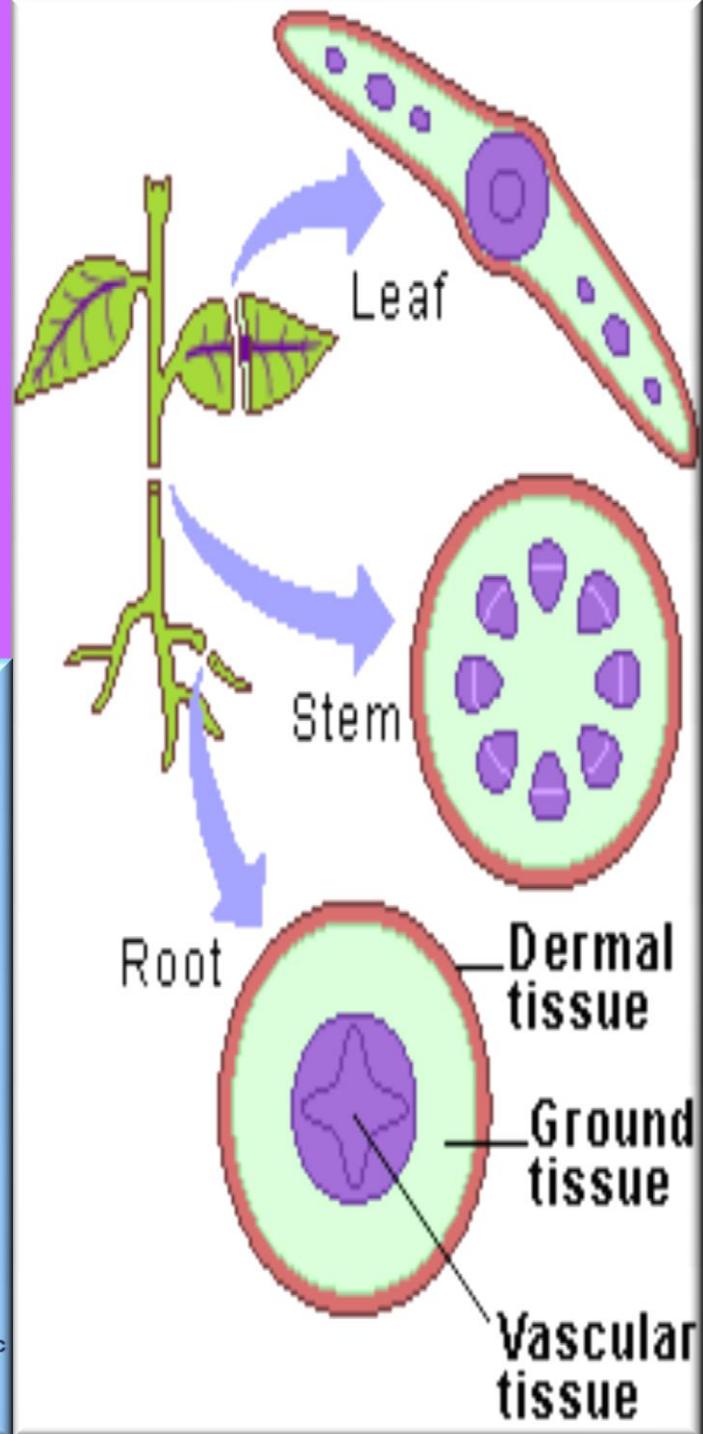
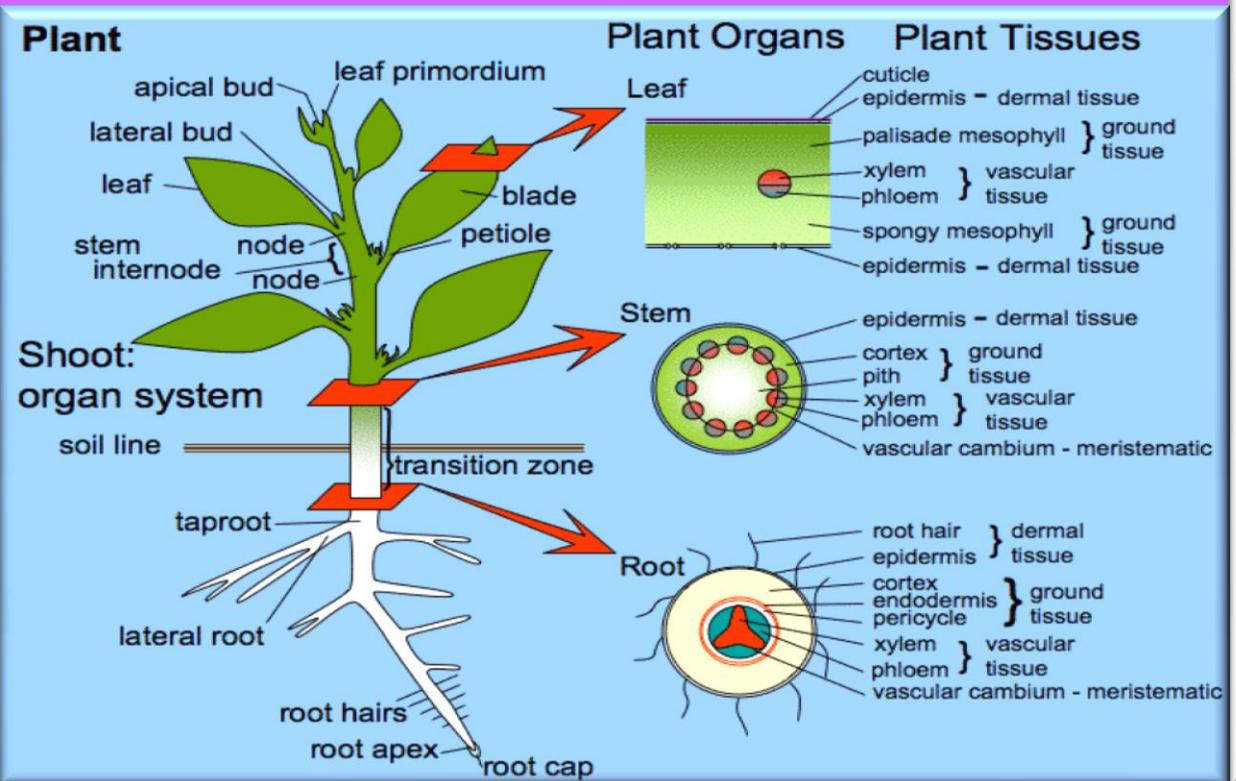


# Anatomy of plant

## Lab 10

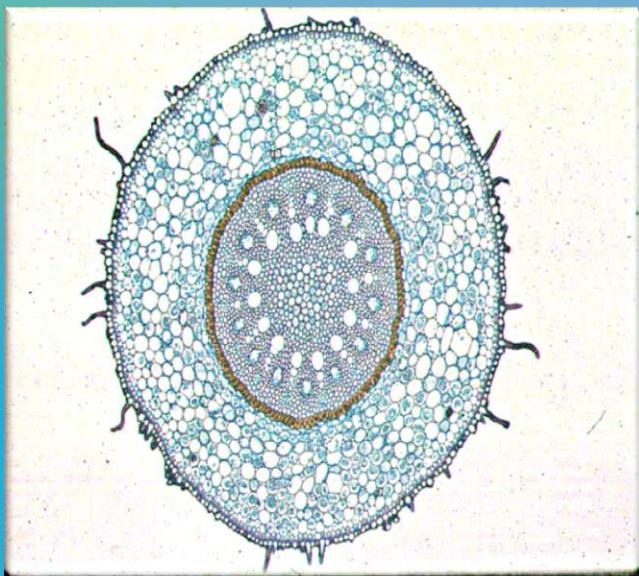


# Anatomy of plant

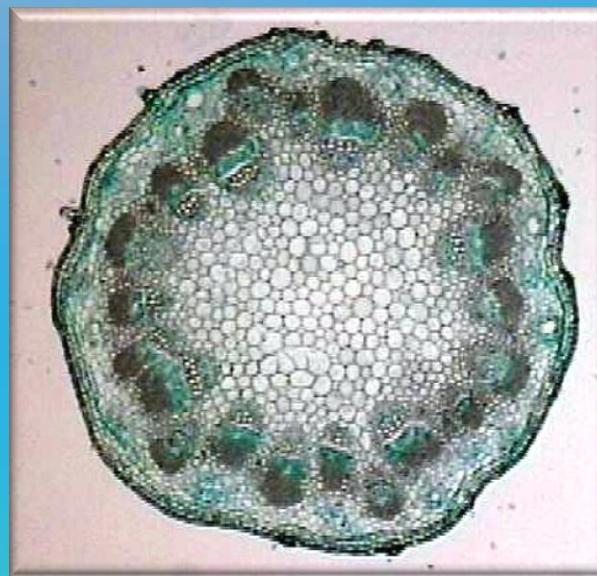
 Roots

 Stems

 Leaves



Root



Stem



Leaf

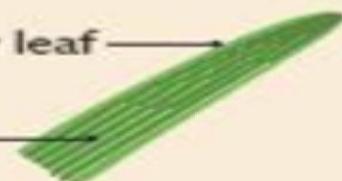
# Monocot vs Dicot

## MONOCOTS

Single cotyledon

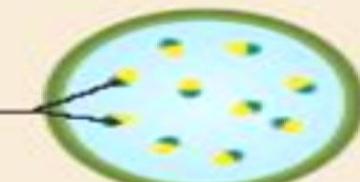


Long, narrow leaf



Veins are parallel

Vascular bundles scattered



Flower parts in multiples of three

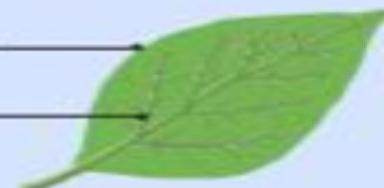


## DICOTS

Two cotyledons

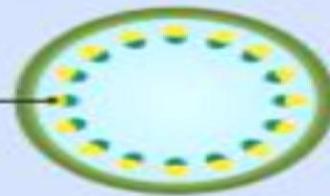


Broad leaf

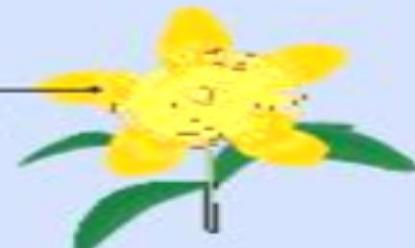


Network of veins

Ring of vascular bundles



Flower parts in multiples of five (or four)



