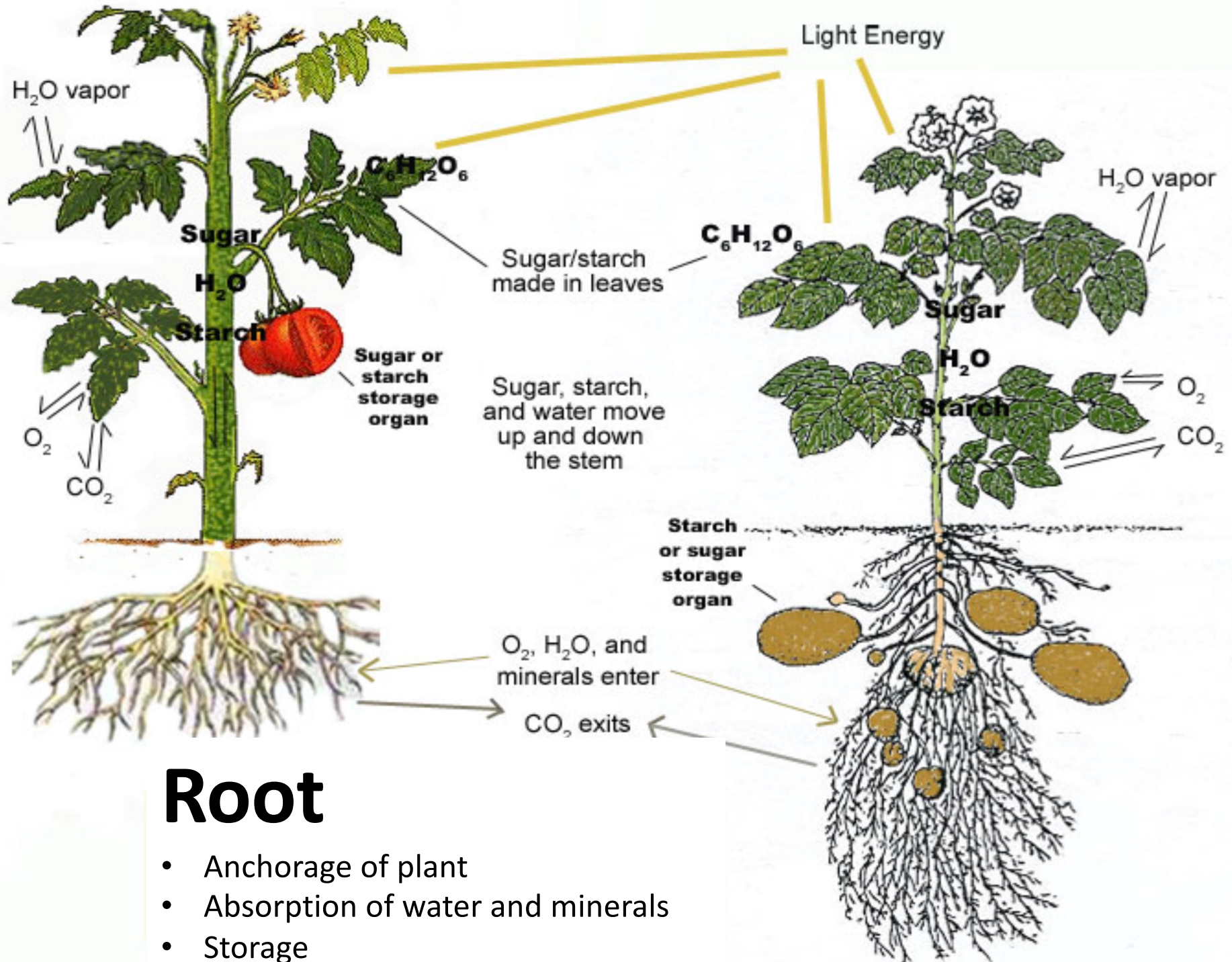
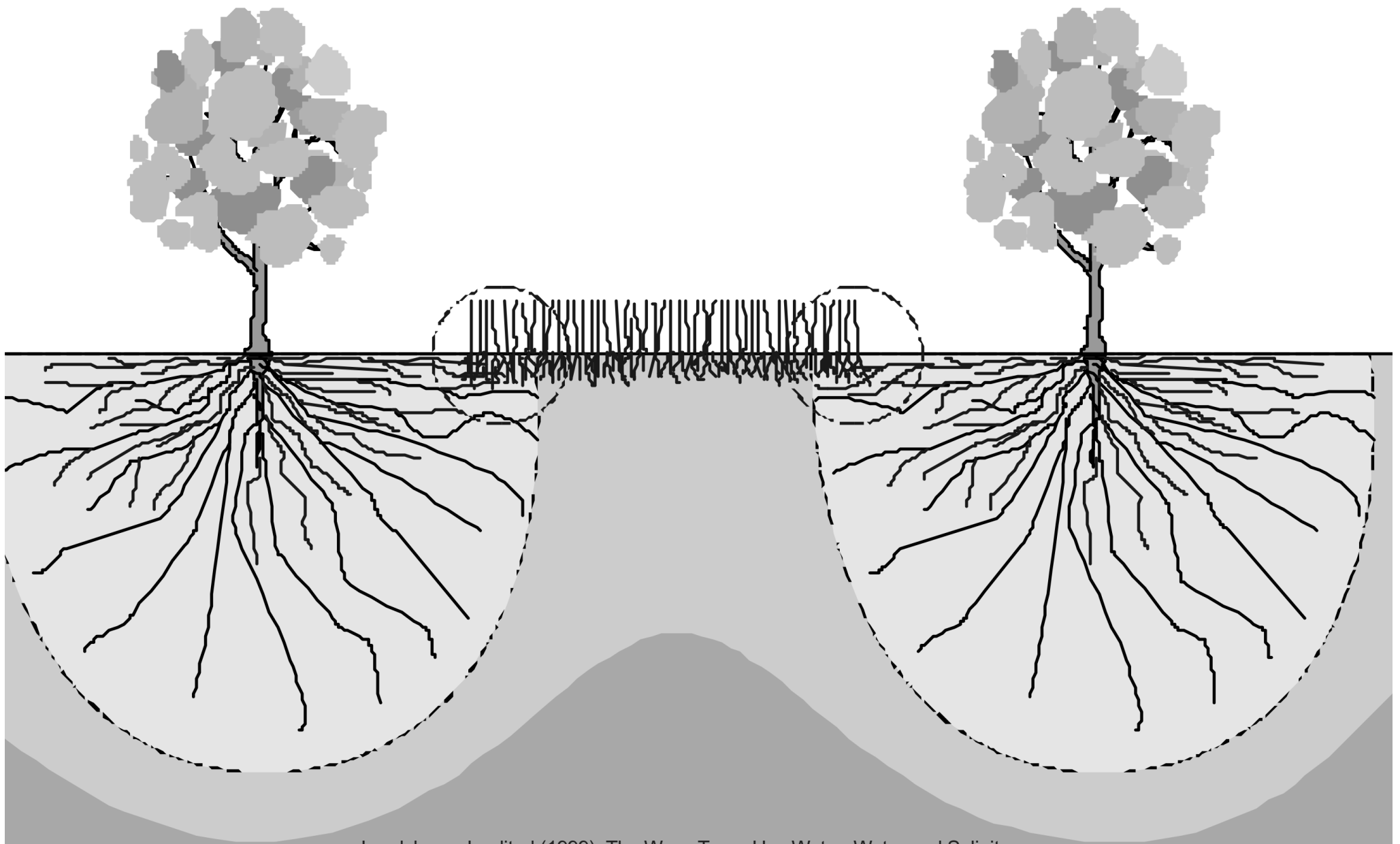


