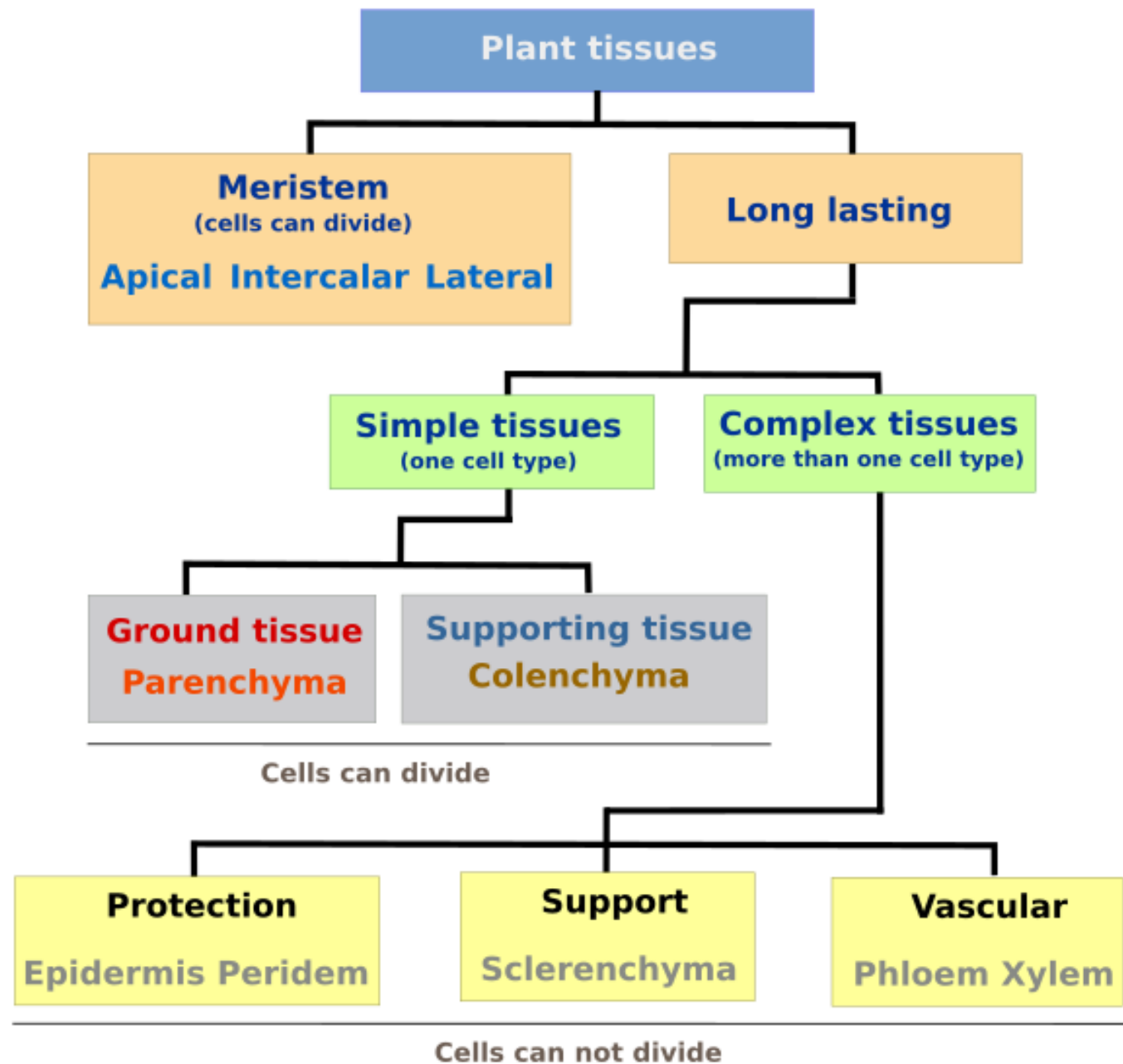


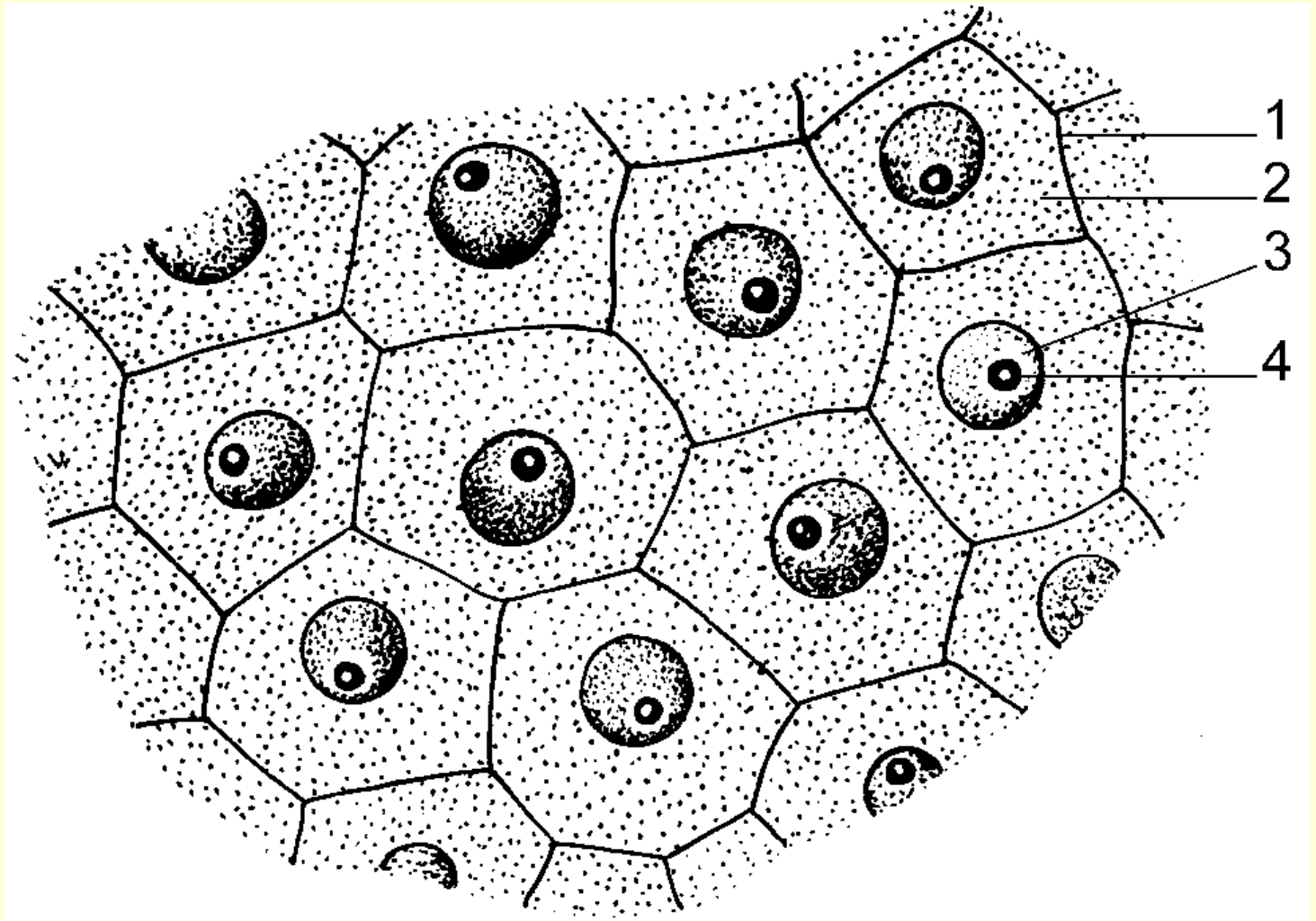
**Meristems, the process of
plant cell division.**



Primary and secondary tissues are distinguished by origin.

