


# Chapter – 03

## Modern Systems of Classification



Mrs. Shuba S V  
Lecturer,  
Department of Botany,  
BMS College for Women





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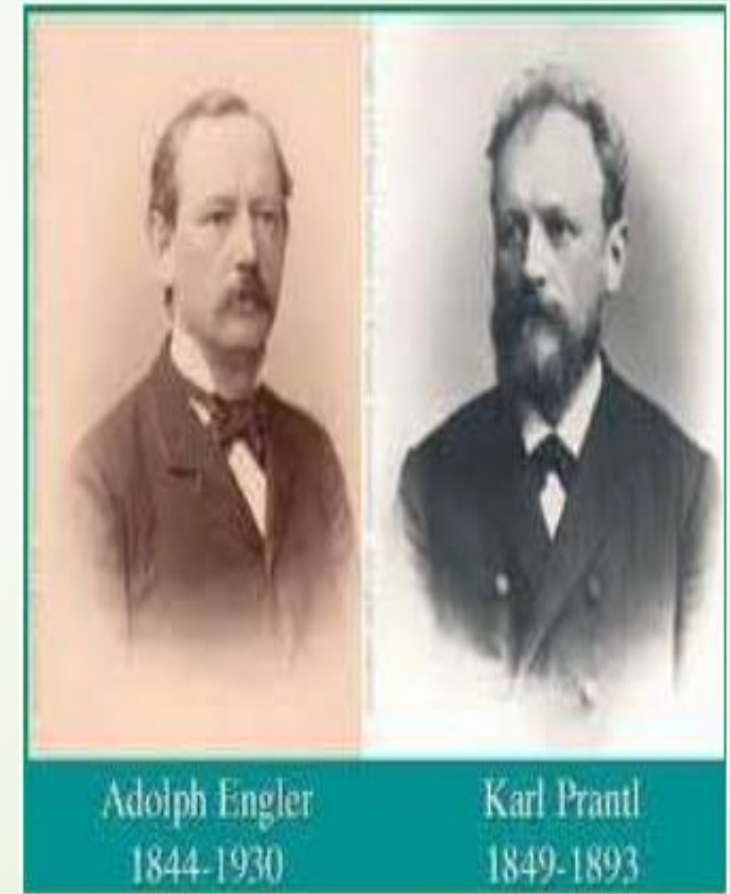
## **Chapter – 03** **Part - 2**