# **Morphology of Seed Plants**



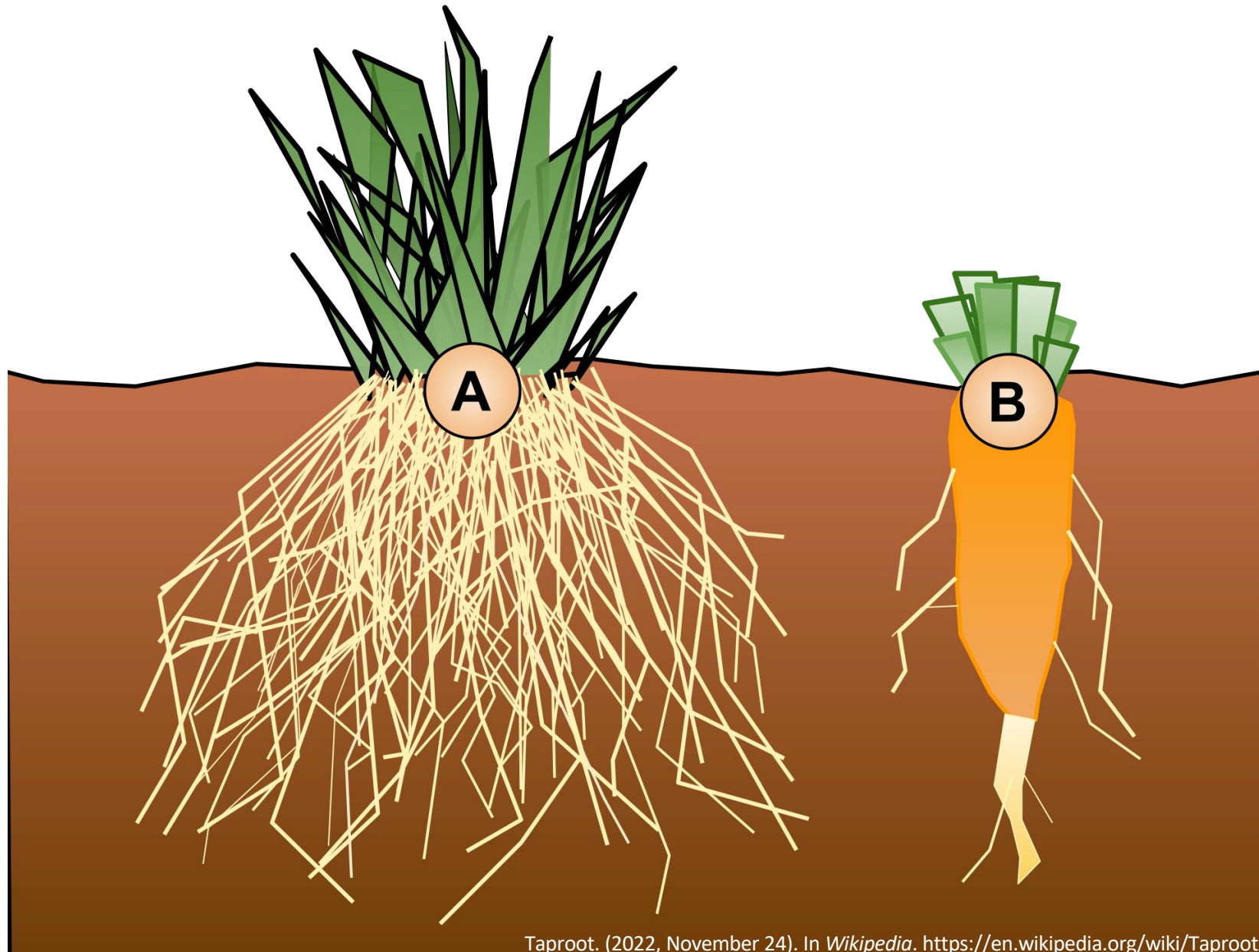
# Root

- Anchorage of plant
- Absorption of water and minerals
- Storage



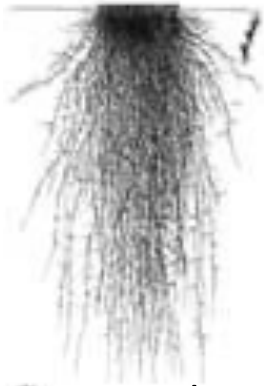
Landsberg, J. edited (1999). The Ways Trees Use Water. Water and Salinity Issues in Agroforestry. 5. (RIRDC 99/37)

