

Figure 35.18c.

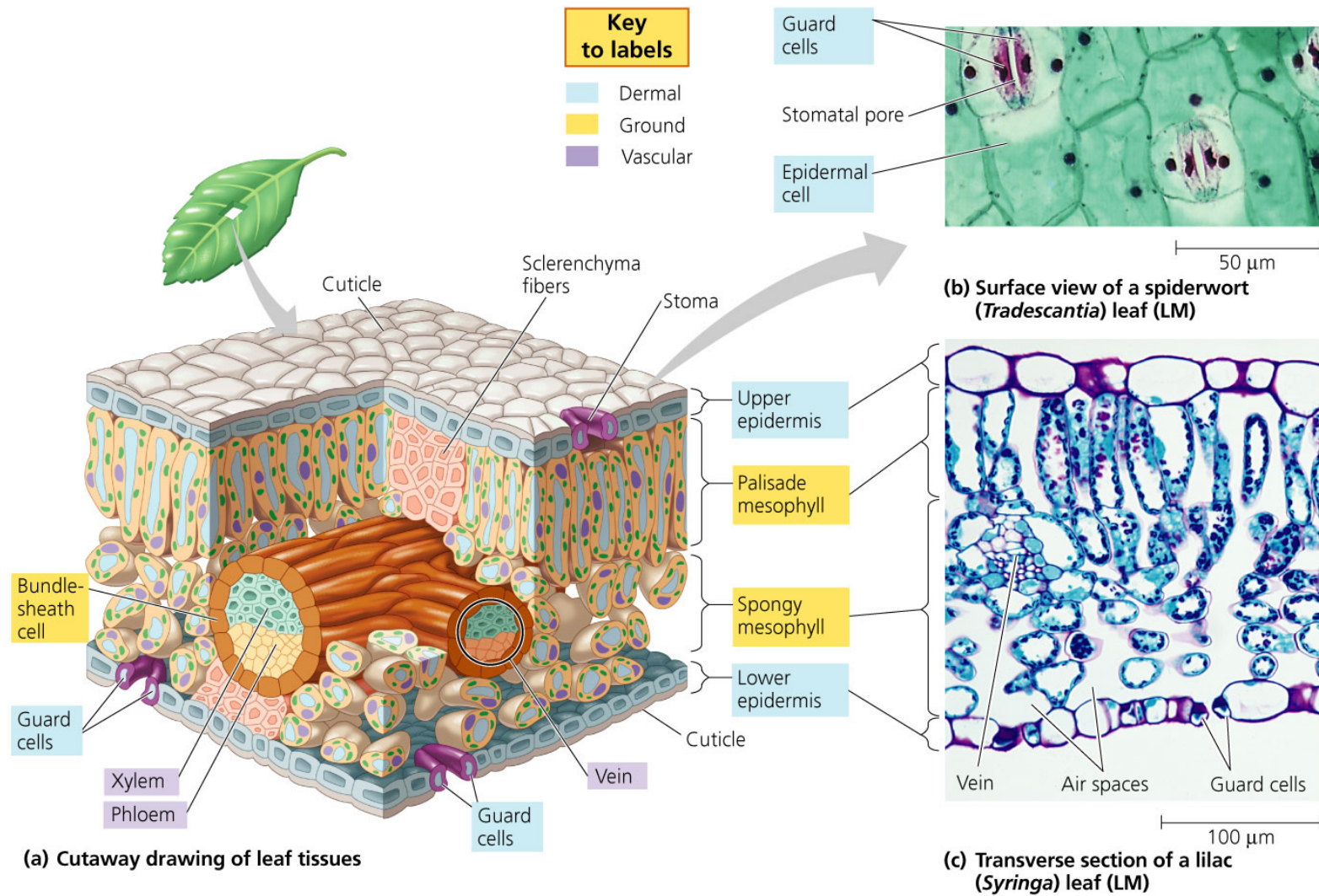


Figure 10.19.

