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It provides information about the range of variations found in species. Symptoms of deficiency and toxicity are morphological changes that occur in response to a lack of or excess minerals. Parts of flowering plants- All flowering plants have roots, stem, leaves, flower and fruit. The underground parts of the flowering plant are the root system, and the part above the ground forms a shooting system. Root In Dicotyledons, the extension of the radicle forms primary roots that bear the lateral roots of several orders, called secondary roots, tertiary roots, etc. Primary roots along with lateral roots forms the root system Tap. Example: Mustard, Gram, etc. In monocotyledons, the primary root is replaced by a large number of roots at the base of the stem, which make up the fibrous root system. Wheat, rice and Roots that arise from other parts of the plant next to the radicle are called adventitious roots. Example- Grass, Banyan tree, corn, etc. The main function of the root system is the absorption of water and minerals from soil, soil, proper anchorage on parts of the plant and storage of back-up food materials. Regions of the root roots are covered with thimble, as the structure is called the root lid, it protects the delicate top of the root by making a way through the soil. Above the root lid is an area of meristematic activity with small cells with dense cytoplasm. Part of the higher area of meristematic activity is the elongation area where the cells underneath go lengthening and expanding to increase the length of the root. The maturation area contains root hair, which helps in the absorption of water and minerals. Root modification - Roots are modified for storing, fixing nitrogen, aeration and support. Tap the root of carrots, turnips and adventitious sweet potato root to get swollen for food storage. The root of the banyan and the stylus of corn and sugar cane have a supporting root that flows from the lower knot of the stems. In Rhizophora, pneumatophores help to get oxygen for breathing as it grows in marshy areas. Stem It is an ascendant part of the axis carrying branches, leaves, flowers and fruits. It develops from a plumule embryo. The trunk carries knots and internodes. The stem area where leaves are born is called knots, and the part between the two nodes is called internodes. The main function of the stem is to spread branches carrying leaves, flowers and fruits. It also holds water and minerals from root to leaves and is a product of photosynthesis. Some stems perform special functions such as food storage, support, protection and vegetative distribution. Modification of stems - Underground stalk of potatoes, ginger and turmeric are modified for food storage. They also act as a reassignment body under adverse conditions. Stem tendons help plants to rise, as in cucumbers, pumpkins and grapes. The axial buds of the stem can vary into woody, straight and pointed spikes, both in citrus and Bougainvillea. Plants arid regions change their stem to flatten (Opuntia), fleshy cylindrical (Euphorbia) with chlorophyll for photosynthesis. Leaf Leaf is a green, unlike the exogenous lateral flattened growth that carries on the stem node or its branches specializes in performing photosynthesis. The leaves originate from the shoot apical meristem and are arranged in an acropetic order. A typical sheet consists of three parts - Leaf Base, Petiole, Lamina. The leaf is attached with a stem leaf base that can carry two small leaves as a structure called stipule. The average prominent vein is called the middle vein. The veins provide stiffness to the blade of the leaf and act as a channel for transporting water and minerals. The location of veins and veins in laminate is called venation. Reticulate venation Parallel venation Veinlets form a network. The veins are distributed irregularly. It is present in all Dicotyledons like gram, peas, beans and There is no network, etc. The veins are parallel to each other. It is present in Monocotyledons like grass, banana, rice, etc. Leaf, Leaf, or undivided laminate is called a simple leaf. The incisions do not touch the middle rib. Example - Mango, Guava, etc. When the cut of the laminate reaches to the middle and breaking it into several leaflets, it is called the backyard of the leaves. In pinnately compound leaves, a number of leaflets are present on a common axis called rachis. An example-Neem. In Palmately compound leaves, flyers are attached to the common point. An example is Silk Cotton. The pattern of the arrangement of leaves on the stem or branch is called Phyllotaxy. In type of phyllotaxis of a single leaf occur in each node, as in China roses. In opposite types of phyllotaxis a pair of leaves originate from each node opposite each other, as in Guava. If more than two leaves arise at the knot and form a whorl called whorled type of phyllotaxis, as in Alstonia. Leaves modified to perform other functions as converted into a tendon for ascent, both in peas and spikes to protect in the Cactus. Inflorescence location of the flowers. The two main types of inflorescences are racemose and cymose. Racemose Cymose Home axis is continuous for growth. Flowers are carried sideways in an acropetal sequence. Example- Radish, Mustard. Main axis ends in a flower with limited growth. Flowers are carried in a basipetal sequence. Example jasmine, Bougainvillea. Flower is a reproductive part of angiospermic plants