

Botany

Master Gardener Volunteer Training

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Orange County

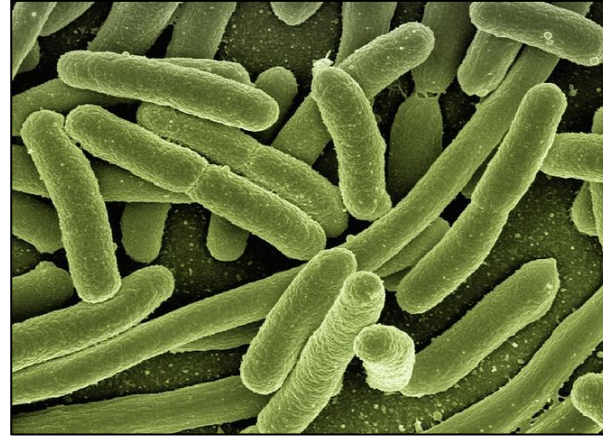


Overview

- What is a plant?
- Non-Vascular Plants
- Parts of a Plant
- Gymnosperms
- Angiosperms
- Monocots and Dicots

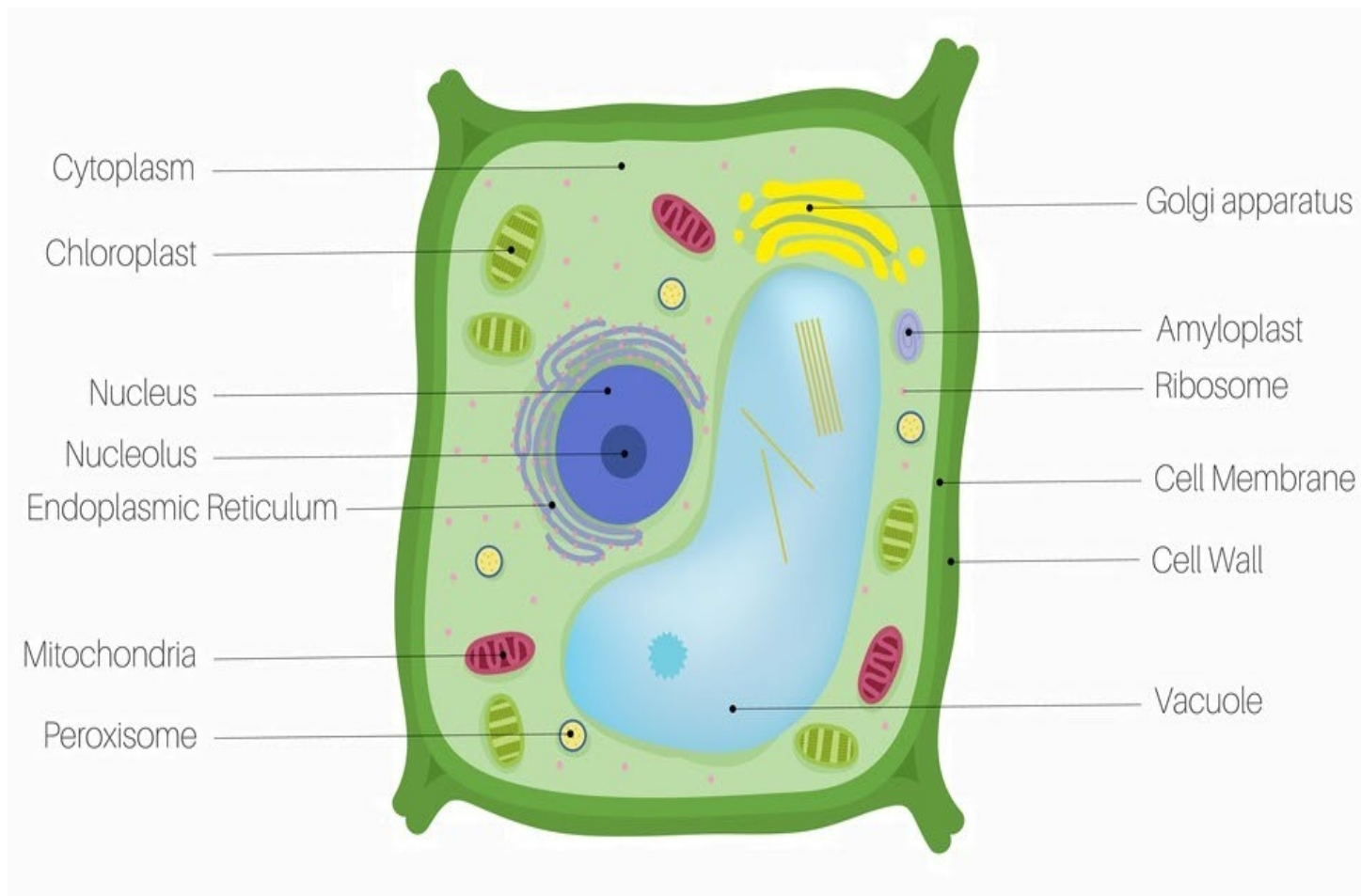


What is a plant?



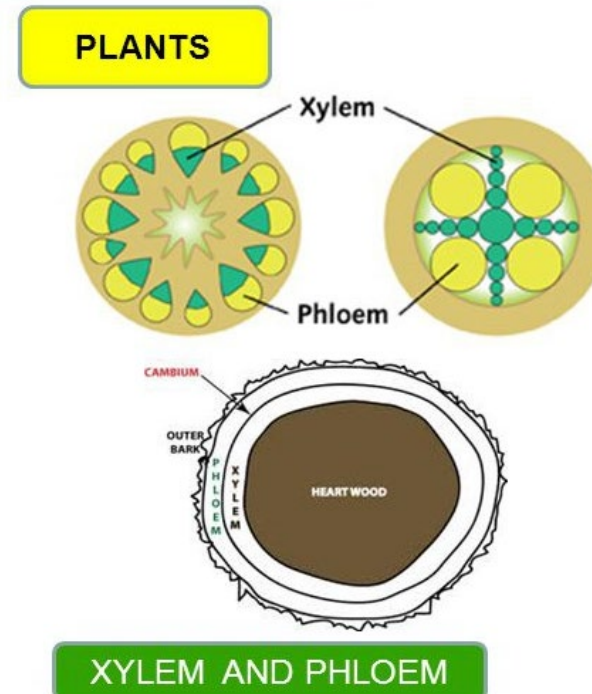
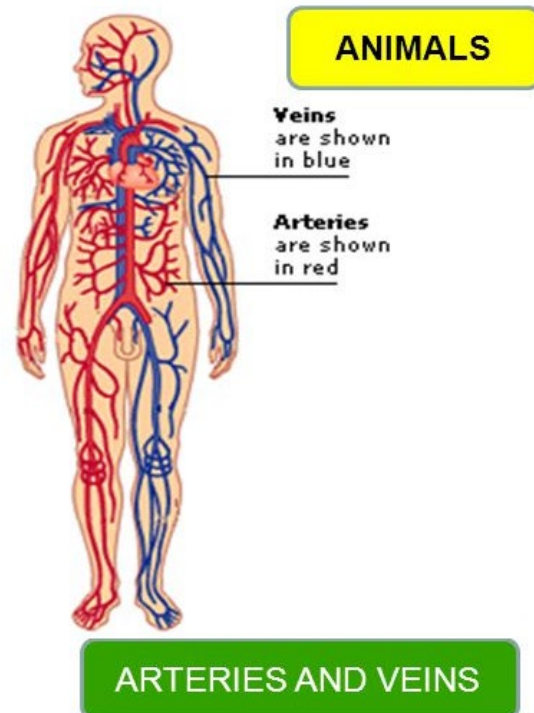
What is a plant?

