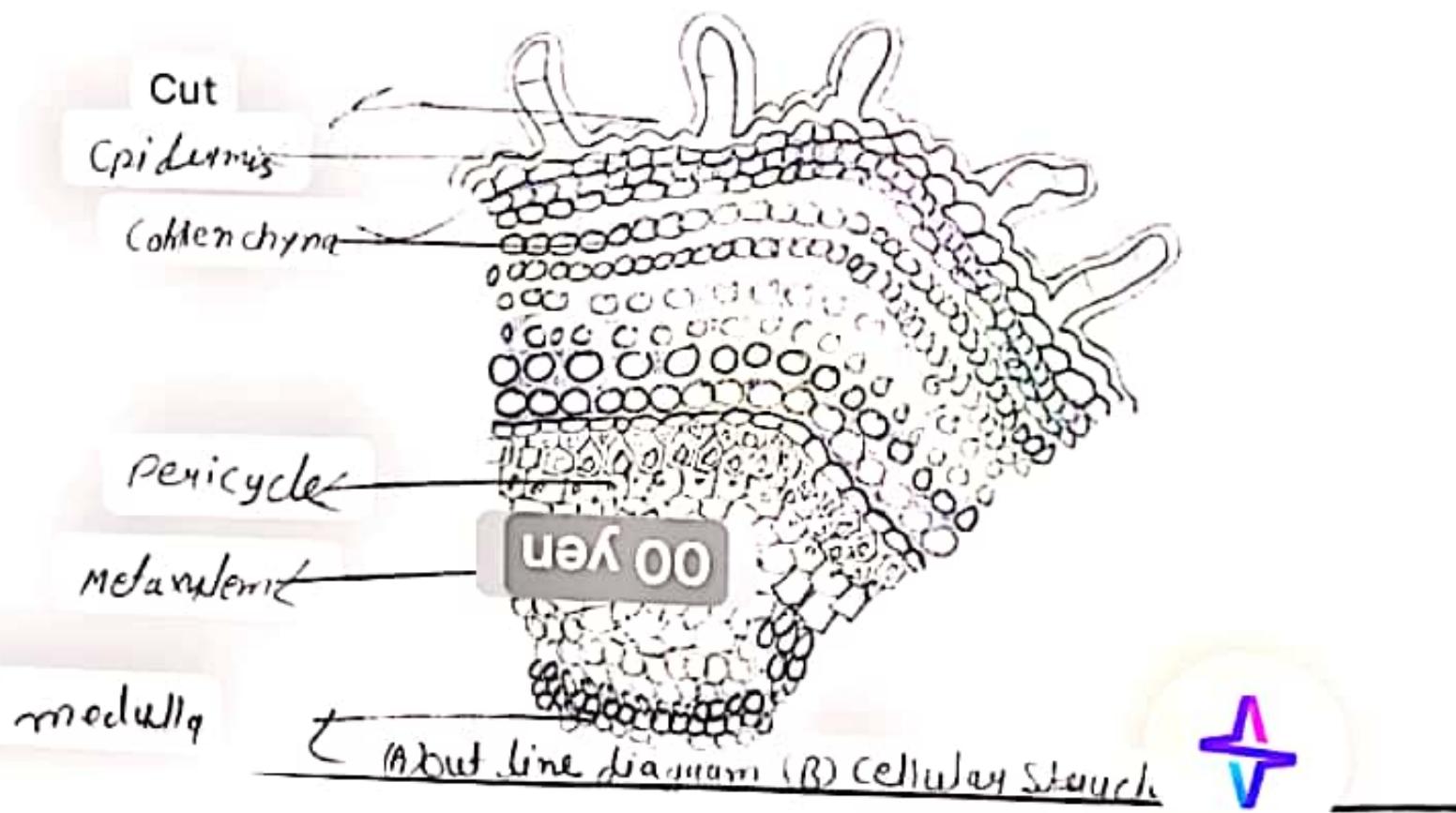
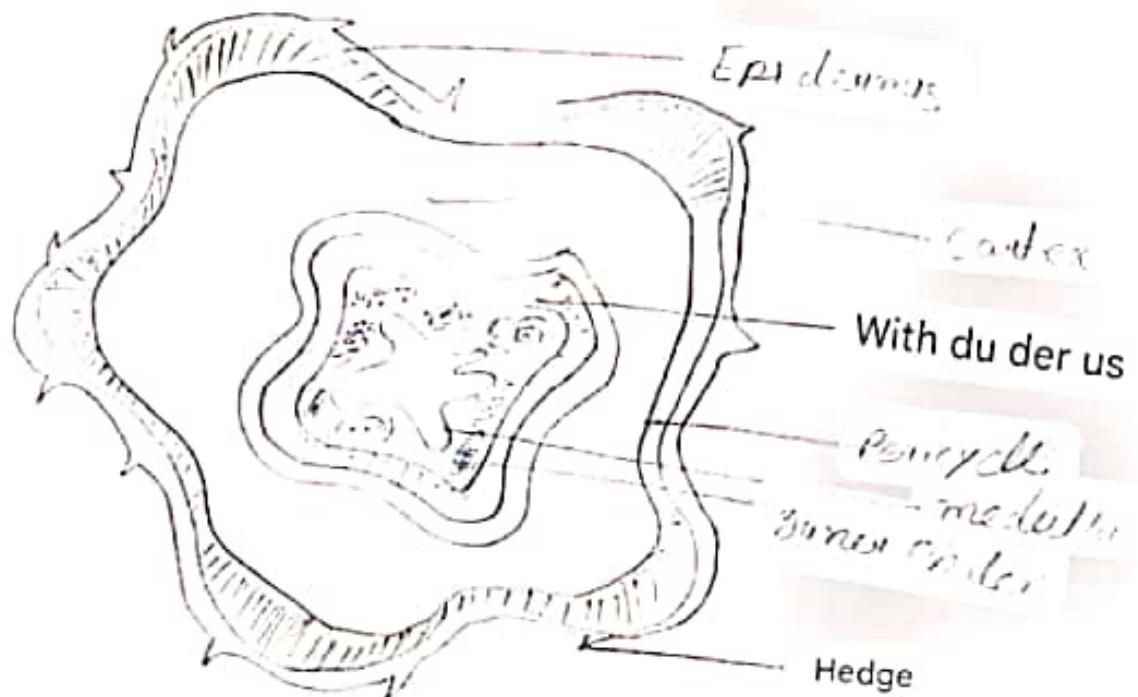


