Botany:
Intro to Plant Anatomy & Physiology

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1

Botany is...

The study of plants.

2

Plants in our Ecosystem

- Capture sun's energy
- Food source
- Replenish atmospheric oxygen
- Participate in water cycle
- Moderate world climate
- Provide shelter
- Source of numerous raw materials

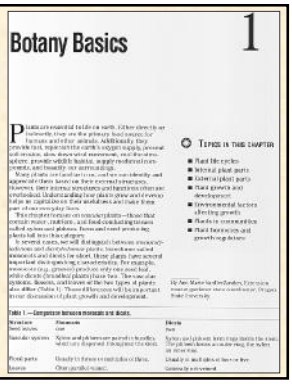
3

Botany Applied

- Identify plants
- Grow & propagate plants
- Influence flowering & fruit production
- Control unwanted growth
- Maintain plant health
- Modify plant features

4

Reading Assignment



Botany Basics 1

5

Vascular Plant Structure & Function

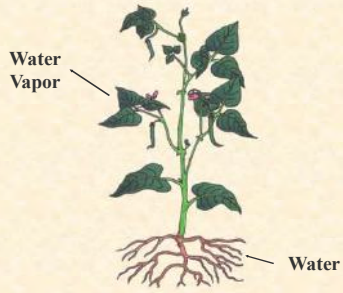
6

Plant Life Functions

- Transpiration (water movement)
- Photosynthesis (energy capture)
- Respiration (energy release)
- Tissue Synthesis (growth)
- Maintenance, Storage, Defense, Reproduction

7

Transpiration = water movement



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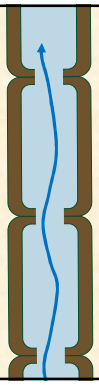
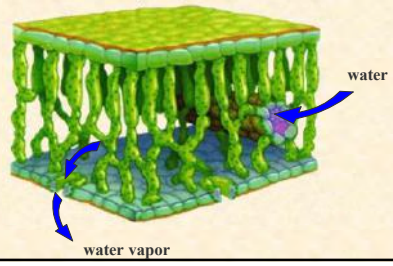
Xylem = plant plumbing

Water is "pulled" through xylem under negative pressure (tension or vacuum)