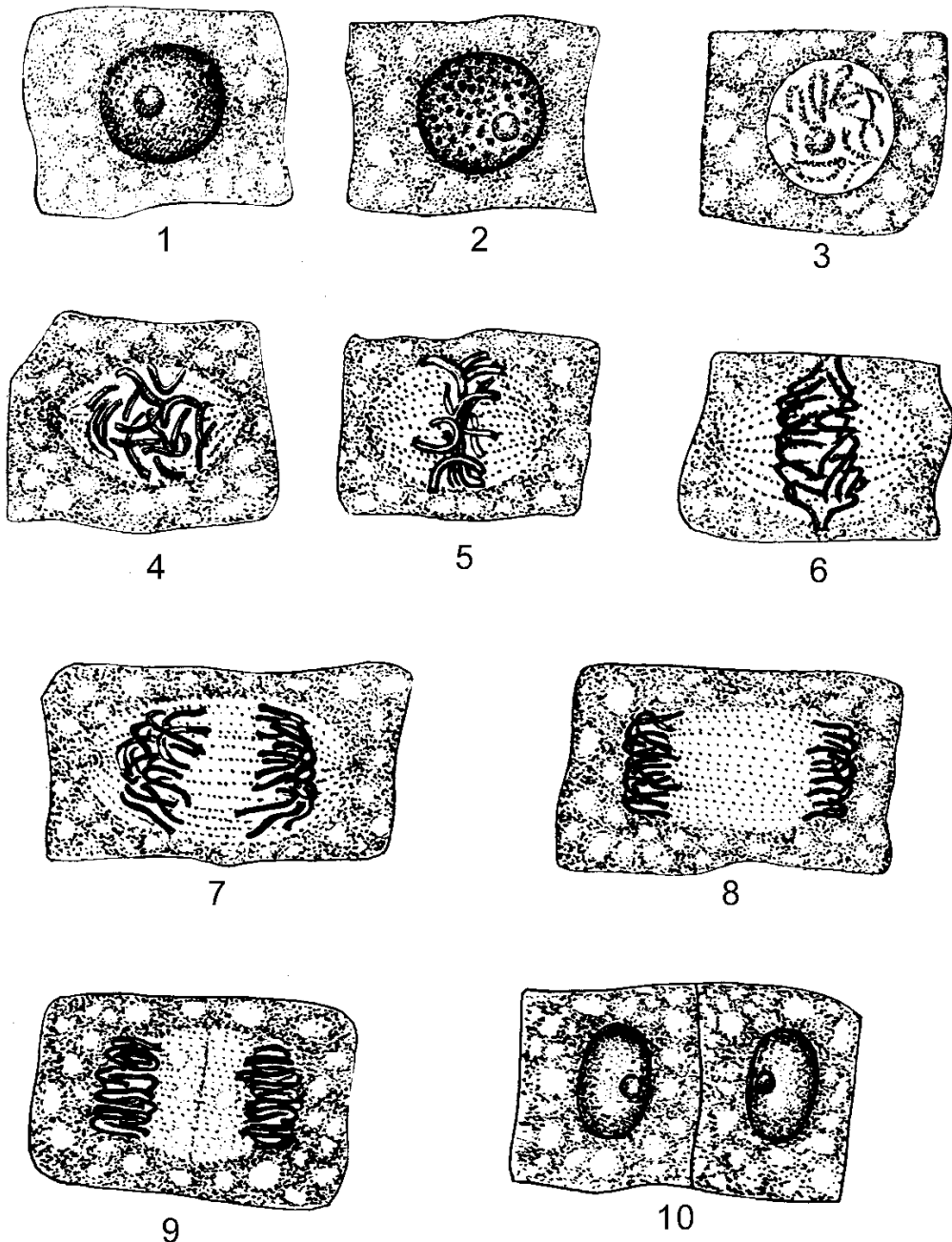
Primary tissues are formed by primary meristems, **secondary tissues** are formed by secondary meristems.

A **meristem** is a specialized tissue whose cells divide and give rise to new cells that form permanent tissues. Meristems ensure the growth of the plant in length and thickness, form new organs and tissues, provide the orientation of the plant in space, as well as wound healing.



