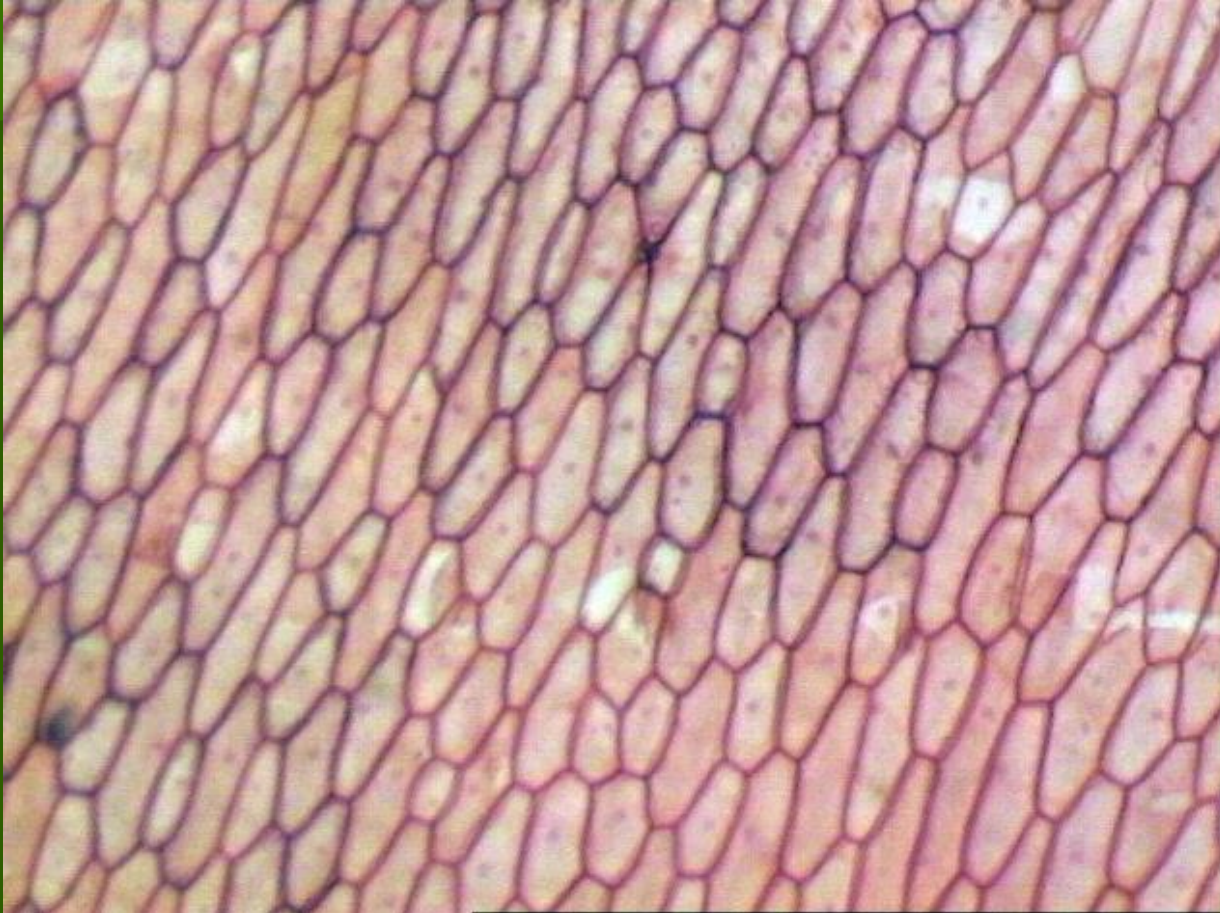
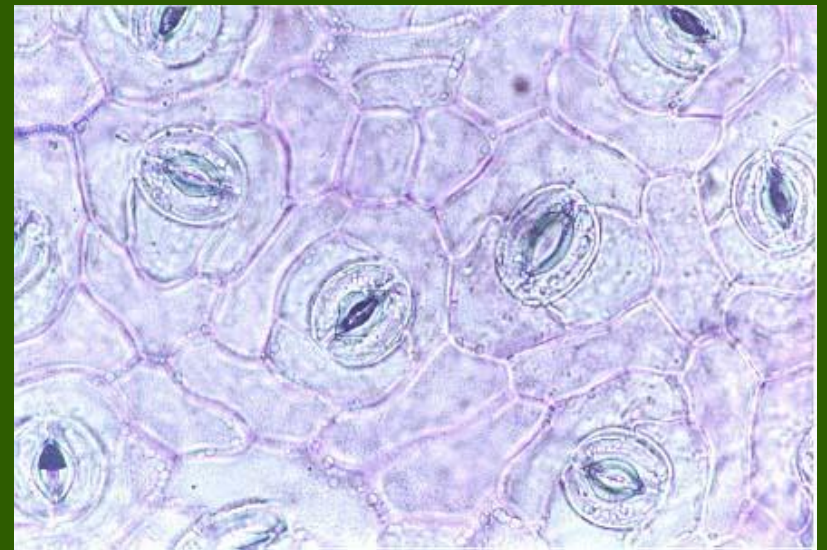
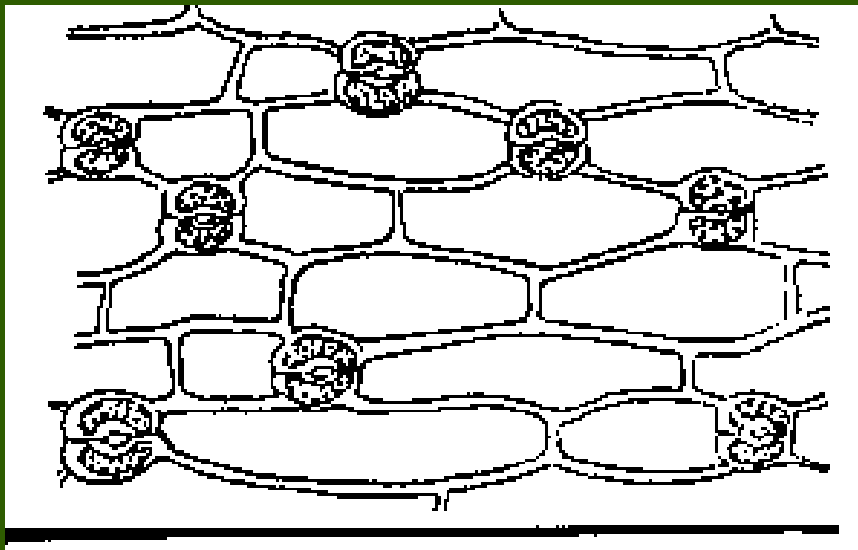
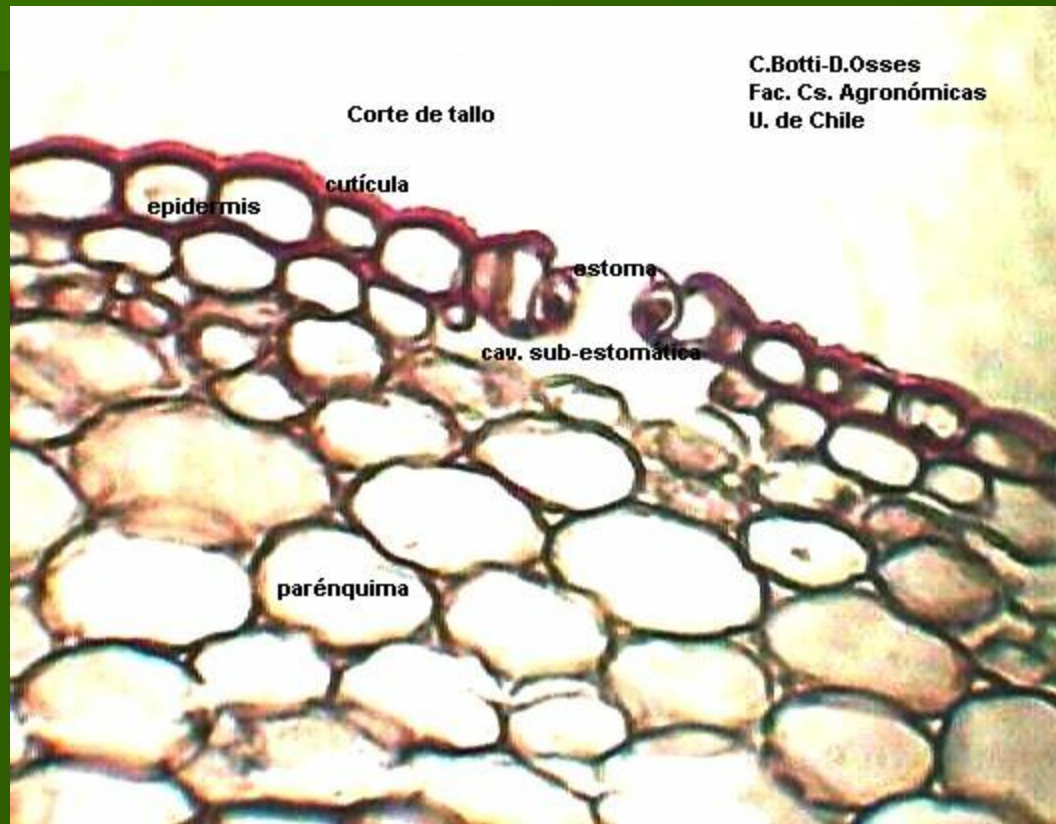




Células epiteliais. Vista superior



Células epiteliais. estomas



Corte transversal dunha folla na que se aprecian na parte superior as células epiteliais e un estoma



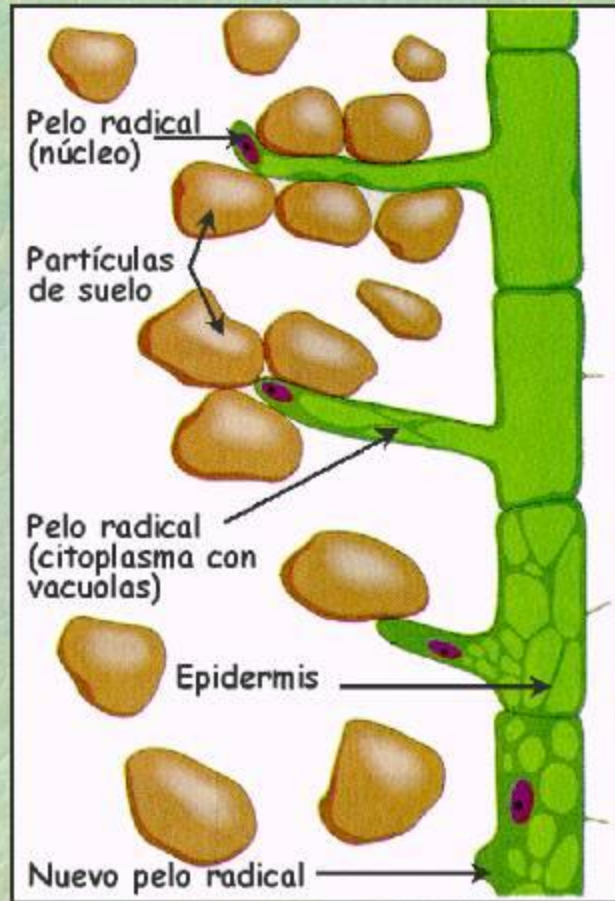
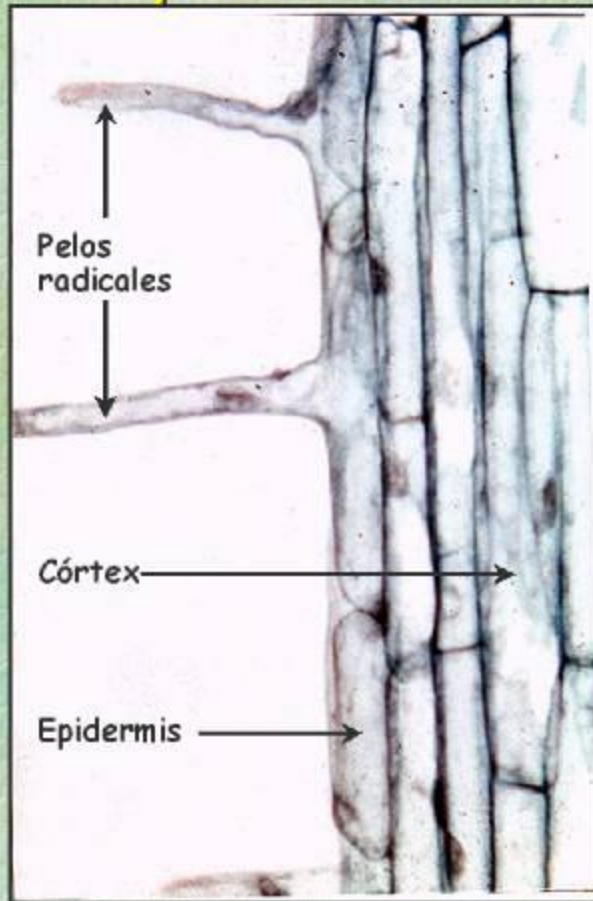
Corte transversal dunha folla na que se aprecian na parte superior as células epiteliais e un estoma