# Root systems



# Root systems

**a** Tuft root systems



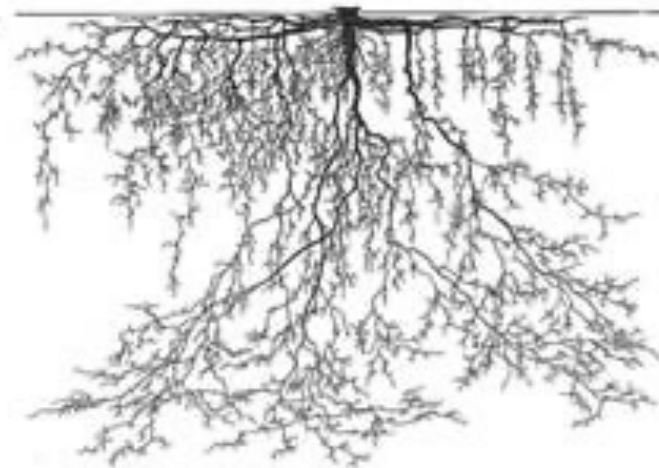
Taproot systems **b**



**c** Heartshaped root system



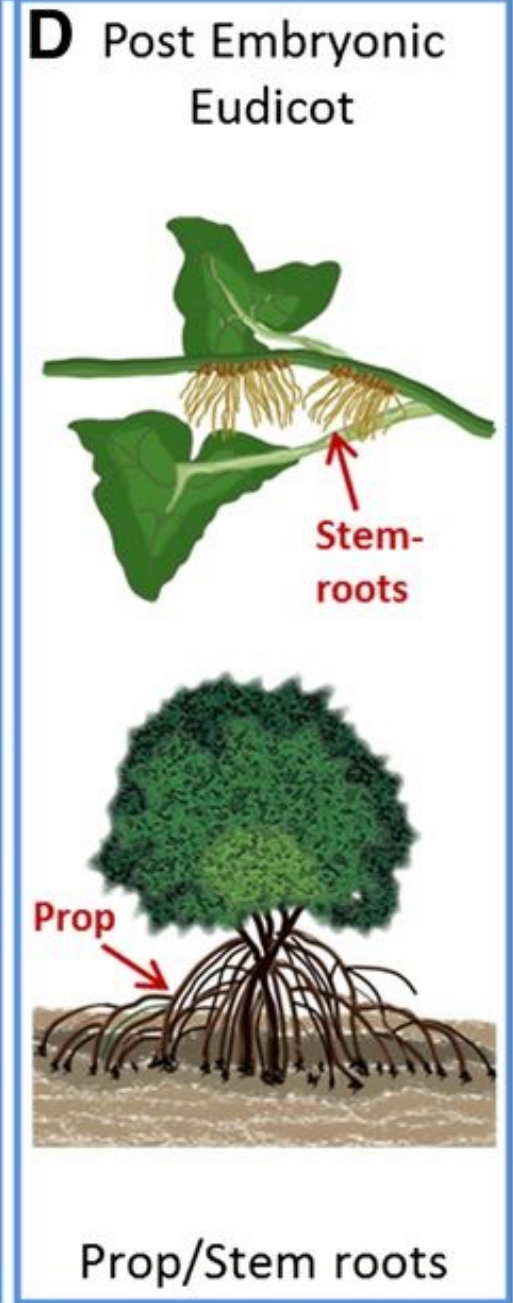
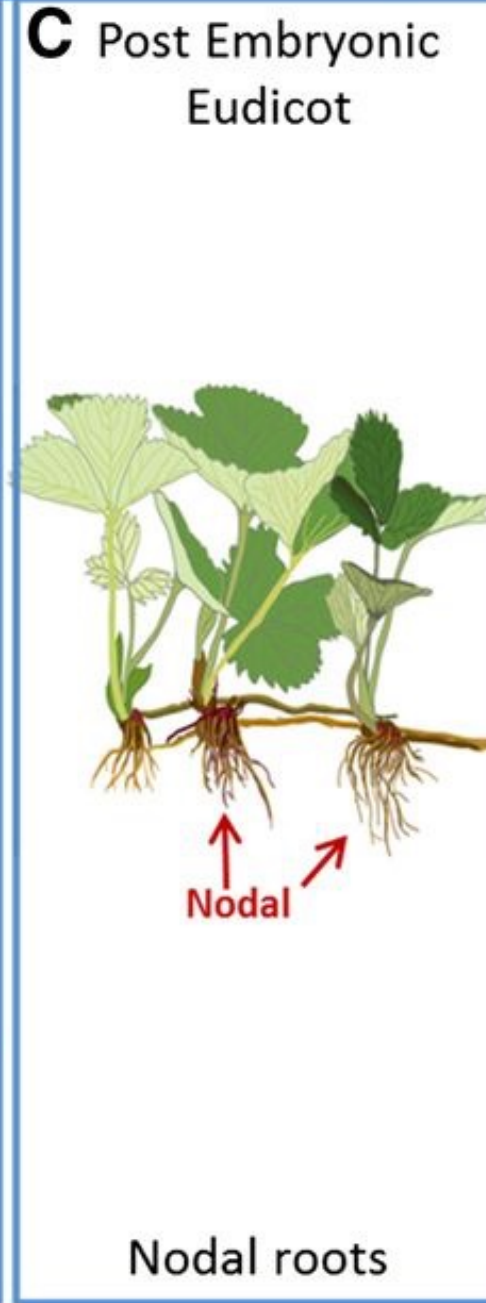
