

Shoot system

- Above ground
- Stems, leaves

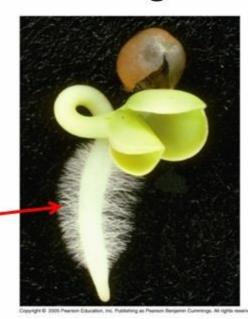
Root system

- Underground (usually)
- •Roots

A. Roots



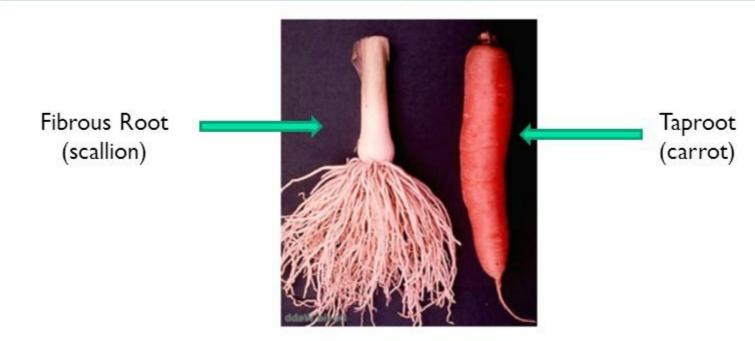
- Anchors plant, absorbs H₂O & minerals, stores sugars/starches
- Root hairs tiny extensions of epidermal cells, increase surface area for H₂O and mineral absorption
- Mycorrhizae: symbiosis with fungi

