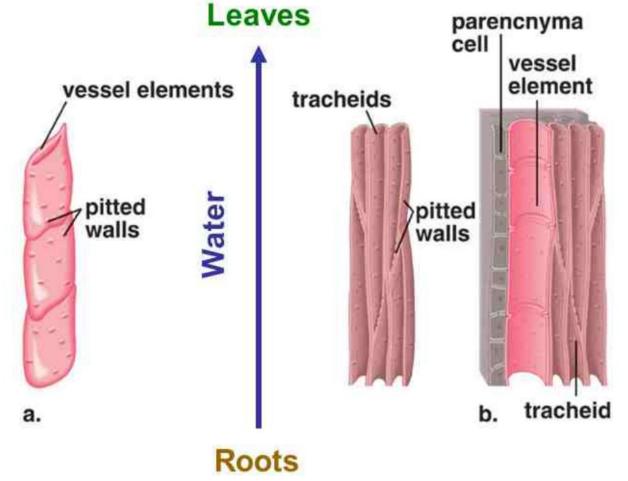
Vascular tissues

Xylem transports water and minerals from roots to leaves **Contains two** types of conducting cells: tracheids and vessel elements.



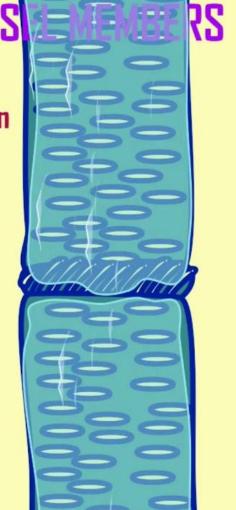
TRACHEIDS

longer; thinner; ends taper

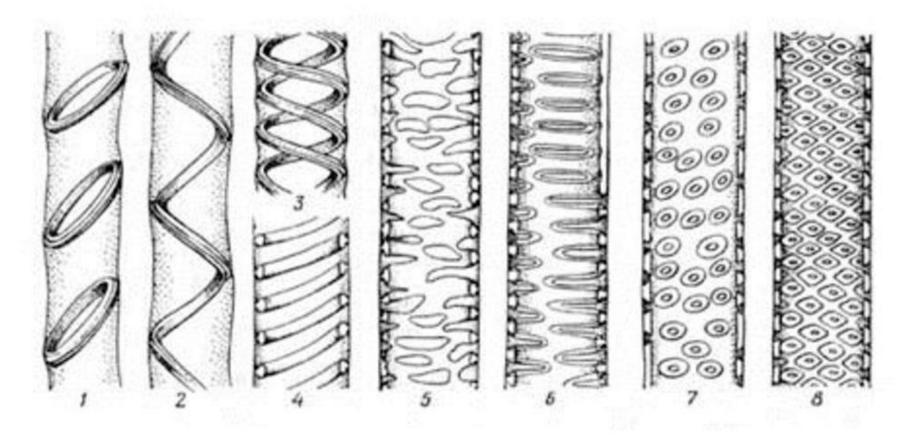
in many nonflowering plants, the only cell type in xylem