### **Engler and Prantl System of Classification**

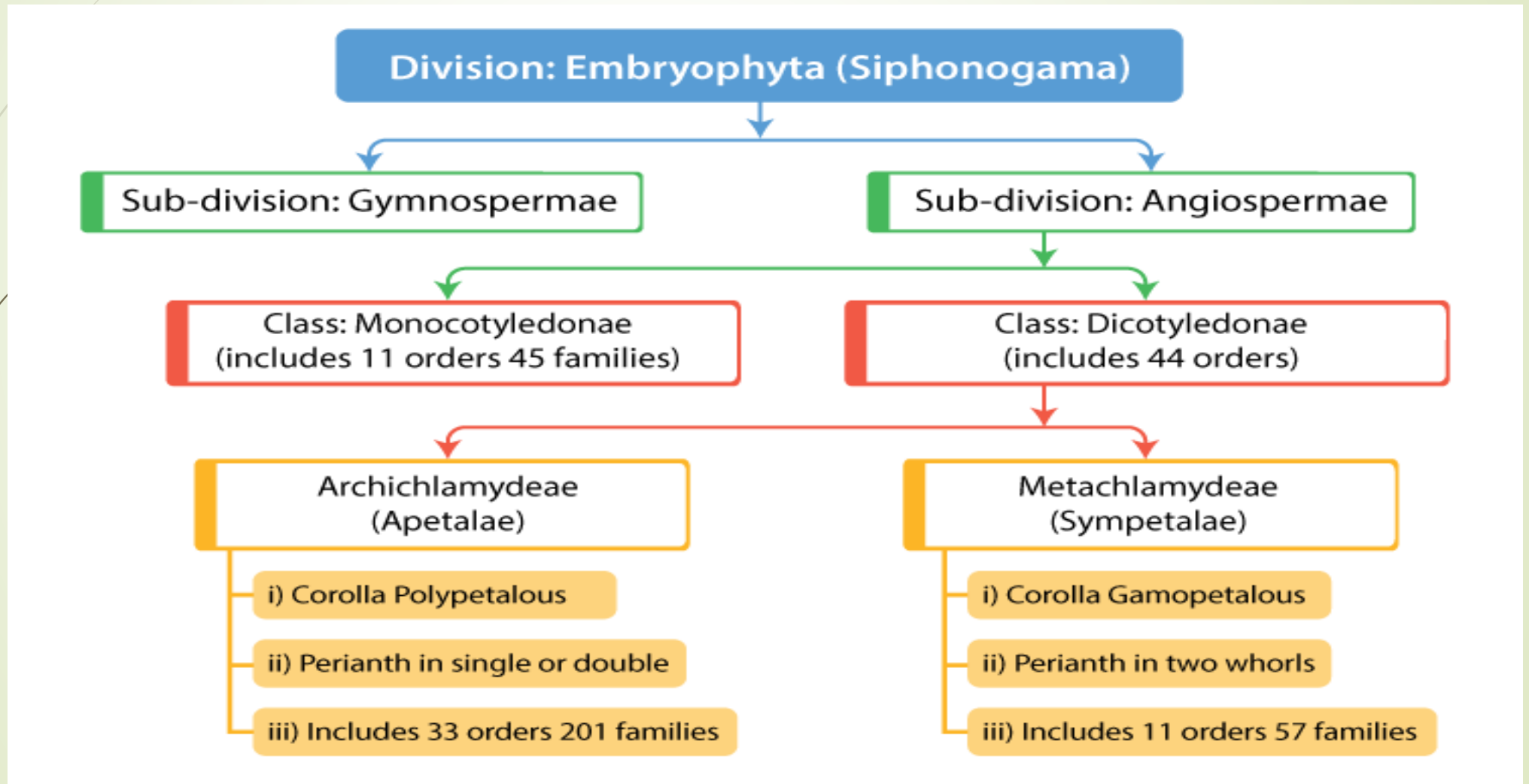


# Engler and Prantl System of Classification

- ▶ Engler and Prantl system of classification was proposed by two German botanist Adolf Engler and Karl Prantl.
- ▶ It was published in a 23 volume monumental work “De Naturalischen Pflanzenfamilien”.
- ▶ They classified the entire plant kingdom starting from Algae up to Angiosperms.
- ▶ It is a phylogenetic system based on evolutionary trend.
- ▶ They studied about 303 families of flowering plants.



# The outline of Engler and Prantl System of classification



# **Class : Monocotyledonae (Includes 11 orders)**

<b>Order 1</b>	<b>Pandanales</b>
<b>Order 2</b>	<b>Helobiae</b>
<b>Order 3</b>	<b>Triuridinales</b>
<b>Order 4</b>	<b>Glumiflorae</b>
<b>Order 5</b>	<b>Principes</b>
<b>Order 6</b>	<b>Synanthae</b>
<b>Order 7</b>	<b>Spathiflorae</b>
<b>Order 8</b>	<b>Farinosae</b>
<b>Order 9</b>	<b>Liliflorae</b>
<b>Order 10</b>	<b>Scitamineae</b>
<b>Order 11</b>	<b>Microspermae</b>

# Class : Dicotyledonae

## Sub-Class : Archichlamydeae (Includes

<b>Order 1</b>	<b>Verticellatae</b>	<b>Order 16</b>	<b>Polygonales</b>
<b>Order 2</b>	<b>Piperales</b>	<b>Order 17</b>	<b>Centrospermae</b>
<b>Order 3</b>	<b>Salicales</b>	<b>Order 18</b>	<b>Ranales</b>
<b>Order 4</b>	<b>Garryales</b>	<b>Order 19</b>	<b>Rhoedales</b>
<b>Order 5</b>	<b>Myricales</b>	<b>Order 20</b>	<b>Sarraceniales</b>
<b>Order 6</b>	<b>Balanopsidales</b>	<b>Order 21</b>	<b>Rosales</b>
<b>Order 7</b>	<b>Litneriales</b>	<b>Order 22</b>	<b>Pandales</b>
<b>Order 8</b>	<b>Juglandales</b>	<b>Order 23</b>	<b>Geraniales</b>
<b>Order 9</b>	<b>Batidales</b>	<b>Order 24</b>	<b>Sapindales</b>
<b>Order 10</b>	<b>Julianales</b>	<b>Order 25</b>	<b>Rhamnales</b>
<b>Order 11</b>	<b>Fagales</b>	<b>Order 26</b>	<b>Malvales</b>
<b>Order 12</b>	<b>Urticales</b>	<b>Order 27</b>	<b>Parietales</b>
<b>Order 13</b>	<b>Proteales</b>	<b>Order 28</b>	<b>Opuntiales</b>
<b>Order 14</b>	<b>Santalales</b>	<b>Order 29</b>	<b>Myrtiflorae</b>
<b>Order 15</b>	<b>Aristolochiales</b>	<b>Order 30</b>	<b>Umbelliflorae</b>



# **Class : Dicotyledonae**


## **Sub-Class : Metachlamydeae (Includes 10)**

<b>Order 1</b>	<b>Ericales</b>
<b>Order 2</b>	<b>Primulales</b>
<b>Order 3</b>	<b>Plumbaginales</b>
<b>Order 4</b>	<b>Ebenales</b>
<b>Order 5</b>	<b>Contortae</b>
<b>Order 6</b>	<b>Tubiflorae</b>
<b>Order 7</b>	<b>Plantaginales</b>
<b>Order 8</b>	<b>Rubiales</b>
<b>Order 9</b>	<b>Cucurbitales</b>
<b>Order 10</b>	<b>Campanulatae</b>





# **Salient Features of Engler and Prantl's System of Classification**

- **It is a phylogenetic system.**
  - **Monocots are regarded more primitive than dicots.**
  - **Orchids are more evolved than grasses.**
  - **Amentiferae group is regarded as primitive.**
  - **Polypetalae and Apetalae are placed in one group, Archichlamydeae.**
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# **Merits of Engler and Prantl's System of Classification**

- **It is an excellent treatment of the seed plants.**
- **Polypetalae and Apetalae are amalgamated.**
- **Gymnosperms are placed as a distinct group.**
- **Classification of Monocotyledons is better than Bentham and Hooker's.**
- **In Archichlamydeae and Metachlamydeae plants with epigynous flowers are considered towards the end.**



# **Demerits of Engler and Prantl's System of Classification**

- **Monocots are placed earlier to dicots.**
  - **Amentiferae which is a simple group because of reduction is considered primitive.**
  - **Dichlamydeous flowers are regarded as primitive.**
  - **Wind pollinated plants are regarded as primitive.**
  - **Apetalous flowers are more primitive than petaloid flowers.**
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