mycorrhizae or mycorrhizas) structure arising from a symbiotic association between a mycorrhizal fungus and the root of a higher plant (from the Greek words for fungus and root, respectively)
- Mycorrhizal dependency (of plant growth)** the ratio of dry mass of mycorrhizal plants to that of plants of the same genotype grown without mycorrhizal fungus under the same environmental conditions
- Nano-** prefix (n) denoting 10^{-9}
- Net assimilation rate (NAR)** rate of plant *biomass* increment per unit leaf area; synonym is *unit leaf rate* (ULR)

- Net ecosystem carbon balance (NECB)** net change in *ecosystem* carbon content due to all processes, including *photosynthesis*, *respiration*, loss of *biomass*, leaching, and lateral movements and transfers
- Net ecosystem production (NEP)** organic carbon accumulation that equals gross *photosynthesis* minus *ecosystem respiration* or *net primary production* minus *heterotrophic respiration*
- Net primary production (NPP)** quantity of new plant material produced annually per unit ground area including lost plant parts; equals gross *photosynthesis* minus *autotrophic respiration*
- Nitrification** microbial process that transforms ammonia, via nitrite, into nitrate
- Nitrogen assimilation** incorporation of inorganic nitrogen (nitrate, ammonium) into organic compounds
- Nitrogen fixation** reduction of dinitrogen gas to ammonium by specialized microorganisms
- Nod factor** product of *nod* genes required for successful *nodulation* in the legume—*rhizobium symbiosis*
- Nod gene** *rhizobial* gene involved in the process of *nodulation*
- Nodulation** formation of nodules in symbiotic N₂-fixing plants
- Nodulins** class of plant proteins that are synthesized in legumes upon infection by *rhizobia*
- Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)** greenness index used to estimate above-ground net primary production from satellites, based on *reflectance* in the visible and near *infrared*
- Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy** technique used to make a spectrum of molecules with a permanent magnetic moment, due to nuclear spin; the spectra are made in a strong magnetic field that lines up the nuclear spin in all the molecules; it can, for instance, be used to measure the pH in different cellular compartments *in vivo* because the site of the peak in a spectrum depends on the pH around the molecule
- Nutrient productivity** rate of plant *biomass* increment per unit nutrient in the plant
- Nutrient resorption** withdrawal of nutrients from a plant part during *senescence* before shedding
- Nutrient-use efficiency** growth per unit of absorbed plant nutrient which equals nutrient productivity times mean residence time of the nutrient; *ecosystem* nutrient-use efficiency is the ratio of *litterfall* mass to *litterfall* nutrient content (i.e., the amount of *litter* produced per unit of nutrient lost in *senescence*)
- Opportunity costs** diminished growth resulting from diversion of resources from alternative functions that might have yielded greater growth
- Osmoregulation** adjustment of the concentration of osmotic solutes in plant cells in response to changes in soil *water potential*
- Osmosensor** system involved in sensing a change in the concentration of solutes in cells; osmosensors were first extensively studied in yeasts and subsequently also identified in plants
- Osmotic potential** component of the *water potential* that is due to the presence of osmotic solutes; its magnitude depends on solute concentration
- Oxidative pentose phosphate pathway** metabolic pathway that oxidizes glucose and generates NADPH for biosynthesis
- Oxidative phosphorylation** formation of ATP (from ADP and P_i) coupled to a respiratory electron-transport chain in *mitochondria* and driven by a proton-motive force
- Oxygenation** the binding of O₂ to a substrate, without changing the redox state of O (e.g., ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate by *Rubisco*); it also refers to the addition of O₂ to a medium (e.g., water)
- Palisade mesophyll** transversally oriented elongated photosynthetic cells at the *adaxial* side of a *dorsiventral* leaf
- PAR** *photosynthetically active radiation* (400–700 nm)
- Paraheliotropism** leaf movement that positions the leaf more or less parallel to the incident radiation throughout the day
- Parent material** rock and other substrates that generate soils through weathering
- Pectin** *cell-wall* polymer rich in galacturonic acid
- Perennial** species whose individuals typically live more than 2 years; the length of the life cycle can be indeterminate or end after a single seed production event (*monocarpic*)
- Peribacteroid membrane** plant-derived *membrane* that surrounds one or more bacteroids in root nodules
- Pericarp** matured ovulatory wall in a seed
- Pericycle** layer of outermost stelar cells, adjacent to the *endodermis*

- Permanent wilting point** soil *water potential* at which a plant can no longer absorb water from the soil; it is species specific but is generally taken to be -1.5 MPa
- Peta-** prefix (P) denoting 10^{15}
- Phenol** compound that contains a hydroxyl group on an aromatic ring
- Phenolics** aromatic hydrocarbons, many of which have antimicrobial and anti-herbivore properties
- Phenology** time course of periodic developmental events in an organism that are typically seasonal (e.g., budbreak or flowering)
- Phenotypic plasticity** range of variation of a trait in a genotype as a result of growth in contrasting environmental conditions
- Phenylalanine ammonia lyase** enzyme that catalyzes the first step in the conversion of the amino acid phenylalanine into *phenolics*
- Phloem** long-distance transport system in plants for *mass flow* of carbohydrates and other solutes
- Phosphatase** enzyme hydrolyzing organic phosphate-containing molecules
- Phospholipid** major category of *membrane* lipids, generally composed of two fatty acids linked through glycerol phosphate to one of a variety of polar groups
- Phosphorylation** process involving the covalent binding of a phosphate molecule; many enzymes change their catalytic properties when phosphorylated
- Photodamage/photodestruction** damage to/destruction of components of the photosynthetic apparatus as a result of exposure to high irradiance, frequently in combination with other *stress* factors; the result is *photoinhibition*
- Photoinhibition** decline in *photosynthetic efficiency* upon exposure to high irradiance; the decline can be transient (less than 24 hours), which is related to protection of the photosynthetic apparatus, or it can be longer lasting, which implies *photodamage*
- Photomorphogenesis** Plant development affected by light; generally under control of *photoreceptors*
- Photon** discrete unit of light that describes its particle-like properties (quantum); light also has wavelike properties
- Photon flux density (PFD)** A measure of the level of irradiance in the (near) visible spectral region; it is expressed as *photons* incident on a (horizontal) plane per unit of time; photosynthetic *photon* flux density (PPFD) refers to the *photosynthetically active* part of the spectrum; see also *quantum flux density*
- Photoperiod** length of the daylight period each day
- Photoperiodic** responding to the length of the night
- Photoreceptor** A protein with chromophore that absorbs light in a specific spectral region; it is typically the start of a *signal-transduction pathway* leading to *photomorphogenetic* events
- Photorespiration** production of CO_2 in the metabolic pathway that metabolizes the products of the *oxygenation* reaction catalyzed by *Rubisco*; see also *respiration*
- Photosynthesis** process in which light energy is used to reduce CO_2 to organic compounds; occurs in *chloroplasts* in higher plants and algae
- Photosynthetic efficiency** *efficiency* of the use of light for *photosynthesis* (*quantum yield*); mostly used in conjunction with *chlorophyll fluorescence*
- Photosynthetic nitrogen-use efficiency** rate of *photosynthesis* expressed per unit (organic) nitrogen in the photosynthesizing tissue
- Photosynthetic quotient** ratio between CO_2 uptake and O_2 release in *photosynthesis*
- Photosynthetic water-use efficiency** ratio between photosynthetic carbon gain and *transpirational* water loss
- Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR)** radiation used to drive *photosynthesis* (400–700 nm); the spectral region is similar to that of visible light, but the spectral sensitivity is different from that of the human eye
- Photosystem** unit comprising pigments and proteins where the excitation energy derived from absorbed *photons* is transferred to an electron; there are two types of photosystems (I and II) that are embedded in the photosynthetic *membrane* (*thylakoid*)
- Phototropism** growth of plant organs in response to the directional component of light perceived by the *blue-light photoreceptor* phototropin
- Phreatophyte** plant species that accesses deep layers of water
- Phyllosphere** immediate surroundings of a leaf
- Phylogenetic constraint** genetic constitution of a population or taxon that restricts evolutionary change; it can prevent the development of particular traits
- Physiological filter** physiological limitations due to intolerance of the physical environment, which prevent survivorship of plant species that arrive at a site
- Phytate** calcium salt of *myo*-inositol hexakisphosphate; organic P-storage compound in seeds and *endodermis* of some plant species and major fraction of organic P in soils

- Phytoalexin** plant defense compound against microorganism, whose synthesis is triggered by components of microbial origin
- Phytoanticipin** *constitutively* produced plant defense compound against microorganism
- Phytochelatin** sulfur-rich peptide which binds (heavy) metals
- Phytochrome** *photoreceptor* absorbing red or far-red radiation (depending on its configuration); this pigment is involved in the perception of the presence of light, light quality, and daylength
- Phytohormone** plant compound produced in one part of the plant and having its effect in another part at minute concentrations (nanomolar and picomolar range)
- Phytomining** Extracting naturally occurring metals from soils, by utilizing the uptake capacity of plants that accumulate these metals
- Phytoremediation** use of green plants to remove, contain, or render harmless environmental contaminants
- Phytosiderophore** iron-chelating organic molecule in grasses
- Pico-** prefix (p) denoting 10^{-12}
- Pioneer** species that is a major component of a vegetation at early stages of *succession*; used in contrast to *climax species*
- Pit** narrow channel through the thick secondary walls of *vessel* elements in xylem
- Pit membrane** relatively thin structure in each *pit* which is formed from the primary *cell wall* and consists of a dense network of hydrophilic *cellulose* polymers
- Plasmalemma** *plasma membrane*; external membrane surrounding the *cytoplasm*
- Plasmodesma(ta)** minute *membrane*-lined channels that traverse the plant *cell wall* to provide a *cytoplasmic* pathway for transport of substances between adjacent cells
- Plasmolysis** separation of the *cytoplasm* from the *cell wall* due to water loss; only happens in water, not in air
- Plasticity** the ability of an organism to adjust depending on the external environment
- Pneumatophore** specialized portion of the root that emerges from water-logged soils, believed to be used for gas exchange
- Poikilohydric** plants or plant parts (seeds, pollen) that can dry out without losing their capacity to function upon rehydration
- Post-illumination CO₂ fixation** CO₂ fixation that occurs briefly after a light pulse
- ppb** part per billion; 1 nmol mol^{-1} ; 1 ng g^{-1} ; nl l^{-1} (not an acceptable SI unit)
- ppm** part per million; $1 \text{ } \mu\text{mol mol}^{-1}$; $1 \text{ } \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$; $\mu\text{l l}^{-1}$ (not an acceptable SI unit)
- Pressure chamber** chamber in which a plant or part thereof can be pressurized; it is, among others, a part of the equipment used to determine the *water potential* in the xylem of plant stems
- Pressure potential** pressure component of the *water potential*; it is positive in nonplasmolyzed living plant cells (*turgor*) and negative in the xylem of transpiring plants (suction)
- Pressure probe** microcapillary that is injected in a living cell to measure cell *turgor*
- Protease/proteinase** protein-hydrolyzing enzyme
- Protein turnover** breakdown and synthesis of proteins that does not account for a change in protein concentration
- Proteoid root (=cluster root)** cluster root; a short-lived dense package of root hairs that exudes nutrient solubilizing compounds; the name stems from the family of the Proteaceae
- Protocarnivory** capability of plants to digest arthropods or other organic items that are trapped on sticky surfaces or in “tank” traps and absorb the breakdown products of the trapped material
- Proton co-transport** transport mechanism that allows movement of a compound against the electrochemical gradient for that molecule, using the *proton-motive force*
- Proton-motive force** driving force across cell membranes due to a membrane potential and/or proton gradient
- Protoplasmic streaming** flow of the *cytoplasm*, mediated by the cytoskeleton
- Protoplast** cell *membrane* with *cytoplasm* and cell organelles inside; it is isolated after enzymatic removal of the *cell wall*
- Pulvinus** “joint” in a petiole that allows the movement of a leaf, due to transport of ions between cells in the pulvinus, followed by changes in *turgor* (e.g., in many legumes)
- Q₁₀** change in rate of a reaction in response to a 10°C change in temperature
- Qualitative defense compound** highly toxic secondary plant metabolite that protects against attack by herbivores at low concentration
- Qualitative long-day plant** plant that will not flower unless the length of the night gets below a critical value
- Qualitative short-day plant** plant that will not flower unless the length of the night gets above a critical value