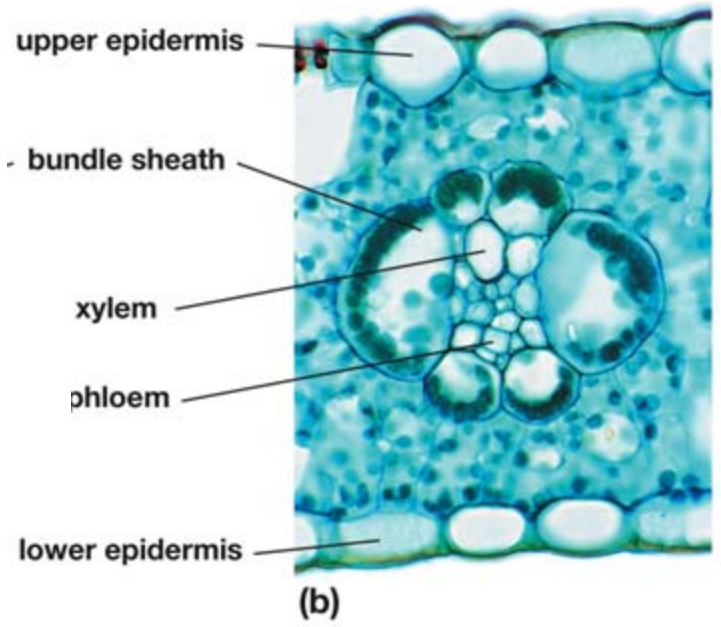
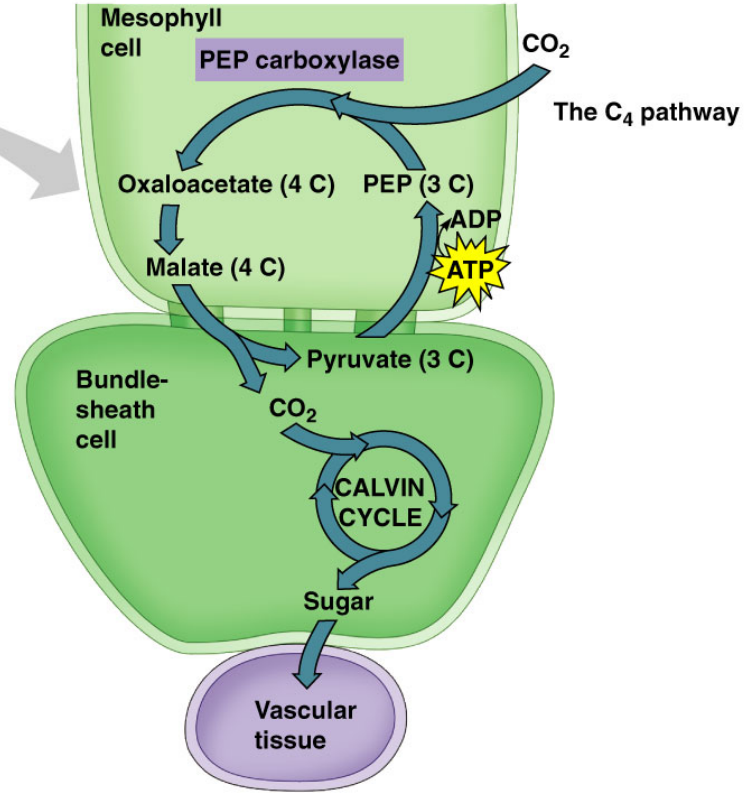