9

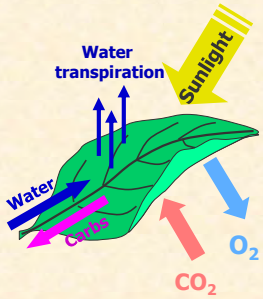
Transpiration in Leaves



10

Photosynthesis = food production

- Water + CO_2 are combined to produce simple sugars
- O_2 is a byproduct



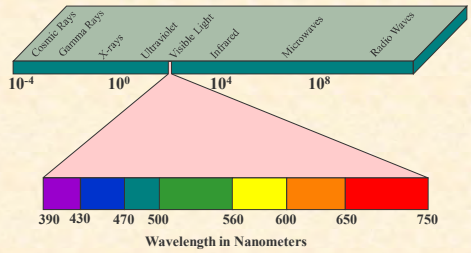
11

Photosynthesis requires…

- light
- water
- carbon dioxide
- green stuff…

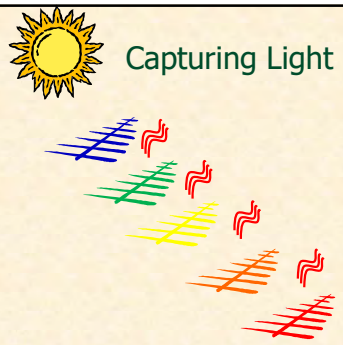
12

Solar radiation reaching earth



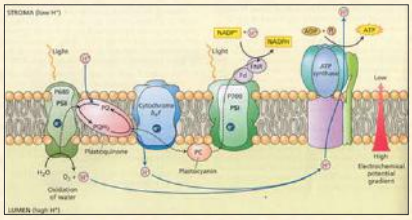
13

Capturing Light



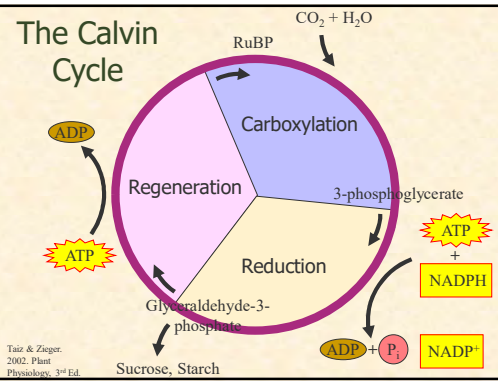
14

Photosynthetic Pathway



15

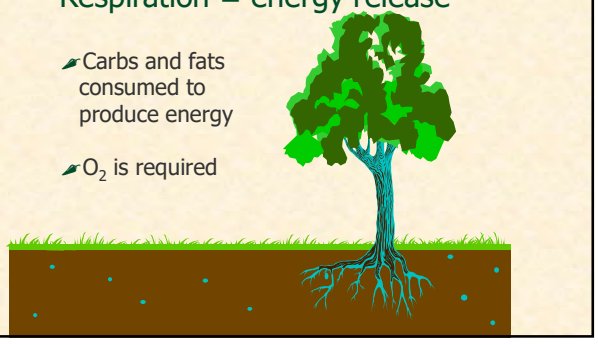
The Calvin Cycle



16

Respiration = energy release

- Carbs and fats consumed to produce energy
- O_2 is required

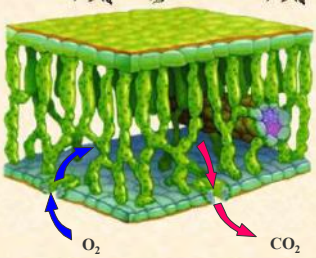


17

Respiration must occur in all living tissues

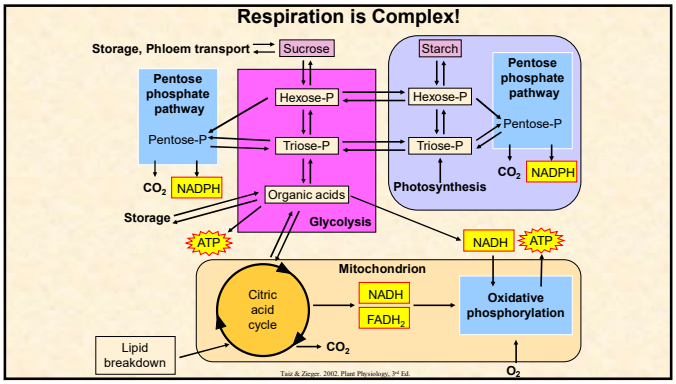
18

Respiration in Leaves



19

Respiration is Complex!



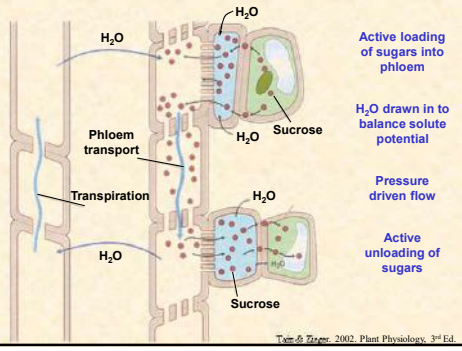
20

Respiration requires…

- carbohydrates
- oxygen
- functional carbohydrate transport

21

Sugars move through phloem from source to sink



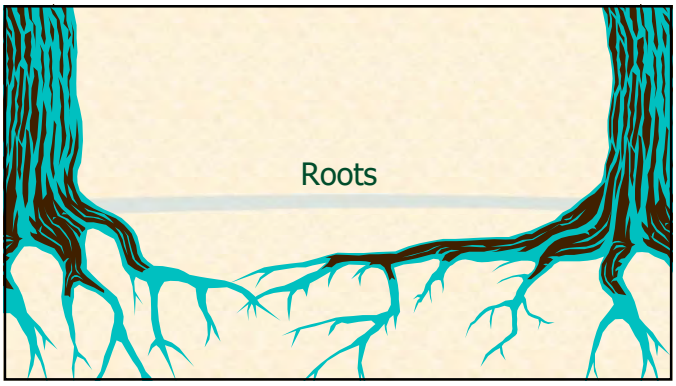
22

Vascular Plant Structure

- Roots
- Stems
- Leaves
- Flowers
- Fruit & Seeds

23

Roots



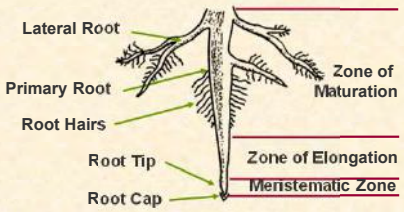
24

Root Functions

- Absorb nutrients
- Absorb moisture
- Anchor plant in soil
- Support stem
- Store food
- Propagate vegetatively