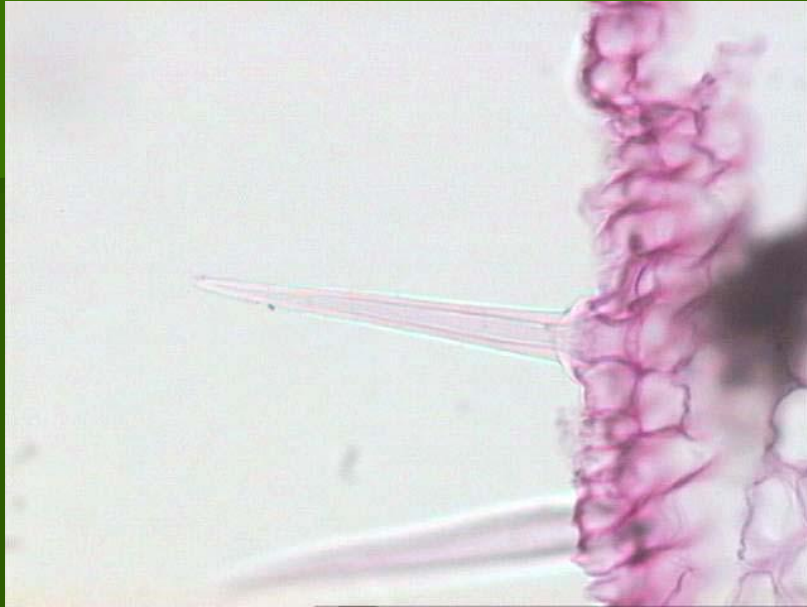


Estoma. Células oclusivas mostrando cloroplastos

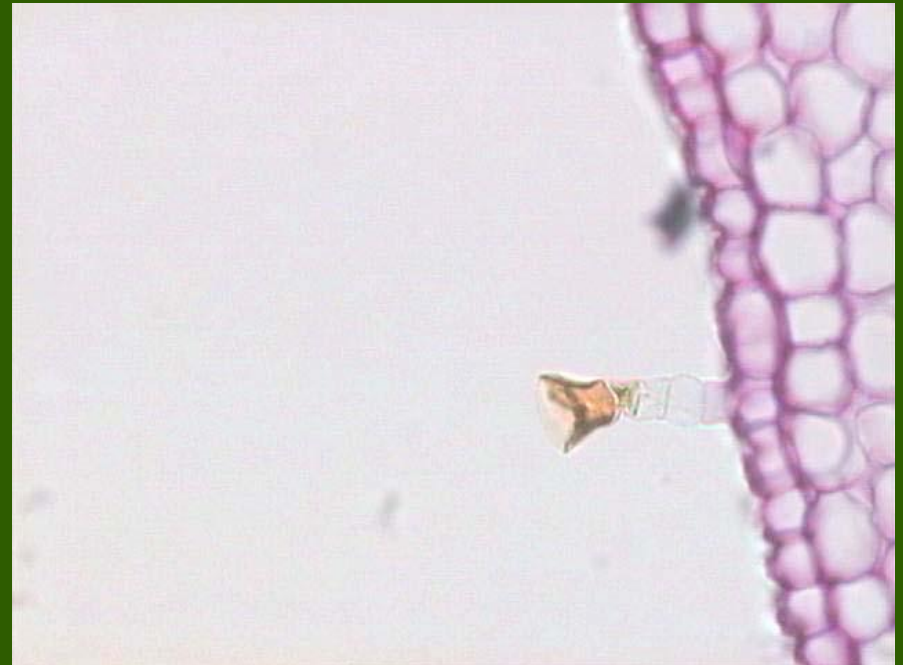
TECIDOS PROTECTORES

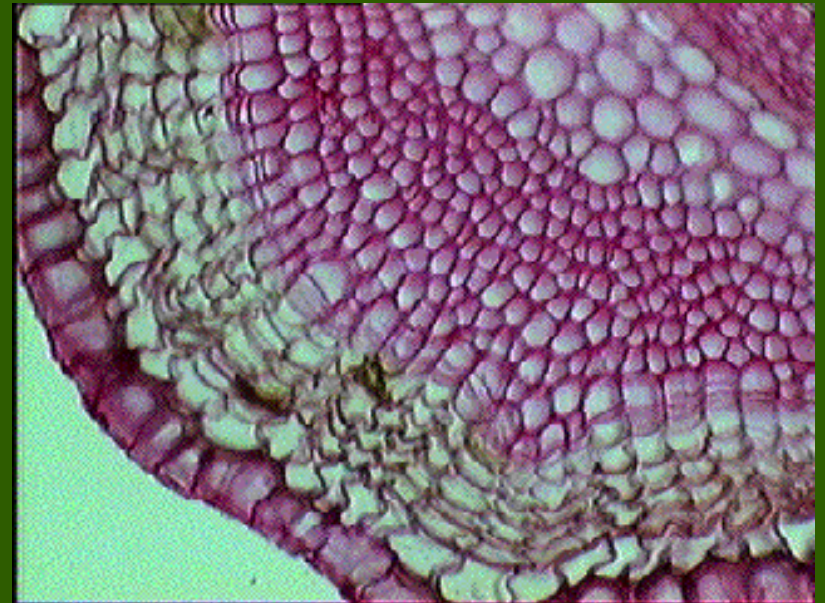
Los pelos radicales



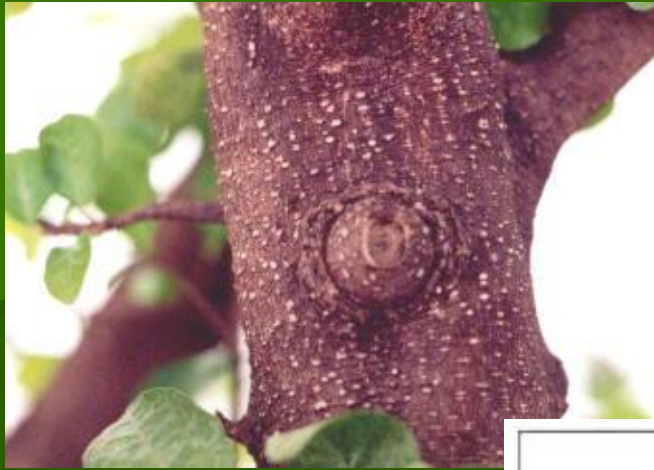


Células epiteliais modificadas
formando pelos

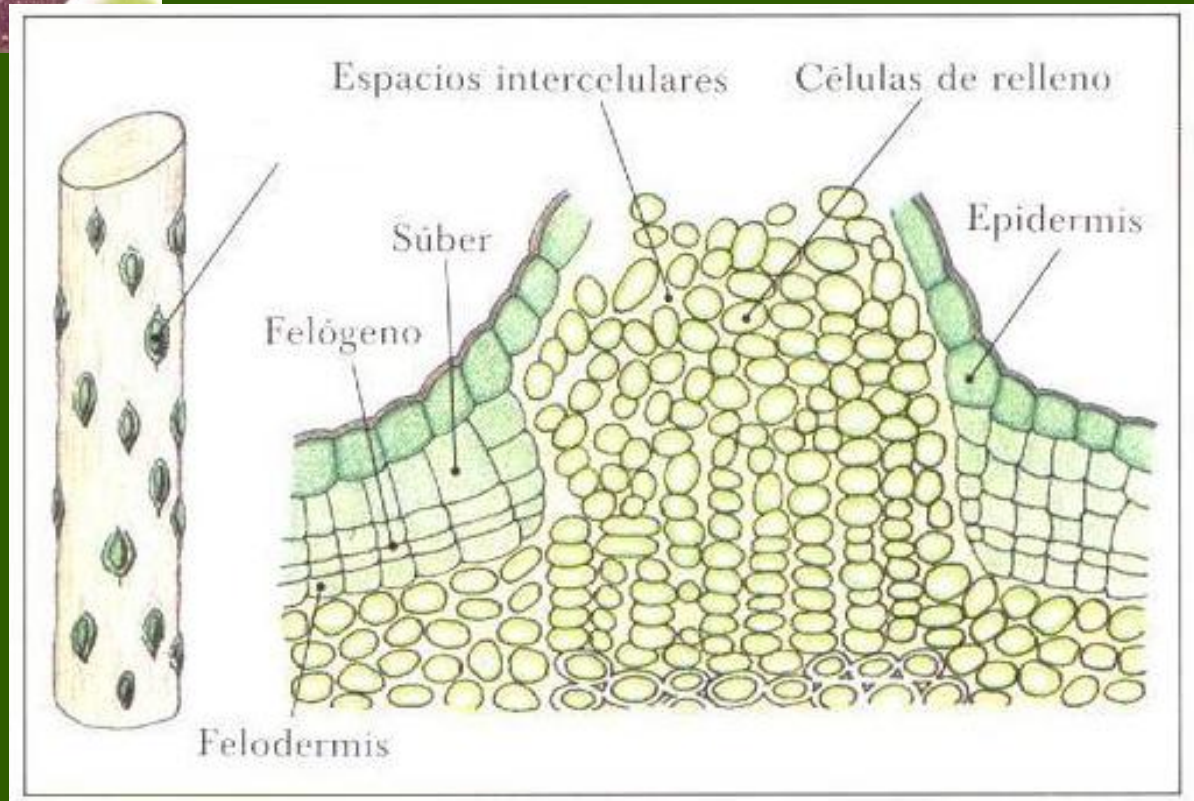




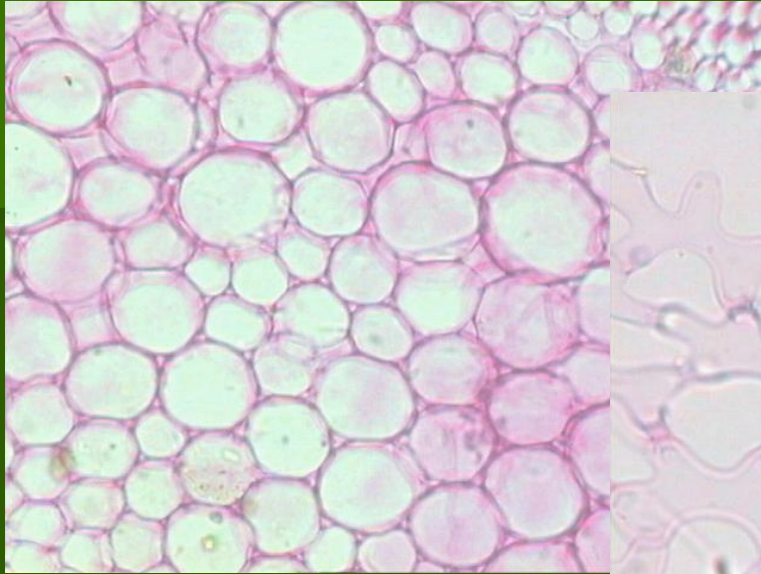
Tecido epitelial estratificado. Códia de árvore



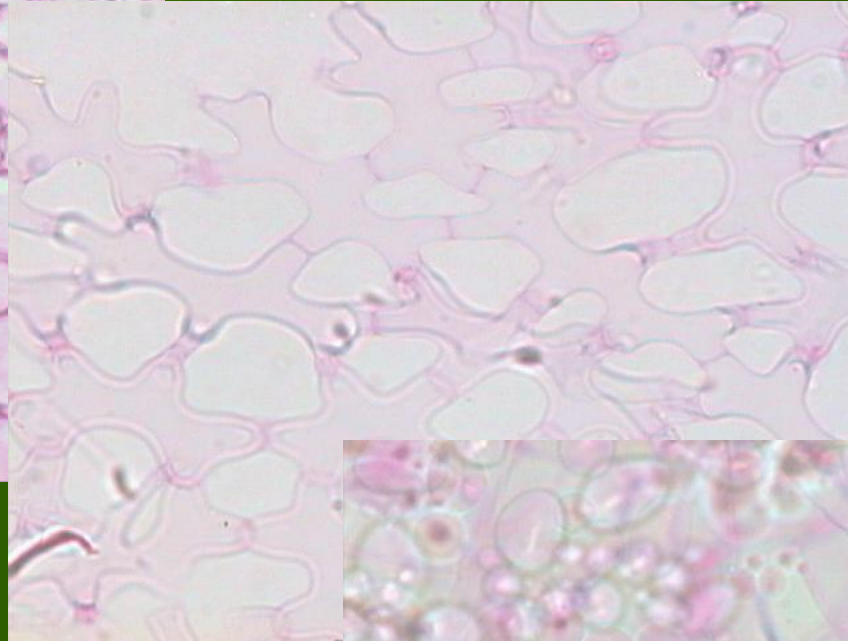
Lenticelas. Estrutura que permite o intercambio de gases a través da codia das árbores.



