

Introduction to Botany. Lecture 23

Alexey Shipunov

Minot State University

October 28, 2013



Outline

1 Questions and answers

2 Leaf

- Anatomy of leaf
- Ecological adaptations of leaves



1 Questions and answers

2 Leaf

- Anatomy of leaf
- Ecological adaptations of leaves



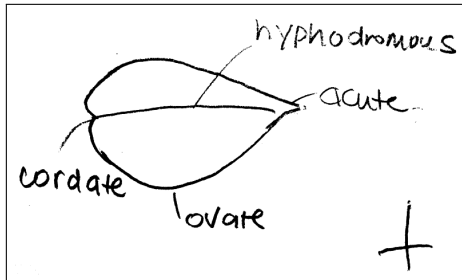
Previous final question: the answer

Please draw the **entire** (*whole*, not dissected), **ovate** leaf with **acute** apex, **cordate** base, **smooth** margin and **hyphodromous** venation.



Previous final question: the answer

Please draw the **entire** (*whole*, not dissected), **ovate** leaf with **acute** apex, **cordate** base, **smooth** margin and **hyphodromous** venation.

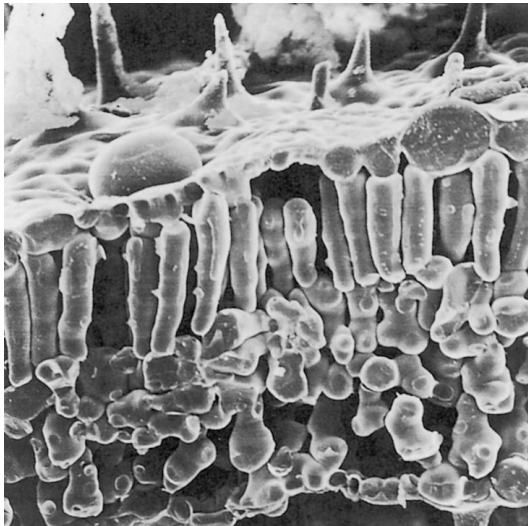


Leaf

Anatomy of leaf



Palisade and spongy cells



palisade
mesophyll

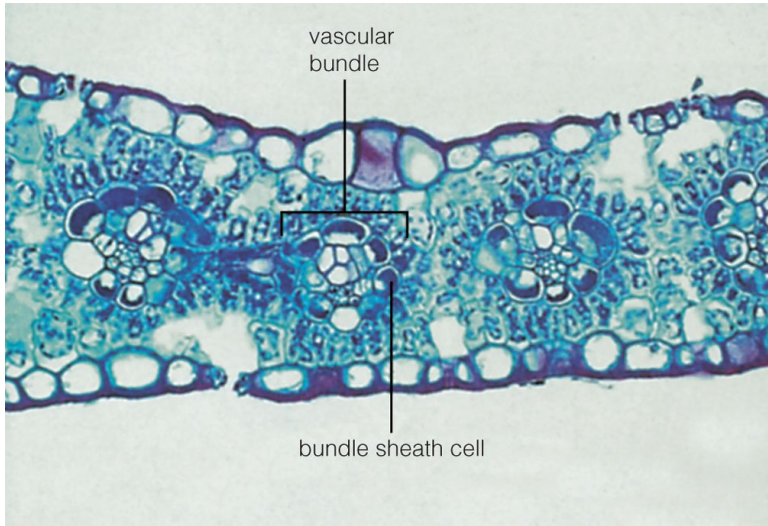
spongy
mesophyll

Veins/vascular bundles

- Phloem typically faces downwards, xylem—upwards
- Bundles of C₄-plants have additional bundle sheath cells



Bundle sheath cells



Leaf

Ecological adaptations of leaves



Plants and water

- Xerophytes: sclerophytes and succulents (stem and leaf)
- Mesophytes
- Hygrophytes
- Hydrophytes



Leaf succulent (*Crassula argentea*)



mesophyll
cells

Xerophyte leaf—needle of pine (*Pinus contorta*)

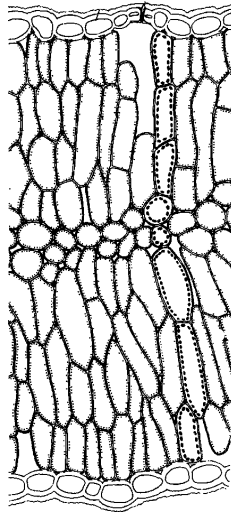
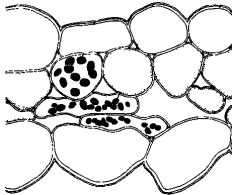


Plants and light

- Sciophytes
- Heliophytes



Sciophyte and heliophyte



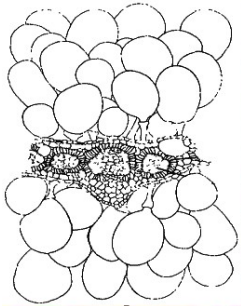
Oxalis acetosella and *Sylphium laciniatum*

Plants and soil

- Halophytes (accumulate, excrete or avoid NaCl)
- Nitrate halophytes (grow on soils rich of NaNO_3)
- Oxylophytes (grow on acidic soils)
- Calciphytes (grow on chalk soils rich of CaCO_3)



Leaf of salt-accumulating halophyte



Atriplex prostrata

Plants and substrate

- Psammophytes (grow on sand)
- Petrophytes (grow on rocks)
- Rheophytes (grow in fast springs)



Rheophyte



Macarenia clavigera from Venezuela



River with rheophytes



They are flowering, too



Podostemum ceratophyllum (may be found even in ND!)



Plants and metabolism

- Mycoparasites
- Hemiparasites
- Phytoparasites (root and stem)



Mycoparasite



Triuris hyalina from South America



Hemiparasite



Krameria parvifolia from southern Texas



Root parasite



Hydnora africana from South Africa



Stem parasite



Cuscuta europaea from Germany



Final question (2 points)



Final question (2 points)

Which plants have more palisade mesophyll—heliophytes or sciophytes?



Summary

- Water deficit results in either sclerophyte or succulent adaptations
- Water excess results in hygrophyte or even hydrophyte adaptations



For Further Reading



A. Shipunov.

Introduction to Botany [Electronic resource].

2010—onwards.

Mode of access:

http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol_154



Th. L. Rost, M. G. Barbour, C. R. Stocking, T. M. Murphy.

Plant Biology. 2nd edition.

Thomson Brooks/Cole, 2006.

Chapter 6.