VESS

wider, cylindrical, joined at perforation plates

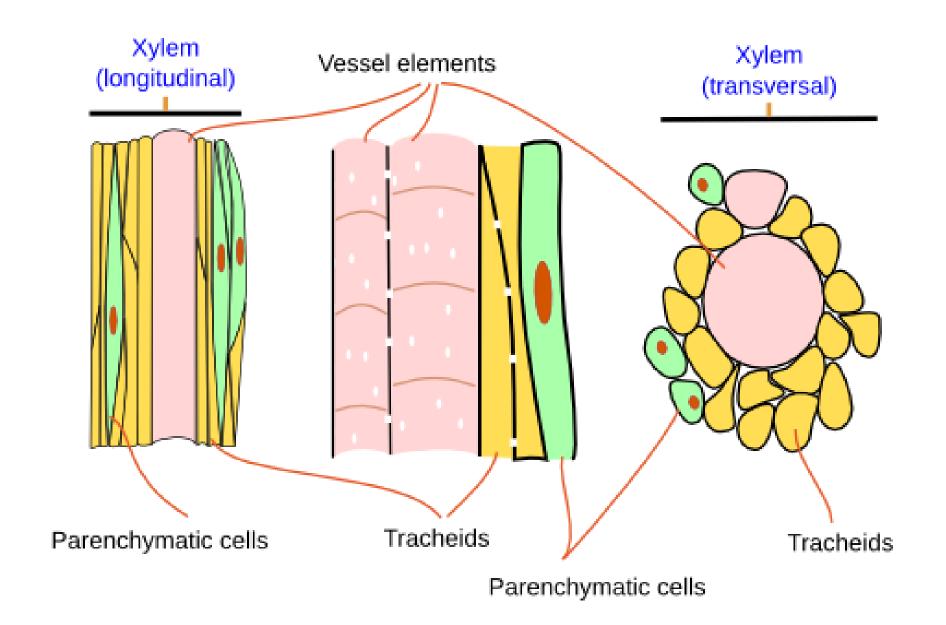


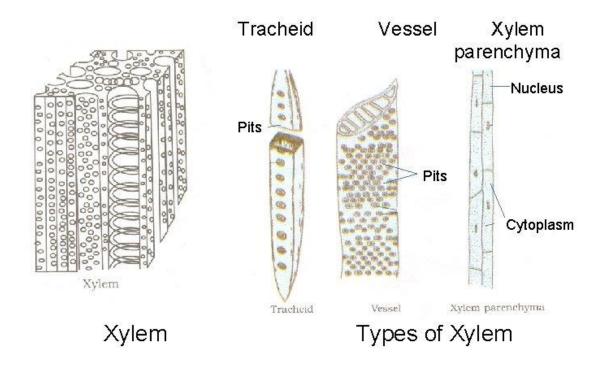
Secondary Wall Thickenings

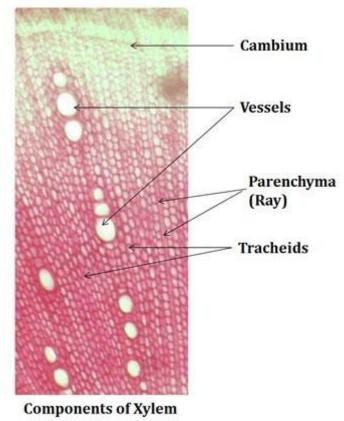


1 = annular thinckening 2-4 = helical thickening 5 = reticulate thickening

6 = scalariform pitted wall 7 = opposite pitted wall 8 = alternate pitted wall





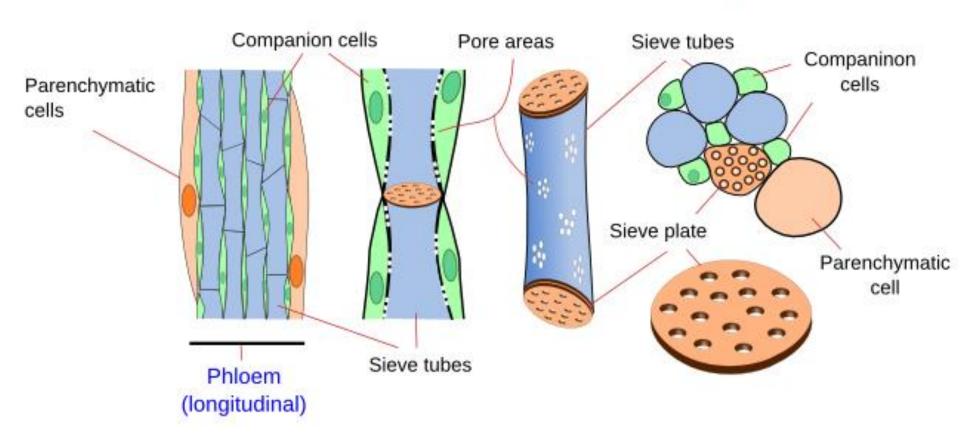


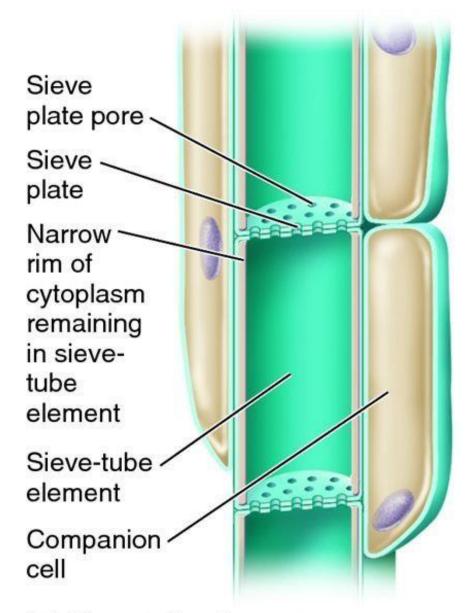
Phloem.