- Quantitative defense compound** secondary plant metabolite that gives some protection against attack against a broad range of herbivores when present in large amounts
- Quantitative long-day plant** plant whose flower induction is promoted by exposure to short nights
- Quantitative short-day plant** plant whose flower induction is promoted by exposure to long nights
- Quantum flux density** a measure of the level of irradiance; it is expressed as quanta incident on a (horizontal) plane per unit of time; see also *photon flux density*
- Quantum yield** moles of CO₂ fixed or O₂ evolved in *photosynthesis*, or electrons transported in the photosynthetic *membrane*, per mole of quanta absorbed; in the context of gas exchange often restricted to the linear, light-limited part of the *photosynthesis*—irradiance curve; when measuring chlorophyll fluorescence, it refers to the full range of photosynthetic irradiance
- Recalcitrant organic matter** soil organic matter that takes a long time to be decomposed
- Recalcitrant seeds** seeds that do not tolerate desiccation and are consequently difficult to store for longer periods; they typically germinate shortly after dispersal without first going through a phase of *dormancy*
- Receptor** protein with a high affinity and specificity for a signaling molecule (e.g., a *phytohormone*), which is the start of a *signal-transduction pathway*
- Reductive pentose phosphate pathway** metabolic pathway that utilizes NADPH produced in the light reaction of *photosynthesis* and produces triose-phosphate
- Reflectance** fraction of radiation incident on a surface that is reflected (e.g., a leaf, or the Earth surface)
- Relative humidity** water vapor concentration of air relative to the maximum water vapor concentration at that temperature
- Relative water content** water content of a plant tissue relative to the water content at full hydration
- Reserve formation** build-up of storage products that result from diversion of plant resources to storage from alternative *allocations*, such as growth
- Resistance (against stress)** plant capacity to minimize the impact of *stress* factors in the environment, either by the presence of tolerance mechanisms or by *avoidance* of the stress
- Resorption** translocation of nutrients and soluble organic compounds from senescing tissues prior to abscission
- Resource competition** use of the same pool of growth-limiting resources by two or more plants
- Respiratory quotient** ratio between CO₂ release and O₂ consumption in *dark respiration*
- Resurrection plant** plant that withstands complete dehydration and resumes functioning upon rehydration
- Rhizobia** collective term for bacteria that fix N₂ in *symbiosis* with legumes or *Parasponia* of the genera *Rhizobium*, *Bradyrhizobium*, *Sinorhizobium*, *Mesorhizobium*, and *Azorhizobium*
- Rhizosphere** zone of soil influenced by the presence of a root
- Ring porous** wood in which xylem *vessels* produced early in the growing season are longer and wider than those produced in late wood, adding to the distinction of annual growth rings
- Rock phosphate** Inorganic phosphate compound with very low solubility
- Root density** total root length per unit soil volume
- Root-mass density** see *biomass density*
- Root-mass ratio (RMR)** ratio between root *biomass* and total plant biomass, synonym is root mass fraction (RMF)
- Root pressure** positive *water potential* in the xylem due to ion transport into the xylem of roots and subsequent osmotic uptake of water
- Root shoot ratio** ratio between root and shoot *biomass*
- Root turnover** replacement of (old) roots by new ones, not accounting for a change in the total amount of roots
- Roughness** unevenness of a surface that creates turbulence and enhances convective exchange between the surface and the atmosphere
- Rubisco** ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase; enzyme catalyzing the primary step in the Calvin-cycle, the attachment of CO₂ to the CO₂-acceptor molecule ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate (RuBP); also catalyzes the *oxygenation* of RuBP
- Rubisco activase** protein catalyzing the carbamylation of *Rubisco* that regulates its activity; chaperone protein protecting the catalytic sites of Rubisco at extreme temperatures and in darkness

- Ruderal species** species that flourish on disturbed sites and complete their life cycle relatively rapidly
- Runoff** gravitational water loss from an *ecosystem*; the difference between precipitation and evapotranspiration (surface and groundwater runoff)
- Saline soils** soils with high salt concentration
- Salt gland** group of cells involved in salt *excretion*
- Saponin** secondary plant compound with soap-like properties
- Sapwood** most recent wood in the xylem of a tree trunk, with open xylem conduits that still function in water transport; it has often a lighter color than the innermost *heartwood*
- Scarification** breaking, scratching, or softening the seed coat to allow moisture penetration
- Schizogenous aerenchyma** Gas-transport tissue in plants that is the outcome of highly regulated and species-specific patterns of cell separation and differential cell expansion that creates spaces between cells (see also *lysigenous aerenchyma*)
- Sclerenchyma** tissue that can consist of two types of cells: sclereids and fibers, which both have thick secondary walls and are frequently dead at maturity
- Scleromorph** containing a relatively large amount of *sclerenchyma*
- Sclerophyllous** leaves that are *scleromorph*; they are thick, tough and have a thick *cuticle*
- Secondary metabolites** compounds produced by plants that are not essential for normal growth and development; they are frequently involved in the interaction with a plant's *biotic* and *abiotic* environment
- Seedling phase** recently germinated plants that still have their cotyledons attached
- Self-thinning** reduction in plant density due to increased mortality as a result of *competition*
- Senescence** programmed series of metabolic events that involve metabolic breakdown of cellular constituents and transport of the breakdown products out of the senescing organ that ultimately dies
- Serotinous** state of cones on a tree that remain closed with release of seeds delayed or occurring gradually
- Serpentine soil** soils that naturally contain high levels of various heavy metals and magnesium, but low concentrations of calcium, nitrogen, and phosphate
- Short-day plant** plants whose flowering is induced by exposure to long nights
- Signal-transduction pathway** chain of events by which a chemical messenger (e.g., a *phytohormone* or other signaling molecule) or physical (e.g., radiation) signal is sensed and relayed into a chain of molecular events that lead to a response; it can operate at the cellular or whole-plant level, involving long-distance transport of the signal
- Sink** part of the plant that shows a net import of a compound (e.g., a root is a sink for carbohydrates and a leaf is a sink for inorganic nutrients); see also *source*
- Soil texture** particle size distribution in a soil, e.g., the relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay
- Solar tracking** movement of a leaf or flower that positions this organ at a more or less constant angle relative to the incident radiation throughout the entire day
- Source** part of a plant that shows a net export of a compound (e.g., a leaf is a source for carbohydrates and a root is a source for inorganic nutrients); see also *sink*
- Specific leaf area (SLA)** leaf area per unit leaf dry mass
- Specific leaf mass** leaf dry mass per unit leaf area (LMA)
- Specific root length (SRL)** root length per unit root dry mass
- Spongy mesophyll** loosely packed photosynthetic cells at the *abaxial* side of a *dorsiventral* leaf
- Stomata** structures in the leaf *epidermis* formed by specialized epidermal cells; mostly the term refers to the pores, as well as to the stomatal apparatus
- Stomatal pore** opening in the leaf *epidermis* between two guard cells of *stomata*
- Starch** polymer of glucose; storage compound in plastids
- Stomatal conductance/resistance** *conductance/resistance* for transport of CO₂ or water vapor through the stomata
- Storage** build-up of a metabolically inactive pool of compounds that can subsequently serve to support growth or other physiological functions; see *reserve formation*
- Strategy** complex suite of traits allowing *adaptation* to a particular environment
- Stratification** breaking of seed *dormancy* by exposure of moist seeds to low temperatures
- Stress** environmental factor that reduces plant performance

- Stress protein** protein that is produced only or in greater quantities upon exposure to *stress*
- Stress response** the immediate detrimental effect of *stress* on a plant process causing reduced plant performance
- Stroma** *matrix* within the *chloroplast* containing Calvin-cycle enzymes and in which the *thylakoid membrane* system is suspended
- Strophiole (=caruncle)** an outgrowth of a seed coat, near the *hilum*; preformed weak site in the seed coat that allows entry of water when sufficiently weathered
- Suberin** polymer containing long-chain acids, hydroxy acids, alcohols, dicarboxylic acid, and *phenols*; the exact structure is not fully understood; cell-wall component in many locations (e.g., *Casparian strip*, corky periderm)
- Subsidiary cell** epidermal cell type around many stomata, located distally and laterally to a guard cell
- Succession** directional change in plant species composition resulting from biotically driven changes in resource supply
- Succulence** thick fleshy state of herbaceous tissues due to high water content; it is quantified as the volume of water in the leaf at a *relative water content* of 100% divided by the leaf area
- Succulent** plant with tissue of high degree of *succulence*
- Sugar sensing** the perception of internal sugar concentrations that is at the start of a *signal-transduction pathway*
- Summer annual** species whose seeds germinate after winter and completes its life cycle before the start of the next winter
- Sunfleck** short period of high irradiance that interrupts the background of low diffuse radiation in and under leaf canopies caused by direct sunlight that penetrates small holes in the canopy
- Supercooling** refers to the noncrystalline state of water at sub-zero temperatures
- Supply function** equation describing CO₂ *diffusion* from the atmosphere into the leaf, supplying substrate for *photosynthesis*
- Symbiosis** intimate association between two organisms of different species (in this text, the term is used when both symbionts derive a long-term selective advantage)
- Symbiosome** *membrane-surrounded* space containing one or more *rhizobia* in an infected cell of a root nodule in a legume
- Symplast** space comprising all the cells of a plant's tissues connected by *plasmodesmata* and surrounded by a *plasma membrane*
- Symplastic phloem loading** occurs in plants in which photosynthates moves from the *cytoplasm* of the *mesophyll* cells of the leaves, via *plasmodesmata*, to intermediary cells; after chemical transformation into oligosaccharides, these move, again via *plasmodesmata*, to the sieve tubes
- Symport** Co-transport of one compound in one direction coupled to transport of another compound (mostly H⁺) in the same (uniport) or opposite (*antiport*) direction
- Systemic resistance** *resistance* that is induced by a herbivore or a microorganism at a location that differs from the plant part that has been primarily affected; the organisms that induce the resistance may be parasitic or have a growth-promoting effect
- Tannin** class of protein-precipitating polymeric *phenolic* secondary plant compound; typically a *quantitative defense compound*
- TCA cycle** *Tricarboxylic acid cycle*
- Terpenoid** class of *secondary plant compounds* containing C and H, produced from the precursor mevalonic acid
- Testa** seed coat
- Thermogenic respiration** *respiration* that increases the temperature of an organ, such as the flowers of *Arum* lilies
- Thigmomorphogenesis** altered growth of plant organs in response to a physical force (touch, wind, vibrations, rain, turbulent water flow)
- Thylakoid** photosynthetic *membrane* suspended in the *stroma* in *chloroplasts*; it encloses a lumen and contains the photosynthetic pigments, electron-transport chain components and *ATP-synthase*
- Tissue-mass density** dry mass per unit volume of a tissue
- Tissue tension** result of differences in *turgor* and/or *cell-wall* elasticity between different cells in a tissue or organ; the tension is relaxed when the organ is cut, resulting in deformation; tissue tension plays an important role in the closing mechanism of the carnivorous Venus fly trap (*Dionaea*)
- Tolerance** endurance of unfavorable environmental conditions
- Tracheid** cell type in the xylem

