## **GENERAL BOTANY Lecture 15 - Cell Types & Tissues**

- L Where do all the different types of cells come from (focus on stems)?
  - A. Meristems
    - 1. Apical meristems (source of all other meristems and give rise to primary meristems)
      - a) Shoot tips and root tips
    - 2. Primary meristems
      - 1. Protoderm gives rise to dermal (epidermis) tissue (outermost cells)
      - 2. Ground meristem gives rise to ground tissue (i.e., parenchyma, collenchyma, and sclerenchyma)
      - 3. Procambium gives rise to vascular tissue (xylem & phloem)

XYLEM PHLOEM

Procambium

Protoderm EPIDERMIS

Meristematic Cells

## **Ground Meristem**

PARENCHYMA SCLERENCHYMA COLLENCHYMA

Chlorenchyma (photosynthetic)

Storage (starch)

Aerenchyma (air)

Sclerified (support)

- II. Tissue types and their cells (focus on stems)
  - A. Dermal (epidermis)
    - 1. Usually a single superficial layer of cells epidermal cells
    - 2. Covers the primary tissues
    - 3. Outer surface of cells contain cutin a waxy substance impermeable to water
    - 4. Can contain stomates two guard cells plus a pore = stoma
  - B. Ground tissue (pith middle & cortex just beneath epidermis)
    - 1. Parenchyma cells most common
      - a) Have intercellular air spaces
      - b) Multiple types and functions (see above)
      - c) Found everywhere very abundant in pith
    - 2. Collenchyma cells
      - a) Have (unevenly) thickened cell walls (pectin & cellulose)
      - b) Support tissue
      - c) Found just to inside of epidermis
    - 3. Sclerenchyma
      - a) Have lignified cells walls (they stain red) and may be pitted
      - b) Types
        - 1) Sclereids (stone cells) irregular and branched gritty in pears
        - 2) Fibers elongated and pointed at ends
      - c) Strengthen tissue and prevent damage
      - d) Found associated with vascular bundles, in pith, and in cortex
  - C. Vascular tissue (xylem & phloem)
    - 1. Phloem usually to the outside of stem
      - a) Sieve tube members, companion cells, fibers, sclereids, parenchyma
      - b) Involved with nutrient transport
    - 2. Xylem usually to the inside of stem
      - a) Tracheids and vessel members
      - b) "Dead" water transport