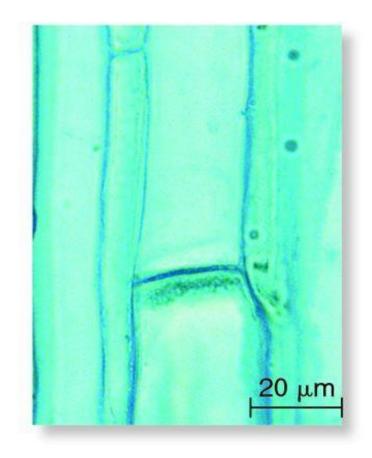
The phloem is similar to the xylem in that it also has tubular structures modified in accordance with their conducting function. However, these tubes are made up of living cells that have a cytoplasm; they do not carry a mechanical function.

There are five types of cells in the phloem: segments of the sieve tubes, companion cells, parenchymal cells, fibers and sclereids.



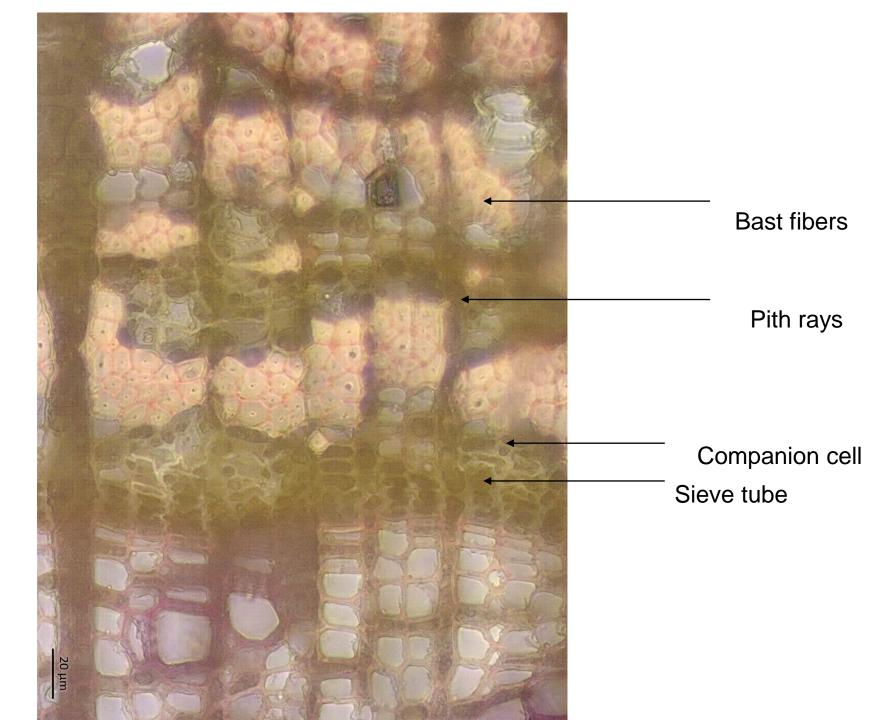


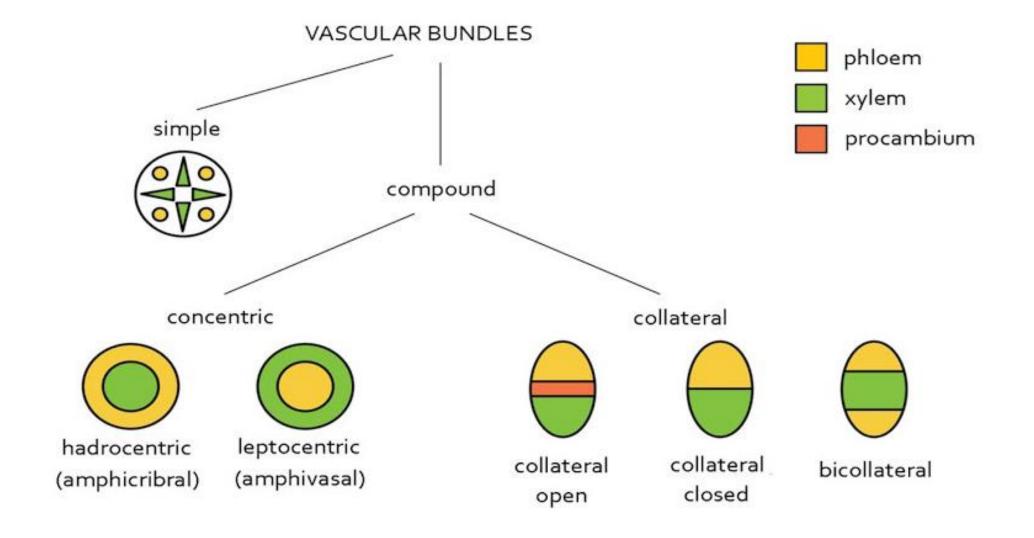


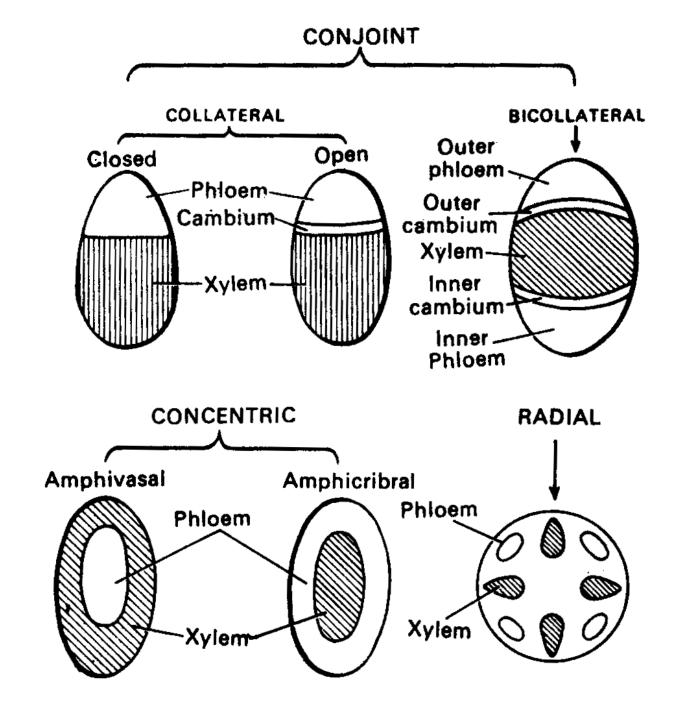


(a) Sieve-tube elements and companion cells

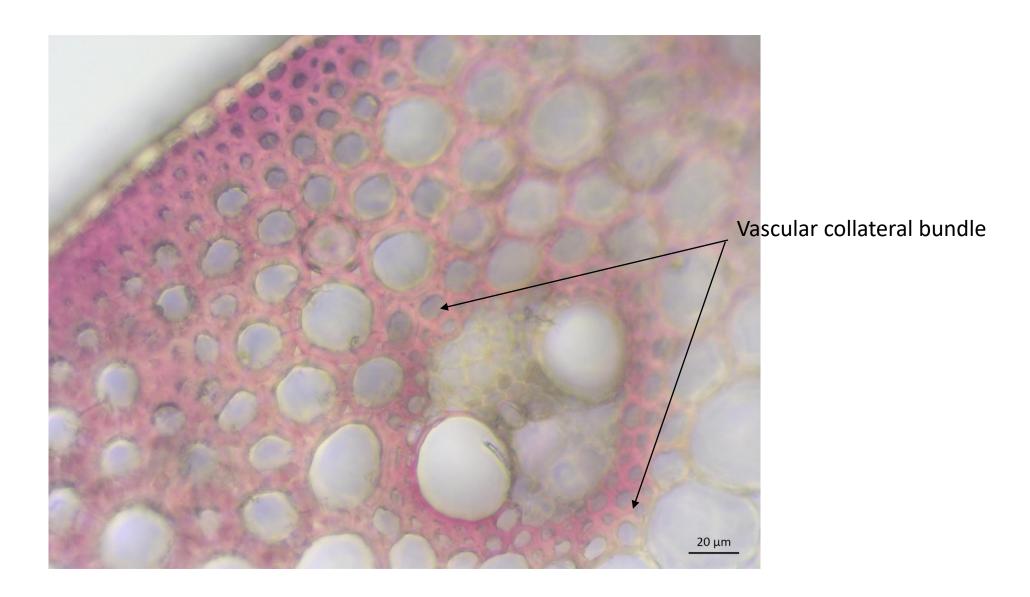
(b) Light micrograph of phloem stained with blue dye, showing sieve-tube elements

