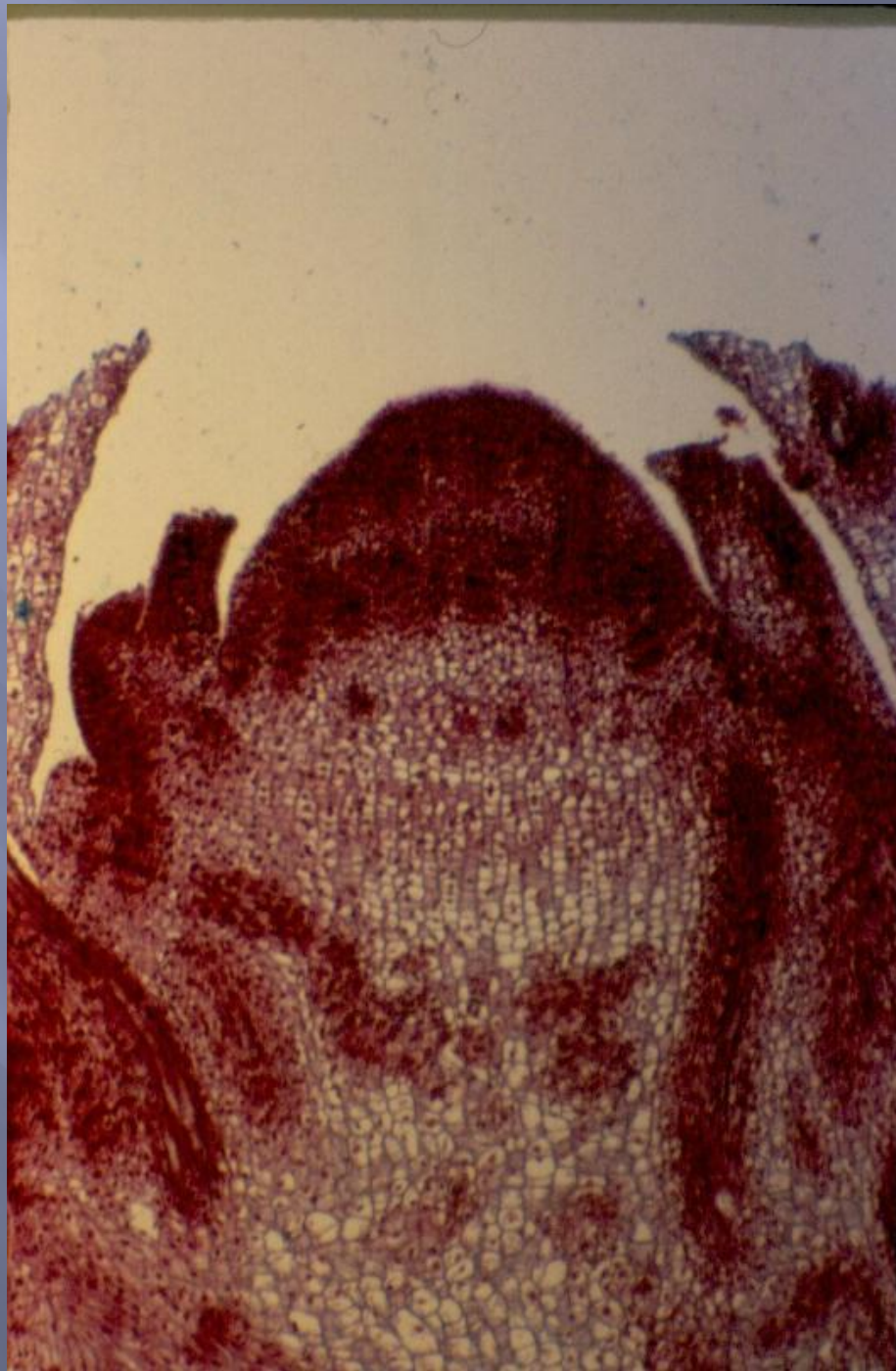
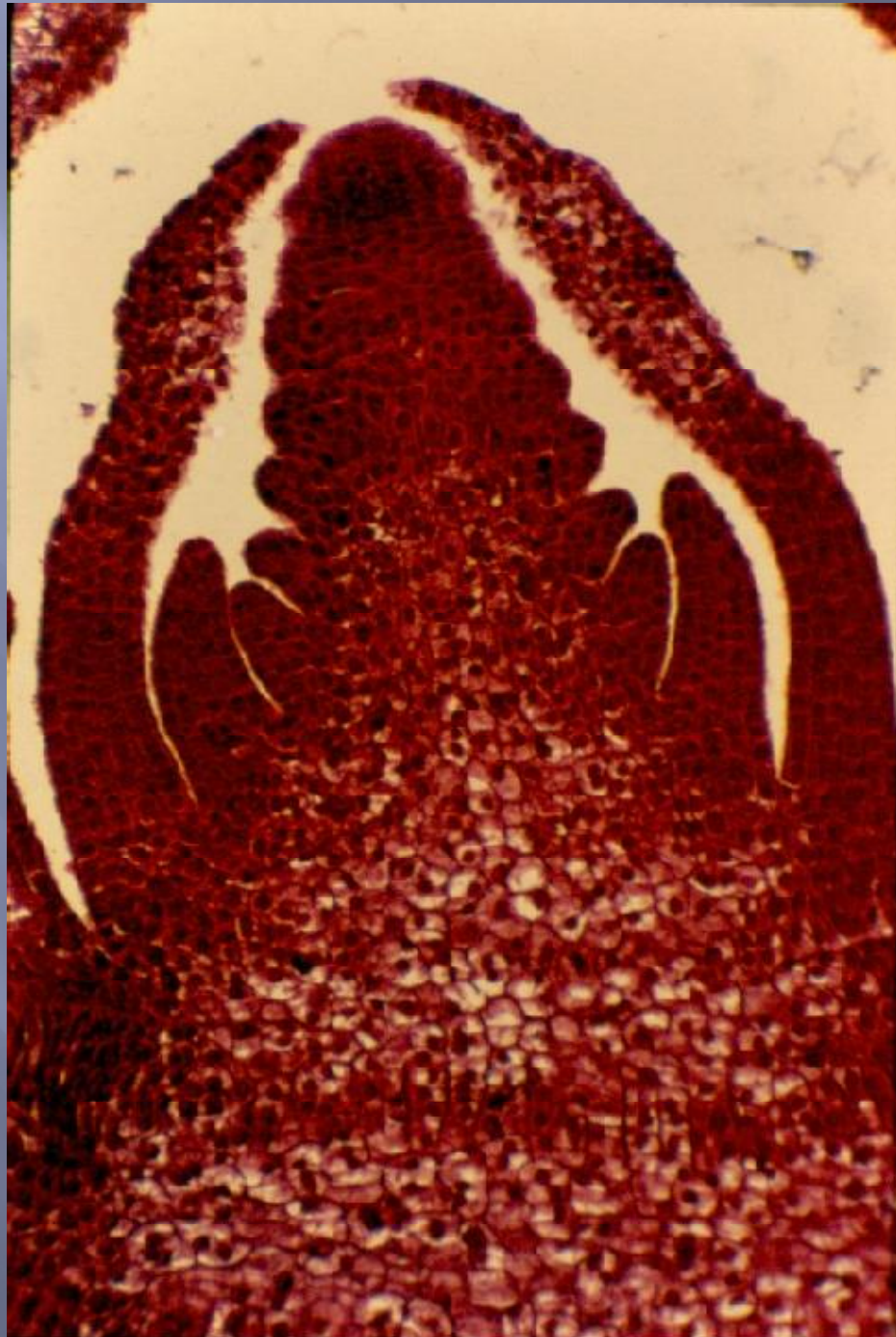
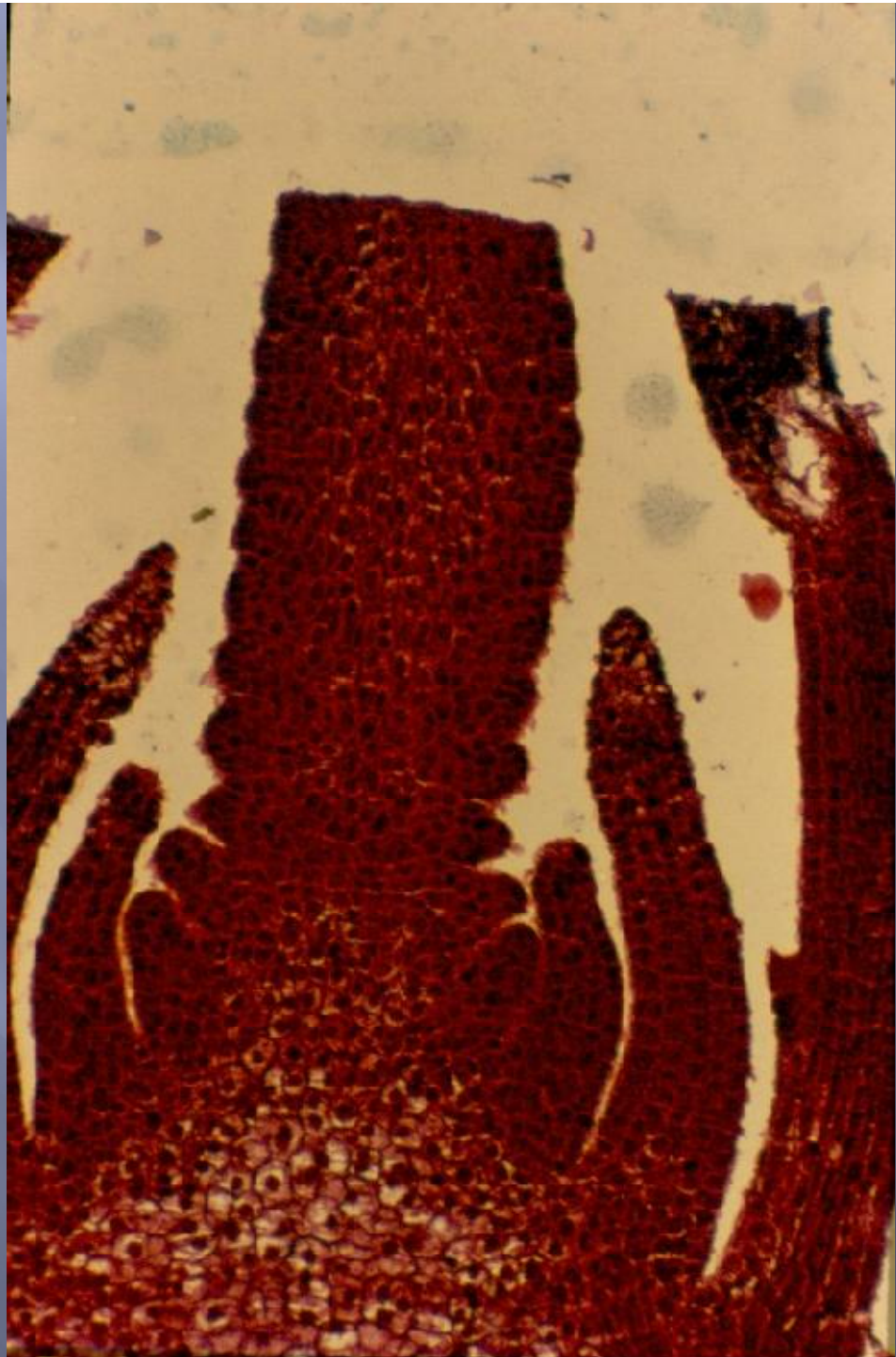
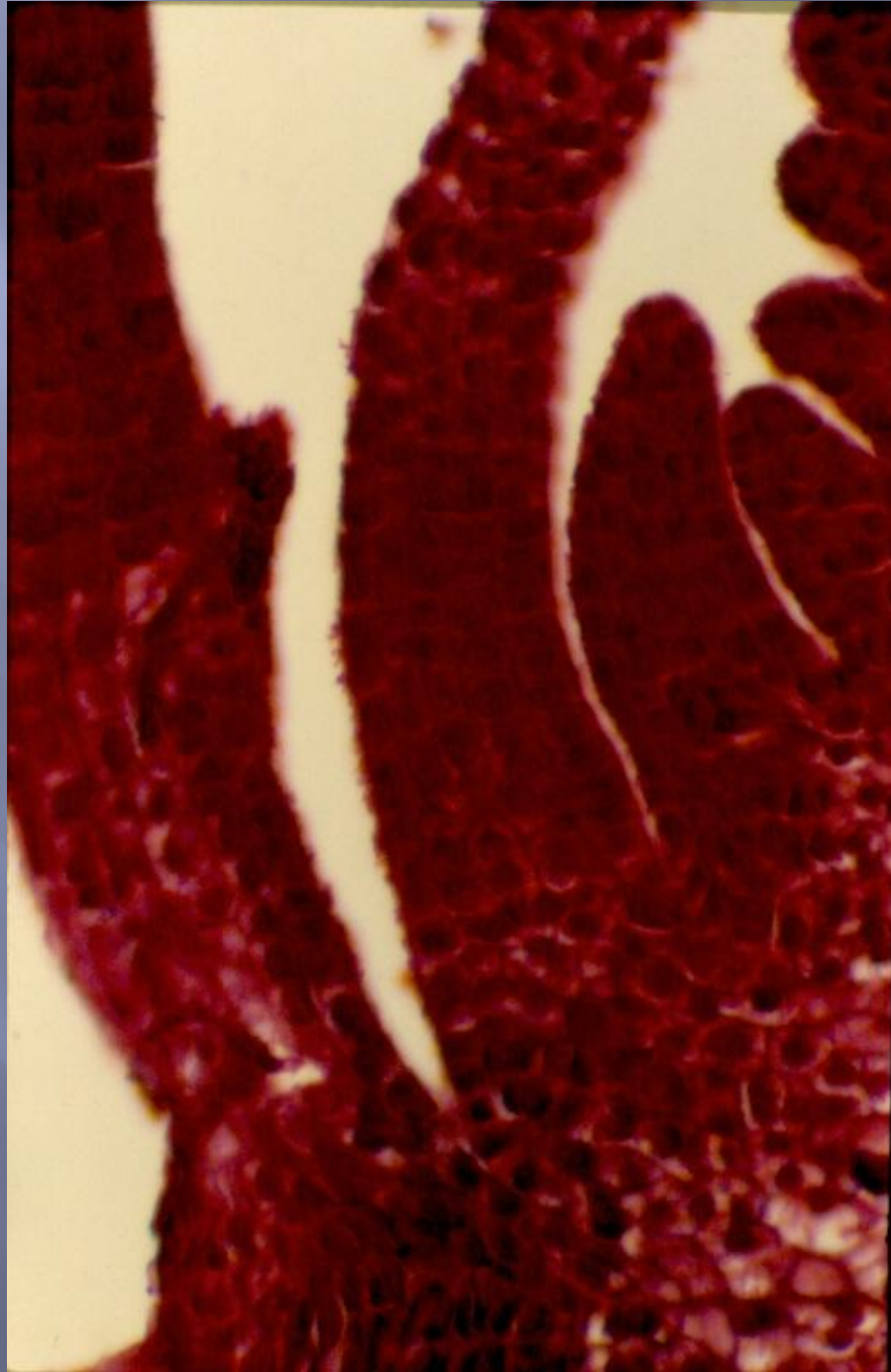


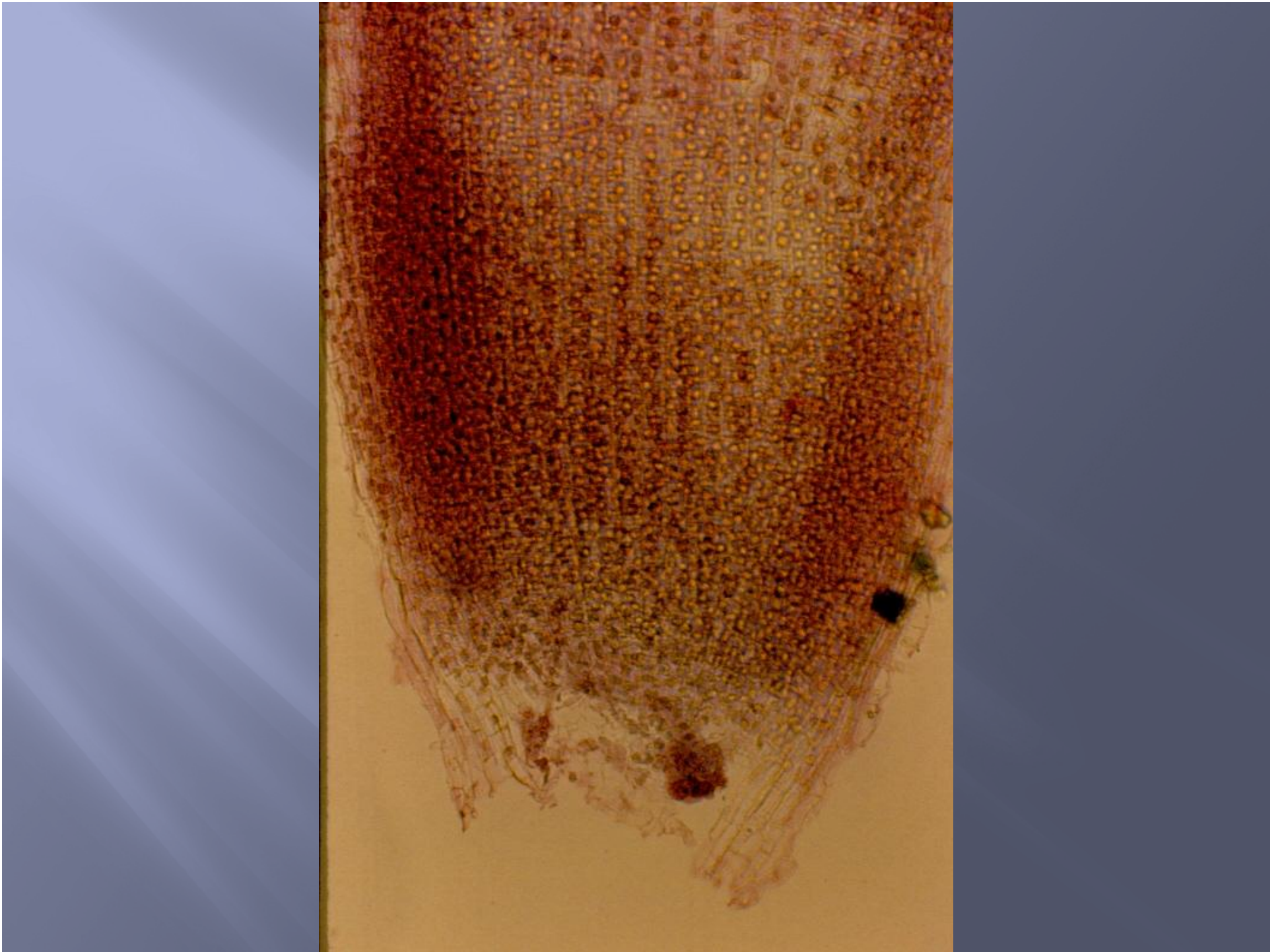
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

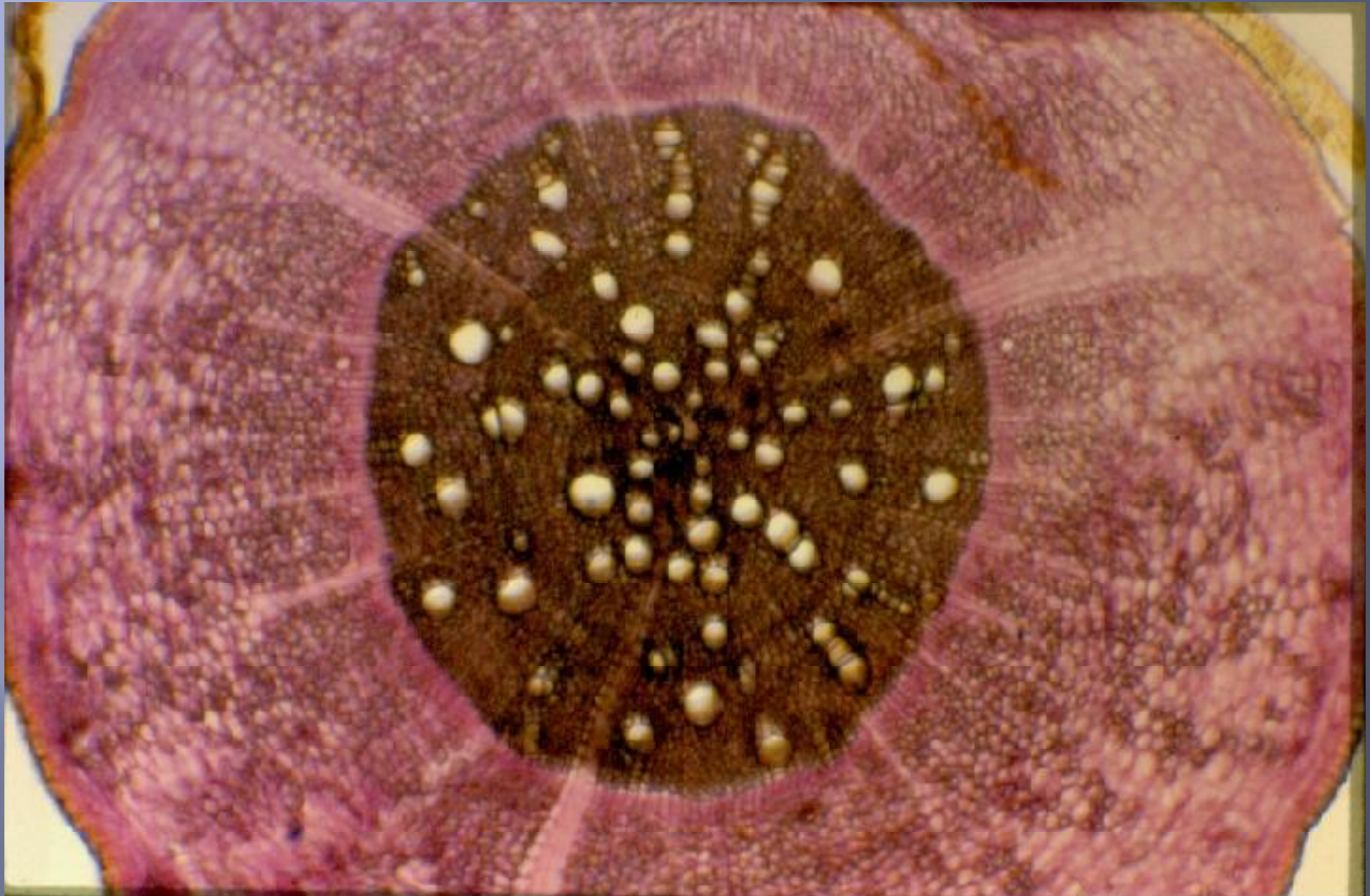




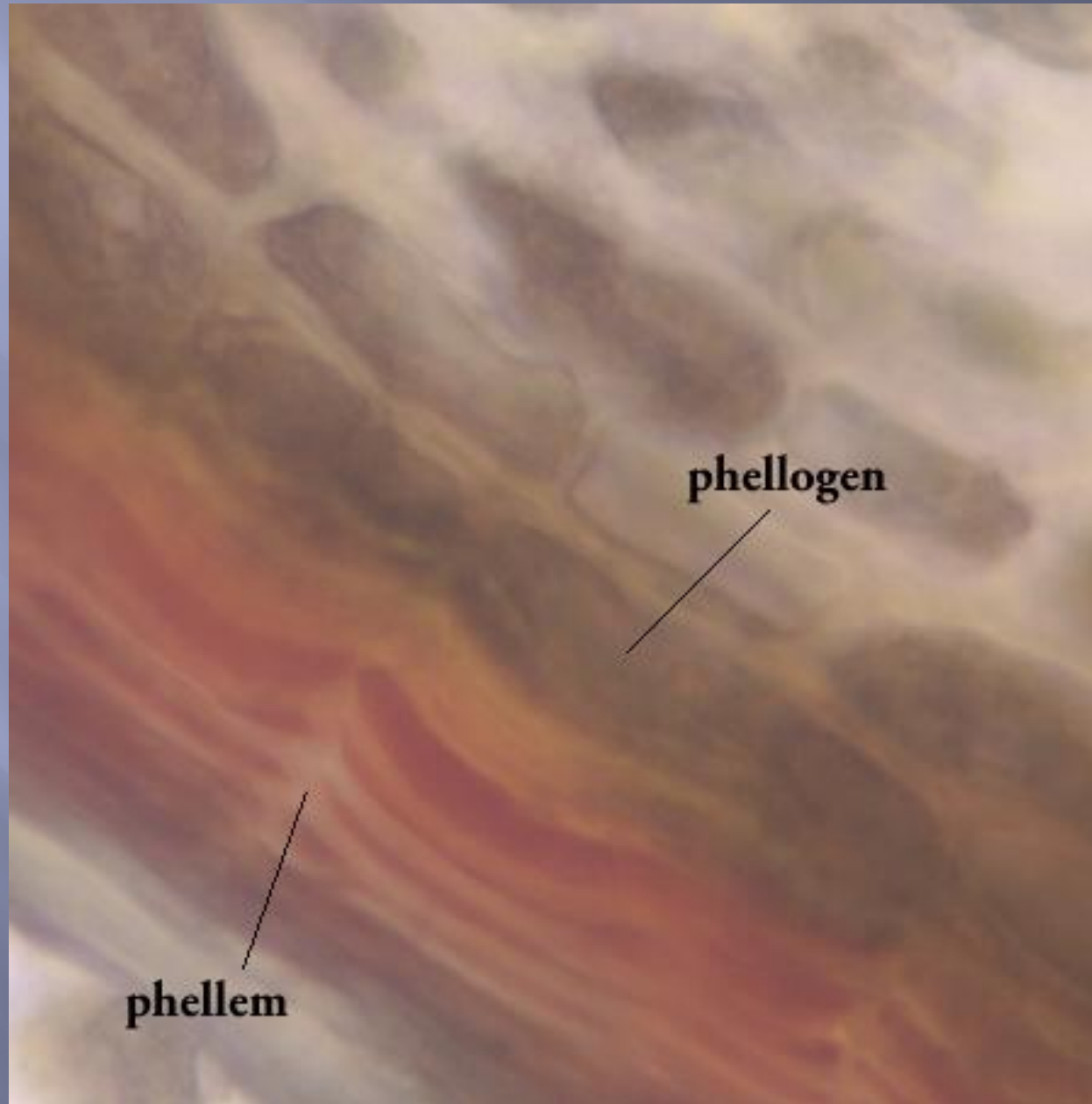


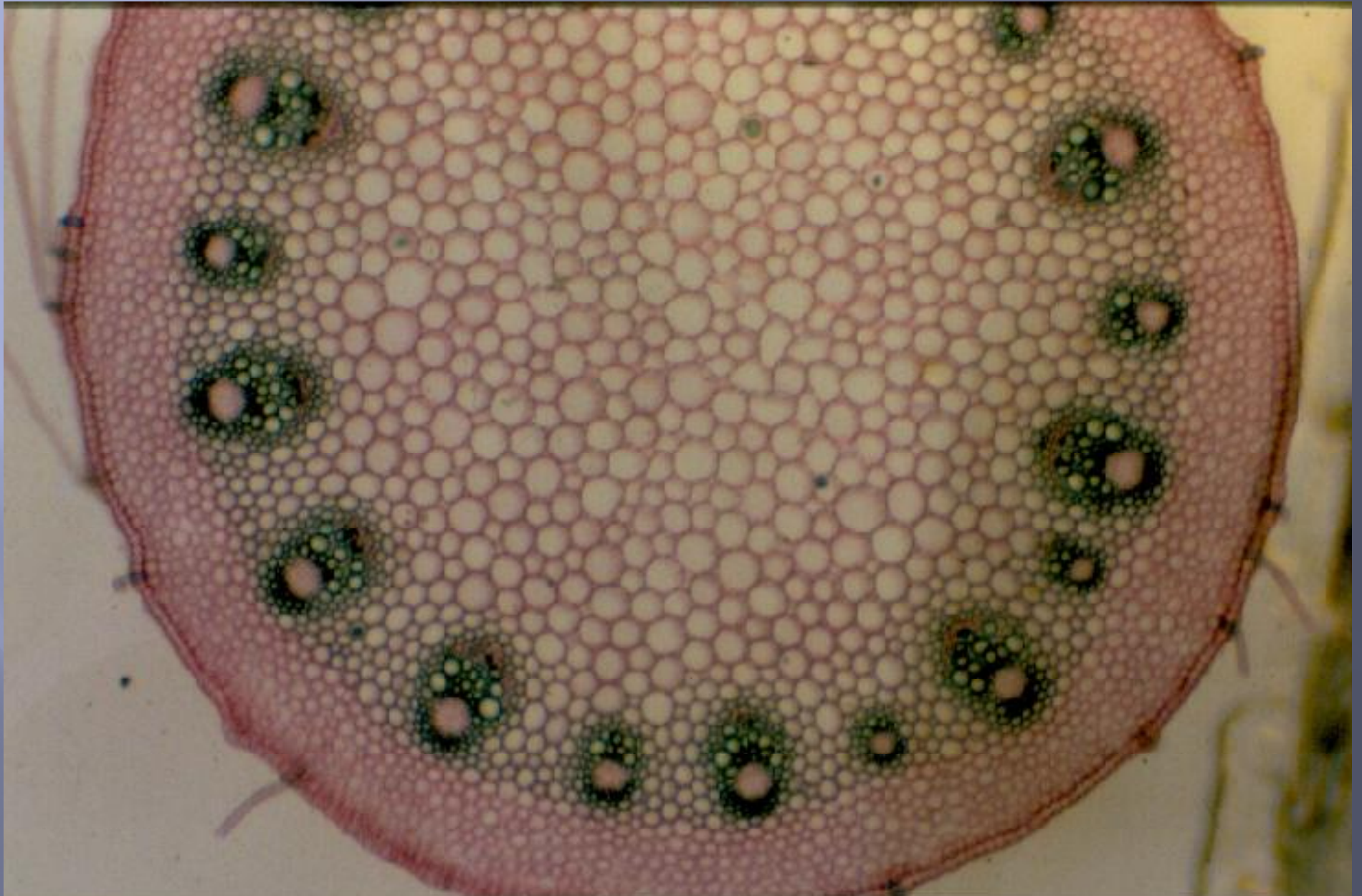


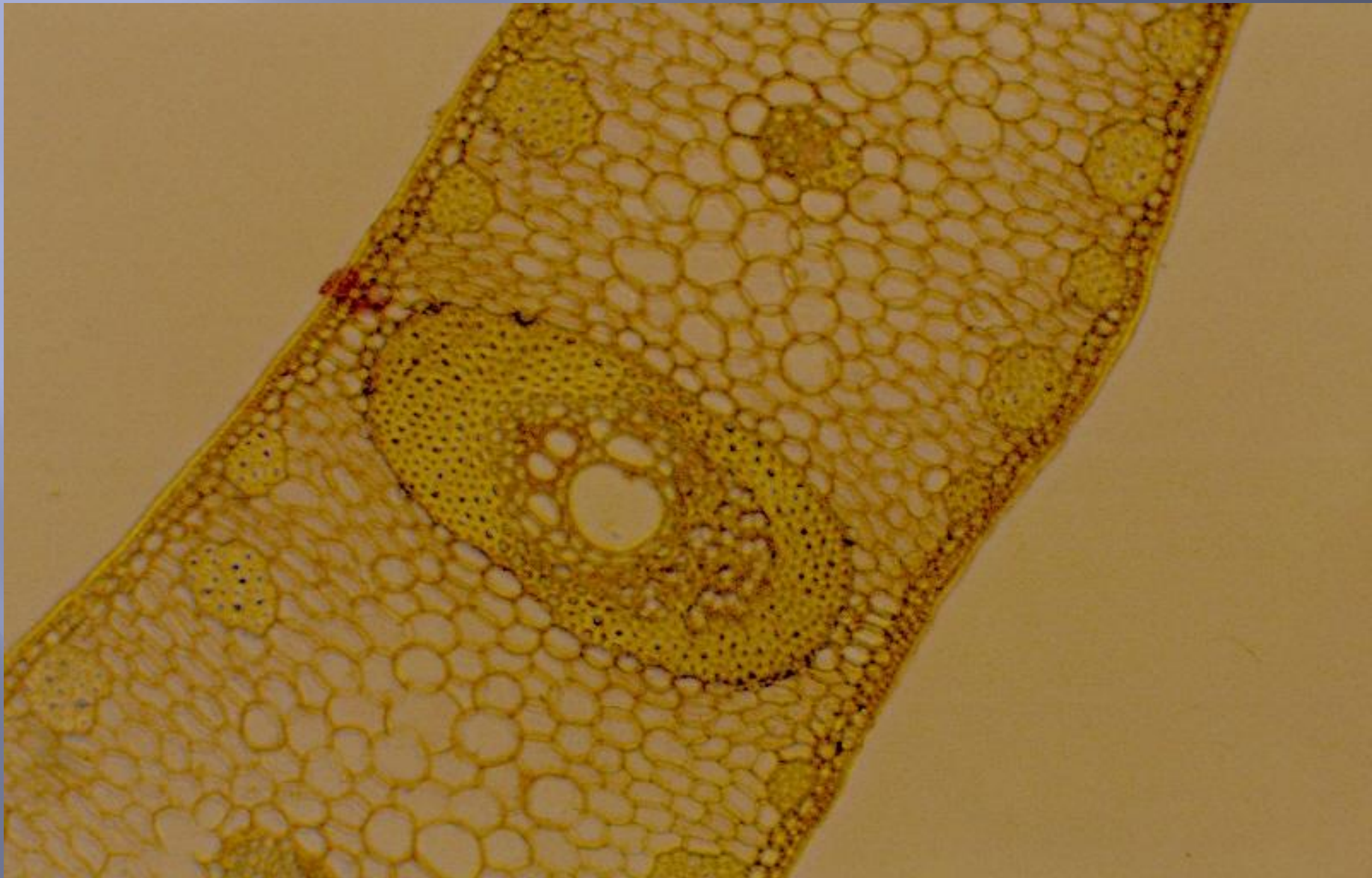






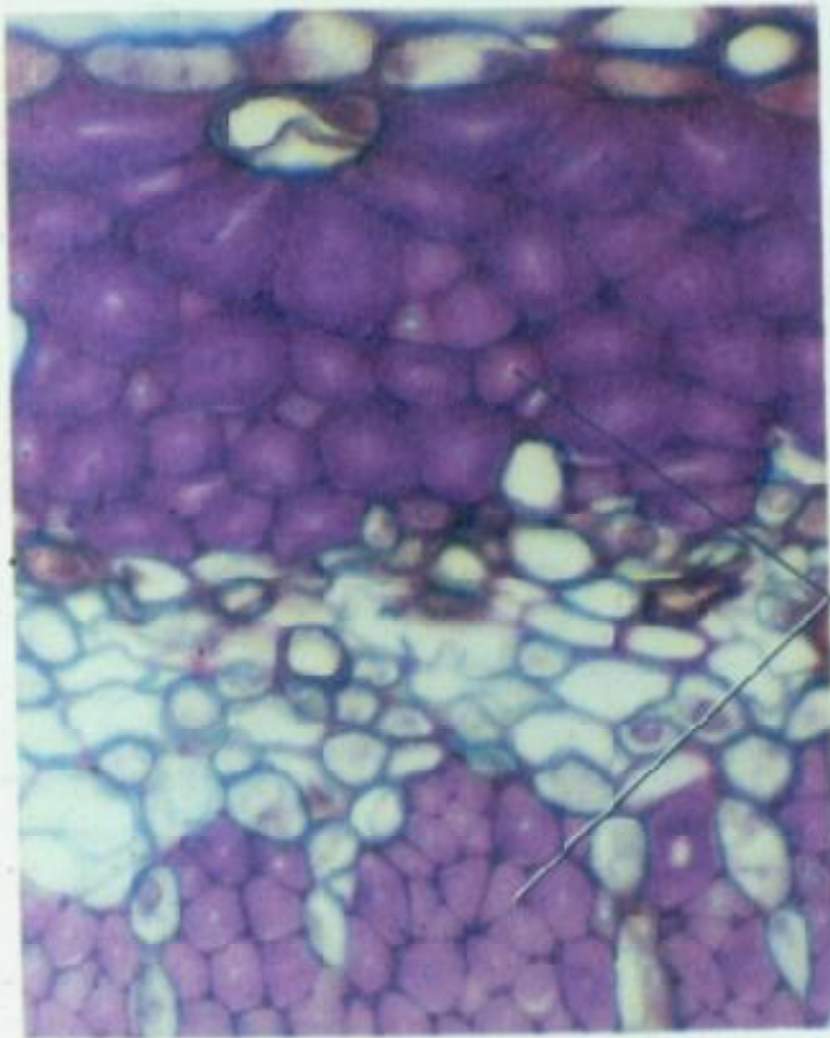






issue from a linden tree. Note the thickness of the walls of the
darker fibers. B. A single fiber in longitudinal section. C. A

(Photomicrographs by G. S. Ellmore)

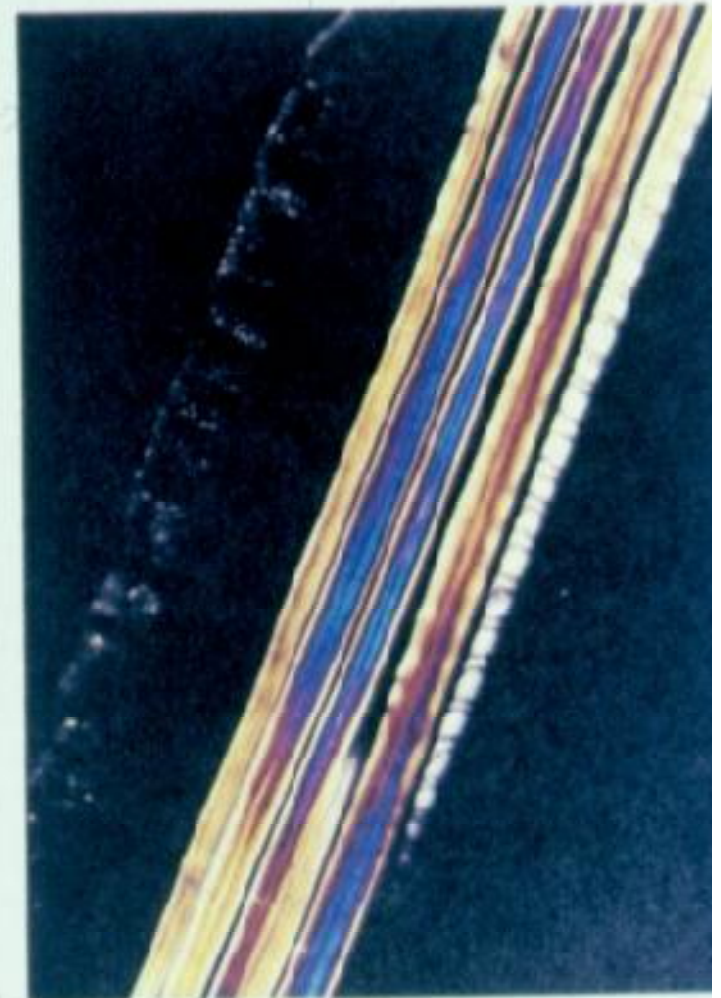


fibers

A.