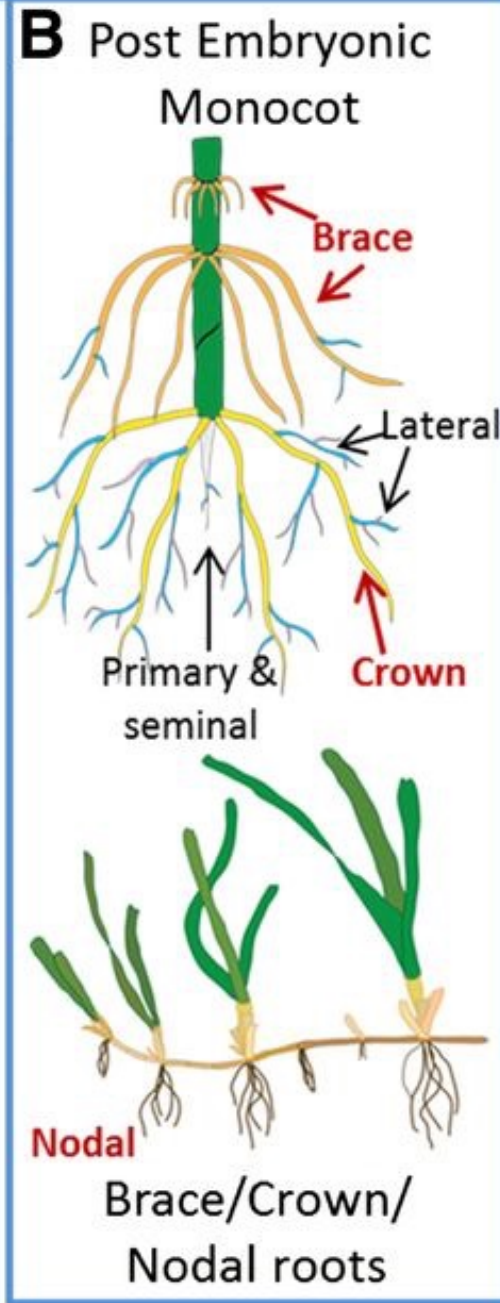
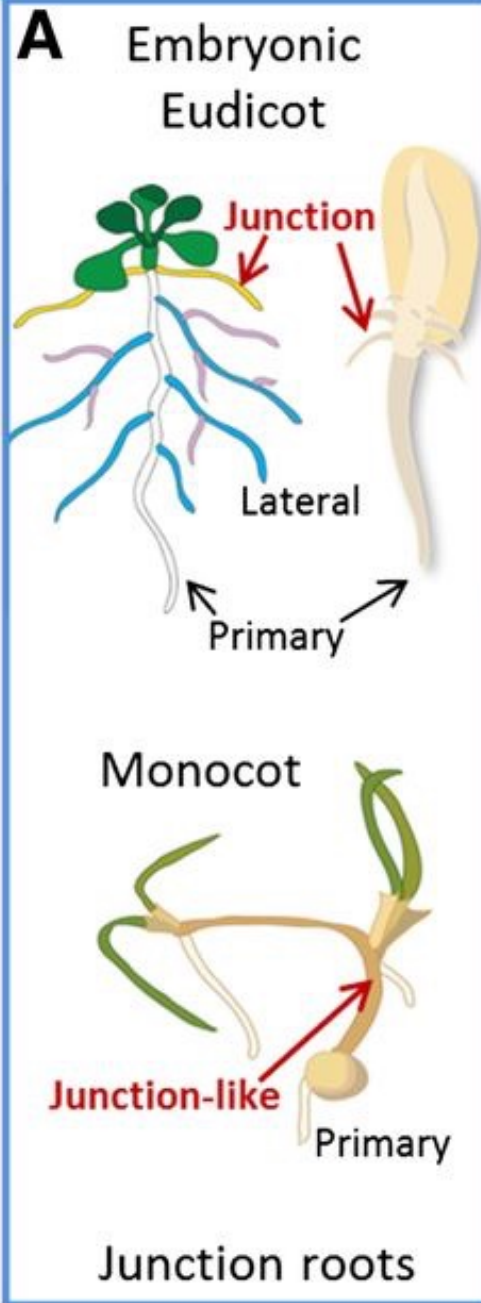
**d**

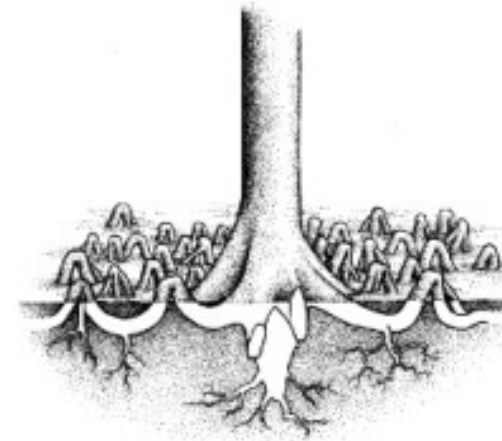
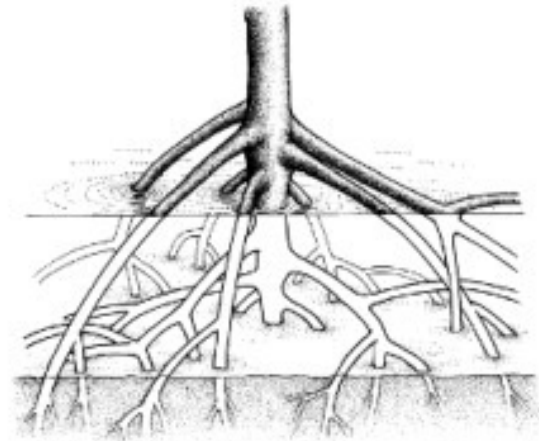
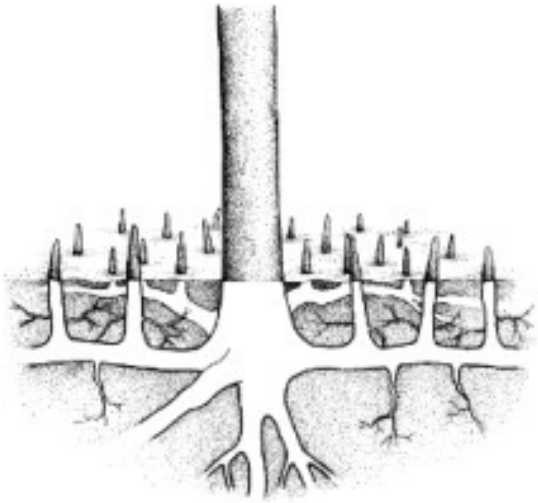