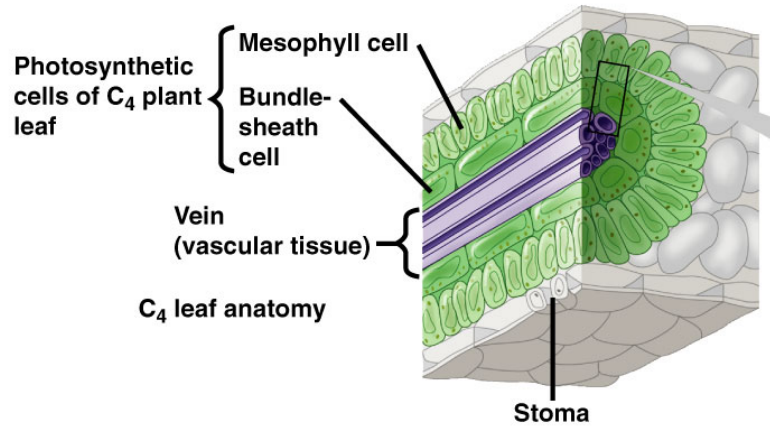
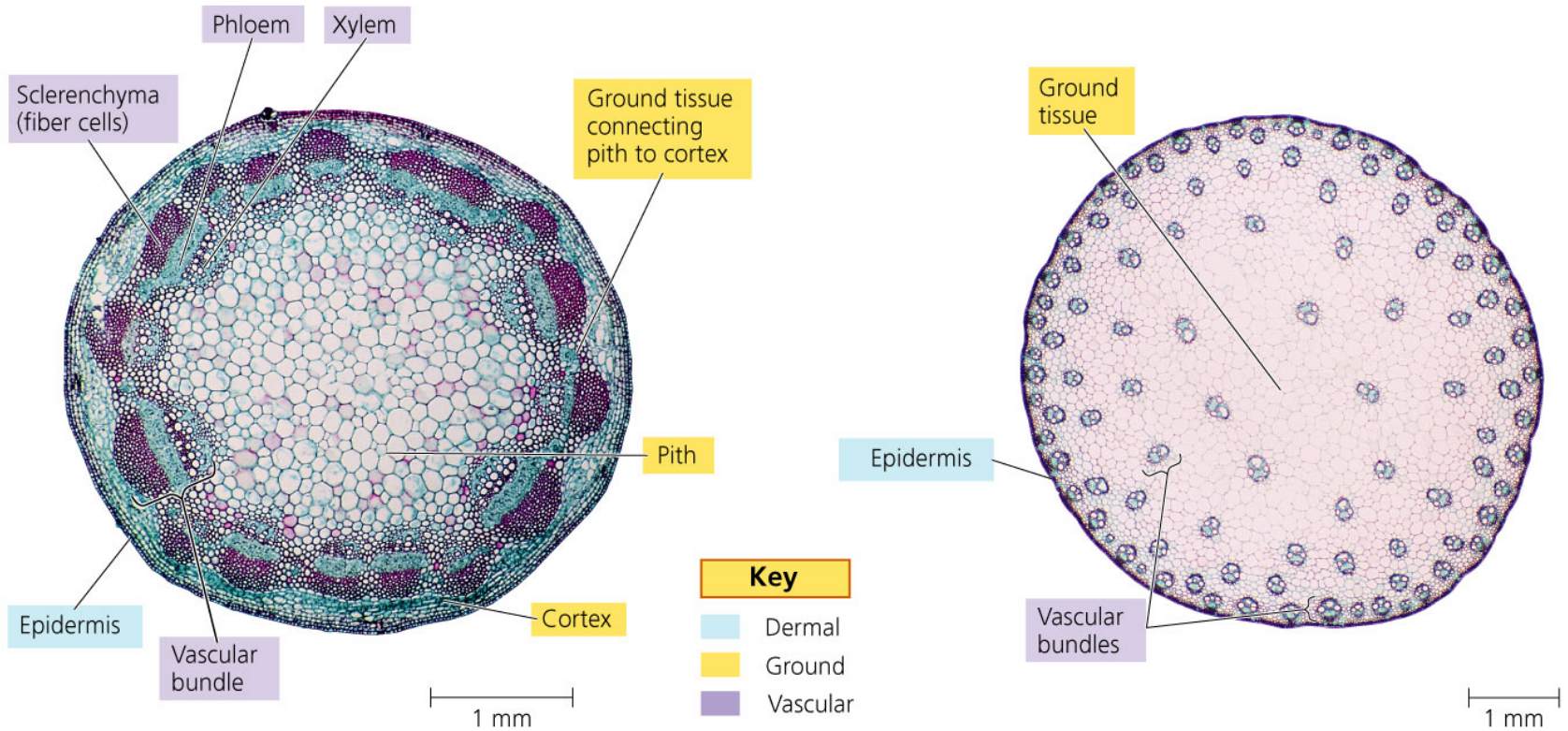