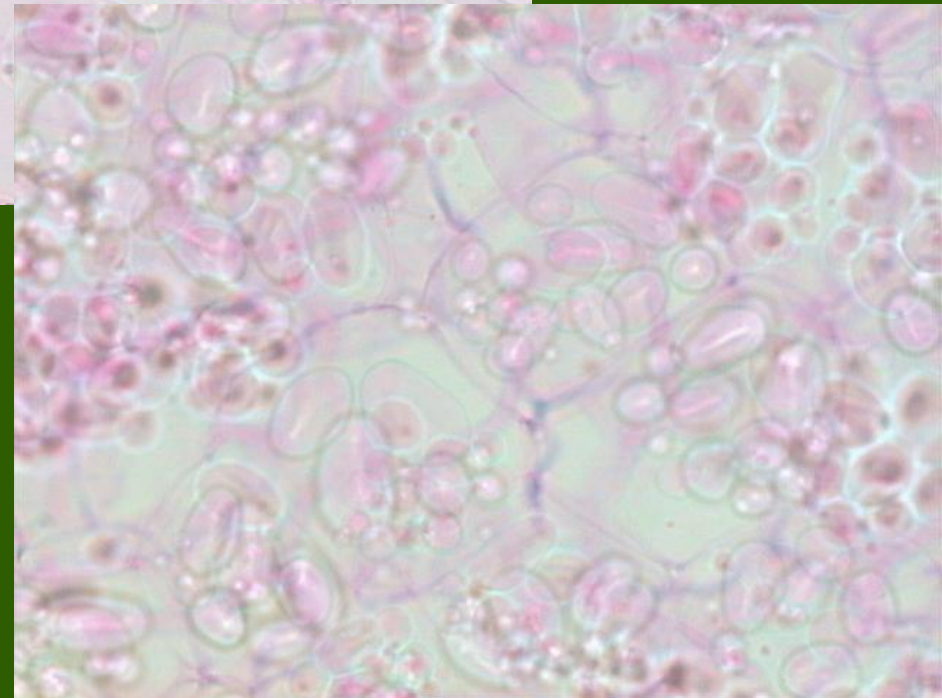
TECIDOS FUNDAMENTAIS. PARÊNQUIMA



P. Normal

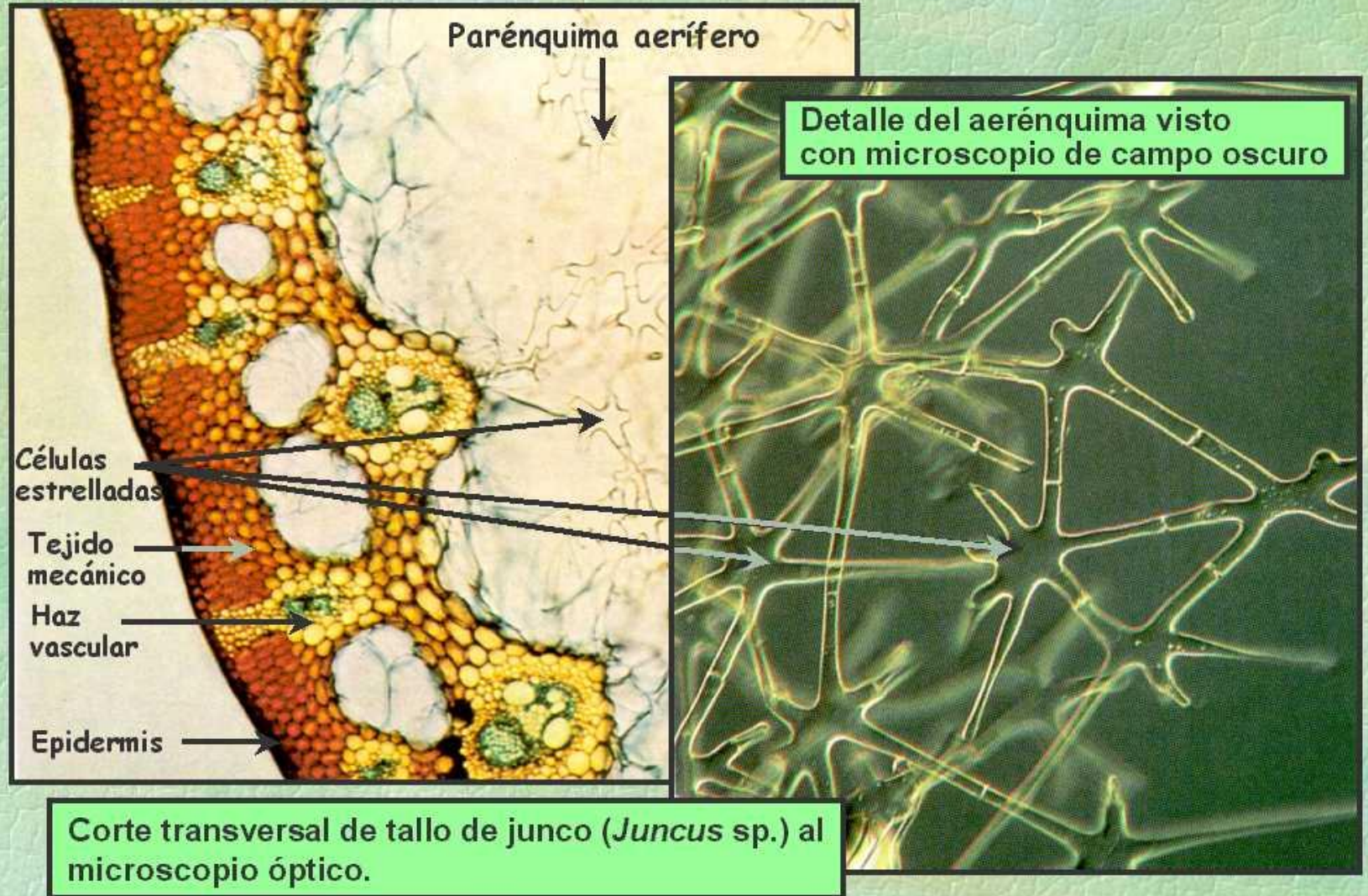


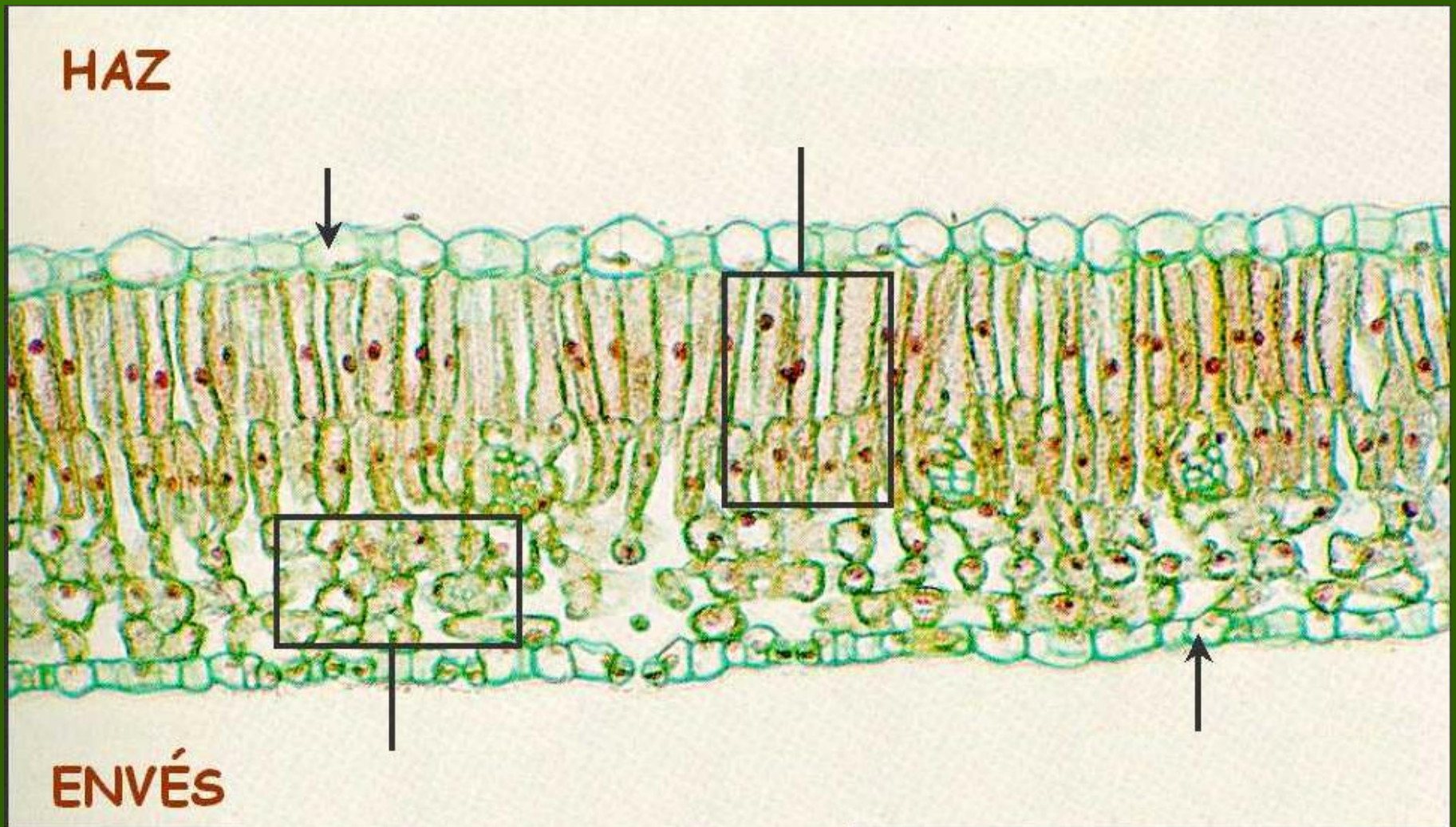
P. Aerífero



P. amilífero

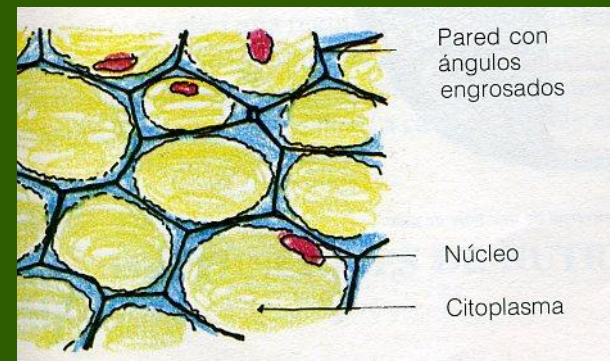
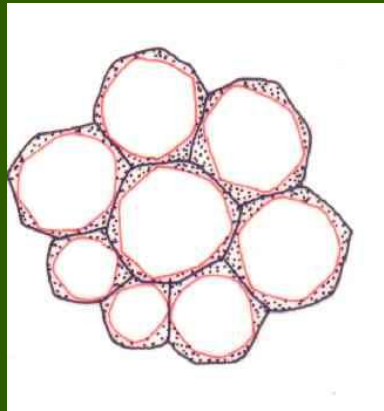
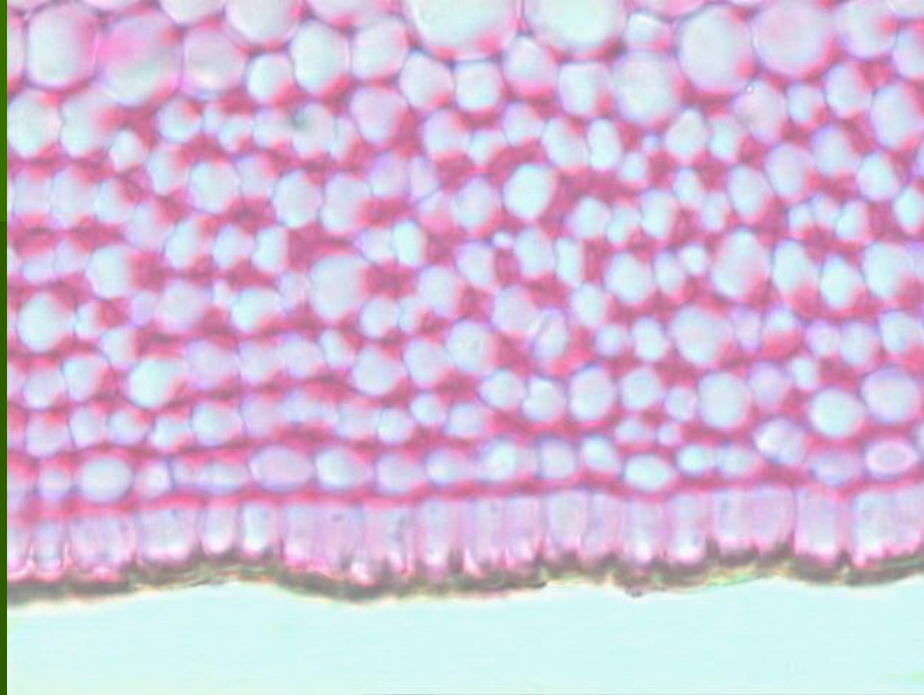
Parénquimas aeríferos-2





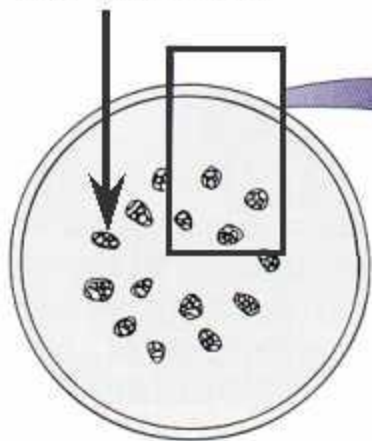
Corte transversal de folla amosando o parénquima en empalizada (parte superior) e parénquima lagunar (parte inferior).