- Trade-off** balancing of investment in mutually exclusive traits (e.g., protective structures vs. photosynthetic machinery in leaves)
- Transfer cell** cell involved in transport that has a proliferation of the plasma *membrane* causing surface enlargement (e.g., in the *phloem* of plants using the *apoplastic phloem*-loading pathway, in the *epidermis* of aquatic plants using bicarbonate)
- Translocation** transport of solutes through the *phloem*
- Transmittance** fraction of radiation incident on a body that passes through the body; mostly used with reference to leaves
- Transpiration** water loss from leaves or whole plants due to evaporation from within a leaf or other plant parts
- Tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA cycle)** conversion of malate or pyruvate to CO₂ within the *mitochondria*
- Trichome** epidermal hair on a leaf or stem
- Trypsin** protein-hydrolyzing enzyme (in animals)
- Turgor** positive hydrostatic pressure in live plant cells
- Uncoupler** chemical compound that enhances the *membrane conductance* for protons and so uncouples electron transport from *phosphorylation*
- Unit leaf rate (ULR)** synonym for *net assimilation rate (NAR)*
- Up-regulation** increase in the normal rate of a process, sometimes involving increased transcription of genes encoding enzymes involved in that process
- V_{max}** substrate-saturated rate of a chemical conversion catalyzed by an enzyme (expressed per unit protein, rather than per mole catalytic sites as in *k_{cat}*)
- Vacuole** *membrane*-bound cell compartment filled with water and solutes; among others used for storage of sugars, nutrients, and *secondary metabolites*
- Vapor pressure deficit (VPD)** difference in actual vapor pressure and the vapor pressure in air of the same temperature and pressure that is saturated with water vapor
- Vapor pressure difference (Δw)** difference in vapor pressure between the intercellular spaces and the atmosphere
- Vegetative reproduction** asexual reproduction of plants through detachment of a part that develops into a complete plant; clonal growth
- Vegetative storage protein** proteins accumulating in vegetative plant parts (leaves and hypocotyls) at a high supply of nitrogen (e.g., in *Glycine max*)
- Vernalization** induction of flowering by exposure to low temperatures (from the Latin word *ver* = spring)
- Vessel** water-conducting element of the xylem
- Viscoelastic creep** mixture of viscous and elastic processes during *cell-wall* expansion; also unsavory character met in dark alleys
- Viviparous seeds** seeds that germinate prior to abscission from the maternal plant (e.g., mangrove species)
- Wall loosening** refers to the process during which covalent or noncovalent bonds between *cellulose* microfibrils and other macromolecules are broken, so that the cell under *turgor* can expand
- Water channel** pore for water transport in *membranes* consisting of a specialized protein (*aquaporin*); water moves single file
- Water potential** chemical potential of water divided by the molar volume of water, relative to that of pure water at standard temperature and pressure
- Water status** loose term referring to aspects of the plant's *relative water content*, *turgor*, *water potential*, etc.
- Water stress** *stress* due to shortage of water
- Water-use efficiency** ratio between the gain of (above-ground) *biomass* in growth or CO₂ in *photosynthesis* and *transpirational* water loss
- Wilting point** *water potential* at which *turgor* pressure is zero
- Winter annual** species whose seeds germinate before or in winter and completes its life cycle before the start of the next summer; typically found in Mediterranean-type climates
- Xanthophyll cycle** chemical transformations of a number of carotenoid molecules in the *chloroplast* that avoid serious damage by excess radiation
- Xenobiotic** potentially toxic chemical that is found in an organism where it is normally not occurring; can be restricted to synthetic compounds, but is also used in a wider sense

Xerophyte plant that typically grows in dry environments, see also *mesophyte* and *hygrophyte*

Yield coefficient a proportionality constant in the Lockhart equation that refers to the plasticity of *cell walls*

Yield threshold minimum *turgor* pressure for cell expansion

Zeatin a *phytohormone* belonging to the *cytokinins*, the name stems from *Zea mays* (corn), from which it was first isolated

Index

A

- Absciscic acid (ABA), 54, 197, 238, 325, 326–327, 340, 348, 384
- Absorbance/Absorptance, 13, 27, 29–30, 32, 33, 41–42, 228, 229
- Absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (APAR), 560
- Acclimation
- elevated [CO₂], 89–90, 361–362
 - irradiance, 26–29, 31–36, 41–47, 55, 62–63, 124, 127, 132, 209, 237, 240, 251, 268–270, 341–347, 367, 514
 - shade, 26–35, 41–43, 47, 51, 63, 90, 124–125, 127, 190, 237, 251, 341–342, 345, 367, 508, 514–515
- See also* Temperature
- Accumulation, 6, 36, 45, 47, 49, 63, 76, 108, 118–123, 127, 133, 175, 177, 178, 180, 244, 251, 262, 273, 275, 287, 289–290, 292, 294, 298, 299, 301, 303, 329, 336–338, 340, 356, 362, 386, 390, 396, 432, 435, 454, 466, 468, 479, 483, 485, 498, 499, 511, 520, 521, 526, 549, 559, 561, 567
- Acetaldehyde, 119
- Acetic acid, 238, 326, 434
- Acetylene, 431, 434
- Acid growth, 76–79
- Acidic soils, 535, 549
- Acidification
- cell wall, 324–327, 333, 348, 367, 538
 - soil, 415
- Acid rain, 257, 284, 307, 550
- Action potential, 537–539, 541
- Activation energy, 20, 60, 61, 225, 346
- Acyanogenic, 455–456
- Adaptation
- irradiance, 28, 209, 237, 265–266, 268, 340–342, 363, 367, 381–382, 387, 389–390, 397, 398, 433, 508
 - shade, 28, 51, 164, 237, 340–343, 364, 386–391, 508, 509, 558
 - temperature, 6, 11, 51, 60–61, 84, 127–129, 165, 180, 182, 209, 211, 237, 239, 241–243, 255, 265–268, 303, 306, 309, 340–342, 375–378, 380, 382–385, 390, 391, 393–398, 433, 558, 565
- See also* Temperature
- Adult
- Foliage, 388, 390, 398
- Adventitious roots
- as affected by flooding, 358–360
- Aerenchyma
- Lysigenous, 356, 357
 - Schizogenous, 587
- Aflatoxin, 458
- Agglutinin
- nonmycorrhizal plants, 523–524
- Albedo, 561, 562, 565–566, 569
- Alcohol dehydrogenase, 119
- Alkaline soils, 271, 289, 310
- Alkaloid
- UV tolerance, 239
- Allelochemical, 106, 378, 445–447, 471, 493, 511, 517, 520, 521–522, 523, 526
- Allelopathic compound, 445–447, 449
- Allelopathy, 8, 445–448, 505
- Allocation, 2, 8, 26, 59, 89, 122, 127, 130, 132–134, 139, 143, 171, 174, 180, 182, 198, 210–211, 227, 235, 248, 251, 262, 268, 270, 280–281, 296, 302–304, 321–367, 375, 386, 388–389, 391, 396–398, 418, 461–462, 464, 466, 506–507, 509–516, 518, 524, 525, 538, 547, 557–559, 563
- See also* Biomass; Carbon; Nitrogen; Nutrient
- Allomone, 395

- Alpine
 Environment, 2, 6, 11, 81, 127, 231, 232, 240–241, 268–269, 290, 295, 328, 347, 395, 514, 557
 plant/species, 6, 63, 226, 232, 240, 268, 332, 336, 360
- Alternative oxidase, expression
 in cluster roots, 117
 regulation, 110–112
 oxidation/reduction, 103–105, 107, 111, 114–117, 124, 126, 131
 α -keto acids, 108, 110–111
- Alternative (respiratory)
 path(way)
 activity in leaves, 122–123
 activity in roots, 102–103
 competition with cytochrome path, 109–110
 ecophysiological significance, 112–113
 energy overflow hypothesis, 114–117
 photosynthesis under high-light conditions, 126
 thermogenesis, 112
 when cytochrome path is restricted, 118
- Aluminum
 Resistance, 129
 specification as dependent on pH, 129–130
 toxicity, 275
- Amide, 337, 339, 350, 425, 429, 431
- Amine
 pollination, 112
- Amino acid
 uptake by roots, 159, 163, 165
- Aminocyclopropan-carboxylic acid (ACC), 326–327
- Ammonium (NH_4^+), 257, 266, 269, 275–276, 284, 291, 416, 432
- Amylase
 inhibitor of, 459
- Anaerobic soil, 121
- An-C_i curve, 43, 68
- Absorptance, 27, 29, 41, 42, 228
- Annual plant, 506
- Anoxia, 120
- Antheraxanthin, *see* xanthophyll cycle
- Anthocyanin, 63, 213, 390–391, 471, 495
- Antifreeze proteins, 214
- Antifungal, 391, 523
- Antimetabolite, 454
- Antioxidant, 240, 459
- Antipport, 159
- Ant plant, 470
- Aphid
 cross resistance, 487–488
 phloem feeding, 160
- Apical dominance, 326, 343
- Apoplast, 85, 140, 154–157, 159, 171, 175, 179, 180, 197, 199, 214, 243, 244, 287, 294, 299, 337, 415, 418, 422, 426, 434, 437, 471, 495, 501
- Apoplastic phloem loading, 156
- Apparent quantum yield, 27
- Appressorium, 408
- Aquaporin
 effects of cytosolic acidosis, 120–121
 expression in seed coat, 157, 159
 mesophyll conductance, 25
 role in water uptake, 180
- Aquatic plant/species, 41, 80, 82–83, 85, 118, 121
- Arbuscular mycorrhiza (AM)
 litter decomposition, 546
- Arbuscule, 404, 408–409, 416
- Arctic
 Environment, 558
 plant/species, 63, 127, 261, 270, 395
- Arginine
 transport in AM hyphae, 416–417
- Arms race, 451, 465, 481, 483
- Ascomycota, 408, 410, 436
- Ascorbic acid/ascorbate (vitamin C), 41, 42, 239, 240, 459, 472
- Ash content, 138
- Asparagine, 337, 429, 431, 496
- Aspirin, 449, 457, 485
- Atmospheric deposition
 of N, 257
 of P, 257
- ATPase/ATP synthase, 14, 33, 34, 76, 106, 107, 129, 159, 199, 200, 263–265, 276, 277, 298, 409, 430
- Atropine, 451, 457, 458
- Attractant, 425, 448, 465–466
- Autoregulation
 mycorrhiza formation, 416
 nodulation, 435
- Autotoxicity, 447
- Auxin (IAA), 326
- Avoidance, 4, 52, 211, 216, 244, 288, 291, 329, 330, 359, 385, 436, 455, 464, 468, 518
- Azorhizobium, 423, 424
- Azospirillum, 422, 433
- B**
- Bacteroid, 425, 427, 429–430
- Basidiomycota, 408, 409, 410
- Benefits, 6, 7, 121, 253, 275, 403, 418, 419, 421, 469, 508, 521, 533, 543
- Benzoxazinoid, 446
- Benzyladenine, 350, 351
- Betaine, 424
- Bicarbonate, 75, 83, 130, 411
- Biennial, 63, 336, 338–339, 383, 385, 387, 393, 394
- Big-leaf model, 249, 251, 253
- Biodiversity, 421, 443, 566
- Biomass density, 480, 556
- Biotic filter, 2, 3, 6
- Blue-light receptor, 199, 203, 325
- Bodyguards, 464–466, 472
- Boron
 tolerance to deficiency, 157, 286–287
- Boundary layer
 conductance/resistance, 21, 22, 52, 53, 172, 203–204, 207, 230, 232, 234, 235, 247, 249, 251, 253, 567
- Bradyrhizobium, 423–424, 430
- Branching factor, 408, 493
- Bulliform cell, 207
- Bundle sheath cells, 65, 67, 70, 72, 152, 154, 155–156
- C**
- C₃-C₄ intermediate, 70–73
- C₃-CAM intermediates, 81–82, 85, 86, 90
- C₃-plant/species, 11, 16, 17, 19, 22–23, 39–40, 56–58, 60, 64, 65, 67–71, 73, 75–76, 78, 80, 82–83, 89–90, 104, 207, 361, 519, 520, 563
- C₄-plant/species, 22–24, 39, 58, 64, 65, 67–76, 79–81, 83, 85, 89–90, 182, 205, 207, 304, 354, 362, 514, 519–520
- Cadmium (Cd), 275, 289, 290, 292
- Caffeine, 460