- **Eukaryotes**
- **Multicellular**
- **Photosynthetic**
- **Cell Wall**
 - made of cellulose



Non-Vascular Plants

- What is a vascular system?
 - Tissues that transport materials around an organism



Non-Vascular Plants

- **What is a vascular system?**
 - Tissues that transport materials around an organism
- **What types of plants lack a vascular system?**
 - **Moss**
 - **Hornworts**
 - **Liverworts**



Parts of a Plant

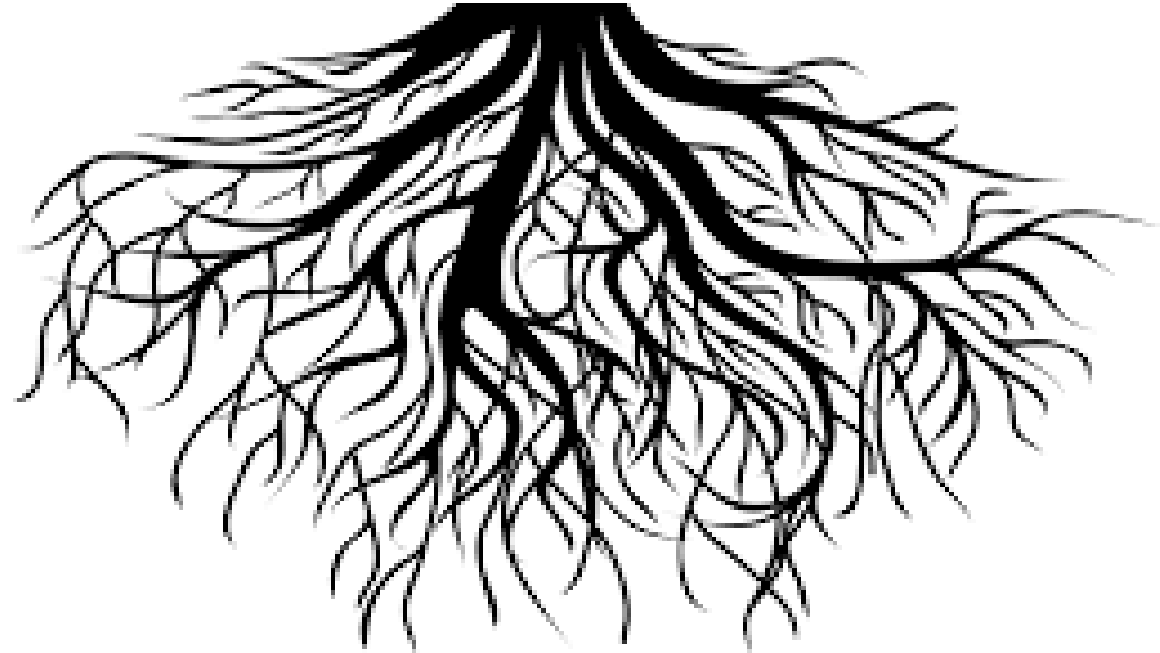
- **Three Basic Organs**
 - **Leaves**
 - **Stem**
 - **Roots**



Parts of a Plant

- **Roots**

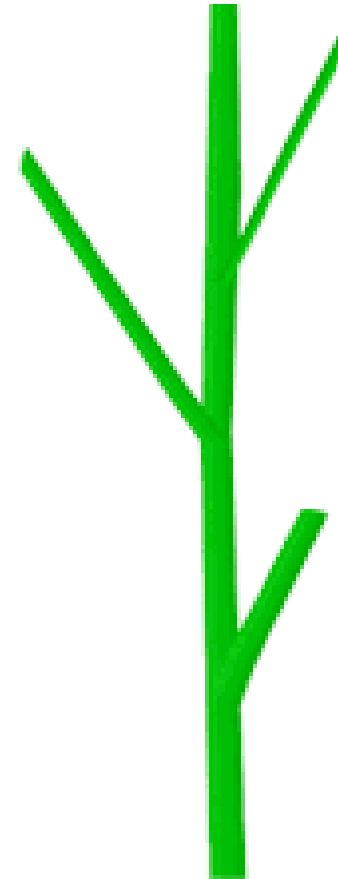
- Anchor the plant
- Absorb nutrients and water
- Store food
- Support the stem



Parts of a Plant

- **Stem**

- Supports the leaves, reproductive structures, and fruit
- Contains the vascular system
- Stores food
- Asexual reproduction
 - **Bulbs**
 - **Stolons**
 - **Corms**
 - **Tubers**
 - **Rhizomes**