25

Root Structure



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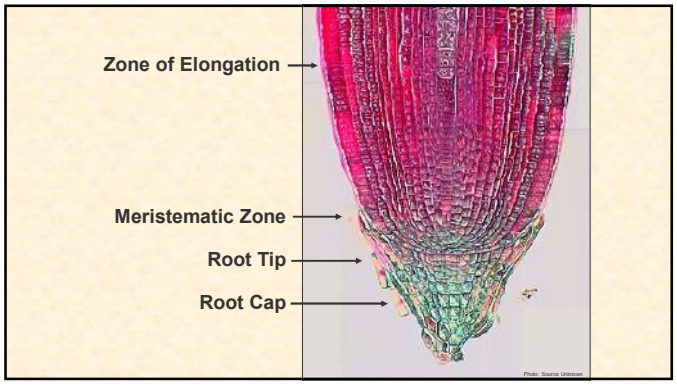

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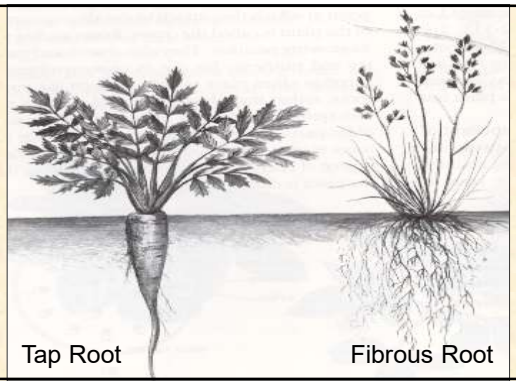
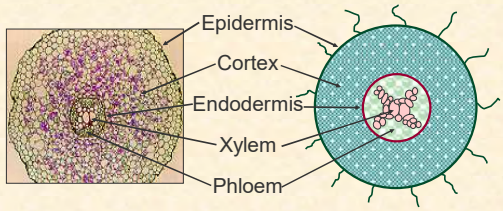


28

Root Anatomy

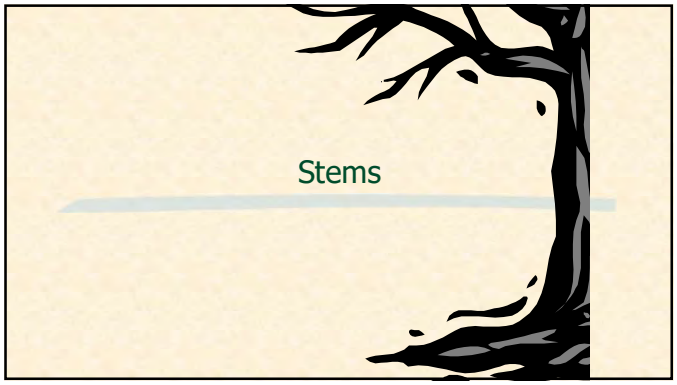


29

Root Tissues

- Xylem - conduct water & nutrients
- Phloem - carry sugars & starches
- Endodermis - contain vascular tissues
- Cortex - primary tissue surrounding vascular bundle
- Epidermis - outermost layer of plant tissues, protective layer