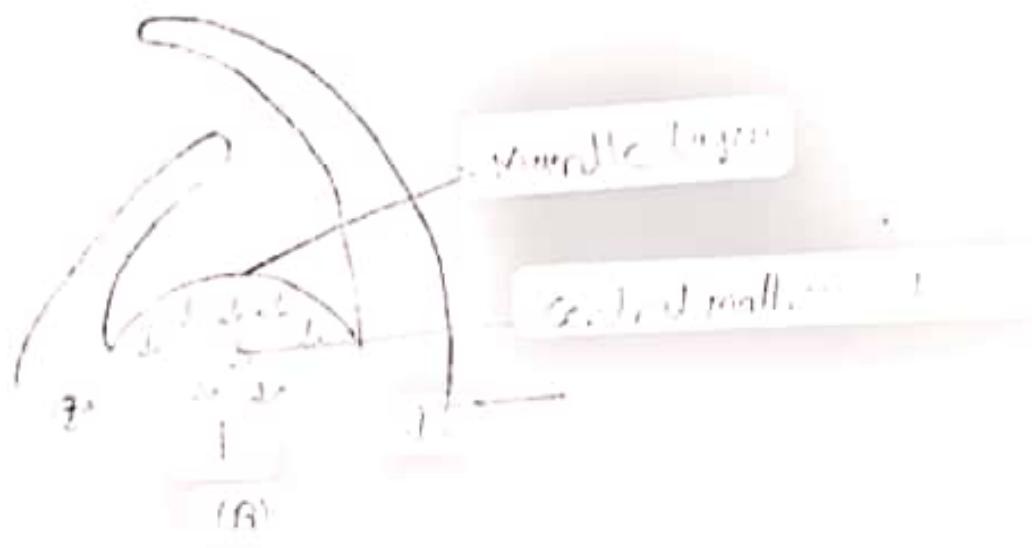
6. Give a pictorial description of the transverse section of a dicotyledonous stem.

Q. 2. Describe the transverse function of the shoot apex with a diagram.

0.3. Explain the abnormal growth in Dracaena.

7.5 Describe the structure of the transverse wattle of the anther.





"Prad Veerya 51200 is site Fastes for sindur First,

(0) The work of the tunica and the work of the workman are not shown in the national scene.

Object = Teaching that car of the priestly head.

