

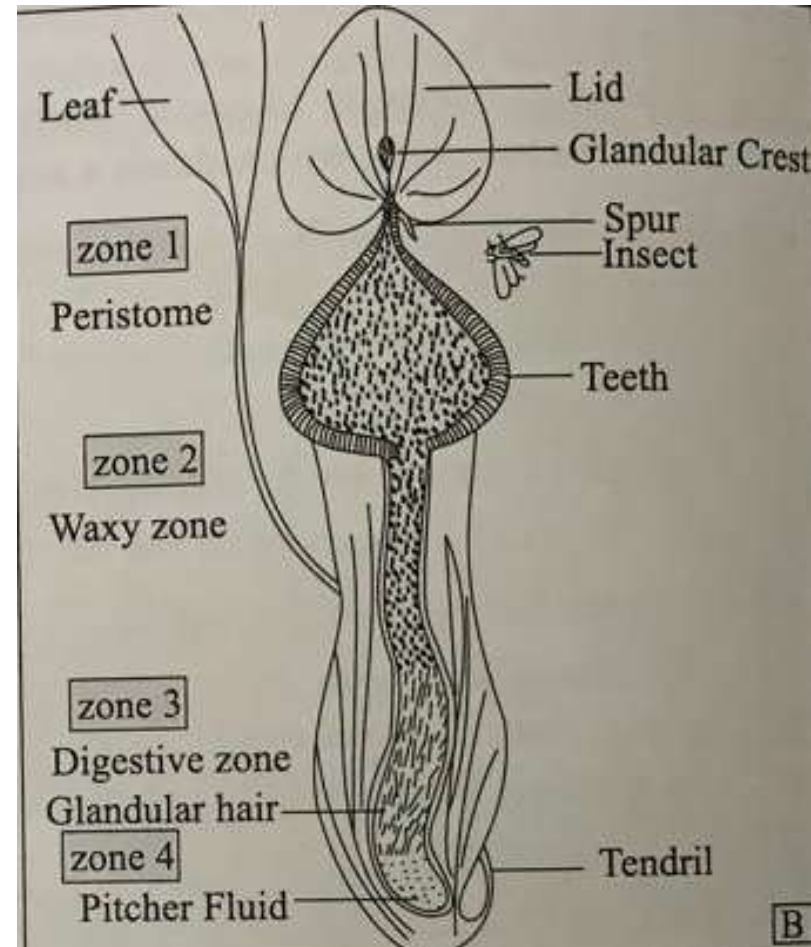
**Aim: To study the biotic interactions using photographs
of the following**

- 1. *Nepenthes khasiana* - Predation**
- 2. *Cuscuta reflexa*- Parasitism**
- 3. *Orobanche minor* – Parasitism**
- 4. *Orchis* sp. - Commensalism**

Biotic interaction- Predation
Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes khasiana*)
Nepenthaceae



Habit sketch



Diagrammatic Sketch (sectional view)

Biotic interaction- Parasitism
***Cuscuta reflexa* (Stem parasite)**
Convolvulaceae



Host plant stem

***Cuscuta reflexa* entangling the host**



Haustoria showing clear view of penetration (enlarged view)