Tecidos fundamentais. Colénquima



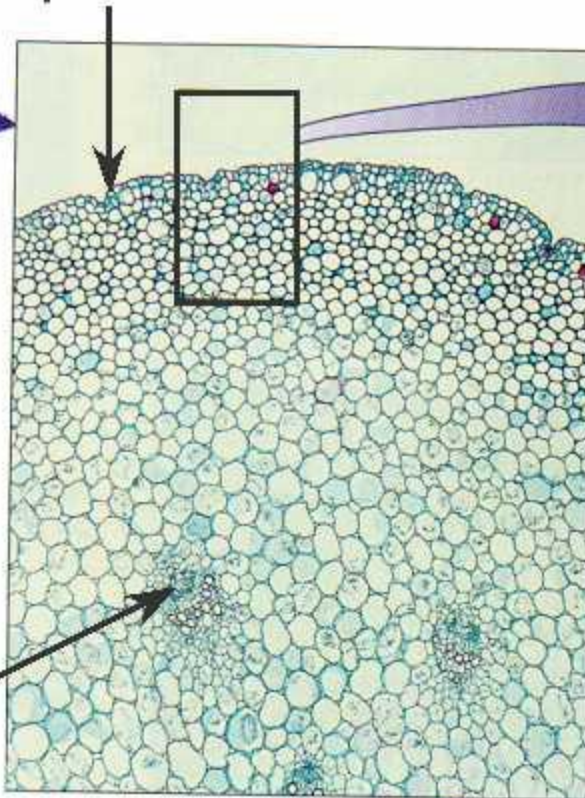
Localización del Colénquima - 1

Haz vascular



Tallo. Sección transversal

Epidermis



1

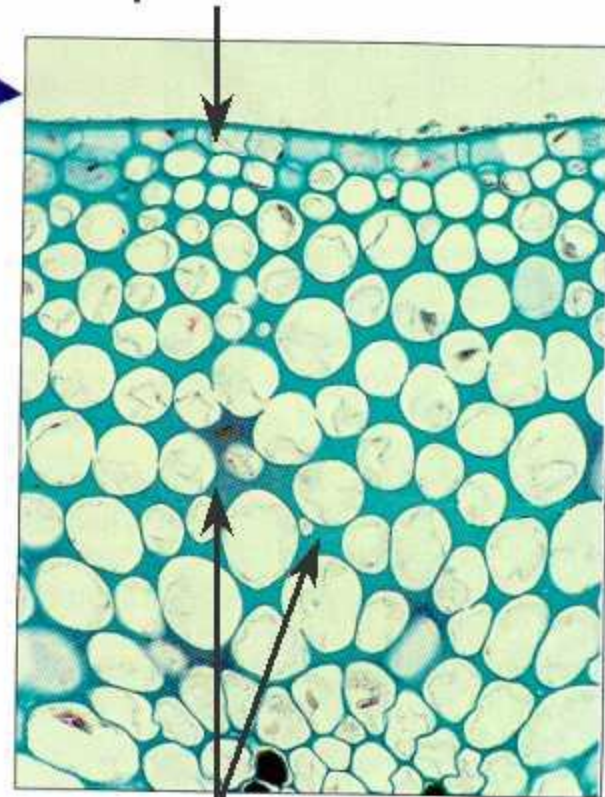
2

Haz vascular

1: colénquima

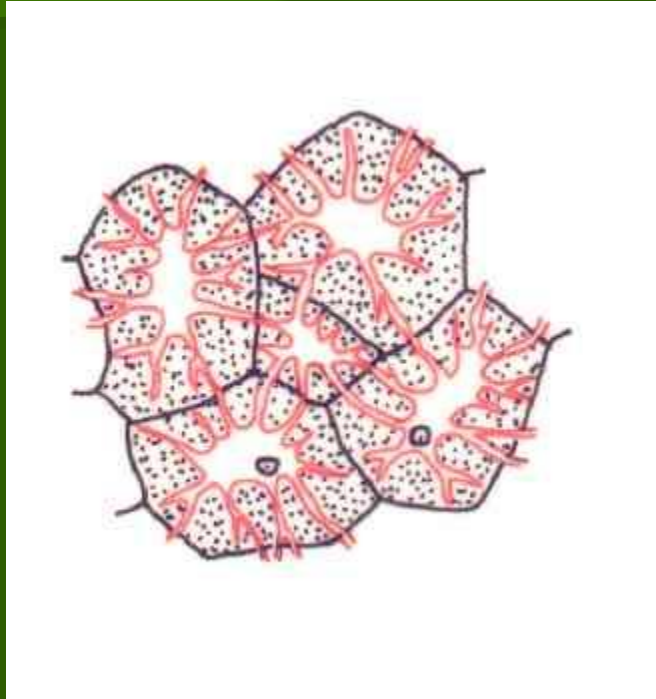
2: parénquima cortical

Epidermis

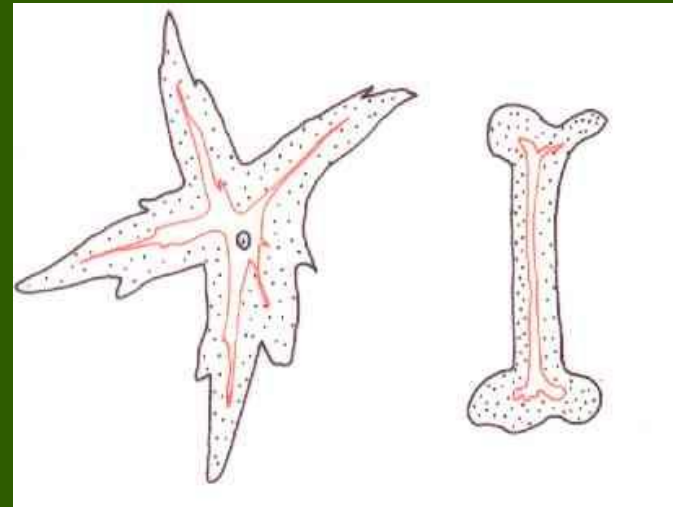


Colénquima angular

Tecidos fundamentais. Esclerénquima

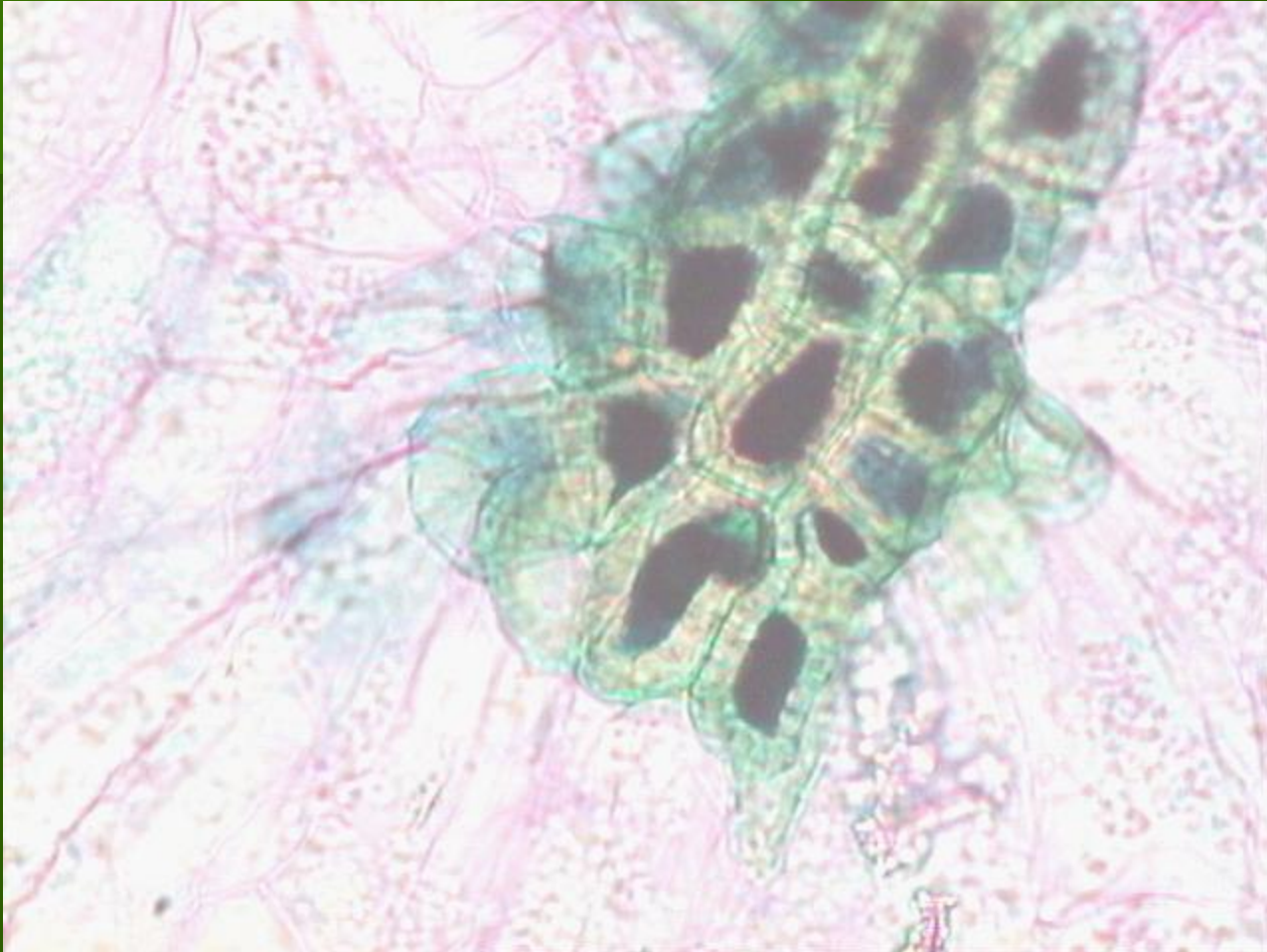


