



Editorial

Benefits for Plant Adaptations

Theresa Mercer*

Department of Soil Resources, Cranfield University, Bedfordshire, U.K

*Corresponding author: Theresa Mercer, Department of Soil Resources, Cranfield University, U.K E-mail: tmercer@lincoln.ac.uk

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Introduction

Plants have evolved to help them survive (and grow) in a variety of environments. Adaptations are unique characteristics that allow a plant or animal to thrive in a specific environment. The plant's adaptations can make it difficult for it to survive in a different environment. Plants are forced to adapt to their surroundings. To protect themselves from wind and cold, plants can adapt by growing lower and closer to the ground. Any of the following adaptations can help plants preserve food, energy, and water while still being able to reproduce effectively in desert environments. Plants also developed a water-repellent cuticle, stomata to control water evaporation, specialised cells to provide rigid protection against gravity, specialised structures to collect sunlight, haploid and diploid generations, reproductive organs, and other structures to adapt to life on soil. Adaptations are traits that are passed on from generation to generation and improve an organism's ability to survive and replicate in a given environment. Adaptations may aid an organism in finding food and water, defending itself, or surviving in harsh environments. Adaptations are the unique characteristics that enable plants and animals to thrive in a specific environment. A common example of adaptation is camouflage, as seen in a toad's ability to blend in with its surroundings. Cycad leaves have spines that prevent predators from consuming them. Plants have solid cell walls to prevent pathogens and small bacteria from entering. On the outside of their

leaves, they have a waxy cuticle that covers them. Plants must also protect themselves from insects. The dense bark on the roots and stems of several trees and bushes keeps insects out. Gravity can cause plant roots to grow downwards, or they may grow directly into water to maximise photosynthesis. Other insects-catching plants, such as the Venus flytrap, have developed structural and behavioural adaptations. The presence of lightweight internal packing cells, aerenchyma, is the most common adaptation, but floating leaves and finely dissected leaves are also common. Aquatic plants may only thrive in water or in soil that is constantly wet. As a result, they are a natural feature of wetlands. When light hits a plant's leaves, for example, it causes it to expand. Plants can't see or hear, but they can remember their siblings, and a recent study has discovered how: chemical signals secreted from their roots. Plants have an innate immune system that protects them from pathogens. Plants' primary immune system recognises potential pathogens' Microbe- Associated Molecular Patterns (MAMPs) through Pattern Recognition Receptors (PRRs), which mediate a basal defence response. Adaptation is the presence of certain body features (or certain habits) that enable an animal or a plant to survive in a specific environment (or surroundings). The body features and behaviours that aid animals (and plants) in adapting to their specific habitats or environments are the product of evolution. Physical adaptations are parts of a plant or animal's body that help it live in a given environment. Camouflage is a physical adaptation that enables animals to blend in with their environment. Switch grass or big bluestem grass are often used. In the western plains, sagebrush and a short grass known as buffalo grass are common. The majority of the crops grown in the savanna are annuals, with maize, millets, and sorghum serving as staple food crops, but cassava is planted as a 'hedge' against crop failure in many areas.

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