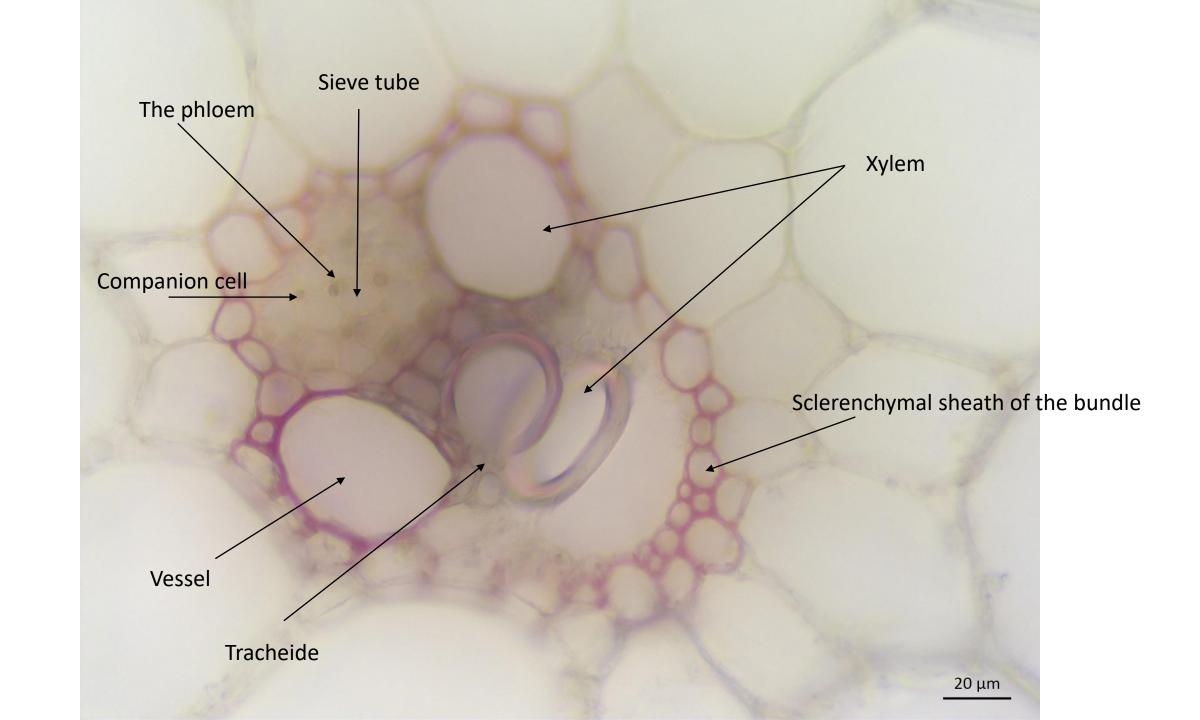




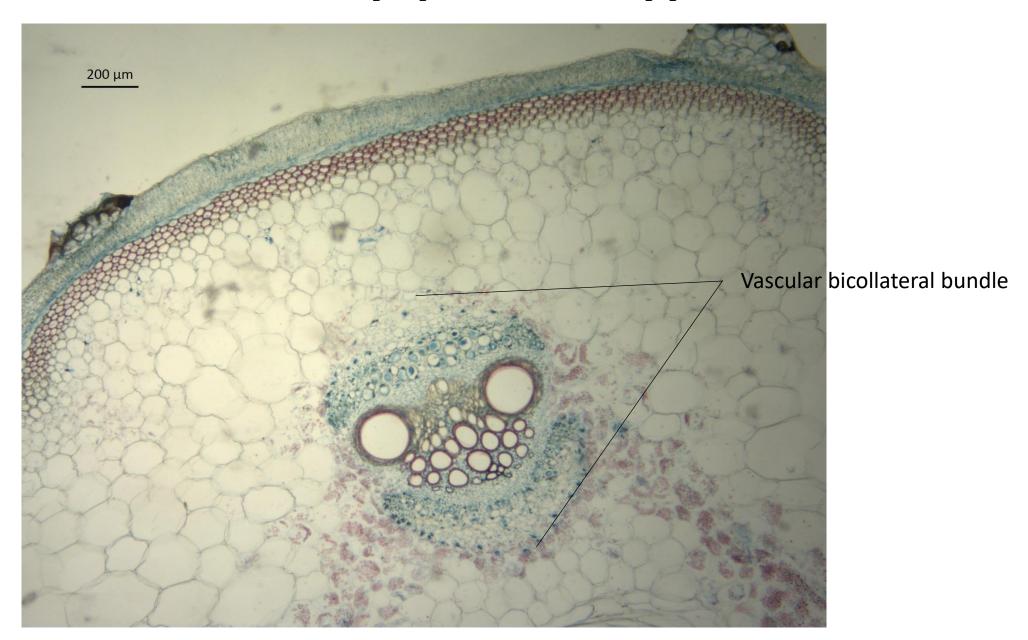


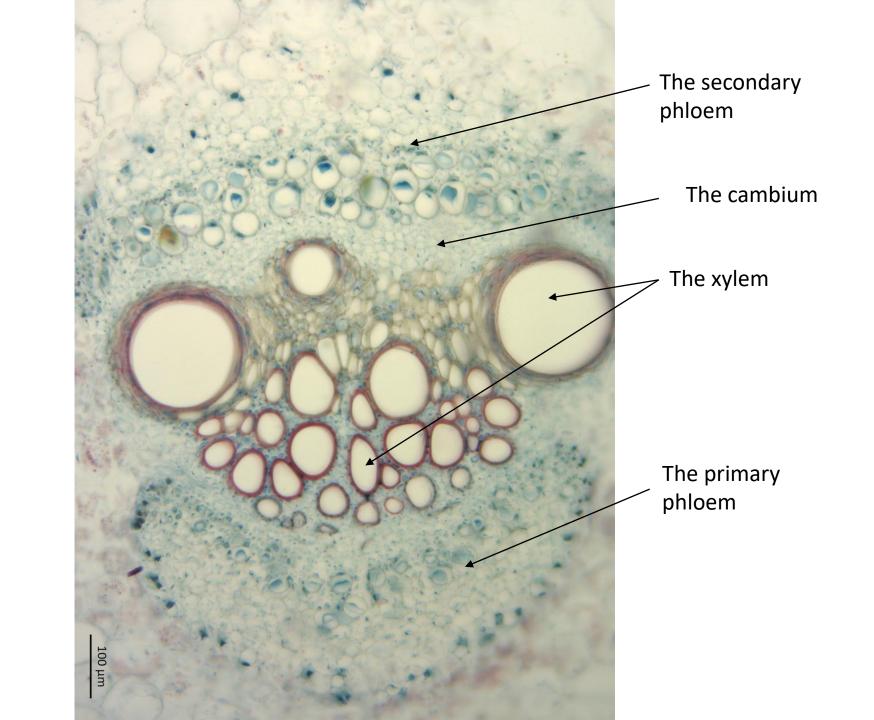
Closed collateral bundle of corn stem (Zea mays L.).