Parts of a Plant

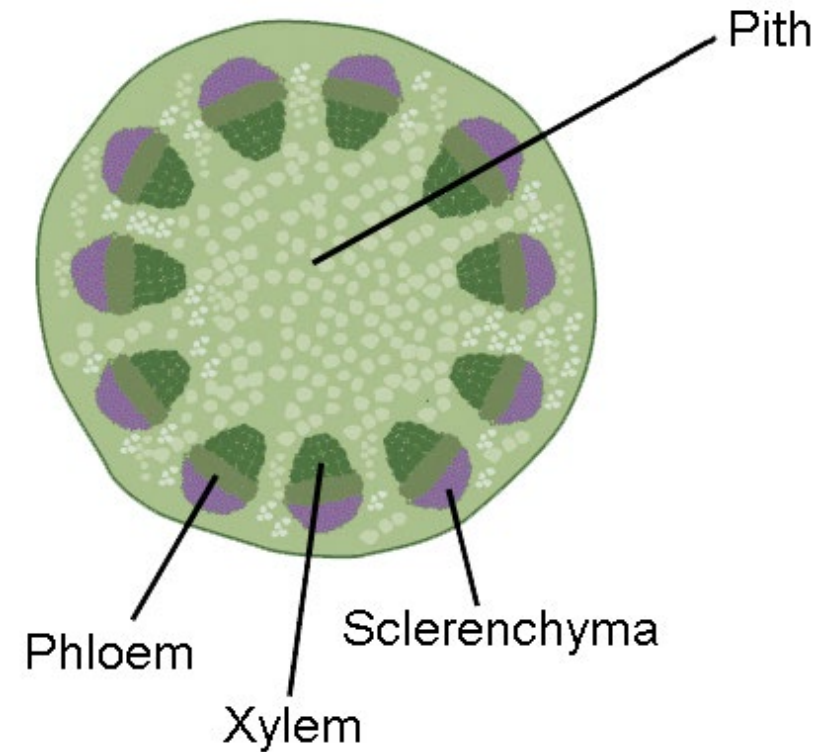
- **Vascular System**

- **Phloem**

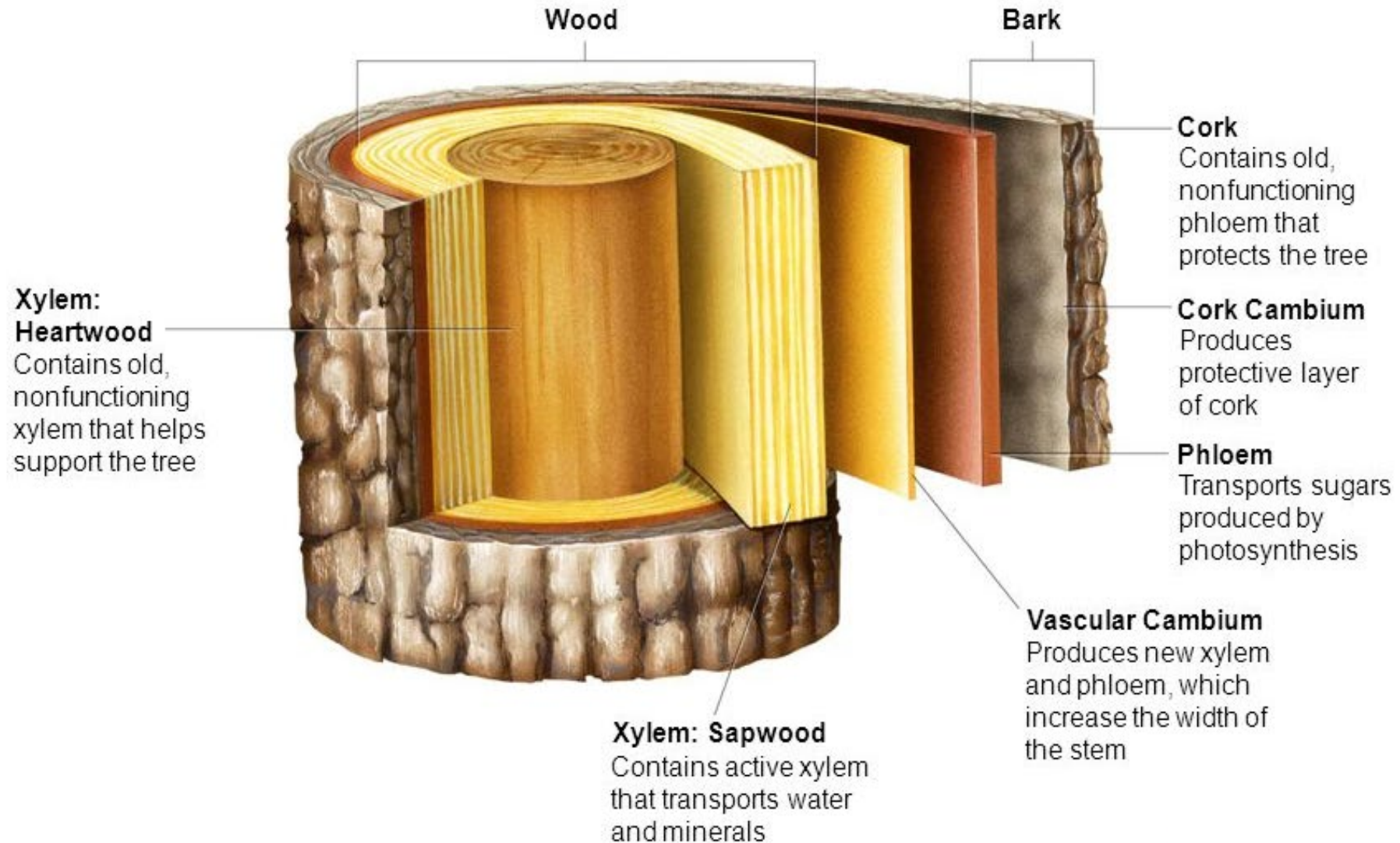
- Transports sugars
 - Living cells
 - Multi-directional (up and down)