B.



C.

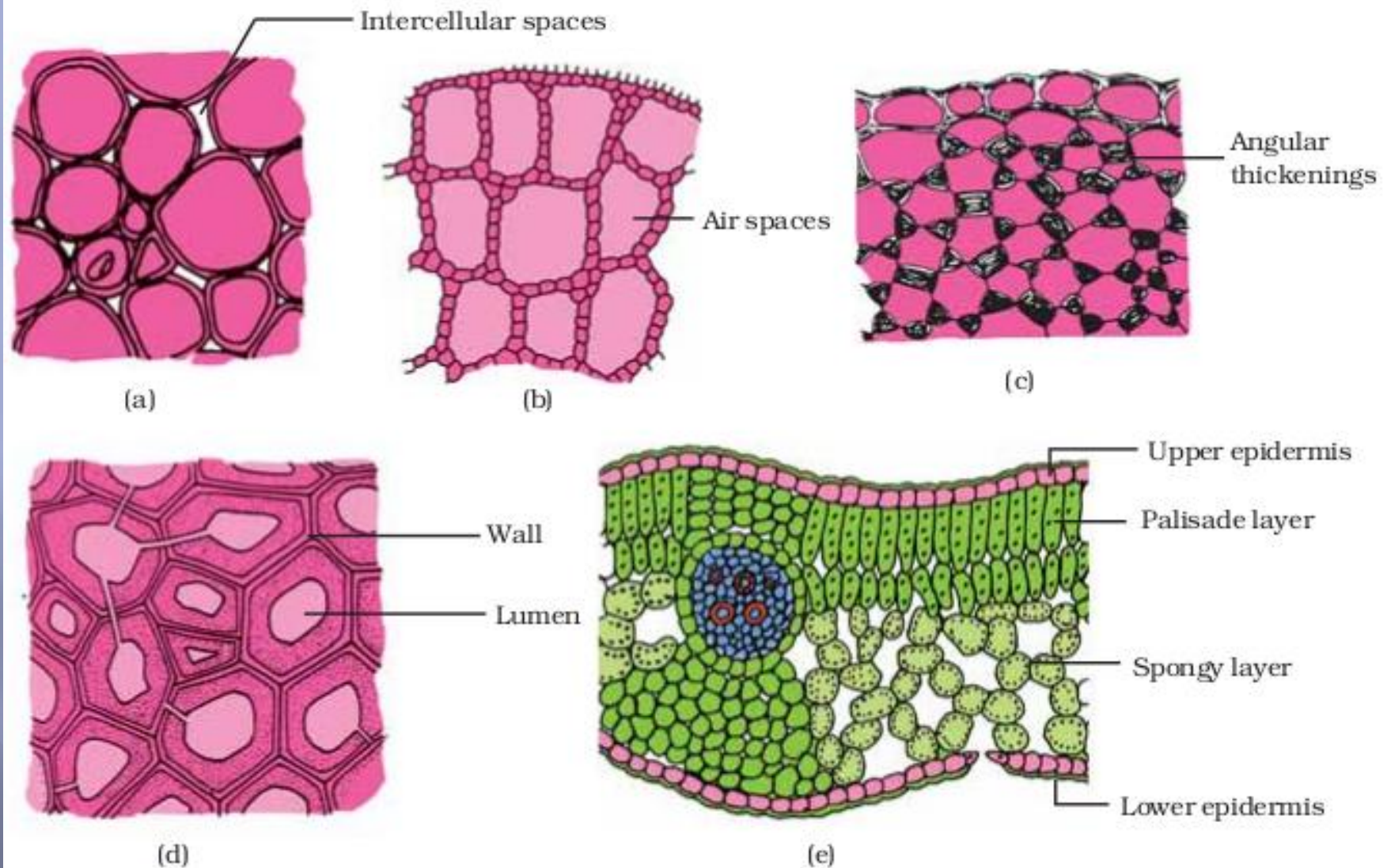
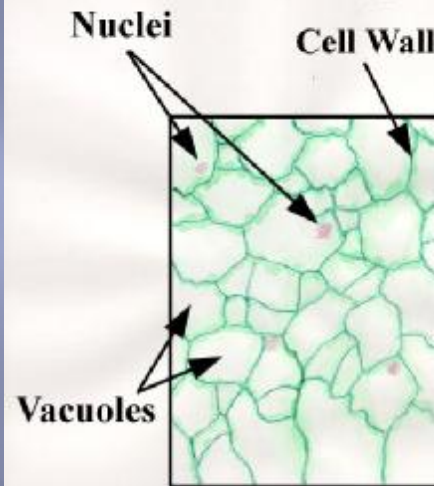


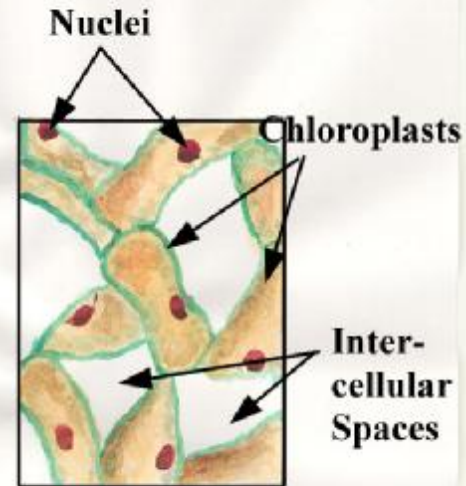
Fig. 4.1 Different plant tissues (a) Parenchyma (b) Aerenchyma
(c) Collenchyma (d) Sclerenchyma (e) Palisade and spongy tissues of leaf

Types of Tissue



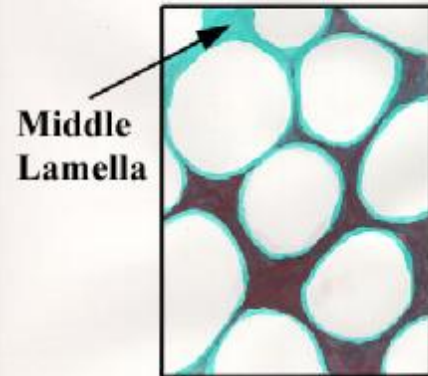
Parenchyma

- Most abundant cell type
- Thin walls



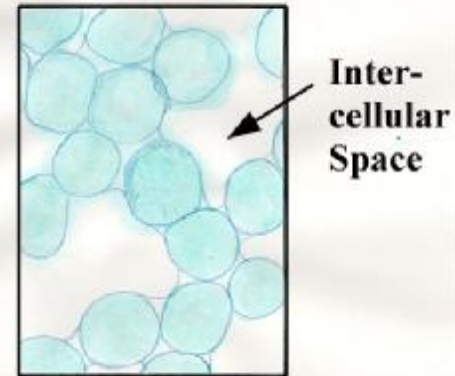
Chlorenchyma

- Small parenchyma cells with chloroplasts



Collenchyma

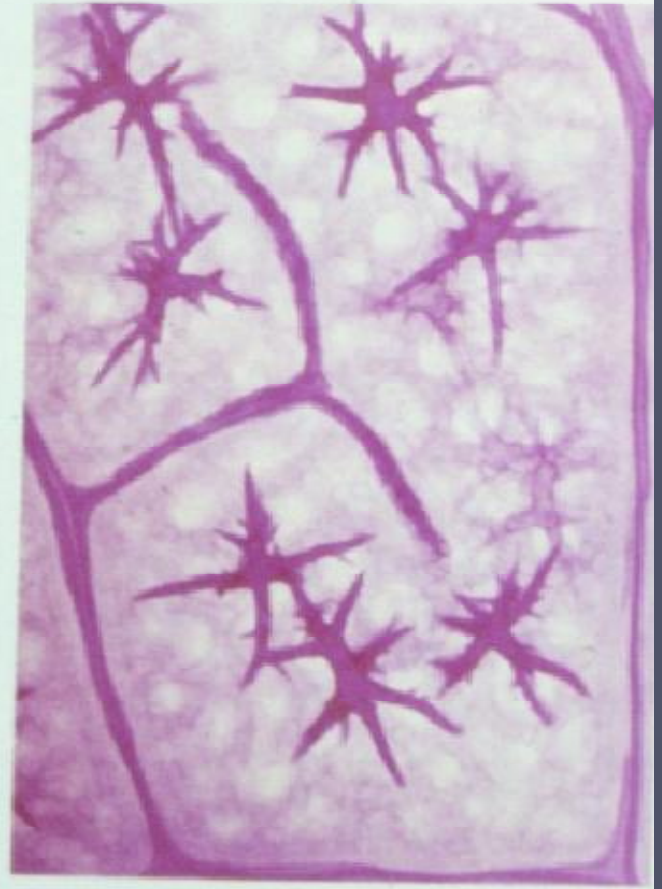
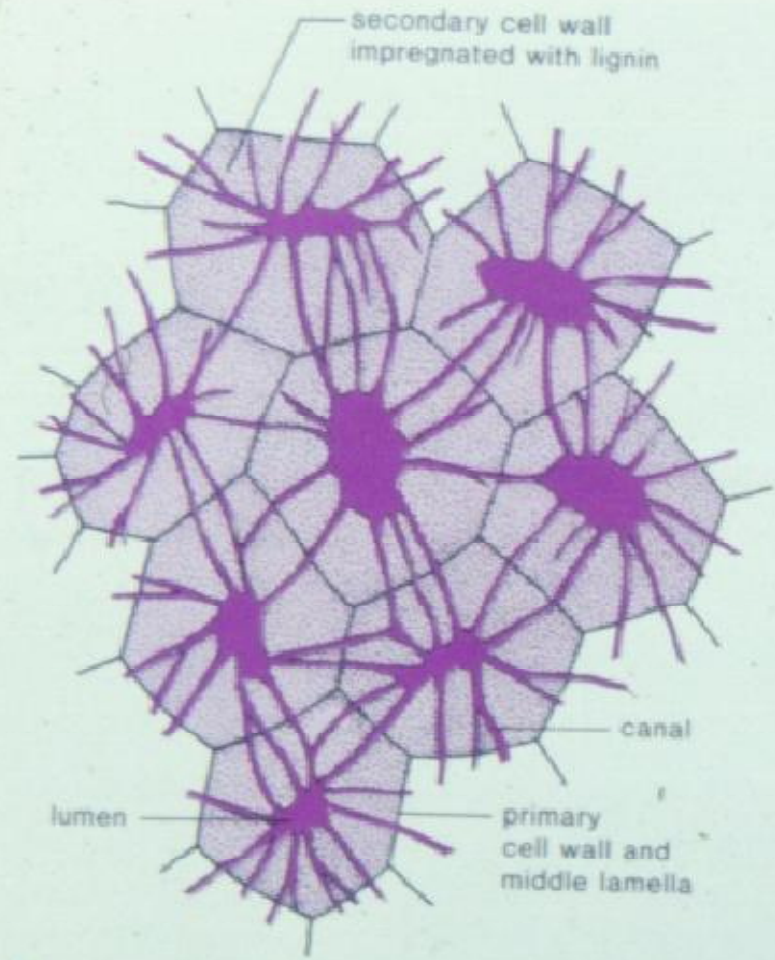
- Thick walled parenchyma
- Strong cells
- Primary wall thickens and rounds the protoplast



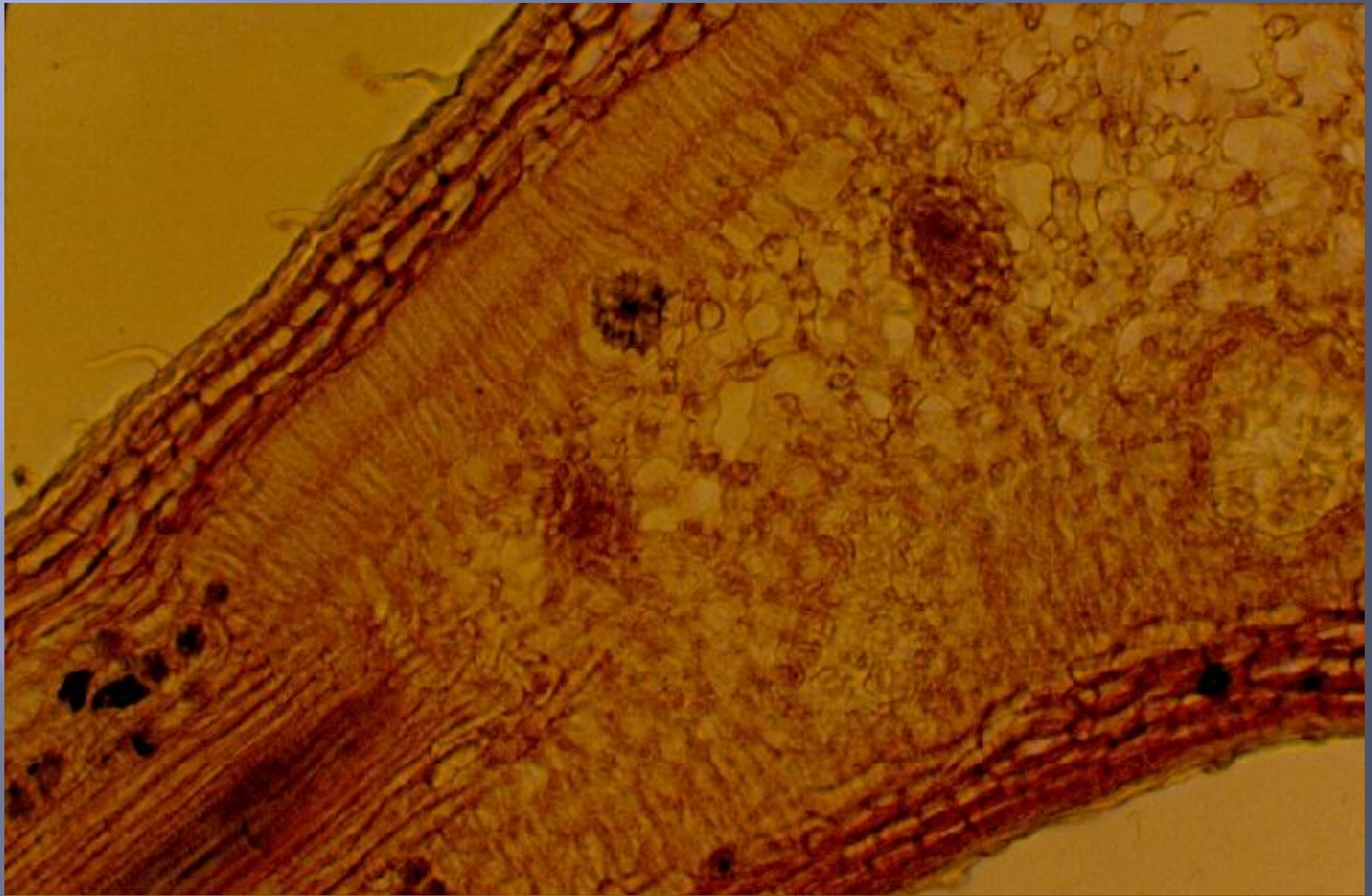
Aerenchyma

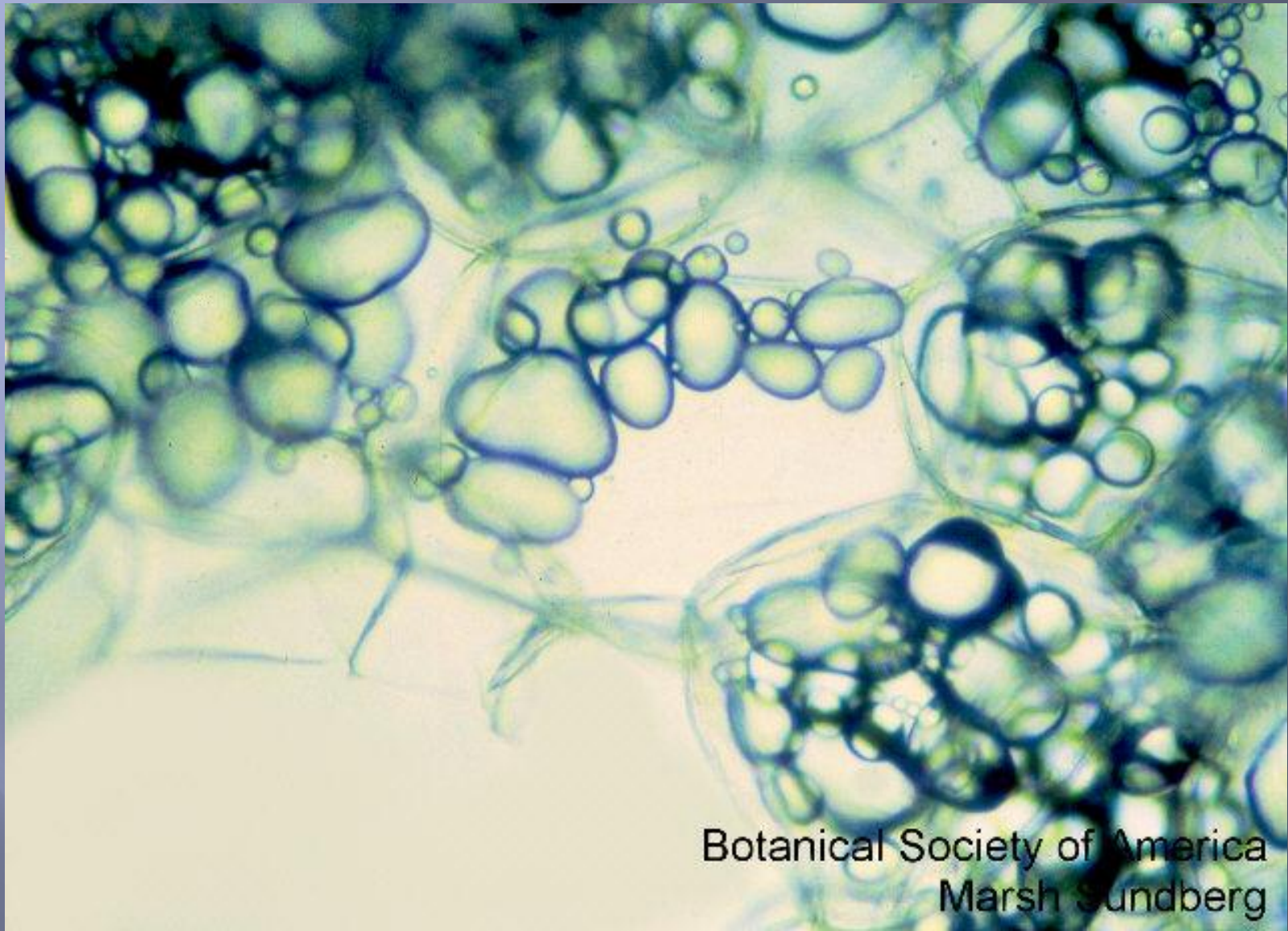
- Parenchyma cells with extensive connected air spaces

Transverse section. B. Sclereids in the leaf of a wheel tree:
(Photomicrograph by G. S. Ellmore)

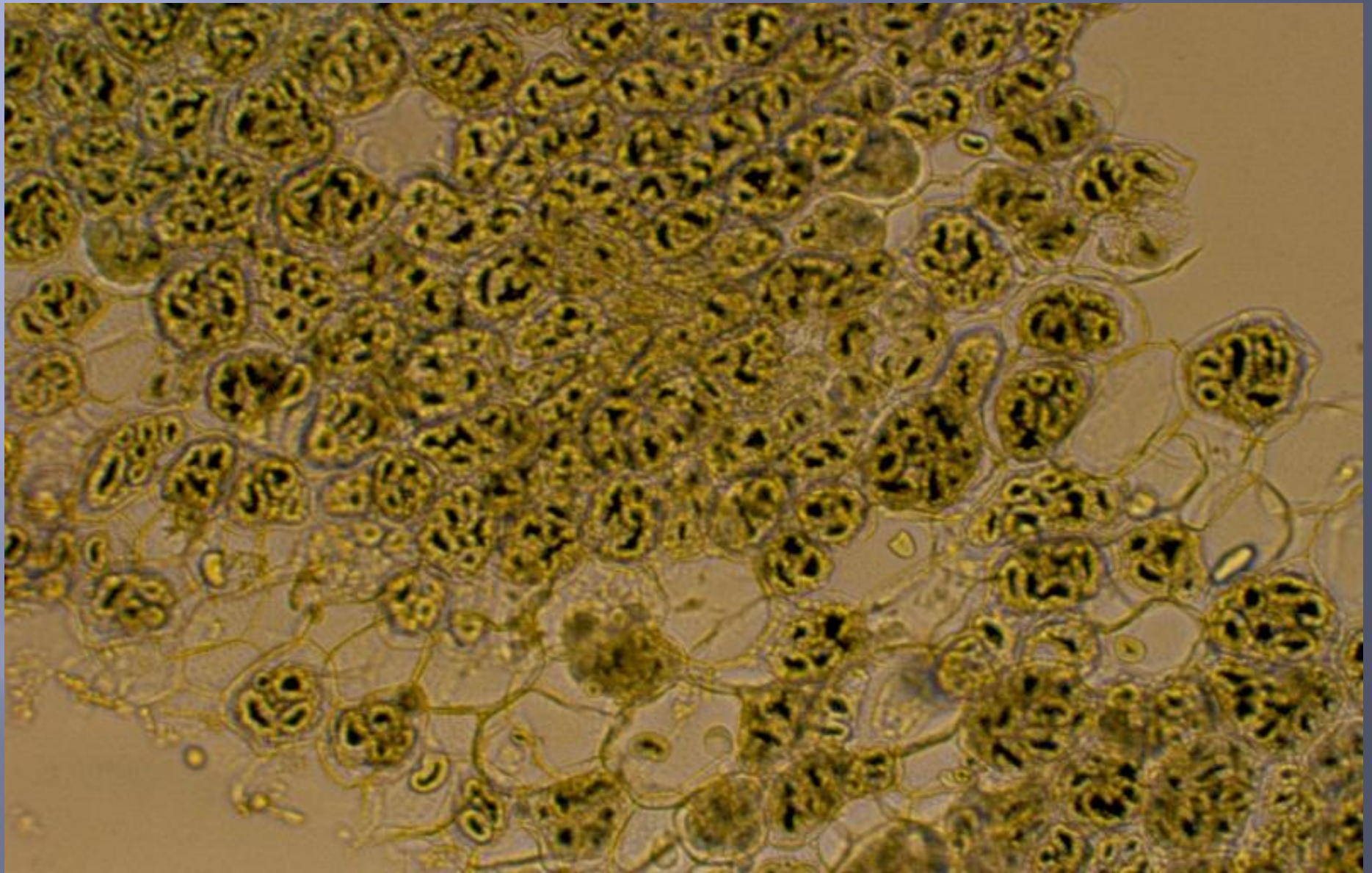


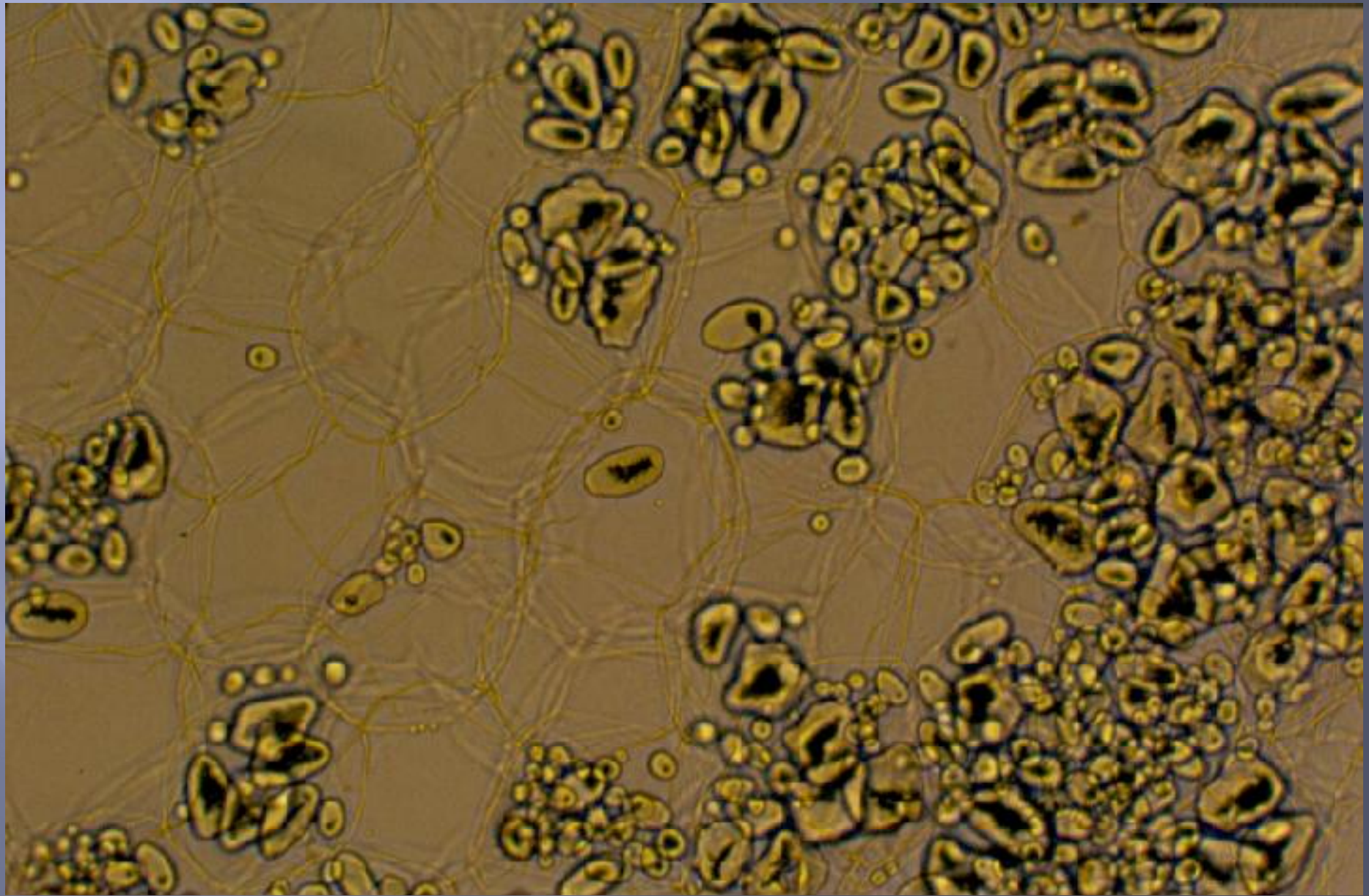


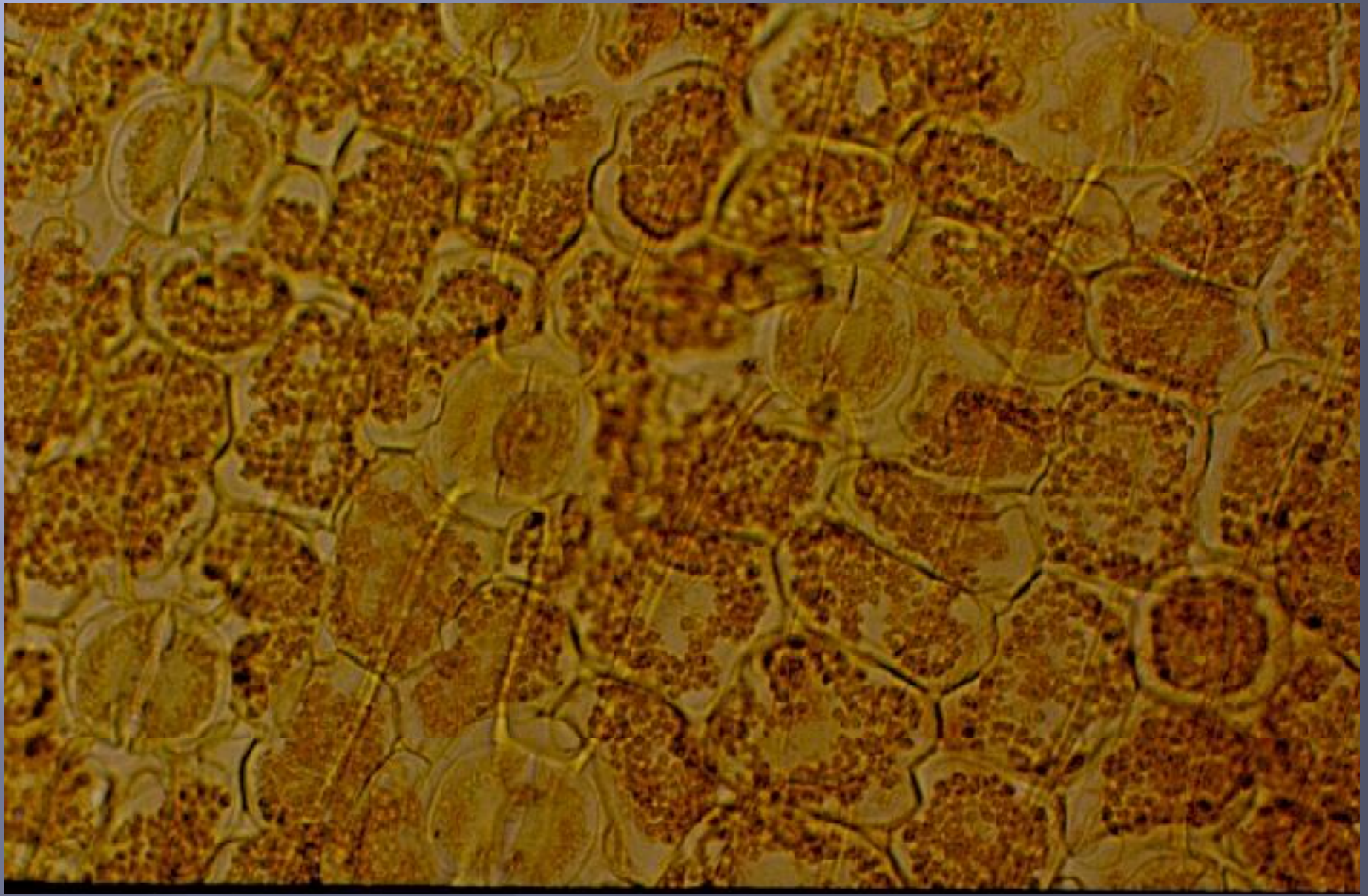




Botanical Society of America
Marsh Sundberg







Nelumbonaceae

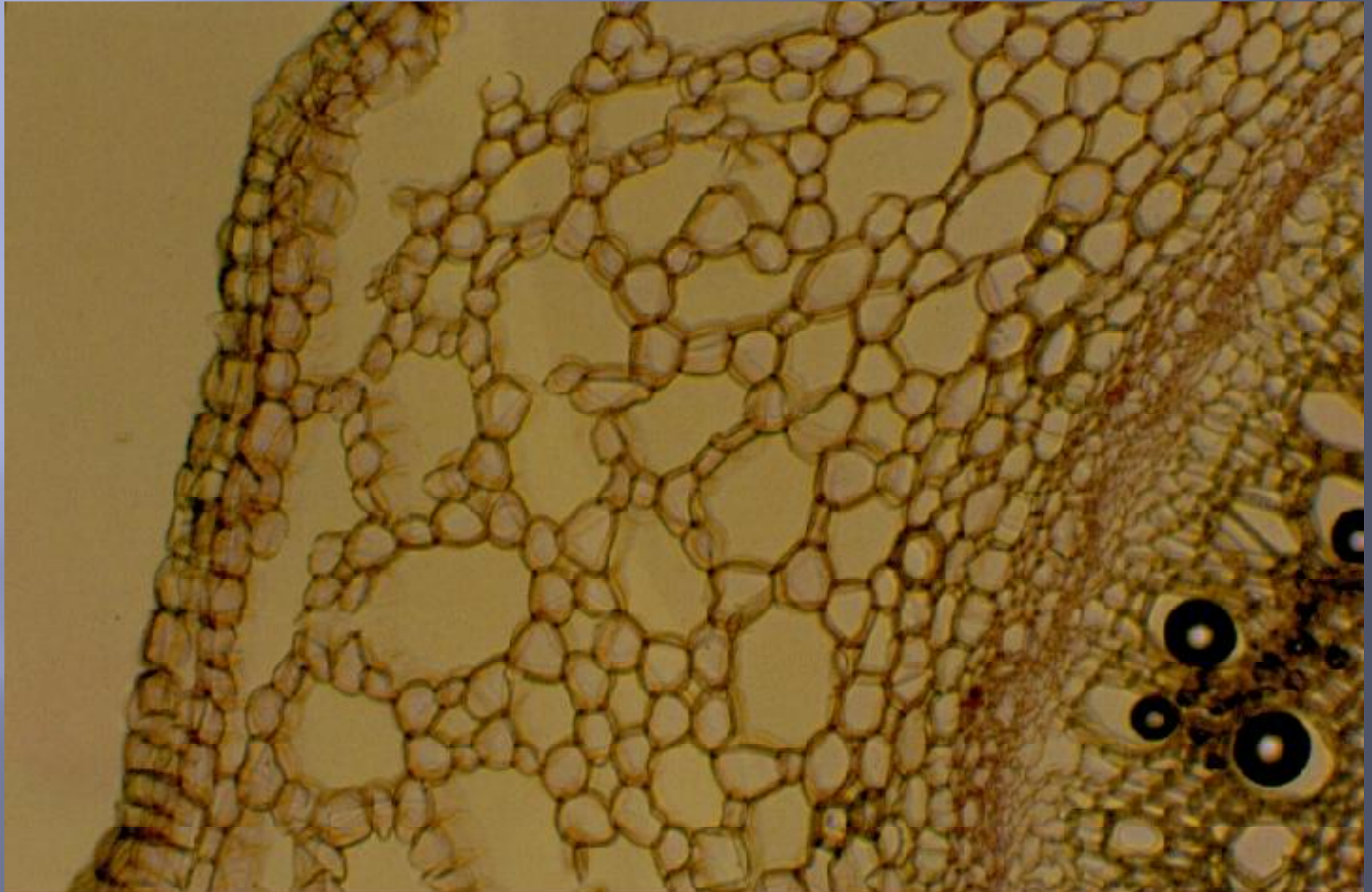
Nelumbo nucifera لاله مردابی - باقلای مردابی



