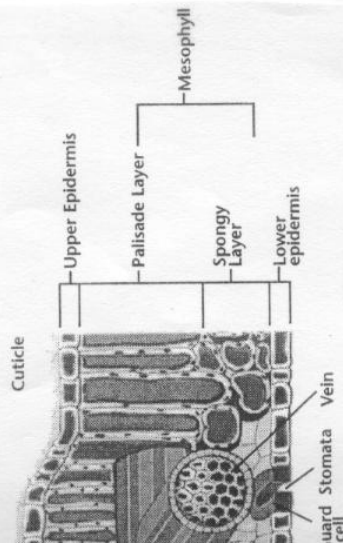


major groups: bryophyta and tracheophyta. The major distinction is of specialized vascular tissue for the transport of water and food. In bryophytes, tracheophytes utilize specialized cells - xylem and phloem. In bryophytes, tracheophytes utilize specialized cells - xylem and phloem. In bryophytes, tracheophytes utilize specialized cells - xylem and phloem.

Figure 1  
Structure of Leaves



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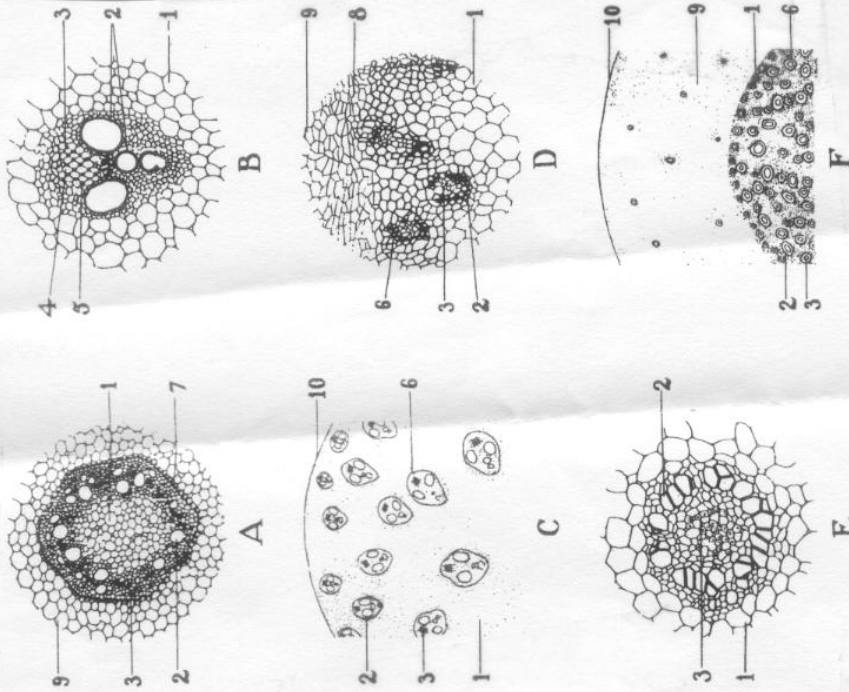
- Stele of basal internode (transition region) of corn
- Bundle from mature corn stem
- Part of mature corn stem showing position of bundles in typical monocot stem
- Portion of aloe stem showing growth ring
- Bundle of aconit

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Monocot Stem Anatomy

Figure 2

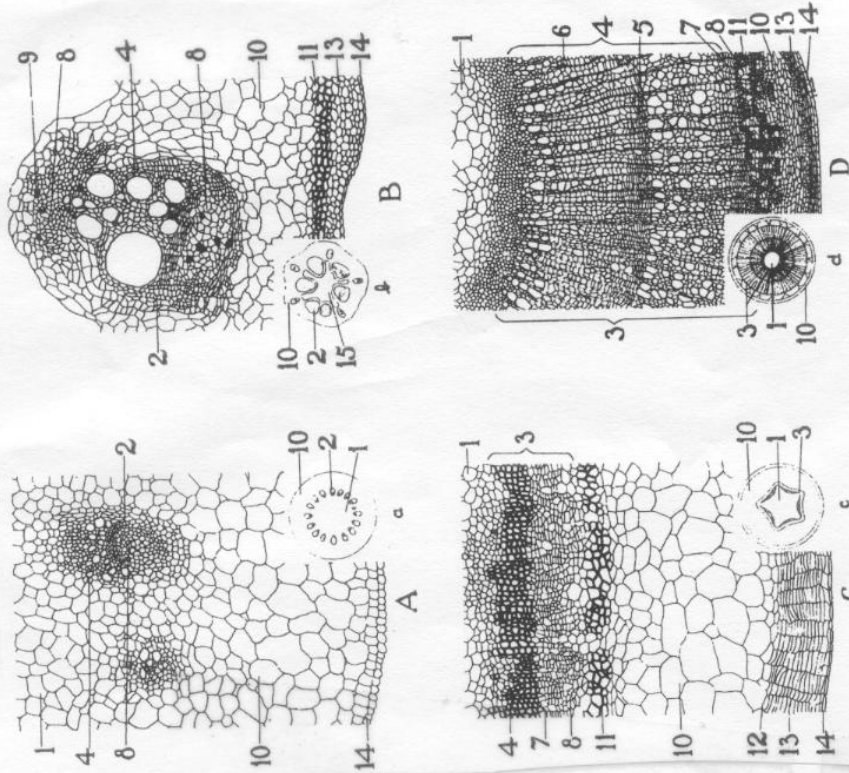


- Ground parenchyma
- Xylem
- Phloem
- Sieve tube
- Companion cell
- Bundle
- Endodermis
- Cambium
- Cortex
- Epidermis

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Dicot Stem Anatomy

Figure 3



- Ranunculus, detail of portion of stem showing complete stem
  - Cucurbita, detail of portion of stem showing bundle
  - Pelargonium, detail of portion of stem showing part of stem
  - Tilia, detail of portion of stem showing part of stem
- Pith
  - Fibrovascular cylinder
  - Fibrovascular bundle
  - Xylem
  - Outer limit of first annual ring
  - Xylem ray
  - Cambium
  - Phloem
  - Sieve plate
  - Cortex
  - Mechanical tissue
  - Cork cambium
  - Cork
  - Epidermis

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