# ROOT ANATOMY

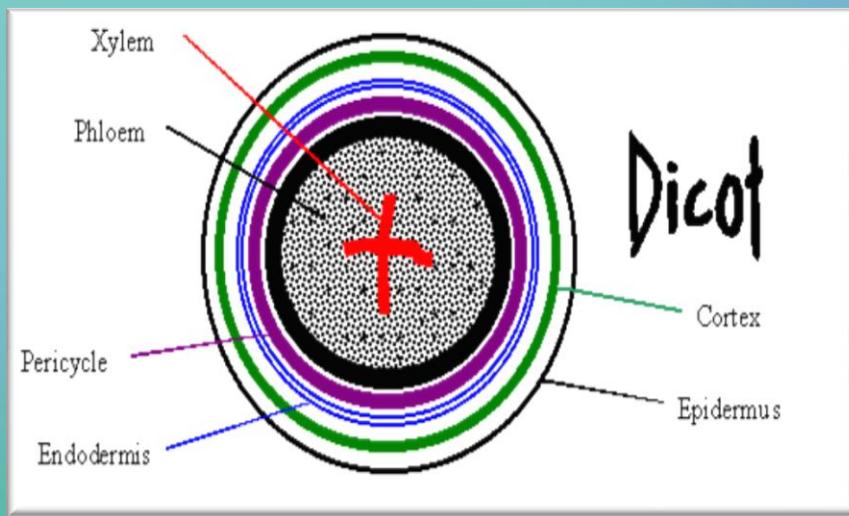
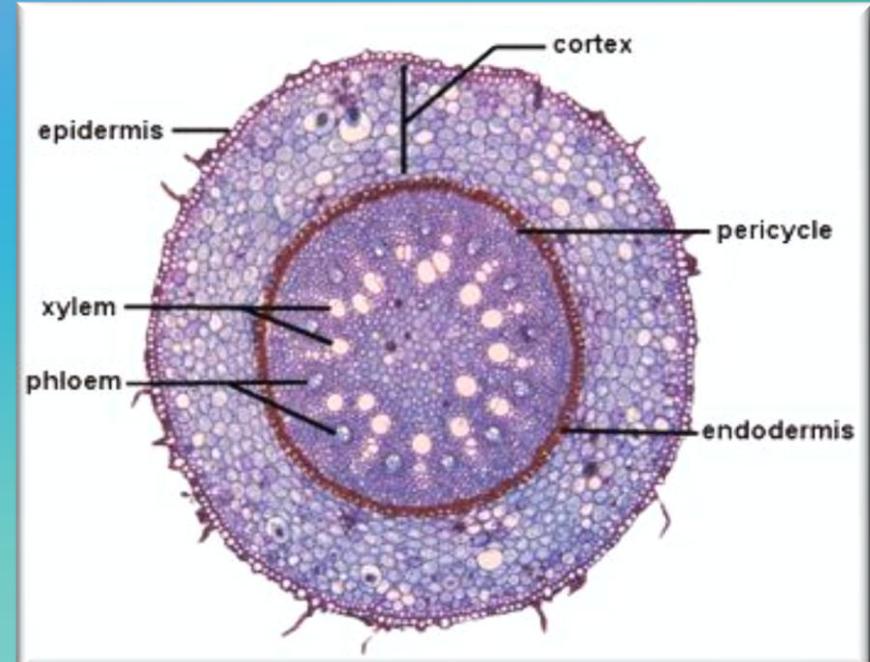
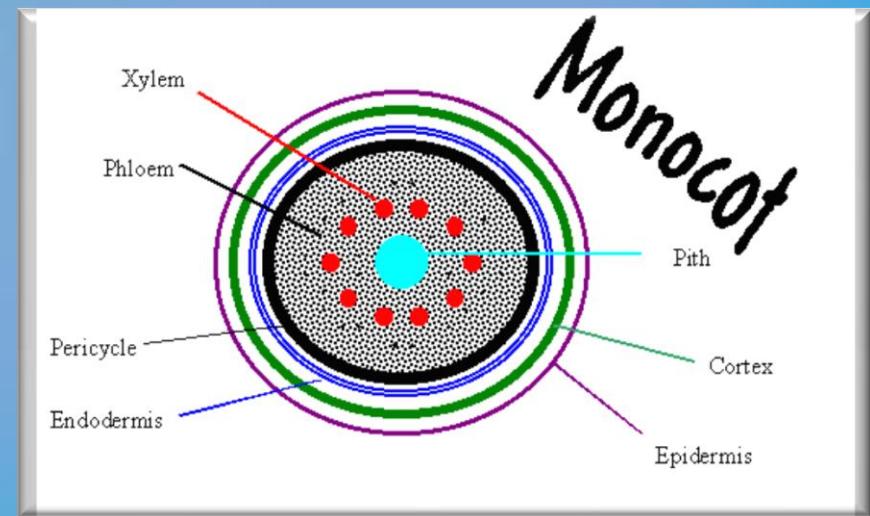
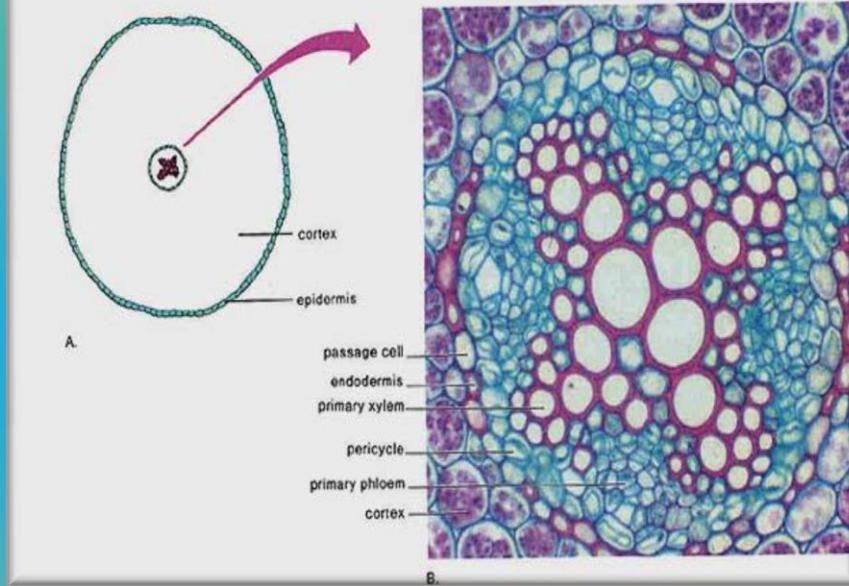
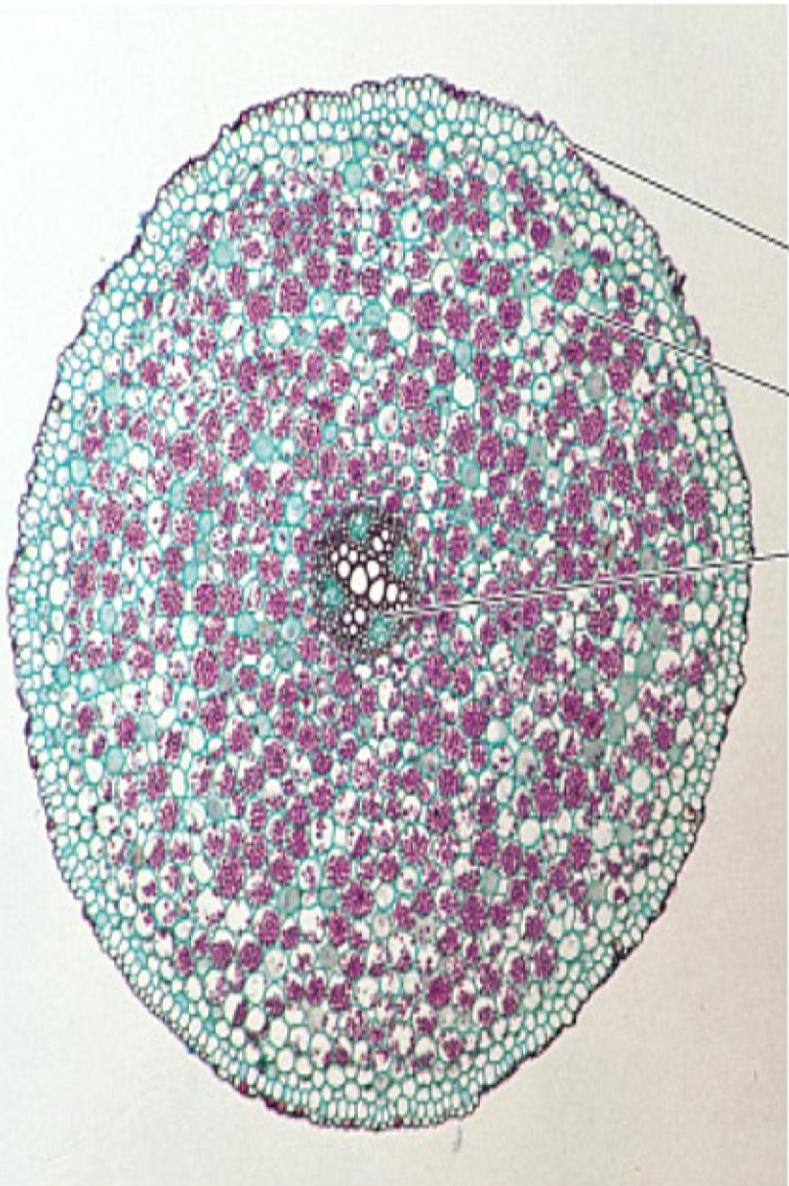