for sexual breeding aids. A typical flower has four whorls located on the swollen end of the stem or pedicel called thalamus. They are Calyx, Corolla, Androecium and Gynoecium. When the flower has both androecium and gynoecium, a flower called bisexual and a flower having either androecium or gynoecium is only called unisexual. When a flower can be divided into two equal radial halves in any radius, passing through the center, the symmetry of the flower is called actinomorphic (radial symmetry), as in Mustard, Datura and Chile. When a flower can be divided into two similar parts in only one vertical plane, it is zigomorphic, as in peas, gulmohara, Cassia, etc. When the flower appendages are in several of the 3, 4 or 5 they are called trimer, tetramer and pentamerous respectively. The flower with bracts is called bracteates and without its bracteate. Based on the position of the ovaries in relation to the other flower part on the thalamus, flowers have the following types: Hypogynous flower - the ovary takes the highest position. The ovary in this case is called axillary. For example, Mustard, brinjal and porcelain rose. Perigin flowers- If gynoecium is located in the center and other parts are on the rim at the same height. The ovary is called semi-resistant. Epigynous flowers-marja thalamus grows to completely cover the ovary. The ovary is said to be inferior. Calyx is the most outer pile of flower; its members are called chalice. They are usually green and leafy; Protect the flower in the germ stage. It could be (chalicistic combined) or polypal (sepals are free). Corolla consists of petals brightly colored to attract insects for pollination. They can be gamopetal or polypable. The arrangement mode of the bowls or petals in the flower bud in relation to other members of the same whorl is called aestivation. In valvate, piles of cups or petals touch each other, as in Calotropis. In twisted aestivation, whorls overlap as China rose. In Imbricate aestivation, the margin overlap each other, but not in particular fashion, as in Gulmohar. In pea and bean flowers, there are five petals-largest (standard) overlaps two side petals (wings), which in turn overlap the two smallest front petals (keel). This type of aestivation is known as vexatious or papilionate. Androecium Androecium represent the male reproductive parts of the flower, made up of stamens. Each stam is made up of filament and anthers. Pollen grains are produced in a pollen bag. The sterile stamens are called Stamenode. When stamens are attached with petals it is called epipetal (Brinjal). Stamen can be free (polyandrous) or can be combined into one beam (monoadelph), two beams (diadelph), more than two (polyadelph). Gynoecium Female the reproductive part of the flower consists of one or more carpels. Each carpel consists of a stigma of style and ovaries. When there is more than one carpel, it can be free (apocarpous), as in lotus and rose or merges (syncarpous), as in mustard and tomatoes. After fertilization, the eggs are re-created into seeds, and the ovaries mature into fruit. Placenta Stin of oguls in the ovary is called placenta. Fruit and matured ovaries, developed after fertilization, fruit and vegetable. If the fetus is formed without fertilization of the ovary, it is called parthenoarchic fruit. The fruit consists of seeds and pericarpa. The thick and fleshy pericarpa is a three-layer called epicarp, mesocarp and endocarp. Dicotyledonous Seed consists of a seed coat and an embryo. The embryo consists of an embryonic axis, a radicle and a cotyledon. The seed layer has two layers of outer dough and an internal tag. Hilum is a scar through which the seed attaches to the ovary. The small pores over the hilum is called micropyle. Monocotyledonous seeds in monocotyledon seed, outer coating of endosperm separate the embryo with a protein layer called a layer of aleuron. A single cotyledon is called scutellum, having a short axis bearing plum and radicul. Plumule and radicle are closed inside a shell called coleoptile and coleorhiza respectively. SEMI-TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF A TYPICAL FLOWERING PLANT The plant is described, starting with its habit, vegetative symbols - roots, stem and leaves, followed by floral inflorescence symbols and floral parts. The flower formula is represented by some In the floral formula, Br means bracteate K means calix, C for corolla, P for perianth, for and G for Gynoecium. The fusion is indicated by fencing the figure in the bracket and adhesion with a line drawn over the symbols of the floral parts. The Fabaceae family was formerly known as Papilionoideae. Herbs, shrubs or tree root with root nodules. Pinnately compound leaves with discreet venation. The economic importance of Plants belonging to this family are sources of impulses like Gram, Ahar, Bin, Peas, etc. and edible oils such as peanuts, soy, etc. Family Solanaceae-Plant body grass or shrubs, rarely small trees, commonly known as family potatoes. The leaves are simple or pinnately compound. A brief. Many of them are a source of food (potatoes, tomatoes, brinjal, etc.), spices (Chile) etc. Monocots, perennial herbs. The leaves alternate with parallel venation. Underground bulbs, stems or rhizomes. Floral bisexual, actinomorphic, chalice and petals are absent, having a perianth. It includes ornamental plants (Tulip), medicine (aloe) and vegetables (colchicine). 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