



The Holy Quran Says “We produce pairs of various kinds of vegetation”

Syed Rizwan Abbas

Department of Biological Sciences; Hunza Campus; Karakorum International University; Gilgit; Pakistan

Reference of Title

In Surah “Taha”, Ayah “53” Allah says that we produce pairs of various kinds of vegetation.

Description

Plant reproductive morphology is the study of the physical form and structure (the morphology) of those parts of plants directly or indirectly concerned with sexual reproduction. Among all living organisms, flowers, which are the reproductive structures of angiosperms, are the most varied physically and show a correspondingly great diversity in methods of reproduction (Barrett, 2002). Plants that are not flowering plants (green algae, mosses, liverworts, hornworts, ferns and gymnosperms such as conifers) also have complex interplays between morphological adaptation and environmental factors in their sexual reproduction. The breeding system, or how the sperm from one plant fertilizes the ovum of another, depends on the reproductive morphology, and is the single most important determinant of the genetic structure of nonclonal plant populations.

Science has proven

Christian Konrad Sprengel (1793) studied the reproduction of flowering plants and for the first time it was understood that the pollination process involved both biotic and abiotic interactions. Charles Darwin's theories of natural selection utilized this work to build his theory of evolution, which includes analysis of the coevolution of flowers and their insect pollinators (Waser, 2006).

Conclusion

So, first theory of two parents was given by Allah in Holy Quran. It's a moment to change our ideology according to real face of Islam. The theory which was given by Christian Konrad Sprengel in 1793 is approximately two hundred years back, but Holy Quran told us fourteen hundred years back. It's our mistake. We should focus on latest knowledge and explore the nature on priority basis which Allah guides us in his holy Quran.

References

- Barrett, S. C. (2002). The evolution of plant sexual diversity. *Nature Reviews Genetics*, 3(4), 274-284.
- Waser, N. M. (2006). Specialization and generalization in plant-pollinator interactions: a historical perspective. *Plant-pollinator interactions: From specialization to generalization*, 3-17.