- Calcareous soils, 276, 278, 288–289, 413
- Calicole, 288–289, 310
- Calcifuge, 152, 284, 288–289, 310, 521
- Calcium (Ca)
 Deficiency, 324–327
 effect on Na⁺ influx, 264–265, 297
 phloem, 153–154, 159
 second messenger, 199, 289, 361
- Calcium-pectate complexes, 325
- Callose
 Phloem, 153–154
- Calmodulin, 287, 361
- Calvin (Benson) cycle, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 32–33, 36, 43–48, 51, 62, 65, 67, 73, 76, 78, 94, 140, 291
- CAM, 81–82, 85, 86, 90
- CAM cycling, 80
- CAM idling, 80
- CAM plant, 24, 75–82, 117, 182, 207, 210, 366, 367
- CAM plant/species, 11, 24, 73, 75–82, 90, 117, 182, 207, 210, 366, 367
- Canopy
 conductance/resistance, 249
 rough, 252
 smooth, 251, 252
- Canopy height, 508, 558
- Canopy roughness, 567
- Capillaroid roots, 273
- Capillary forces, 185, 186, 213
- Carbamylation, 43
- Carbohydrate status, 51, 123, 125, 251
- Carbon
 allocation, 16, 47, 51, 122, 205, 235, 279
 balance, 7, 8, 47, 87, 101, 127, 132–143, 160, 210, 228, 346, 525, 561
 budget, 127, 132, 134, 322, 333, 391, 500, 535, 545
 global, 545
 concentration, 83, 322, 323, 334, 362, 500
 isotope (¹³C), 87
 loss, 27, 120, 390, 391
 reduction (photosynthetic), 12, 14–16, 33
 sequestration, 545, 547, 549, 566
 use, 7, 122, 131–133, 139, 321–323, 333, 366, 418
- Carbon dioxide
 concentration in atmosphere, 8
 effect on respiration, 118
 greenhouse gas, 122
- Carbonic anhydrase, 23, 24, 65, 82, 83, 172
- Carbon-isotope
 Composition, 22, 56, 74, 75, 81–82, 85, 87, 206, 499, 500
 Fractionation, 22, 24, 56–57, 81, 82, 85, 388, 498, 499
- Carboxylase efficiency, 65, 68, 75–80, 203
- Carboxylate, 17, 65, 67–68, 72, 76–77, 102, 117, 129, 140, 259, 271, 273–274, 279, 285, 288–290, 292, 385, 403, 404, 412–413, 445, 483, 521
- Carboxylates
 Exudation, 140, 288
- Carboxylation, 79, 82, 89, 117, 164
- Carboxylation efficiency, 18
- Cardiac glycoside, 451, 454–455, 458
- Carnivorous plant, carnivory, 8, 175, 255, 533–543
- Carotenoid, *see* xanthophyll cycle
- Carrier, 263–265, 268, 286, 297, 310, 326, 429
- Casparian strip, 179–181
- Catalase, 210, 241, 455
- Caterpillar, 453–454, 465–466, 487
- Cation leaching, 140, 159, 260, 263, 264, 275, 284, 287, 291, 303, 310, 324, 430
- Cavitation, embolism, 188–192
- A-C_c curve, 53, 54–55, 56
- Cell
 Division, 238, 286, 287, 321, 323–324, 327, 341, 351, 352, 357, 424, 425, 427, 447, 461
 Elongation, 174, 210, 321, 325, 327, 328, 347, 355, 357, 385
 Expansion, 139, 159, 163, 323–324, 327, 328, 344, 351, 355, 390
 Number, 323, 349
 Size, 238
- Cellulose, 136, 172–173, 324–325, 352
- Cell-wall
 acidification, 324–325, 327, 333, 348, 367, 538
 elasticity, 177–178, 286, 344
 extensibility, 174, 327–328, 346, 358, 360
 plasticity, *see* yield coefficient
 thickness, 328, 365, 390
 yield coefficient, 324, 328, 344, 346, 355
- Channel
 ion, 123, 133, 134, 140–141, 259, 264–265
- Chaperone, 241, 294
- Chelator, 277, 288, 294, 537
- Chemiosmotic model, 107
- Chemoperception, 510
- Chilling
 Injury, 62, 242–243
 Sensitivity, 71
 Tolerance, 242–243
- Chitin, 413, 523, 541
- Chitinase, 427, 479, 483, 541
- Chlorenchyma, 196, 209
- Chlorophyll
 a/b ratio, 35
 concentration, 27, 31, 34–35, 90, 226, 248, 276, 341, 343, 390
- Chlorophyll fluorescence and photosynthesis, 14, 22, 31–32, 36–40, 52, 54, 63, 237, 244, 359
- Chloroplast, 11–20, 22, 24–25, 32–35, 39, 41–43, 47–48, 52, 57, 61, 65, 67, 68, 117, 132, 213, 242, 263, 327, 390, 397
- Chronosequence, 256
- Circadian clock, 393
- Citrate, Citric acid, 103, 104, 107, 108, 117, 214, 271, 273, 287–288, 290, 292, 295, 413, 448, 496
- Citrate synthase, 214
- Citric acid cycle (TCA cycle, Krebs cycle), 101, 103–104, 120, 121, 128, 132, 448, 453
- Climate, 3, 7, 8, 26, 35, 53, 73, 74, 127, 129, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183, 212, 257, 261, 329, 336, 338, 342, 354, 363, 380, 383, 386, 505, 509, 510, 519, 547, 556–557, 559–560, 563, 565–569

- Climax species, 333
 Climbing plant/species, 160
 Clonal growth, 389
 Cluster roots, proteoid roots, 117, 257, 271, 273, 335, 412, 413, 415, 517
 C/N ratio, 338
 CO₂-compensation point, 16, 18, 20, 68, 70, 72, 83, 265, 491
 CO₂ response
 Growth, 52–53
 photosynthesis, 16–21
 Coevolution, 408
 Cohesion theory, 185, 186
 Coils, 406, 409
 Cold
 Dehardening, 63, 243
 Hardening, 63, 243, 345
 hydrophilic proteins, 243
 short days, 243, 345
 stress, 242–243
 Colonization, 363, 408–410, 412, 413, 415–416, 418, 421, 479, 524, 558
 Communication, 409, 462–466, 468, 472, 510
 Companion cell, 151–152, 154–156, 158, 160
 Compartmentation, 71, 77, 242, 291, 292, 301, 455, 470, 471
 Compatible response, 485
 Compatible solute, 71, 75, 114, 122, 123, 175, 210, 216, 301, 303, 499
 Competition, 4, 47, 109, 111, 284, 286, 297, 305, 336, 340, 363, 364, 367, 385–386, 396, 415, 436, 437, 445–447, 487, 505–513, 515–526
 Competitive ability, 306, 363, 365, 472, 493, 505, 509, 512–516, 519–520, 524, 526
 Competitive strategy, 183, 367, 385, 508, 509
 Complex I, 103–104, 107, 119, 485
 bypass of, 118
 Complex II, 104
 Complex III, 104
 Complex IV, 104–105
 Conductance, 7, 18, 20–25, 32, 43, 44, 52–56, 58–60, 63, 70, 76, 80, 89, 136, 160, 172, 178–180, 182–183, 187–188, 191–199, 201–207, 210–212, 216, 230, 232, 234–235, 247, 249, 251–253, 261, 289, 347–349, 354, 357, 388, 413, 417, 436, 447, 497–498, 501, 517–518, 520, 526, 558, 566–569
 Constitutive defense, 462, 468, 480
 Construction cost
 biochemical composition, 136, 138
 carbon and ash content, 138
 elemental composition, 138
 heat of combustion, 138
 Contractile roots, 182
 Convection, convective heat
 transfer, 184, 225, 226, 230–232
 Convergent evolution, 6, 73, 332, 542
 Copper, 260, 275, 276, 289, 295
 Coralloid roots, 260, 275, 276, 289, 295
 Costs, 6, 7, 54, 67, 120, 123, 129, 133–144, 235, 263, 265, 270, 296, 299, 337, 340, 349, 396, 418–419, 434–435, 458, 466–469, 480, 508, 533, 535, 543
 Coupling factor, 14, 33, 34, 104, 112, 425, 487
 Coupling (between plants and atmosphere), 566–567
 Crassulacean acid metabolism, *see* CAM
 Critical daylength, 391
 Crop plant/species, 121, 186, 192, 267, 271, 273, 288, 297, 310, 342, 393, 397, 419, 456, 458, 459, 466, 472, 485
 Cross-resistance, 480, 487–488
 Cross-talk, 241, 485–487
 Cryoprotectin, 241, 485–487
 Cryoprotection, 243, 244
 Cryptochrome, 35, 329, 344, 509
 Crystal, 214, 228, 243, 289, 454
 Cuticle, 299, 307, 359, 479, 546
 Decomposition, 548
 Cuticular conductance/
 resistance, 203–204, 230
 Cuticular wax, 365
 UV tolerance, 239
 Cutin, 203
 Cyanide (HCN), 101, 103, 105, 114, 115, 395, 431, 455
 Cyanide-resistant respiration, 112, 118, 129, 482
 Cyanobacteria, 69, 83, 403, 422–423, 425
 Cyanogenic glucoside, 449, 457
 Cyanogenic lipid, 118, 455
 Cycling, 7, 80, 280, 349–350, 382, 397, 413, 421, 447, 499, 550, 563, 565
 Cyclobutane-pyrimidine dimer, 238
 Cysteine, 292, 455, 480
 Cytochrome, 14–15, 33, 101, 103–105, 107–111, 113–119, 122–124, 129–132, 135, 138, 142, 301, 448, 455, 456, 471, 537
 Cytochrome oxidase, 110, 114–115, 116, 124, 129–130, 301, 448, 455–456
 Cytochrome P-450, 471
 Cytochrome path(way), 101, 104–105, 107–118, 124, 129, 131–132, 138, 142, 537
 Cytokinin, 91, 198, 281, 325–327, 340–341, 350–353, 397, 495
 Cytosolic acidosis, 119–120
D
 Dark reaction (of
 photosynthesis), 11, 12, 55, 244
 Dark respiration
 Photosynthesis, 19, 27, 34, 132, 251
 Dauciform roots, 273
 Daylength, 329, 341, 345, 391–393, 398
 Day-neutral plants, 391
 Day respiration, 19
 Deciduous, 6, 25, 181, 188, 191, 196, 198, 211–212, 239, 305–309, 330, 332, 464, 506, 512, 546, 556–559, 564–566
 Decomposition, 8, 75, 257, 259, 279, 284, 306, 308, 352, 416, 433, 447, 545–552
 De-etiolation, 329, 330, 385
 Defense
 constitutive, 462, 468, 480