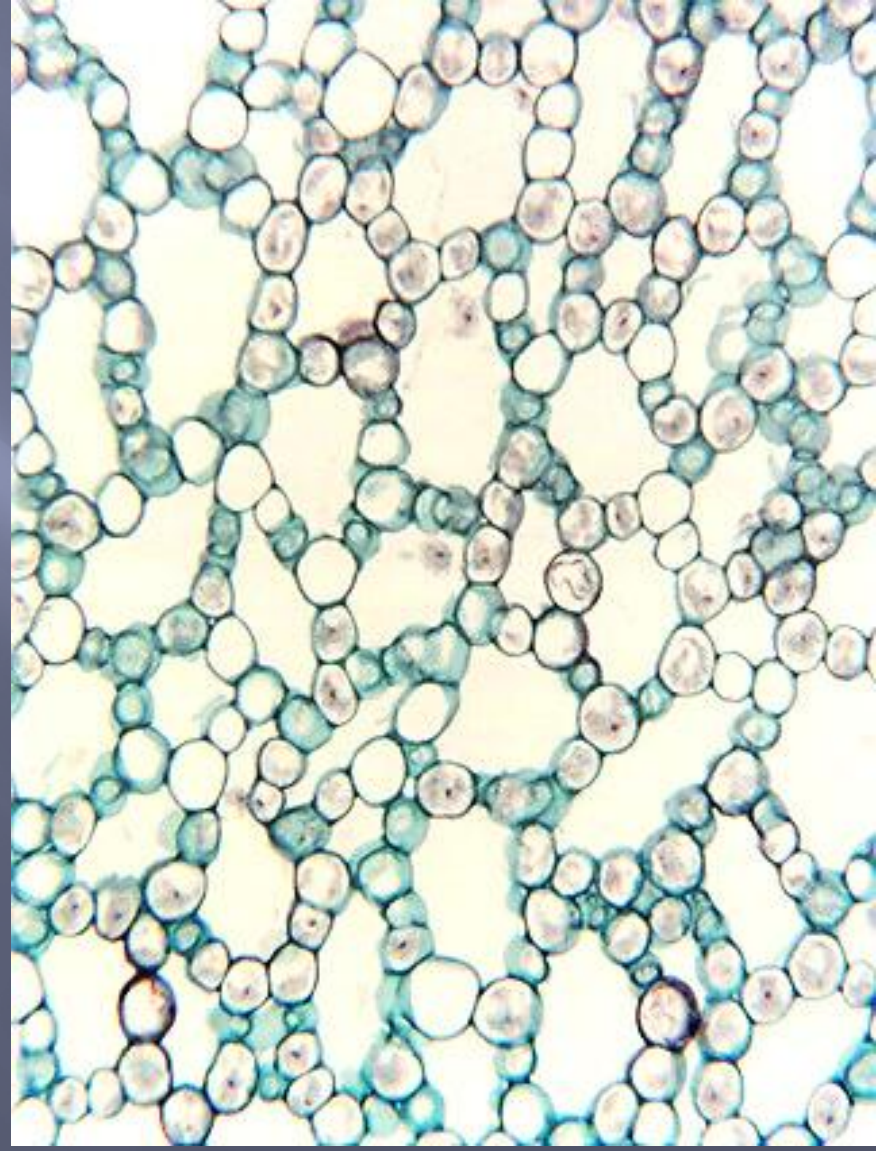
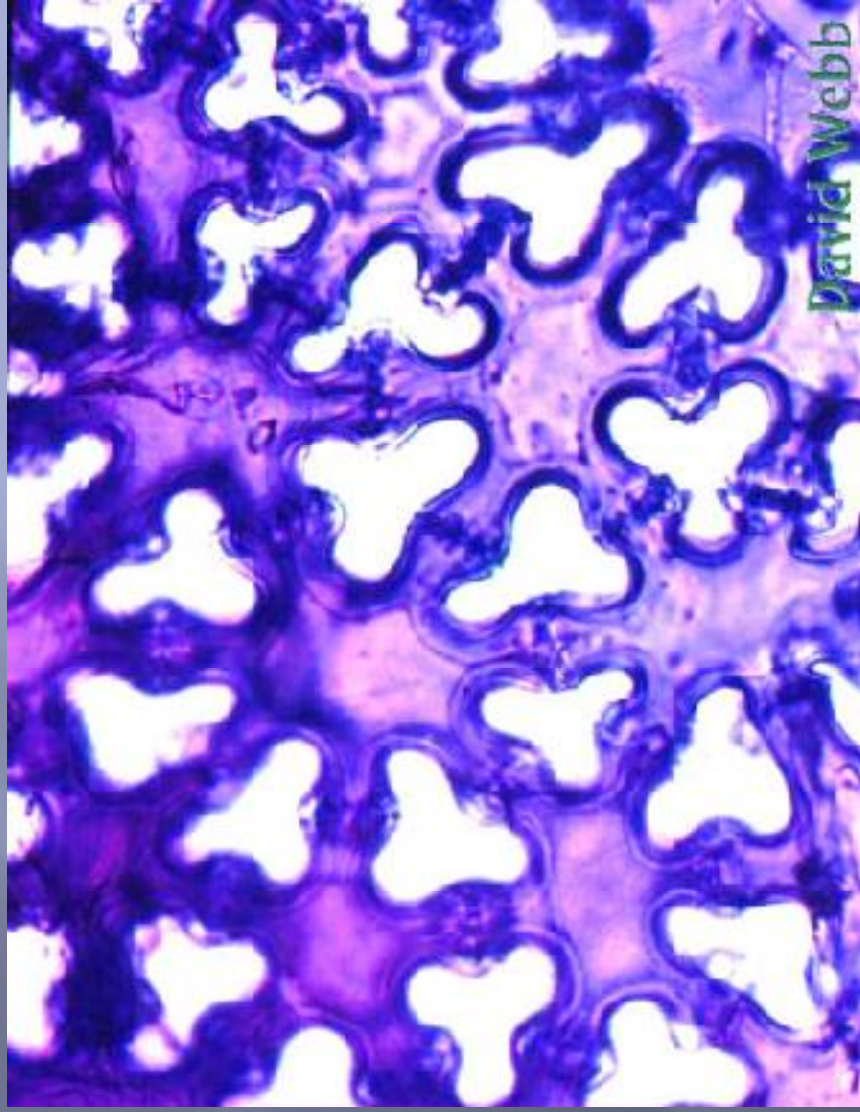
Nymphaeaceae

Nymphaea alba









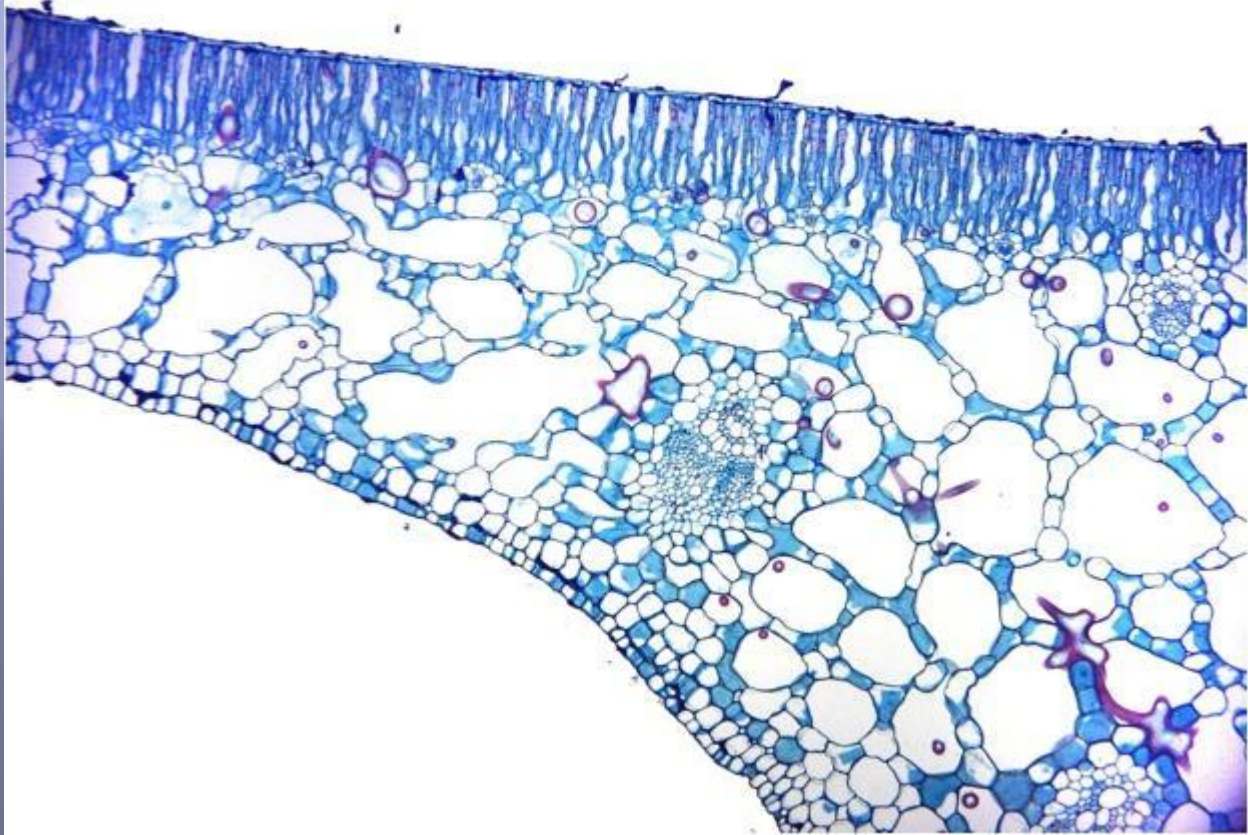
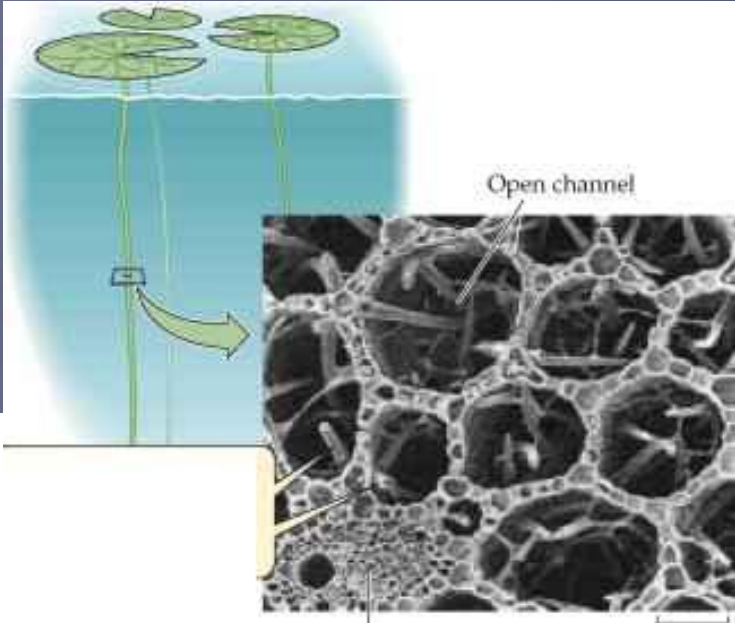
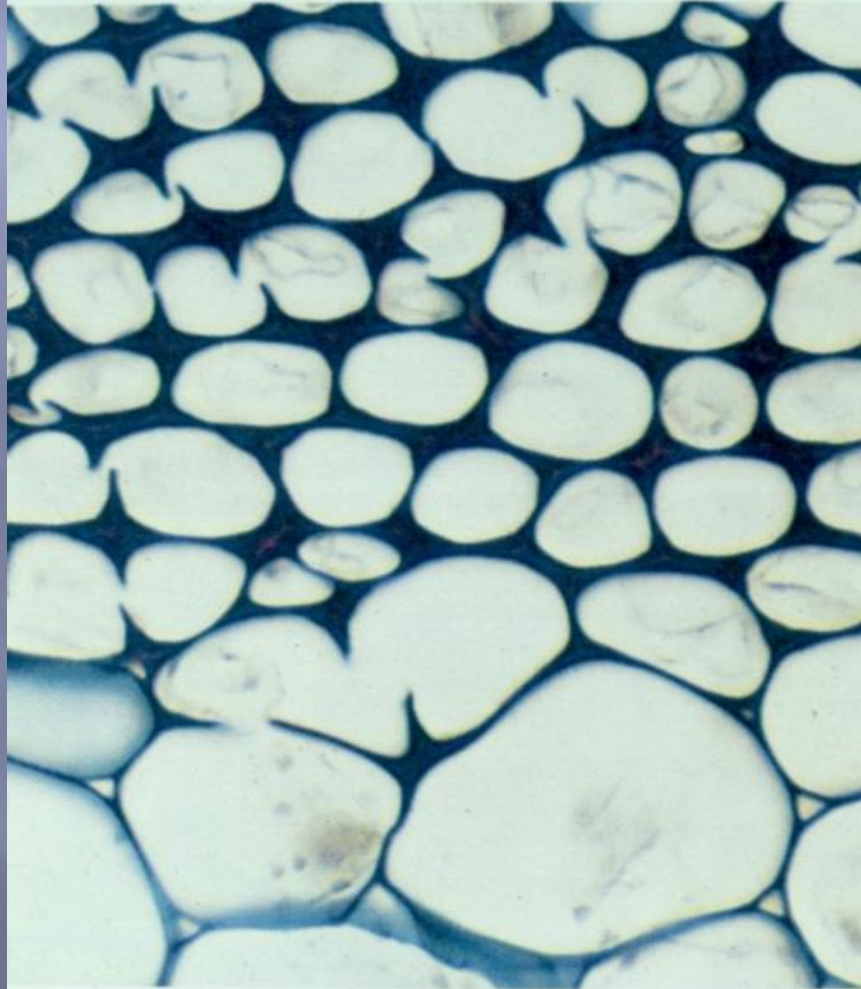
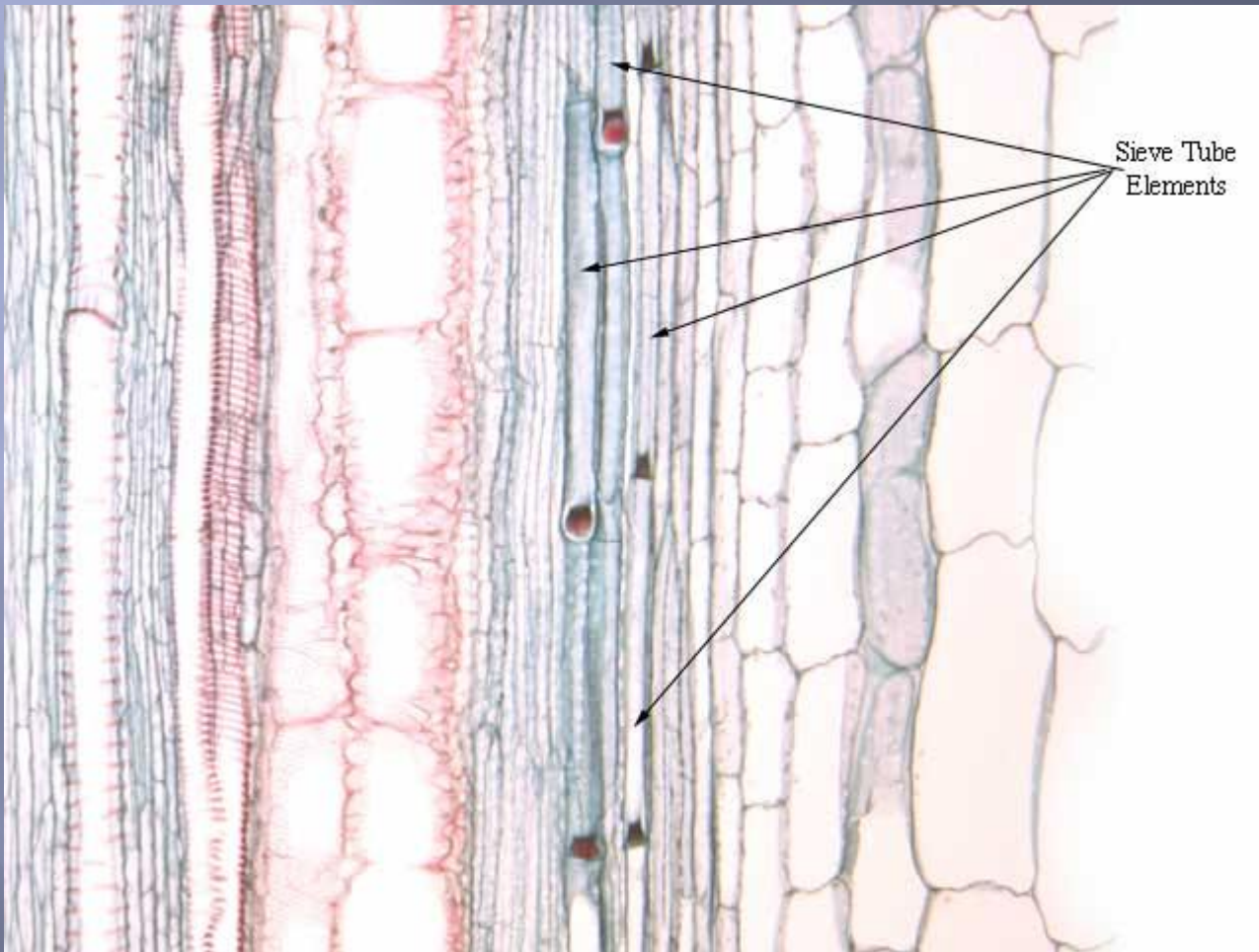
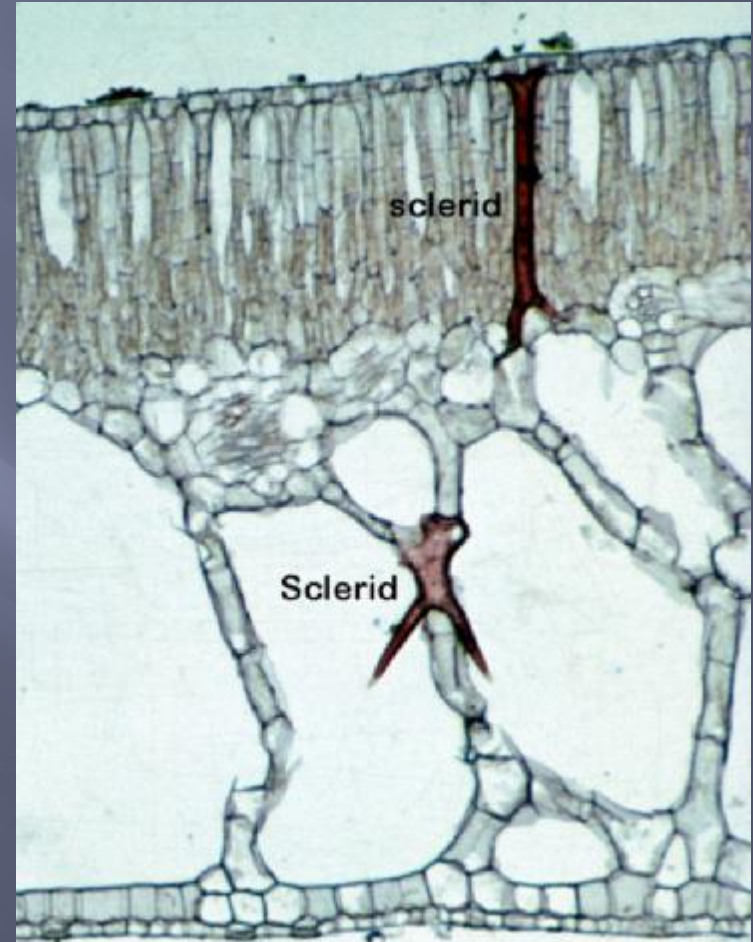
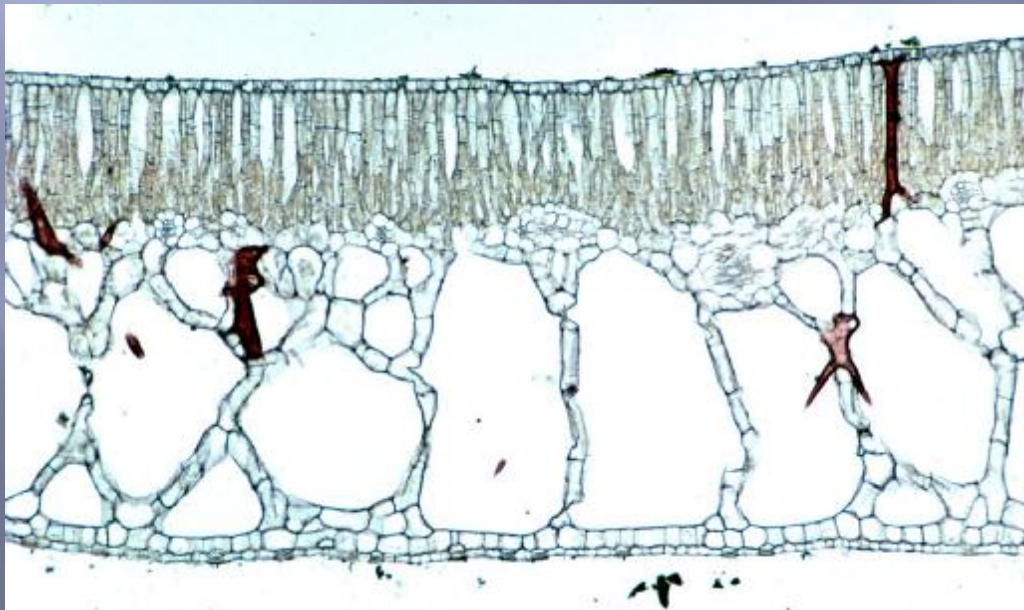
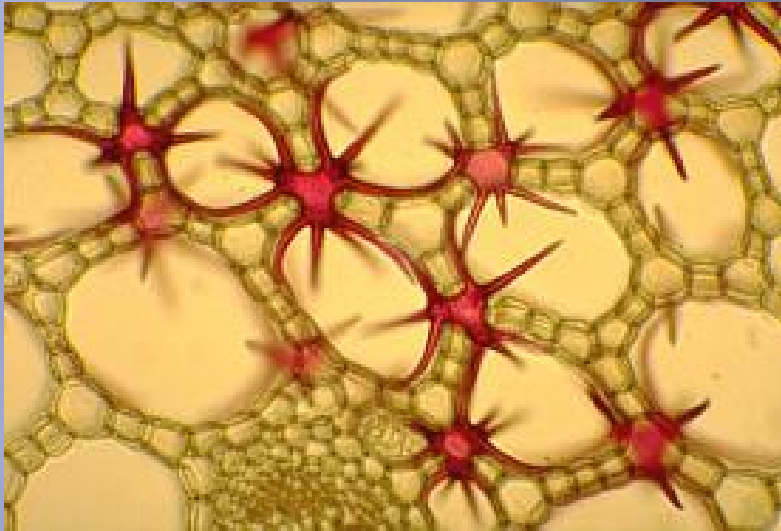


FIGURE 4.4 Collenchyma cells in cross section. Note the unevenly thickened walls. (Photomicrograph by G. S. Ellmore)



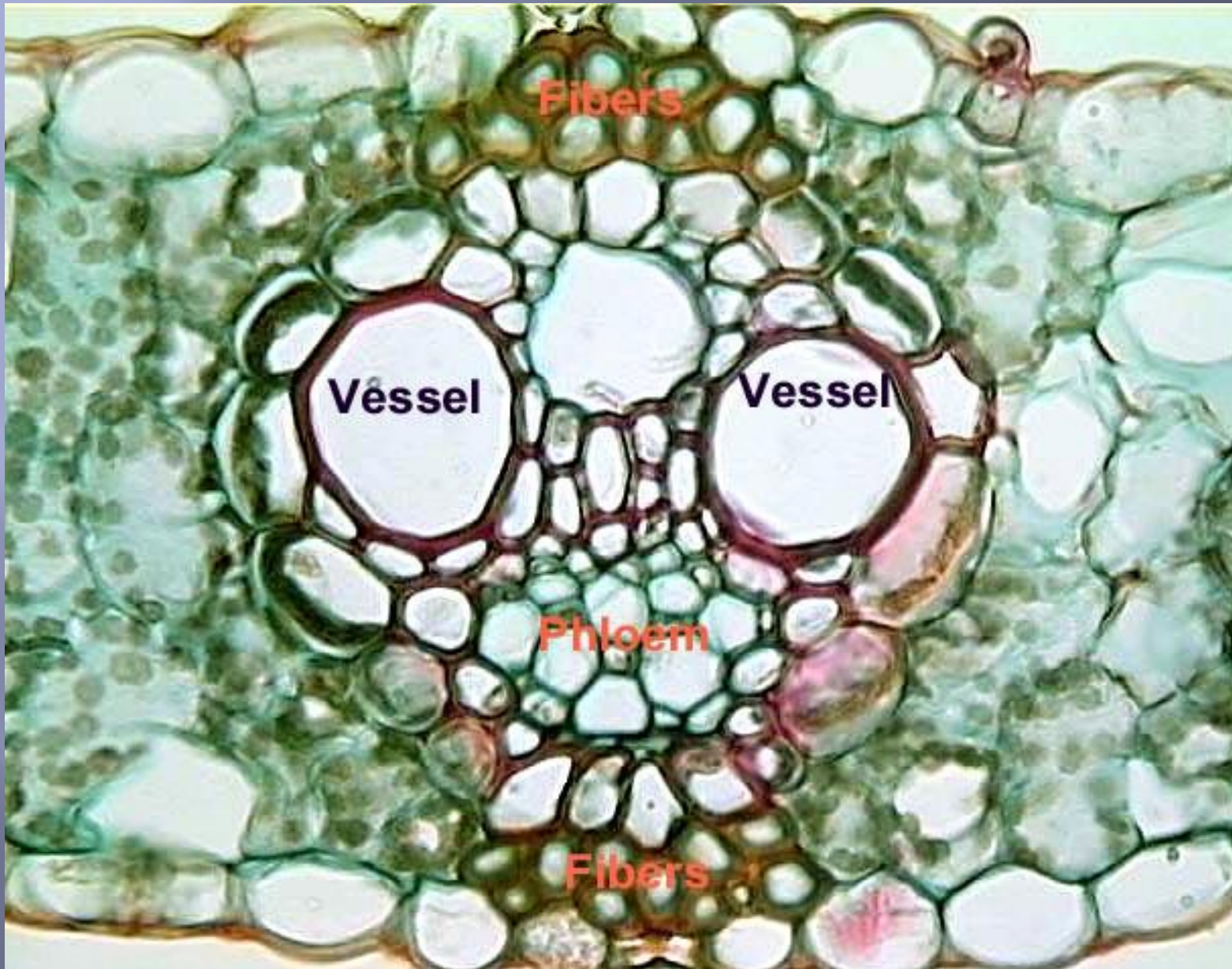


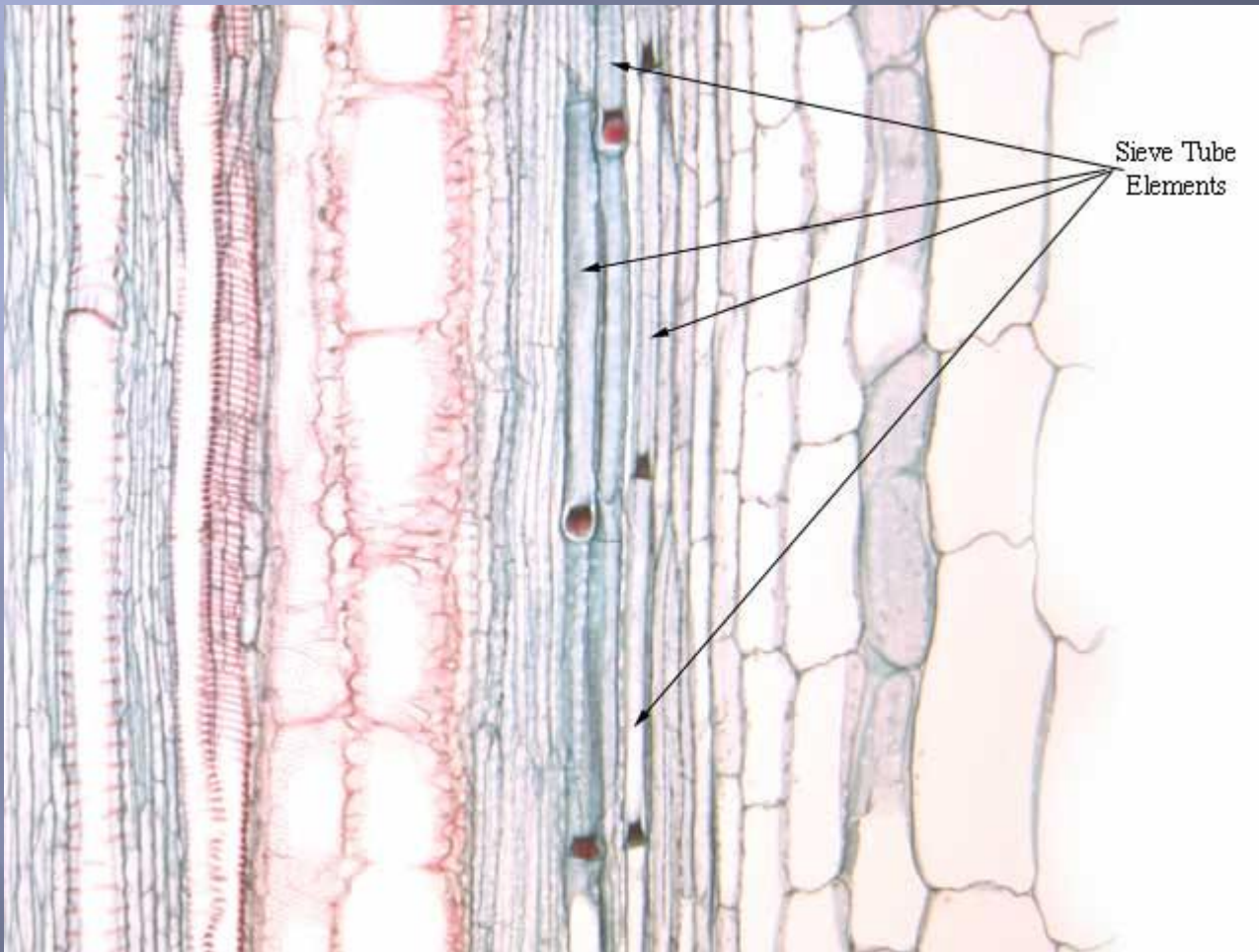




Nymphaea sp leaf showing Sclerids

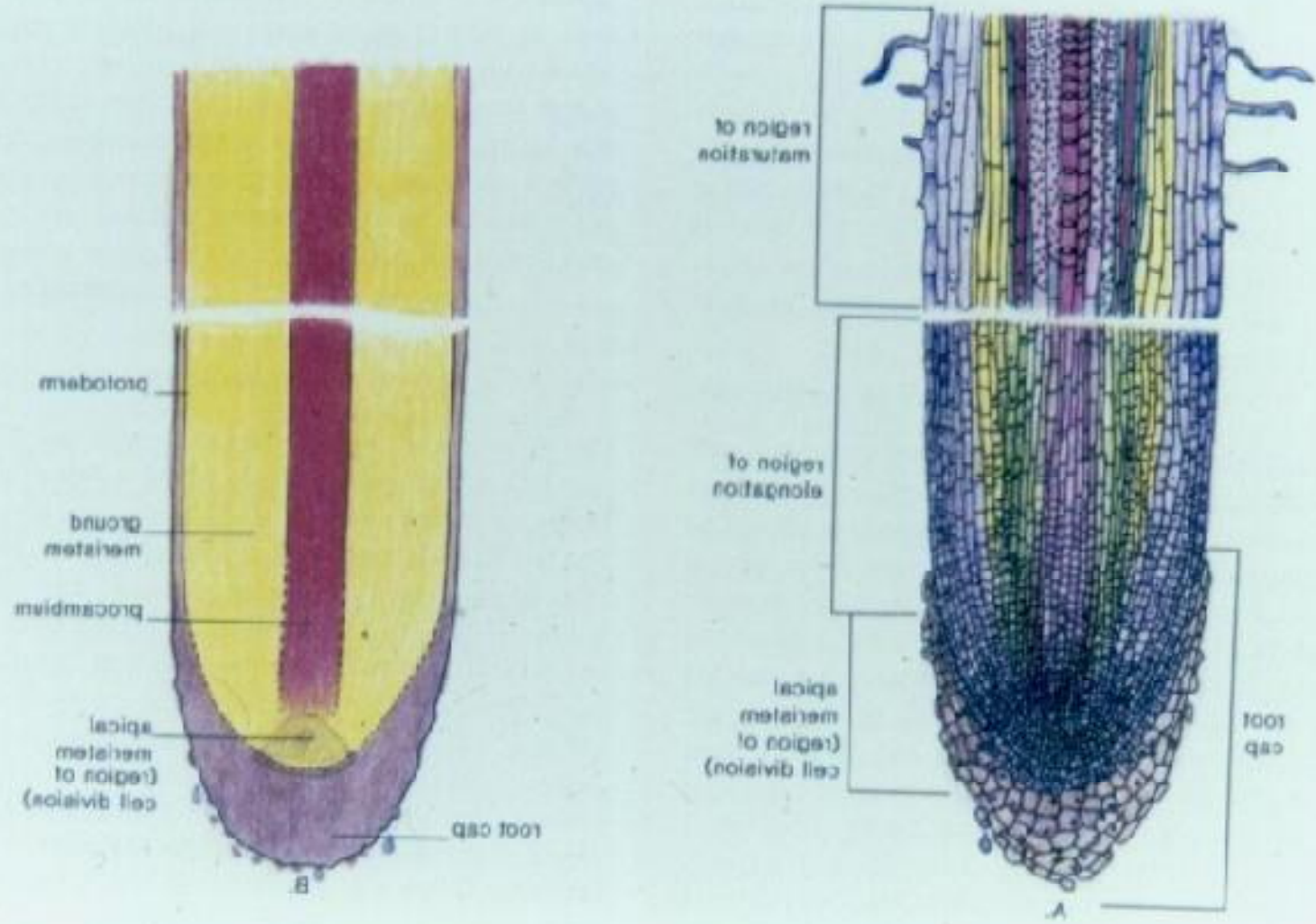




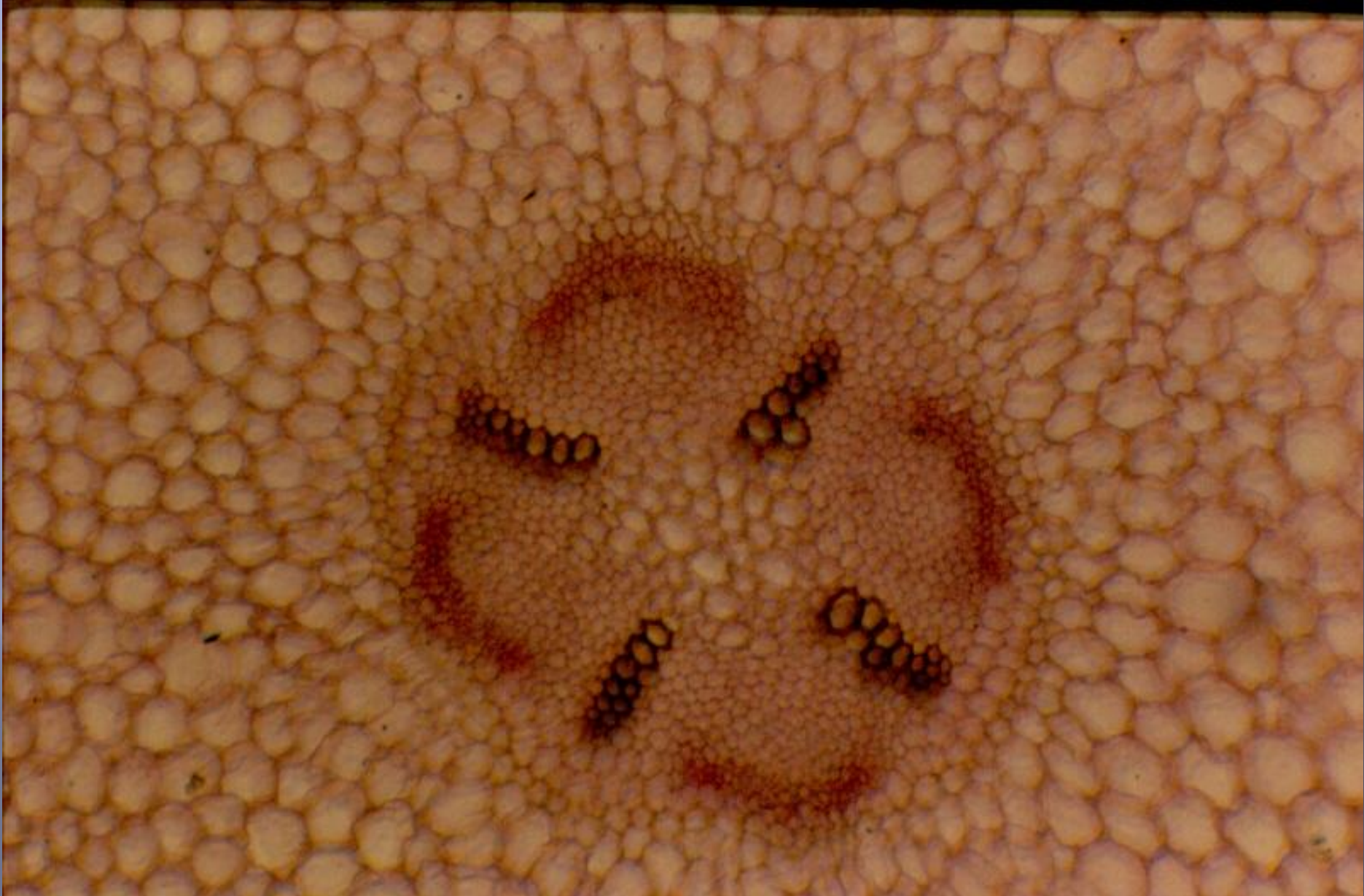


Sieve Tube
Elements

FIGURE 1. A longitudinal section through a root tip. A: Regions of the root. B: Locations of the primary meristems of the root.