- **Xylem**

- Transports water and mineral
 - Mostly dead cells
 - Unidirectional (up only)



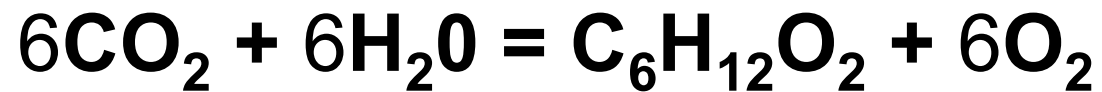
Parts of a Plant



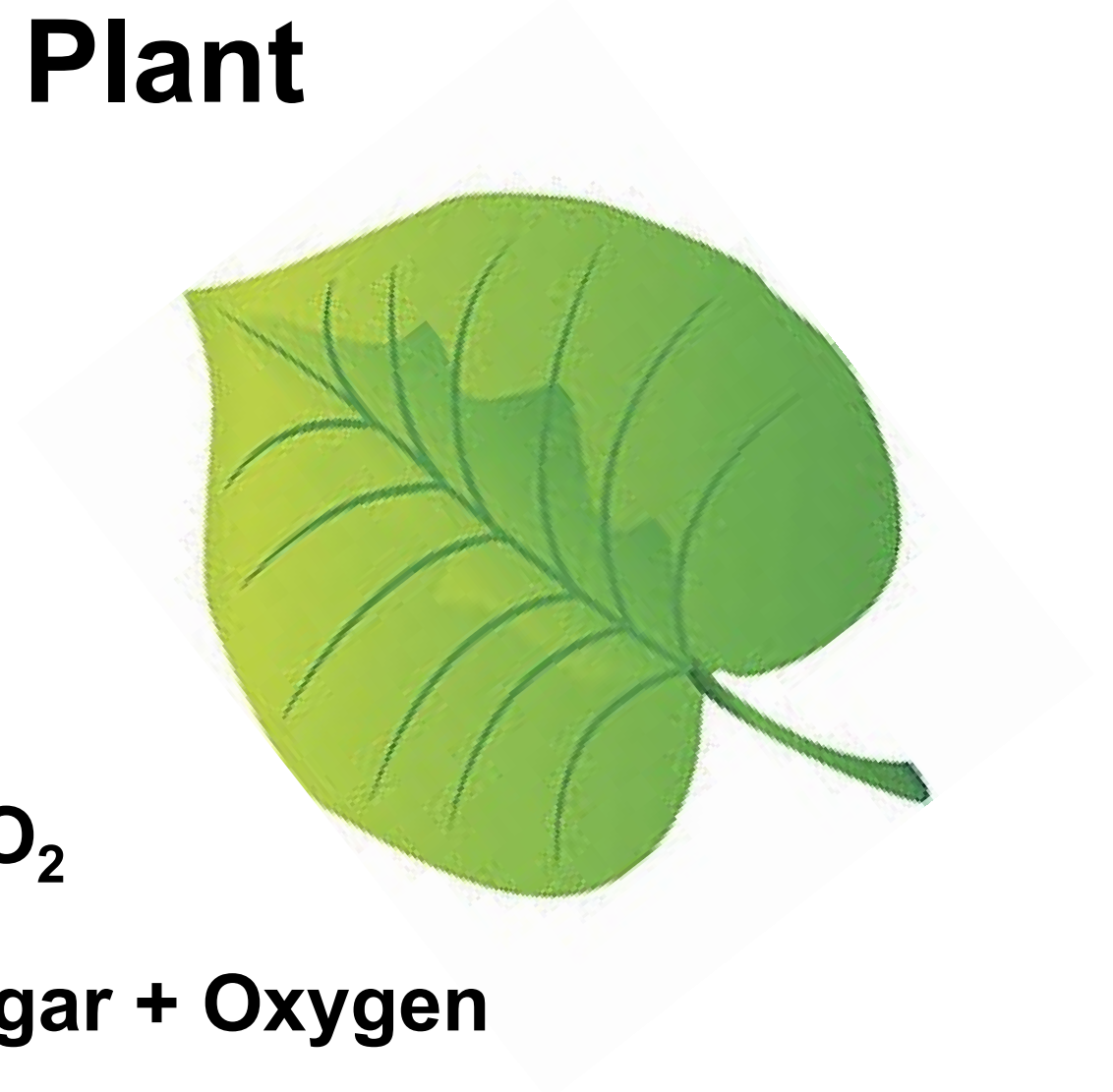
Parts of a Plant

- **Leaves**

- Gas exchange
- Site of Photosynthesis



Carbon Dioxide + Water = Sugar + Oxygen



Parts of a Plant

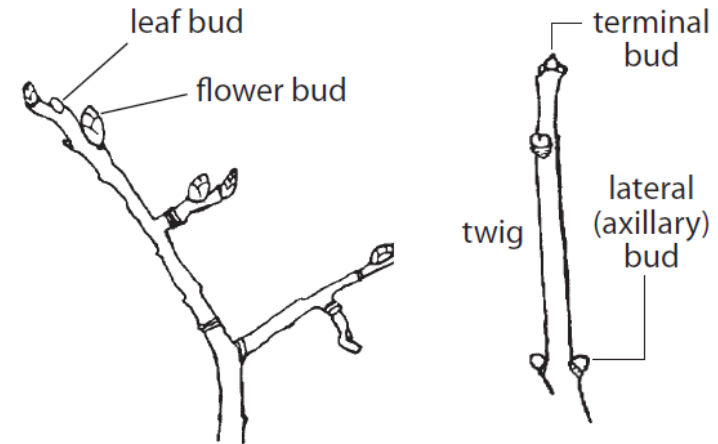
- **Buds**

- Underdeveloped shoots

- leaf bud
- flower bud

- Adventitious buds

- can generate entirely new plants
- found on parts not normally associated with bud production



Gymnosperms

- **Gymnosperm** – ‘naked seed’

- **Cycads** (tropical plants)

- **Gingko** (*Gingko biloba*)

- **Conifers**

- Cedar
 - Cypress
 - Fir
 - Juniper
 - Larches

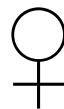
- Pines
 - Hemlocks
 - Redwoods
 - Spruces
 - Yews