Células petrosas



Fibras ou esclereidas

Tecidos fundamentais. Esclerénquima

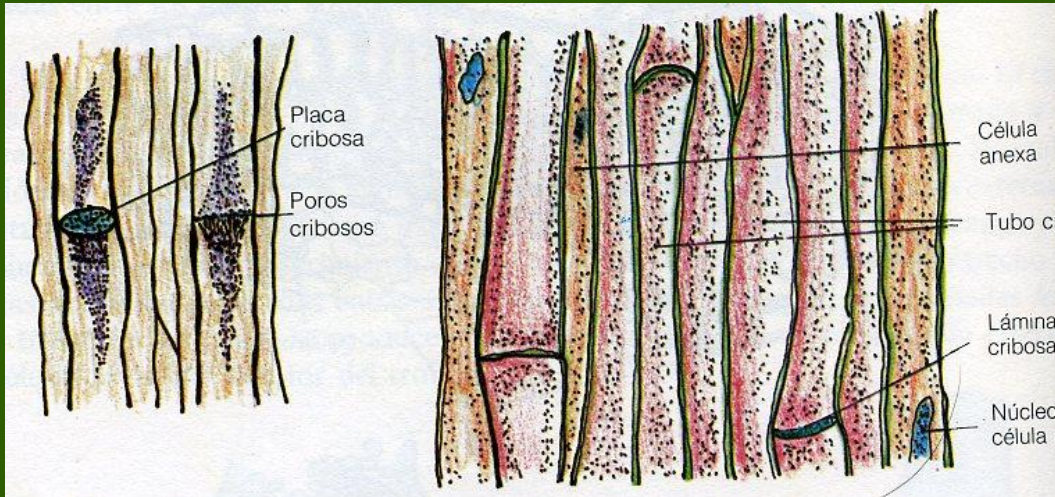


Células petrosas

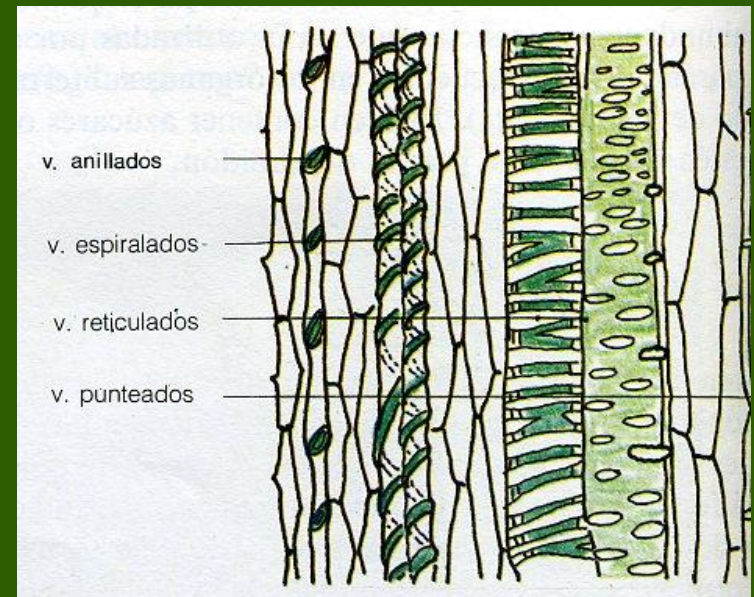


Artroesclereidas

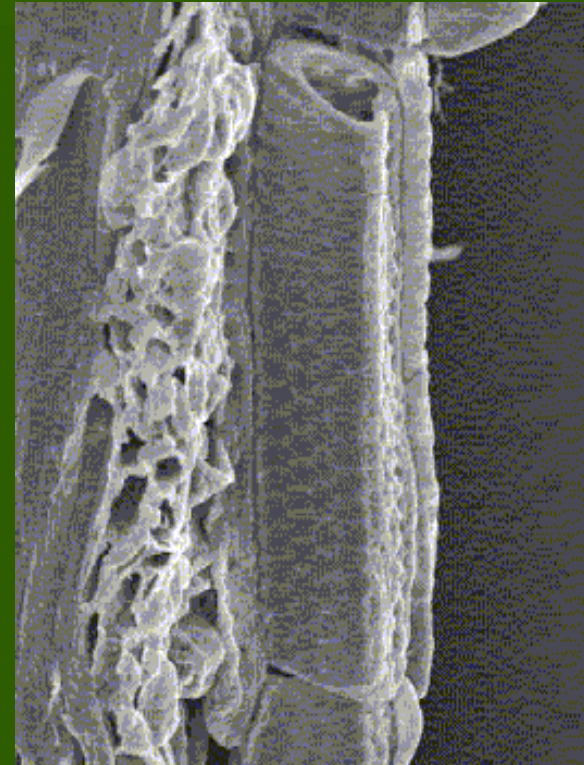
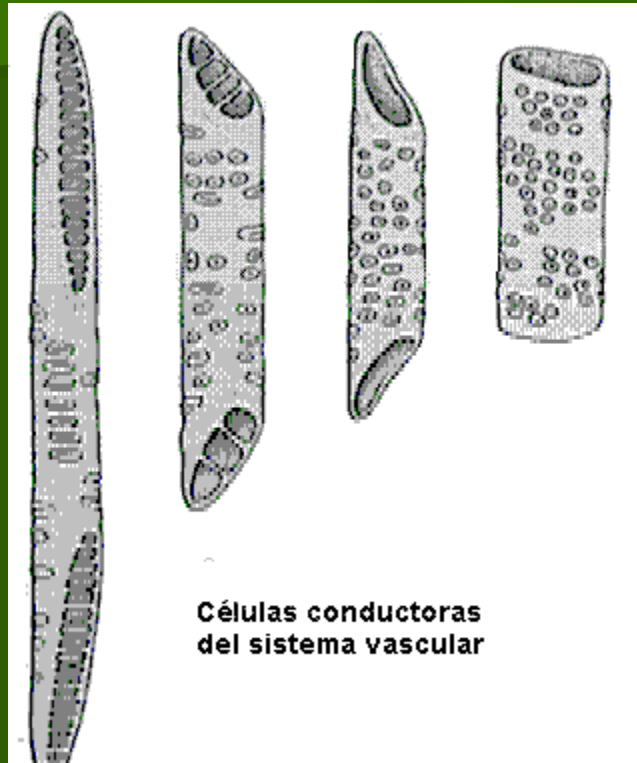
TECIDOS CONDUCTORES



FLOEMA



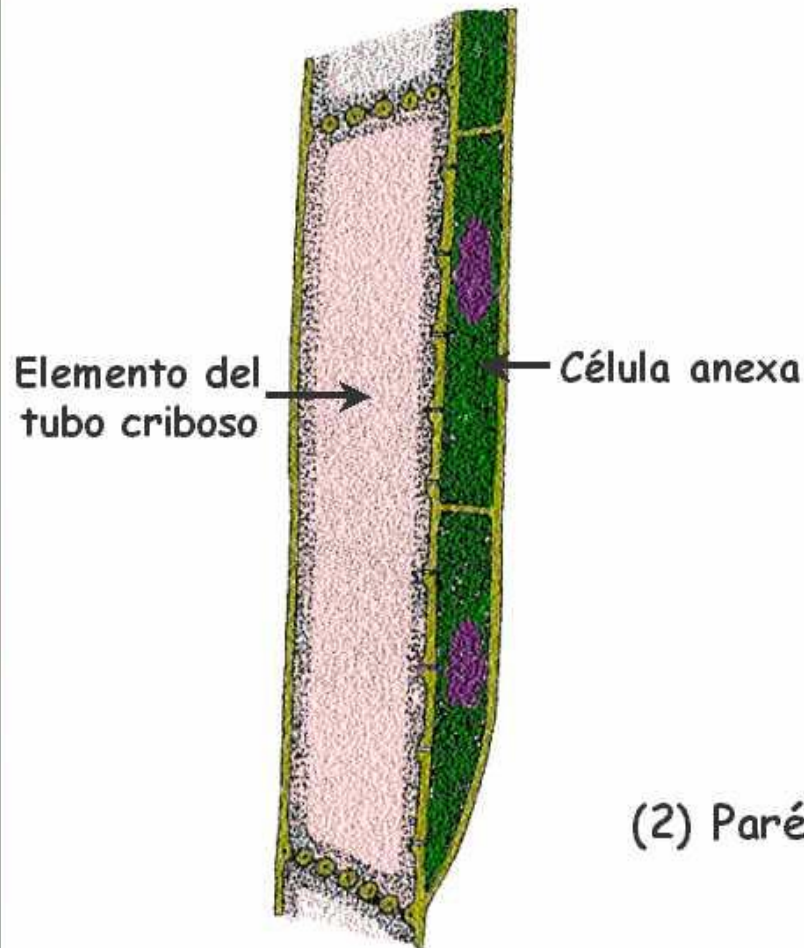
XILEMA



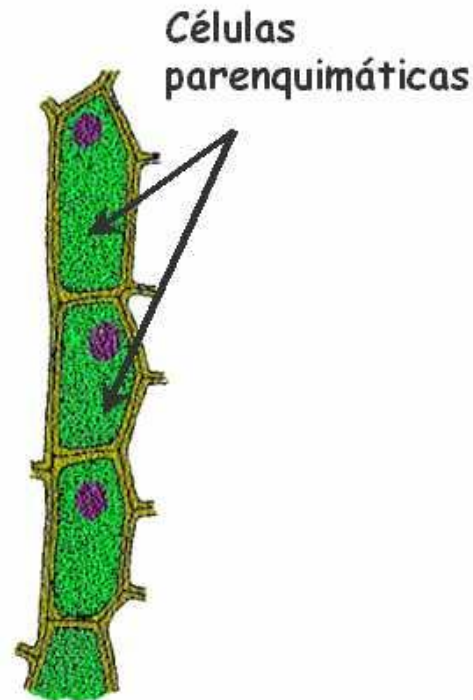
Células do xilema.

Obsérvese a parece celular impregnada de lignina.