- 1 In Ujya Far, the Purishta top Arhistakar Athka dome shaped is visible.
- 2 The shoot is quickly unequal in cognition and advertisement bottom caste bale yo kshetri yamika and fapus.
- 3 The shoot tip is young, tightly developing, and remains scarred for the first few years.
- 4 The tip of the ovary is surrounded by a liquid substance, its lard is relatively thick and is about to get colored outside.
- 5 The width of the granule increases the barrier layer area of the puger head by anticlinal venation.
- 6 The Kape Ramnica fallow green has a central subah, whose edge is relatively oblong in shape.
- 7 In the central part below the corpus callosum, there is a venous-vascular structure, from which the marrow develops.
- 8 meristems are divided into peripheral meristems. Its lateral meristems give rise to rib leaves.

4. Pericyclic This node is found just below the dermis. It contains the sub-lines of the dermis (laid). The cells of this node are polygonal.

5. The surrounding tissue — middle. This pleural structure extends from the periphery to the middle. This pleural structure extends from the periphery to the middle. The dermis of this region is covered with distinct intercellular spaces.

6. Vascular bundles — Cucurbita stem — alternate vascular has 10 cells arranged in two वलया bundles.

7. Pith — central part of mercy whose love Ownership is the

Let him say Stem

Cucurbita Stem - T.S. :-

i. Epidermis :-

part of

पृष्ठी की ओर The proof is found in this

ii. Collar

Do Do Tufa ke Bud Kripa Nirman Ka
There are many lines of Fisfe Hota Aru Paaye Wale.

cis collenchymas

In the area of the bulge, the cup extends beneath the skin to the isthmus.

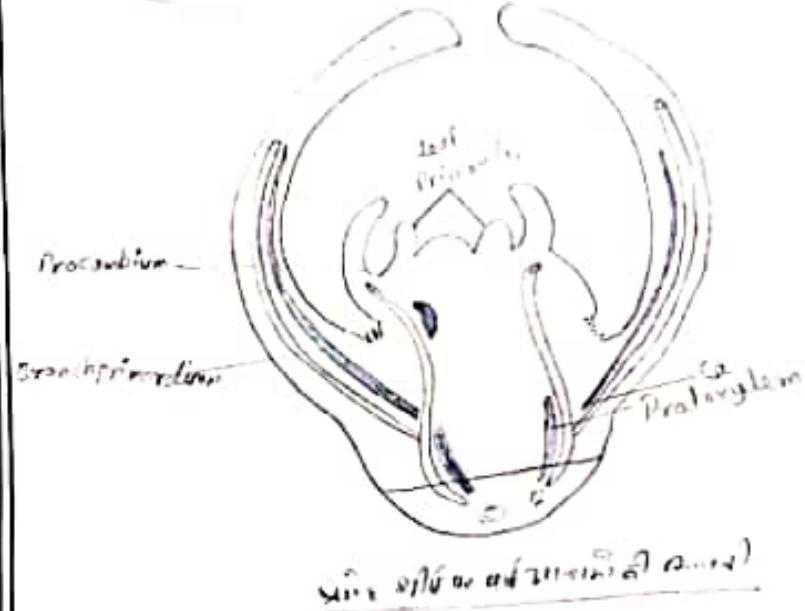
iii. Endodermis (Endothelium)

is the endodermis.

पृष्ठी की ओर The innermost layer of the dermis

(vi) Chlorenchymo 8-) General
vallu formed by pool the harldtak far or u found
kotatuche aparkya





Bromana Stem - TS :

It is produced by 2. The black areas of the cork are highly tested and expensive.

(1) Kukh monkeys are also found in the Kake region.

Cortex:

5) This is the service of the one who is completely devoted to the world.

Valluru llar starch is dry and gaps between the donideep spaces are found.

3. This area of Mesistematis gigiani is located below Ektaki (a). It happens.

Its form is like that — of Akiva, it is varial in many troubles, it is sharirakar all agandh kept and it remains like this.