**e** Plate-shaped/Lateral root system

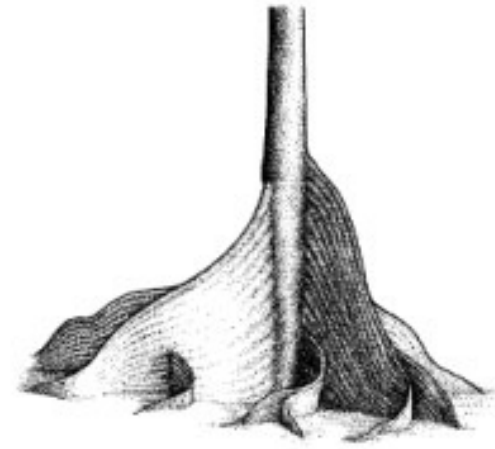
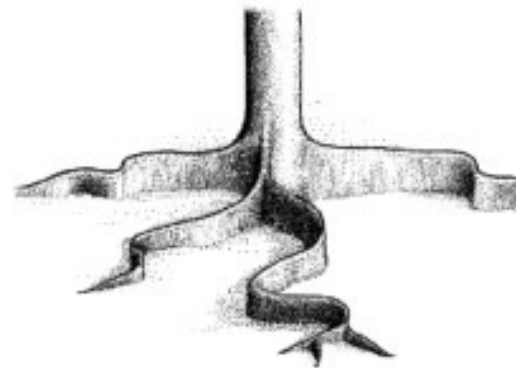
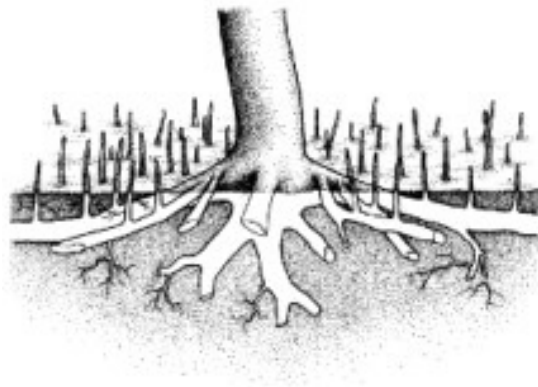


# Adventitious roots in normal development

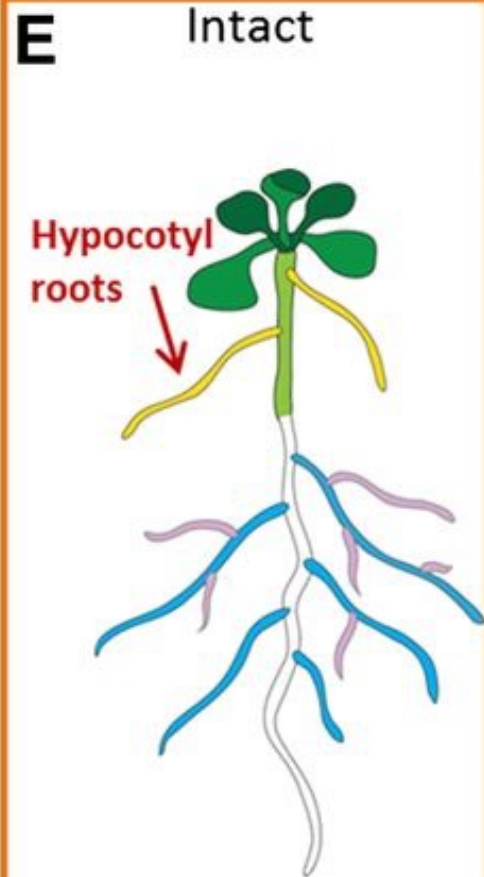




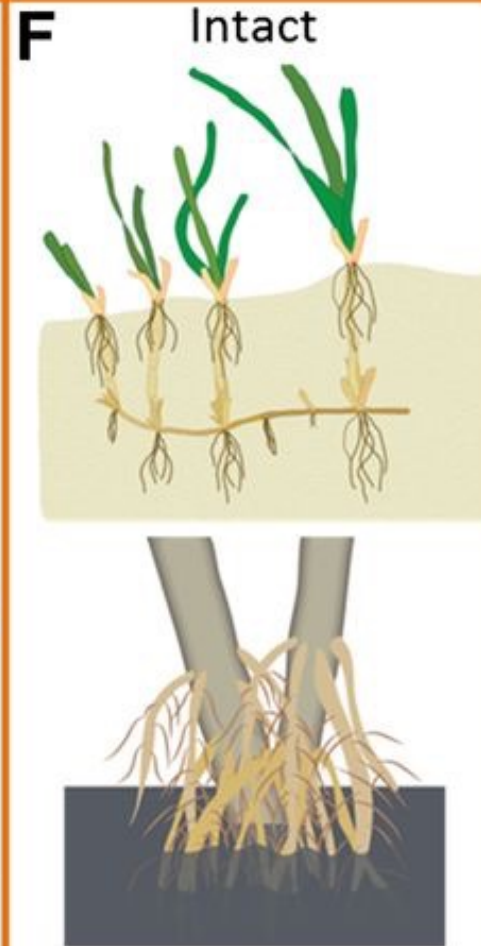
Purnobasuki et al. 2017.  
*Vegetos*, 30(2), pp.100-104.