Tipos celulares del floema



(1) Tubo criboso con célula anexa



(2) Parénquima liberiano



(3) Fibra liberiana o floemáticas

FLOEMA



Detalle de placa cribrosa



Distribución dos vasos conductores en corte
transversal do tallo

MERISTEMAS

MERISTEMATIC TISSUE: Small, thin-walled embryonic cells capable of cell division

Apical



Characteristics:

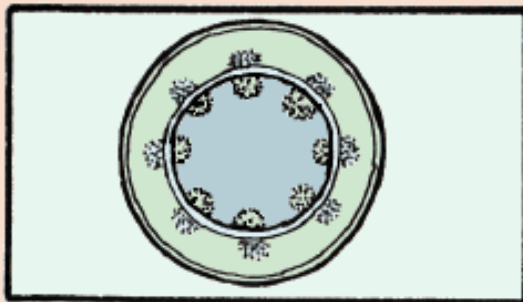
Located at tips of shoots and roots

Function:

Increase length of plant body

Produce primary tissues

Lateral



Located near periphery of roots and stems

Examples: vascular and cork cambia

Increase girth of plant body

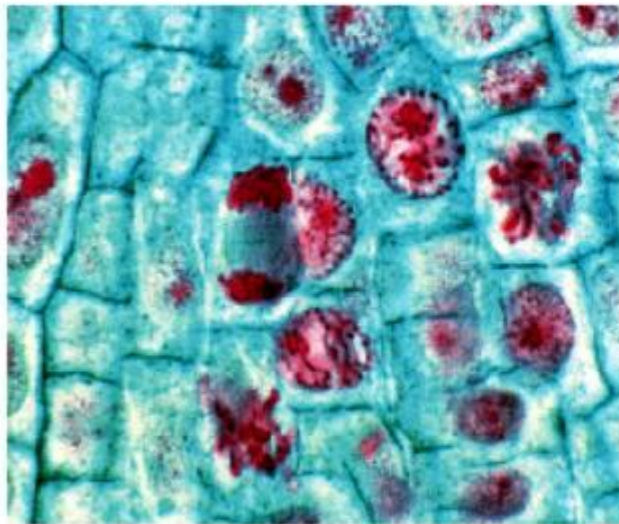
Produce secondary tissues

FUNCIÓN

Son los responsables del crecimiento del vegetal.

SUS CÉLULAS

Son pequeñas, tienen forma poliédrica, con paredes finas y vacuolas pequeñas y abundantes.



Microfotografía óptica de tejido meristemático de raíz de maíz (x250)

(tomado de editorial SM)

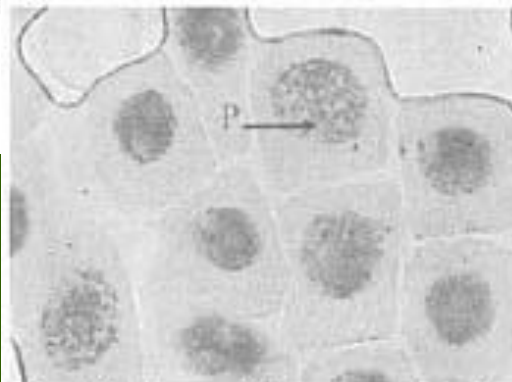


Figura 1.- Se observan células en profase (P) e interfase. (1900x).

TEJIDOS MERISTEMÁTICOS

Responsables del crecimiento en longitud

MERISTEMOS APICALES

Responsables del crecimiento en grosor

MERISTEMOS LATERALES

Cambium vascular

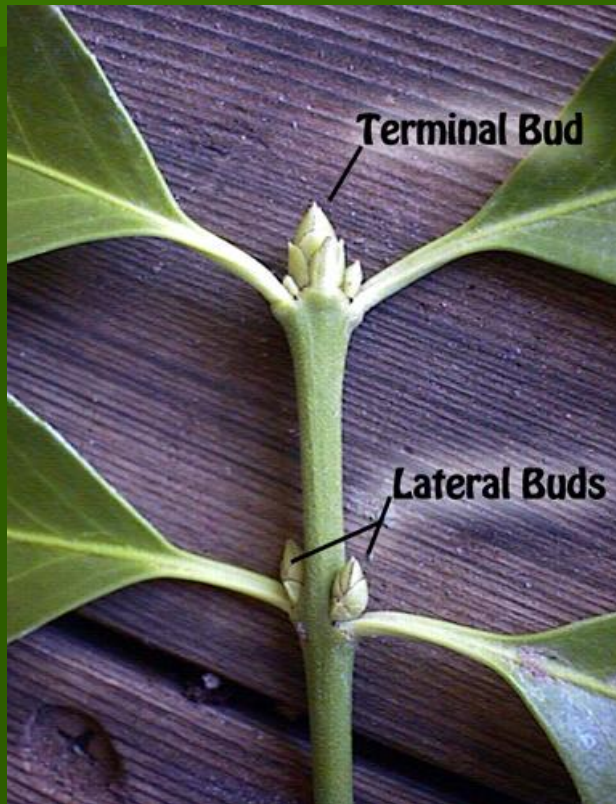
forma

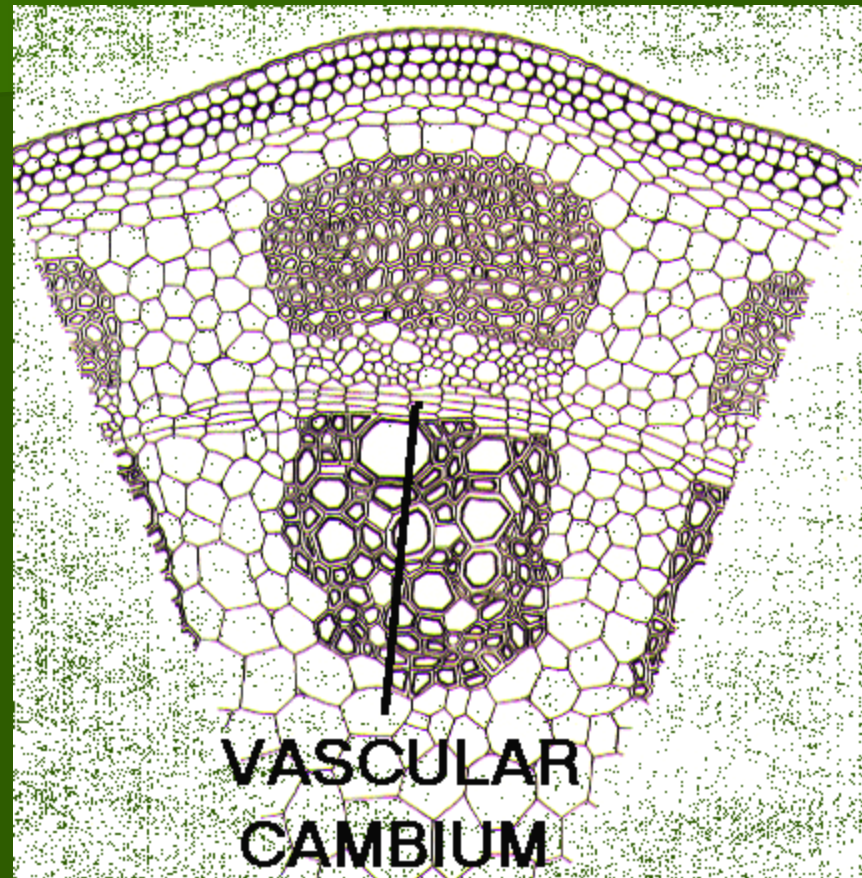
tejido conductor

Cambium suberógeno

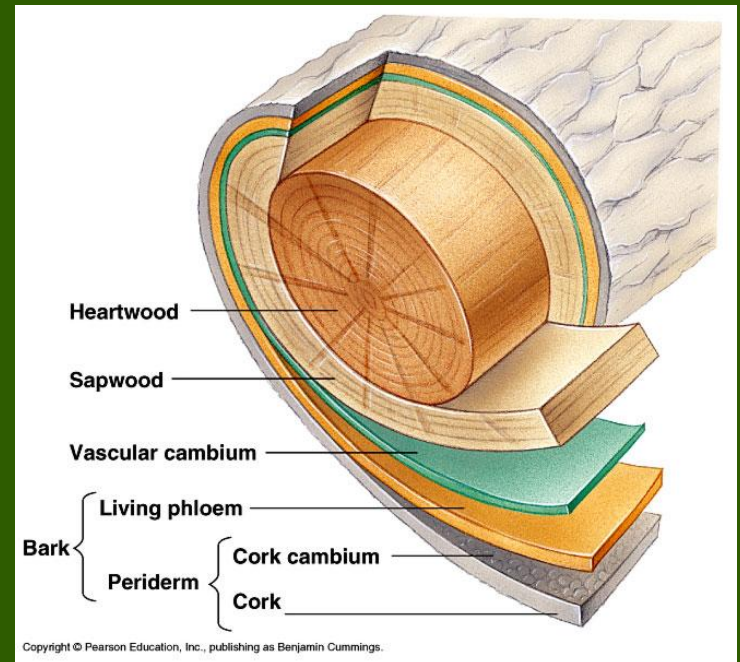
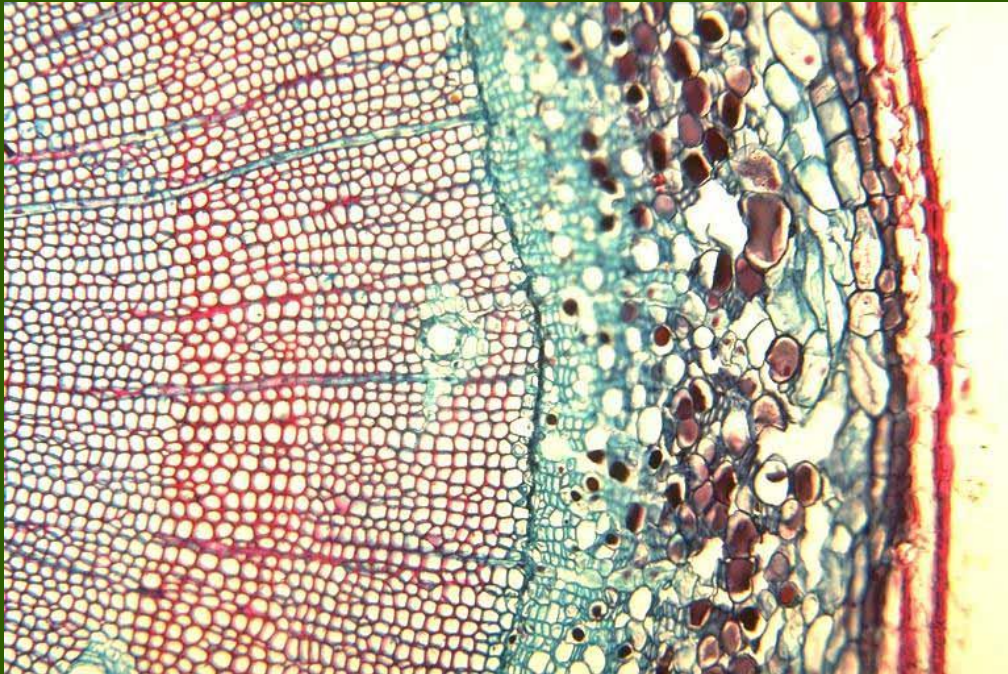
forma