A section of the apical meristem of the elodea stem.

1 – cell wall, 2 - cytoplasm, 3 - nucleus, 4 - nucleolus.



Mitosis (karyokinesis) in the cells of the onion root.

1 - interphase,
2-4 - prophase,
5 - metaphase,
6-8 - anaphase,
9 - telophase,
10 - cytokinesis.

<https://elearning.volgmed.ru/mod/forum/view.php?id=176878>

Classification of Meristem

Based on I: Origin

1. Promeristem
2. Primary meristem
3. Secondary meristem

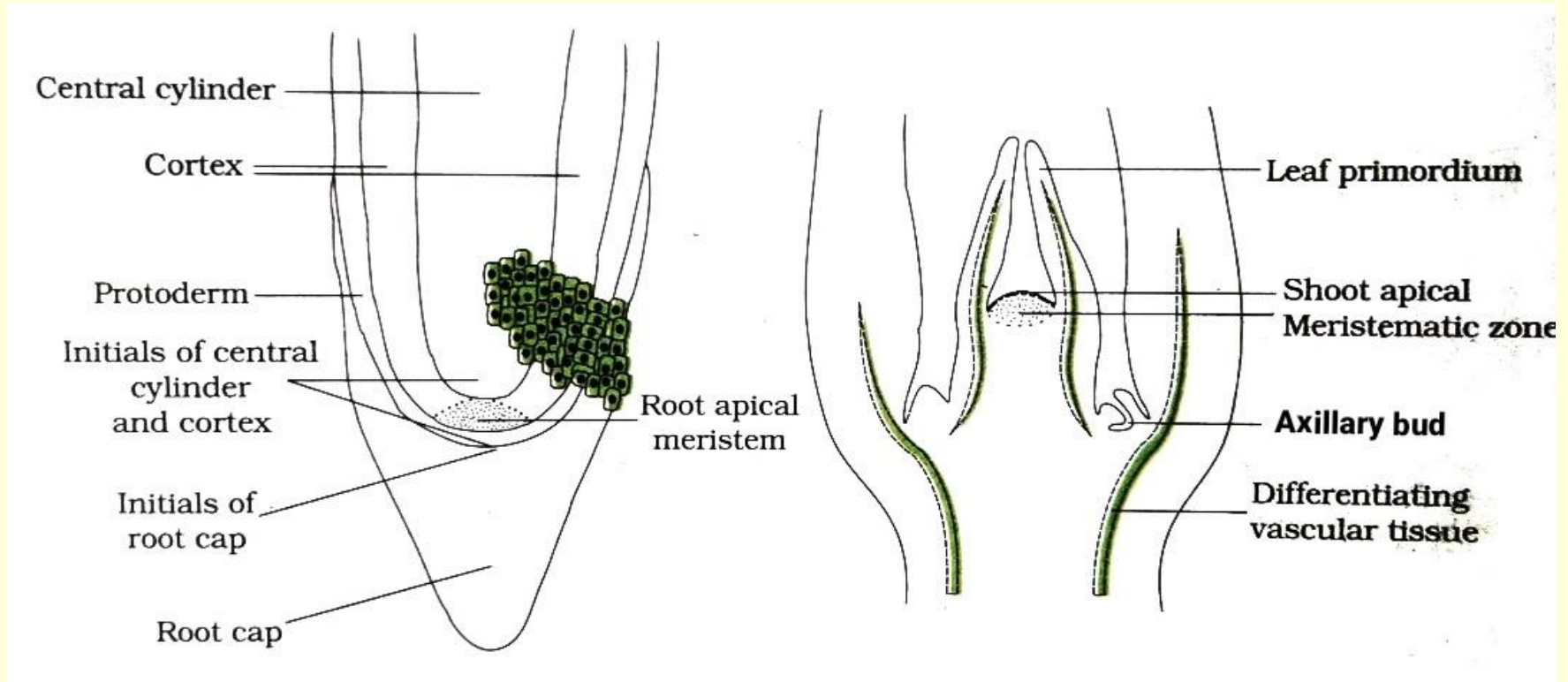
II: Position

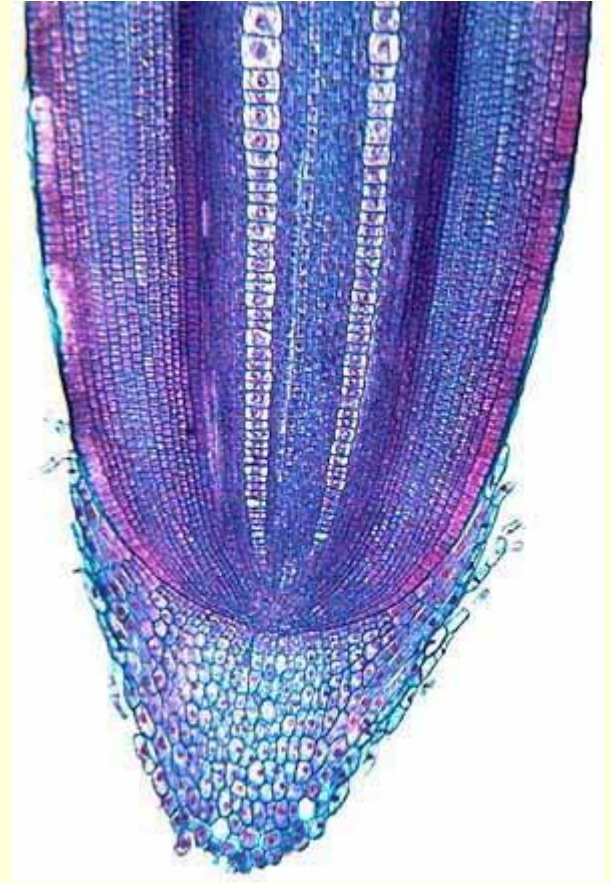
1. Apical meristem
2. Intercalary meristem
3. Lateral meristem

III: Plane of Division

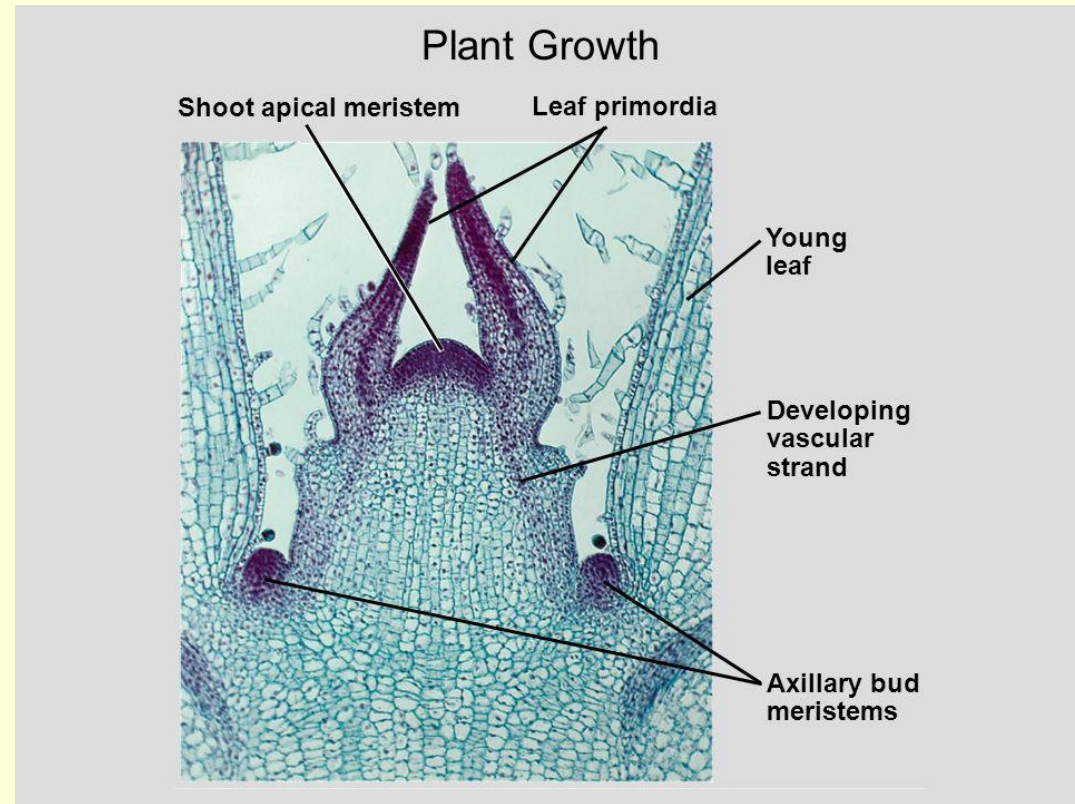
1. Mass meristem
2. Plate meristem
3. Rib meristem