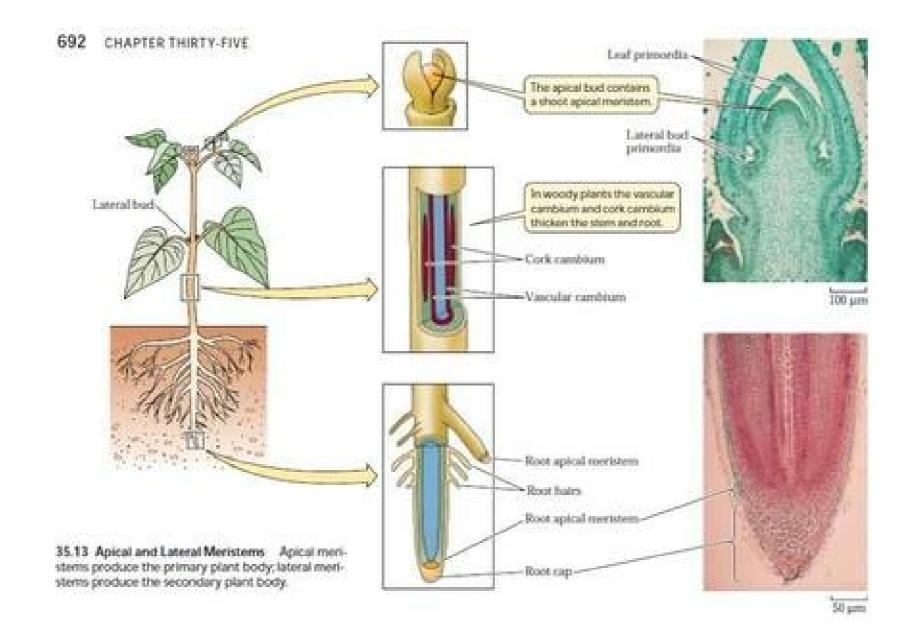


Root hairs

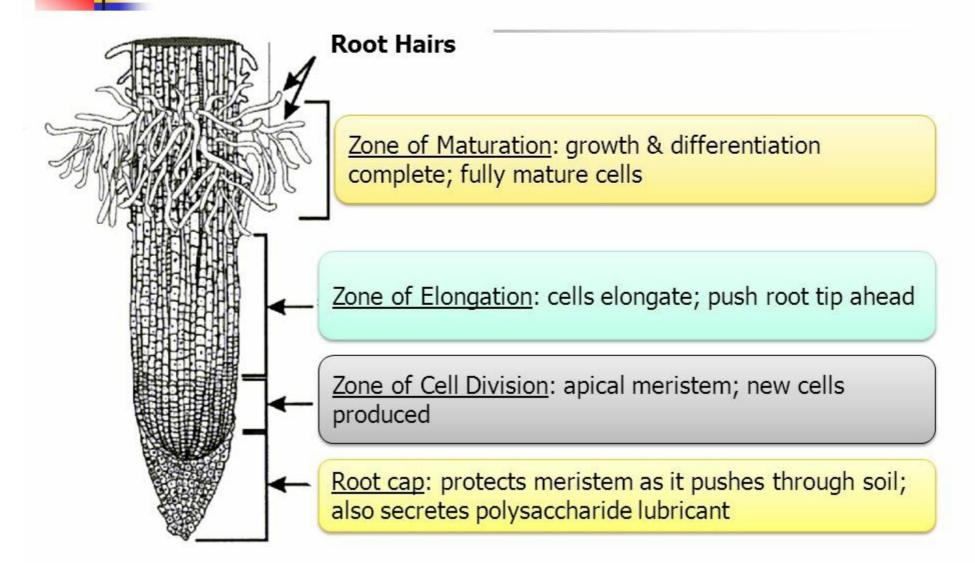


Fibrous Roots	Taproots		
•Mat of thin roots spread just below surface	■One thick, vertical root		
-Shallow	Many lateral (branch) roots		
■Increased surface area	Firmly anchors		
■Monocots	Stores food in root		
	■Dicots		







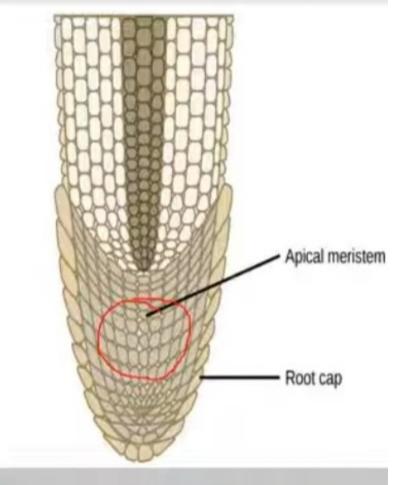


ROOT APICAL MERISTEM (RAM)

Sub apical region of roots where the group of meristematic cells are situated.

FEATURES

- ➤ Sub terminal in position because covered by root cap.
- ➤ Absence of lateral appendages like leaf or branch primordia .
- Dense cytoplasm with conspicuous nuclei.
- Smaller than SAM.
- ➤ Activity of RAM enables the root to grow +vely geotropic.



Section cont.

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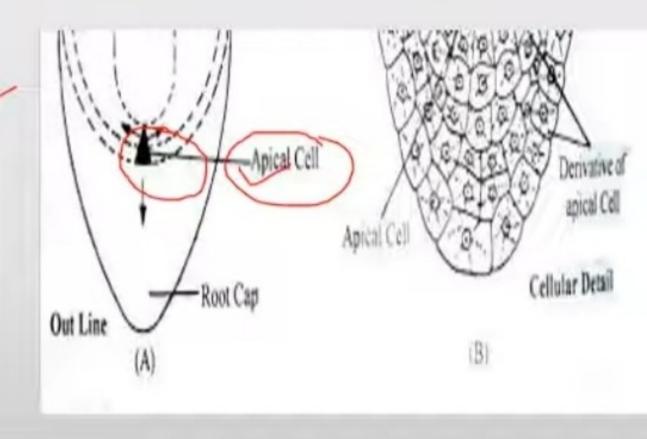
Root apex organization

- Several theories have been proposed to describe the root apex organization.
- 1. Apical cell Theory
- 2. Histogen Theory
- 3. Korper-Kappe Theory

THEORIES OF ROOT APEX ORGANIZATION

APICAL CELL THEORY:

- ✓ Proposed by Nageli (1858).
- ✓ Root is formed by activity of single apical cell.
- ✓ Observed that vascular cryptogams have single tetrahedral apical cell.
- ✓ Upper three sides divide to form root body and lower side form basal portion.