- direct, 448, 465, 468
- against herbivores, 8, 364, 445–460
- indirect, 465, 468
- induced, 462–464, 468, 480–481, 485
- response (in AM hosts), 408
- Defense compound, 8, 131, 136, 451, 453, 460, 461, 468, 469, 479–481, 483, 526, 546, 551
- Defoliation, 51, 339, 461, 463–464, 487
- Dehydration, 202, 209, 210, 213–215, 243, 244
- Dehydrin, 214, 244
- Delayed flowering, 387
- Delayed greening, 390
- Demand function, 18, 21, 25, 53–55
- Denitrification, 257–259, 432, 448
- Desiccation
 - Avoidance, 211–212
 - Resistance, 175, 178, 518
 - Tolerance, 212, 384
- Desorption, 275, 296
- Detoxification, 210, 279, 285, 288, 292, 295, 302, 455, 468–472
- Development, 387–393, 394–395, 436, 492–498
- Dew point, 182, 234, 547
- Diaheliotropism, 226
- Differentiation, 192, 321, 326, 361, 461, 495
- Diffuse porous, 188, 191
- Diffusion
 - Coefficient, 21, 259–261, 270, 283–284
 - Rate, 261
 - Shell, 260
- Digestibility-reducing compound, 451, 454
- Dissipation (thermal), 62–63
- Dissolved organic matter (DON), 548–549
- Disturbance, 8, 35, 362–363, 375, 380–381, 385–386, 507, 524, 556, 558, 561–562, 568
- Disulfide bond, 110
- Domatia, 469
- Dormancy, 211, 243, 303, 327, 329–330, 358, 375–378, 380–385
- Down-regulation, 51, 55, 89–91, 266, 268, 280, 291, 327, 351, 352, 412, 416, 518
- Drosophila*, 241, 536
- Drought deciduous, 196, 211
- Drought effects, 211–214
- Dual-affinity transport system, 265
- Dulcitol, 152
- Dutch elm disease, 191
- Dwarf, 25, 30, 32, 137, 327, 360, 422, 491, 492, 547, 550
- E**
- Early-successional species, 385, 515, 520, 524–526
- Ecological amplitude, 2, 4, 255, 284, 310
- Ecosystem, 181, 260, 308–309, 545–552, 555–569
- Ecosystem respiration, 561–562
- Ecotone, 578
- Ecotype, 26, 291, 295–296, 341, 345, 360, 392
- Ectomycorrhiza, 291, 404, 406, 408, 410, 413–414, 416, 418, 421, 517
- litter decomposition, 546, 548–551
- Eddy covariance, 251
- Efficiency, 45, 46, 53, 56, 58, 68–71, 79, 206–209, 252–253, 302–307, 308–309, 388, 492
- EGTA, 215, 537
- Elastic modulus, 176–178, 212
- Electron transport
 - in chloroplasts, 18, 21, 32–33, 39, 68–69, 117–118, 242, 359
 - in mitochondria, 107, 115, 485
- Elevated [CO₂]
 - effects on N₂ fixation, 435
 - effects on photosynthesis, 561–562
 - effects on root exudation, 279–280
- Elicitation, 428, 463, 486–487
- Elicitor, 131, 428, 465, 483, 487, 488
- Embolism, cavitation, 188–192
- Embryo, 155, 157, 159, 213–214, 243–244, 375–376, 378, 384, 540
- Emission
 - isoprene, 241–242
 - long-wave radiation, 230
- Emissivity, 229
- Endemic species, 290
- Endocytosis
 - phloem transport, 154–155
 - root nodules, 428–429
- Endodermis, 179–181, 267, 346, 409
- Endophyte, 434, 436–437
- Endosymbiont, 423, 436–437
- Energy budget, 225–235
- Energy demand, 101, 124, 131, 134, 232, 451, 545, 549
- effect on glycolysis, 107–108
- Ephemeral, 578
- Epicuticular wax, 365
- UV tolerance, 239
- Epidermis, 12, 82, 159, 179, 181, 183, 209, 239–240, 267, 280, 301, 338, 359, 424, 427, 537–539
- Epiphyte, 80, 177
- Ericoid mycorrhiza, 406, 413, 416, 517, 548, 550
- litter decomposition, 546
- Essential element, 2, 304
- Ethanol, 49, 101, 119–120
- Ethylene
 - aerenchyma formation, 356–357
 - as affected by ABA, 353
 - as affected by flooding, 358–359
 - as affected by soil compaction, 355–356
 - leaf senescence, 357–358
- Etiolation, 329
- Evapotranspiration, 183, 250, 297, 558, 567–569
- Evergreen, 6, 25, 62–63, 139, 171, 177, 181, 188, 191, 198, 211–212, 239, 305–309, 330, 332, 454, 464, 512, 546, 557, 558, 564, 566
- Evolution, 73–75, 157, 178, 435
- Exclusion, 123, 285, 288, 291, 294, 297, 298–299, 301, 509
- Excretion, 129, 140, 271, 273, 276, 288, 298–299, 301, 310, 403, 404, 433, 526
- Exodermis, 121, 179–181, 346
- Expansin, 324–325, 347, 348, 356–357, 360
- Extensin, 327
- Extinction coefficient, 26, 31, 248
- Extrafloral nectaries, 469
- Extrusion, 14, 83, 104–105, 109, 112, 115, 263, 275, 325, 395

- Exudate, 169, 259, 274–275, 279, 290–292, 294, 355, 408–409, 413, 435, 446, 448, 493, 545, 550, 552, 565
- Exudation, 102, 140, 192, 279–280, 287–289, 322, 335, 355, 396, 413, 416, 433, 447, 493, 526, 550, 552, 565
- F**
- Facilitation, 505, 521, 524
- Facultative CAM plants, 76, 79–80, 367
- False host, 493
- Fast- and slow-growing species (comparison), 362–363
- Feedback, 48–49, 51, 55, 58, 61, 62, 436
- inhibition of photosynthesis, 47
- Feedforward, 196, 198, 203, 340–341, 344, 351, 355, 367
- Fermentation, 101, 118–120
- Fertilization, 268, 303, 310, 419, 523
- Fiber, 7, 31, 159, 160, 188, 240, 334, 344, 365, 458, 462, 513
- Fick's first law, 21
- Field capacity, 169–170, 568
- Filter
- Biotic, 2–3, 6
- Historical, 6
- Physiological, 6, 505
- Fire, 6, 73, 336, 337, 362–363, 377–379, 385, 398, 505, 509, 520, 522, 524, 526, 550, 556, 558–559, 561
- Flavonoid, 394, 410, 425–427, 458, 480, 495
- inhibition of respiration, 408, 448–449
- role in legume-rhizobium recognition, 408, 424
- secondary plant compound, 448–449
- UV absorption, 239
- Flooding
- O₂ barrier, 121–122
- soil CO₂ concentration, 130
- soil O₂ concentration, 355–356
- Flower induction, 393–394
- Fluence response, 329–330, 381
- Fluorescence, 14, 22, 31–32, 36–40, 52, 54, 63, 65, 80, 181, 210, 228, 237, 244, 291, 359, 501, 511
- Fluoroacetate, 453, 467
- effect on aconitase (TCA cycle), 448
- secondary compound, 448
- Food selection, 448–450
- Forest, 181, 196, 257, 390, 557, 558, 562, 564
- Forisomes, 154
- Formate, formic acid
- exudation by mycorrhizal fungi, 413
- Frankia, 421–424, 429
- Freezing
- Injury, 214–215
- Resistance, 243
- tolerance, 214–215, 243
- short days, 243
- Frost
- Damage, 62, 129, 214, 242, 243
- Hardening, 243
- Hardiness, 129
- Protection, 243
- Tolerance, 129, 243–244
- role of soluble carbohydrates, 243
- Fructan, 136, 152, 175, 178, 337, 339
- Fructose
- absence in phloem sap, 152
- Fruit(ing), 47, 51, 90, 131, 134, 139, 152, 157, 242, 278, 308, 377–378, 395–398, 459
- Functional equilibrium, 350, 352
- Functional type, 546, 547, 559
- Fungitoxic, 480, 523
- Fungus, 131, 133, 263, 270, 327, 404, 406, 408–410, 412, 413, 415–419, 421, 456, 480, 483, 485, 487, 523, 524, 527
- G**
- Galactose, 152, 327, 457
- Gap, 35, 167, 169, 378, 382, 385, 386, 390
- Gap detection, 385
- Gas exchange, 52–53, 79, 84, 247–253, 359, 388
- Geophyte, 182, 506
- Geotropism, 579
- Germination, 375–387, 492–494, 556
- Gibberellic acid (GA), 327, 384
- Gland
- Salt, 228, 298–299, 301
- Glass, 168, 177, 214
- Glaucous(ness), 579
- Global change, 19, 130, 244, 253, 508
- Global warming, 90, 122, 505, 568
- Glomeromycota, 408, 415
- Glucose
- absence in phloem sap, 151–152
- reducing, 152
- Glucosinolate, 413, 448–449, 451, 459, 480
- nonmycorrhizal plants, 413
- qualitative defense, 453, 454
- Glutamine, 337, 429, 431, 465, 539
- Glutathione, 239, 240, 292, 471–472
- Glycine
- role in photorespiration, 15
- Glycinebetain, 175, 424
- Glycolate pathway, 17
- Glycolipid, 579
- Glycolysis, 76, 101, 103, 105, 107–109, 119–120, 128, 131–132
- Glycophyte, 298, 301
- Glycoprotein, 244
- Glycoside, 449, 450, 455
- Gold (Au)
- Accumulation, 291
- Grana, 12, 14, 30, 32–33, 65
- Gravitropism, 357
- Grazing, 269, 339, 448, 458, 487, 524, 552, 558, 568
- Greenhouse effect, 87
- Greenhouse gas, 122, 421
- Gross photosynthesis, 248, 561, 568
- Growth
- Analysis, 322–323, 334, 341, 345, 360
- Potential, 102, 132, 141, 216, 365, 466, 526
- respiration, 135, 136, 140, 559
- Guard cells, 177, 199–200, 203
- Guttation, 182, 234, 579
- H**
- Halophyte
- Respiration, 123
- Hartig net, 406, 410
- Harvest index, 396
- Haustorium, 493–495
- Heat
- Production, 112–114, 234, 395

- shock protein
- Storage, 241, 243, 292, 294
- Heathland, 305, 306, 517
- Heavy metal
 - Resistance, 291–296
 - Tolerance, 290
 - Toxicity, 284
- Heliotropism, 207
- Hemicellulose, 136, 324–325
- Hemiepiphyte, 177, 196, 209
- Hemiparasite, 58, 491, 492, 494–501
- Herbicide
 - Resistance, 471
- Herbivore, 445, 459, 463, 465–467, 479–480, 487, 526, 559
- Herbivory, 54, 305, 309, 363, 365, 385, 390, 391, 437, 449, 461–464, 466, 469, 485, 499, 523, 568
- Heterodimer, 457
- Heterotrophic respiration, 561
- Hexokinase, 51, 89, 349
- High-affinity transport system (HATS), 265, 267
- High-irradiance response (HIR), 329, 330, 381
- Histidine, 292, 295, 296
- Historical filter, 6
- Höfler diagram, 176
- Holoparasite, 496, 497, 501
- Homeostasis, 127–129, 268
- Honeydew, 160
- Host recognition, 408, 493
 - mycorrhizal fungi, 409
 - parasitic plants, 408
 - rhizobium, 408
- Humic substances, 287
- Humus, 279, 287, 545
- Hydathode, 183
- Hydraulic
 - Conductivity, 188, 190–192, 250, 350, 508
 - Lift, 182–183, 518, 521
 - Signals, 54, 197
- Hydrenchyma, 196, 209
- Hydrophyte, 356
- Hydrostatic pressure
 - Cells, 155
 - phloem, 151
 - soil, 165
 - Utricularia bladder, 539
 - Xylem, 151
- Hydrotropism, 174
- Hygrophyte, 580
- Hyperaccumulation, 289, 290, 294, 295, 480
- Hypersensitive response, 482, 485, 488
- Hypocotyl, 325, 328–330, 338
- Hyponastic growth, 358–359
- Hypostomatous, 580
- Hypoxia
- I**
- IAA, auxin, 238, 326
- Ice formation, 215
- Imbibition, 118, 375, 376, 383
- Immobilization, 258, 259, 276, 279, 294, 447, 517, 549
- Immunization, 488
- Incompatible response, 390, 482, 485, 509
- Induced defense, 462, 464, 468, 480, 481, 485
- Induced resistance
 - Systemic, 153, 485–487
 - Phloem, 153
- Infection, 131, 404, 408–410, 412, 413, 416, 417, 419, 423, 424, 435–436, 479–480, 482–483, 485, 487, 495, 497, 501, 522–523
- Infection thread, 425, 427–428
- Infiltration, 29, 297, 567
- Infrared radiation, 26, 122, 225–229
- Inorganic phosphate (P_i), 14, 48, 109, 120, 257, 337, 415
- Inositol phosphate, 271, 337
- Integrated pest management, 522
- Intercellular
 - Space, 18, 23–24, 29, 52–53, 57, 65, 67, 72, 121, 179, 186, 202
 - CO_2 concentration (C_i), 21
- Interception, 1, 260, 330, 510, 559
- Intercrop(ping), 271, 273–274, 278, 310, 472, 485, 501, 521–522
- Interference competition, 445–448, 505
- Intermediary cell, 154–157, 161
- Internal conductance/resistance, *see* mesophyll
- conductance/resistance
- Invertase, 178
- Ion-specific channel, 263
- Iron (Fe)
 - deficiency, 121, 275
 - phloem, 152
- Irradiance
 - Acclimation, 26–29, 31–36, 41–47, 55, 62–63, 124, 127, 132, 209, 237, 240, 251, 268–270, 341–347, 367, 514
 - Adaptation, 28, 209, 237, 265–266, 268, 340–342, 363, 367, 381–382, 387, 389–390, 397, 398, 433, 508
 - Excess, 26, 36, 237
 - Level, 33, 35, 36, 42–43, 44, 135, 237, 329, 342, 343, 390, 397
 - spectral composition, 329, 344–345
- Isohydric, 196–198, 216
- Isoprene, 242, 244
- Isoprene emission, 241–242
- Isotope discrimination, 117, 206–207
- Isotope effect, 22–23, 115
- Isotope fractionation, 22, 23–24, 56–57, 75, 81, 82, 85, 113, 115–116, 118, 123, 124, 388, 498–499
- Isotropic, 581
- J**
- Jarowization, vernalization, 387, 393–394
- Jasmonate/jasmonic acid, 327, 378, 462, 463, 510
- Juglone, 447
- Juvenile
 - Foliage, 388
 - Phase, 375, 385, 386–387
- K**
- Kinetin, *see* cytokinin
- Kranz anatomy, 64, 72, 85
- Krebs cycle, Tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA cycle), 101, 103, 104, 120–121, 128, 132, 448, 453
- Kstrategy, 581
- L**
- Lactate/lactic acid, 101, 119–120
- Lambert-Beer, 34, 248
- Latent heat, 183, 232, 565, 567
- Late-successional species, 385, 515, 518, 524–526, 547