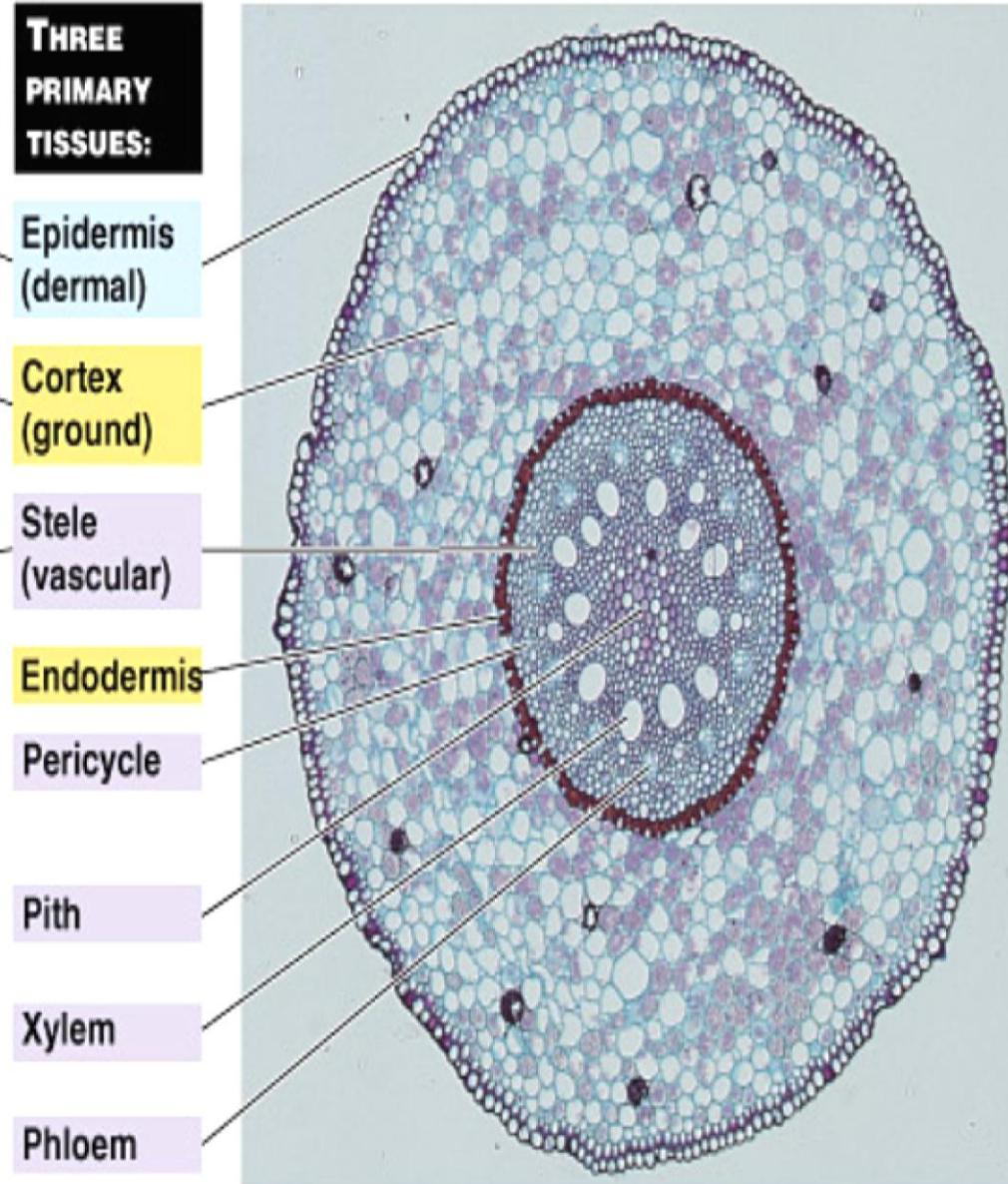
FIGURE 6.5 A cross section through the region of maturation of a root of a buttercup (*Ranunculus*), a dicot. (Photomicrograph by G. S. Elmore)



# Dicot Root



# Monocot Root



THREE  
PRIMARY  
TISSUES:

Epidermis  
(dermal)

Cortex  
(ground)

Stele  
(vascular)