Source

https://www.acopie.com/search/u-apicalizationhacover/searchaposition-achieved-bald/XEwiAnuit-251rMocpus HI
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DERMATOGEN: Histogen theory by

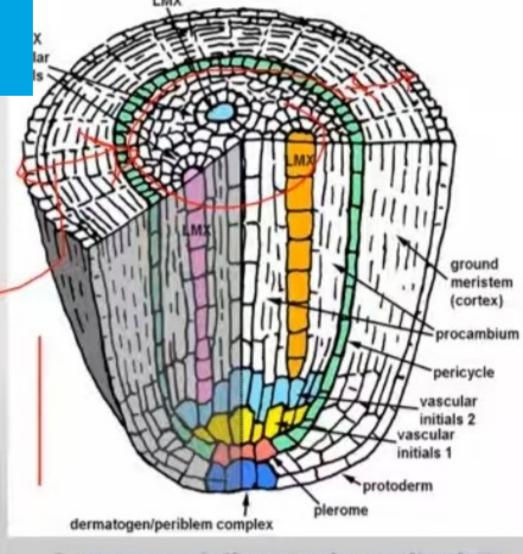
- Outermost lay hanstin cells known as calyptrogen.
- Its activity forms root cap.
- Dermatogen give rise to epidermis

PERIBLEM:

- ✓ Region below dermatogen.
- ✓ Middle portion of RAM.
- ✓ Give rise to tissue outside the vascular cylinder.

PLEROME:

- Central mertistamatic part of RAM
- ✓ Forms stellar tissue and some part of ground tissue like pericycle, pith rays or medullary ravs.

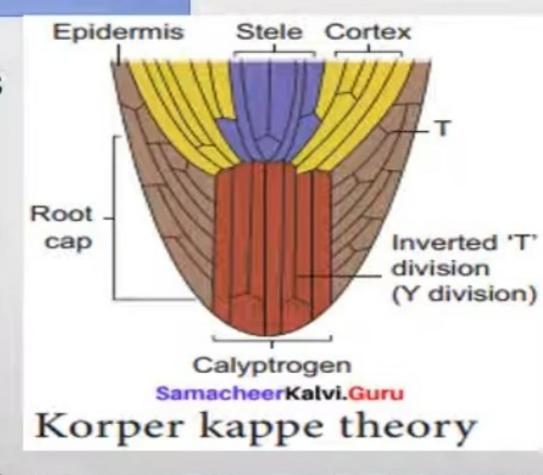


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KORPER-KAPPE THEORY

- Given by Schuepp in 1917.
- During growth single longitudinal file of cells become two layered as a result of cell division.
- Firstly cell divides transversely and then one of its daughter cell divides longitudinally.
- This is knows as T division, because cell wall forms T-shaped structure.
- In middle portion T is seen upright while in rest of the region s, T is seen (⊥).
- Upright T as Korper or body while inverted T was named as kappe or cap.
- This type is found in members of poaceae.
- Equivalent to Tunica-Corpus theory of SAP.



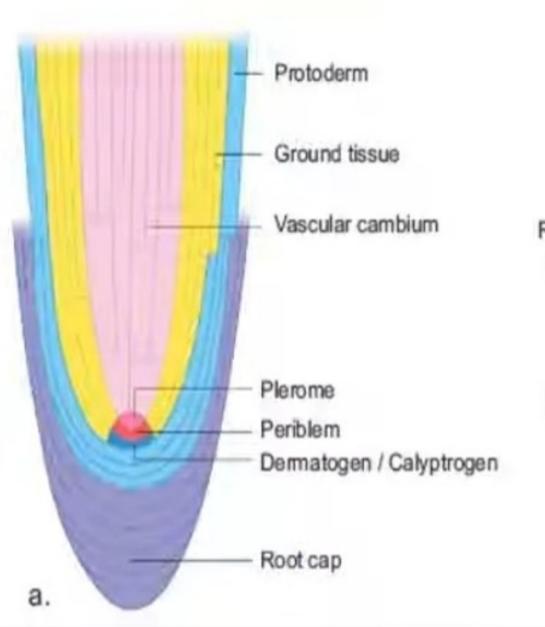
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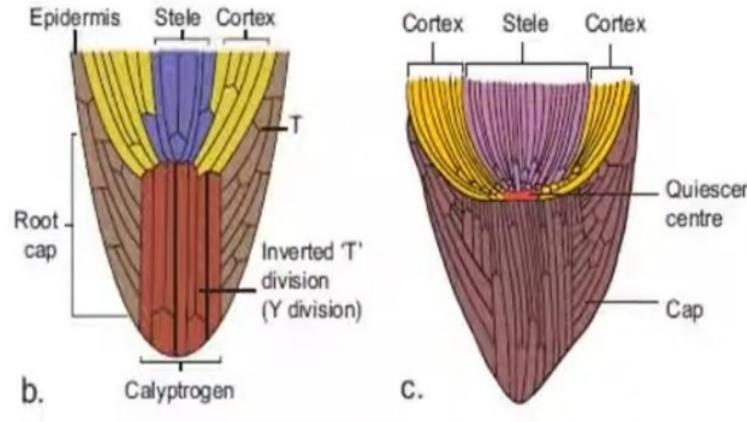
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Quiescent center theory