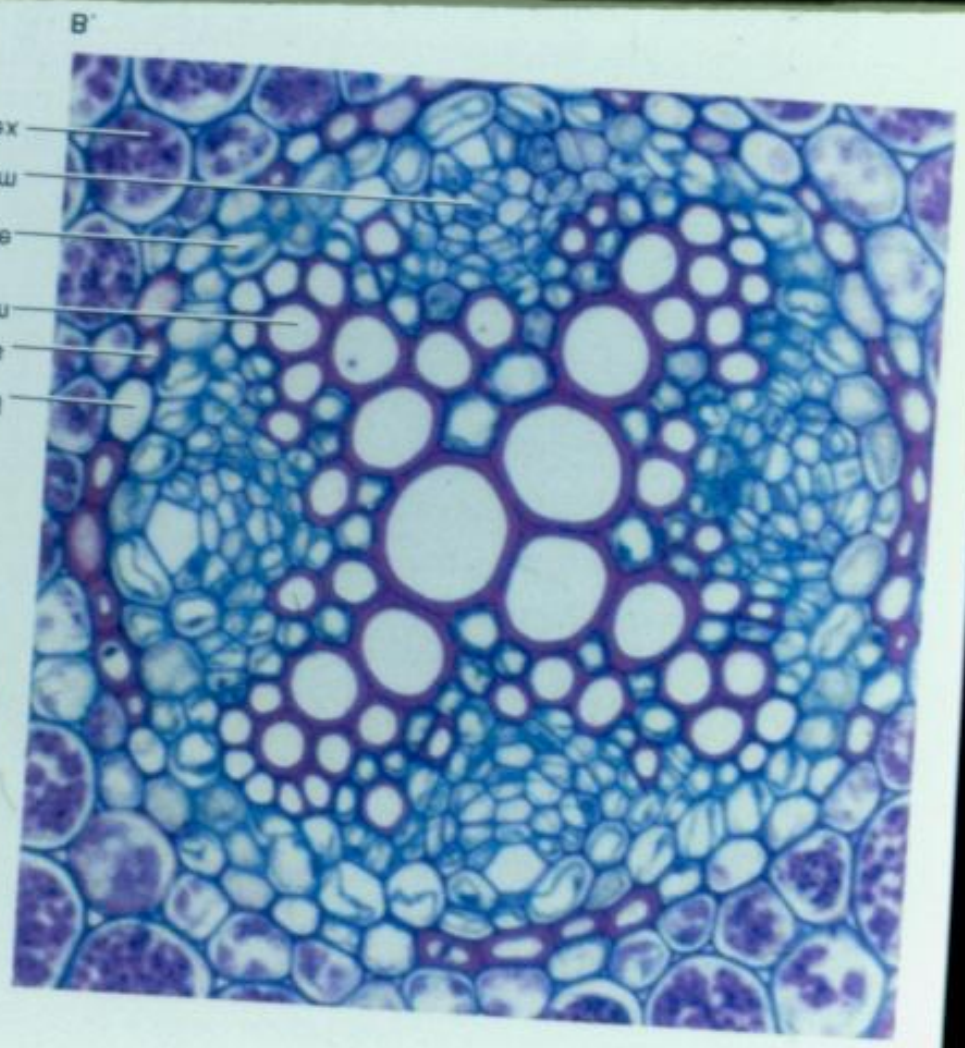
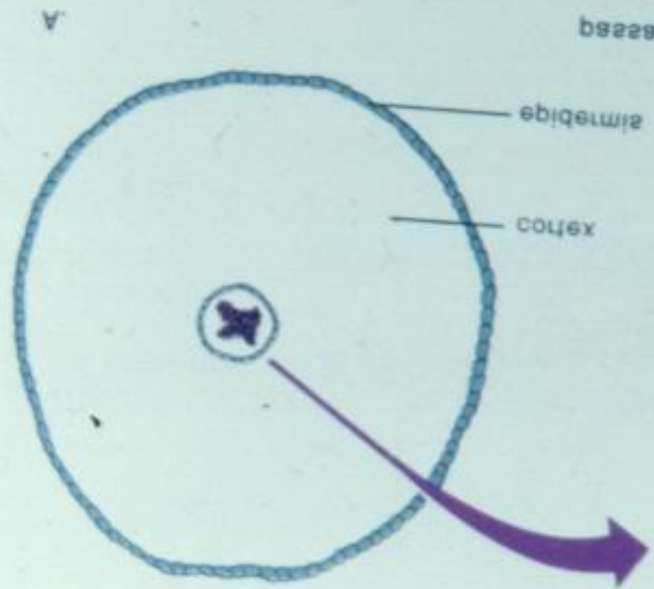
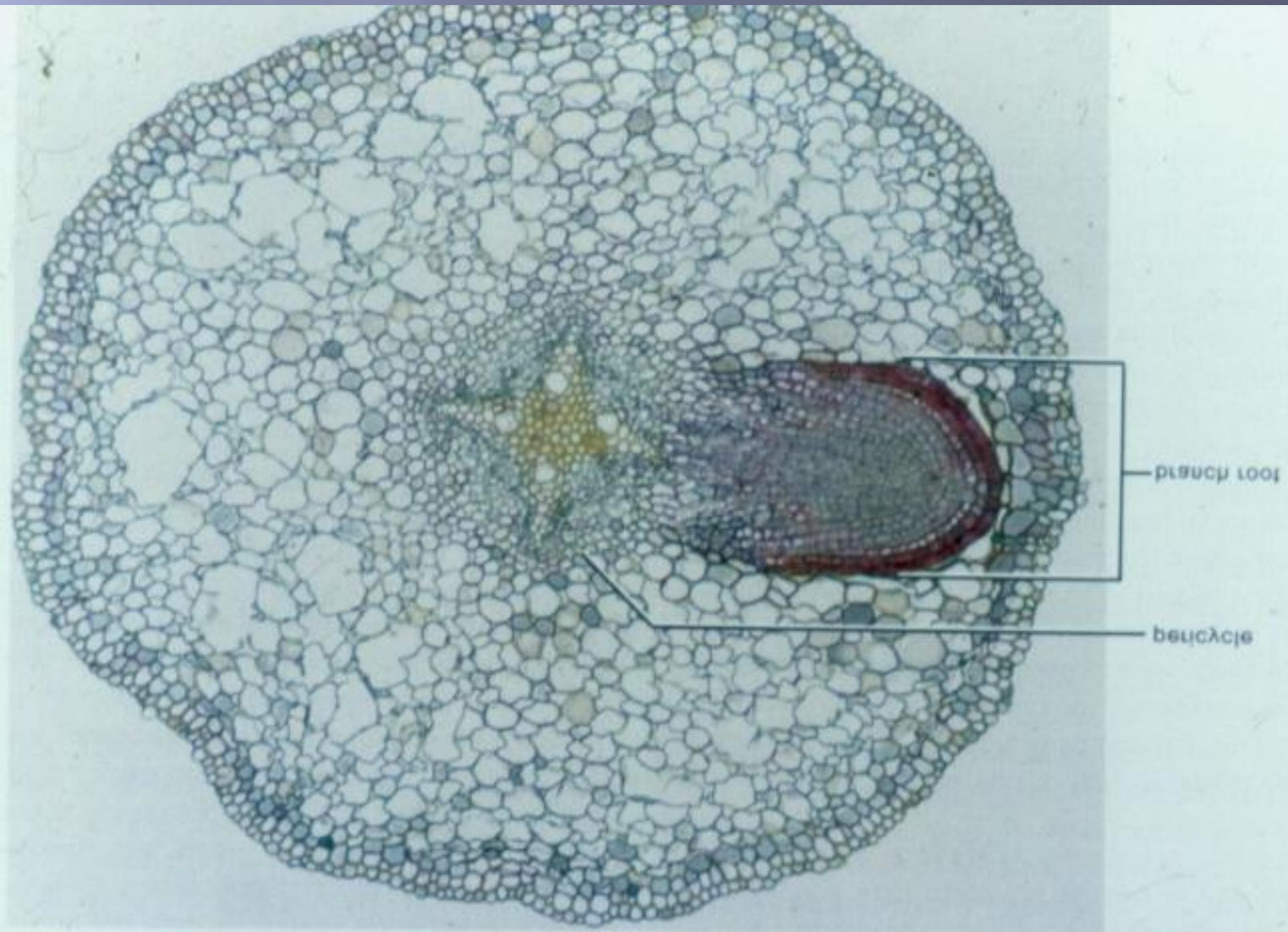


Fig. 2.1. A cross section through the region of maturation of a dicot (Protomicrogaster) and a monocot (Ranunculus). A



(Photomicrograph by G. S. Ellmore)
 root showing the origin of a lateral (branch) root.
FIGURE 44 A cross section through a willow (*Salix*—a dicot)

© 1994 by the Board of Regents of the University of California
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the Board of Regents.



FIGURE 6.8 A manroot water-storage root weighing over 25.3 kilograms (60 pounds). (Courtesy Robert A. Schilling)



FIGURE 14. Mycorrhizas. A. A mycorrhizal root in cross section. B. Comparison in longitudinal section between a mycorrhizal root and one not associated with fungi.

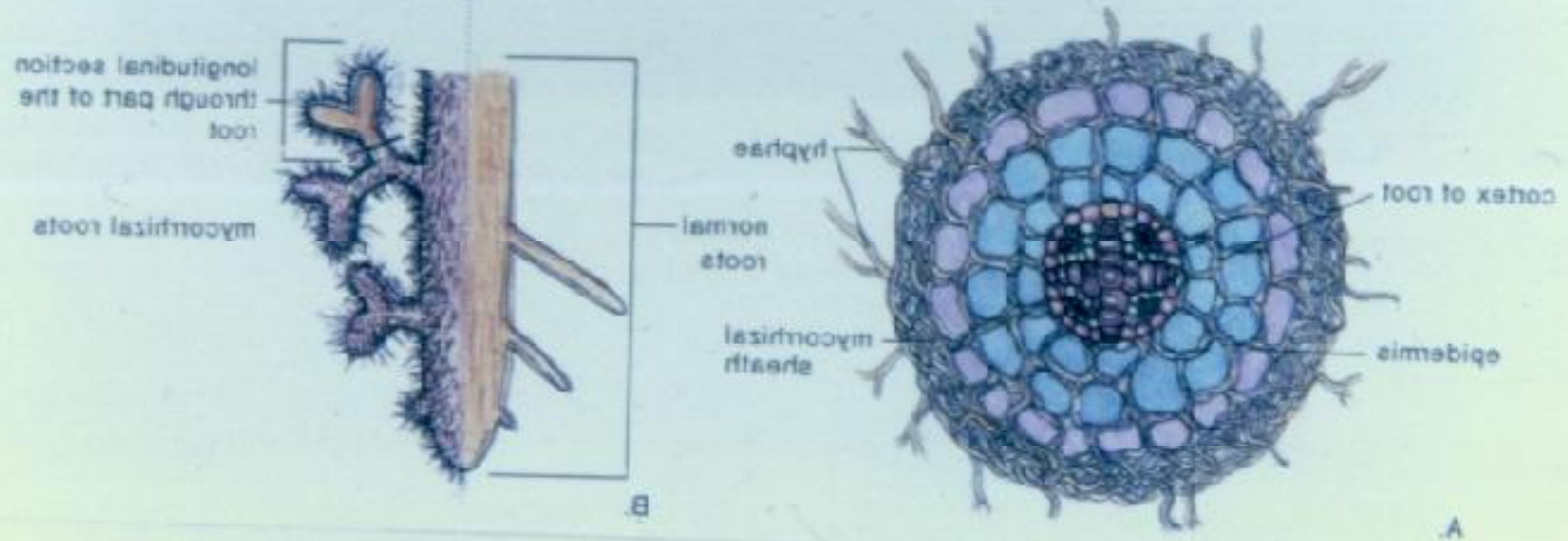


FIGURE 1. A cross section of a portion of a root of
Sorghum (Sorghum), a monocot. (Photomicrograph by G. S.
Gore)

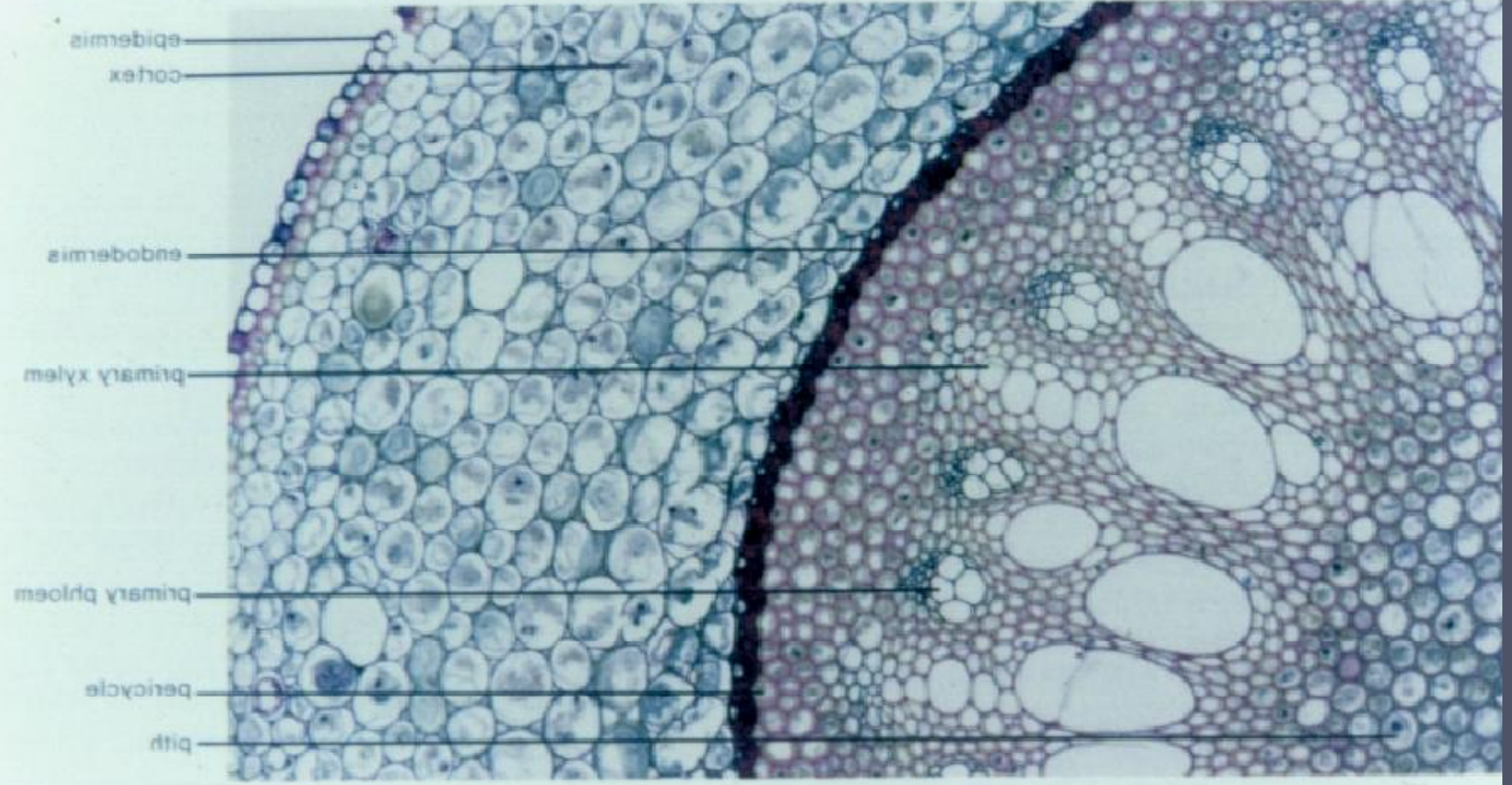


FIGURE 8.29 Com. A. Grain structure. B. Germination and development of the seedling.

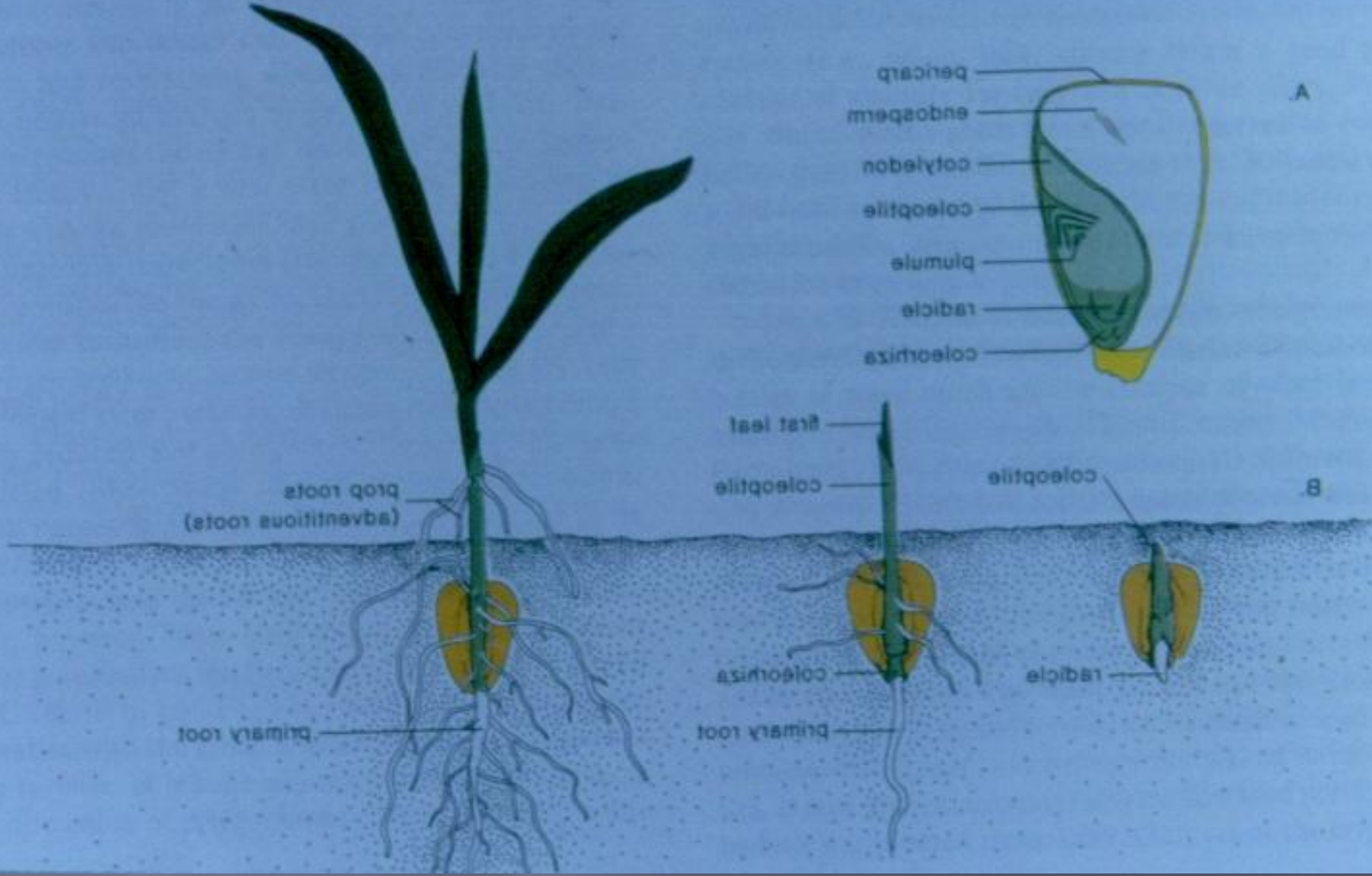
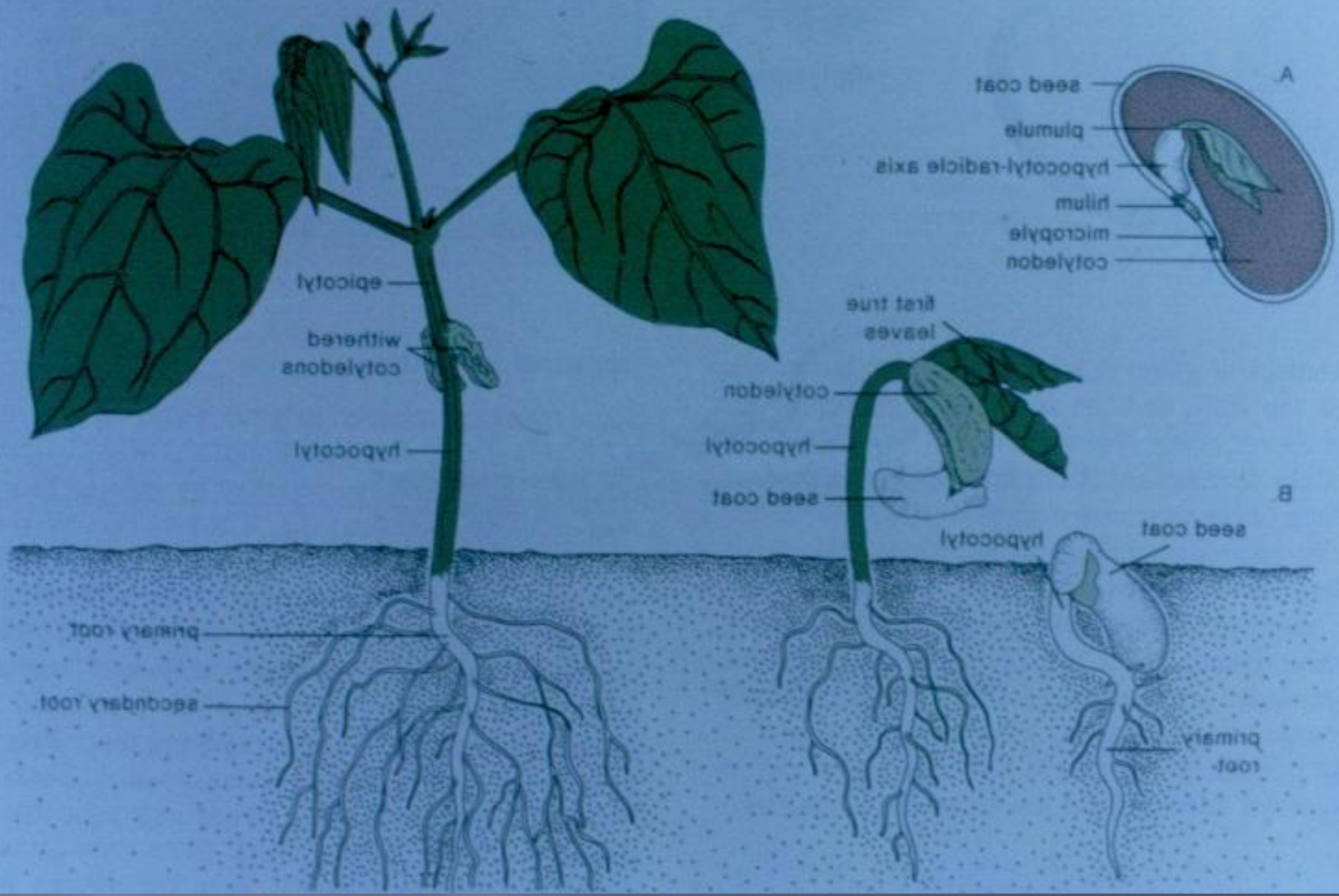
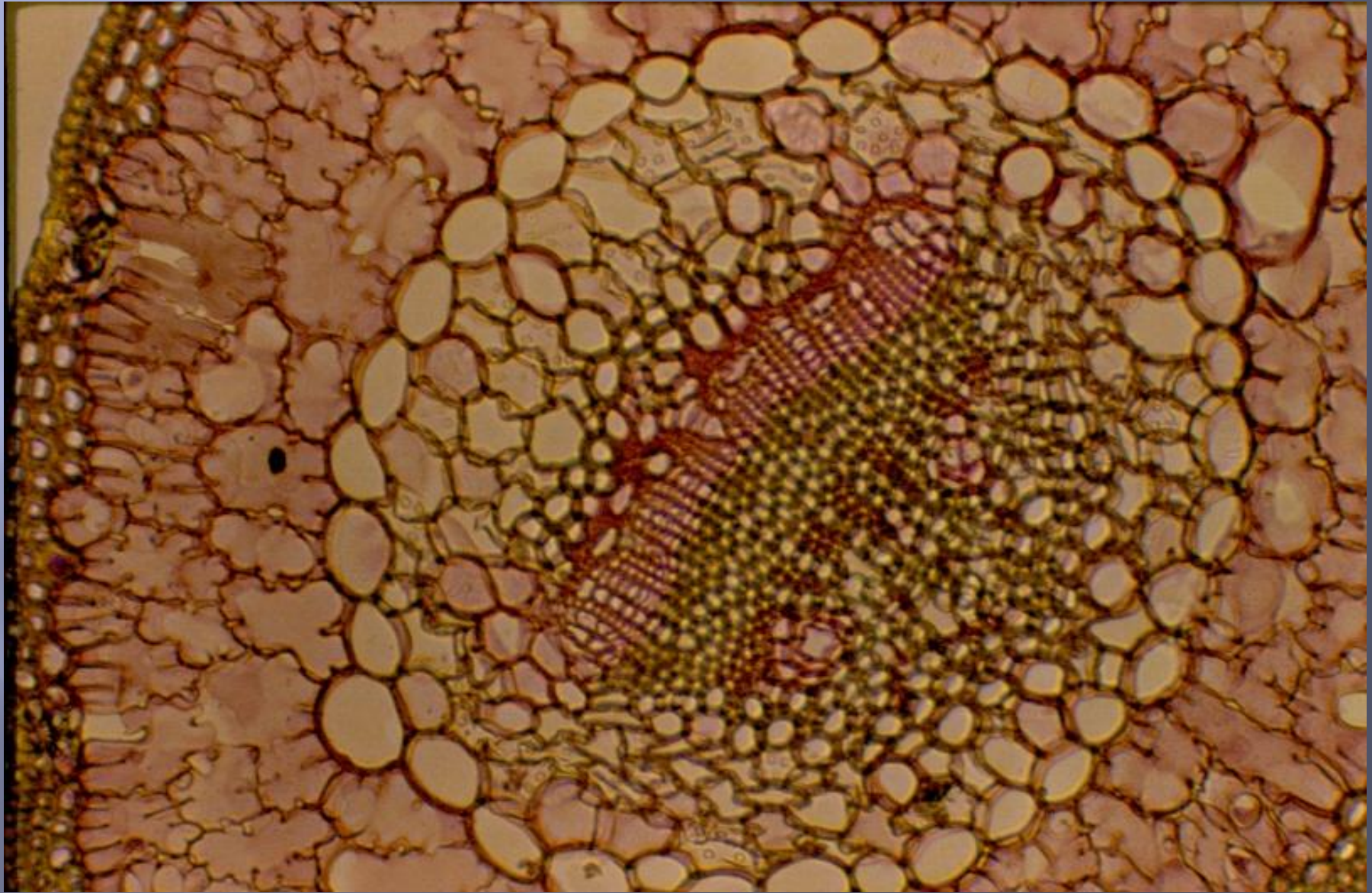
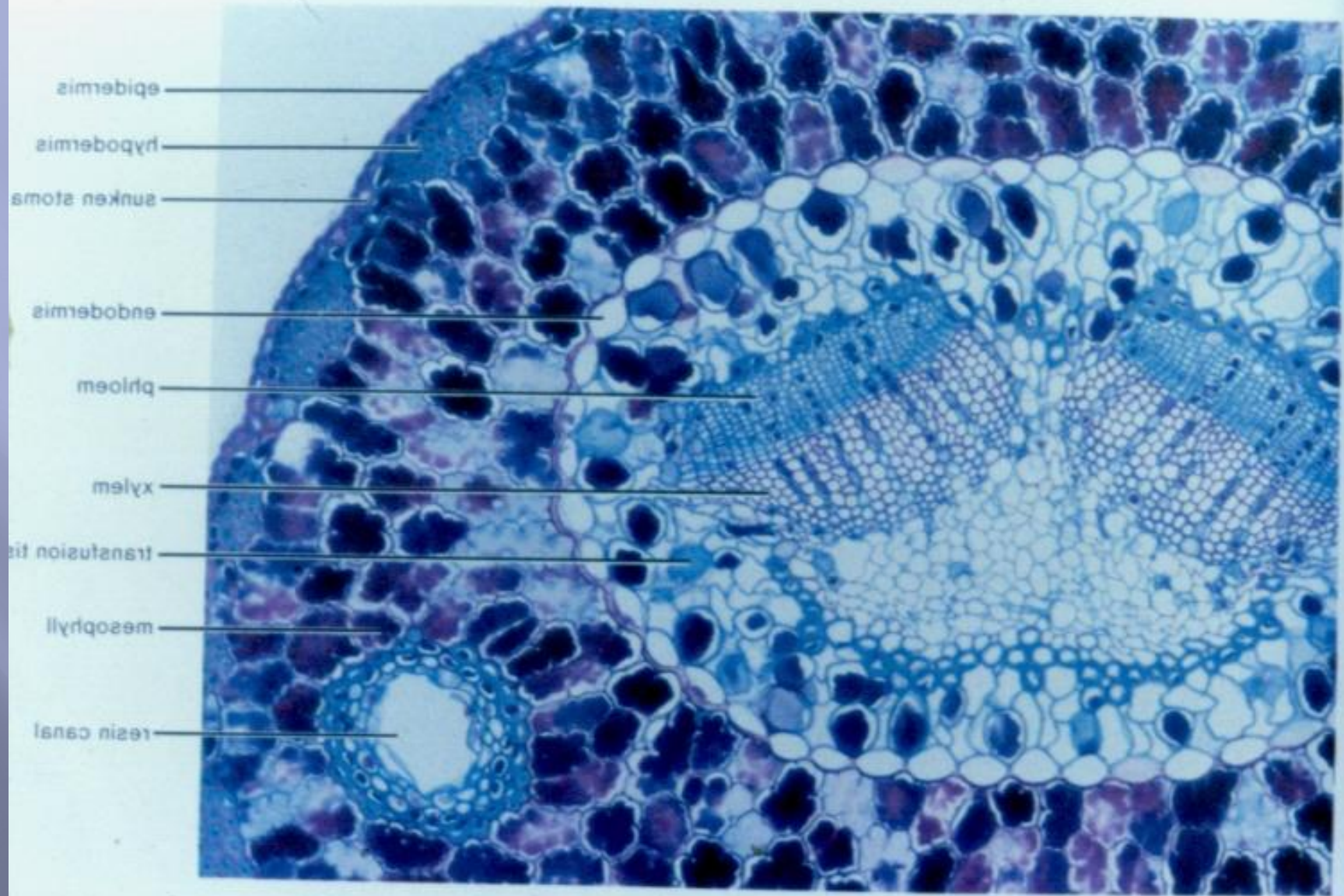


FIGURE 8.28 A common garden bean. A. Seed structure. B. Germination and development of the seedling.







epidermis

hypodermis

sunken stomata

endodermis

phloem

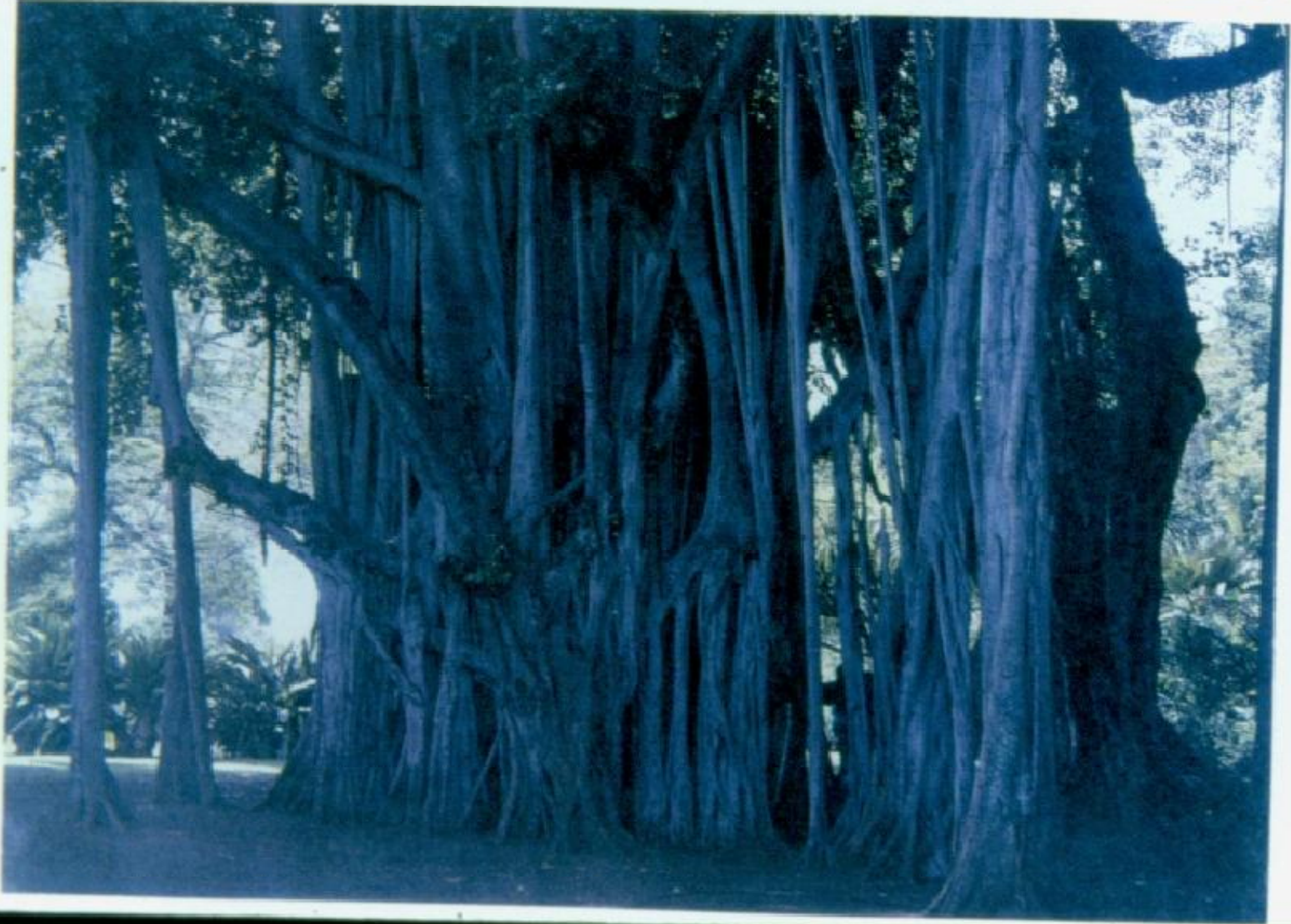
xylem

transition tissue

mesophyll

resin canal

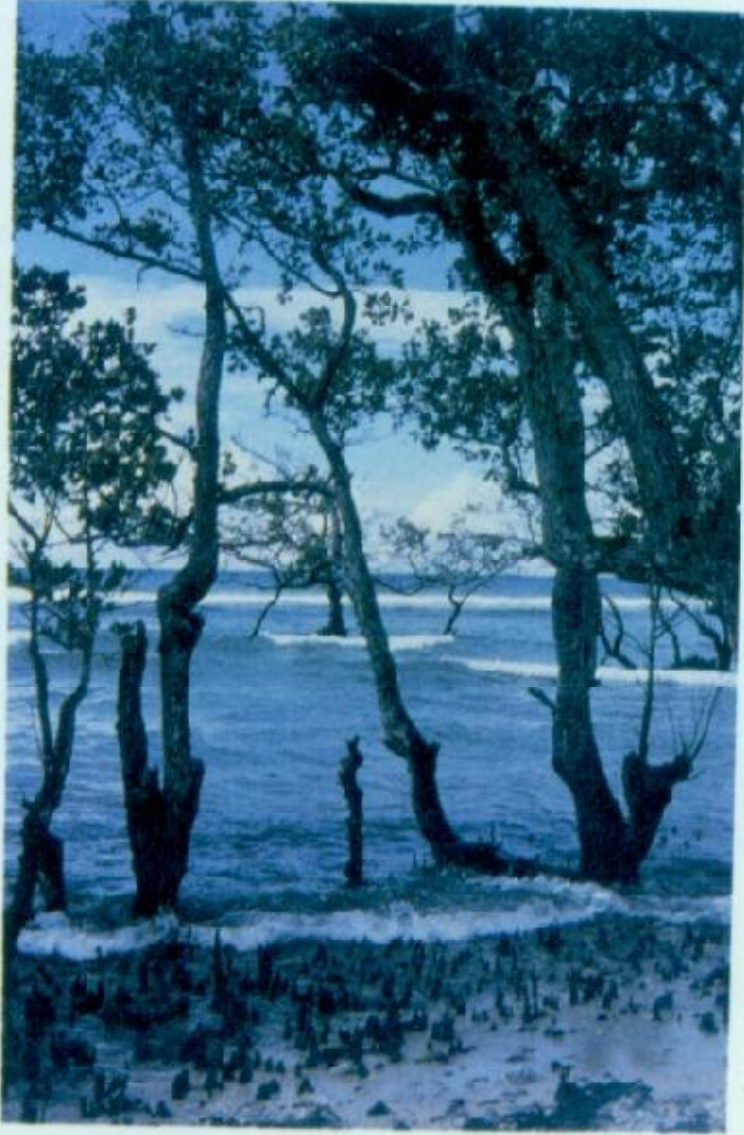
These have developed from the branches.





