Article published on May 3rd 2012 | Business

A corm is a swollen underground stem, swollen base and vertical growth that contains knots and lumps of emerging buds. This coated with layers of dried leaves, as a superimposed tunics. At the bottom produces small corms new serve for the reproduction of new plants. As the bulbs and rhizomes, these organs are accumulators of nutrients made ??up of cells parenchymal .

The plants are plants that have corms perennial losing parts in cold air during winter, keeping only the underground parts. This ability to store nutrients is a method of survival in adverse conditions such as prolonged drought or a very hot summer.

Organizational form of the body of vascular plants . It is a differentiated structure in tissues that are organized in two organs: root and stem. The stem can usually differentiate into stem and leaves . Each organ has a different function: the root has the function of absorbing water and salts, the rod serves to photosynthesize . If the stem is differentiated into stem and leaves, the stem has the function of support. A vascular system linked to the root and stem, carrying water and salts to the stem through the xylem , and carrying the products of photosynthesis to the roots through the phloem.

The corolla is the whorl of inner flowers with perianth heteroclamÃ-deo . Consists of petals .

Usually brightly colored plants in entomophilous because one of its main functions is to attract insects that carry out pollination .

Types of corolla

First distinguish between corolla dialipetala , when the petals are not united, and gamopetalous , when the lips are welded completely or partially. Second, according to the symmetry distinguishes between corolla actinomorphic , when the symmetry is bilateral, and zygomorphic , where a single plane of symmetry.

Corola dialipetala

Actinomorfa

Cruciform

Papaverada

Aclavelada

Rosacea

Zigomorfa

PapilonÃ¡cea

Corola gamopetala

Actinomorfa

Tubular

Campanulada

Infundibular

Hipocraterimorfa

Rotate

Urceolate

Zigomorfa

Lipped

Personada

Ligulate

The bark or rhytidome is the outermost layer of stems and roots of woody plants such as trees . It covers and protects the wood and consists of three layers, the cork cambium , the phloem and the vascular cambium . It can reach about 10 to 15% of the total weight of the tree.

Botanical description

In young stems of woody plants like trees and shrubs , and vines perennials, bark consists of the following tissues fixed from the outside in:

Cork - outer tissue, secondary, impermeable to gases and water.

Cork cambium - layer of cells , typically one to two cell layers thick, which is in the state of meristem produces persistent cork.

Felodermo - (not always present) - layer formed in some plant cells of the inner cells of the cambium of cork (cork is produced from the outer layer).

Bark - the primary tissue of stems and roots. In stems, the cortex is among the epidermal layer and the phloem, in roots the inner layer is not phloem, but if pericycle .

Phloem - conducting tissue nutrients composed of sieve tubes or cells sieve mixed with parenchyma and fibers.

In old stems the epidermal layer, cortex, and phloem are formed separately from internal tissues agruesadas formations of cork. Due to the thickening of the corky layer, these cells die due to not receive water and nutrients. This dead layer is the rough corky bark that forms around tree trunks and other stems. In smaller stems and typically plant not woody, sometimes appears a secondary layer called periderm , which becomes the cork cambium, cork and felodermo. Replaces the dermal layer and acts as a cover much like the corky bark is also made ??of mostly dead tissue. The skin on the tomato is a periderm.

The definitions of the term may vary. In other uses, the bark is dead and protective tissue on the outside of woody stems, and does not include vascular ejido.

The cambium vascular is the only part of a woody stem where cell division . Contains undifferentiated cells that divide rapidly to produce xylem secondary inward and phloem outward

side.

Throughout the xylem , phloem is one of the two tissues within the plant that are involved in fluid transport. The phloem transports organic molecules (particularly sugars) to wherever necessary.

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Article Keywords:
florist hamilton, flowers hamilton

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