30

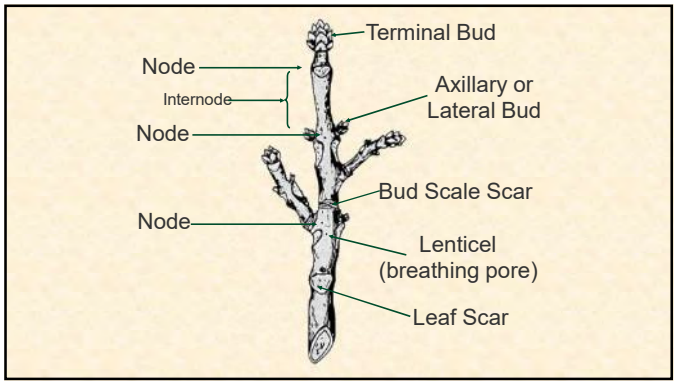


31

Stem Functions

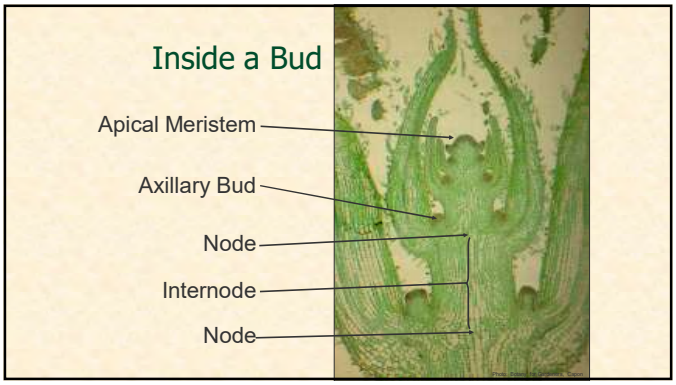
- Support buds
- Support leaves
- Support flowering/fruiting structures
- Carry water & minerals
- Carry food (photosynthates)

32



33

Inside a Bud

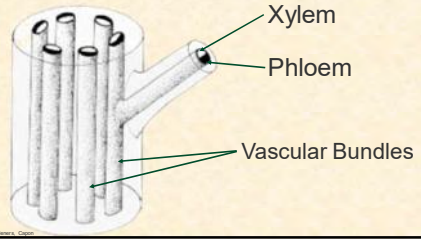


34

Stem Structure Quiz

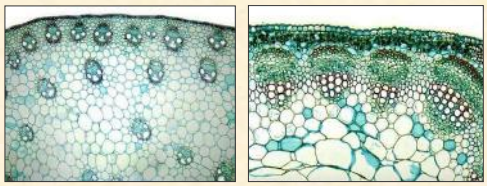
35

Herbaceous Stem Anatomy



36

Vascular Arrangements in Stems



Herbaceous Monocot Herbaceous Dicot

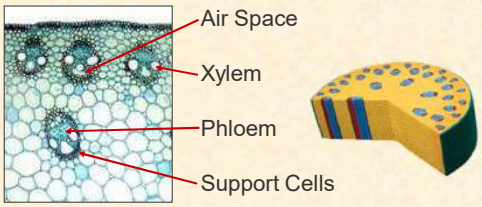
37

Monocots vs Dicots

Structure	Monocots	Dicots
Seed Leaves	One	Two
Vascular System	Xylem & phloem in bundles, dispersed in stem	Xylem & phloem in rings; xylem inner ring, phloem outer ring
Floral Parts	Usually threes or multiples of three	Usually in multiples of four or five
Leaves	Often parallel-veined	Generally net-veined

