**Taxonomic status of Phanerogamic Plants**

More than 2500 species of higher plants are known to live on other plants parasitically. These produce seed and flowers. They belong to separated families and vary in their dependence on their host plants (complete / partial parasites). For example, mistletoes have chlorophyll but no roots and depend on their host for water and minerals. The most common botanical families and genera are;

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| **TAXONOMY OF PHANEROGAMIC PLANTS** |
| **Family** | **Genus** **(Common name)** | **Parasitize** | **Characteristics** | **Image** |
| *Cuscutaceae* | *Cuscuta* (dodders) | stem parasiteAlfalfa, onion, potato,  | Achlorophyllus, scale like leaves, white flowering and small seeds | dodder%20for%20lab[1] *Cuscuta* |
| *Scrophulariaceae* | *Orobanche* (broom rapes) | tobacco | Woody stem with achlorophyllous scale like leaves, purple or reddish flowering with brown seeds.) | orobanche_minor_common_broomrape[1] *Orobanche* |
| *Lauraceae**/Viscaceae*  | *1.Arceuthobium* (dwarf mistletoes)*2.Foradendron* (American mistletoes)  *3.Viscum* (European mistletoes) | Conifers: stem parasite | Chlorophyllous, true leaves, pink flowering and berry like fruit with small seeds | *images[31] Mistletoe* |
| *Scrophulariaceae*  | *Striga* (witch weeds) mono-cot plant | root parasite | (Active chlorophyll present, true stem with broad leaves, whitish pink flowering and fruit formation with small seeds. | maize1[1]Parasitic witchweed, Striga species *Striga- Witch Weed* |