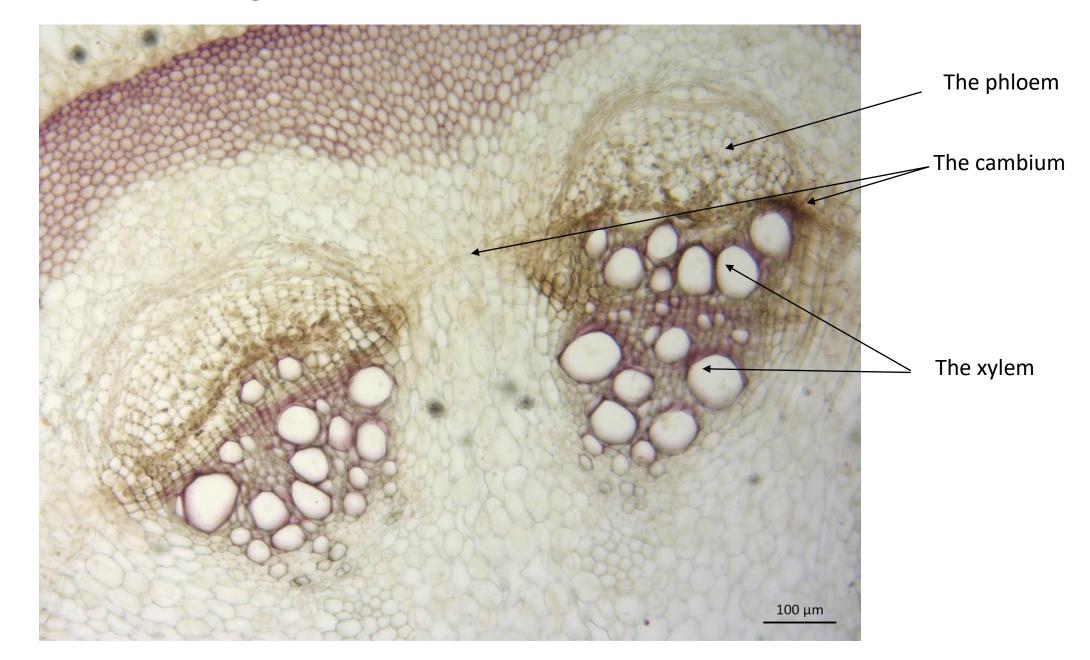


Bicollateral bundle of pumpkin stem (Cucurbita pepo L.)