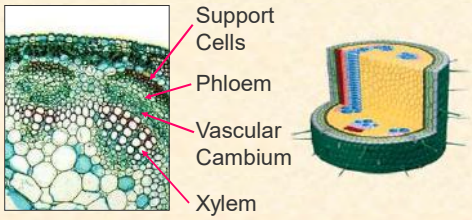
38

Monocot Vascular Arrangement



39

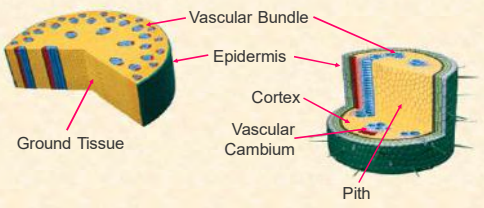
Dicot Vascular Arrangement



40

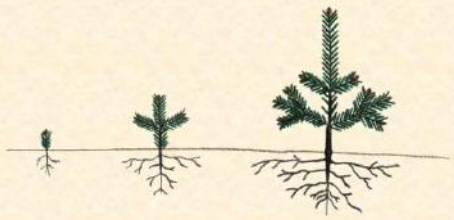
Stem Tissues

Herbaceous Monocot Herbaceous Dicot



41

Woody Stem Growth

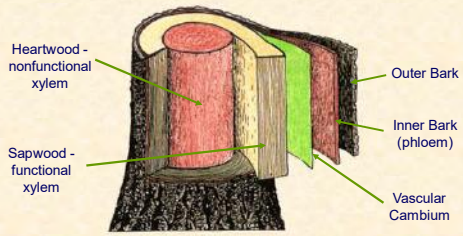


42

Woody Stem, Secondary Growth

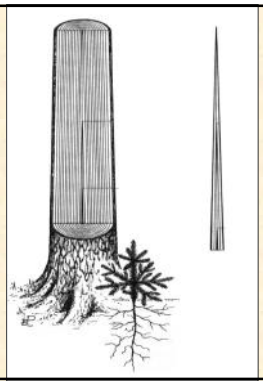
43

Woody Stem Anatomy



44

Woody Stem Anatomy



45

Stem Tissues

- Xylem - conduct water & minerals
- Phloem - carry sugars & starches
- Epidermis - Outermost layer of plant tissue, protective layer
- Cortex - primary tissue surrounding vascular bundles
- Pith - thin-walled cells at center of stem

46

Specialized Above-Ground Stems

- Crowns - compressed stems with leaves and flowers on short internodes
- Stolons - fleshy or semiwoody, elongated, horizontal stems, often at soil surface
- Spurs - short side stems arising from main stem, often bear fruit on trees

47

Specialized Underground Stems

- Rhizome - horizontal underground stem, may be compressed and fleshy or slender with elongated internodes
- Bulb - short, compressed, underground stem with central bud at tip of stem, surrounded by fleshy scales (leaves)
- Corm - solid, swollen underground stem with dry, scale-like leaves

48

Specialized Underground Stems

- Tuber - enlarged, short, fleshy underground stem tip
- Tuberous stem - short, flat, enlarged underground stem with buds and shoots at top and fibrous roots at bottom

49

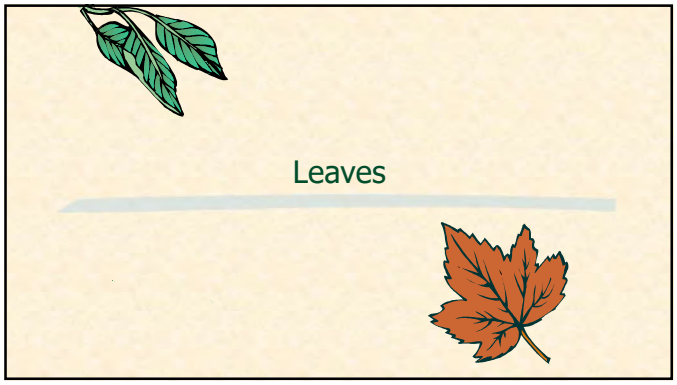
50

51

52


53


54

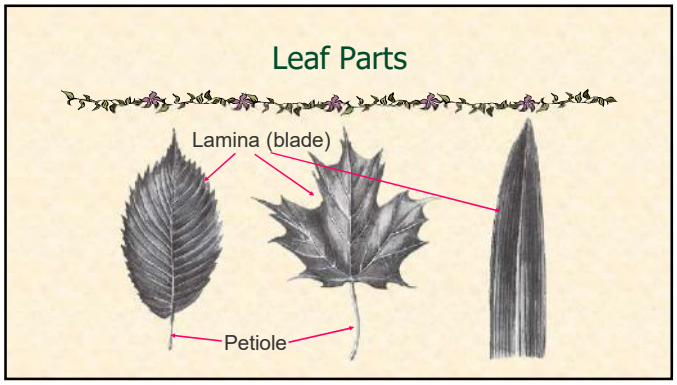


55

Leaf Functions

- Photosynthesis - use sunlight to make food
- Respiration - use food to make energy
- Transpiration - lose water (as vapor) to atmosphere

