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Research Methodology in Dicotyledonous Plants



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About the author




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About the Book

Dicotyledon, byname dicot, any member of the flowering plants, or angiosperms, that has a pair of leaves, or cotyledons, in the embryo of the seed. There are about 175,000 known species of dicots. Most common garden plants, shrubs and trees, and broad-leaved flowering plants such as magnolias, roses, geraniums, and hollyhocks are dicots. Angiosperms are the most diversified group in the plant kingdom, consisting of around 2,00,000 species. This includes herbs, shrubs, and trees, reproducing sexually through seeds. Depending on the number of cotyledons in the seed, angiosperms are of two types- monocot and dicot plants. The differences between the plants arising from a monocotyledonous seed and from a dicotyledonous seed are very evident. Dicots typically also have flower parts (sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) based on a plan of four or five, or multiples thereof, although there are exceptions. The leaves are net-veined in most, which means the vessels that conduct water and food show a meshlike pattern. In the stems the vessels are usually arranged in a continuous ring near the stem surface. About 50 percent of all dicot species are woody; they show an annual increase in stem diameter as a result of the production of new tissue by the cambium, a layer of cells that remain capable of division throughout the life of these plants. Branching of stems is common, as are taproots. The microscopic pores (stomates) on the leaf surfaces are usually scattered and are in various orientations. The pollen grains typically have three germinal furrows or pores (tricolpate condition), except in the more primitive families. The text is well illustrated and is a comprehensive one. Graduate and postgraduate students, teachers, and scientists of botany and other allied fields of plant sciences will find this book very useful.

Contents

♦ Dicots: Vascular Plants ♦ An Introduction to Monocotyledon ♦ Anatomy of Dicotyledonous Plants ♦ Morphology of Flowering Plants ♦ Internal Structure of Dicot Stems ♦ Leaf Anatomy ♦ Vessel Elements and Its Techniques Methodology ♦ Nodel Anatomy.

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