Quiescent centre

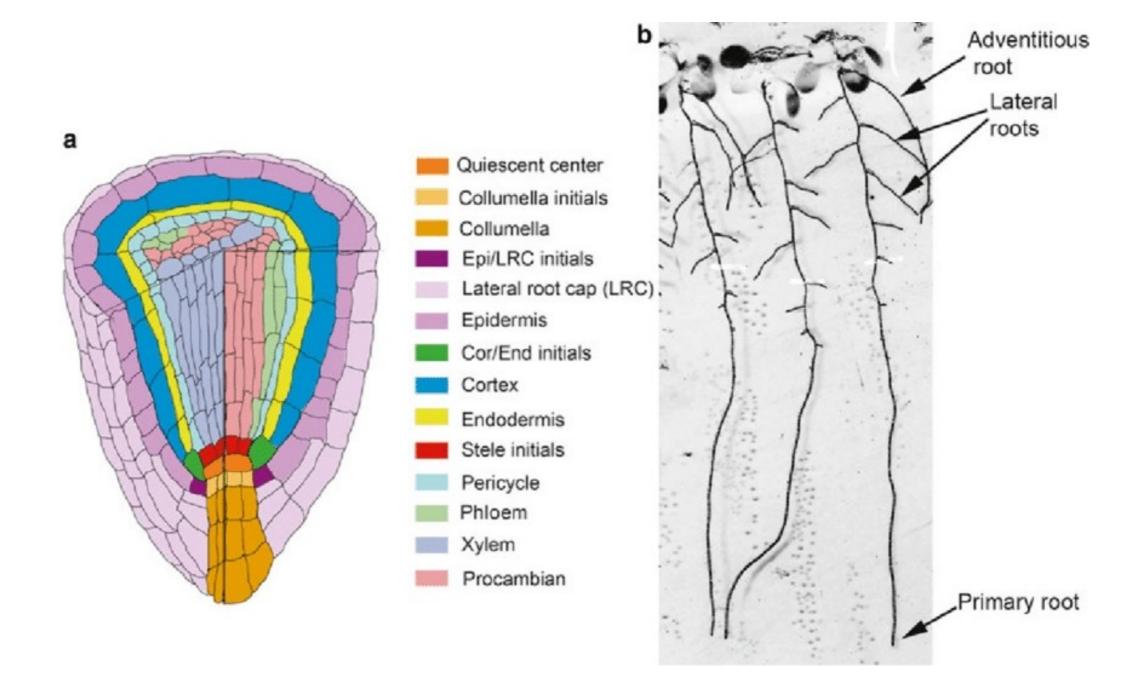
- Quiescent centre concept given by Clowes (1956) in maize.
- According to this, there is an inactive centre in the root apex which is called quiescent centre (having low DNA, RNA, protein) and it acts as a reservoir of active initials.

