**Biology:**

The study of life. The word "biology" is derived from the Greek words "bios" (meaning life) and "logos" (meaning "study of").

**Divisions of Biology**

**1-Zoology**: This division deals with the study of animals.

**2- Botany**: This division deals with the study of plants.

**3-Microbiology**: This division deals with the study of microorganisms.

**Brunches of Biology**

**1- Morphology:** The study of the external feature of the living organisms.

**2- Taxonomy:** Is the science of identification, nomenclature and classificationof plants and animals

**3- Anatomy:** The study of internal structures of different parts of living organisms.

**4- Cell Biology:** The study of structures and functions of cell and deals with the behavior of the nucleus during cell division.

**5 -Histology**: The anatomy study of cells and tissues in plants and animals.

**6- Embryology:** Study of the embryostructure and its development.

**7-** **Physiology:** This sciencecoveredvarious functional aspects of plants and animals like metabolism, nutrition, growth, movement and respiration etc.

**8-Genetics:** This science studies the mode of transmission of the hereditary characteristics from one generation to the other (the study and behavior of genes in different generations).

**9- Paleontology:** Study of fossil which are the remains of plants and animals.

**10- Evolution:** It is the science which deals with the origin of the living beings and their gradual changes.

**11- Ecology:** It is the study of environment which helps to understand how the organisms live with each other in their environments.

**Scopes of Botany**

**1-Economic botany:** deals with the uses of plant resources. Different types of cereals, Oils, timber, Rubber, Spices, Medicines and Vitamins are obtained from plants or plant parts.

**2- Agriculture:** The science and art of [cultivating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_agriculture#cultivation) [plants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plant) in order to produce any of a variety of products that can be used by humans, most commonly food, fibers, and raw materials.

**3- Forestry:** Forest wealth is important economically as well as from the point of view of maintaining ecological balance and keeping the environment clean. It provides food and protection of a large number of animals.

**4- Horticulture:** This field is concerned with the development and propagation of good varieties of fruits, vegetable and ornamental plants.

**5- Plant Pathology:** This field deals with the plant diseases and their control with the help of chemicals and by using disease resistance varieties.

**6-Plant breeding:** This field is concerned with the production and development of new high yielding and disease resistant varieties of various crop plants.

**7- Pharmacognosy:** This branch concerned with used of plants and plant parts in drug industry