- Laticifer, 456
 Law of the minimum, 581
 Leaching, 164, 257–259, 284,
 306–307, 309, 447–448,
 548, 561
 Lead (Pb)
 Accumulation, 290–293
 Leaf
 Anatomy, 27–32
 as dependent on growth
 irradiance, 34–35
 as dependent on nitrogen
 supply, 352
 area index (LAI), 26, 247,
 248, 250, 380, 510, 518,
 559, 567
 area ratio (LAR), 211, 253, 270,
 322, 323, 342, 366, 388,
 512, 557
 conductance/resistance, 18, 21,
 196–199, 201, 204–206, 232,
 249, 251, 252, 261
 dimension, 82, 232, 234, 247
 elongation, 238, 328, 333–334,
 348, 356, 357, 360
 growth, 133–134, 211, 303, 308,
 325, 327, 333, 338, 346, 348,
 350, 352–354, 357, 390
 hair, 228, 232, 235, 239, 365,
 453, 536
 hopper, 460
 initiation, 198
 longevity, 216, 306, 307, 342,
 365, 366, 558
 mass density, 59, 332–333,
 334, 341, 342, 365, 366,
 512, 514, 557
 mass per unit leaf area (LMA),
 322, 323, 332
 mass ratio (LMR), 322, 323, 342,
 344, 361, 366, 513
 orientation, 206, 208, 226, 227
 respiration, 122–123, 125,
 127–135, 323, 360, 362
 rolling, 175, 207, 228
 senescence, 302, 308, 336,
 337–338, 351, 367, 397, 398,
 497, 513, 550
 size, 178, 216, 508
 temperature, 15, 20, 49, 52,
 53, 60–63, 202, 206, 207,
 209, 226–232, 234–235,
 241–242, 253, 260, 360,
 390, 498
 thickness, 34, 59, 62, 79, 332, 343
 turnover, 365–366, 566
 Leaf-cutter ants, 390–391
 Lea genes, 214
 Lectin, 457, 460, 480, 523
 Leghemoglobin, 429, 436
 Legume, 152, 159, 304, 397, 408,
 422–436
 Lichen, 62, 568
 Life
 Cycle, 211, 284, 329, 377, 385,
 388, 398, 409, 436, 491, 494,
 512
 Form, 84, 331, 332, 506
 Span, 59, 362, 363, 364, 365, 454,
 507, 546
 Light
 Extinction, 26–27
 profile
 in canopies, 26–27
 in leaves, 31
 quality, 329–330
 reaction, 12, 14, 18, 45, 78, 132,
 140, 237, 244
 requirement (of seed
 germination), 380, 381, 383
 saturation, 18–20, 31, 44,
 70, 500
 Light-compensation point (of
 photosynthesis), 27, 135,
 390
 Light-harvesting complex (LHC),
 13, 15, 34, 237
 Lignin, 136–139, 179, 333,
 334–335, 352, 446, 451, 454,
 461, 466, 480, 483, 495, 546,
 547, 550, 552
 Lignin:nutrient ratio
 Decomposition, 546–547
 Lime chlorosis, 289
 Liming, 435
 Lipid
 Composition, 346
 Lipid transfer protein, 244, 480
 Litter
 Decomposition, 352, 546, 548,
 550, 551
 Production, 547
 Quality, 546–549, 565
 Lockhart equation, 323–327,
 328, 354
 Long day, 124, 339, 345–346, 387,
 391–393, 433
 Long-day plant/species, 391–393
 Long-wave radiation, 226,
 229–232, 234, 235
 Low-affinity transport system
 (LATS), 267
 Low fluence response (LFR),
 329–330, 381
 Luxury consumption, 262, 268,
 336, 421
M
 Macronutrient, 260, 310
 Macrosymbiont, 403, 413, 429, 436
 Magnesium, 257, 260, 287, 290
 Maintenance respiration
 measurement, 461
 protein turnover, 134–135
 solute gradients, 134–135
 Malate dehydrogenase, 65, 76,
 103, 175, 214
 Malate, malic acid, 65, 67, 76–78,
 79, 80, 85, 86, 103–104, 107,
 114, 117, 130–132, 175, 199,
 203, 214, 271, 275, 287–288,
 290, 292, 413, 430–431, 483,
 496
 Malic enzyme, 65, 67, 76, 103,
 130–131, 482, 483
 Malonate, 471
 Manganese (Mn)
 Phloem, 152
 Toxicity, 275
 Mangrove, 121, 299, 301, 375, 378,
 550
 Mannitol
 osmotic solute, 175
 parasite, 495–496
 phloem, 152
 radical scavenger, 175
 xylem, 495–496
 Mass flow, 121, 151, 153, 184, 259,
 260–261, 299, 307, 310, 416
 Matric potential, 165, 168, 169, 170
 Mean residence time, 304–306,
 308, 309, 512–513
 Mechanical resistance, 354
 Mediterranean, 4, 6, 81, 176, 177,
 188, 201, 212, 250, 253, 261,
 336, 354, 383, 390, 491, 535,
 550
 Membrane
 Channel, 140
 Fluidity, 62, 241, 242, 346
 Meristem size, 328, 331, 333, 349
 Mesophyll
 conductance/resistance (g_m),
 18, 22–25, 32–33, 55, 56, 57,
 60, 204

- Mesophyte, 356
 Metallophyte, 255, 290, 302, 310, 470
 Metallothionein, 292, 294
 Methane
 Flooding, 121–122
 greenhouse gas, 122
 Methyl salicylate, 465, 485
 Microbial respiration, 251, 547
 Microclimate, 225, 247, 250, 253, 510, 527
 Microfibril, 199, 203, 324–325
 Micronutrient, 539
 MicroRNA (miRNA), 153
 Microsymbiont, 403, 418–419, 420, 434–435, 437, 505, 523
 Midday depression, 180
 Midrib, 154
 Mimicry, 454, 499
 Mimosine, 447
 Mineralization, 183, 257–259, 275, 279, 280, 347, 378, 416, 517, 545, 548–550, 552, 565
 Minor vein anatomy, 154–155
 Missing sink, 563
 Mistletoe, 56, 195, 397, 491–492, 497–500
 Mitochondrial respiration, 105, 132, 447, 448
 Mitochondrion, mitochondria, 12, 15, 17, 65, 67, 70, 72–73, 78, 83, 101, 103–107, 109, 111, 112, 114, 117, 118, 126, 128–129, 132, 213, 242, 243, 263, 408, 429, 431, 495
 Mitosis, 287, 331, 336
 Monocarpic perennial, 388
 Monoterpene emission, 241–242
 Morphogenesis, 26
 Mor soils, 552
 Moss(es), 80, 137, 212, 255, 342, 547, 567–568
 Mucilage, 288, 533, 539
 Mull soils, 552
 Multilayer model, 250, 251
 Mycoheterotrophic, 409, 421
 Mycorrhiza
 arbuscular, 417–418
 ecto406, 408, 410, 413–416, 418, 421
 effects on photosynthesis, 418–419
 effects on water acquisition, 417–418
 ericoid mycorrhiza, 406, 408, 410, 413
 interactions with
 nonmycorrhizal species, 412–413
 orchid mycorrhiza, 406, 408, 409
 release of carboxylates, 404, 412, 413
 release of phosphatases, 413–416
 role in nitrogen acquisition, 421–422
 role in phosphorus acquisition, 413–416
 role in water acquisition, 417–418
 Mycorrhizal dependency
 Growth, 404–408
 phosphorus, 403
 Mycorrhizal network, 419–421
 Mycorrhizal responsiveness, 410–412
 Mycorrhizal species
 interactions with
 nonmycorrhizal species, 412–413
 Mycorrhizal symbiosis
 carbon costs, 418–419

 N
 NAD(P)H dehydrogenase
 bypass of complex I, 119
 dependence on N supply, 451
 Natural abundance of, ^{15}N , 432, 433
 N deposition, 89, 549–550, 561–562, 568
 Necrosis, 63, 482, 486, 487
 Nematicidal, 448, 521
 Nematode
 phloem unloading, 160
 tritrophic systems, 465
 Nernst equation, 263, 264, 267
 Net assimilation rate (NAR), 322, 323, 333–335, 340, 341–343, 345, 462
 Net Ecosystem Carbon Balance (NECB), 561
 Net ecosystem production (NEP), 561, 562
 Net photosynthesis, 19, 27, 55, 60, 63, 68, 74, 89, 122, 248, 559, 569
 Net primary production (NPP), 164, 396, 556, 560
 Niche, 2, 3, 491, 533
 Nickel, 289, 290
 Nicotine, 451, 466
 Nitrate (NO_3^-), 39, 102, 103, 120, 125, 138, 257, 266–270, 276, 280, 281, 350, 378, 380, 385, 436
 Nitrate reductase, 267–270, 280, 281, 350, 378, 436
 Nitrification
 inhibition by allelochemicals, 447–448
 Nitrite (NO_2^-), 257, 261, 270, 436, 550, 551
 Nitrogen
 Assimilation, 49
 Concentration, 499, 501
 Content, 338
 Fixation, 432
 isotope (^{15}N), 432–433
 mineralization, 257, 259, 280, 517, 545, 549, 552
 remobilization, 338
 Nitrogenase, 429, 431–432, 436
 Nitrogen productivity (NP), 306
 Nitrogen-use efficiency (NUE), 54, 249, 302, 306, 388
 Nod factor, 425–428, 435
 Nod gene, 425–426
 Nodulation, 410, 420, 421, 424–428, 435
 Nodule, 419, 423–425, 427–430, 435–436
 Nodulin429
 Nondestructive growth analysis, 360
 Nonmycorrhizal species
 interactions with mycorrhizal species, 412–413
 Nonprotein amino acid, 447, 451, 454, 456
 Normalized difference
 vegetation index (NDVI), 559–560
 Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy
 ATP production in vivo, 107–109
 pH in intact cells, 107–109
 Nurse plant, 521
 Nutrient
 Absorption, 303, 338, 346, 415, 463
 Acquisition, 3, 58, 140, 143, 257, 262, 265, 284–301, 309, 336, 387, 410, 412, 414, 518, 527, 563

Nutrient (cont.)