suber o corcho

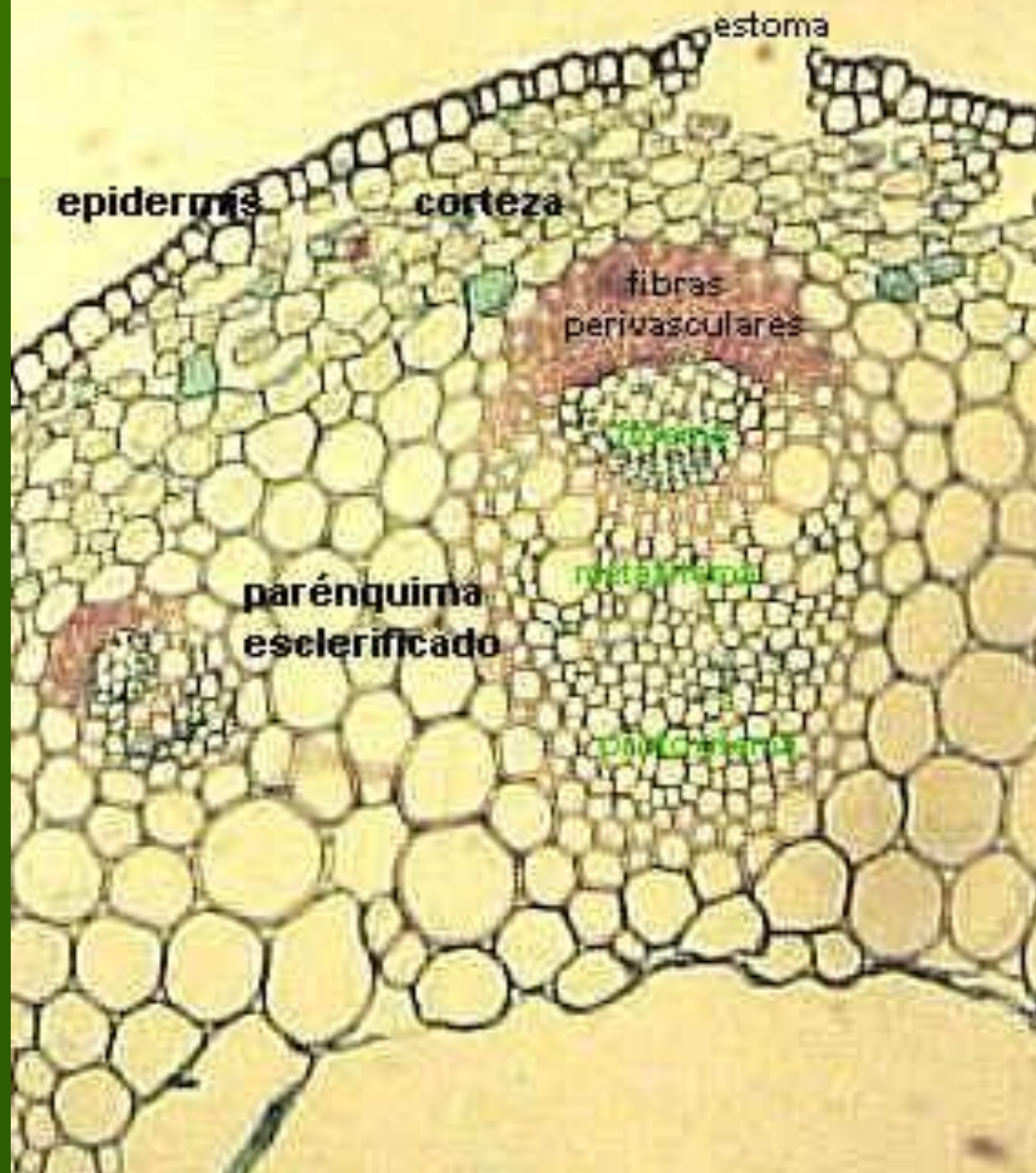




Células meristemáticas (Cambium vascular)
situadas entre as células do floema (arriba e
xilema (abaixo)

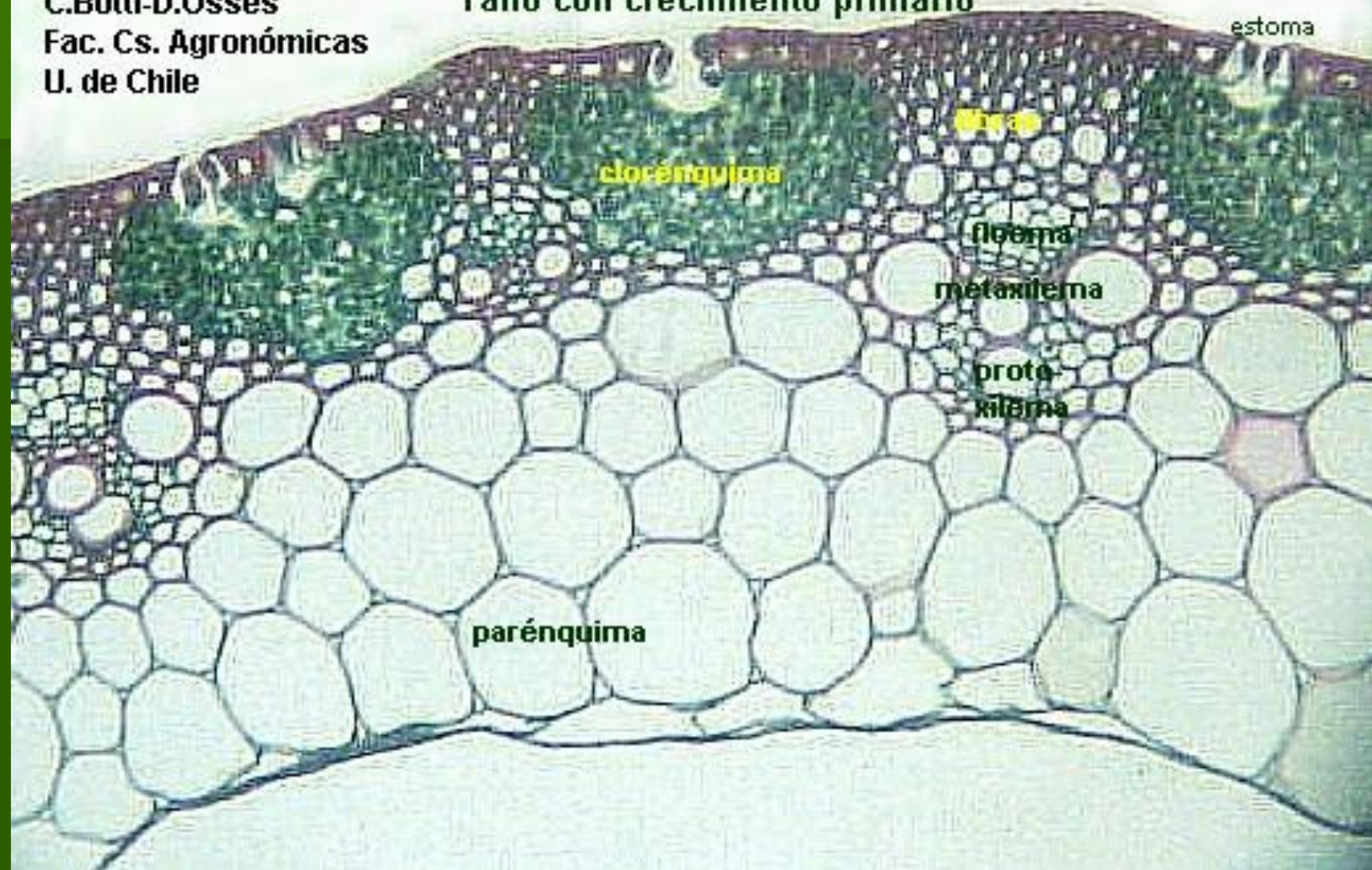


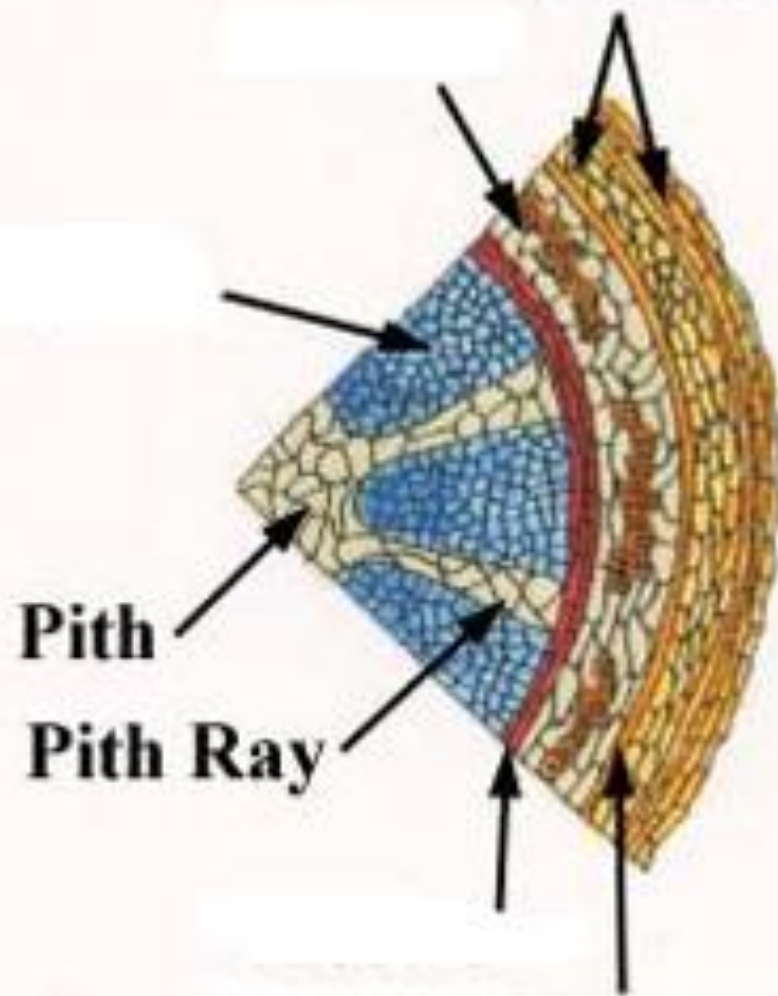
Tallo con crecimiento primario



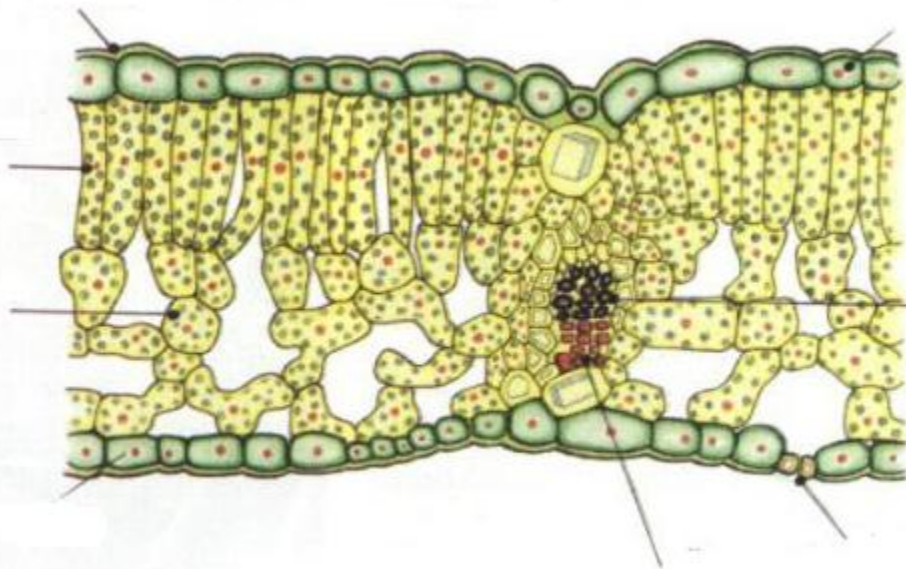
C.Botti-D.Osses
Fac. Cs. Agronómicas
U. de Chile

Tallo con crecimiento primario

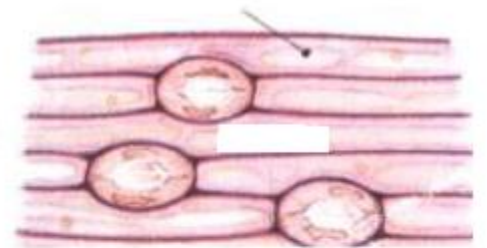




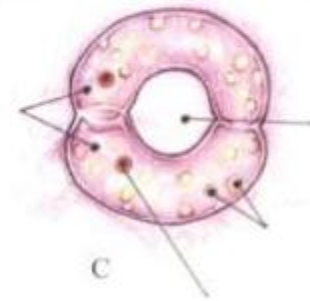
(= cork cambium)