Buttress roots of a tropical fig tree.

mangroves rising above the sand at low tide. The pneumatophores are spongy outgrowths from the roots beneath the surface. Pneumatophores facilitate the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide for the roots, which grow in areas where little oxygen is otherwise available to them. (Courtesy Lani Stemman)



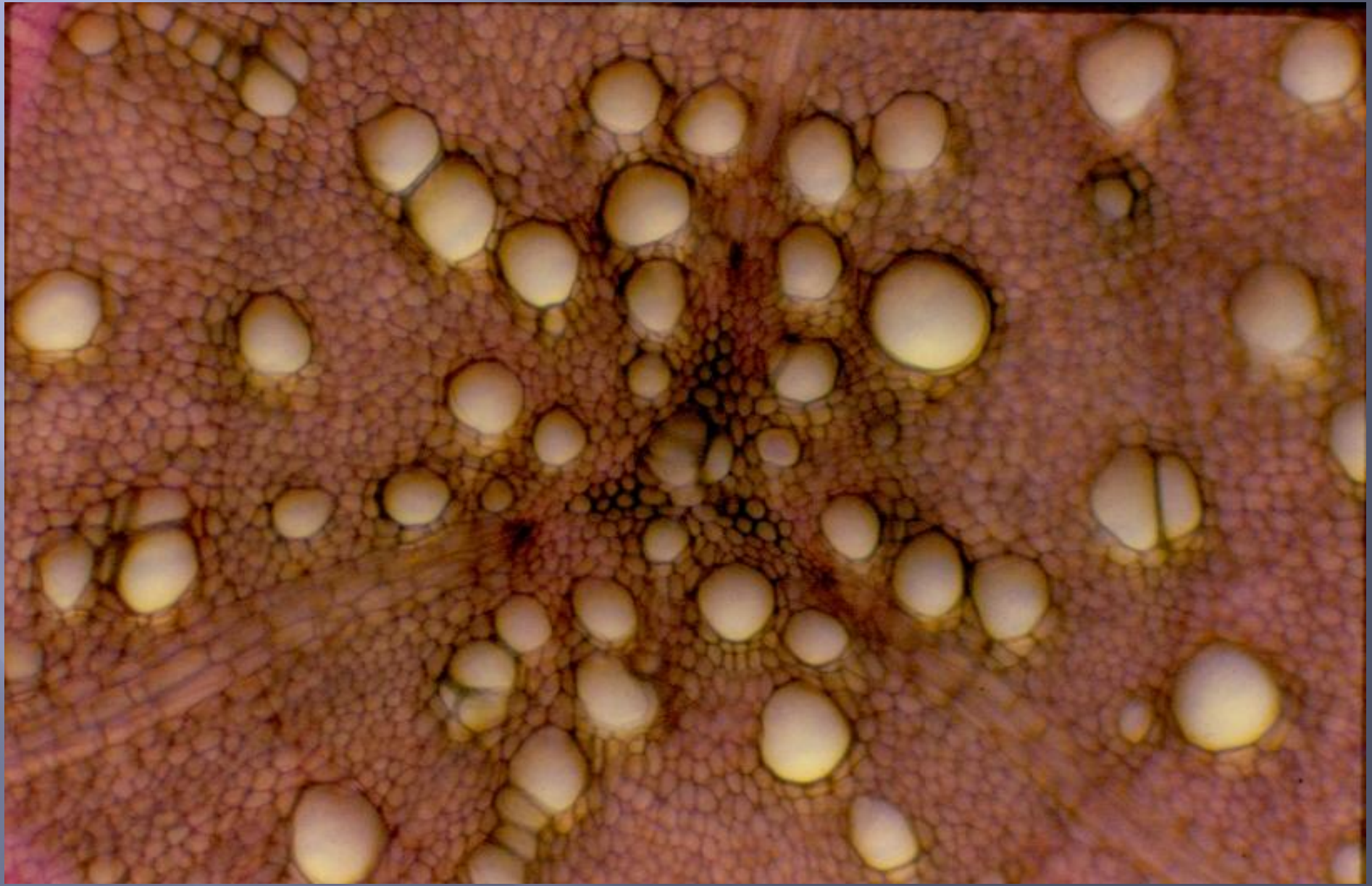
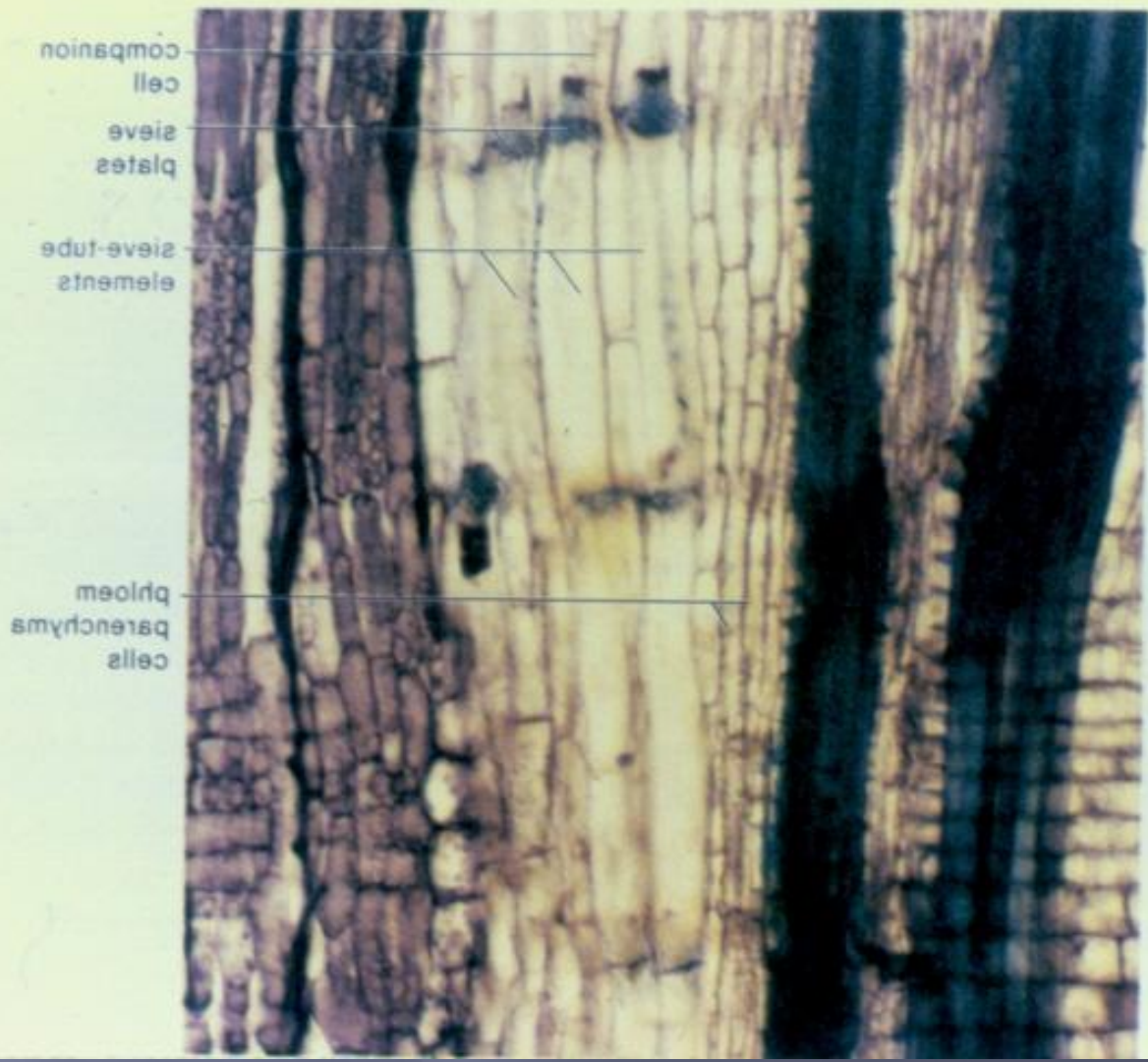
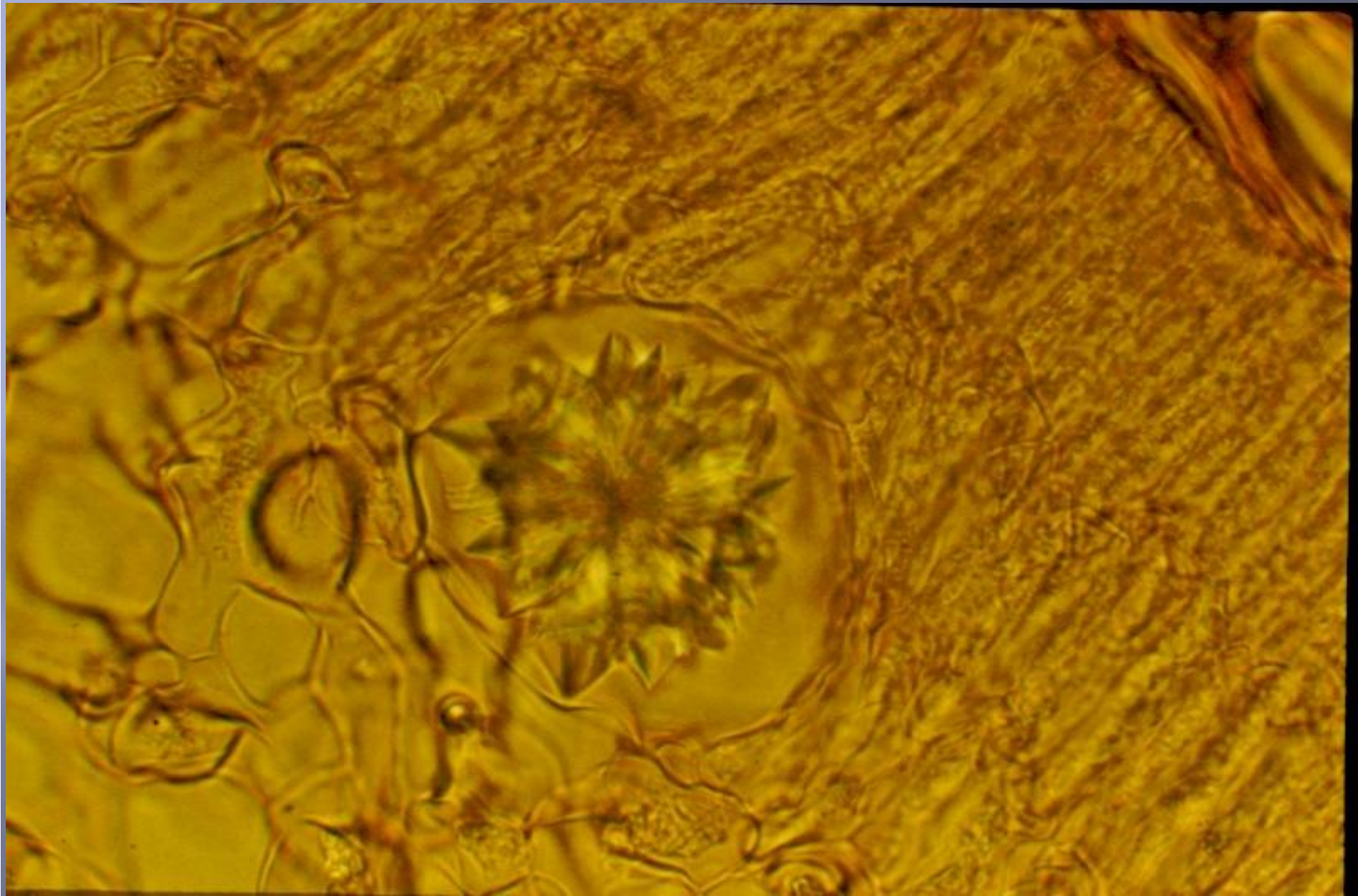


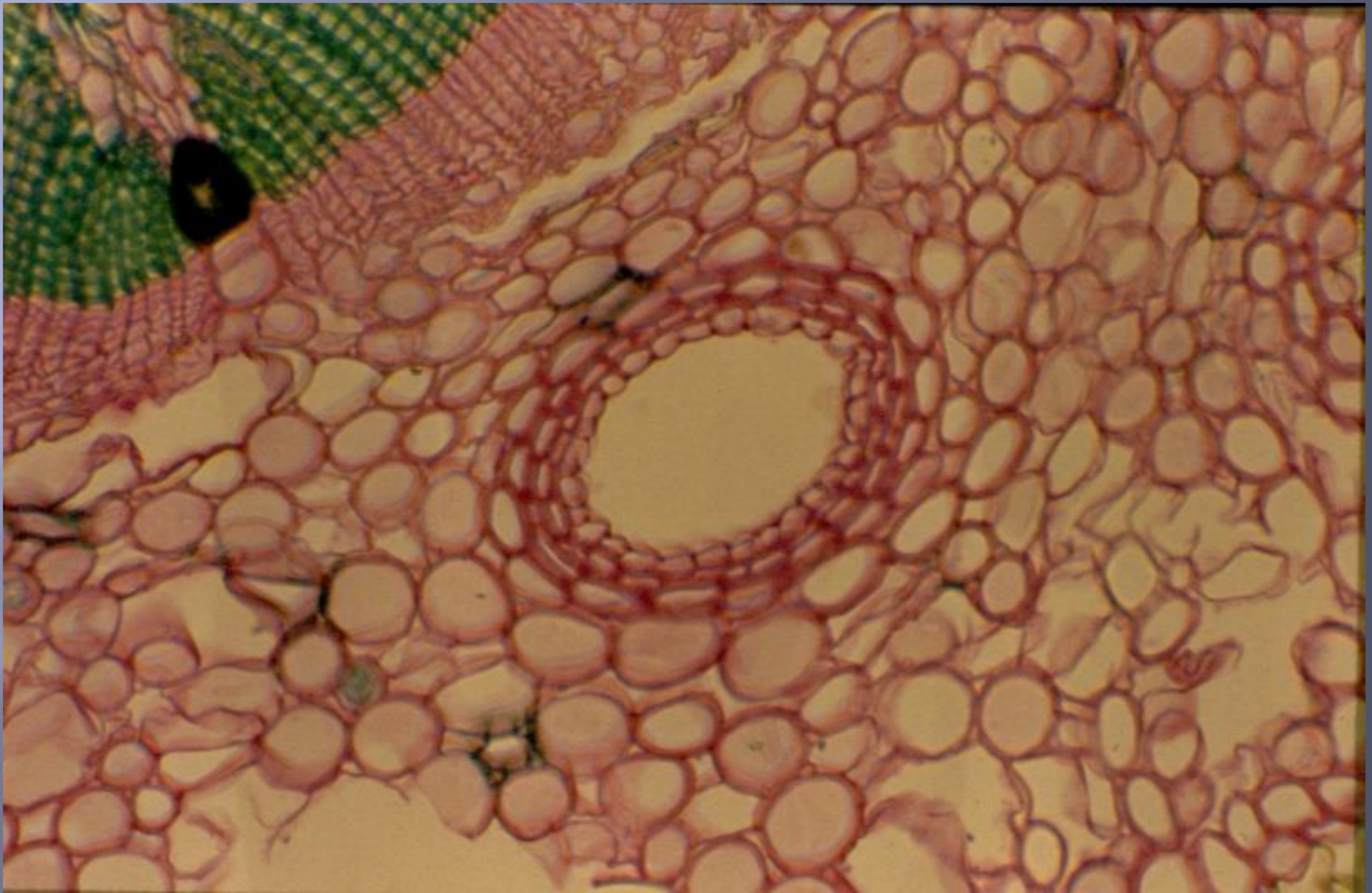
FIGURE 4-12 A longitudinal section through phloem of the stem of black locust. (Photomicrograph courtesy Wm. F. Dett)

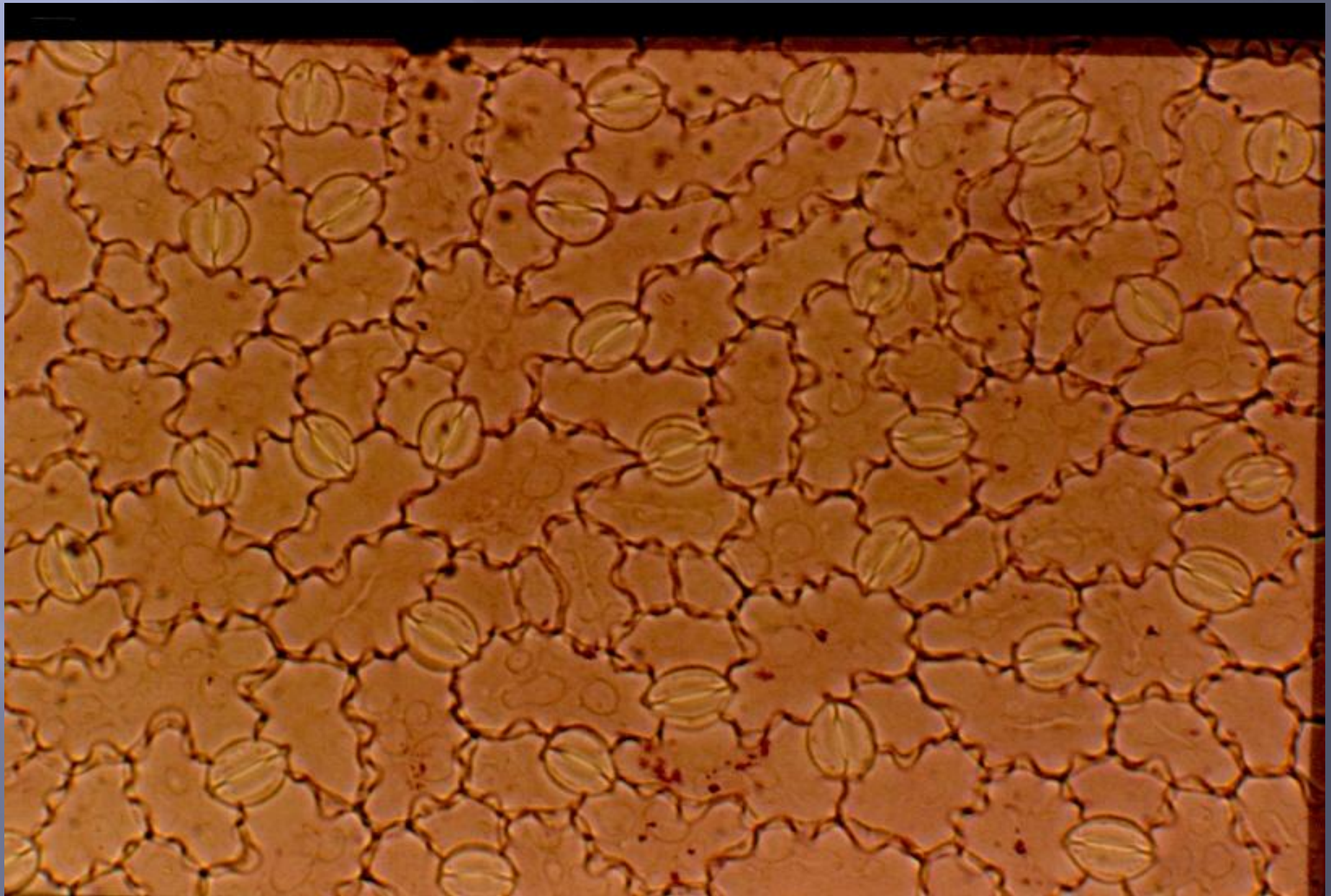


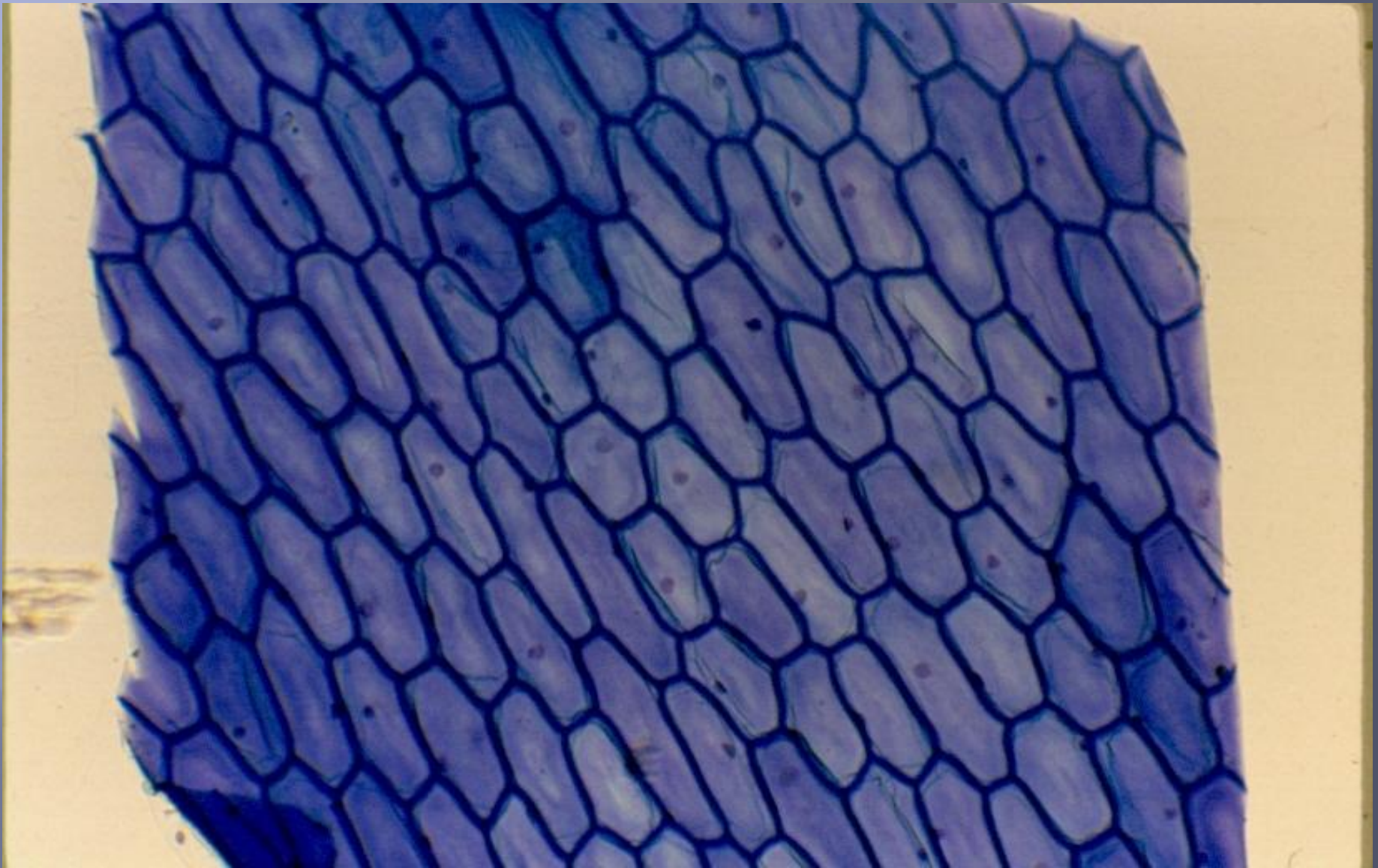












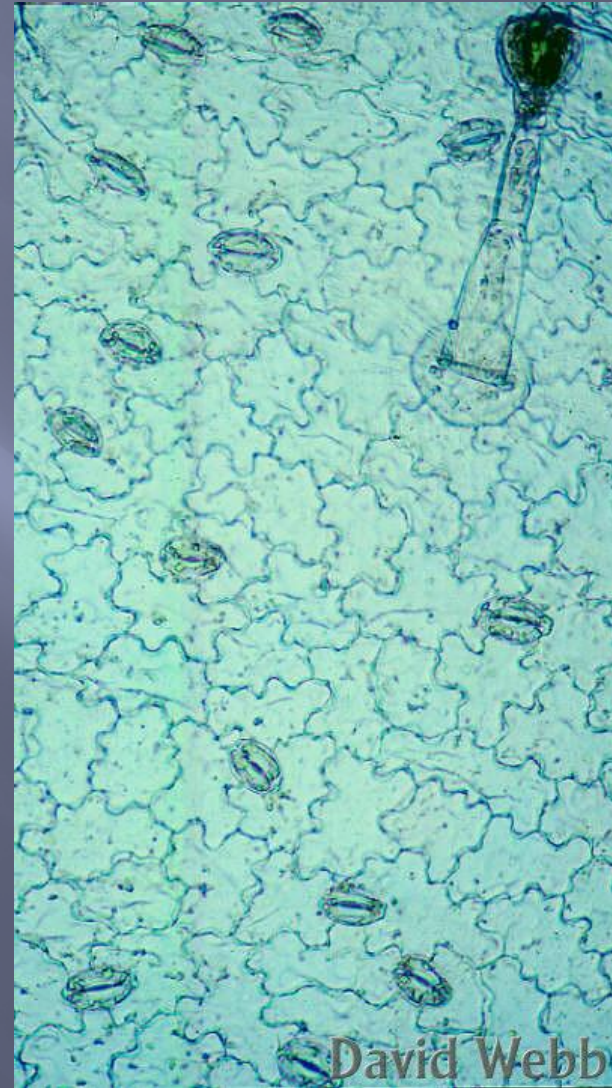


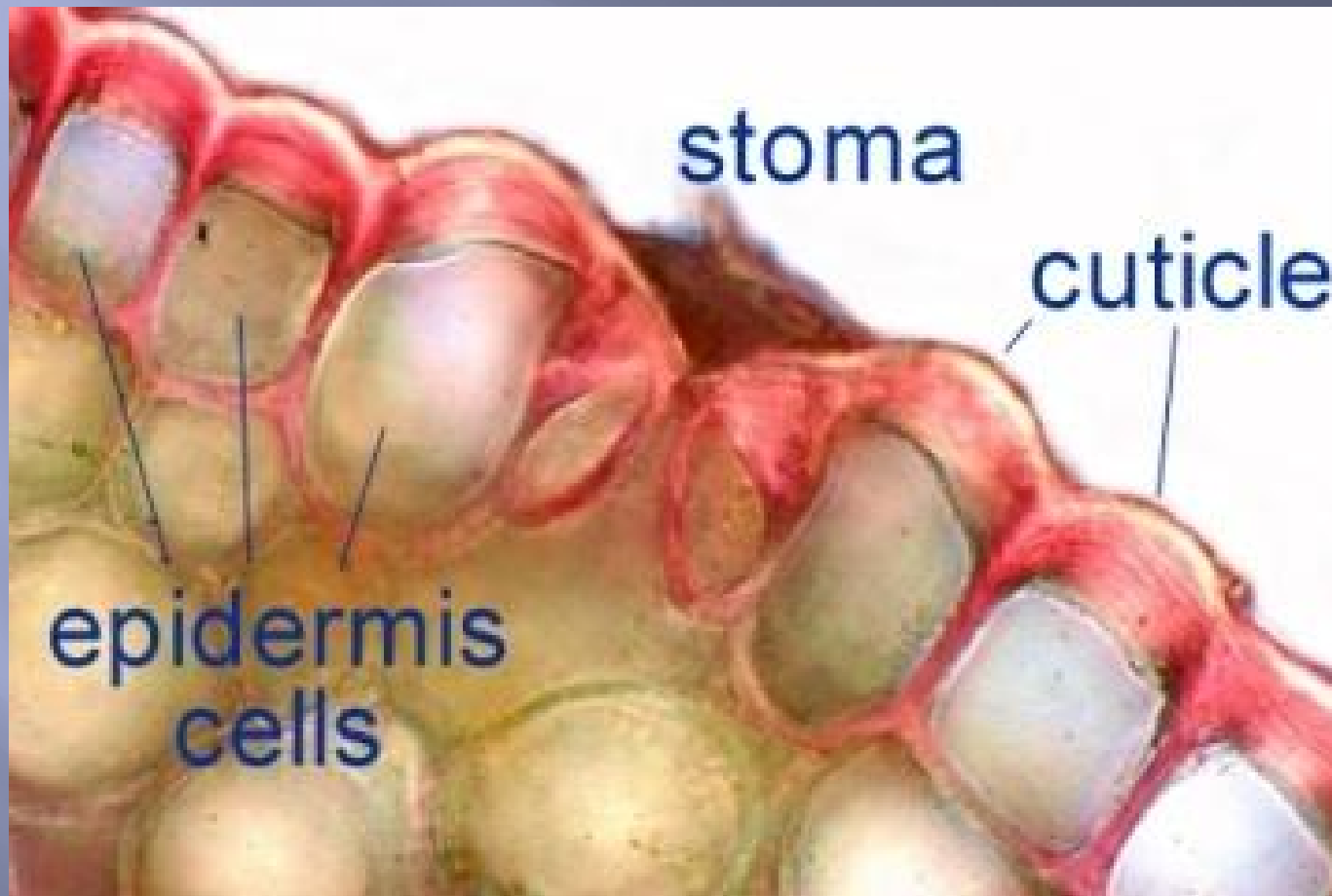


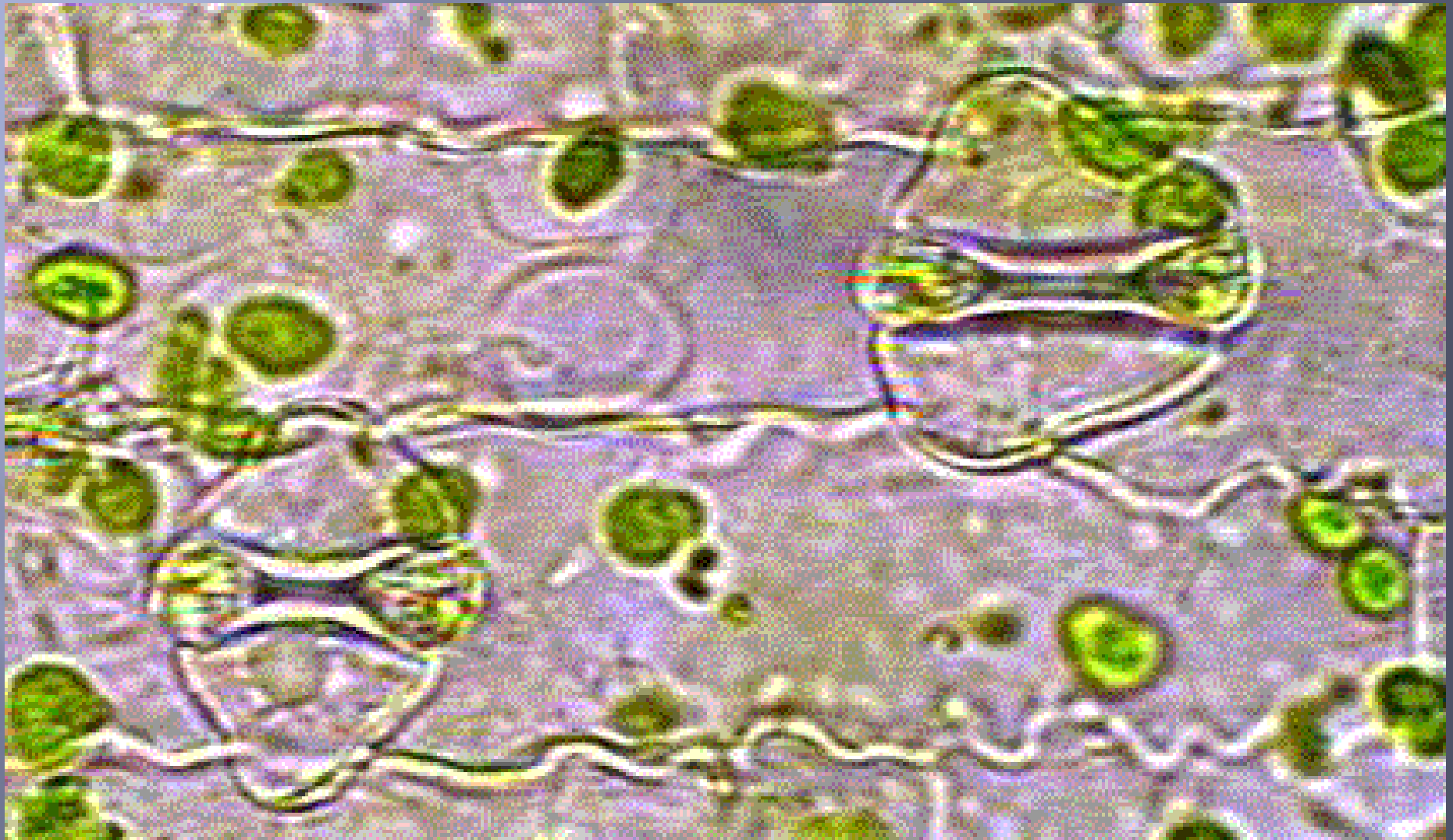
Multicellular Glandular Trichome (Coleus)