- Availability, 8, 27, 90, 102, 123, 133, 136, 143, 255, 257, 280, 282, 306, 308, 310, 347, 365, 385, 398, 461, 513, 516, 520, 521, 552, 557, 558, 569
- Budget, 306, 308
- Cycle, 545, 552, 564
- Deficiency, 280, 310
- Loss, 164, 306–307, 309, 365, 421
- Productivity, 304, 322, 323
- resorption
 - leaves, 307–308
 - roots, 308
- supply
 - decomposition, 257
- toxicity, 549–550
- transfer (mycorrhiza), 415
- uptake, 122, 141, 211, 261, 262, 265–266, 268–269, 303, 306, 309, 334, 336, 338, 346, 347, 364, 396, 415, 516, 523, 563, 565
- Nutrient-use efficiency (NUE), 268, 302–304, 307, 308–310

O

- Oil of wintergreen, 485
- Oligofructan, 152
- Oligosaccharides
 - Phloem, 151–152
- Opportunity costs, 340
- Orchid
 - mycorrhizal association, 406
- Osmoprotection, 214
- Osmoregulation, 151
- Osmotic adjustment, 55, 114, 175, 177
- Osmotic potential, 165, 167, 169, 170, 171, 175–178, 180, 182, 186, 198, 337, 344, 350, 498
- Osmotic solute, 122, 166, 168, 175, 178, 198, 337, 348
- Overflow hypothesis, 114
- Overgrazing, 560, 566, 568
- Oxalate, oxalic acid, 287–288, 292, 295, 413, 446
- Oxidative pentose phosphate pathway, 101, 103, 131, 482
- Oxidative phosphorylation, 103, 106, 107, 108, 114, 449

Oxygen

- isotope (^{18}O), 79
- sensitivity of nitrogenase (N_2 fixation), 429–431
- sensitivity of photosynthesis, 434–435
- Oxygenation reaction of Rubisco, 18, 73
- Ozone, 63, 238, 244, 471, 472

P

- Palatability-reducing compound, 365
- Palisade mesophyll/parenchyma, 29, 30, 31, 34, 341
- Palmitic acid
 - ectomycorrhiza, 408, 410, 416
- Paraheliotropism, 227
- Parasitic
 - Fungus, 409
 - Plant, 408
 - Wasp, 464, 465, 466
- Parent material, 257, 557
- Particulate organic matter (PON), 548
- Passage cell, 179, 180, 181
- Pathogen, 131, 160, 191, 425, 427, 437, 445, 449, 456, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 487, 488, 559
- Pathogenesis-related protein (PR protein), 244, 484, 487
- Peat bog, 561
- Pectin, 215, 286, 303, 325, 357
- Pedogenesis, 279
- Penetrometer, 355
- Pentose phosphate pathway, 101, 103, 131, 482
- PEP carboxykinase, 65, 67, 76
- PEP carboxylase, 23, 24, 65, 68, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 203
- Perennial, 25, 338–339
- Periarbuscular membrane, 408
- Peribacteroid membrane, 425, 427, 428, 429, 430
- Pericarp, 377
- Pericycle, 180, 280, 427, 429
- Permanent wilting point, 169, 170
- Pest, 485, 522
- PH, 40, 41, 42, 62, 63, 78, 82, 83, 84, 86, 107, 108, 109, 119, 120, 121, 129, 130, 152, 155, 180, 197, 199, 200, 256, 257, 261, 274, 275, 276, 284, 286, 288, 289, 307, 325, 328, 348, 357, 434, 435, 546, 548, 549

Phenology, 375, 509, 514, 566

- Phenol, phenolic
 - arbuscular mycorrhiza, 273
 - defense, 446–473
 - UV-B, 239
- Phenotypic plasticity, 514, 527
- Phenylalanine ammonia lyase, 449, 483
- Phloem, 151–153, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161
- Phloem sap
 - Composition, 151, 152, 160, 298, 397
- Phosphatase, 270, 271, 542
- Phosphate
 - diffusion in soil, 413
 - effect on cluster-root formation, 257
 - effect on mycorrhiza formation, 413
 - sorption, 259, 274
 - toxicity, 262, 266, 268
- Phosphoglyceric acid (PGA), 14, 15, 16, 67
- Phospholipid, 271, 287, 346
- Phosphorus, 164, 255, 257, 260, 263, 270, 287, 307, 310, mineralization, 259
 - See also* Phosphate
- Phosphorylation, 45, 78, 103, 106, 107, 108, 114, 120, 180, 265, 266, 269, 449
- Photodamage/photodestruction, 27, 33, 36, 237
- Photodegradation, 547
- Photoinhibition, 26, 27, 36, 39, 40, 42, 55, 62, 63, 226, 227, 339, 510
- Photon flux density (=irradiance), 117
- Photooxidation
 - at low temperature, 239
- Photoperiod, 26, 132, 215, 228, 341, 345–346, 391, 392, 397, 461
- Photoperiodic, 345
- Photophosphorylation, 45
- Photorespiration, 15, 16, 17, 19, 27, 52, 60, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 82, 84, 96, 104, 105, 132
- Photosynthetic
 - active radiation (PAR), 26, 37, 226, 227, 228, 509, 559, 560

- capacity, 7, 24, 31, 33, 34, 35, 51, 53, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 71, 89, 136, 238, 242, 248, 251, 291, 334, 351, 397, 491, 500, 533
- induction, 43, 44, 45
- nitrogen-use efficiency (PNUE), 53, 54, 58, 71, 249, 302, 304, 305, 306, 309
- quotient (PQ), 14, 77, 78
- water-use efficiency, 56, 203, 206, 207, 252
- Photosystem (PSI, PSII), 12, 15, 37, 39, 40, 42, 291, 447
- Phototropism, 227, 325
- Phreatophyte, 211, 212, 557
- Phyllosphere, 118
- Phylogenetic constraint, 331
- Physiological amplitude, 3, 4, 284, 310
- Physiological filter, 6, 505
- Phytase, 271
- Phytate, 271
- Phytoalexin, 117, 131, 424, 470, 483, 484, 485
- Phytoanticipin, 480
- Phytochelatin, 292, 294, 295
- Phytochrome, 26, 238, 325, 329, 330, 343, 344, 345, 351, 367
- Phyttohormone, 54, 90, 163, 165, 197, 211, 213, 241, 280, 326, 327, 349, 352, 358, 384, 392, 493, 498
- Phytometallophore, 277
- Phytomining, 290
- Phytoremediation
heavy metals, 290
xenobiotics, 469–471
- Phytosiderophore, 277, 278, 287, 403, 521
- Pioneer, 35, 333, 522, 523, 526, 559
- Pitcher plant, 533, 535, 536, 542
- Pit-membrane pore, 189, 193
- Plant ecology strategy scheme, 506
- Plasma membrane, 83, 129, 154, 155, 156, 159, 179, 180, 199, 200, 243, 244, 262, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 275, 276, 277, 285, 286, 291, 294, 297, 298, 299
- Plasmodesmata
connectivity, 155
frequency, 155, 156
phloem loading, 157
root nodules, 429
water transport, 180
- Plasmolysis, 585
- Plastic(ity), 411, 511, 514–516, 539
- Platanetin, 448
- Pneumatophore, 121
- Poikilohydric, 212
- Pollination, 149, 394, 395, 396, 469
- Pollinator, 112, 226, 394, 396, 398, 445, 469, 521
- Polyamines, 239
- Polygalacturonic acid, 324
- Polymer trapping, 156
- Polyphenol
litter decomposition, 352, 546, 548, 550, 551
- Polyphenol, 449, 462, 463, 464, 479, 483, 547, 550
- Polyphosphate/poly-P, 337, 415
- Post-illumination CO₂ fixation, 45, 46, 76, 78, 85
- Potassium (K), 164, 257, 260
- Prairie, 89, 163, 360, 386, 421, 516, 517, 520, 522, 561
- Precipitation, 74, 81, 83, 164, 170, 171, 172, 174, 183, 192, 212, 257, 259, 286, 297, 302, 377, 413
- Predator mite, 464, 465, 466, 469
- Predawn water potential, 192
- Pressure
Chamber, 185, 186, 189, 198, 348
potential, 585
pressure-volume curve(only in ref)
probe, 177, 200, 327, 328
vessel, 348
- Pressurized flow
aerenchyma, 121
- Priming, 552
- Programmed cell death, 356, 397, 398, 482
- Proline, 175
- Protease, 210, 457, 458, 459, 538, 542
- Protease/proteinase, 210, 328, 448, 457, 458, 459, 462, 487, 533, 538, 542
- Protease/proteinase inhibitor, 459, 462, 487
- Protein
Bodies, 339, 460
Synthesis, 118, 137, 210, 213, 264, 265, 304, 337, 347, 351, 352, 378, 457
- Turnover, 127, 134, 135, 210
- Proteoid root, cluster root, 117, 271, 272, 273, 366, 412, 413, 415, 517
- Protocarnivory, 543
- Proton
Cotransport, 140, 263, 268, 415
efflux, 415
extrusion, 14, 83, 104, 105, 109, 112, 115, 275, 395
- Proton-motive force (pmf), 14, 104, 107, 237, 264, 430
- Protoplasmic streaming, 585
- Protoplast, 324
- Protozoa, 533, 541, 542, 552
- Prussic acid, 455
- Pulvinus, 207, 208, 209, 360
- Push-pull strategy, 522
- Pyrimidine dimer, *see*
Cyclobutane-pyrimidine dimer
- Pyruvate, pyruvic acid, 65, 67, 75, 76, 103, 108, 111, 119, 130, 131, 132, 483
- Q**
Q₁₀, 127–128, 135
Qualitative defense (compound), 453, 454
Qualitative long-day plant, 585
Qualitative short-day plant, 585
Quantitative defense (compound, 365, 451, 453–454, 461, 525, 547, 548
Quantitative long-day plant, 586
Quantitative short-day plant, 586
Quantum yield, 27, 31, 34, 36–40, 54, 61, 63, 68–69, 73–75, 117, 210, 248, 390, 511
Quenching (fluorescence), 38
Quinine, 451, 457, 458
- S**
Salicylic acid, 131, 327, 449, 457, 458, 462, 485, 487, 488
Saline soils, 123, 169, 171, 198, 296–297
Salinity
respiration, 122
Salt (NaCl)
accumulation, 521
crystals, 228
effect on leaf energy balance, 206, 249
exclusion, 123, 297–298, 301

- Salt (NaCl) (cont.)
 excretion, 299
 gland, 228, 298, 299, 301
 resistance, 301
 resistant species, 194, 243, 244, 288, 290, 291, 302, 348, 518
 sensitive species, 194, 216, 243, 348, 358
 tolerance, 216
 toxicity, 297
- Saponin, 454, 480, 481
- Sapwood, 184, 187, 188, 194, 195, 196, 497, 498, 508
- Savanna, 91, 171, 519, 521, 556, 557, 558
- Scaling, 91, 144, 207, 247–253, 508, 555, 556, 559, 566, 568
- Sclerenchyma, 333, 352, 365, 495, 513, 514
- Sclerenchymatic cell, 333, 352, 365
- Scleromorph(ic), 24, 25, 204, 212, 307
- Sclerophyllous, 177, 464
- Secondary metabolite, 75, 138, 352, 445, 448, 451, 457, 458, 460, 461, 462, 471, 485, 498, 499, 500, 550
- Seed
 bank, 376, 383, 385, 386, 519, 520
 coat, 157, 159, 375, 376, 377, 384, 397, 492
 dormancy, 375–376, 382, 383, 385
 filling, 337, 338
 germination, 329, 375, 377, 378, 379, 381, 385, 398, 408, 445, 447, 492–493, 497, 501
 mass, 368, 386, 395, 508, 525
 number, 386
 phloem unloading, 157, 159
 reserves, 385, 386
 ripening, 493
 size, 363, 386, 387, 396, 508, 524
 yield, 338
- Seeder species, 337
- Seedling
 bank, 376, 383, 385, 386, 519, 520
 emergence, 376
 establishment, 386, 388, 389
 phase/stage, 385, 386, 521
- Selenium (Se), 480
- Self-thinning, 555, 556
- Senescence, Senescent, 27, 273, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 309, 327, 329, 336, 337, 351, 367, 397, 398, 497, 513, 549, 550
- Sensible heat, 230, 232, 566, 567, 568, 569
- Sensitivity analysis, 234, 282–284
- Serotinus, 496, 499
- Serpentine soils, 257, 290, 295
- Shade
 acclimation, 32, 342
 adaptation, 342–343
 adapted species, 33, 35, 134, 342, 390
 avoiding plants/species, 26, 35, 341, 342, 343, 344, 367, 509
 leaf, 26, 30
 plant, 1, 26, 29, 41, 42, 43, 90, 127, 342, 343
 species, 123, 125, 127, 343
 tolerant, 41, 329, 341, 342, 343, 344, 367, 388, 390, 518
- Shoot
 shoot mass ratio, 361, 515
 temperature, 346, 347
- Short-day plant/species, 345, 391–393
- Short days, 124, 243, 339, 345, 391, 392, 393
- Short-wave radiation (SR), 225, 226, 229, 230, 234, 235, 565
- Sieve element, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 160
- Sieve plate, 153
- Sieve tube
 diameter, 153, 160, 161
- Signal-transduction (pathway), 90, 241, 286, 287, 341, 348, 349, 426
- Silicon (Si), 200, 262, 264, 479
- Simulation model, 7, 282, 284, 306, 341
- Sinigrin, 448, 449
- Sink
 axial, 157, 159
 terminal, 157
- Smoke signal, 377, 378
- Soil
 compaction, 168, 327, 353, 354, 355, 356
 moisture, 54, 59, 169, 171–173, 182, 196, 197, 227, 261, 262, 417, 517, 520, 557, 561, 565, 567, 568, 569
 temperature, 336, 561, 565
 texture, 169
- Solar tracking, 226, 395
- Sorbitol
 compatible solute, 122, 123
 phloem, 152
- Sorgoleone, 447, 493
- Source, 51, 257
- Source-sink interaction, 51, 308
- Spadix, 112, 131, 234
- Species distribution, 4, 284, 366, 505
- Specific leaf area (SLA), 59, 216, 322, 323, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 341, 342, 343, 345, 352, 361, 364, 365, 366, 512, 513, 514, 524, 546, 557, 558
- Specific root length (SRL), 286, 323, 342, 510, 512, 514
- Spider mite, 466
- Spittlebug nymphs, 191
- Spongy mesophyll, 29, 30, 31, 240
- Stable isotope, 79, 114, 172
- Stachyose, 152, 156
- Starch, 12, 15, 47, 49, 51, 65, 76, 77, 103, 105, 120, 136, 321, 336, 337, 448, 549
- Stem
 elongation, 325, 326, 343, 344, 367, 369, 509, 515, 527
 growth, 327, 332, 360, 396, 509
 respiration, 322, 323
 stem mass ratio, 322, 323, 361, 515
- Steppe, 163, 567, 568
- Stomatal
 action, 205
 aperture, 199, 200, 203
 conductance, 54, 196, 357, 388, 526
 patchiness, 43, 54
 pore, 196, 199, 200
 resistance, 21
- Stoma(ta)/stomates, 164, 182, 198, 200, 203, 204, 211, 498
- Storage
 amides, 337, 338, 339
 amino acids, 337
 carbohydrates, 102, 103, 337, 338, 416
 carbon, 337–338
 nitrate, 337
 nitrogen, 338
 nutrients, 338
 phosphate, 337
 protein, 338
 water, 339

