

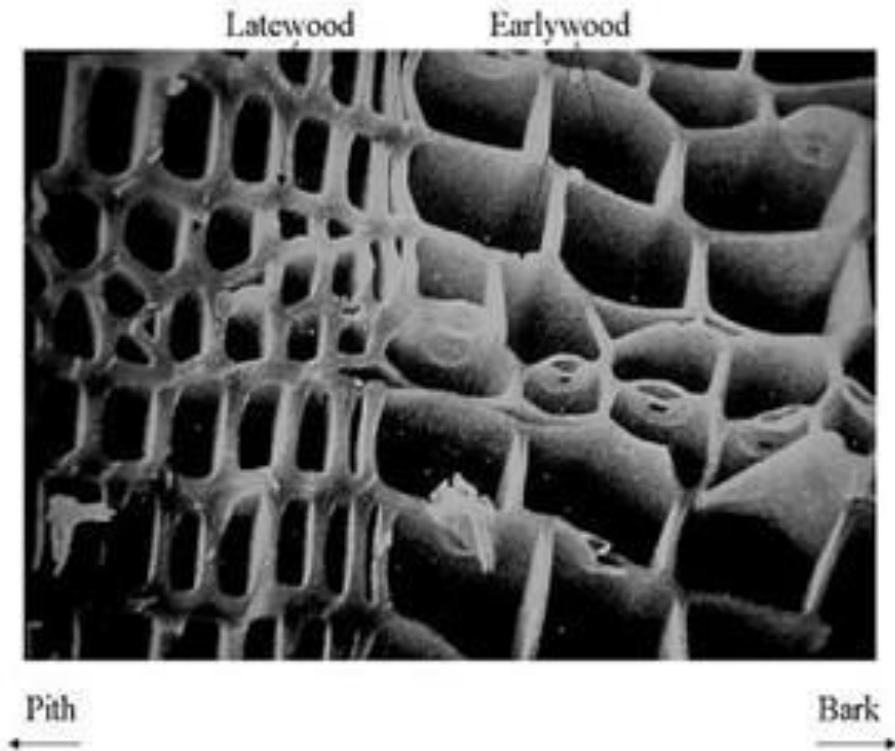
**2019-2020**  
**PLANT MORPHOLOGY LAB.**