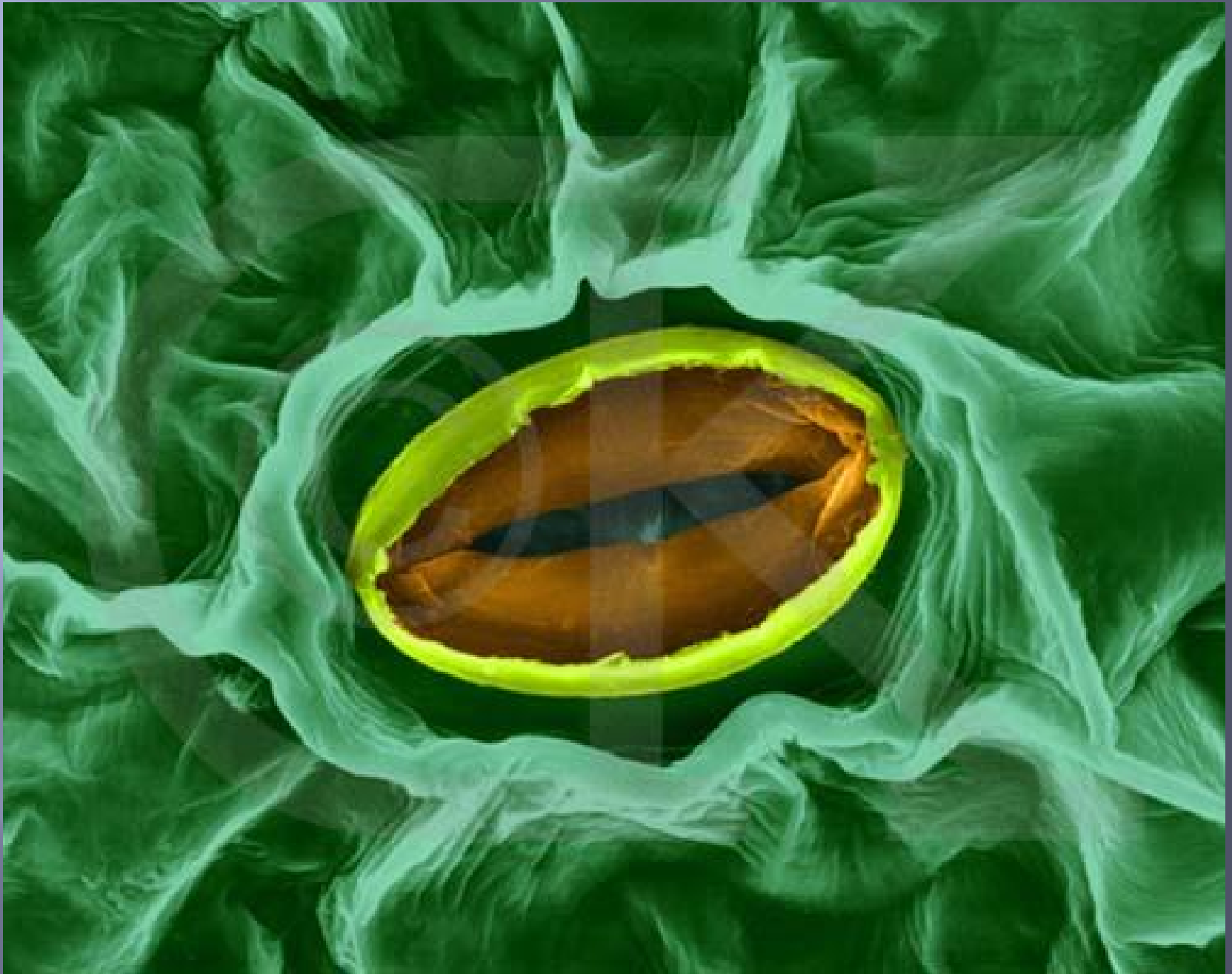
Unicellular Glandular Trichome (Urtica)