Endodermis

Pericycle

Pith

Xylem

Phloem

(a) Cross section of a dicot root

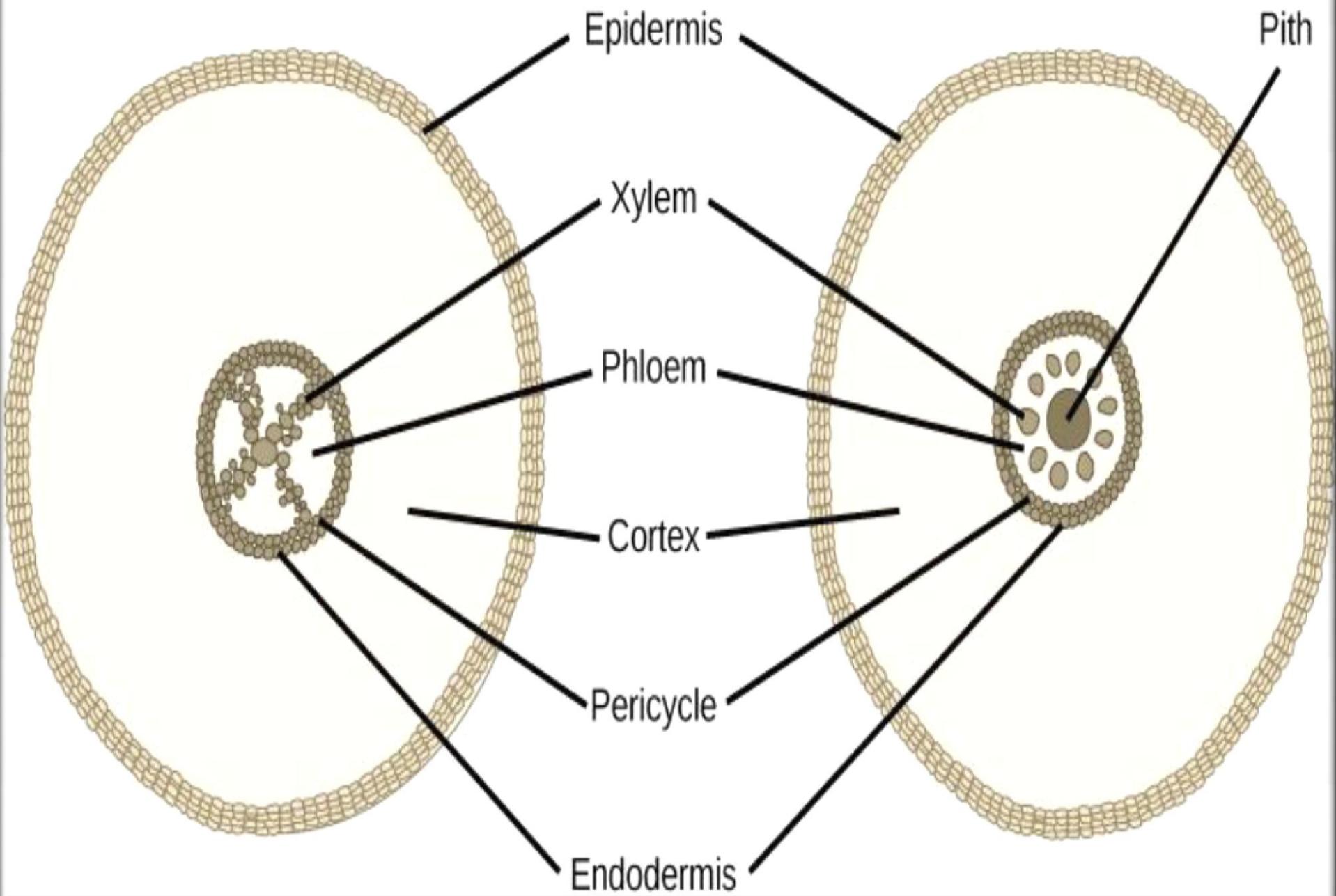
500  $\mu\text{m}$

(b) Cross section of a monocot root

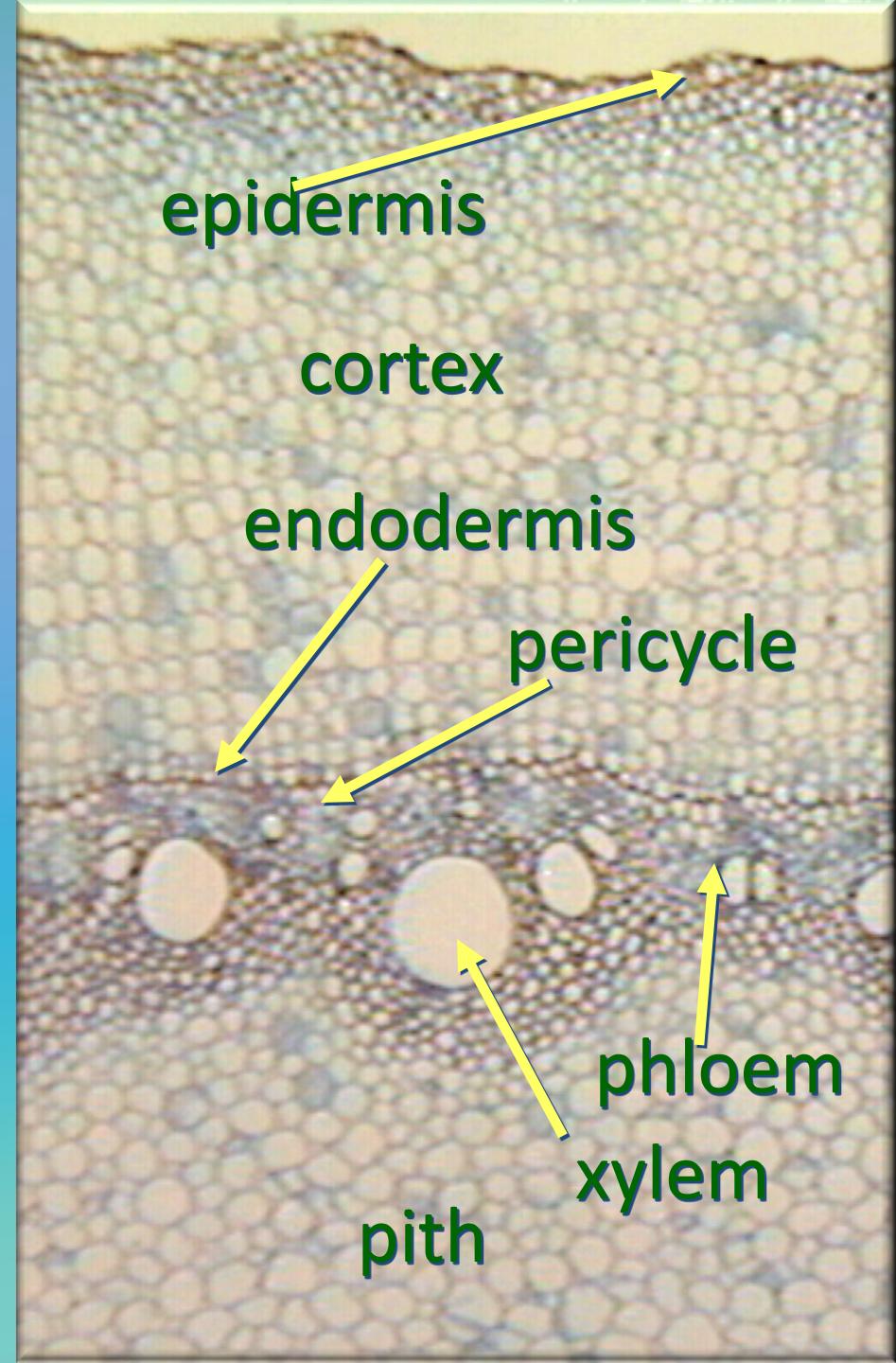
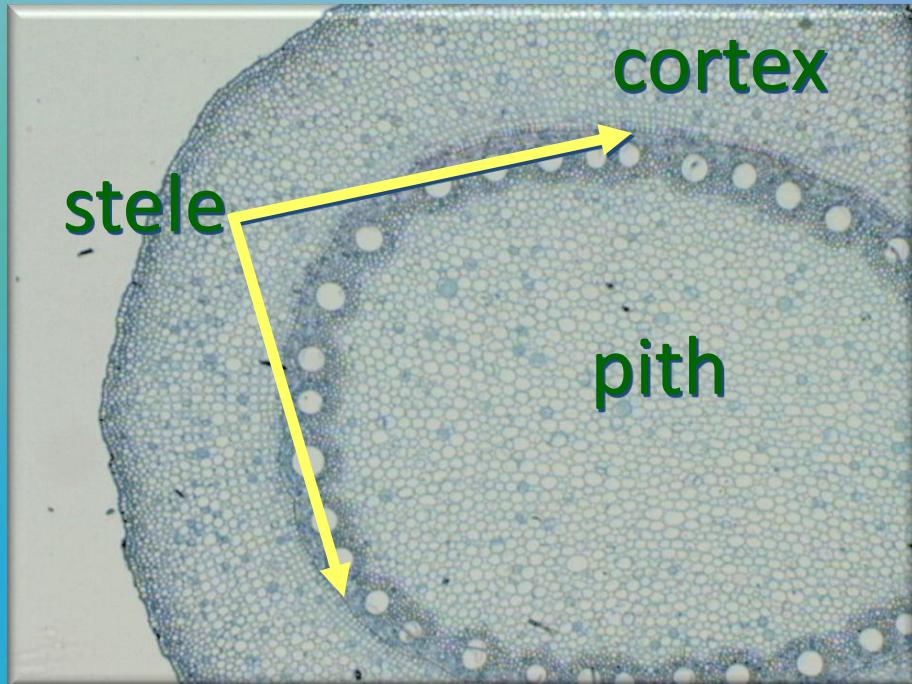
100  $\mu\text{m}$

Dicot root

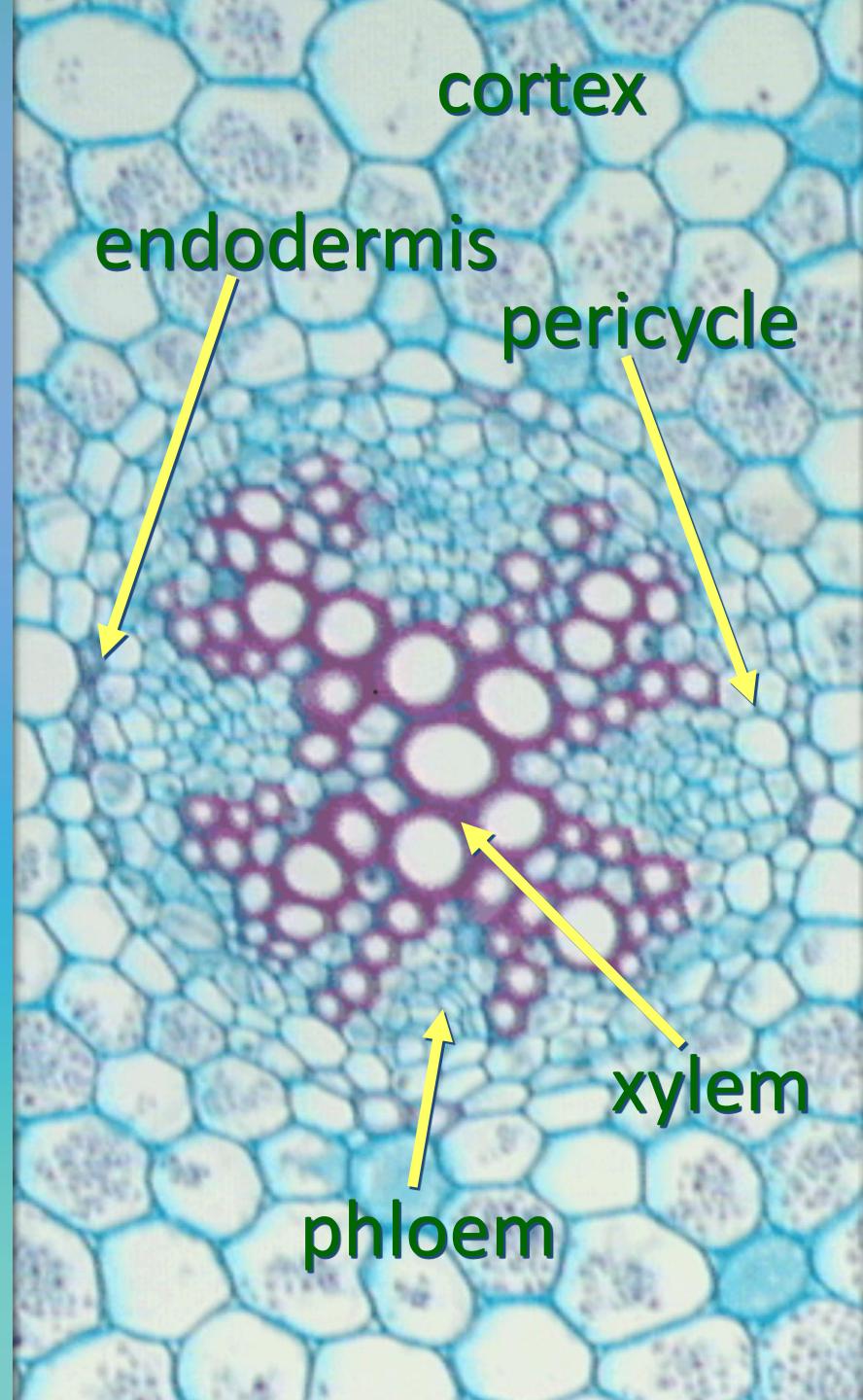
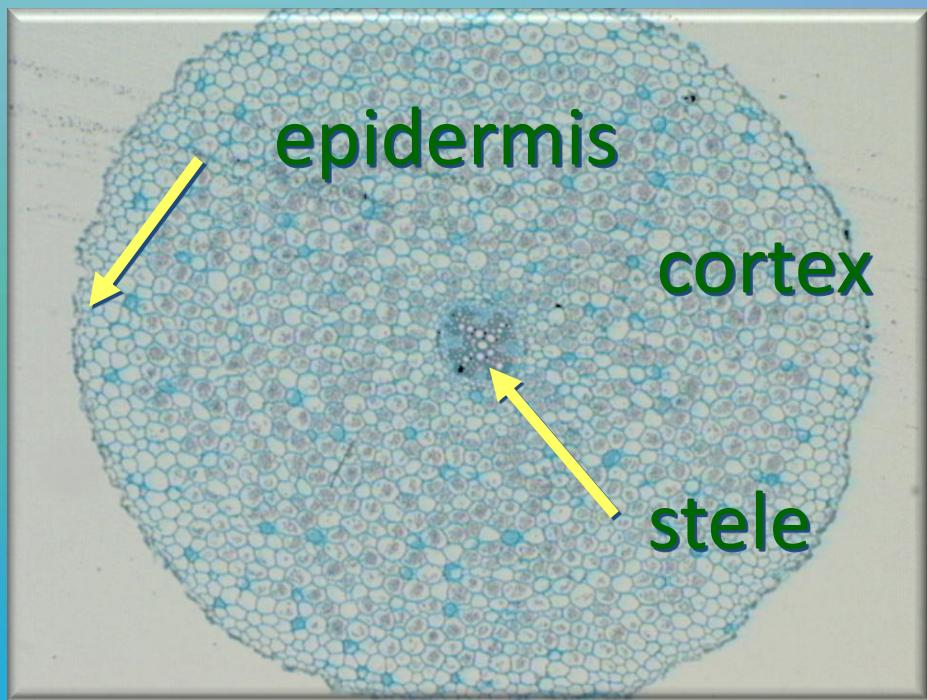
Monocot root