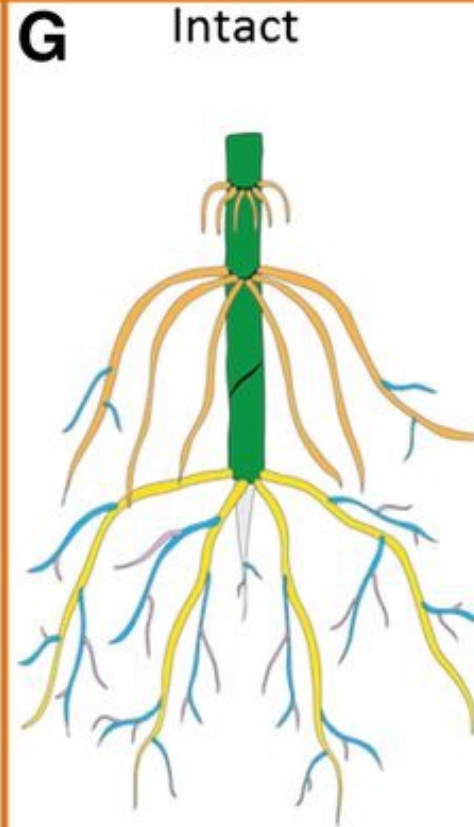
## Adventitious roots for stress response