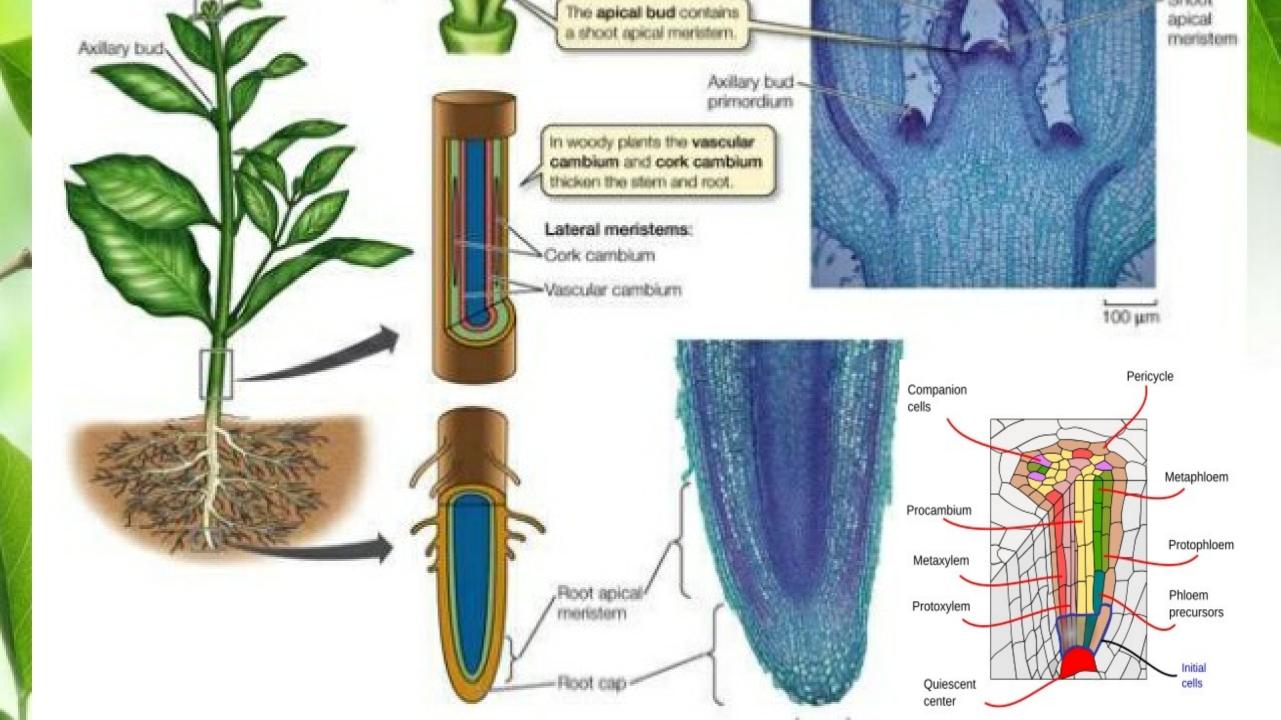


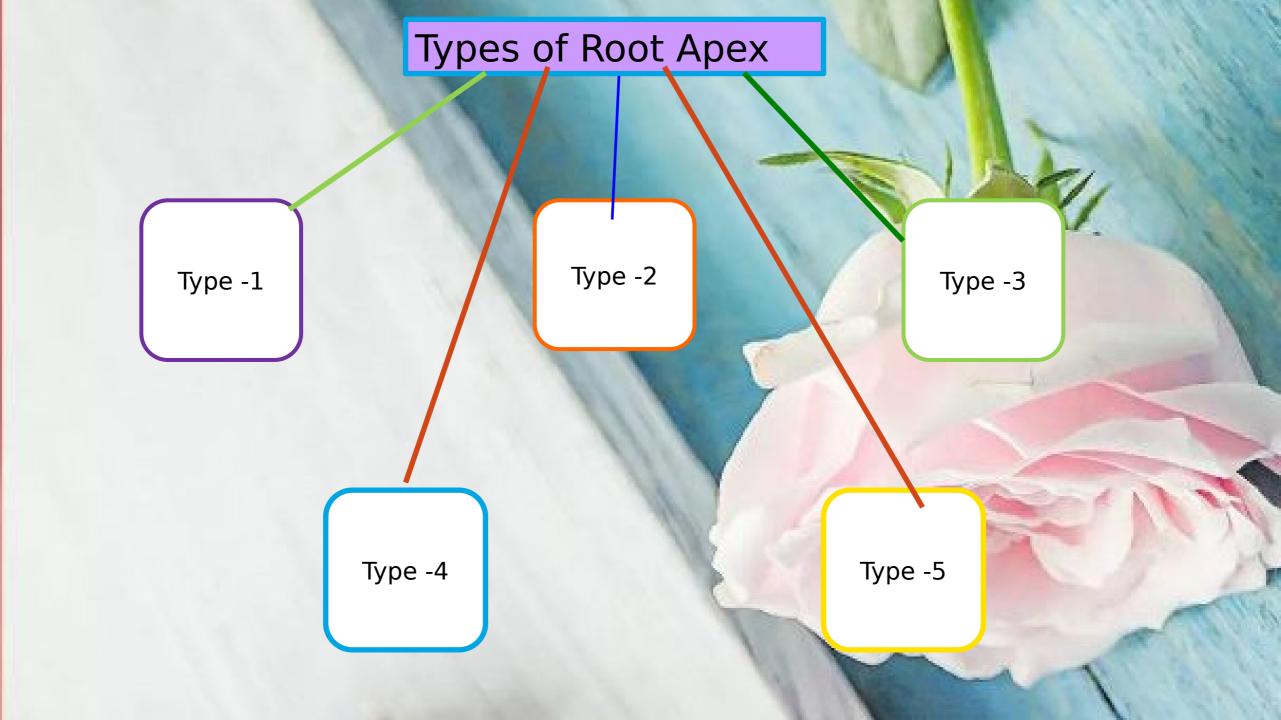


a) Histogen Theory, b) Korper kappe theory,

c) Quiescent Centre Concept







Type 1 Apical cell , eg. Pterideophyte

Type 2 ... Apical intial cell all type of cell formed like Epidermis, cortex, vascular cylinder. eg. **Dicot**

Ranunculaceae,

and other one is plerome formed Epidermis, cortex, vascular cylinder are respectively. Eg. **Gymnosperms**Type 4 ... Three layer of meristmetic cell Dermetogen , periblem ,plerome formed us Epidermis and root cap are