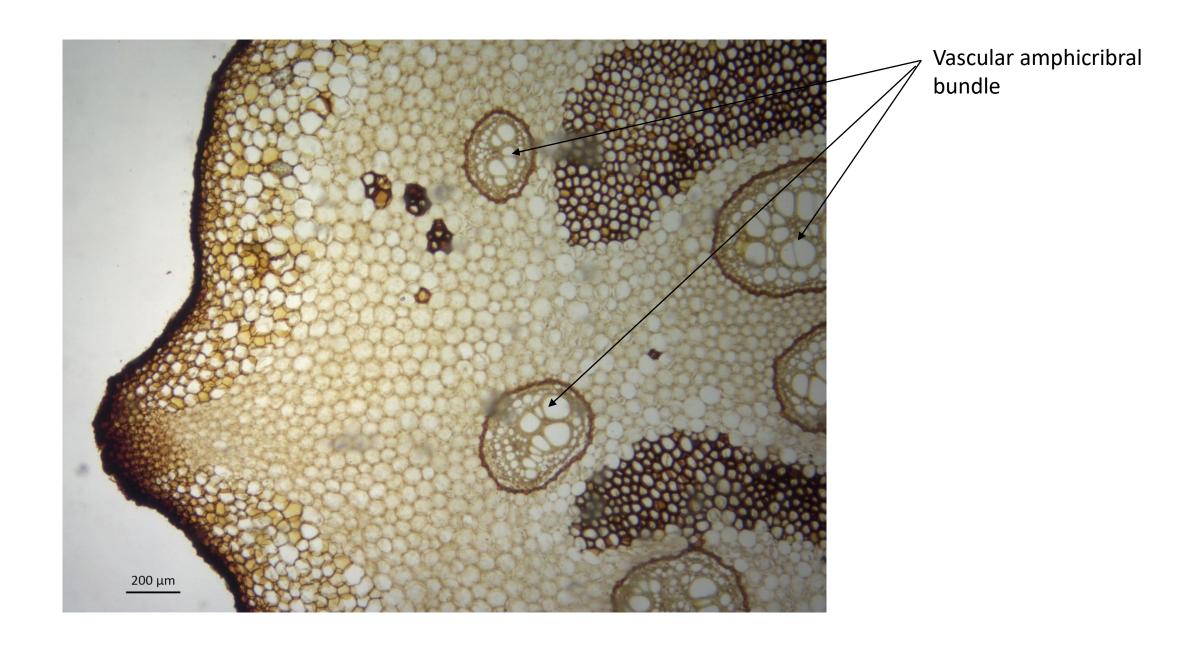


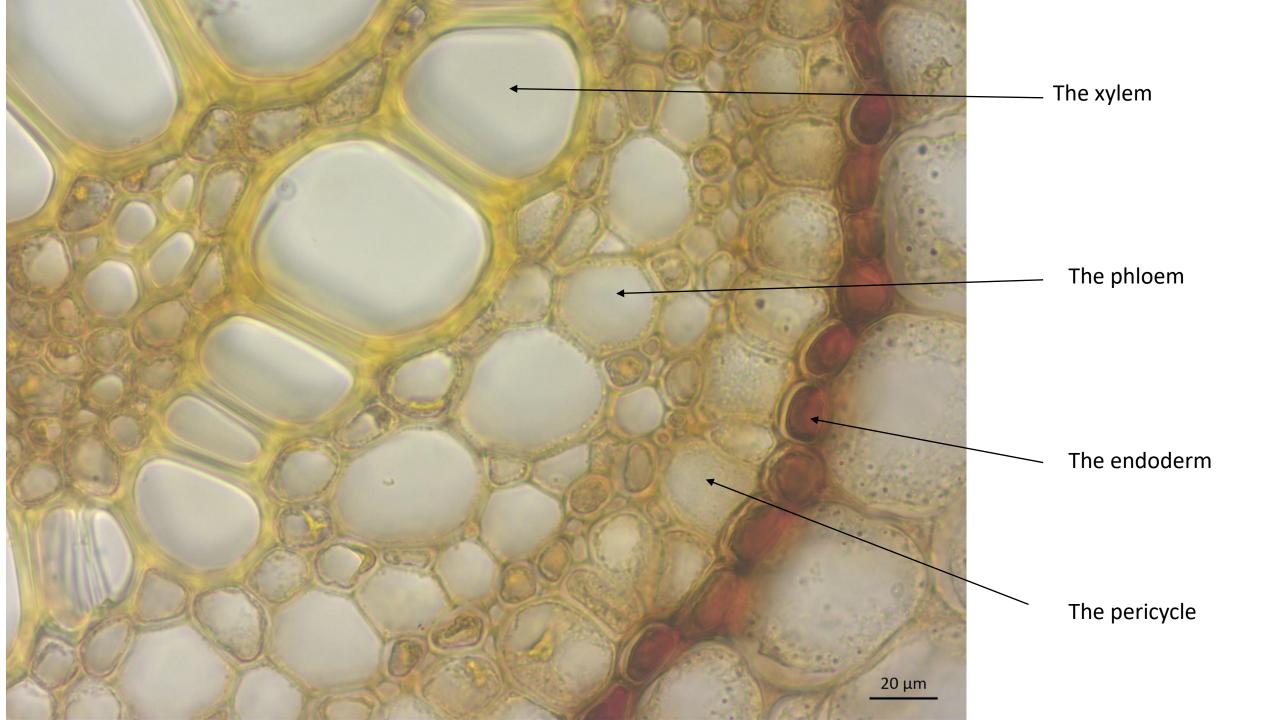


Conducting bundle of the stalk of Aristolochia clematitis L.



Conducting bundle of the rhizome of the bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn ex Decken).