56



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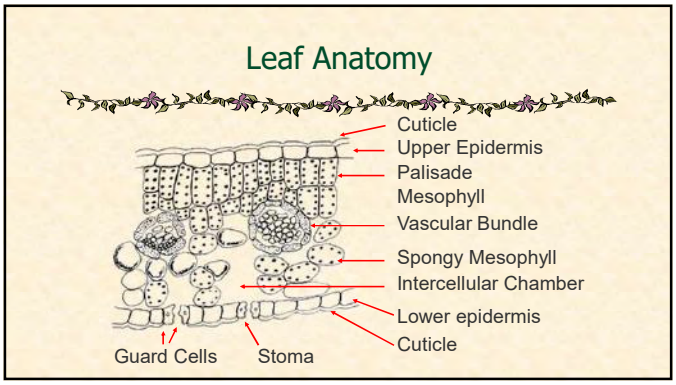
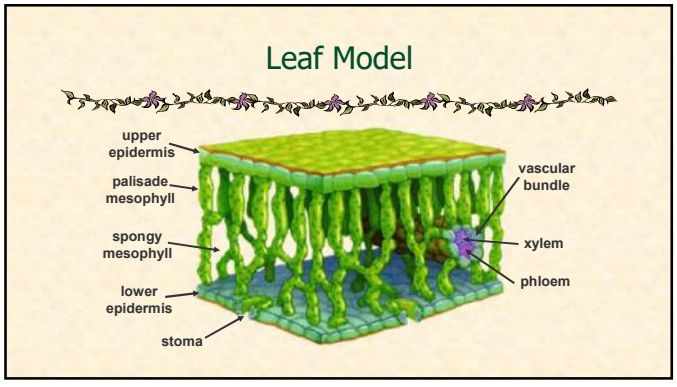
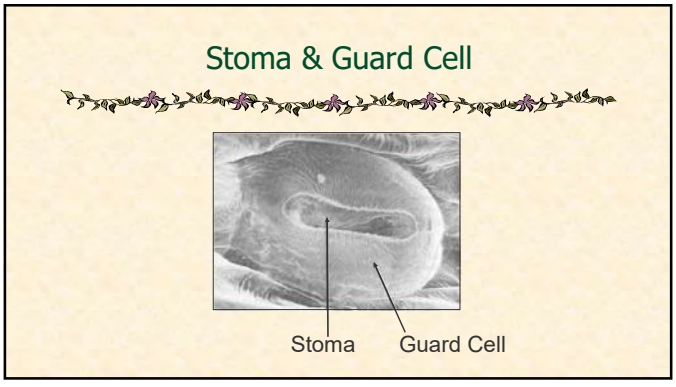


58

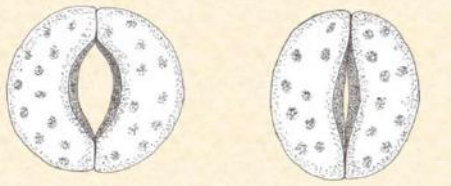


59



60

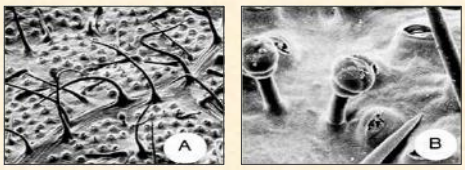
Stomatal Control



Open Closed

61

Leaf Surface



62

Leaf Forms

63

Types of Leaves

- Scale leaves (cataphylls) - enclose and protect rhizomes and buds
- Seed leaves (cotyledons) - store food for seedlings
- Spines & Tendrils - protect or help support
- Storage leaves - found on bulbous plants & succulents, store food
- Bracts - modified, often brightly-colored leaves around flowers

64

65

Flowers

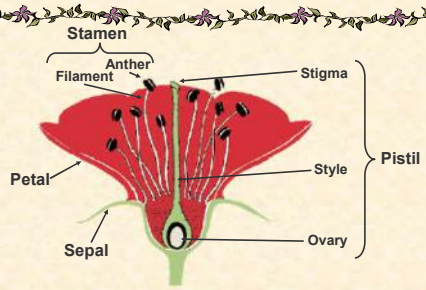
66

Flower Functions

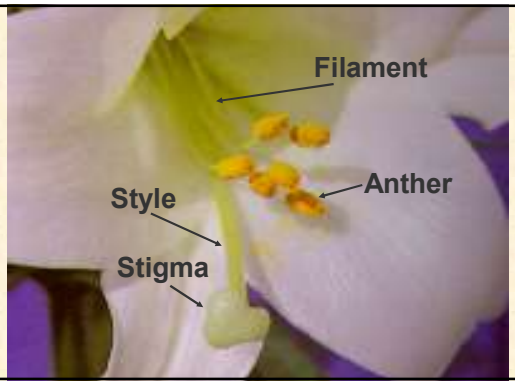
- Exchange pollen
- Achieve fertilization
- Produce seed