dermetocalyptrogen , ground meristem , cortex, vascular cylinder are respectively. Eg. All dicot plants root

Type 5.. four layer of meristmetic cell 1st root cap cell (**Calyptrogen**), 2nd cell Dermetogen,(epidermis), 3rd cell periblem (Cortex), 4th cell plerome (vascular cylinder) eg. Zea maize Monocot

Types of Root Apex

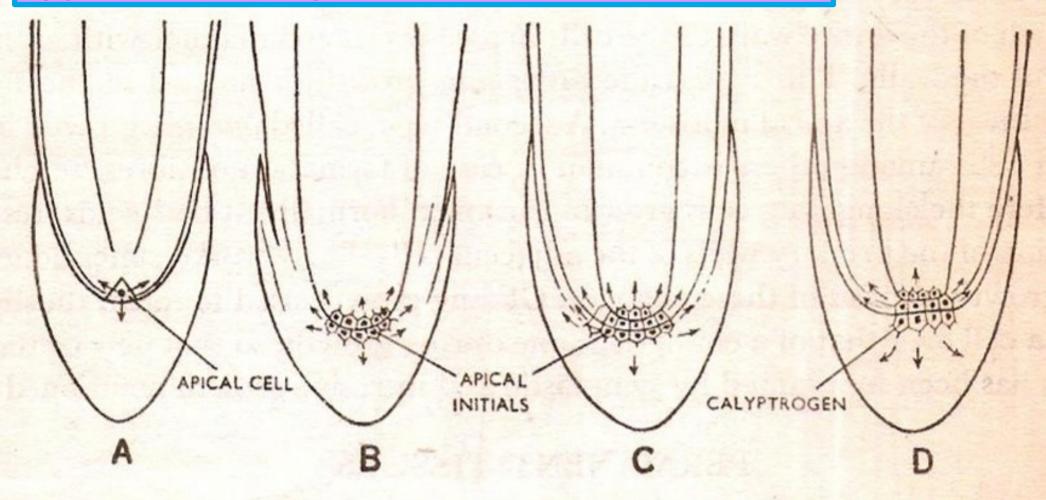


Fig. Root apices (diagrammatic)—A. Type found in pteridophytes with solitary apical cell. B. As found in gymnosperms. C. As found in dicotyledons. D. As found in monocotyledons.