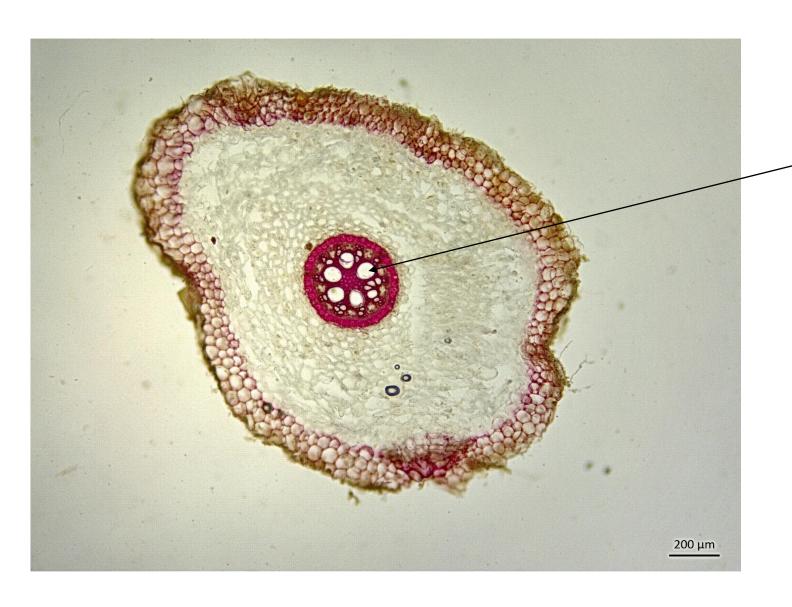
Conducting bundles in the rhizome of lily of the valley (Convallaria majalis L.).





The phloem

The radial vascular bundle of the root of Iris germanica



The radial vascular bundle