**Dr. Aydan ACAR ŞAHİN**  
**6th week**

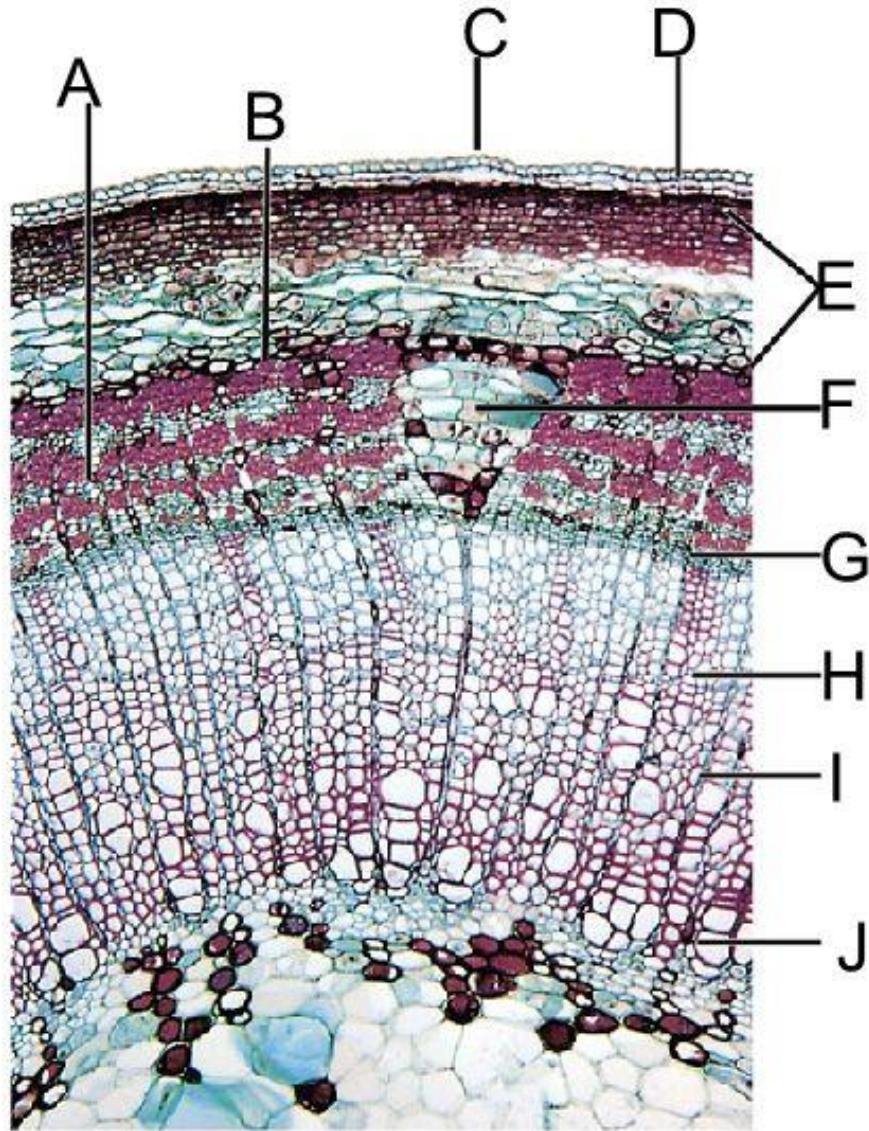
# Angiosperm Stem

## Angiosperm wood

1. Wood is complex and **heterogenous**.
2. Vessels are seen in plenty (**Trachea (vessel members)+tracheids+ fibre-tracheids, libriform fibre and wood-parenchyma.** ).
3. It is porous in nature and is called hard wood.
4. More amount of axial parenchyma is seen in varied distribution.
5. Resin ducts are absent. However, **gum ducts** are present.



## Label



A: Secondary phloem

B: Primary phloem

C: Epidermis

D: Periderm

E: Cortex

F: Dilated phloem ray

G: Vascular cambium

H: Secondary xylem

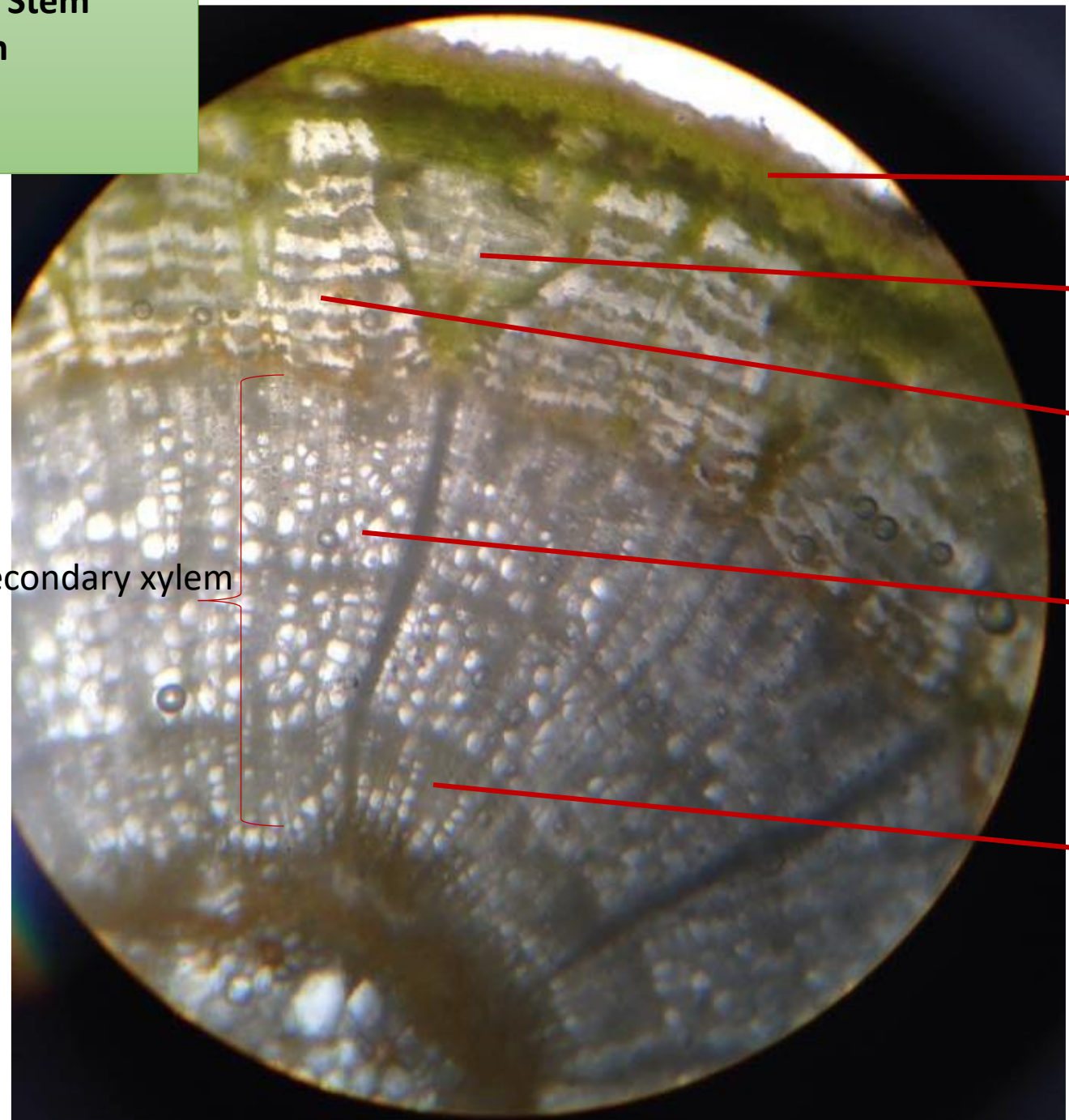
I: Xylem ray

J: Primary xylem

Which one causes secondary growth (grow in girth) in plants?



