

Contents

Top of the Primary Cell Wall	83
Top of Wall Excrescence	84
Irreversible Wall Substitution	84
All Irreversible Wall Dehydration	84
Wetted boundaries	85
odesmata May Be Classified as Primary or Secondary According to Their Function	85
odesmata Contain Two Types of Membranes: Plasma Membrane and Desmosome	87
odesmata Enable Cells to Communicate	88
REVIEW QUESTIONS	90
Chapter 3 The Protoplasm—Endoplasmic Reticulum, Golgi Apparatus, Cytoplasmic Membranes and Solid Compounds	103
MERISTEMS AND DIFFERENTIATION	103
Meristems	103
The Endoplasmic Reticulum Is a Continuous Three-dimensional Network	103
Classification of Meristems	104
Meristematic System That Becomes the Proliferative Zone	104
Meristematic Activity Is Highly Organized	104
Meristems Are Also Classified According to the Nature of Cells That Give Rise to Differentiation-Signaling Molecules	106
Microtubules—Are Unique Structure-Signaling Molecules of All Plant Cells	106
Two Elements Consist of Two Types of Cells of Different Growth Patterns	106
Growth Patterns of Meristems	107
Meristematic Activity and Plant Growth	108
Differentiation	108
The Site of Protein Body Assembly Depends on Protein Composition	110
Protein Body	110
True Differentiation Occurs at the Site of Protein Body Assembly (Protoplast)	111
Cellular Changes in Differentiation	112
A Special Feature of Differentiation Is the Appearance of New Membrane Components	112
Cells of Angiosperms Is Endoplasmic Reticulum	113
One of the Early Visible Changes in Differentiating Tissues Is the Unequal Increase in Cell Size	113
PREFACE	xv
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	xvii
GENERAL REFERENCES	xix
Chapter 1 Structure and Development of the Plant Body—An Overview	1
Internal Organization of the Plant Body	3
The Body of a Vascular Plant Is Composed of Three Tissue Systems	3
Structurally Stem, Leaf, and Root Differ Primarily in the Relative Distribution of the Vascular and Ground Tissues	3
Summary of Types of Cells and Tissues	6
Development of the Plant Body	7
The Body Plan of the Plant Is Established during Embryogenesis	7
With Germination of the Seed, the Embryo Resumes Growth and Gradually Develops into an Adult Plant	11
REFERENCES	12
Chapter 2 The Protoplast: Plasma Membrane, Nucleus, and Cytoplasmic Organelles	15
Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells	16
Cytoplasm	17
Plasma Membrane	19
Nucleus	22
Cell Cycle	23
Plastids	25
Chloroplasts Contain Chlorophyll and Carotenoid Pigments	25

Chromoplasts Contain Only Carotenoid Pigments	26
Leucoplasts Are Nonpigmented Plastids	28
All Plastids Are Derived Initially from Proplastids	28
Mitochondria	31
Peroxisomes	33
Vacuoles	34
Ribosomes	36
REFERENCES	37
Chapter 3 The Protoplast: Endomembrane System, Secretory Pathways, Cytoskeleton, and Stored Compounds	45
Endomembrane System	45
The Endoplasmic Reticulum Is a Continuous, Three-dimensional Membrane System That Permeates the Entire Cytosol	45
The Golgi Apparatus Is a Highly Polarized Membrane System Involved in Secretion	48
Cytoskeleton	49
Microtubules Are Cylindrical Structures Composed of Tubulin Subunits	49
Actin Filaments Consist of Two Linear Chains of Actin Molecules in the Form of a Helix	50
Stored Compounds	52
Starch Develops in the Form of Grains in Plastids	52
The Site of Protein Body Assembly Depends on Protein Composition	53
Oil Bodies Bud from Smooth ER Membranes by an Oleosin-mediated Process	54
Tannins Typically Occur in Vacuoles but Also Are Found in Cell Walls	55
Crystals of Calcium Oxalate Usually Develop in Vacuoles but Also Are Found in the Cell Wall and Cuticle	56
Silica Most Commonly Is Deposited in Cell Walls	58
REFERENCES	58
Chapter 4 Cell Wall	65
Macromolecular Components of the Cell Wall	66
Cellulose Is the Principal Component of Plant Cell Walls	66
The Cellulose Microfibrils Are Embedded in a Matrix of Noncellulosic Molecules	67
Principal Hemicelluloses	67
Pectins	68
Proteins	68
Callose Is a Widely Distributed Cell Wall Polysaccharide	69
Lignins Are Phenolic Polymers Deposited Mainly in Cell Walls of Supporting and Conducting Tissues	69
Cutin and Suberin Are Insoluble Lipid Polymers Found Most Commonly in the Protective Surface Tissues of the Plant	71
Cell Wall Layers	71
The Middle Lamella Frequently Is Difficult to Distinguish from the Primary Wall	72
The Primary Wall Is Deposited While the Cell Is Increasing in Size	72
The Secondary Wall Is Deposited inside the Primary Wall Largely, If Not Entirely, after the Primary Wall Has Stopped Increasing in Surface Area	72
Pits and Primary Pit-Fields	74
Origin of Cell Wall during Cell Division	76
Cytokinesis Occurs by the Formation of a Phragmoplast and Cell Plate	76
Initially Callose Is the Principal Cell Wall Polysaccharide Present in the Developing Cell Plate	78
The Preprophase Band Predicts the Plane of the Future Cell Plate	78
Growth of the Cell Wall	80
The Orientation of Cellulose Microfibrils within the Primary Wall Influences the Direction of Cell Expansion	82
When Considering the Mechanism of Wall Growth, It Is Necessary to Distinguish between Growth in Surface (Wall Expansion) and Growth in Thickness	83

