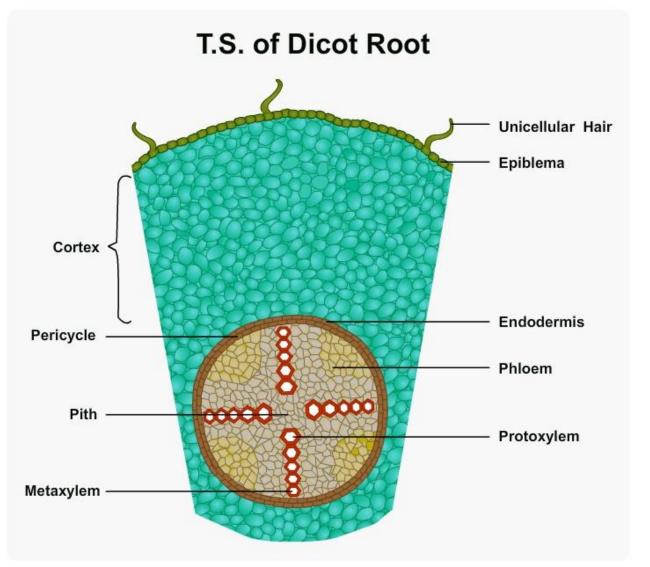
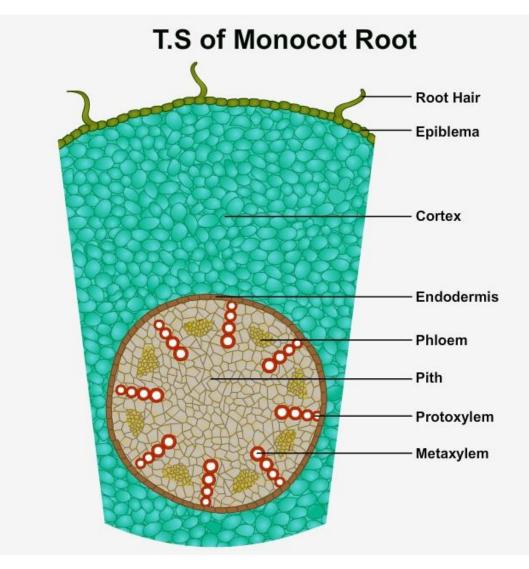
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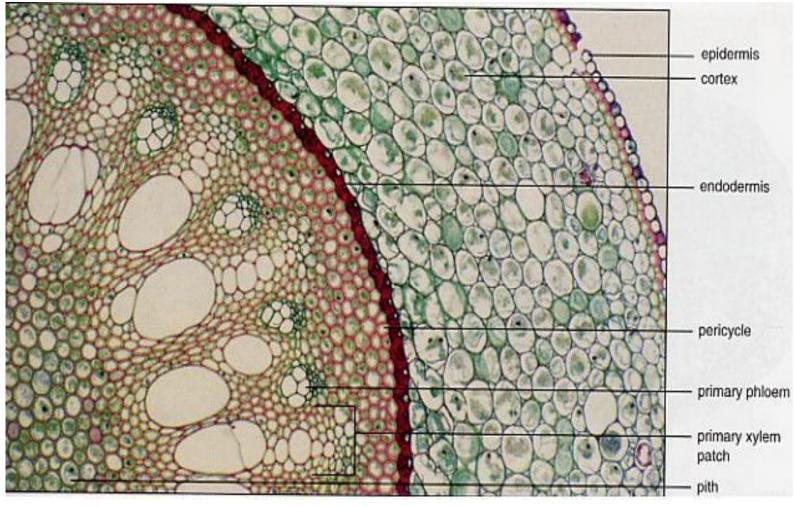
Dr. Aydan ACAR ŞAHİN 10th week

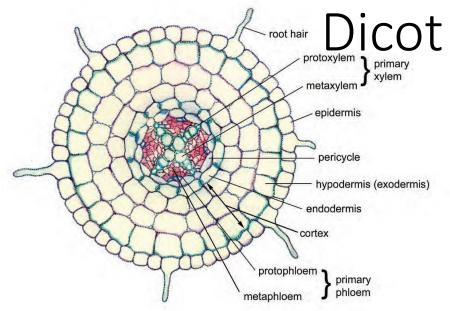
DICOT AND MONOCOT ROOT ANATOMY





Monocot





• A higher magnification of the vascular cylinder shows the **tetrarch** arrangement (i.e., four protoxylem poles) of primary xylem with alternating regions of primary phloem, the **pericycle**, **endodermis**, and parenchyma cells in the **cortex**

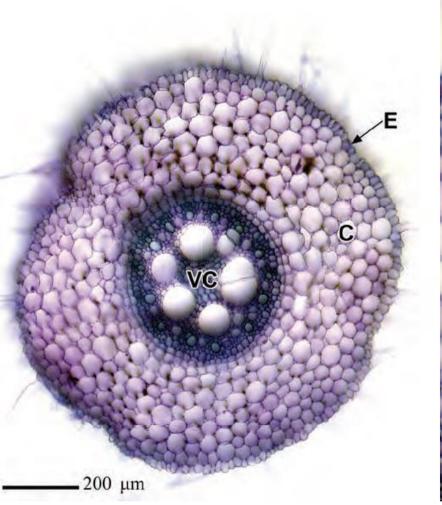


Figure 1. Transverse section of corn (*Zea mays*) root stained with TBO showing primary tissue organization. E = epidermis; C = cortex; VC = vascular cylinder.

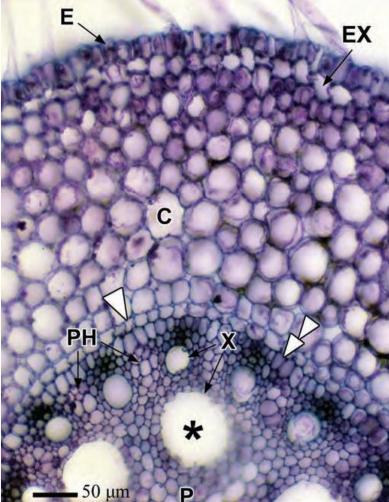


Figure 2. Transverse section of corn (*Zea* mays) root stained with TBO viewed at higher magnification. E = epidermis; EX = exodermis; C = cortex; arrowhead = endodermis; double arrowhead = pericycle; X = xylem; PH = phloem; P = pith. Large immature metaxylem vessels (*) are evider. **Protoxylem**, large

• A uniseriate epidermis (some of the cells of which have formed root hairs), a cortex, and vascular cylinder are evident at low magnification (Fig. 1). At higher magnification, the exodermis consisting of tightly packed cells, endodermis, primary xylem, and primary phloem are evident (Fig. 2).

matura aarly

Difference between monocot and dicot root

Monocot roots	Dicot roots
1. Xylem is polyarch.	1. Xylem is usually tetrarch.
2. Pith is usually large at the centre.	2. Pith is usually absent.
 Metaxylem vessels are generally circular in cross section. 	 Metaxylem vessels are generally polygonal in cross section.
 Conjunctive tissue is sclerenchymatous in Maize. 	 Conjunctive tissue is usually parenchymatous.
5. There is no secondary growth.	Secondary growth is generally present.

Subject: **Primary root anatomy** Sub tobic: **Monocotyledone root** Sp.: *Iris sp.* Sec.dir: **transversal section from the young root** Subject: **Primary root anatomy** Sub tobic: **Dicotyledone root** Sp.: *Ranunculus aquatilis* Sec.dir: **transversal section from the young root/Ready preparation**