**Subject: Secondary Growth in Stem**  
**Sub subject: Angiosperm stem**  
**Sp: *Tilia argentea***  
**Sec. dr: Transversal**



Periderm

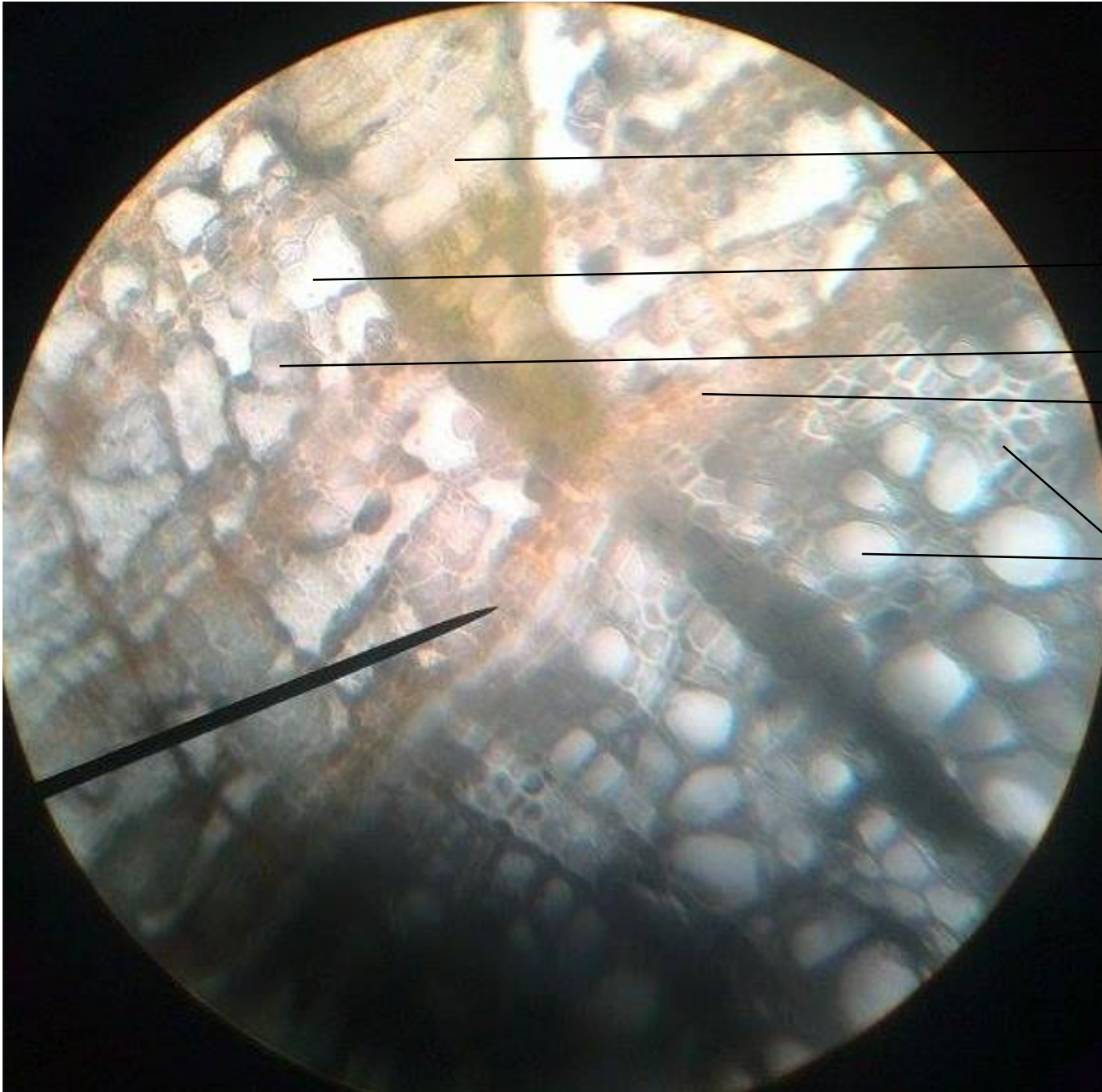
Dilated floem ray

Sclerenchyma

Secondary xylem

Early wood

Late wood



Dilated floem ray

Sclerenchyma

Sieve tube cell

Cambium

Trachea

Tracheid