Expansion of the Primary Cell Wall	83
Cessation of Wall Expansion	84
Intercellular Spaces	84
Plasmodesmata	85
Plasmodesmata May Be Classified as Primary or Secondary According to Their Origin	85
Plasmodesmata Contain Two Types of Membranes: Plasma Membrane and Desmotubule	87
Plasmodesmata Enable Cells to Communicate	88
The Symplast Undergoes Reorganization throughout the Course of Plant Growth and Development	90
REFERENCES	91
Chapter 5 Meristems and Differentiation	103
Meristems	103
Classification of Meristems	104
A Common Classification of Meristems Is Based on Their Position in the Plant Body	104
Meristems Are Also Classified According to the Nature of Cells That Give Origin to Their Initial Cells	106
Characteristics of Meristematic Cells	106
Growth Patterns in Meristems	107
Meristematic Activity and Plant Growth	108
Differentiation	110
Terms and Concepts	110
Senescence (Programmed Cell Death)	111
Cellular Changes in Differentiation	113
A Cytologic Phenomenon Commonly Observed in Differentiating Cells of Angiosperms Is Endopolyploidy	113
One of the Early Visible Changes in Differentiating Tissues Is the Unequal Increase in Cell Size	113
Intercellular Adjustment in Differentiating Tissue Involves Coordinated and Intrusive Growth	114
Causal Factors in Differentiation	115
Tissue Culture Techniques Have Been Useful for the Determination of Requirements for Growth and Differentiation	115
The Analysis of Genetic Mosaics Can Reveal Patterns of Cell Division and Cell Fate in Developing Plants	117
Gene Technologies Have Dramatically Increased Our Understanding of Plant Development	117
Polarity Is a Key Component of Biological Pattern Formation and Is Related to the Phenomenon of Gradients	119
Plant Cells Differentiate According to Position	119
Plant Hormones	120
Auxins	121
Cytokinins	122
Ethylene	123
Abscisic Acid	123
Gibberellins	123
REFERENCES	123
Chapter 6 Apical Meristems	133
Evolution of the Concept of Apical Organization	134
Apical Meristems Originally Were Envisioned as Having a Single Initial Cell	134
The Apical-Cell Theory Was Superseded by the Histogen Theory	134
The Tunica-Corpus Concept of Apical Organization Applies Largely to Angiosperms	135
The Shoot Apices of Most Gymnosperms and Angiosperms Show a Cytohistological Zonation	136
Inquiries into the Identity of Apical Initials	136
Vegetative Shoot Apex	138