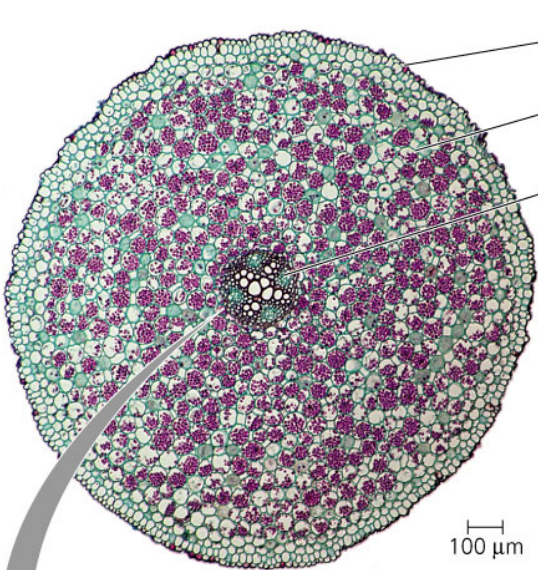
Figure 35.17a, b.



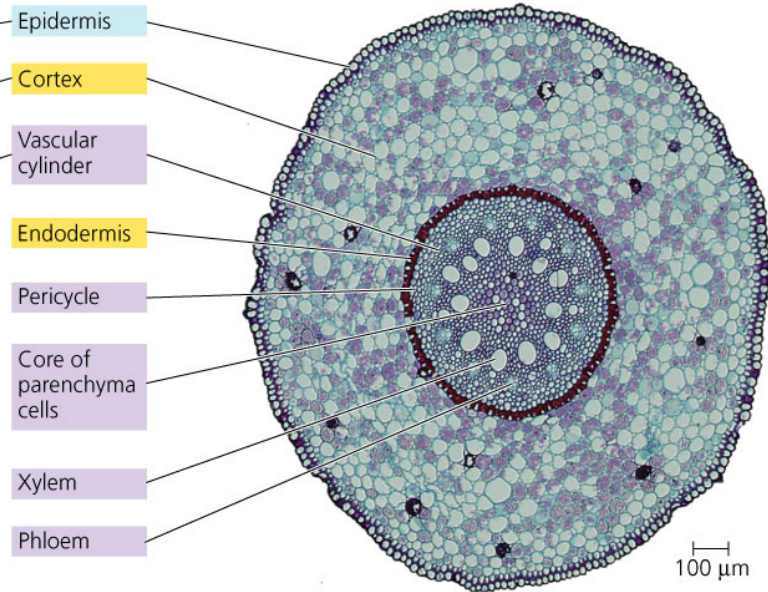
(a) A eudicot (sunflower) stem. Vascular bundles form a ring. Ground tissue toward the inside is called pith, and ground tissue toward the outside is called cortex. (LM of transverse section)

(b) A monocot (maize) stem. Vascular bundles are scattered throughout the ground tissue. In such an arrangement, ground tissue is not partitioned into pith and cortex. (LM of transverse section)

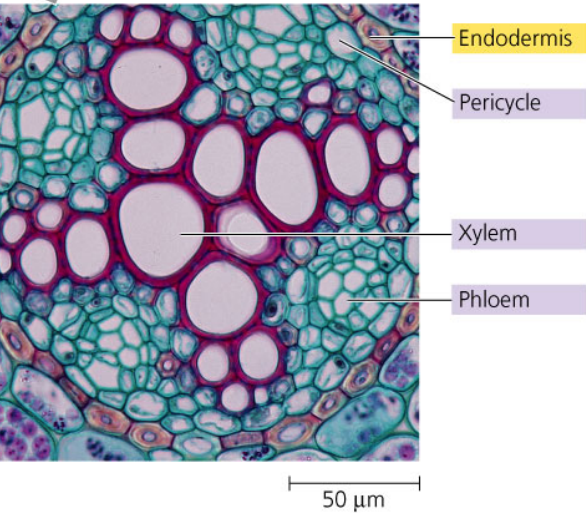
Figure 35.14a, b.



(a) Transverse section of a typical root. In the roots of typical gymnosperms and eudicots, as well as some monocots, the stele is a vascular cylinder consisting of a lobed core of xylem with phloem between the lobes.



(b) Transverse section of a root with parenchyma in the center. The stele of many monocot roots is a vascular cylinder with a core of parenchyma surrounded by a ring of alternating xylem and phloem.



Key	
	Dermal
	Ground
	Vascular