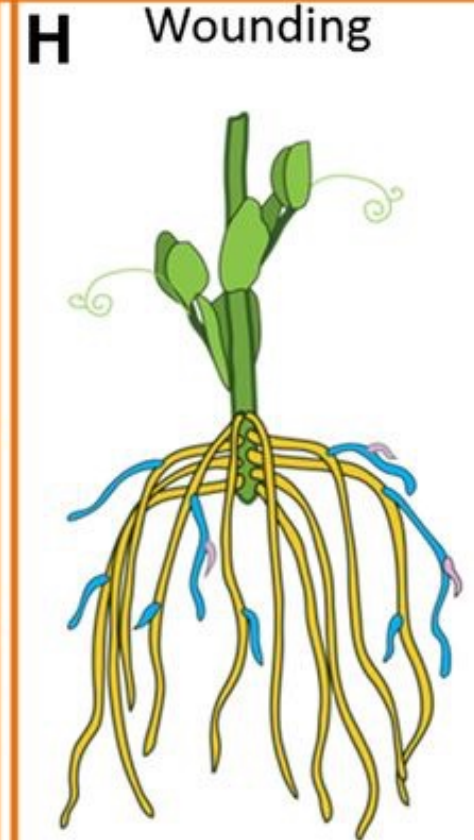
Etiolation-induced hypocotyl roots



Flood/burial-induced stem-roots

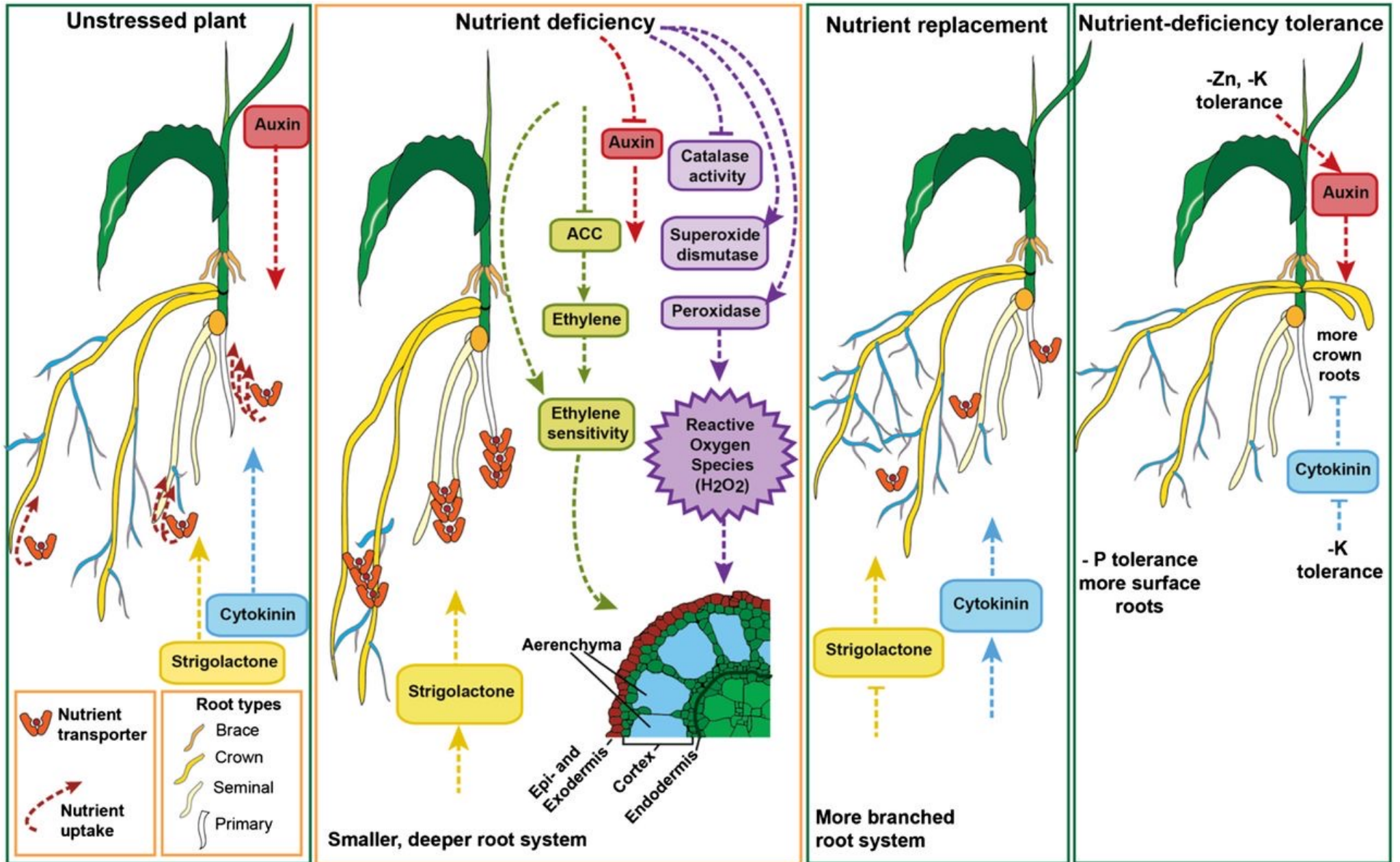


Nutrient/heavy metal-induced crown or brace roots

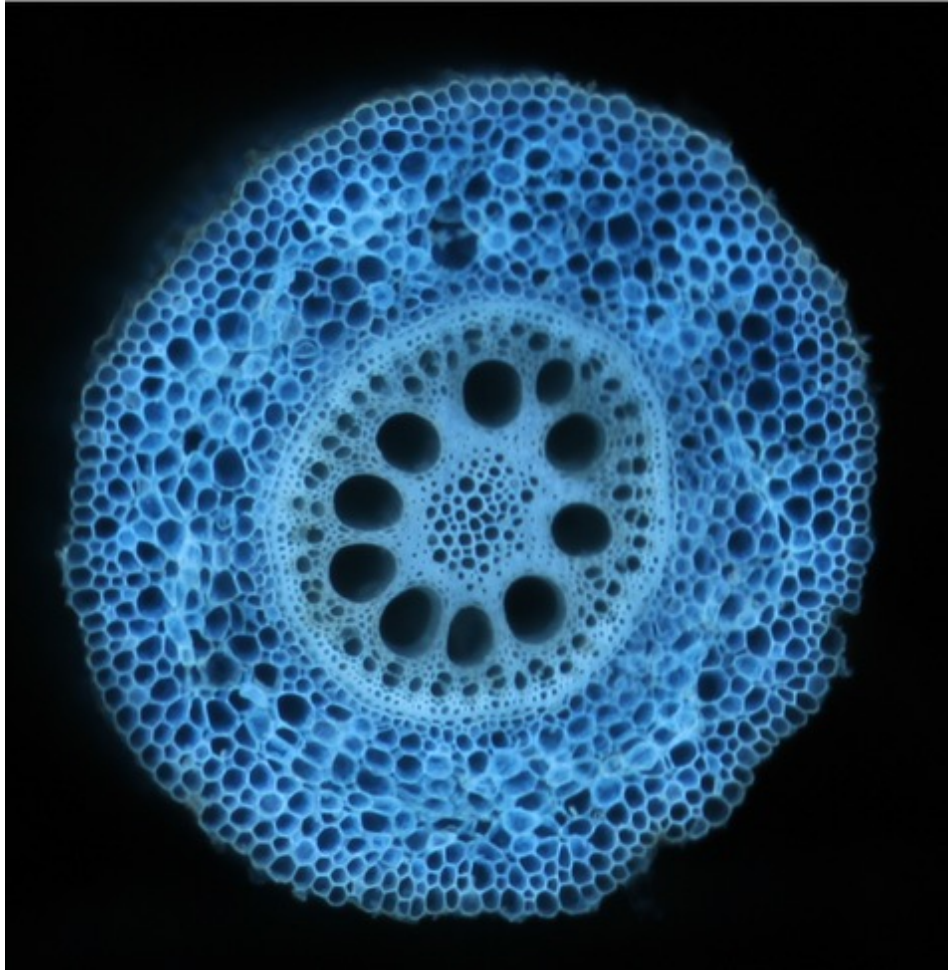


Wound/herbivory/cutting-induced stem-roots