The Presence of an Apical Cell Is Characteristic of Shoot Apices in Seedless Vascular Plants	139
The Zonation Found in the <i>Ginkgo</i> Apex Has Served as a Basis for the Interpretation of Shoot Apices in Other Gymnosperms	140
The Presence of a Zonation Superimposed on a Tunica-Corpus Configuration Is Characteristic of Angiosperm Shoot Apices	141
The Vegetative Shoot Apex of <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	143
Origin of Leaves	145
Throughout the Vegetative Period the Shoot Apical Meristem Produces Leaves in a Regular Order	145
The Initiation of a Leaf Primordium Is Associated with an Increase in the Frequency of Periclinal Divisions at the Initiation Site	147
Leaf Primordia Arise at Sites That Are Correlated with the Phyllotaxis of the Shoot	149
Origin of Branches	149
In Most Seed Plants Axillary Meristems Originate from Detached Meristems	150
Shoots May Develop from Adventitious Buds	152
Root Apex	152
Apical Organization in Roots May Be either Open or Closed	153
The Quiescent Center Is Not Completely Devoid of Divisions under Normal Conditions	157
The Root Apex of <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	160
Growth of the Root Tip	162
REFERENCES	165
Chapter 7 Parenchyma and Collenchyma	175
Parenchyma	175
Parenchyma Cells May Occur in Continuous Masses as Parenchyma Tissue or Be Associated with Other Cell Types in Morphologically Heterogeneous Tissues	176
The Contents of Parenchyma Cells Are a Reflection of the Activities of the Cells	177
The Cell Walls of Parenchyma Cells May Be Thick or Thin	178
Some Parenchyma Cells—Transfer Cells—Contain Wall Ingrowths	179
Parenchyma Cells Vary Greatly in Shape and Arrangement	181
Some Parenchyma Tissue—Aerenchyma—Contains Particularly Large Intercellular Spaces	182
Collenchyma	183
The Structure of the Cell Walls of Collenchyma Is the Most Distinctive Characteristic of This Tissue	184
Collenchyma Characteristically Occurs in a Peripheral Position	185
Collenchyma Appears to Be Particularly Well Adapted for Support of Growing Leaves and Stems	187
REFERENCES	187
Chapter 8 Sclerenchyma	191
Fibers	192
Fibers Are Widely Distributed in the Plant Body	192
Fibers May Be Divided into Two Large Groups, Xylary and Extraxillary	194
Both Xylary and Extraxillary Fibers May Be Septate or Gelatinous	196
Commercial Fibers Are Separated into Soft Fibers and Hard Fibers	197
Sclereids	198
Based on Shape and Size, Sclereids May Be Classified into a Number of Types	198
Sclereids Like Fibers Are Widely Distributed in the Plant Body	199
Sclereids in Stems	200
Sclereids in Leaves	200
Sclereids in Fruits	201
Sclereids in Seeds	201
Origin and Development of Fibers and Sclereids	202
Factors Controlling Development of Fibers and Sclereids	205
REFERENCES	207

Chapter 9 Epidermis	211
Ordinary Epidermal Cells	214
Epidermal Cell Walls Vary in Thickness	214
The Most Distinctive Feature of the Outer Epidermal Wall Is the Presence of a Cuticle	215
Stomata	218
Stomata Occur on All Aerial Parts of the Primary Plant Body	218
Guard Cells Are Generally Kidney-shaped	221
Guard Cells Typically Have Unevenly Thickened Walls with Radially Arranged Cellulose Microfibrils	222
Blue Light and Abscisic Acid Are Important Signals in the Control of Stomatal Movement	224
Development of Stomatal Complexes Involves One or More Asymmetric Cell Divisions	225
Different Developmental Sequences Result in Different Configurations of Stomatal Complexes	228
Trichomes	229
Trichomes Have a Variety of Functions	229
Trichomes May Be Classified into Different Morphological Categories	230
A Trichome Is Initiated as a Protuberance from an Epidermal Cell	230
The Cotton Fiber	230
Root Hairs	234
The <i>Arabidopsis</i> Trichome	235
Cell Patterning in the Epidermis	237
The Spatial Distribution of Stomata and Trichomes in Leaves Is Nonrandom	237
There Are Three Main Types of Patterning in the Epidermis of Angiosperm Roots	238
Other Specialized Epidermal Cells	239
Silica and Cork Cells Frequently Occur Together in Pairs	239
Bulliform Cells Are Highly Vacuolated Cells	241
Some Epidermal Hairs Contain Cystoliths	242
REFERENCES	243
Chapter 10 Xylem: Cell Types and Developmental Aspects	255
Cell Types of the Xylem	256
Tracheary Elements—Tracheids and Vessel Elements—Are the Conducting Cells of the Xylem	256
The Secondary Walls of Most Tracheary Elements Contain Pits	260
Vessels Are More Efficient Conduits of Water Than Are Tracheids	263
Fibers Are Specialized as Supporting Elements in the Xylem	266
Living Parenchyma Cells Occur in Both the Primary and Secondary Xylem	266
In Some Species the Parenchyma Cells Develop Protrusions—Tyloses—that Enter the Vessels	267
Phylogenetic Specialization of Tracheary Elements and Fibers	268
The Major Trends in the Evolution of the Vessel Element Are Correlated with Decrease in Vessel Element Length	268
Deviations Exist in Trends of Vessel Element Evolution	270
Like Vessel Elements and Tracheids, Fibers Have Undergone a Phylogenetic Shortening	271
Primary Xylem	271
Some Developmental and Structural Differences Exist between the Earlier and Later Formed Parts of the Primary Xylem	271
The Primary Tracheary Elements Have a Variety of Secondary Wall Thickenings	273
Tracheary Element Differentiation	276
Plant Hormones Are Involved in the Differentiation of Tracheary Elements	280
Isolated Mesophyll Cells in Culture Can Transdifferentiate Directly into Tracheary Elements	281
REFERENCES	283