# Monocot Root Anatomy

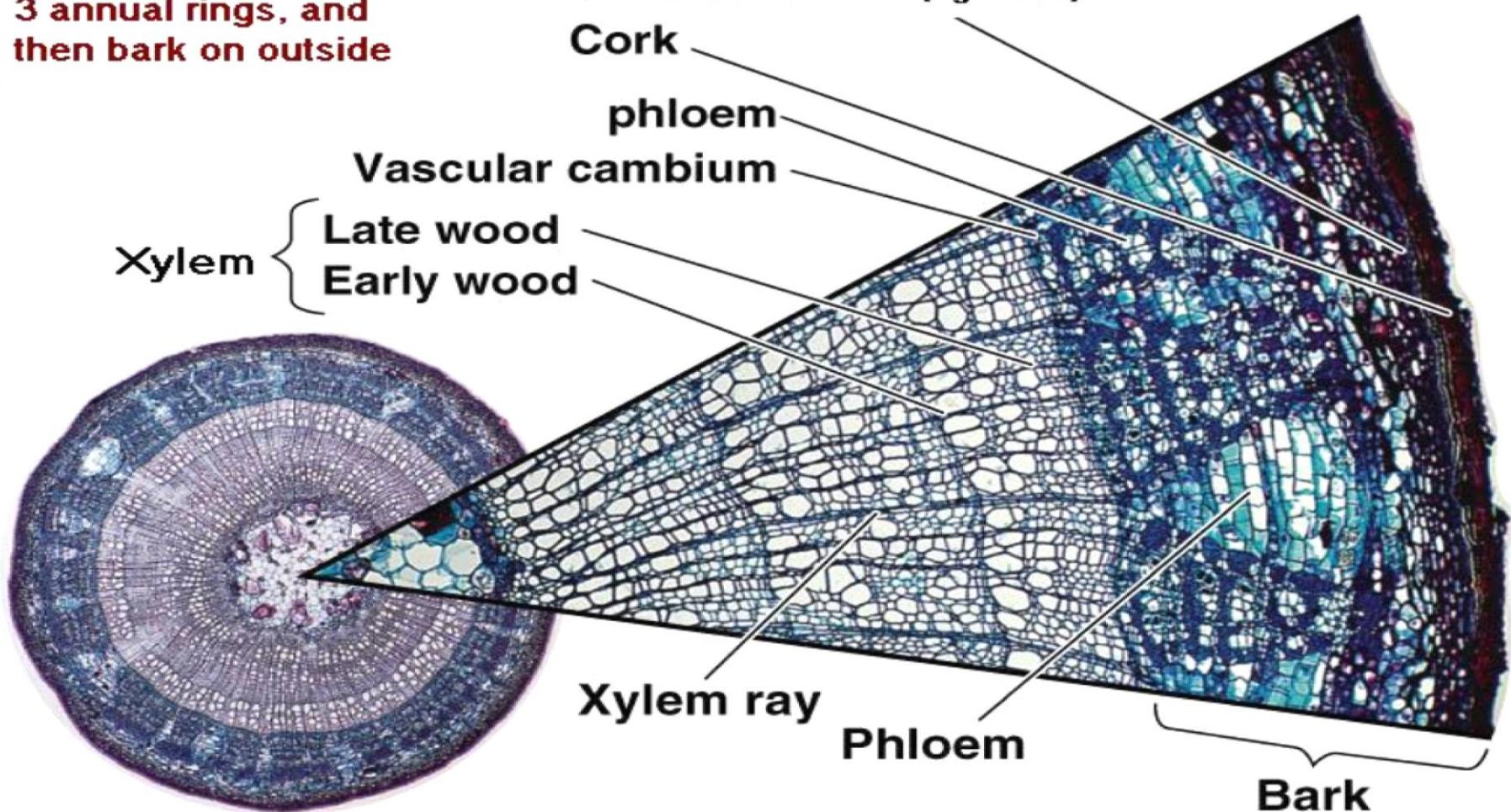


# Dicot Root Anatomy



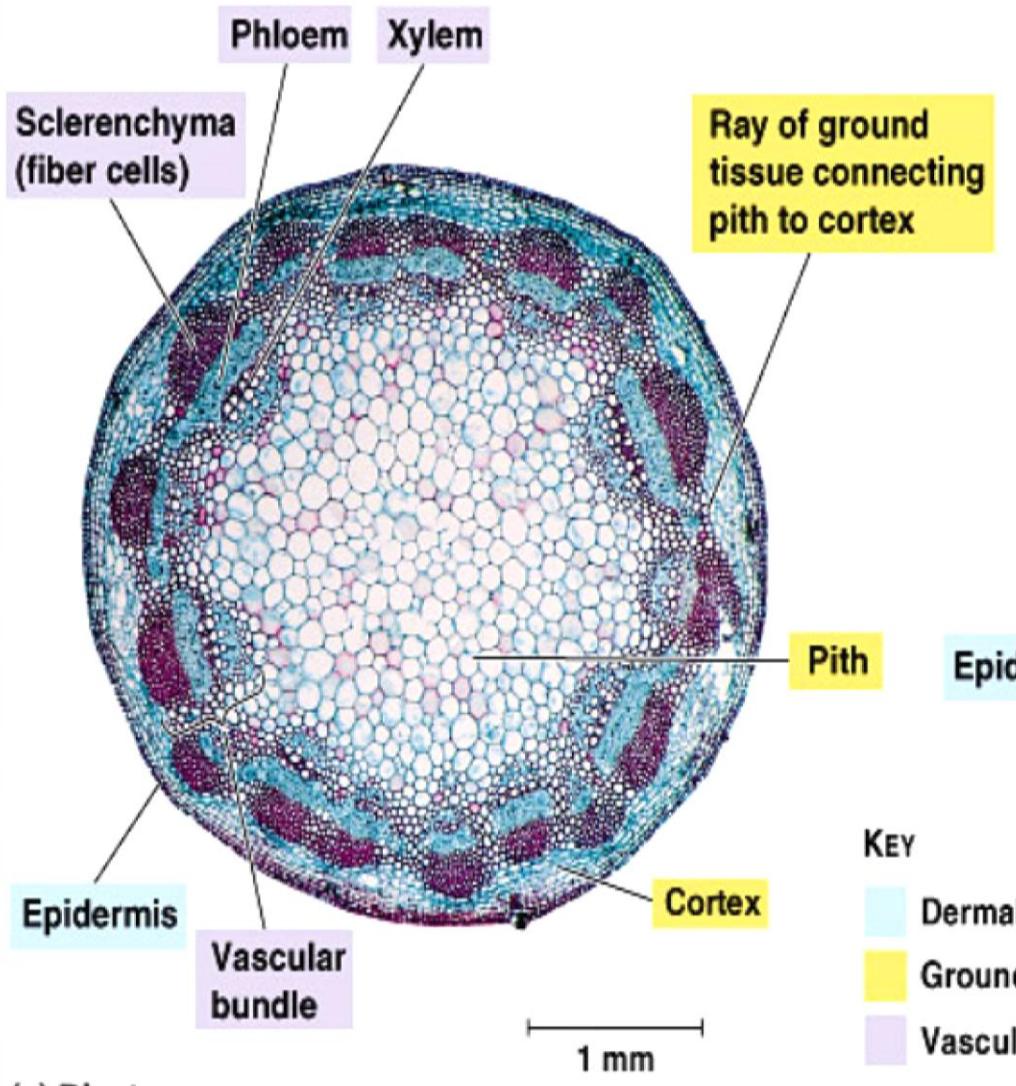
# Stem Anatomy

Pith at center, then  
3 annual rings, and  
then bark on outside



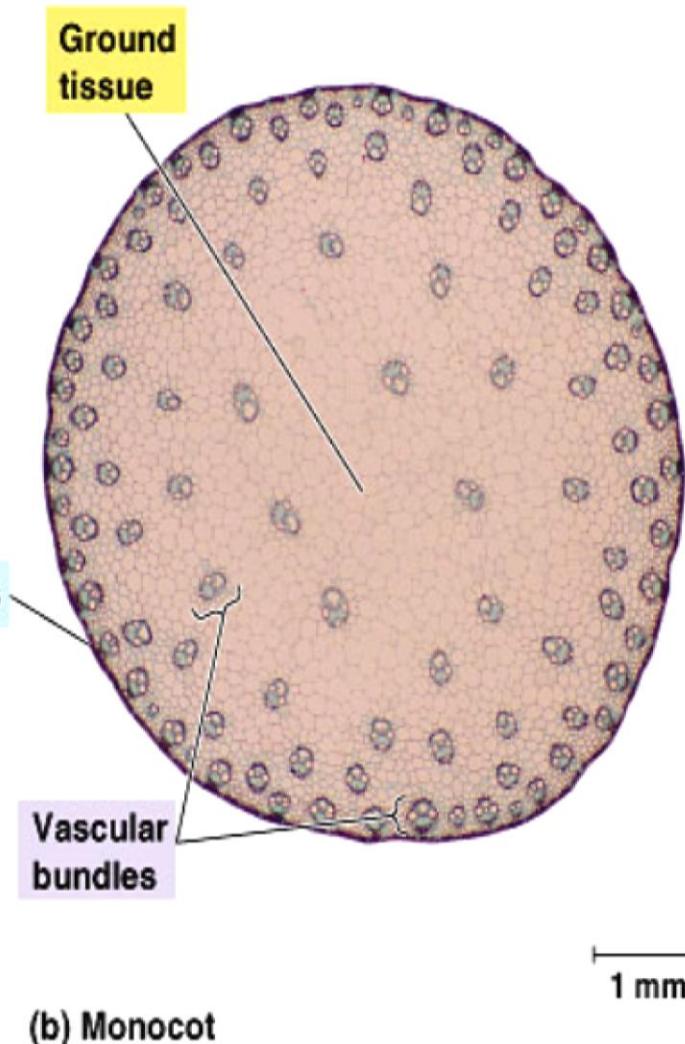