Apical meristems of the stem and root.





Apical meristem of the root



The apical bud of the elodea shoot

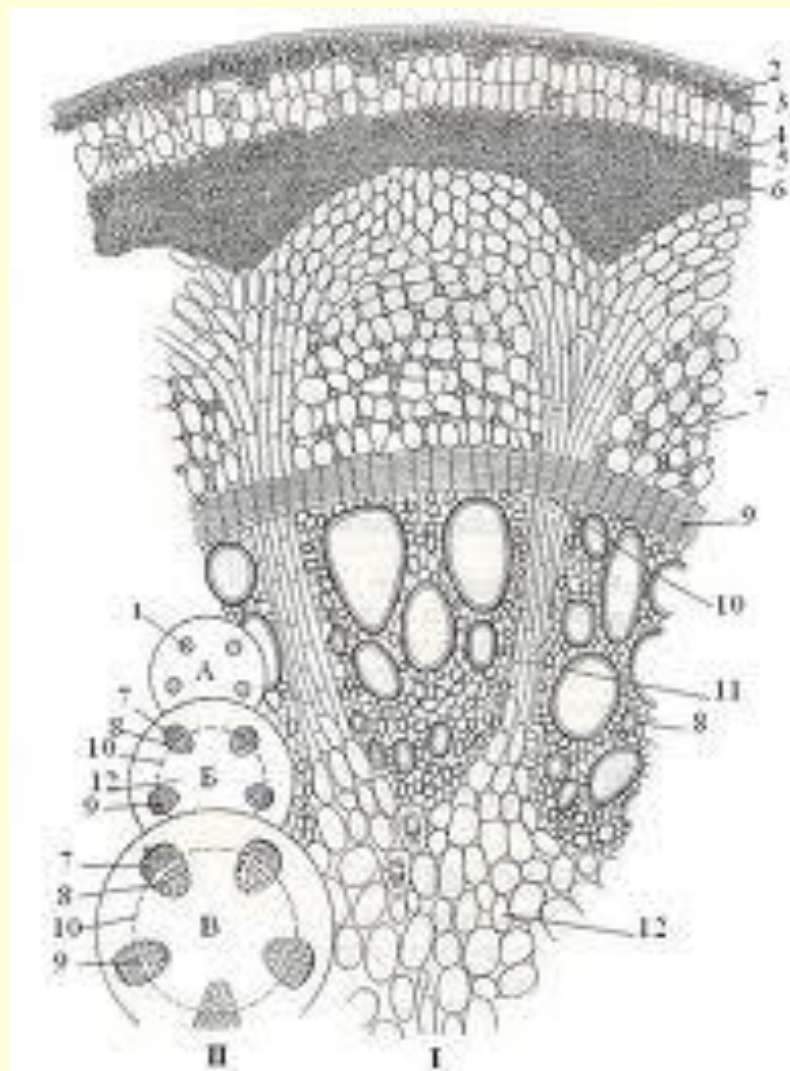
The structure of the buds of woody plants