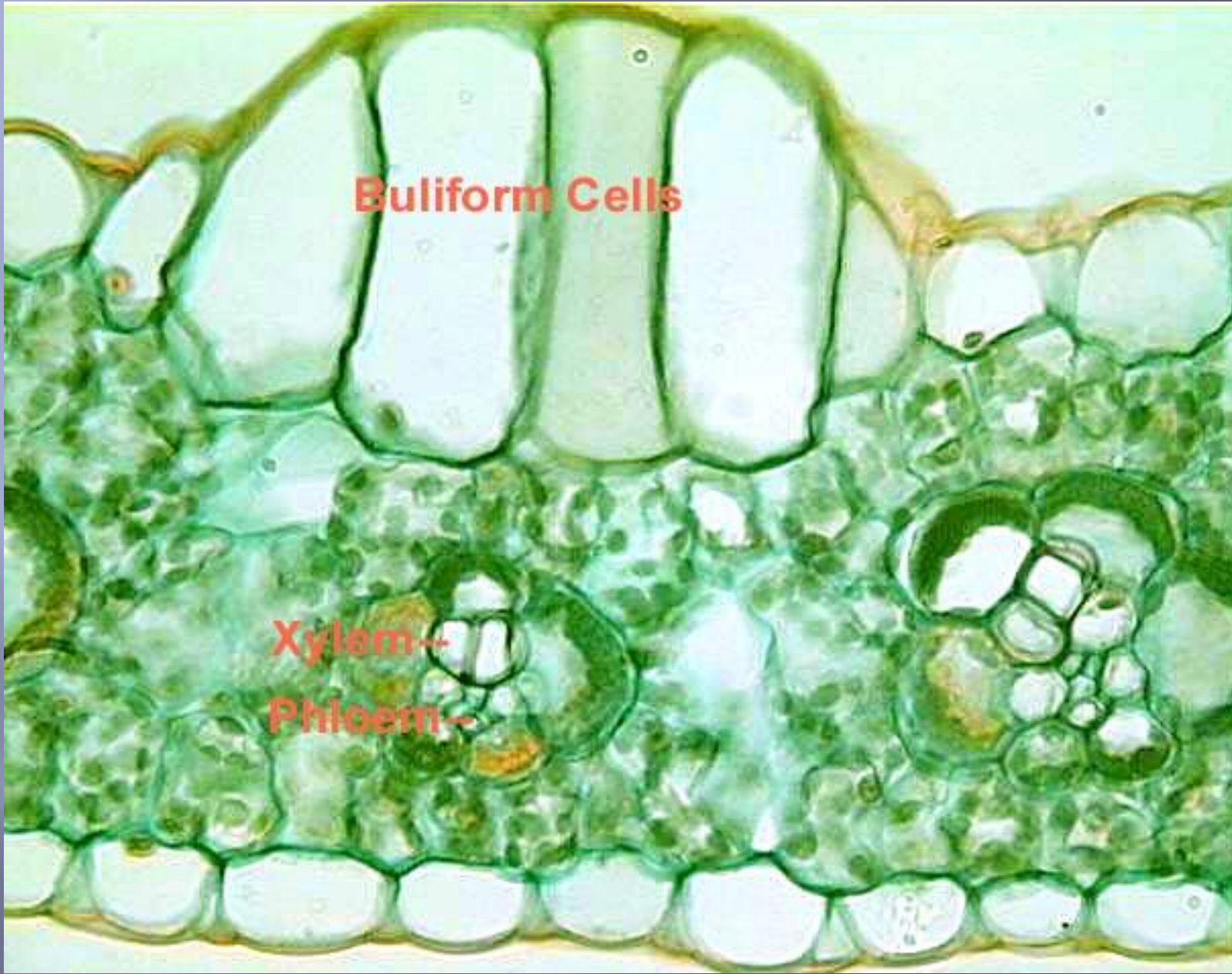








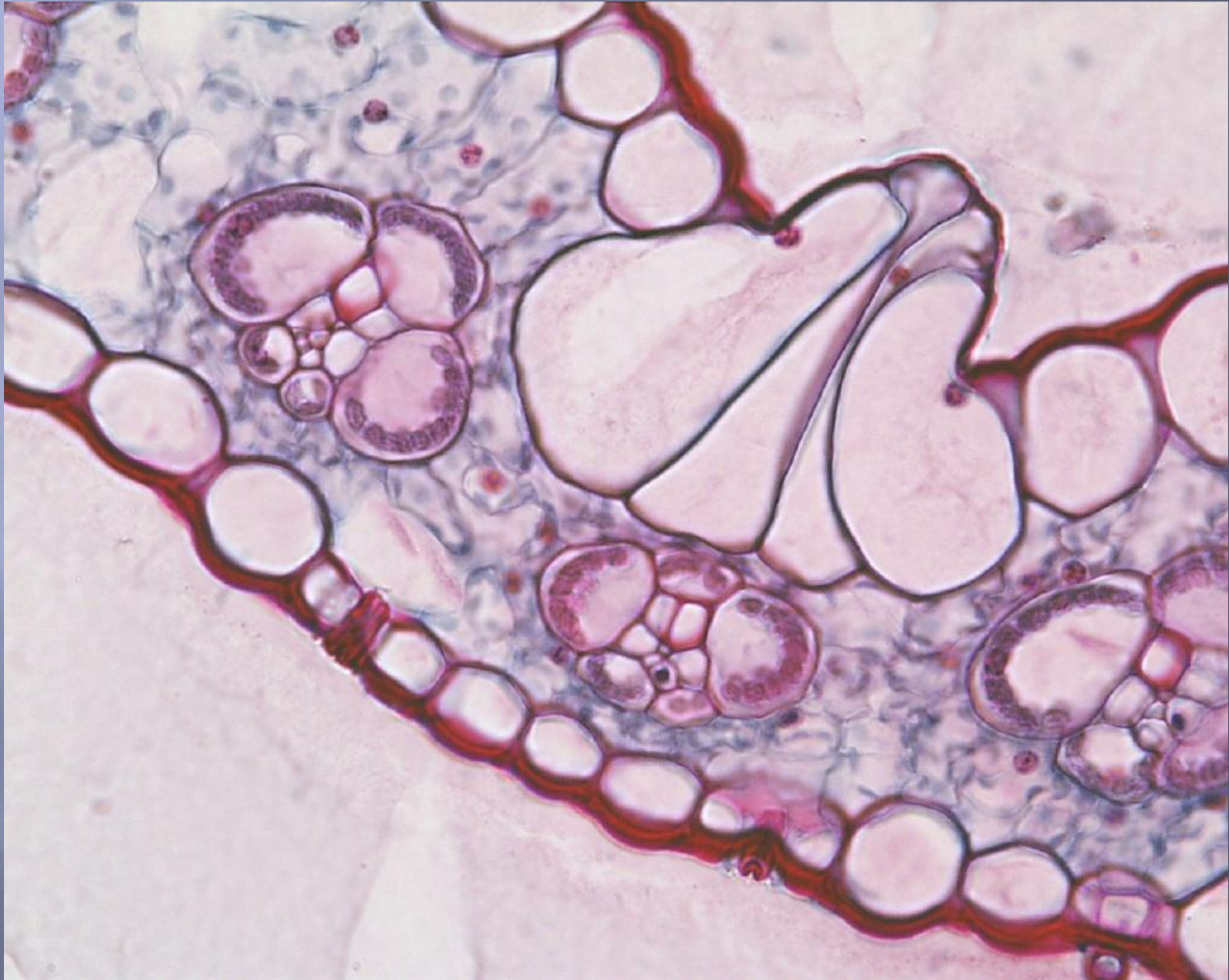


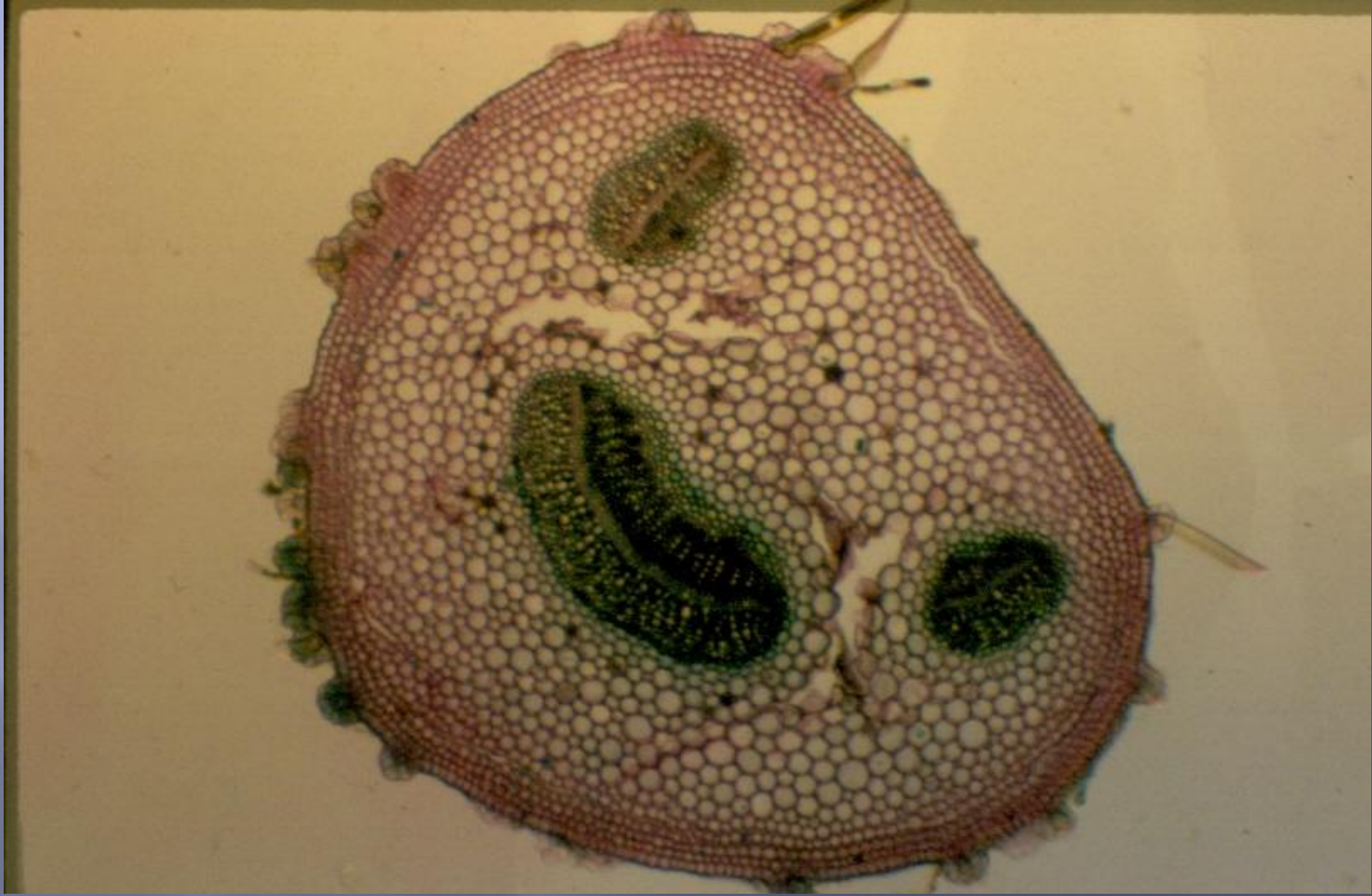


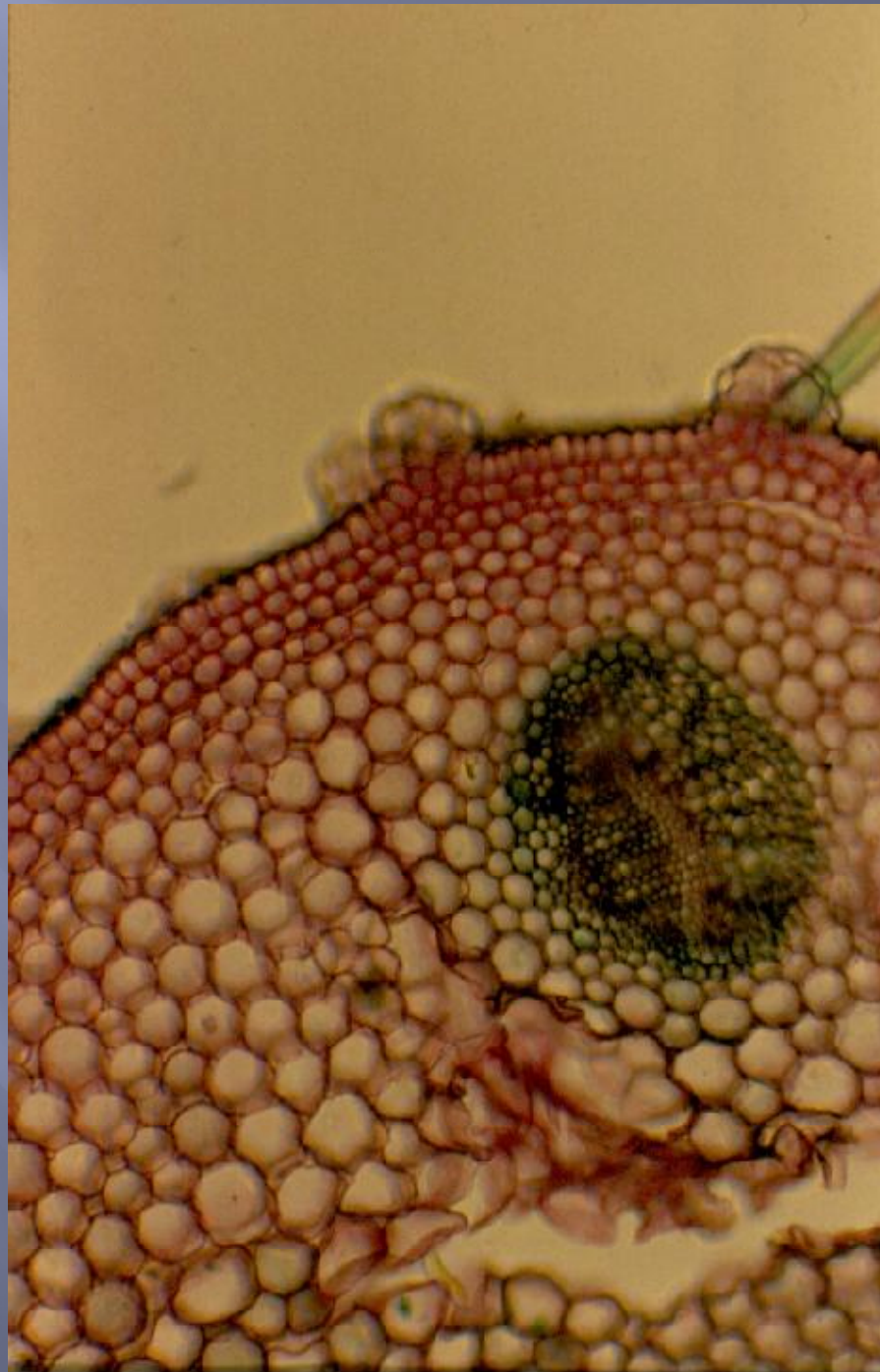
Buliform Cells

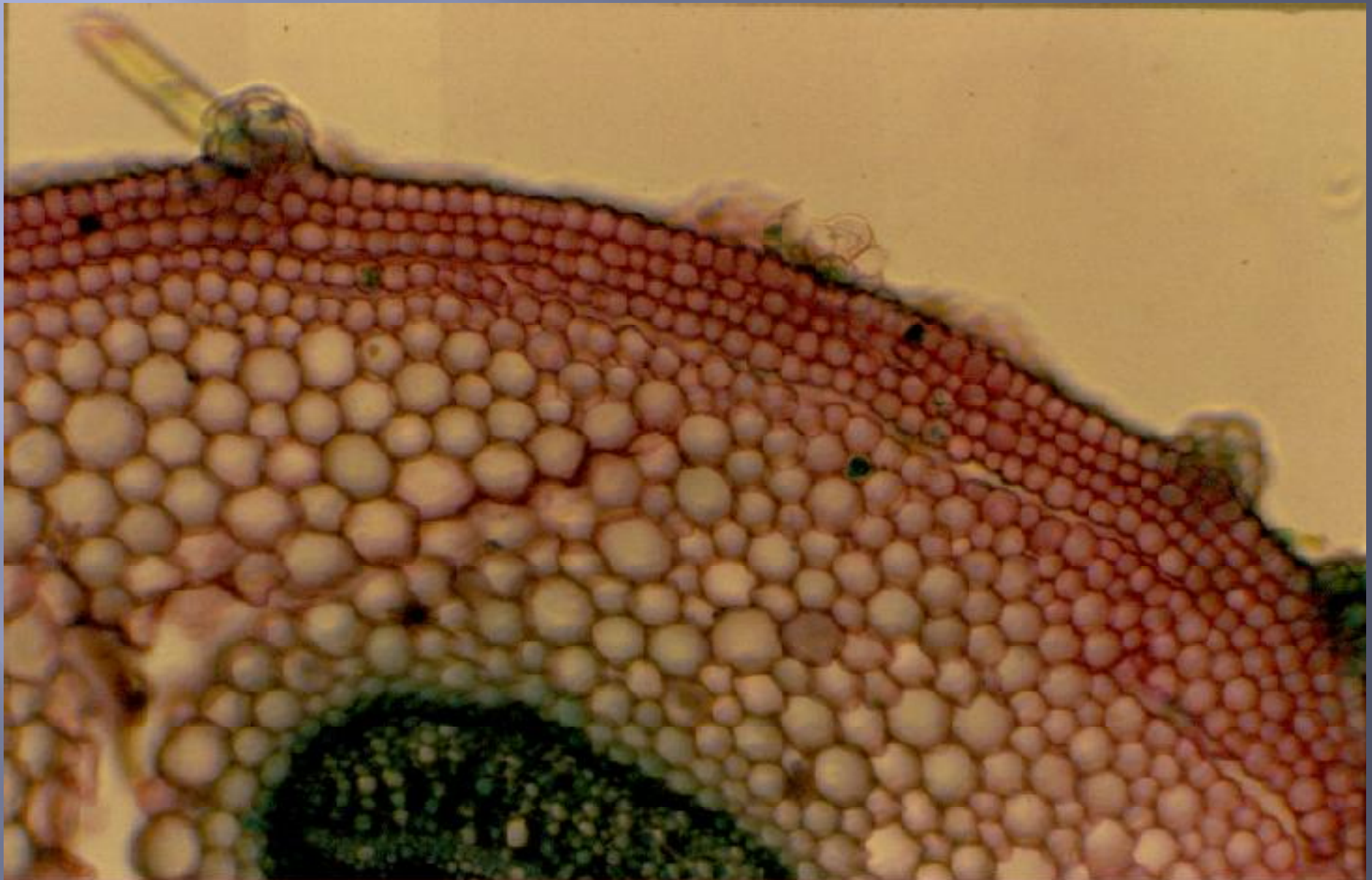
Xylem →

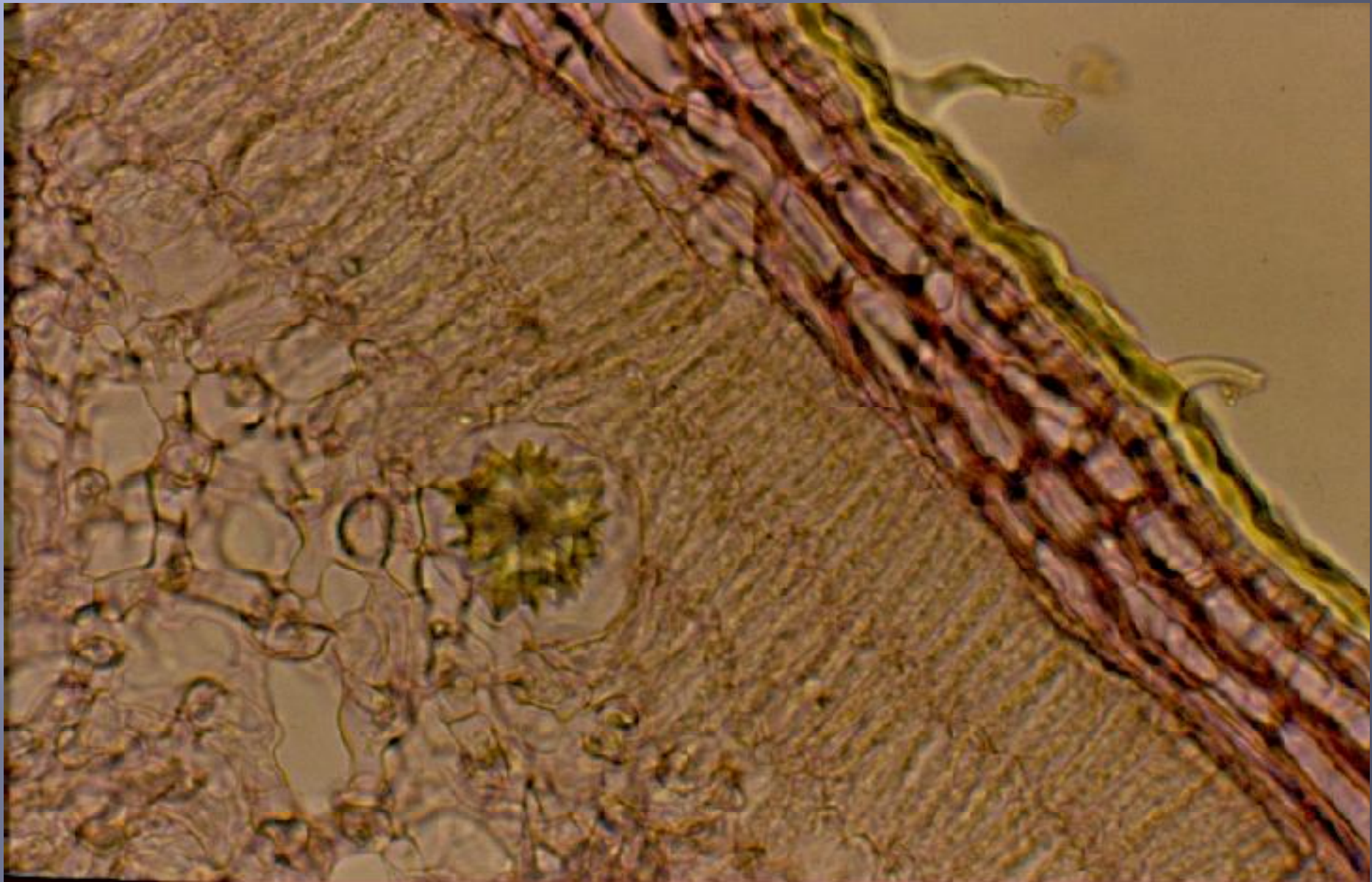
Phloem →

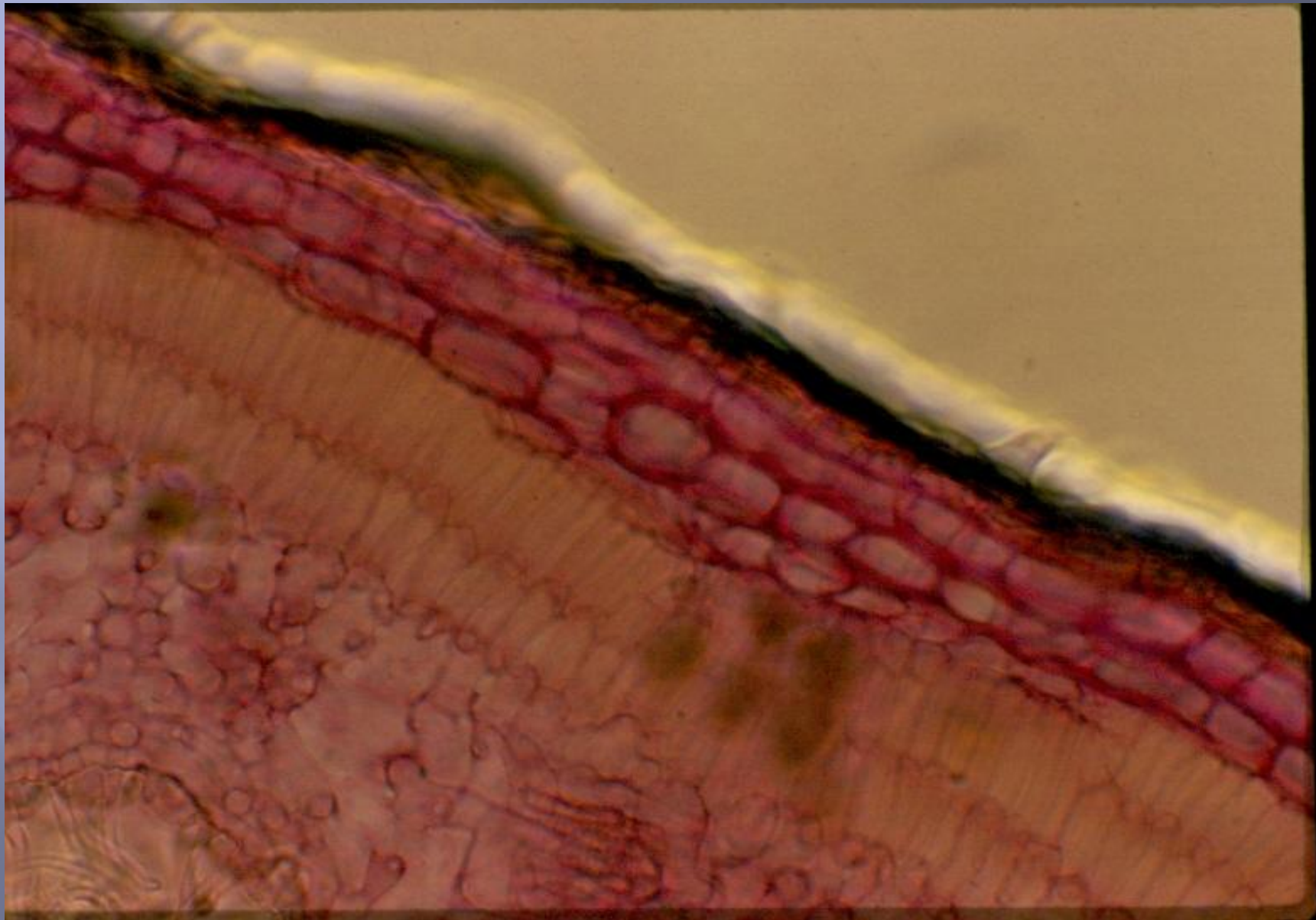


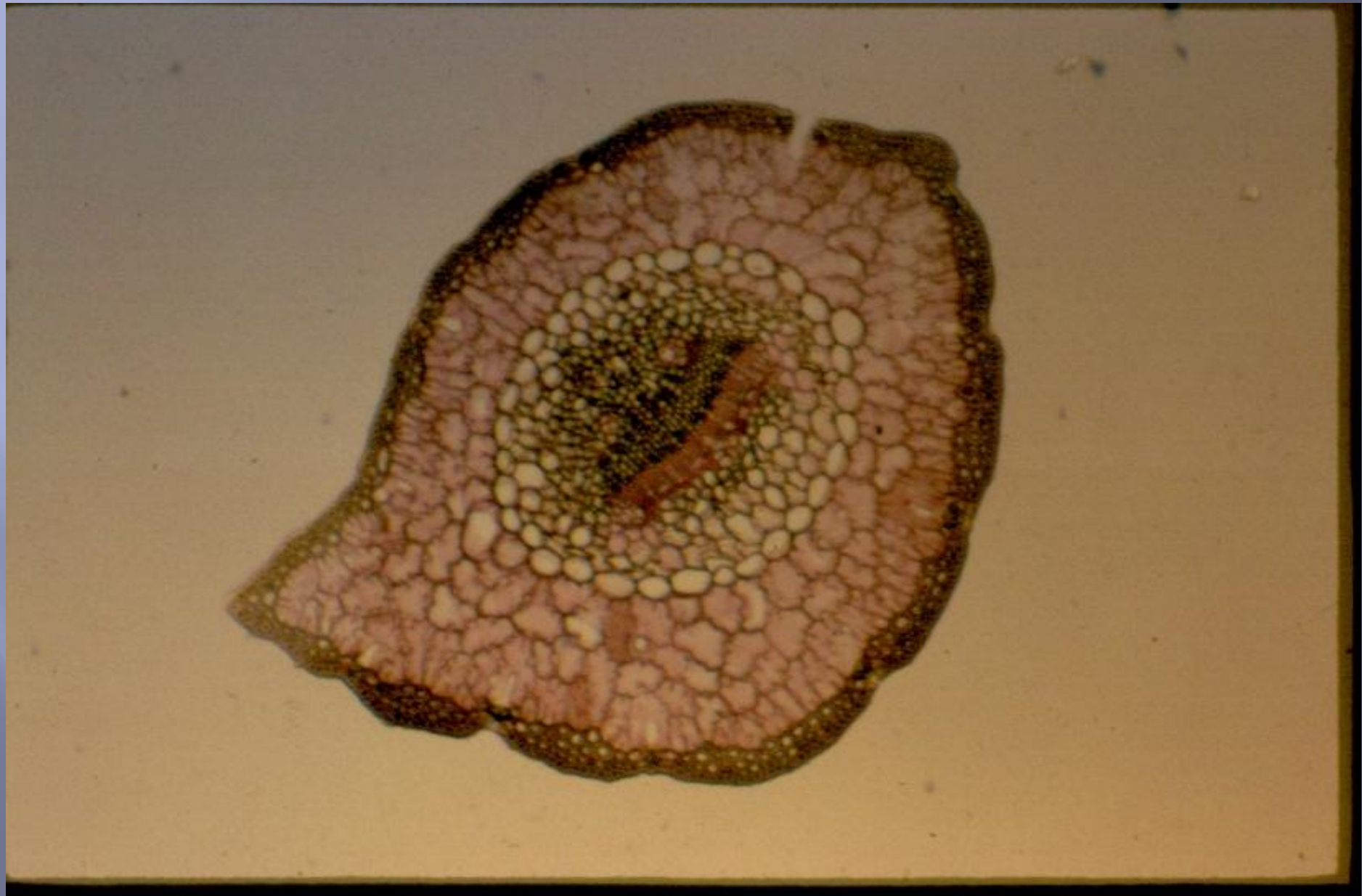


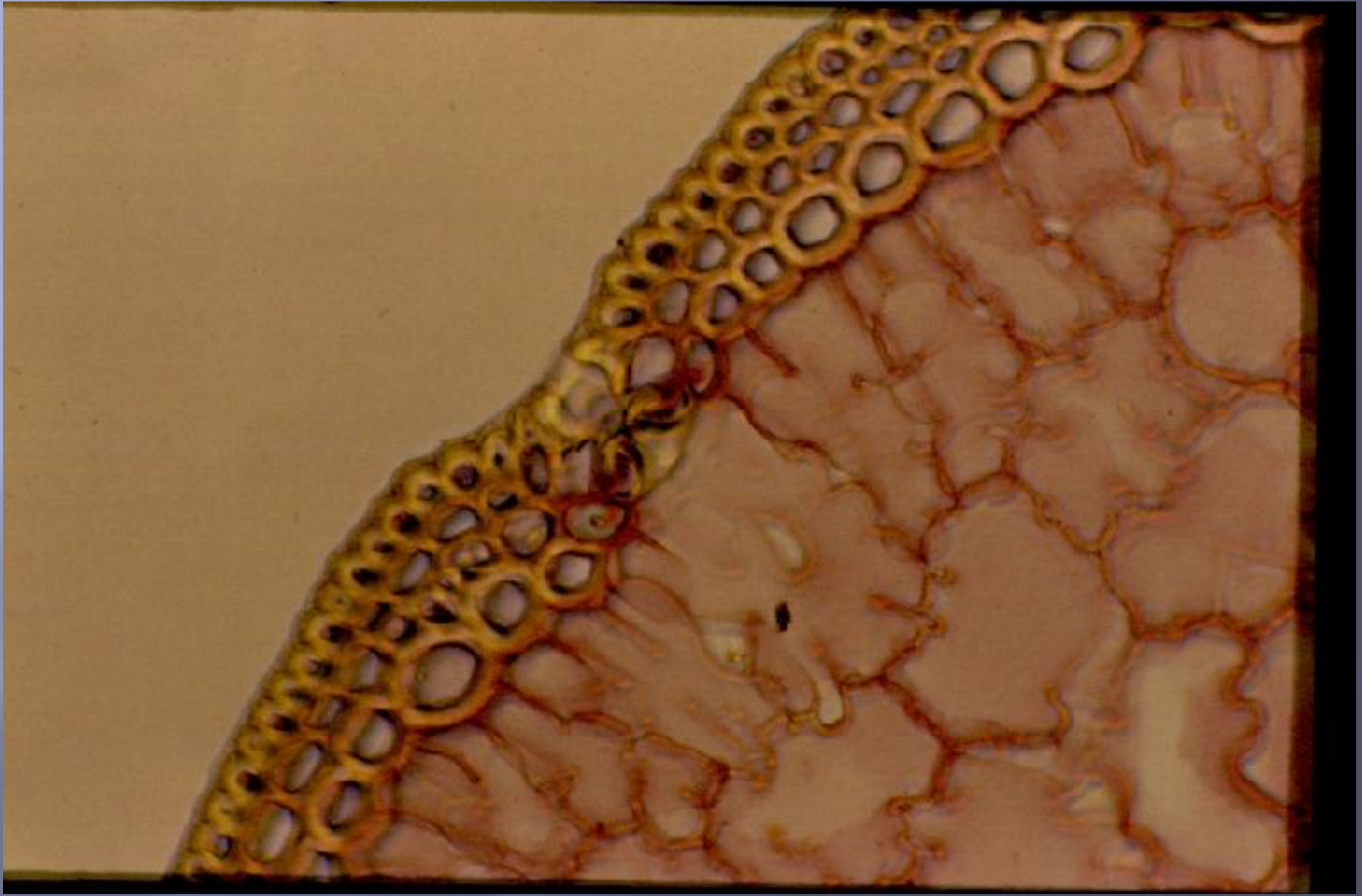






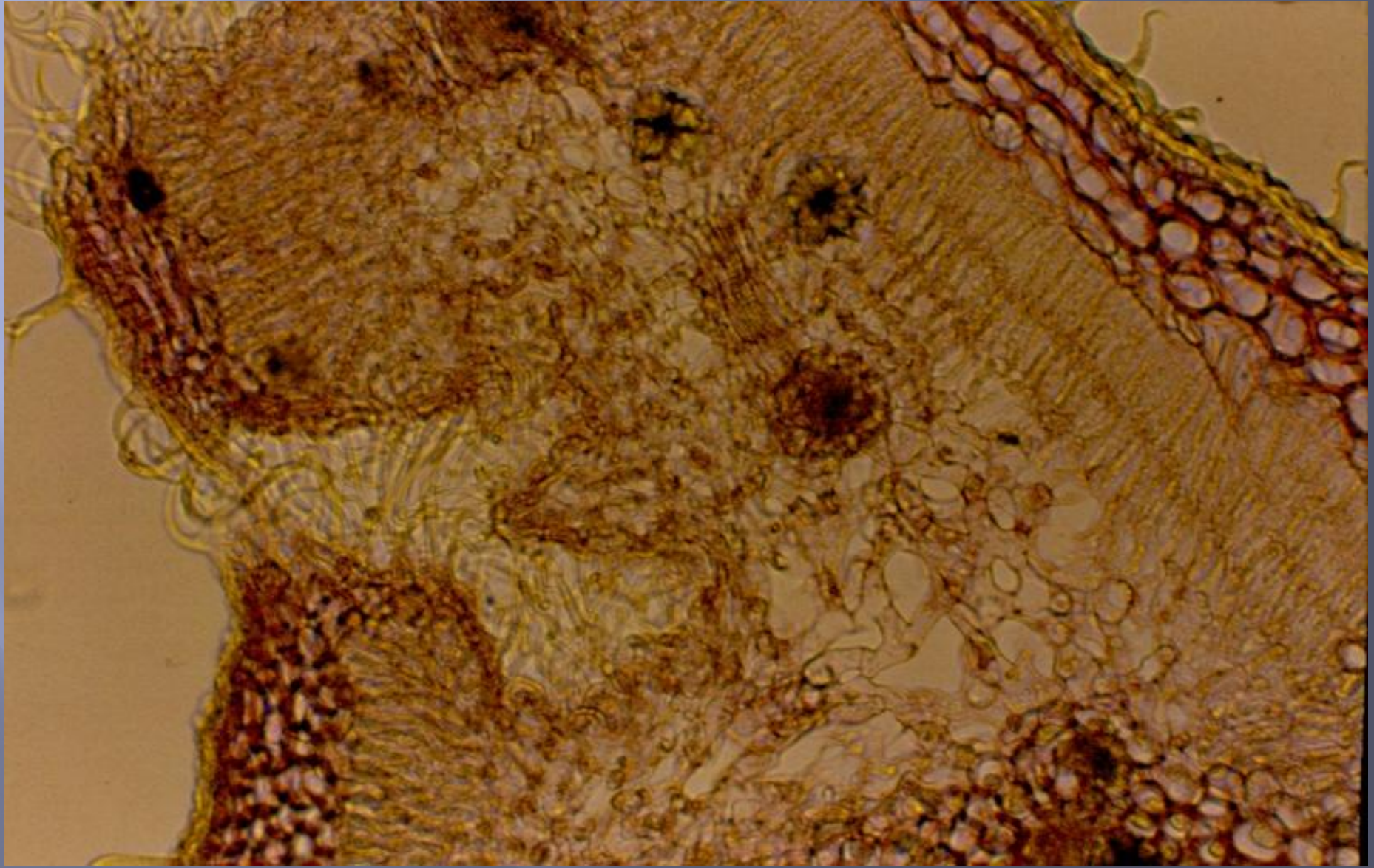


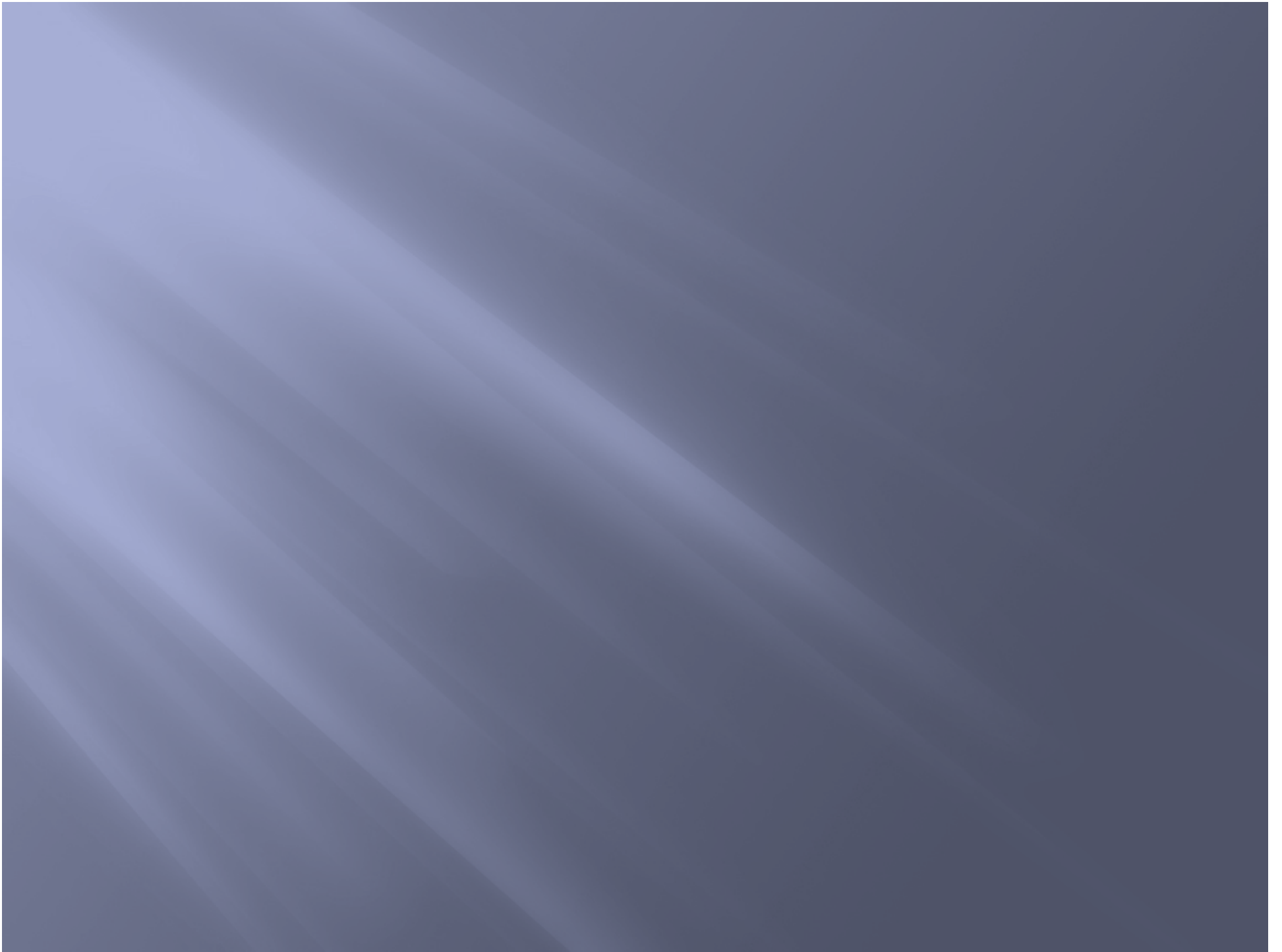


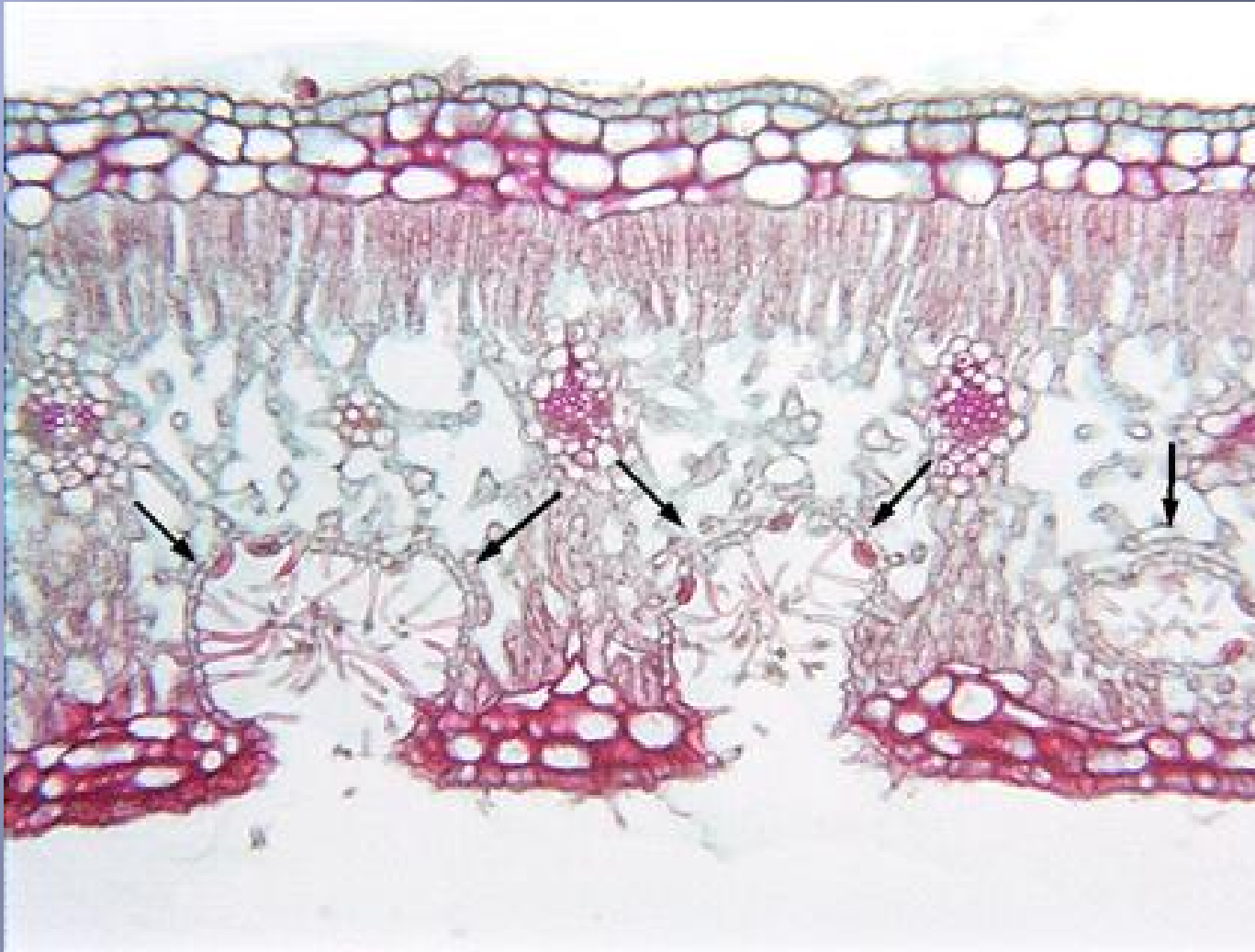








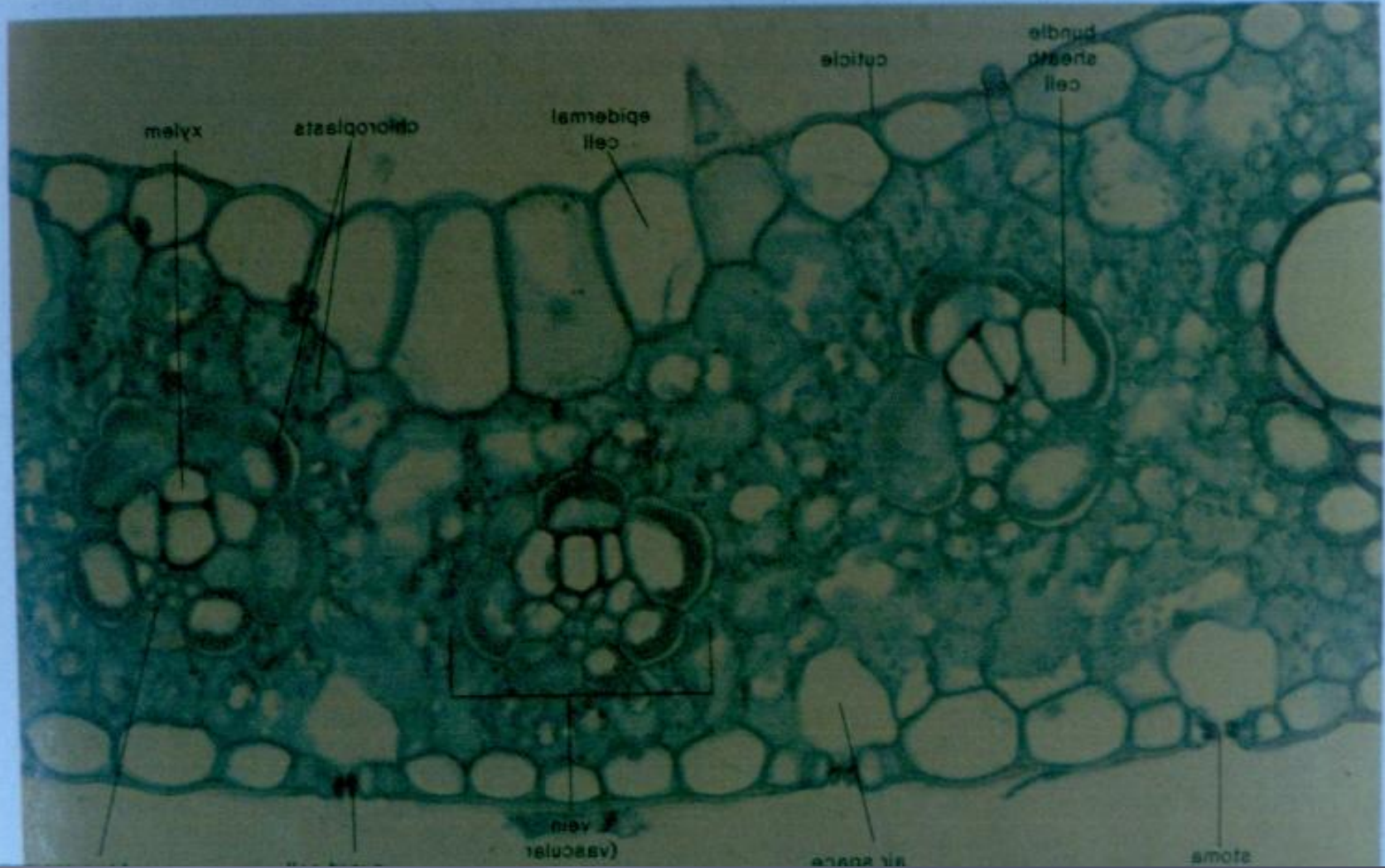


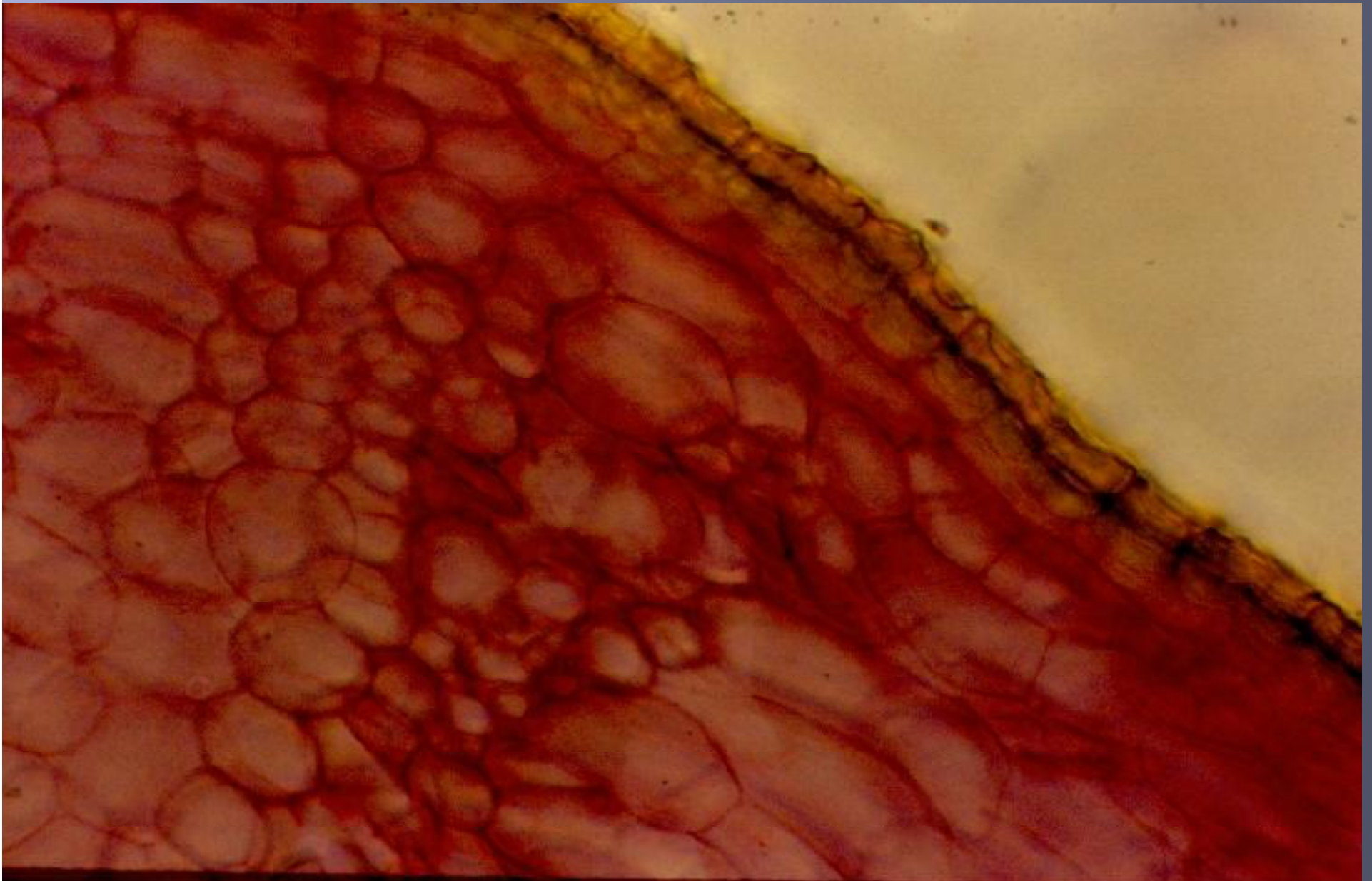


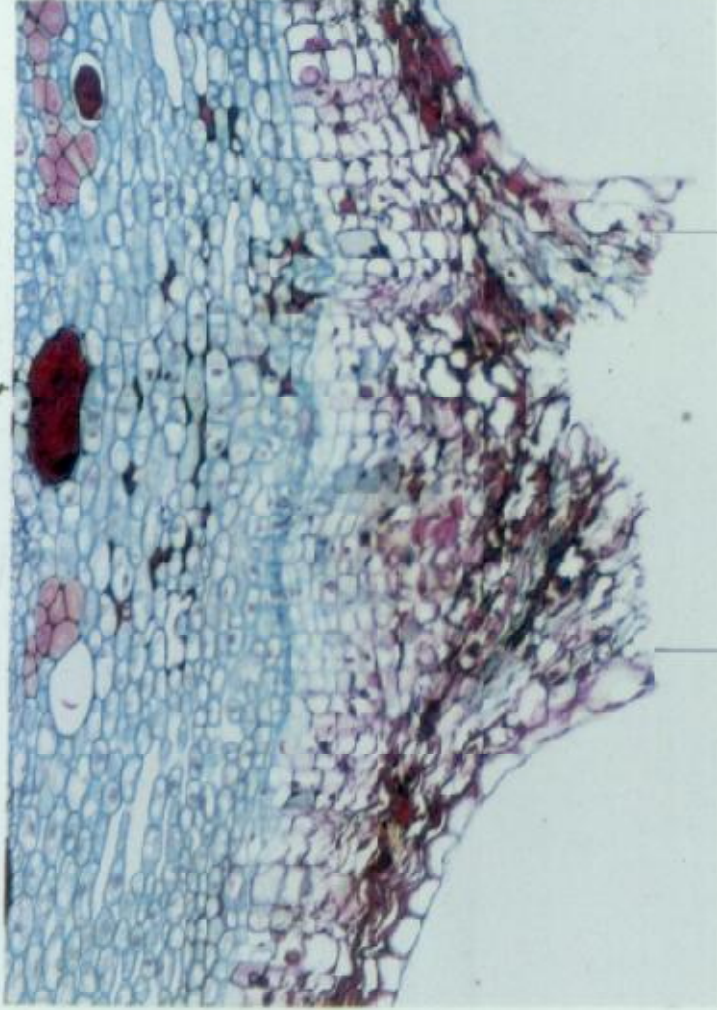
stomatal crypts

(Nerium oleander)

FIGURE 10.7 A portion of a cross section of a leaf of corn (Zea mays), a C₄ plant. Compare this with leaves of typical C₃ plants, as illustrated in figures 7.4 and 7.8A.



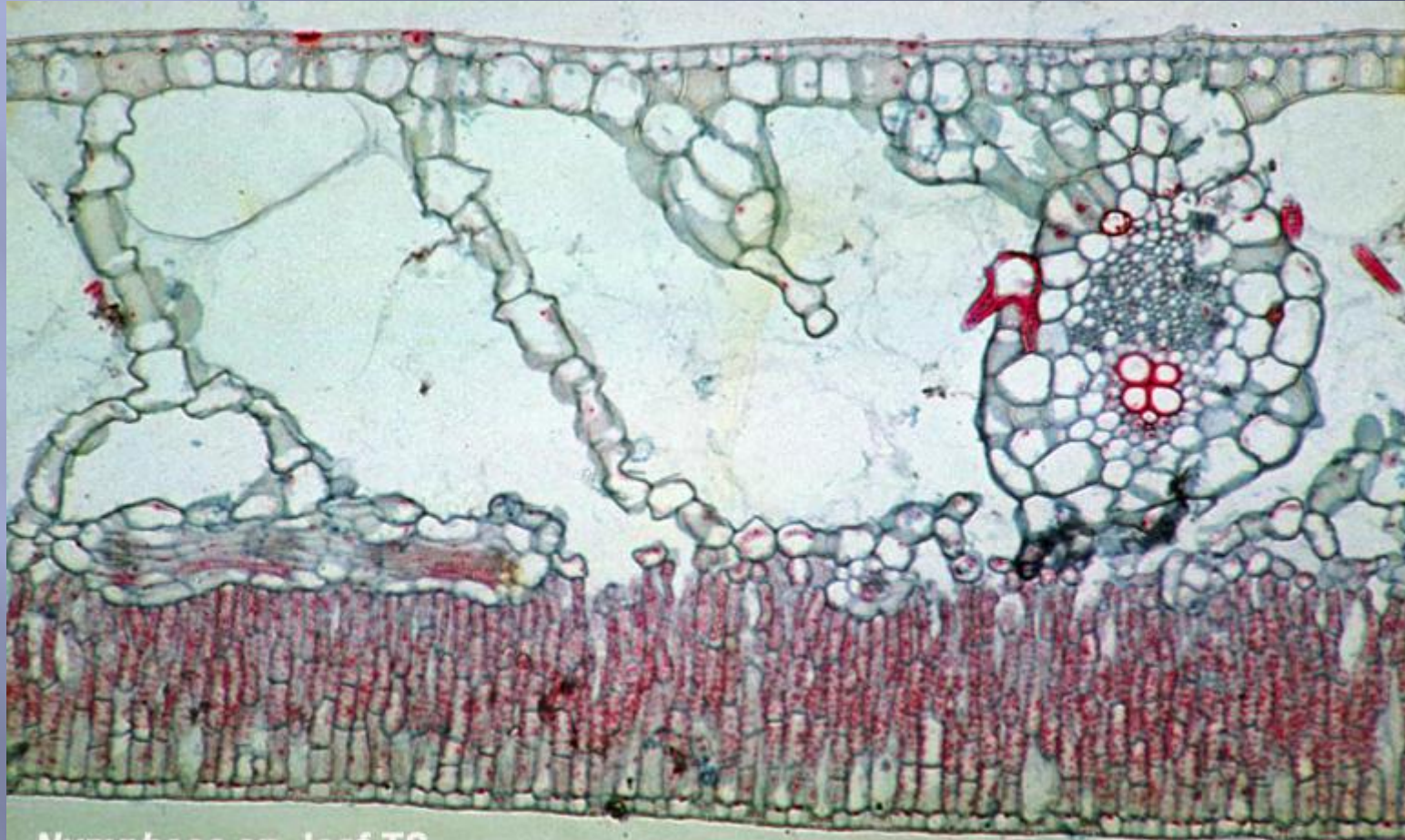




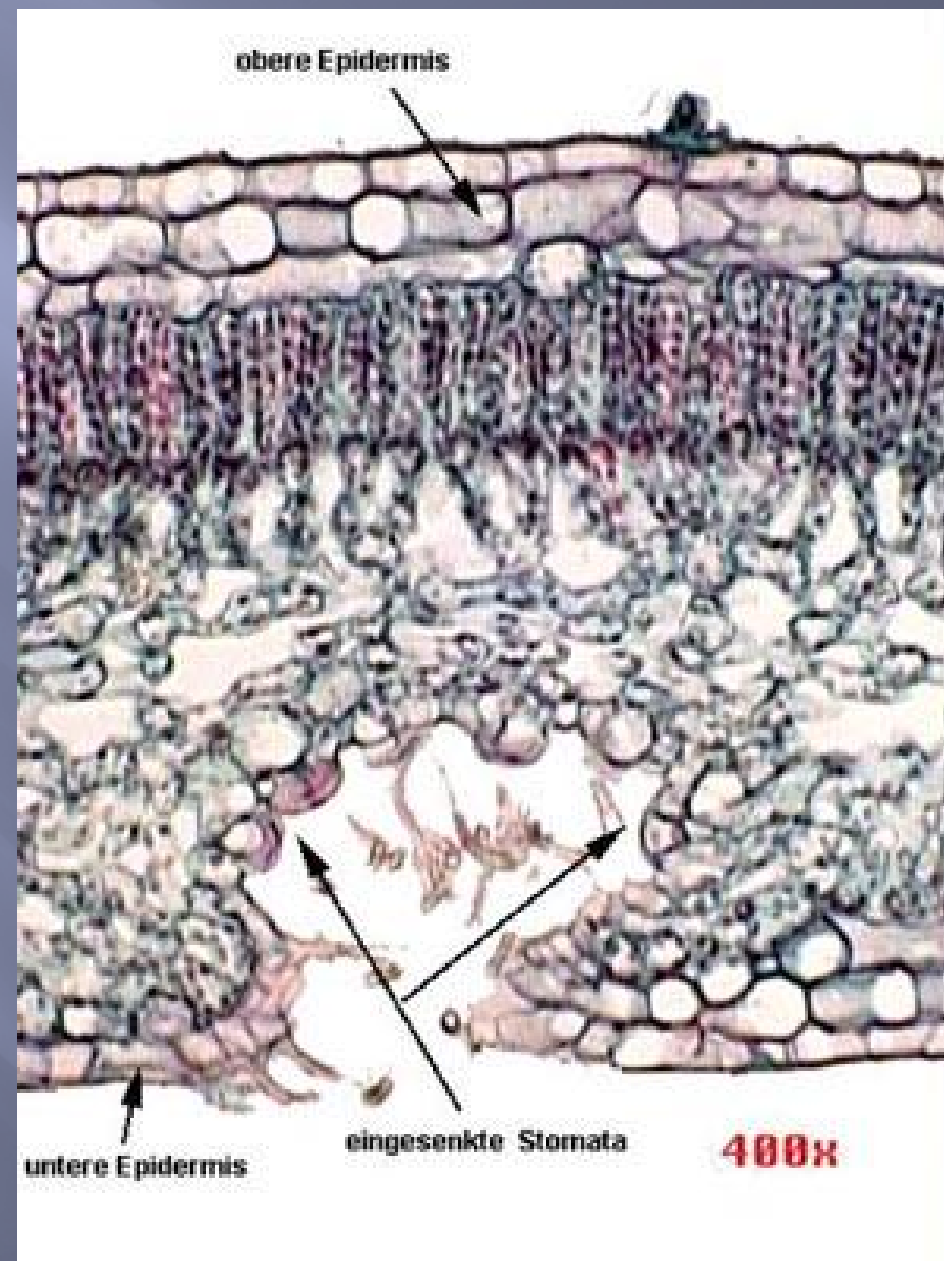
Cellulose
Cork

(epidermis)

(secondary xylem)