# Dicot Stem

# Monocot Stem

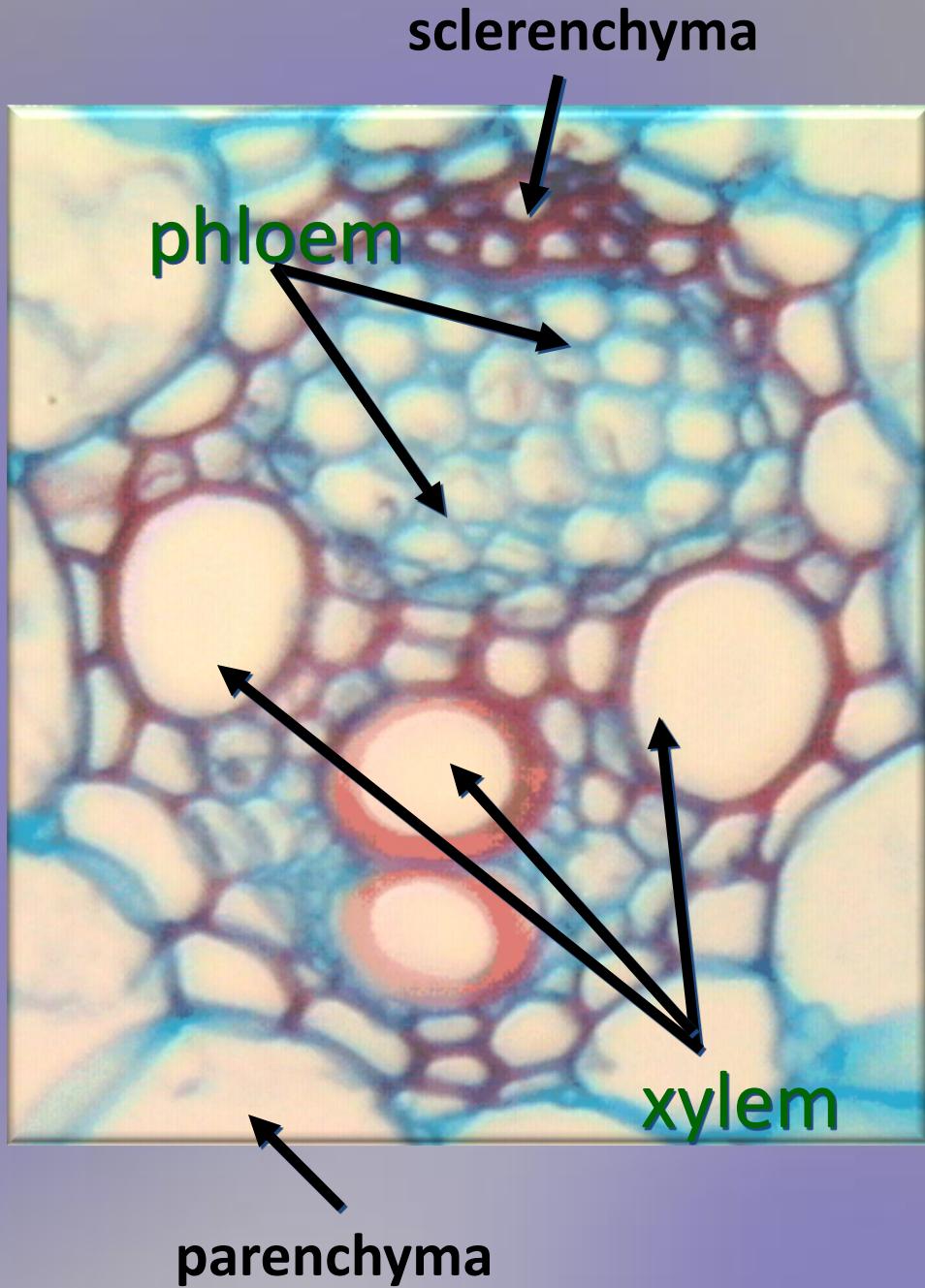
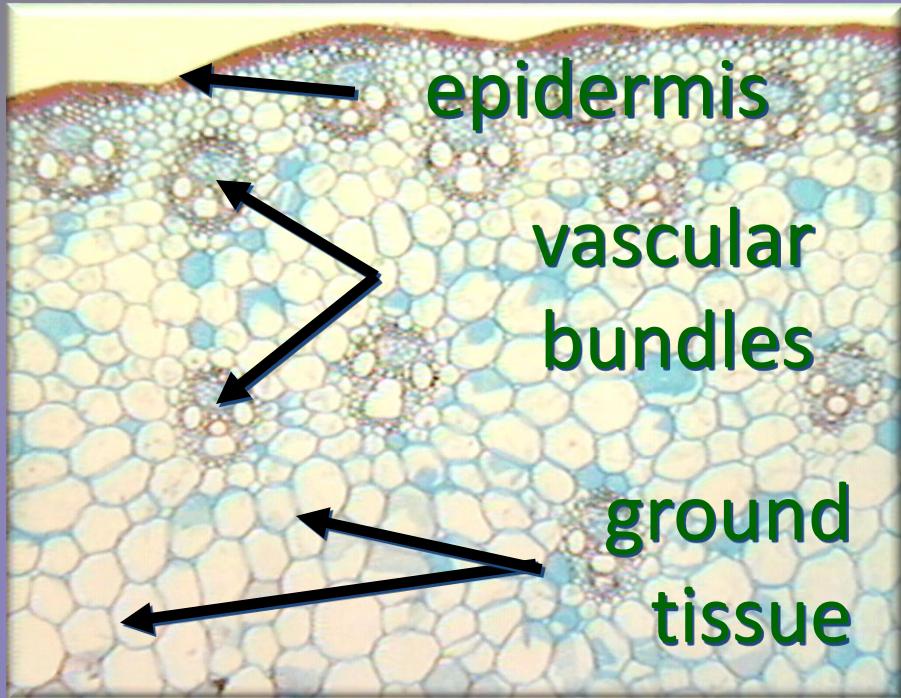


KEY

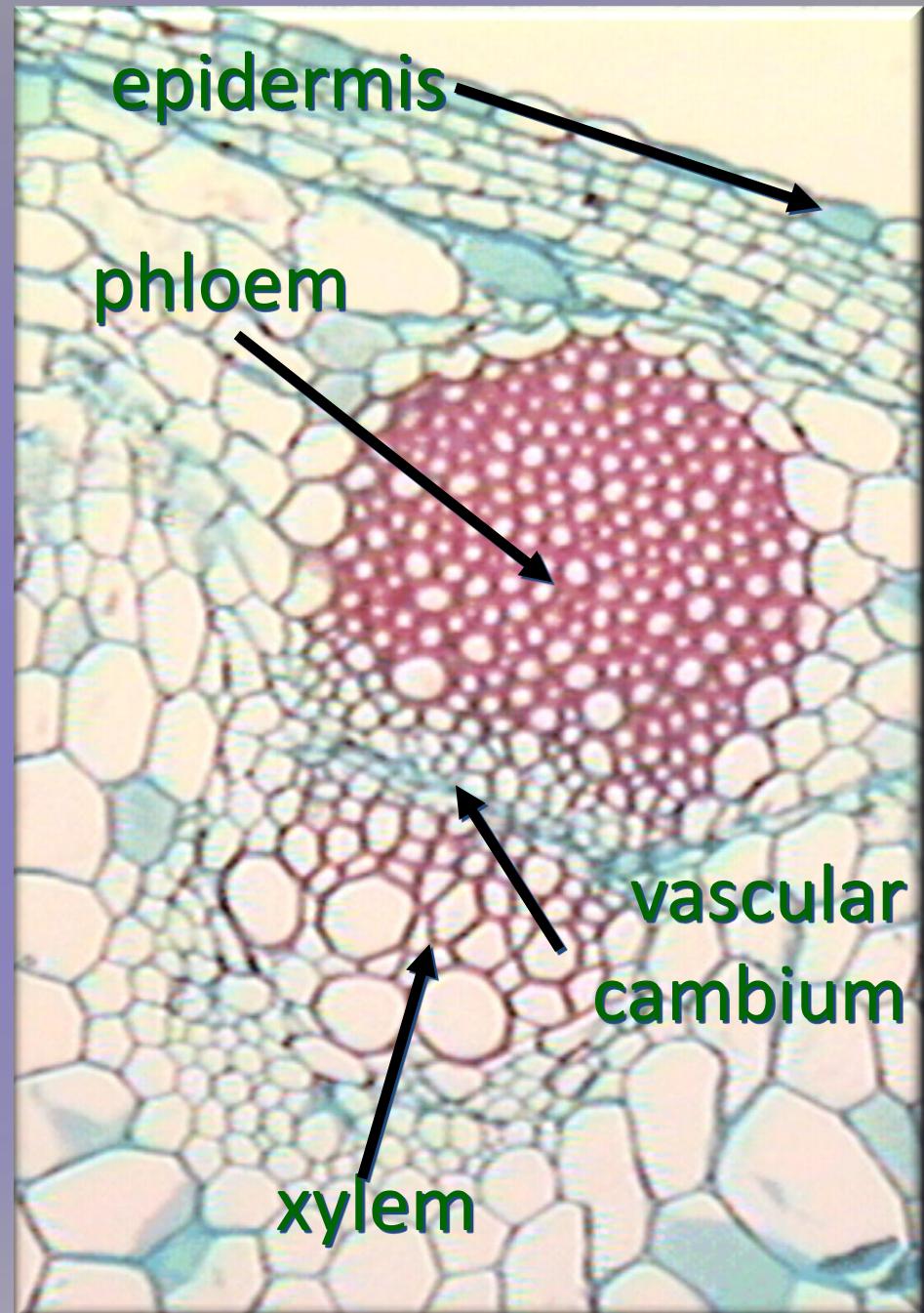
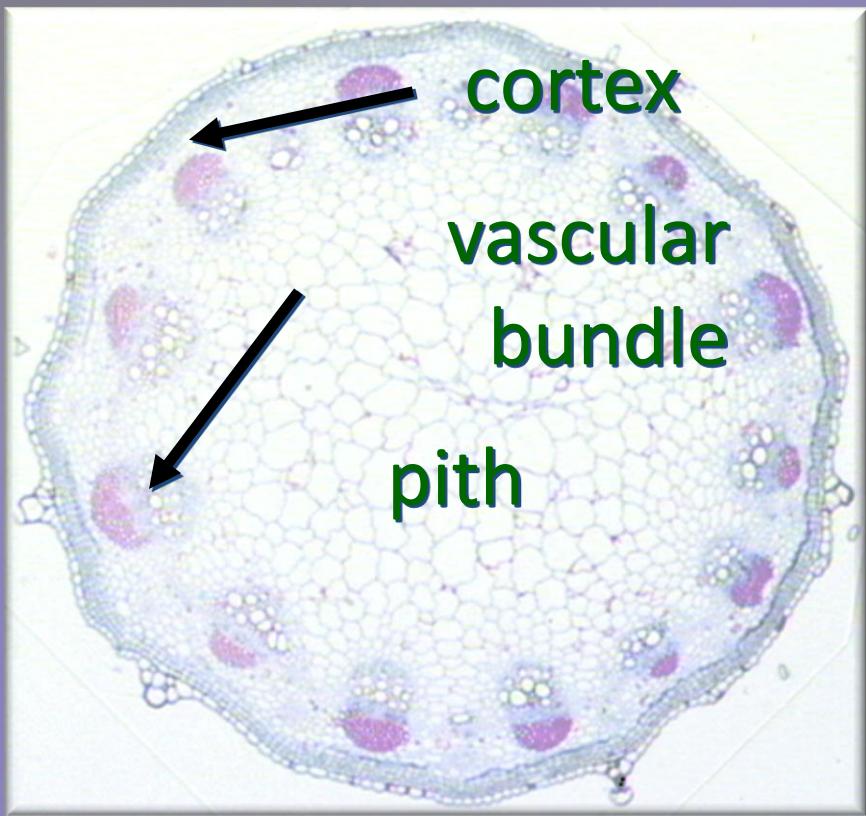
- Dermal (light blue)
- Ground (yellow)
- Vascular (purple)