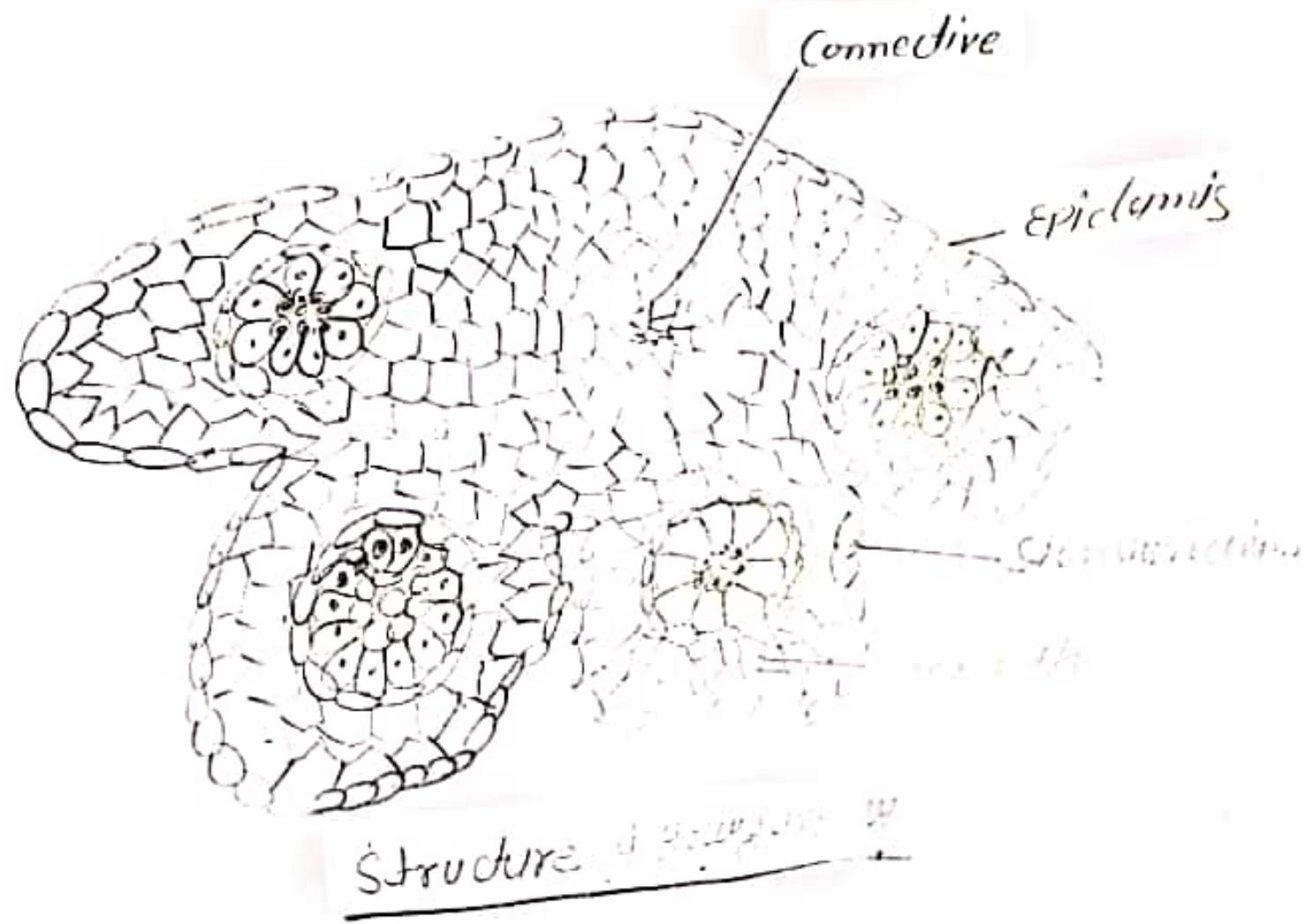
Voaculo Jissue syskm) Opposite in many convection root arc production Are found.

(ii) The primary convection flowers are located in the vessels of the central Bhagavatya.

Happens.

(iii) Shallow vascular clouds are found near the periphery.





Study of anthers

anther gives 8-leaved leaf. (1) Structure of young

Its most popular festival is that of a dedicated Yachlaya.
The buski is intricately carved.

The special type of answers formed on the entire Kango of Pragag Kosha are derived from the Prapansa Kogas present there.

In their fulfillment, different types of soil layers are found in and the risk factor is found in heavy the middle part of the skin living beings.

Sporophyll cells are found within the tapetum. These function as microsporangiate cells and stamens, and undergo meristem division.

The anther is present in the middle part of — the lobe.