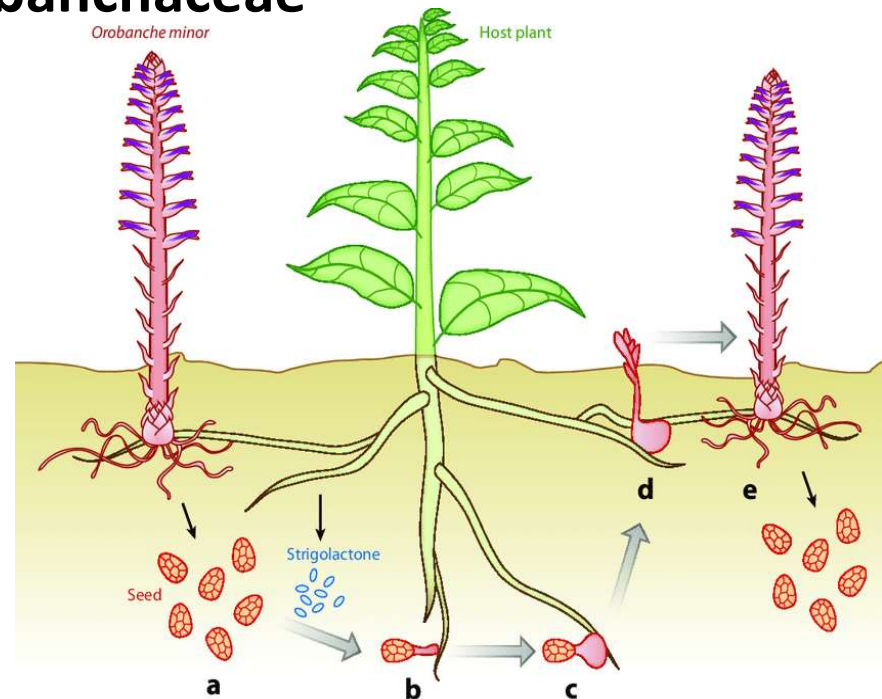
Biotic interaction- Parasitism

Orobanche minor (Root Parasite)

Orobanchaceae



The inflorescence of *Orobanche minor* seen above the ground



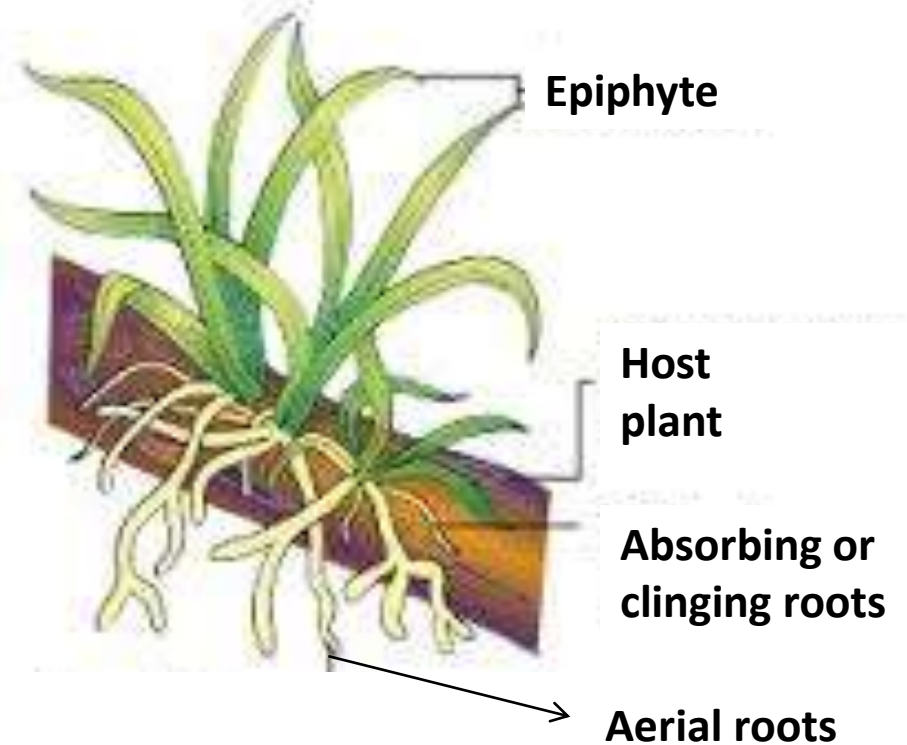
Life cycle of a root parasitic plant, *Orobanche minor*.

- Seed germination is elicited by host-derived stimulants, including strigolactones.
- Seedling attaches to host root with haustoria.
- (c-d) Parasite tubercles grow underground for several weeks or months before emergence of the flowering shoots.
- (e) The parasite produces a large number of seeds, which remain viable for many years in soil.

Biotic interaction- Commensalism
***Orchis* sp.(Epiphytes)**
Orchidaceae



Epiphyte showing Commensalism



Epiphytic Orchid having thick and spongy roots