- Strategy, 54, 156, 160, 177, 197, 211, 276, 277, 278, 279, 287, 297, 304, 321, 338, 363, 364, 366, 390, 451, 454, 455, 459, 466, 469, 506, 507, 508, 514, 519, 522, 546–547, 550
 Stratification, 383
 Stress, 53, 54, 55, 59, 122, 132, 163, 175, 177, 188, 190, 191, 199, 207, 210, 212, 216, 241, 242, 261, 266, 297, 308, 325, 327, 348, 349, 350, 354, 437, 460, 461, 498, 518
 Stress protein, 2, 40, 89, 90, 112, 127, 163, 180, 210, 213
 Stress response, 4, 5, 6, 127, 210, 243, 268, 327
 Stress-tolerant plant/species, 303, 363, 388
 Strigol, 408, 493
 Strigolactone
 arbuscular mycorrhiza, 416, 493
 parasitic plants, 408, 493, 494
 Stroma, 12, 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, 65, 117, 132
 Strophiole, 377
 Strychnine, 451
 Suberin
 flooding, 179
 Submergence, 356, 358, 359, 360
 Subsidiary cell, 199, 200
 Subtropical species, 270, 346
 Succession, 135, 367, 506, 520, 522, 523, 524–525, 526, 551, 558–559
 Succinate, Succinic acid, 104, 107, 110, 114, 117, 273, 290, 413, 430, 431
 Succulence, 76, 499, 503
 Succulent, 75, 76, 79, 80, 130, 173, 196, 209, 210, 211, 212, 226, 464, 511
 Sucrose
 nonreducing, 151
 phloem, 14, 47, 49, 51, 61, 105, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 337, 429
 Sugar
 cryoprotection, 243, 244
 sensing, 90, 345, 348, 351
 Sugar alcohol, 105, 122, 152, 153, 157
 Suite of traits, 321, 322, 359, 366
 Sulfatase, 549
 Sulfate (SO_4^{2-}), 118, 257, 266, 284, 455, 460
 Sulfide (S^{2-}), 108, 110, 118, 275
 Sulfur (S), 260, 266, 455, 460, 464, 549
 Summer annual, 383, 384
 Sunfleck, 43, 45, 46, 47
 Sun plant, 26, 342
 Sun species, 46, 124, 127
 Supercooling, 215
 Superoxide, 116, 118, 210, 239, 241, 472
 Superoxide dismutase (SOD), 210, 239, 241, 436, 472
 Supply function of
 photosynthesis, 18, 21, 25, 53
 Symbiosis, 403, 409, 410, 418, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 427, 428, 434–435, 436, 522–524
 Symbiosome, 425, 427, 428, 430
 Symplast, 140, 154, 179, 180, 286, 294, 310, 346
 Symplastic phloem loading, 161
 Symport, 140, 159
 Systemic, 35, 36, 153, 267, 273, 280, 281, 416, 417, 435, 449, 462, 465, 482, 484, 485–488
T
 Take-all disease, 416, 437
 Tannin, 136, 138, 352, 447, 448, 449, 451, 453, 461, 462, 464, 466, 517, 546, 550, 552
 Taproot, 212, 336, 337, 338, 339
 Taxine, 458
 Taxol, 457
 TCA cycle (Krebs cycle, tricarboxylic acid cycle), , 101, 103–104, 120, 121, 128, 132, 448, 453
 Temperature
 acclimation of photosynthesis, 61, 89–90, 514
 acclimation of respiration, 124, 127, 128
 adaptation of photosynthesis, 60
 adaptation of respiration, 60–63
 Temperature coefficient (Q_{10}), 127
 Terpenoid, 395, 445, 447, 451, 461, 463, 465, 480
 Thermogenic respiration, 395
 Thigmotropism
 (thigmomorphogenesis), 360, 511
 Thionin, 480
 Thylakoid, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 31, 33, 34, 36, 42, 46, 61, 65, 90, 213, 237, 244, 263
 Tillering, 361, 389, 515
 Tissue-mass density, 365, 512, 513–514, 526
 Tissue tension, 175, 397, 398, 537, 538
 α -Tocopherol (vitamin E), 240, 459
 Tolerance, 211, 212, 214–216, 242–243, 359
 Touch-specific genes, 361
 Toxin, 119, 437, 447, 451, 453, 454, 457, 458, 462
 Trace element, 289
 Tracheid, 154, 180, 187, 190, 191, 214
 Trade-off, 7, 54, 135, 139, 160, 192–194, 334, 341, 386, 389, 396, 464, 485, 487, 505, 509, 526
 Transfer cell
 phloem, 73
 Transgenic, 89, 118, 175, 243, 280, 353, 354, 459, 460, 473, 485, 515
 Translocation, 104, 268, 340, 351, 389, 500
 Transmittance, 26, 41
 Transpiration
 cooling effects, 225, 234, 235
 cuticular, 203–204
 physiological control, 558
 stomatal, 198, 203, 249, 252, 253
 Transport
 active, 154, 155, 156, 159, 263, 264, 409, 415, 539, 541
 mitochondrial electron transport, 106, 107, 112, 115, 120, 128, 485
 passive, 541
 photosynthetic electron transport, 14, 32, 38, 46, 62, 117, 359
 Trap crop, 493, 501
 Trehalose, 36
 Tricarboxylic acid cycle
 Krebs cycle, 101
 TCA cycle, 103, 104, 120, 121, 128, 132, 448, 453

- Tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA101, 103–104, 120, 121, 128, 132, 448, 453
- Trichome, 204, 289, 291, 294, 299, 301, 470
- Triose phosphate, 12, 14, 16, 46, 47, 49, 67, 213, 214
- Tritrophic interaction, 466
- Tropical species, 346, 375, 393
- Tuber, 321, 337, 345, 391, 393
- >Tundra, 26, 122, 137, 257, 259, 260, 261, 271, 303, 338, 416, 547, 549, 556, 557, 560, 565, 568
- Turgor
 pressure, 163, 165, 176, 177, 178, 196, 198, 323, 324, 344, 355
 threshold, 324
 turgor-loss point, 175, 176, 201
- Turnover
 cyanogenic compounds, 448, 455, 456
 leaf, 365, 366, 566
 protein, 107, 127, 134, 135, 210, 264
 root, 365, 366, 565
- U**
- Ubiquinone, 103–105, 108, 110, 111, 118, 124, 447
- Ultraviolet (UV)
 absorption, 238
 epidermis, 181, 239, 240
 phenolic compounds, 239, 394
 damage, 237, 238–239, 244, 390
 prevention, 238–239
 repair, 268, 269, 274
 exposure, 239
 leaf angle, 227–228
 protection, 238–239
 reflection, 226, 228
- Uncoupler, 105, 106, 114, 123, 125, 537
- Uncoupling protein (UCP), 103, 106, 107, 112, 119, 129
- Up-regulation, 61, 127, 266, 267, 327, 361, 393, 482, 483
- Urease, 304, 454
- Ureide, 304, 425, 429, 431
- UV-B, 238, 239, 240
- V**
- Vacuole, 72, 76, 78, 109, 120, 175, 199, 240, 285, 292, 294, 295, 299, 301, 394, 415, 455, 456, 457, 471, 484
- Vapor pressure deficit (water), 54, 202, 209, 247, 253, 567
- Vapor pressure difference (water), 23, 56, 79, 172, 201, 234, 235, 252, 352
- Vegetative reproduction, 388, 389
- Vegetative storage protein, 303, 337, 338
- Verbascose, 152
- Vernalization, 387, 393
- Very low fluence response, 329, 330, 381
- Vesicle, 301, 404, 409, 410, 416, 456, 542
- Vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhiza, *see* arbuscular mycorrhiza
- Vessel, 183, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, 348
- Vine
 phloem, 151, 160, 195
 xylem, 151, 160, 182, 188, 192, 193, 195
- Violaxanthin, *see* Xanthophyll cycle
- Virus
 phloem, 153, 460
- Visual advertisement, 153, 453, 499
- Viviparous seeds, 375
- W**
- Wall loosening, 325, 348, 349, 356, 361
- Water
 channel, 180, 210, 263, 291, 346, 350
 channel protein, 180, 210, 263, 291, 346, 350, 518
 deficit, 196, 203, 210, 227, 228, 338
 potential, 54, 114, 121, 125, 151, 155, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 182, 185, 191, 198, 202, 216, 297, 346
 shortage, 51, 85, 176, 196, 358, 367
 status, 165, 196, 197, 198, 324, 348, 398, 418, 521, 567
 stress, 4, 54–55, 266, 286, 349, 507
 effect on respiration, 127
 transport in the xylem, 165
- Water-storing capacity, 196
- Water-use efficiency (WUE)
 intrinsic, 23, 54, 56, 63, 89, 204, 206, 207
- Wax
- UV tolerance, 239
- Weathering
 role of ectomycorrhizal fungi, 291, 410, 421, 550
- Source of nutrients, 257, 259, 543
- Weed, 2, 63, 164, 379, 380, 382, 445, 446, 447, 520, 550
- Whole plant approach, 2, 5, 7, 26, 103, 128, 201, 212, 291, 302, 303, 304, 321–322, 328, 330, 333, 346, 347, 362, 508, 555
- Wilting point, 169, 170
- Wind
 effects on growth, 360–361
- Winter annual, 383, 384, 393
- Wounding, 338, 480
- X**
- Xanthophyll cycle, 31, 36–41, 237, 239, 242, 244
- Xenobiotic, 469–472
- Xerophyte, 213
- Xylem
 exudation, 170
 pressure, 185, 189, 191
 sap, 119, 152, 182, 184, 185, 186, 190, 191, 197, 270, 289, 348, 353, 354, 397, 431, 495, 496, 498, 500
 vessel, 160, 165, 182, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 212, 264, 346, 495
 diameter, 187, 188, 194
- Xyloglucan endotransglycosylase (XET) 325, 356, 361
- Y**
- Yield
 coefficient (cell wall), 324, 328, 374, 376, 385
 quantum (gas exchange, fluorescence), 64, 67
 threshold (cell wall), 328, 354, 374, 385
 of the root, 355
 of the soil, 355
- Z**
- Zeatin, 356, 381
- Zeaxanthin, *see* Xanthophyll cycle
- Zinc (Zn), 290, 306, 307, 319, 320, 321, 325, 326, 340, 395, 510