Gymnosperms



Seed Cone
Douglas Fir



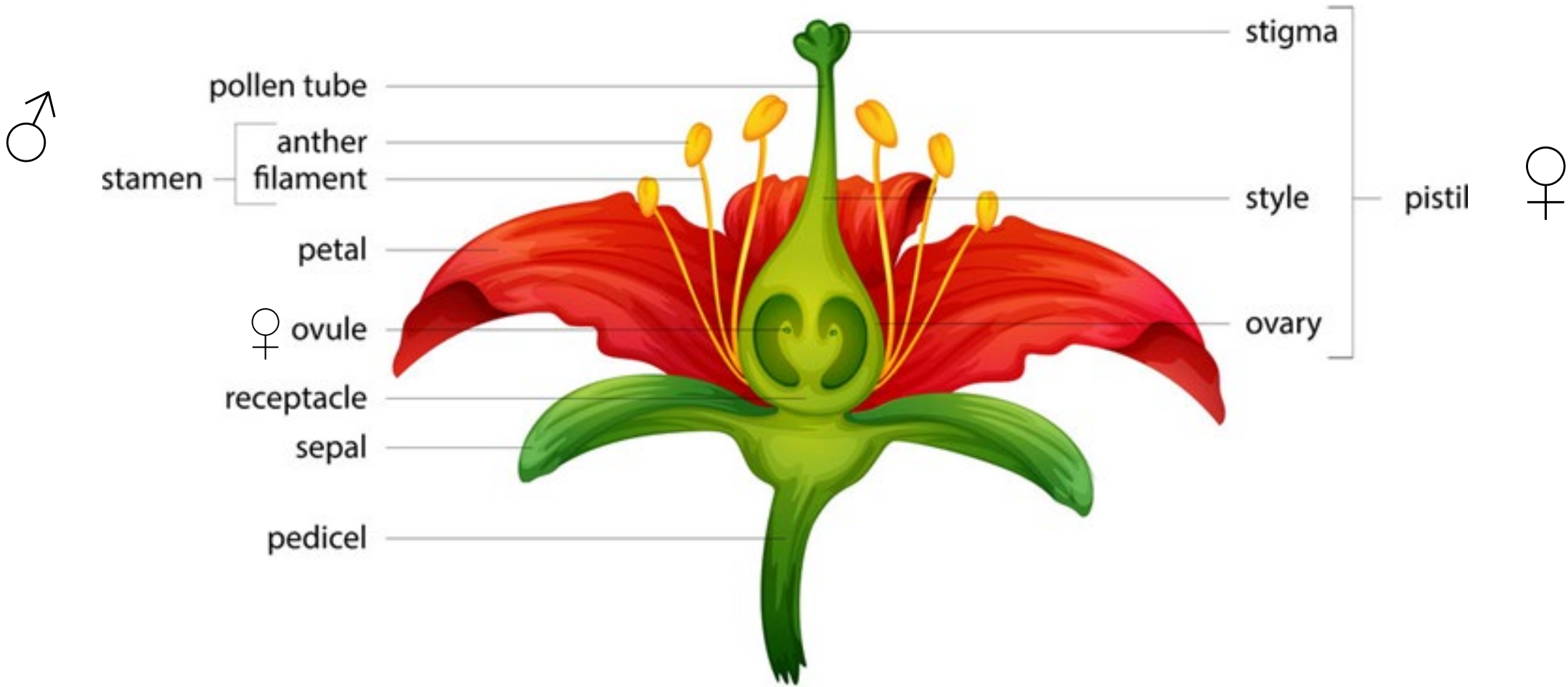
Pollen Cone
Douglas Fir





Angiosperms

Parts of a Flower

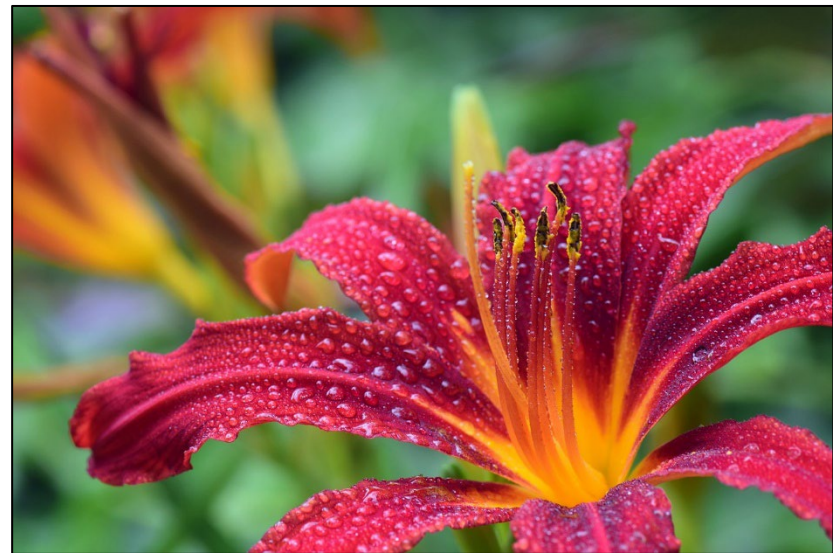




Angiosperms

- **Flower Types**

- **Perfect flower:** with "male" stamens and a "female" pistil



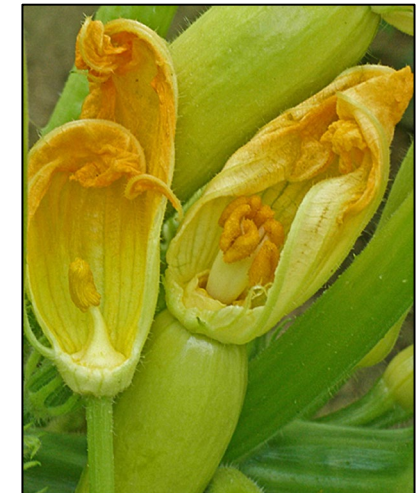
Angiosperms

- **Flower Types**

- **Perfect flower:** with "male" stamens and a "female" pistil
- **Imperfect flower:** (unisexual) contain a pistil or stamens, but not both
 - **Monoecious:** male and female flowers on same plant
 - **Dioecious:** male and female flowers on different plants



Ginkgo
♂ & ♀



Squash
♂ & ♀

Monocots versus Dicots

- **Cotyledon** – seed leaf

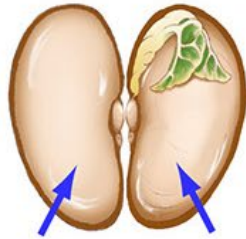
	Monocots	Dicots
Pollen		
Cotyledons		
Flower Petals	Corn	Beans
Leaves		
Stems		
Roots		

Monocots versus Dicots

Dicot (two cotyledons)



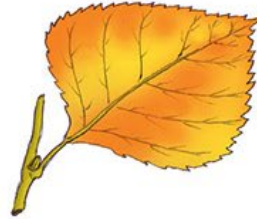
Pollen grains have three pores or furrows



Seeds have two cotyledons



Flowers have four or five floral parts (or multiples thereof)



Leaves are oval or palmate, with net-like veins



Vascular bundles arranged in a ring around stem



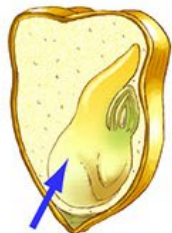
Tap roots

©DaveCarlson

Monocot (one cotyledon)



Pollen grains have one pore or furrow



Seeds have one cotyledon



Flowers have three floral parts (or multiples thereof)



Leaves are narrow, with parallel veins



Vascular bundles small, and spread throughout stem



Fibrous roots

Monocots versus Dicots

	Monocots	Dicots
Pollen	One pore or furrow	Three pores or furrows
Cotyledons	One	Two
Flower Petals	multiples of 3	Multiples of 4 or 5
Leaves	Parallel veins	Net-like veins
Stems	Scattered vascular bundles	Ring of vascular bundles
Roots	Fibrous	Tap

Review

- **What is a plant?**
- **Non-Vascular Plants**
- **Parts of a Plant**
- **Gymnosperms**
- **Angiosperms**
 - **Monocots and Dicots**



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