Chapter 11 Xylem: Secondary Xylem and Variations in Wood Structure	291
Basic Structure of Secondary Xylem	293
The Secondary Xylem Consists of Two Distinct Systems of Cells, Axial and Radial	293
Some Woods Are Storied and Others Are Nonstoried	294
Growth Rings Result from the Periodic Activity of the Vascular Cambium	294
As Wood Becomes Older, It Gradually Becomes Nonfunctional in Conduction and Storage	297
Reaction Wood Is a Type of Wood That Develops in Branches and Leaning or Crooked Stems	299
Woods	302
The Wood of Conifers Is Relatively Simple in Structure	302
The Axial System of Conifer Woods Consists Mostly or Entirely of Tracheids	302
The Rays of Conifers May Consist of Both Parenchyma Cells and Tracheids	303
The Wood of Many Conifers Contains Resin Ducts	304
The Wood of Angiosperms Is More Complex and Varied Than That of Conifers	306
On the Basis of Porosity, Two Main Types of Angiosperm Wood Are Recognized: Diffuse-porous and Ring-porous	307
The Distribution of Axial Parenchyma Shows Many Intergrading Patterns	309
The Rays of Angiosperms Typically Contain Only Parenchyma Cells	310
Intercellular Spaces Similar to the Resin Ducts of Gymnosperms Occur in Angiosperm Woods	312
Some Aspects of Secondary Xylem Development	312
Identification of Wood	315
REFERENCES	316
Chapter 12 Vascular Cambium	323
Organization of the Cambium	323
The Vascular Cambium Contains Two Types of Initials: Fusiform Initials and Ray Initials	323
The Cambium May Be Storied or Nonstoried	325
Formation of Secondary Xylem and Secondary Phloem	326
Initials Versus Their Immediate Derivatives	327
Developmental Changes	330
Formation of New Ray Initials from Fusiform Initials or Their Segments Is a Common Phenomenon	332
Domains Can Be Recognized within the Cambium	335
Seasonal Changes in Cambial Cell Ultrastructure	336
Cytokinesis of Fusiform Cells	338
Seasonal Activity	341
The Size of the Xylem Increment Produced during One Year Generally Exceeds That of the Phloem	343
A Distinct Seasonality in Cambial Activity Also Occurs in Many Tropical Regions	344
Causal Relations in Cambial Activity	346
REFERENCES	348
Chapter 13 Phloem: Cell Types and Developmental Aspects	357
Cell Types of the Phloem	359
The Angiospermous Sieve-Tube Element	360
In Some Taxa the Sieve-Tube Element Walls Are Remarkably Thick	361
Sieve Plates Usually Occur on End Walls	364
Callose Apparently Plays a Role in Sieve-Pore Development	364
Changes in the Appearance of the Plastids and the Appearance of P-protein Are Early Indicators of Sieve-Tube Element Development	365
Nuclear Degeneration May Be Chromatolytic or Pycnotic	372
Companion Cells	372
The Mechanism of Phloem Transport in Angiosperms	379
The Source Leaf and Minor Vein Phloem	382