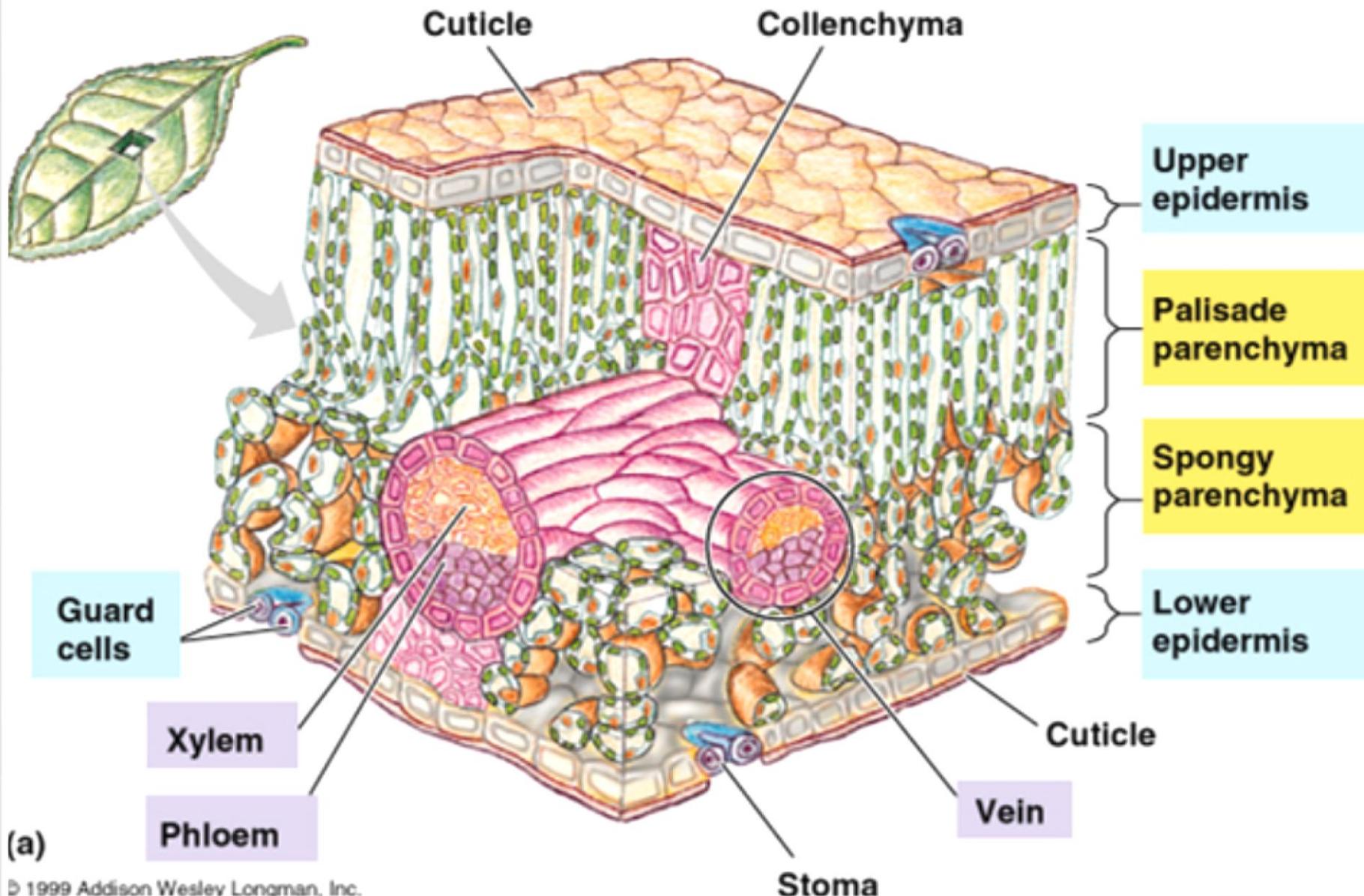
# Monocot Stem Anatomy



# Dicot Stem Anatomy



# Leaf Anatomy



# Dicot leaf Anatomy

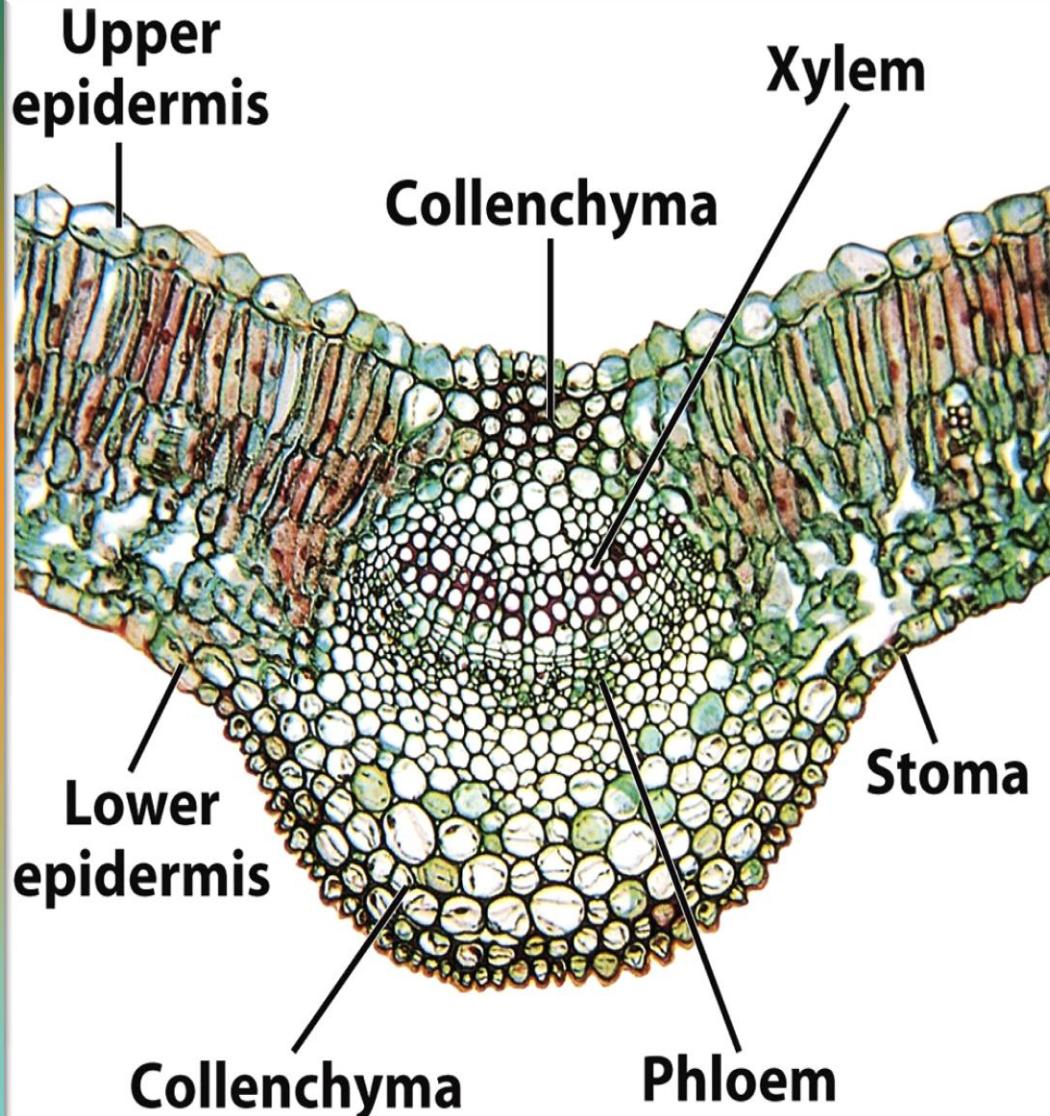
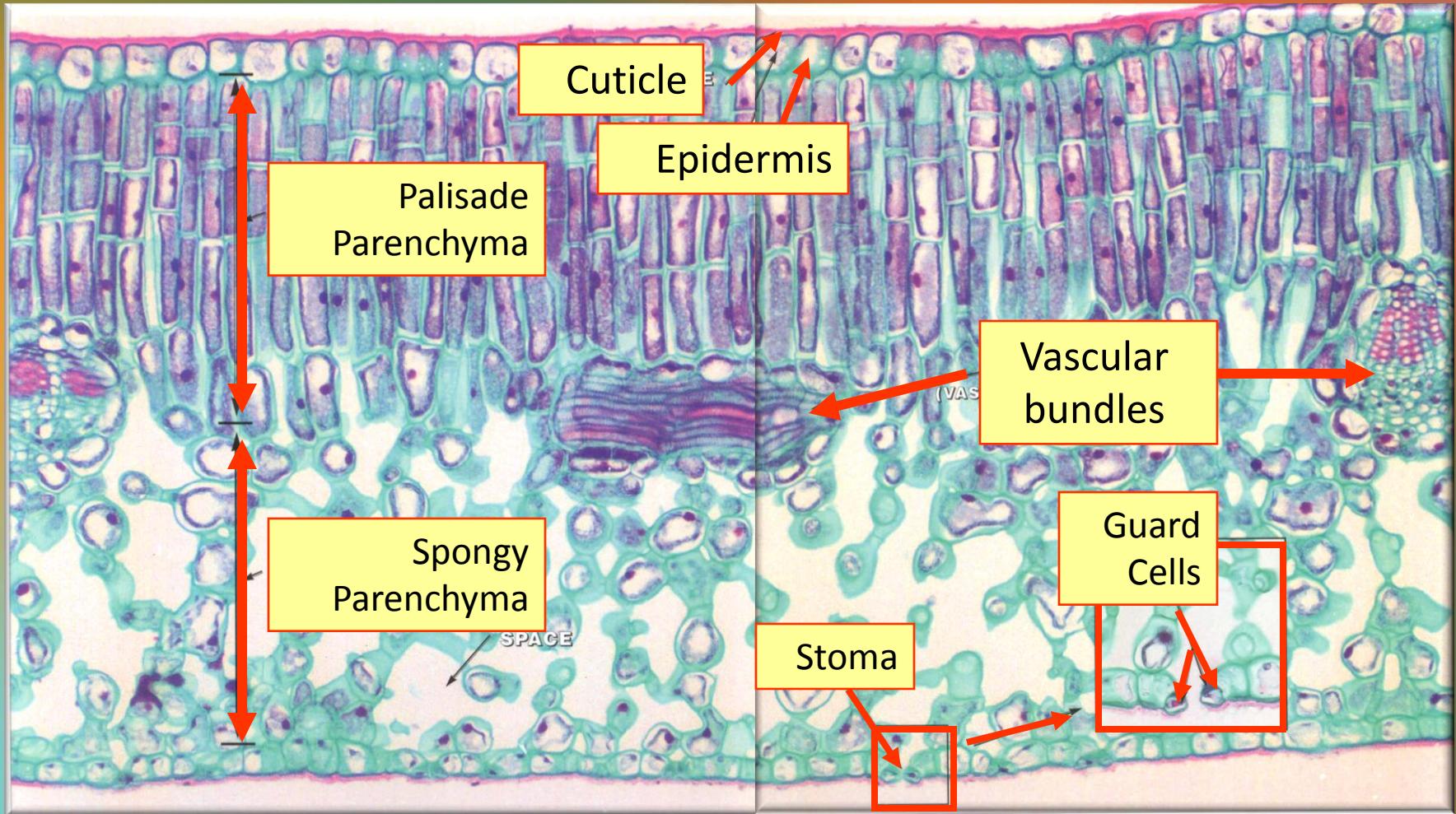


