

Comparative Leaf Morphology And Anatomy Of Three

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The objective of this paper was to describe and compare the morphology and anatomy of mature leaves of *Mikania glomerata* Spreng., *Porophyllum ruderale* Cass. and *Vernonia condensata* Baker (Asteraceae) species that have different habits emphasizing

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ABSTRACT. The objective of this paper was to describe and compare the morphology and anatomy of mature leaves of *Mikania glomerata* Spreng., *Porophyllum ruderale* Cass. and *Vernonia condensata* Baker (Asteraceae) species that have different habits emphasizing their secretory structures. Longitudinal and transversal sections of mature leaf blades of the three species were analyzed at the apex, base, and medium third part of the midvein of the leaf blade and of the margin.

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Leaf blade anatomy: In frontal view, the abaxial and adaxial epidermis had cells with sinuous walls and ornamented cuticle. There were no trichomes and the leaf was amphistomatic, with mainly anomocytic stomata; among them there were few anisocytic (Figs. 2B and 2C). The epidermal cells above the secretory cavities were more elongated

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Nearly all the species have a typical mesophytic leaf anatomy, but some species possess xerophytic characters such as double epidermis, hypodermis, pubescent leaves, thick adaxial epidermis and straight epidermal anticlinal walls, which correlate with the ecological distribution of the species.

Comparative leaf anatomy and micromorphology of the ...

The goal of the present work was to compare these cultivars' leaf anatomy and morphology. Adult leaves from both cultivars were characterised using a range of microscopy techniques. Grenache Noir had a significantly smaller leaf surface area, but a significantly thicker leaf blade, than Syrah.

Comparative Anatomy and Morphology of the Leaves of ...

Abstract: Leaf morphology and cuticles of *Akania bidwillii* (Akaniaceae) are described and illustrated in detail for the first time and compared with leaves of *Bretschneidera sinensis* (Akaniaceae) and *Tropaeolaceae*. The most distinctive features of the cuticle are the discrete clusters of stomata on the

Comparative leaf morphology and cuticular anatomy of ...

STEM AND LEAF MORPHOLOGY The stem of *Peperomia dahlstedtii* develops adventitious roots at the nodes, that penetrate the bark of the host plant. The stem is green and is pentangular in cross-section, and has a marked nodal structure. Each node presents three leaves, characterizing the phyllotaxis as whorled (Fig. 1).

COMPARATIVE MORPHOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE LEAF AND STEM OF ...

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A comparative study on leaf morphology and anatomy of 13 taxa belonging to four genera (Juniperus, Chamaecyparis, Thuja, and Platycladus) of family Cupressaceae was carried out using scanning...

(PDF) Comparative leaf anatomy of Cupressaceae

Comparative study of foliage leaf and bract leaf anatomy of six species of Cyperus L. (Cyperaceae) from West Bengal Tanmoy Mallick, Asok Ghosh * Taxonomy and Biosystematics Laboratory, UGC-CAS Department of Botany, The University of Burdwan, Golapbag, 713104, Burdwan, West Bengal, India; *asokcarex@gmail.com, asokcarex@rediffmail.com

Comparative study of foliage leaf and bract leaf anatomy ...

Comparative morphology is an important tool that helps determine evolutionary relationships between organisms and whether or not they share common ancestors. However, it is also important evidence for evolution. Anatomical similarities between organisms support the idea that these organisms evolved from a common ancestor.

Biology: Comparative Morphology: Studies of Structure and ...

ARTICLES . Comparative leaf anatomy and morphology of some Brazilian species of Crotalaria L. (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae: Crotalarieae). Marcelo Fernando Devecchi I, *; José Rubens Pirani I; Gladys Flávia de Albuquerque Melo-de-Pinna II. I Laboratory of Plant Systematics, Department of Botany, Institute of Biosciences, University of São Paulo, Rua do Matão, 277, 05508-090 São Paulo, Brazil

Comparative leaf anatomy and morphology of some Brazilian ...

Comparative leaf anatomy and morphology of some neotropical Rutaceae: Pilocarpus Vahl and related genera Article (PDF Available) in Plant Systematics and Evolution 296(1):87-99 · September 2011 ...

(PDF) Comparative leaf anatomy and morphology of some ...

The parameters used for the comparison of materials from different sites consisted of the total thickness of the leaf blade, the thickness of the mesophyll (m), the thickness of the parenchyma (m), palisade and spongy, the thickness of the epidermis (mm) on the faces adaxiais and abaxiais, and the densities (mm²) of stomata and trichomes.

Comparative leaf morphology and anatomy of coccoypselum ...

The morphology and anatomy of vegetative leaves and sporophylls of six isophyllous species of Mexican Selaginella (subgen. Rupestrae): S. arsenei, S. extensa, S. peruviana, S. rupicola, S. sellowii and S. wrightii are described. The six species show small size of vegetative leaves (1.82–3.22 mm long × 0.32–0.62 mm wide), and lanceolate shape.

Comparative leaf morphology and anatomy of six Selaginella ...

Comparative leaf morphology and anatomy of three Asteraceae species Abstract. The objective of this paper was to describe and compare the morphology and anatomy of mature leaves of Mikania glomerata Spreng., Porophyllum ruderales Cass. and Vernonia condensata Baker (Asteraceae) species that have different habits emphasizing their secretory ...

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The leaf blade is connected to the stem by the petiole, which is the lifeline between the leaf and the rest of the plant. The petiole is similar to a stem in that it has xylem and phloem. Water and minerals flow into the leaf blade and food flows out of the leaf blade through the petiole. E-unit: Leaf Anatomy and Morphology Page 3 www.MyCAERT.com

Leaf Anatomy and Morphology

The morphology and anatomy of leaves of rheophytic and non-rheophytic types of Adenophora triphylla (Thunb.) ADC var. japonica (Regel) H. Hara were compared in order to clarify how leaf characteristics differ. Our results revealed that the leaf of the rheophytic type of A. triphylla var. japonica was narrower than the leaf of the non-rheophytic ...

Comparative Morphology and Anatomy of Non-Rheophytic and ...

The main light-collecting structure on a leaf is a large, broad, flat surface called the leaf blade. The blade has many layers that not only help the plant move but also help it store materials and byproducts of photosynthesis. The blade is held away from the stem and supported by the petiole.