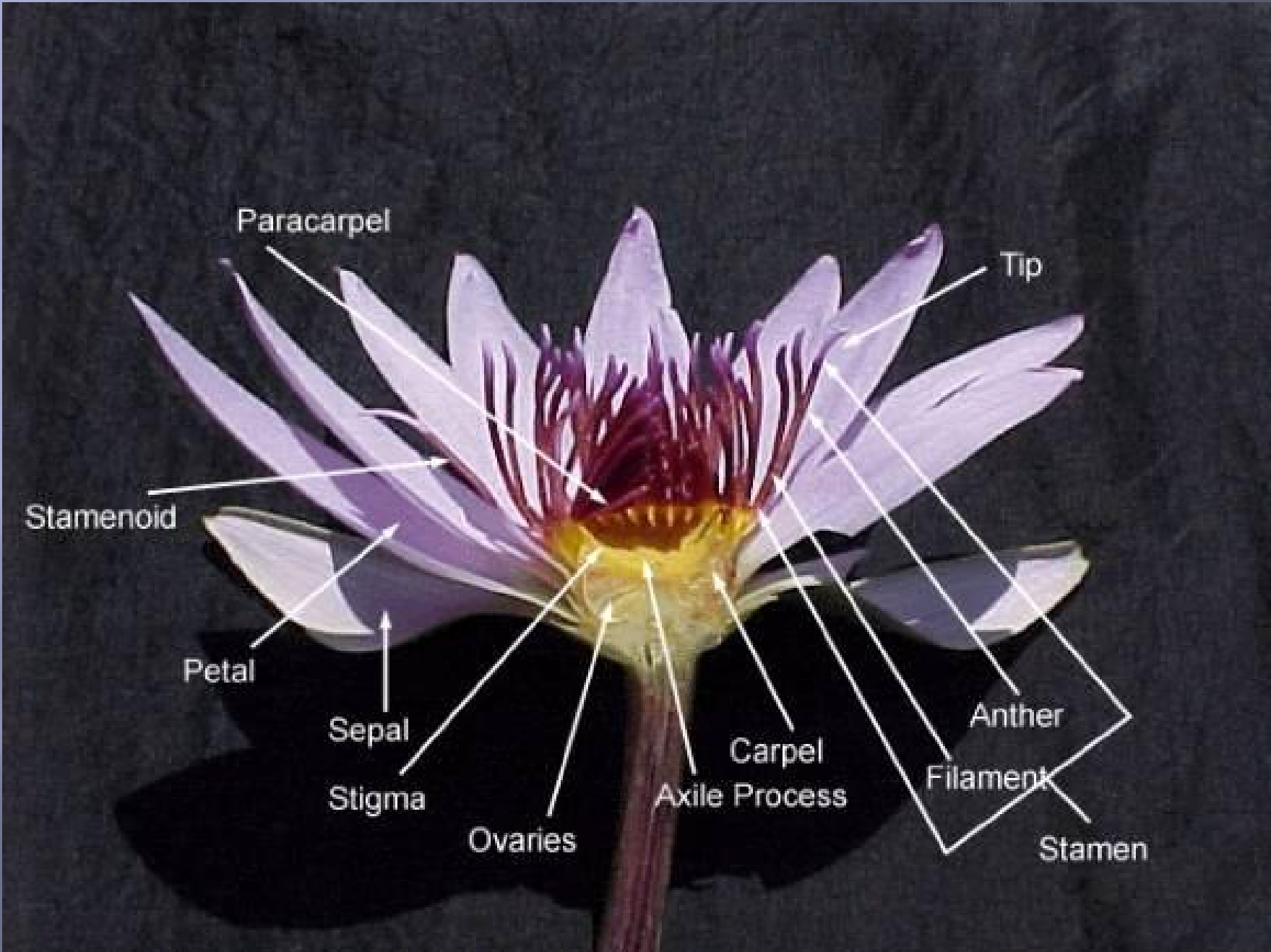


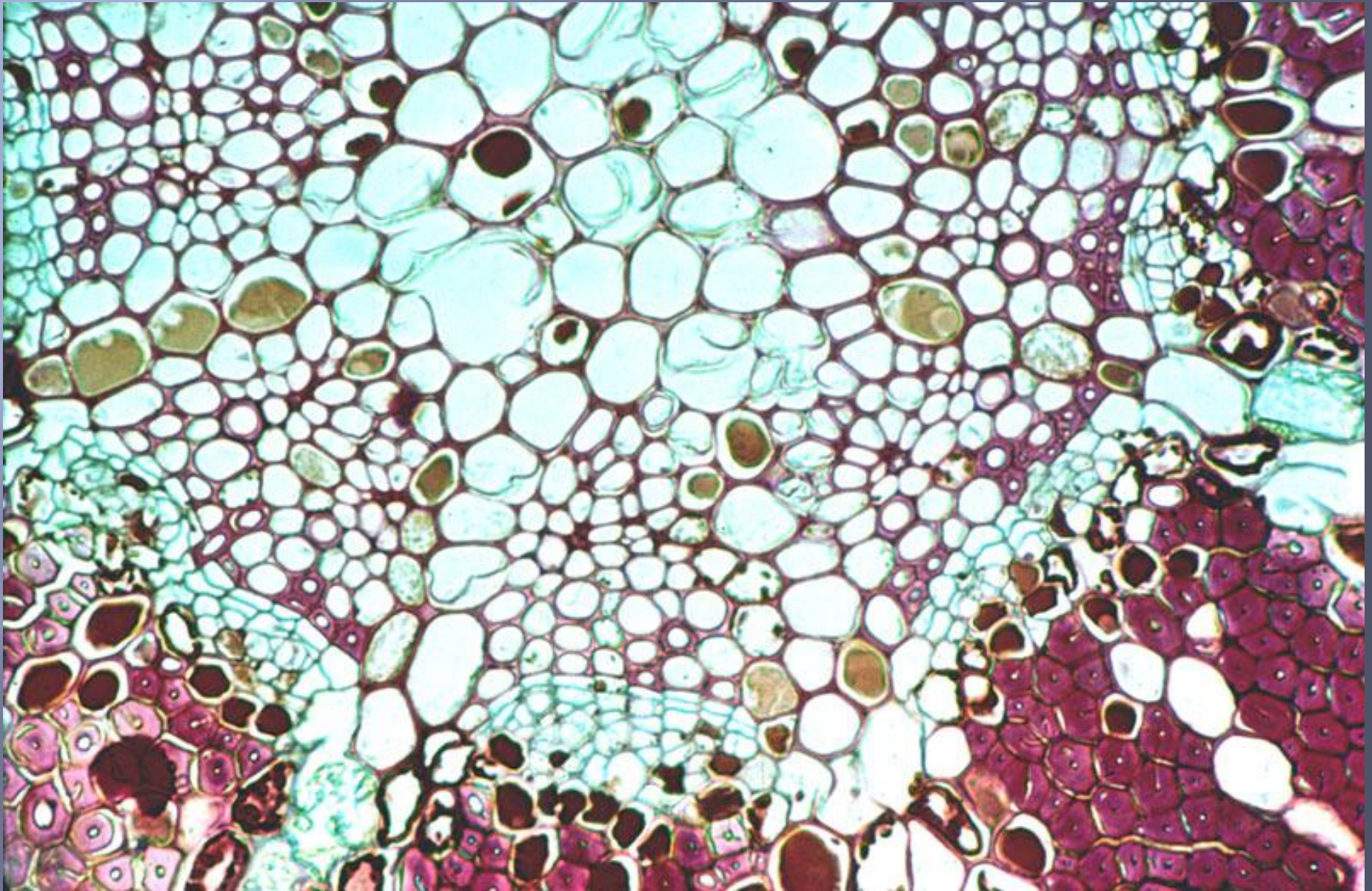
Nymphaea sp. leaf TS



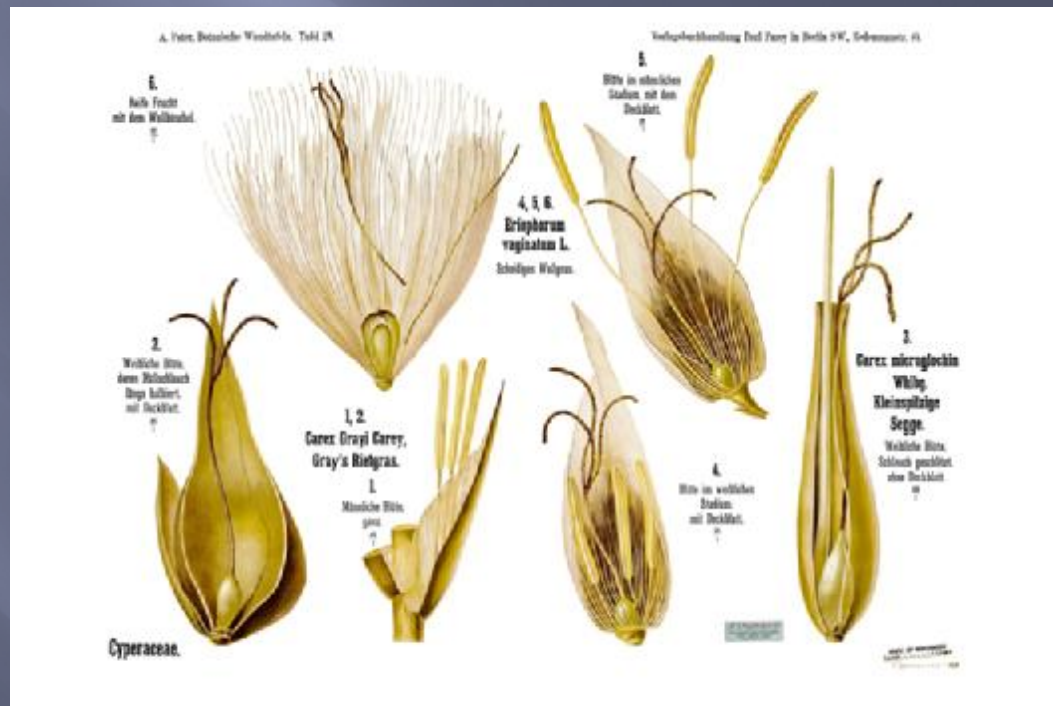


© MBC Graphics 2010





تیره اویار سلام Cyperaceae



Cyperus اویار سلام



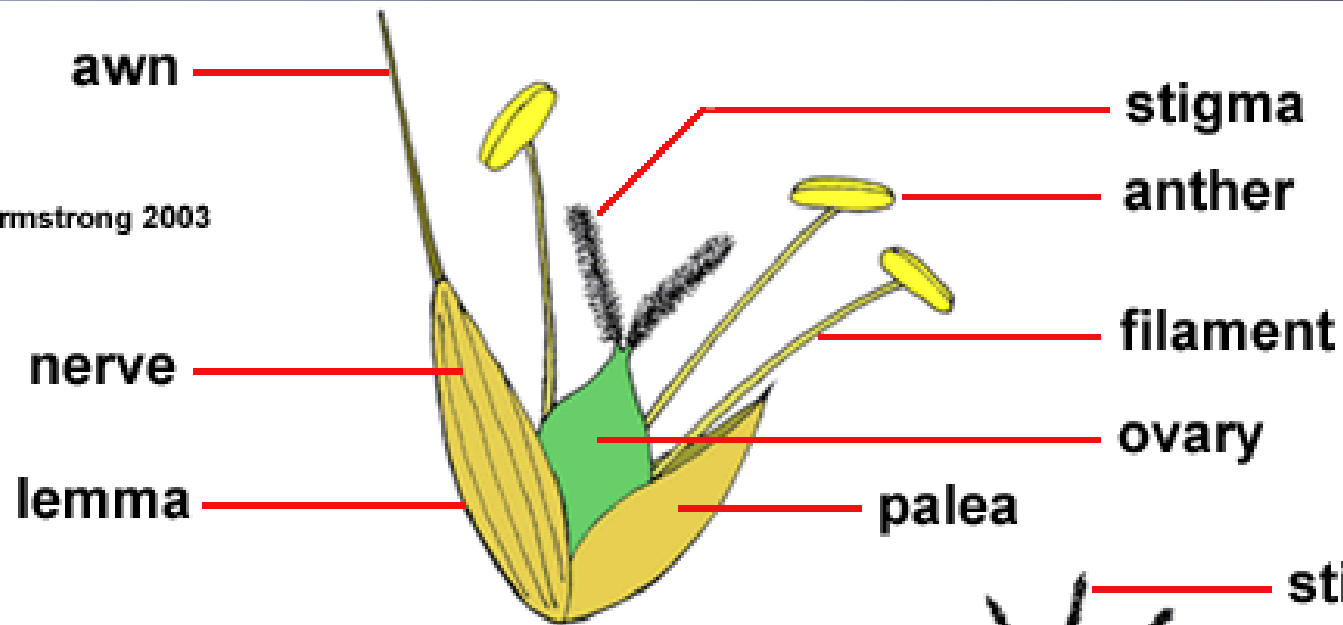
تیره جگن یا سازو Juncaceae



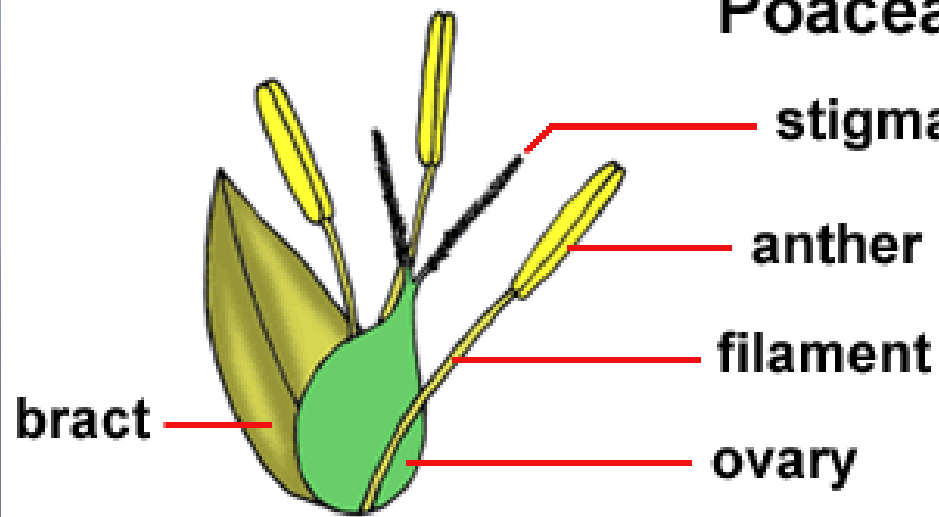
سازو (جگن) *Juncus*



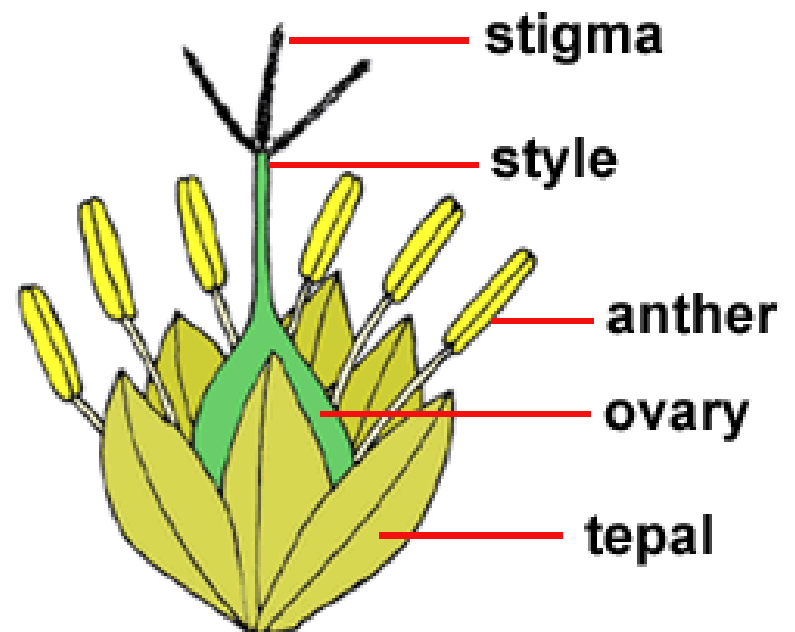
© E.M. Armstrong 2003



Poaceae



Cyperaceae



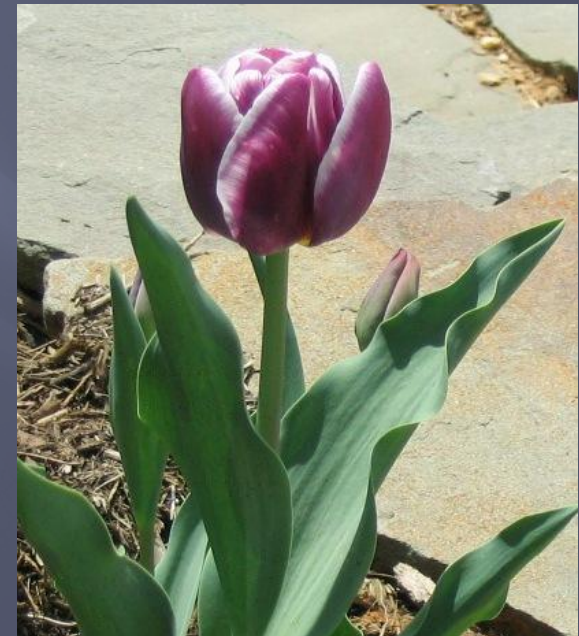
Juncaceae

Liliaceae

تیره سوسن (لاله)



Tulipa لاله



لاله واژگون (اشك مریم) *Fritillaria imperialis*



Lilium سوسن



پیاز خوراکی *Allium cepa*



Amaryllidaceae تیره نرگس



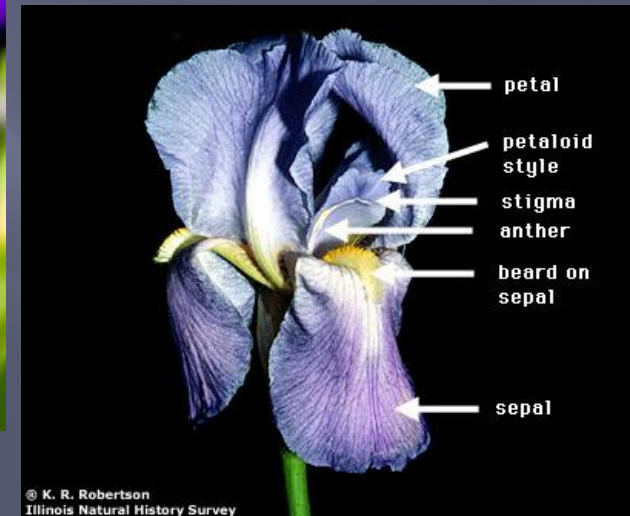
Narcissus نرگس



Iridaceae تيره زنبق



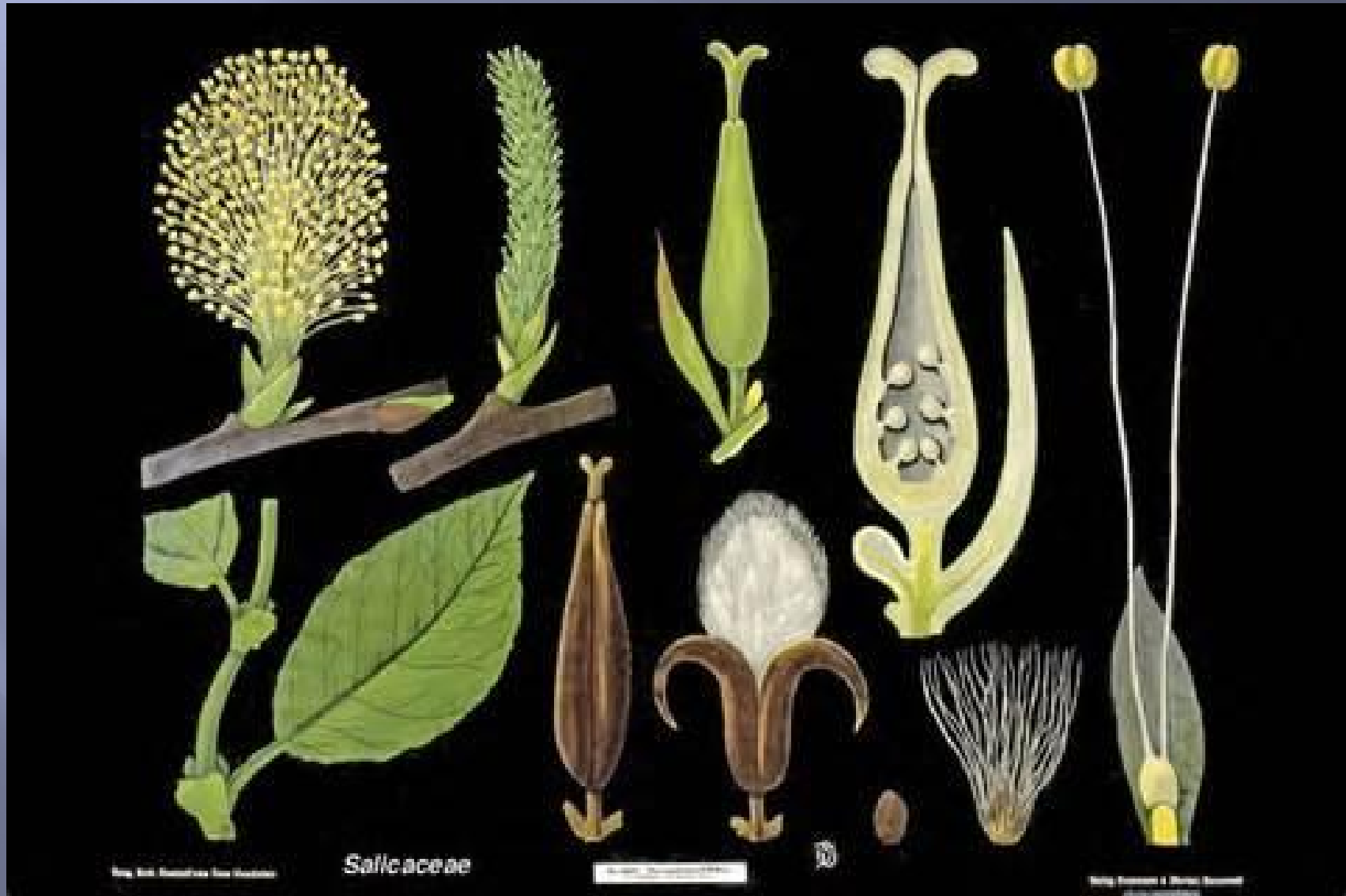
Iris زنبق



Crocus زعفران



تیره بید *Salicaceae*



Salicaceae تیره بید



Salix 葦



صنوبر ، سپیدار *Populus*



تیره گردو Juglandaceae



Juglans regia گردو



Moraceae تیره توت



Morus alba.

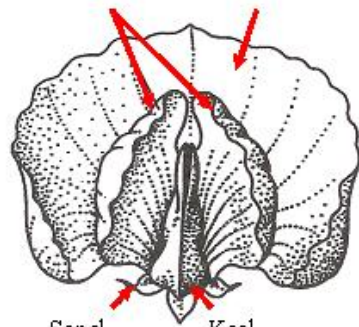
1. A male flower ; 2. clusters of females ; 3. a female flower separate: flower separate:
4. the same with a part of the calyx cut away ; 5 a vertical section of a ripe achæmium ; 6. a cluster of
6. a cluster of fruit consisting of succulent calyxes enclosing achænia.

Morus alba توت سفيد



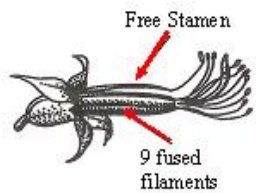


Wings (2 petals) Banner (1 petal)



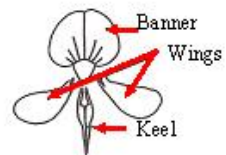
Sepal Keel

(FRONT VIEW)



Free Stamen

9 fused filaments



Banner

Wings

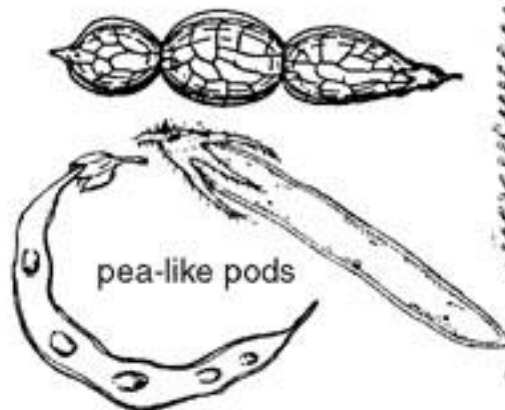
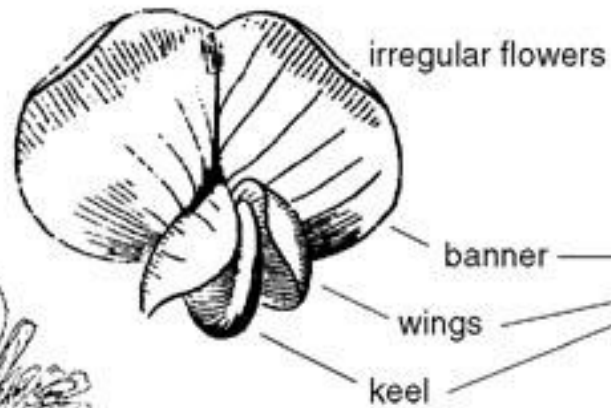
Keel



Flowers of the Fabaceae
(legumes)

Fabaceae تیره نخود

Patterns of the Pea Family (Pea Subfamily)



Fabaceae تیره نخود

Cicer arietinum L. ا ا



تیره نخود Fabaceae

باقلا *Vicia Faba Or Faba Vulgaris*



Fabaceae تیره نخود

Medicago sativa یونجه



Fabaceae تیره نخود

Trifolium repens شبدر



Caesalpinia gilliesii ابریشم مصری

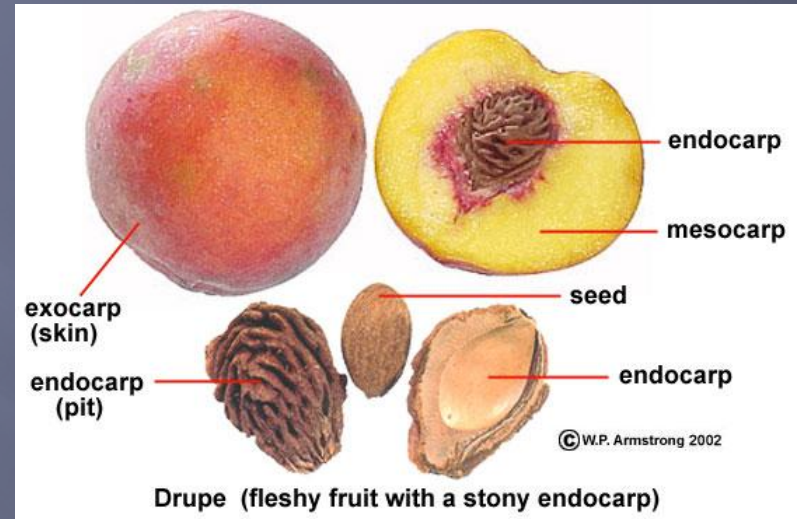
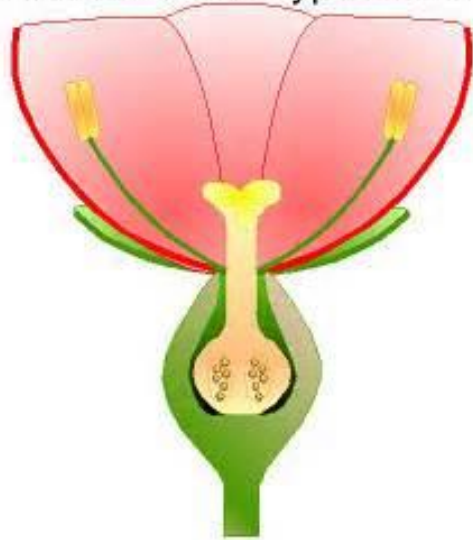


Albizia julibrissin ابریشم شب خسب



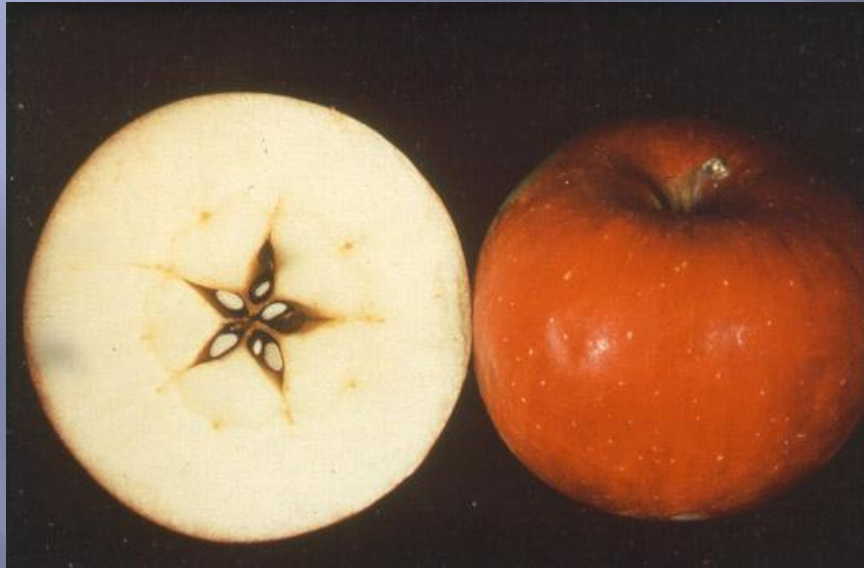
Rosaceae تیره گل‌سرخ

ROSACEAE FLOWERS
Cross Section of Typical Flower



تیره گل‌سرخ Rosaceae

سیب *Malus Communis*



Rosaceae تیره گل‌سرخ

Rosa damascena گل محمدی



تیره گل سرخ Rosaceae

گلابی *Pyrus communis*

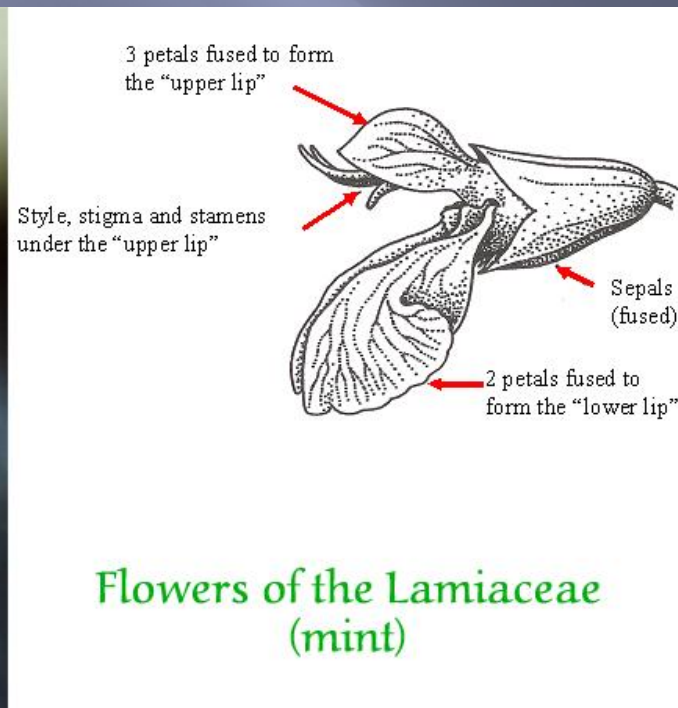


Rosaceae تیره گلسرخ

Fragaria vesca L. توت فرنگی



Lamiaceae تيره نعناع



تیره نعناع *Lamiaceae*

نعناع *Mentha*



Lamiaceae تیره نعناع

Rosmarinus officinalis رزماری

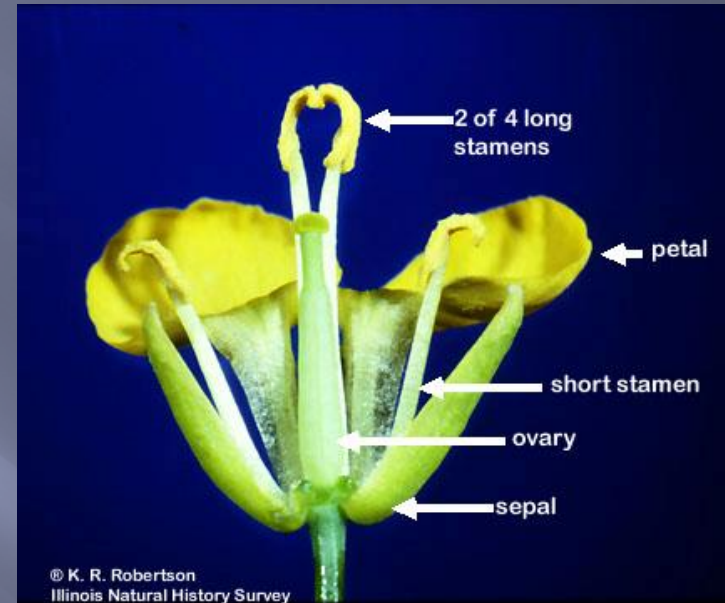


Lamiaceae تیره نعناع

Salvia spp. سلوی



Brassicaceae تیره شب بو



تیره شب بو Brassicaceae

خاکشیر طبی *Sisymbrium officinale*



Brassicaceae تیره شب بو

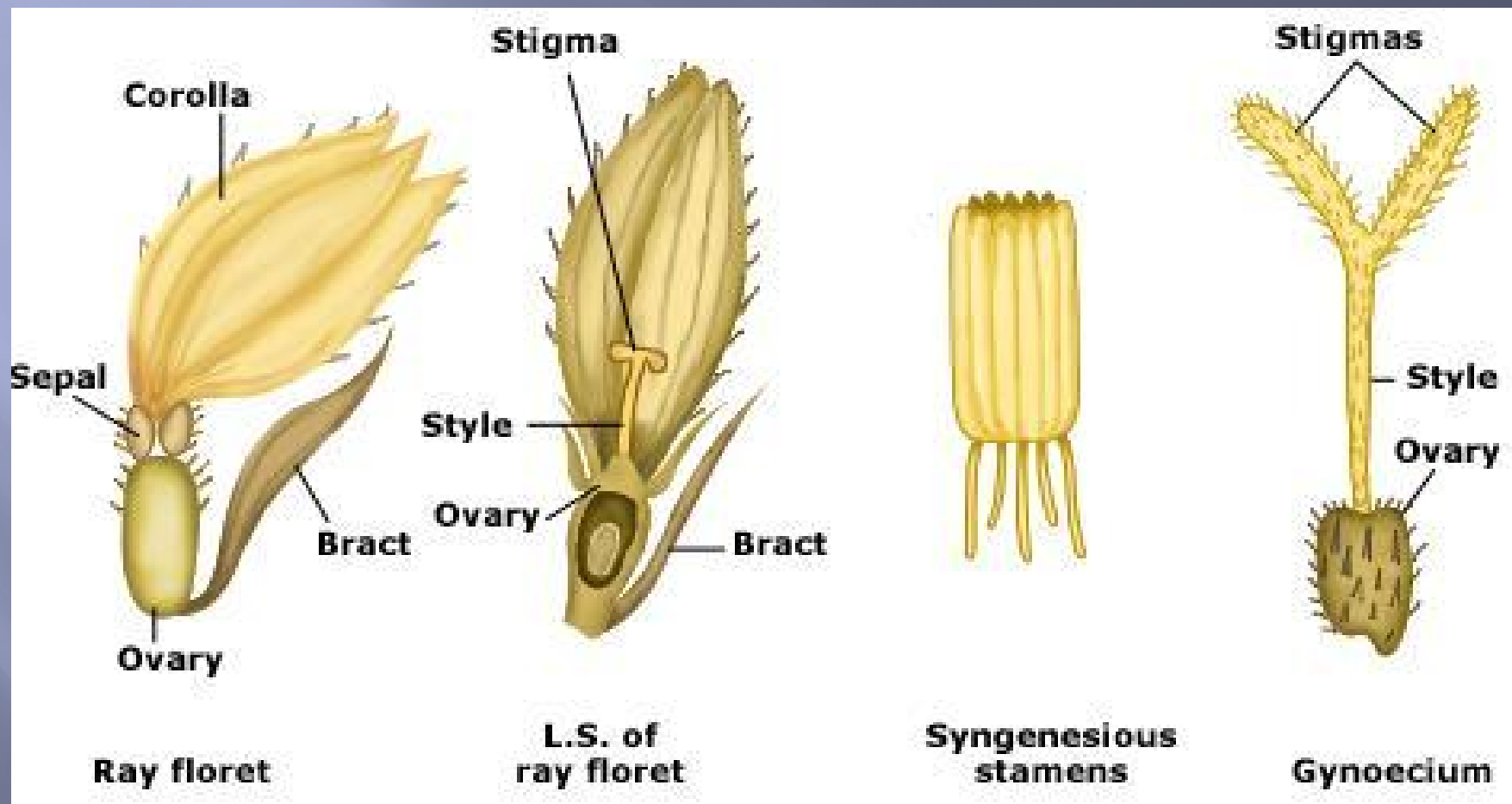
Lepidium sativum شاهی



Asteraceae تیره آفتابگردان



Asteraceae تیره آفتابگردان



Asteraceae تیره آفتابگردان

Taraxacum officinale گل قاصد



Asteraceae تیره آفتابگردان

Achillea millefolium بومادران

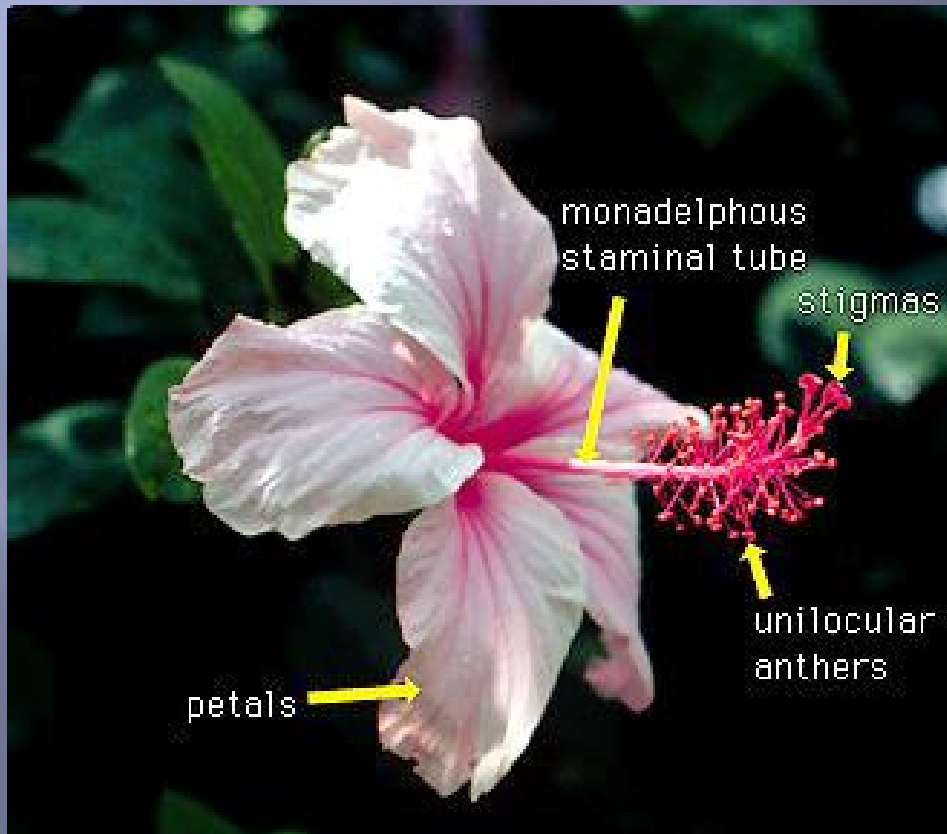


Asteraceae تیره آفتابگردان

Helianthus annuus آفتابگردان



Malvaceae تیره ختمی



Malvaceae تیره ختمی

Malva پنیرک ، ختمی



تیره چنار *Platanaceae*



Platanaceae تیره چنار

Platanus orientalis چنار