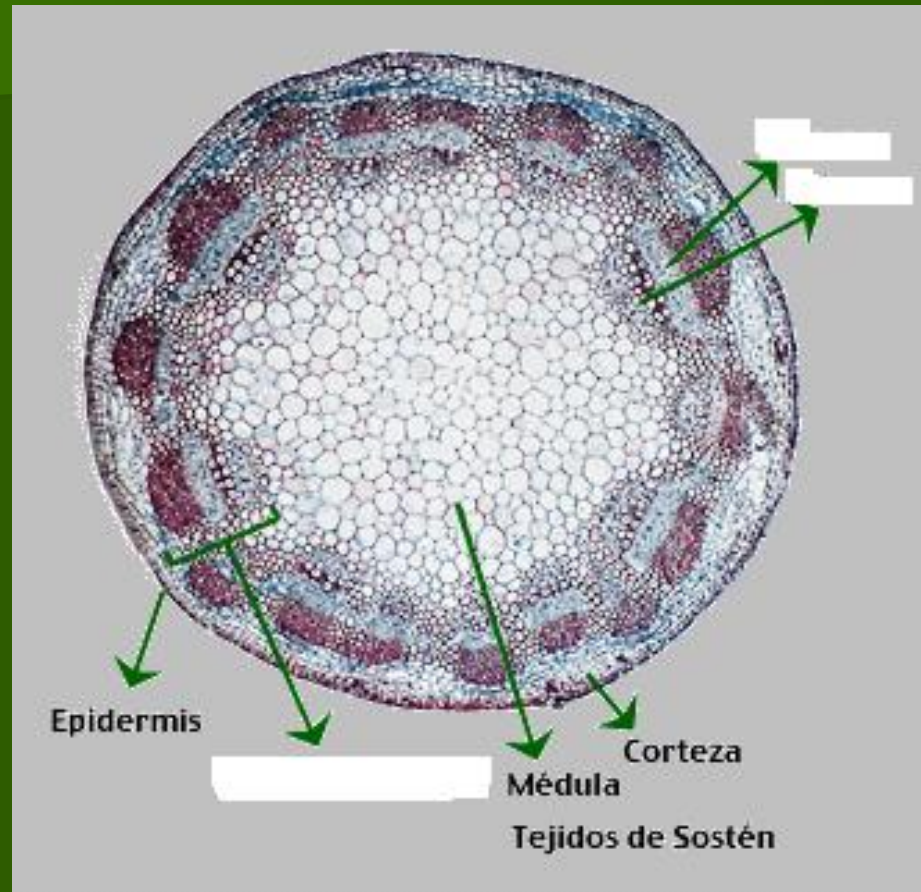


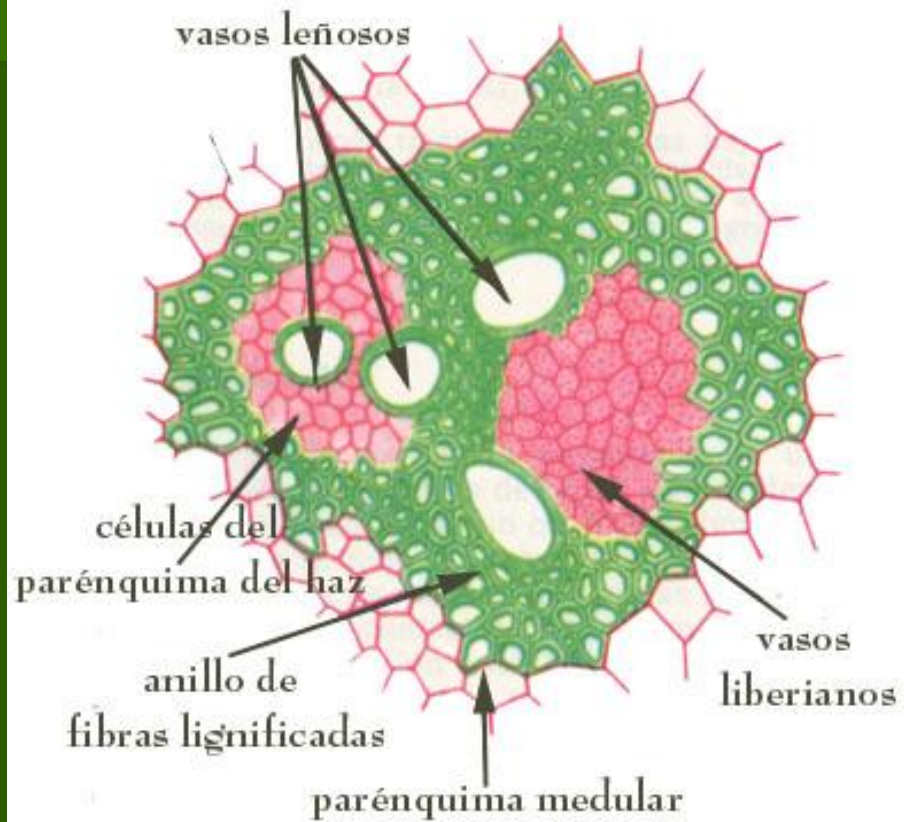
B

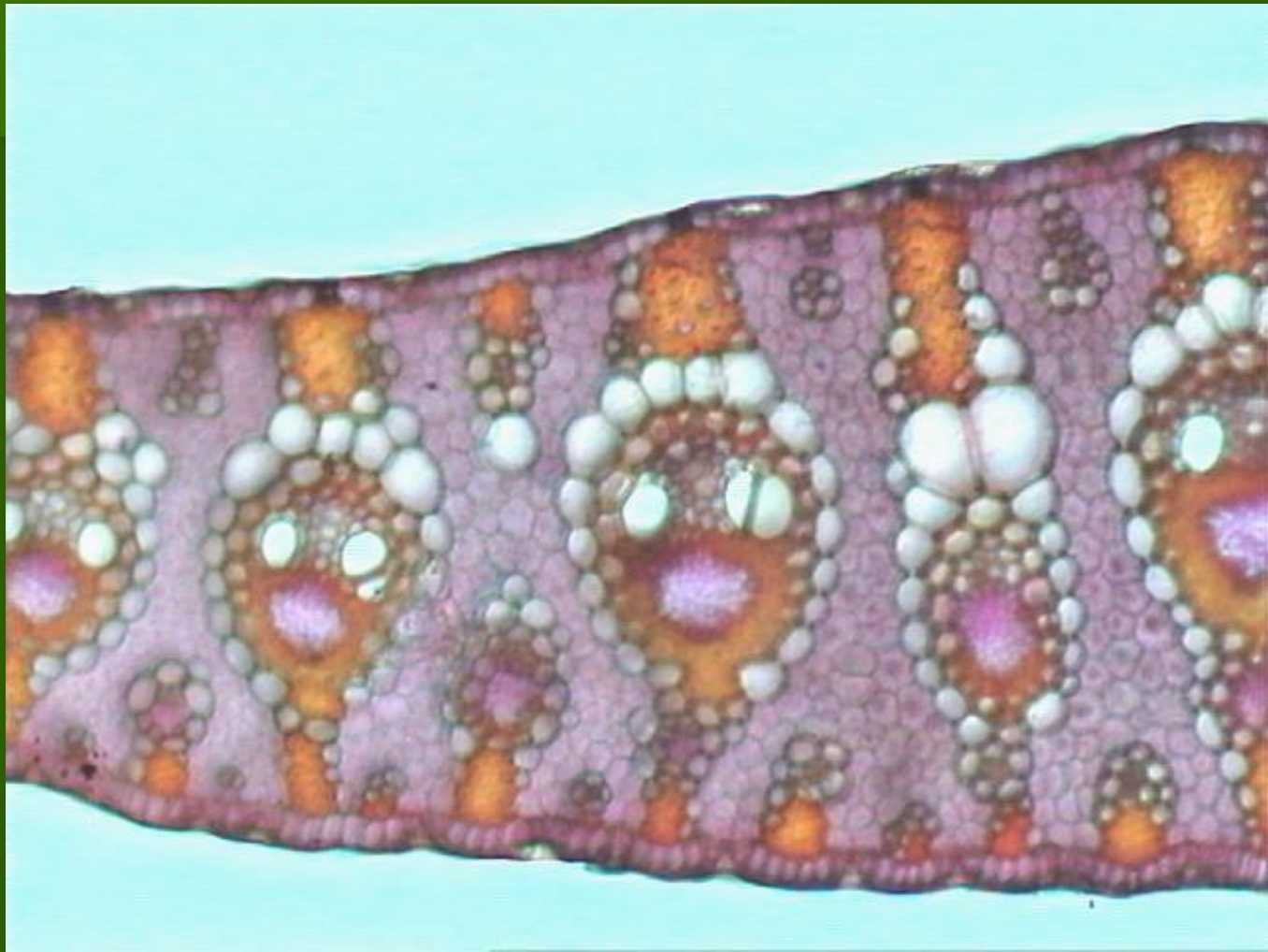


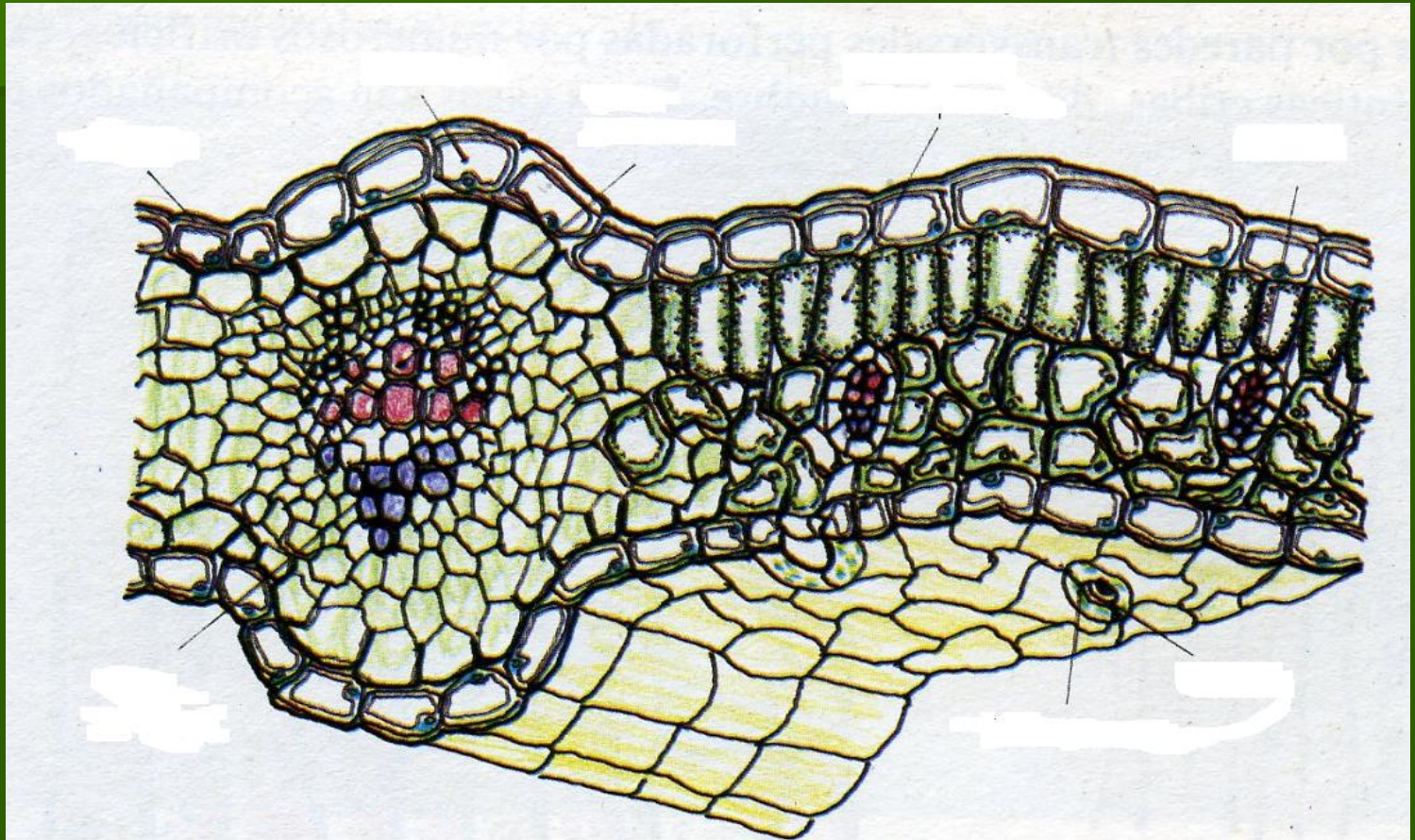
C











TECIDOS VEGETAIS