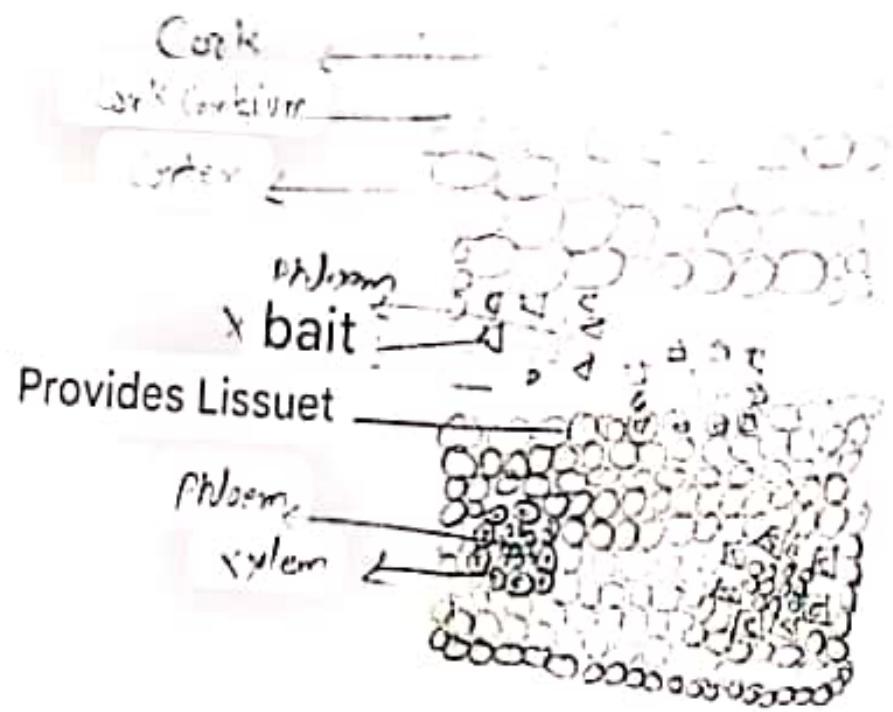
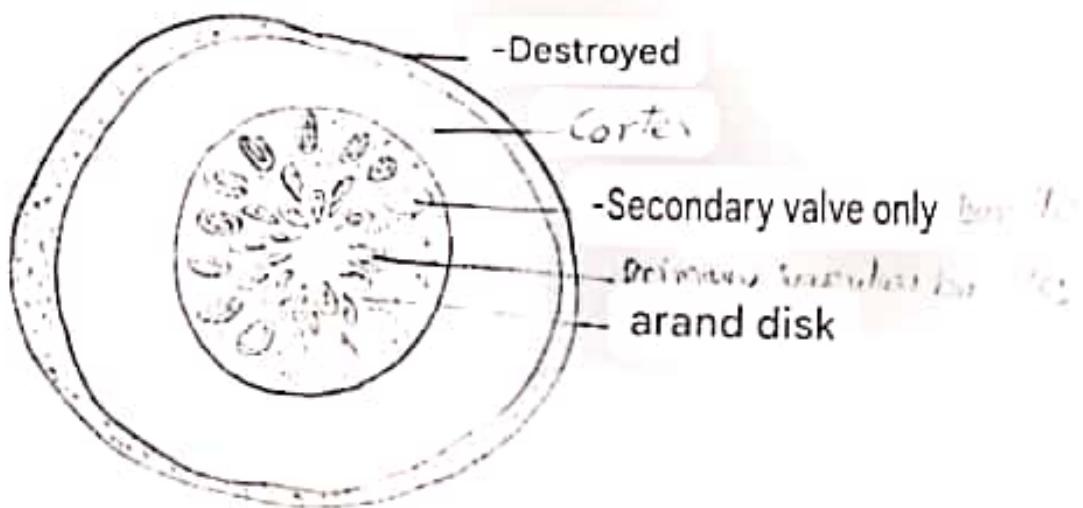


Fig: Dracaena Stem T.S
ಡರಕೆನಾ ಸ್ಟೆಮ್ ಟಿ.ಸಿ

Avatis are relatively hollow. They are therefore shavit in the lad with thin wini from the key. The symbol is of the concentric type of the compound and the loop is of the central type.

(c) The secondary xylem becomes smaller and consists of tracheids.

The tracheidal xylem gives us tracheids and the xylem gives us tracheid

5 Ground tissue :-

7) This region starts from below the vacuole or umbellifer tissue and extends to the central part of the stem.

Its bars are thinly spaced and so-holed, between which intercellular spaces are also found.

Identification :-

1. Stem -

(A) Vascular membrane, joint and supporting tissue present.

2. monocotyledonous stem -

(A)

cause convection error

(B)

transportation waste period

(C)

Antardermashal Paurava Kamna

(a)

Marrow is not safe.

5. Ground tissue :-

(1) This zone starts from the distal tip and extends to the central part of the stem. (3) Its bars are thin, thin, and slimy, with intercellular spaces between them.

Identification :-

4. Stem - (A) Vascular origin joint and collateral cause tissue superficial.

2. monocotyledonous

Stem-vegetative roots scattered.

(B) Convection valve state.

(C) dermis and epidermis

2) The pith is not well defined.