A – vegetative bud,

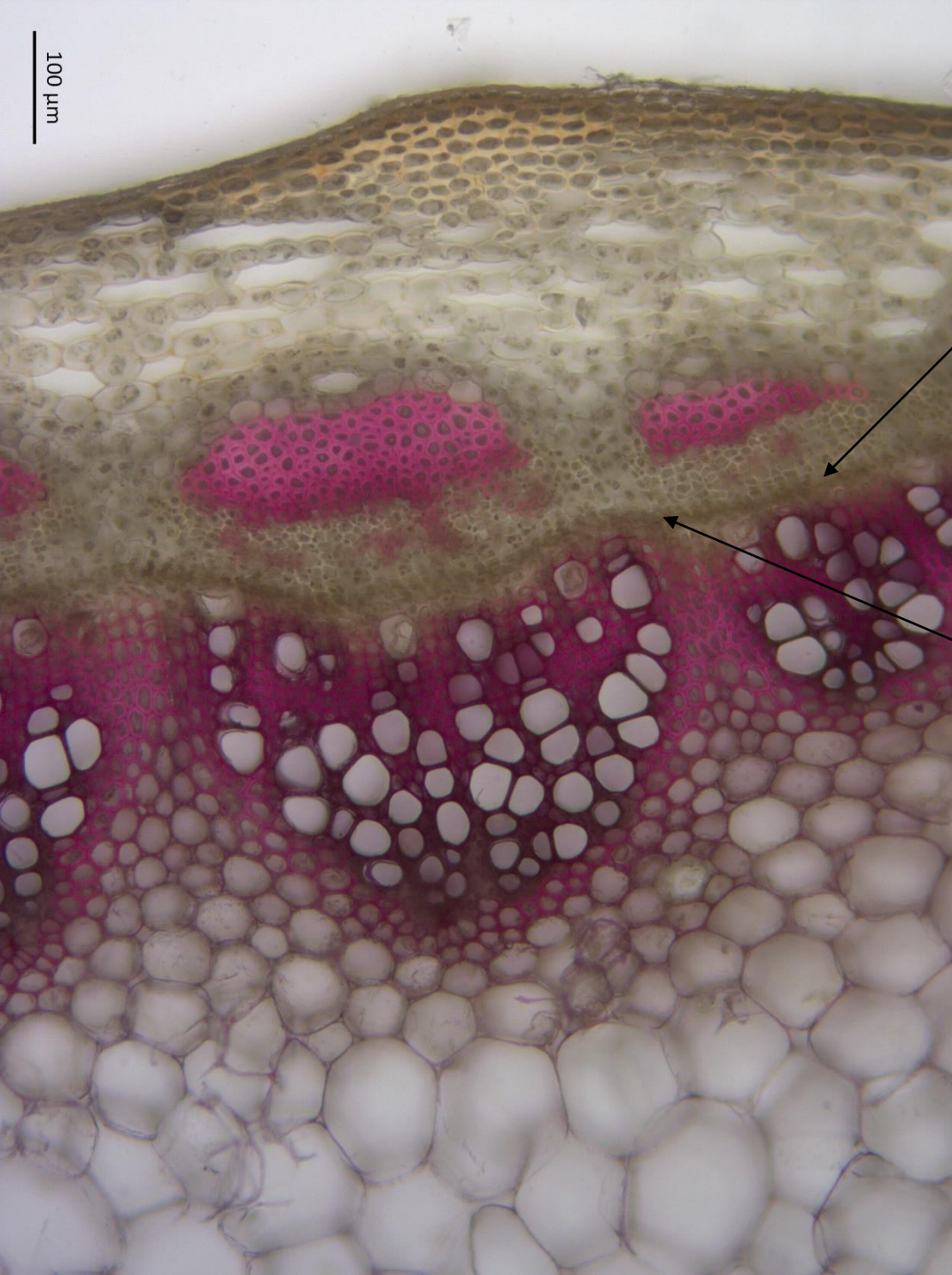


B - flower bud



The vascular cambium is formed in the central axial cylinder and provides a long-term growth of the axial organs of the plant in thickness, forming vascular tissues and tissues of the vascular (pith) rays.

100 μm



The fascicular cambium

The interfascicular cambium