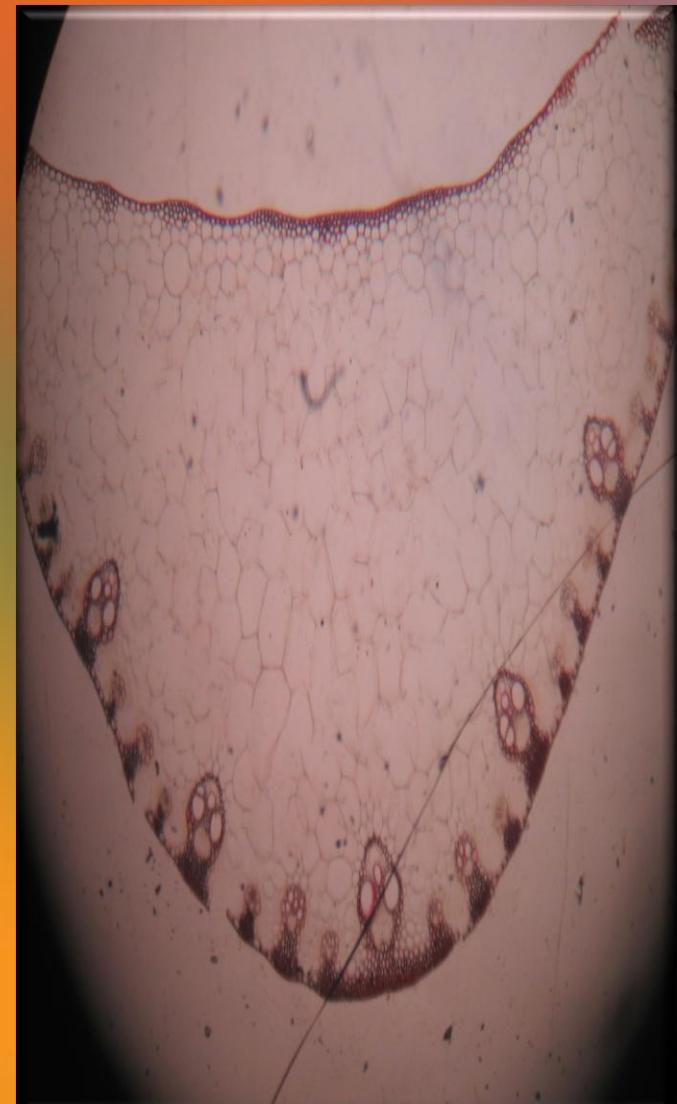
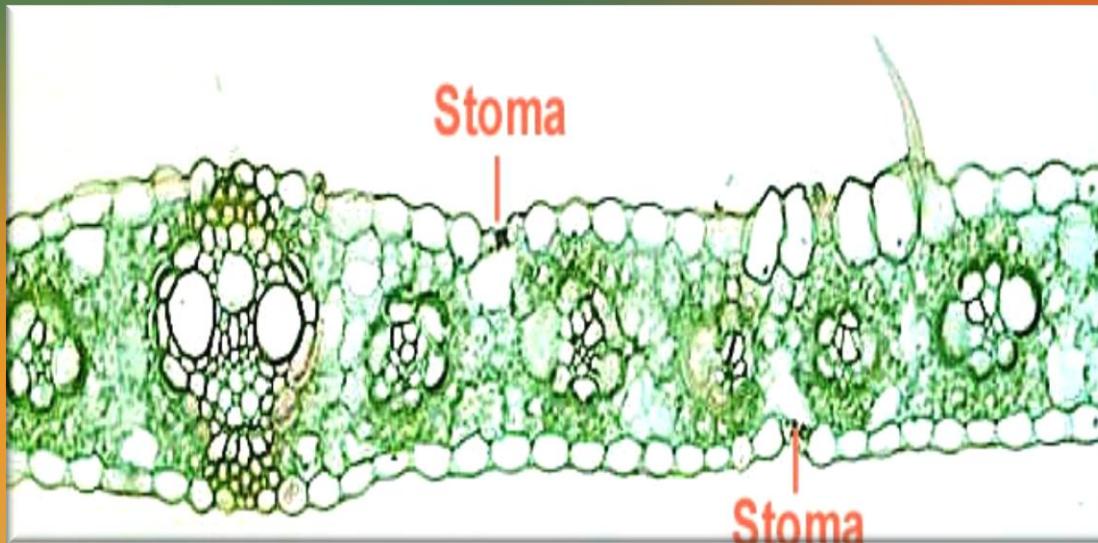
Figure 25-20a  
*Biology of Plants*, Seventh Edition  
© 2005 W.H. Freeman and Company



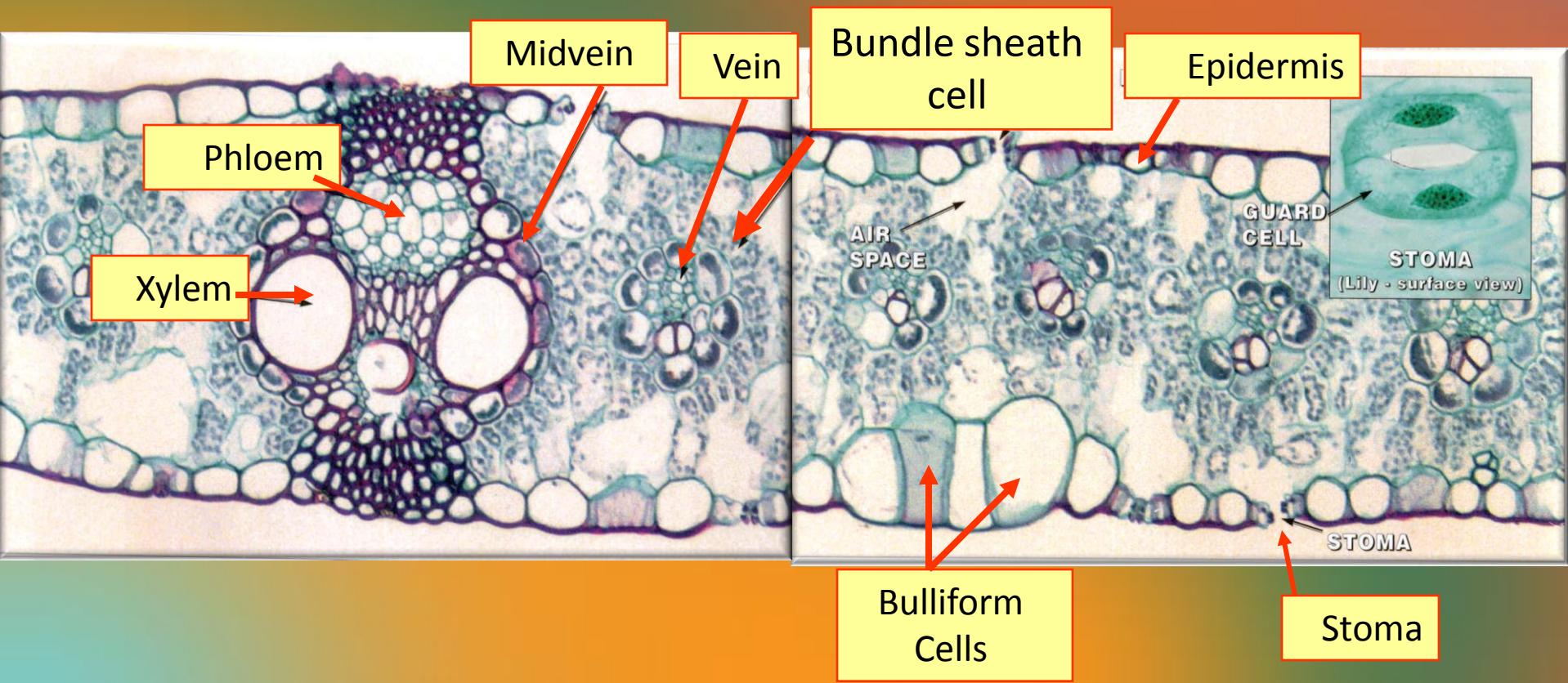
# Typical Dicot Leaf X-Section



# Monocot leaf Anatomy



# Typical Monocot Leaf X-Section



# Munira Al-Dosari

Thanks  
Very  
Much