67

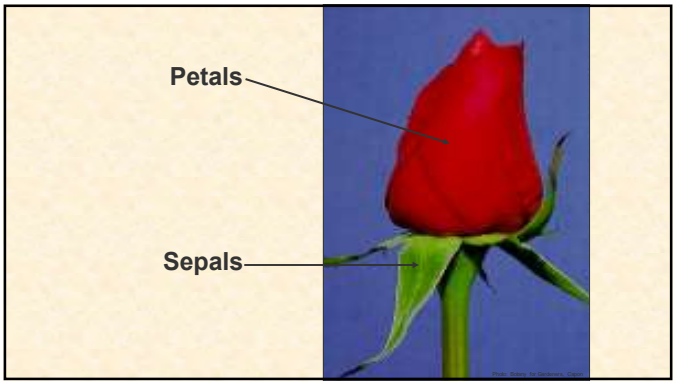
Flower Anatomy



68



69



70

Flower Types

- Complete
  - all floral organs present (sepals, petals, stamens, pistil)
- Incomplete
  - flower lacks 1 or more of the 4 organs

71

Flower Types

- Perfect - has both stamen (male organs) and pistil (female organ)
- Imperfect - having only one type of organ
  - Staminate - male organ present
  - Pistillate - female organ present

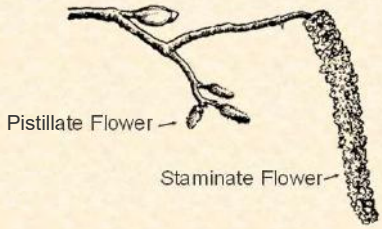
72

Imperfect Flowers

Staminate Pistillate

73

Imperfect Flowers



74

Species with Imperfect Flowers

- Monoecious
  - both pistillate and staminate flowers occur on same plant
    - birch, pecan, squash
- Dioecious
  - pistillate are on one plant, staminate on a different plant
    - ginkgo, holly, pistachio, kiwi

75

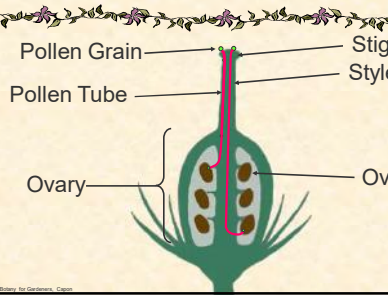
Pollination

- Exchange of pollen
- Numerous mechanisms
  - insects, birds, bats, wind, rain
- Flowers are optimized for their pollination vector

76

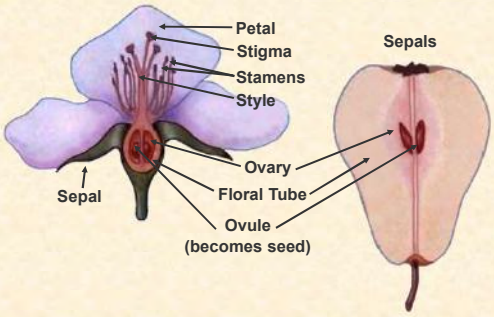
77

Fertilization



78

Fruit



79

Types of Fruit

- Simple - develop from one ovary (may have multiple seeds)
- Aggregate - develop from a single flower with multiple ovaries
- Multiple - develop from a tight cluster of separate flowers

80

Seeds

81

Seed Anatomy

- Embryo - miniature plant in an arrested state of development
- Endosperm - food supply (can be comprised of proteins, carbohydrates, fats)
- Seed coat - hard outer covering that protects from disease and insects; also repels water

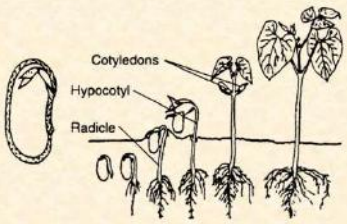
82

Germination

- Activation of embryo within seed
- Preceded by water penetrating seed coat
- Oxygen, favorable temperature, and (in some species) light required

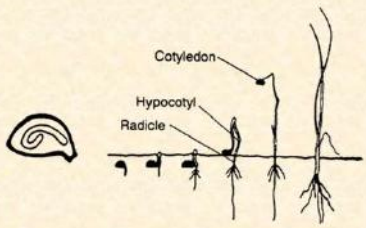
83

Germination of a Dicot



84

Germination of a Monocot



85

The Incredible Vascular Plant

86