Several Types of Minor Veins Occur in Dicotyledonous Leaves	384
Type 1 Species with Specialized Companion Cells, Termed Intermediary Cells, Are Symplastic Loaders	384
Species with Type 2 Minor Veins Are Apoplastic Loaders	385
The Collection of Photoassimilate by the Minor Veins in Some Leaves May Not Involve an Active Step	385
Some Minor Veins Contain More Than One Kind of Companion Cell	385
The Minor Veins in Leaf Blades of the Poaceae Contain Two Types of Metaphloem Sieve Tubes	386
The Gymnospermous Sieve Cell	386
The Walls of Sieve Cells Are Characterized as Primary	387
Callose Does Not Play a Role in Sieve-Pore Development in Gymnosperms	387
Little Variation Exists in Sieve-Cell Differentiation among Gymnosperms	388
Strasburger Cells	390
The Mechanism of Phloem Transport in Gymnosperms	390
Parenchyma Cells	391
Sclerenchyma Cells	391
Longevity of Sieve Elements	391
Trends in Specialization of Sieve-Tube Elements	392
Sieve Elements of Seedless Vascular Plants	393
Primary Phloem	393
REFERENCES	398
Chapter 14 Phloem: Secondary Phloem and Variations in Its Structure	407
Conifer Phloem	409
Angiosperm Phloem	412
The Patterns Formed by the Fibers Can Be of Taxonomic Significance	413
Secondary Sieve-Tube Elements Show Considerable Variation in Form and Distribution	415
Differentiation in the Secondary Phloem	417
Sclerenchyma Cells in the Secondary Phloem Commonly Are Classified as Fibers, Sclereids, and Fiber-Sclereids	418
The Conducting Phloem Constitutes Only a Small Part of the Inner Bark	420
Nonconducting Phloem	422
The Nonconducting Phloem Differs Structurally from the Conducting Phloem	423
Dilatation Is the Means by Which the Phloem Is Adjusted to the Increase in Circumference of the Axis Resulting from Secondary Growth	423
REFERENCES	424
Chapter 15 Periderm	427
Occurrence	427
Characteristics of the Components	429
The Phellogen Is Relatively Simple in Structure	429
Several Kinds of Phellem Cells May Arise from the Phellogen	429
Considerable Variation Exists in the Width and Composition of Phelloderm	431
Development of Periderm	433
The Sites of Origin of the Phellogen Are Varied	433
The Phellogen Is Initiated by Divisions of Various Kinds of Cells	434
The Time of Appearance of the First and Subsequent Periderms Varies	434
Morphology of Periderm and Rhytidome	437
Polyderm	438
Protective Tissue in Monocotyledons	438
Wound Periderm	438
Lenticels	440
Three Structural Types of Lenticels Are Recognized in Woody Angiosperms	441
The First Lenticels Frequently Appear under Stomata	442
REFERENCES	442

Chapter 16 External Secretory Structures	447
Salt Glands	449
Salt Bladders Secrete Ions into a Large Central Vacuole	449
Other Glands Secrete Salt Directly to the Outside	449
The Two-celled Glands of the Poaceae	449
The Multicellular Glands of Eudicotyledons	450
Hydathodes	451
Nectaries	452
The Nectaries of <i>Lonicera japonica</i> Exude Nectar from Unicellular Trichomes	455
The Nectaries of <i>Abutilon striatum</i> Exude Nectar from Multicellular Trichomes	456
The Nectaries of <i>Vicia faba</i> Exude Nectar via Stomata	456
The Most Common Sugars in Nectar Are Sucrose, Glucose, and Fructose	456
Structures Intermediate between Nectaries and Hydathodes Also Exist	459
Colleters	459
Osmophores	461
Glandular Trichomes Secreting Lipophilic Substances	462
Glandular Trichome Development	463
The Glandular Structures of Carnivorous Plants	465
Stinging Hairs	466
REFERENCES	466
Chapter 17 Internal Secretory Structures	473
Internal Secretory Cells	473
Oil Cells Secrete Their Oils into an Oil Cavity	475
Mucilage Cells Deposit Their Mucilage between the Protoplast and the Cellulosic Cell Wall	476
Tannin Is the Most Conspicuous Inclusion in Numerous Secretory Cells	477
Secretory Cavities and Ducts	478
The Best-Known Secretory Ducts Are the Resin Ducts of Conifers	478
Development of Secretory Cavities Appears to Be Schizogenous	479
Secretory Ducts and Cavities May Arise under the Stimulus of Injury	481
Kino Veins Are a Special Type of Traumatic Duct	482
Laticifers	483
On the Basis of Their Structure, Laticifers Are Grouped in Two Major Classes: Articulated and Nonarticulated	484
Latex Varies in Appearance and in Composition	486
Articulated and Nonarticulated Laticifers Apparently Differ from One Another Cytologically	487
Laticifers Are Widely Distributed in the Plant Body, Reflecting Their Mode of Development	489
Nonarticulated Laticifers	489
Articulated Laticifers	491
The Principal Source of Commercial Rubber Is the Bark of the Para Rubber Tree, <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	493
The Function of Laticifers Is Not Clear	495
REFERENCES	495
Addendum: Other Pertinent References Not Cited in the Text	503
Glossary	521
Author Index	541
Subject Index	567