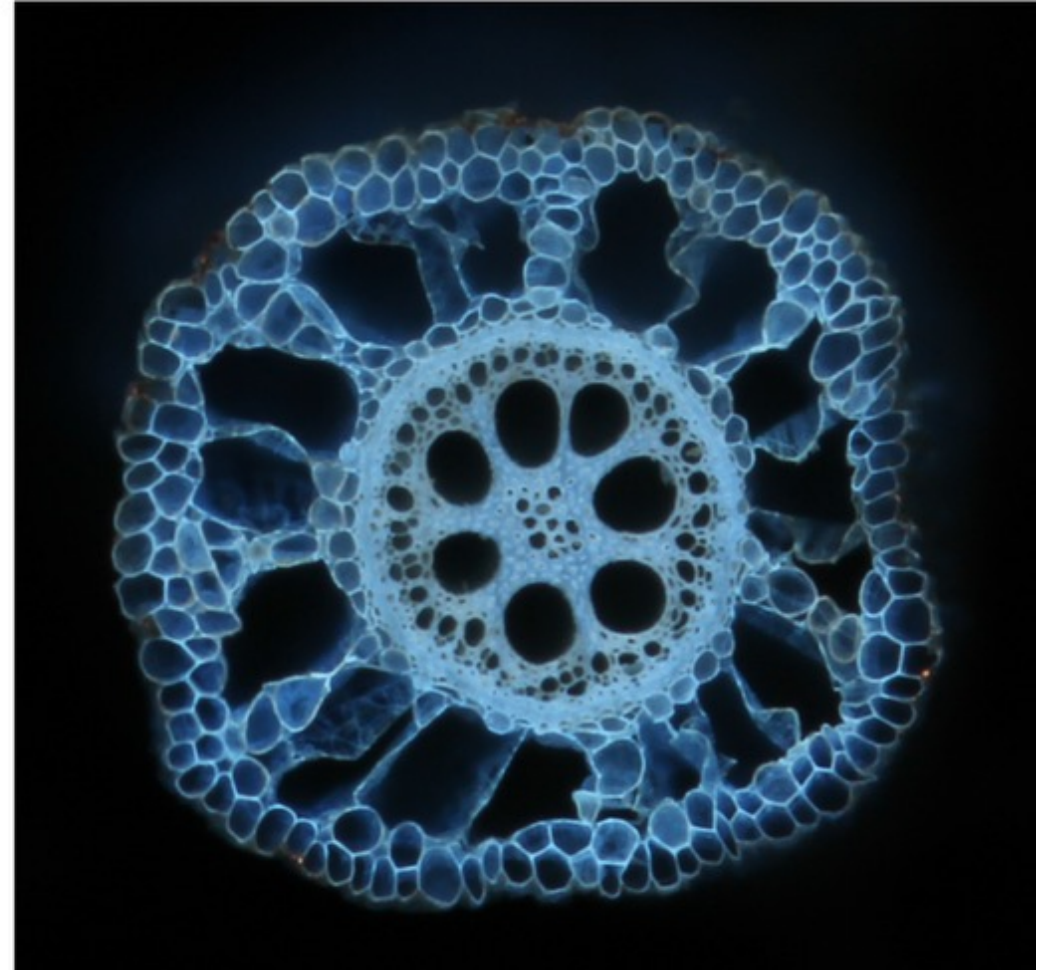




**A**



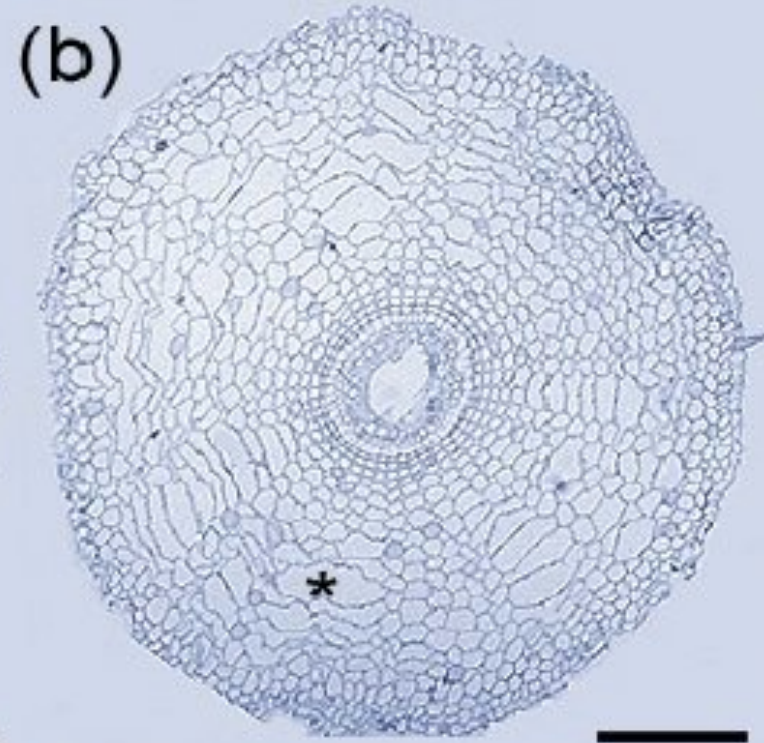
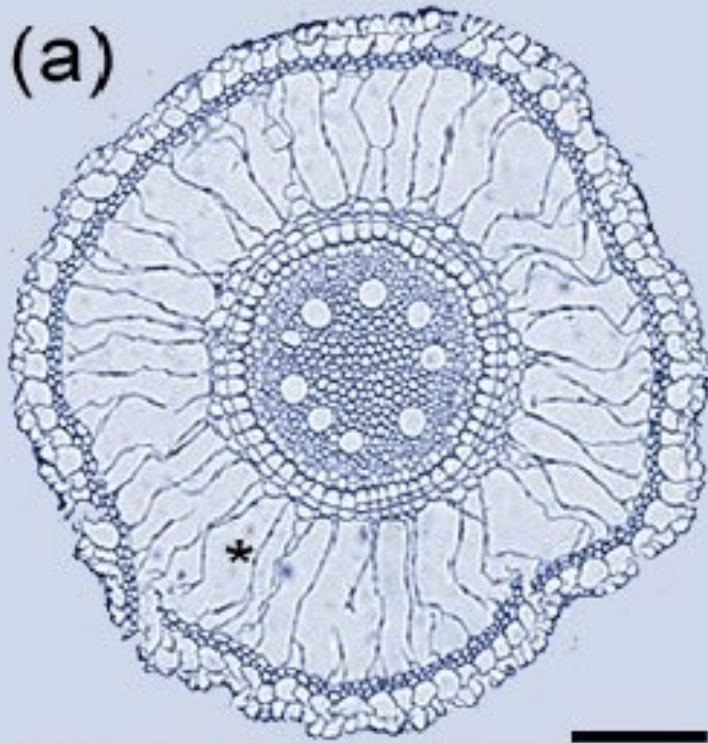
**B**



<https://plantscience.psu.edu/research/labs/roots/projects/finished-projects/bread-project/root-cortical-aerenchyma>

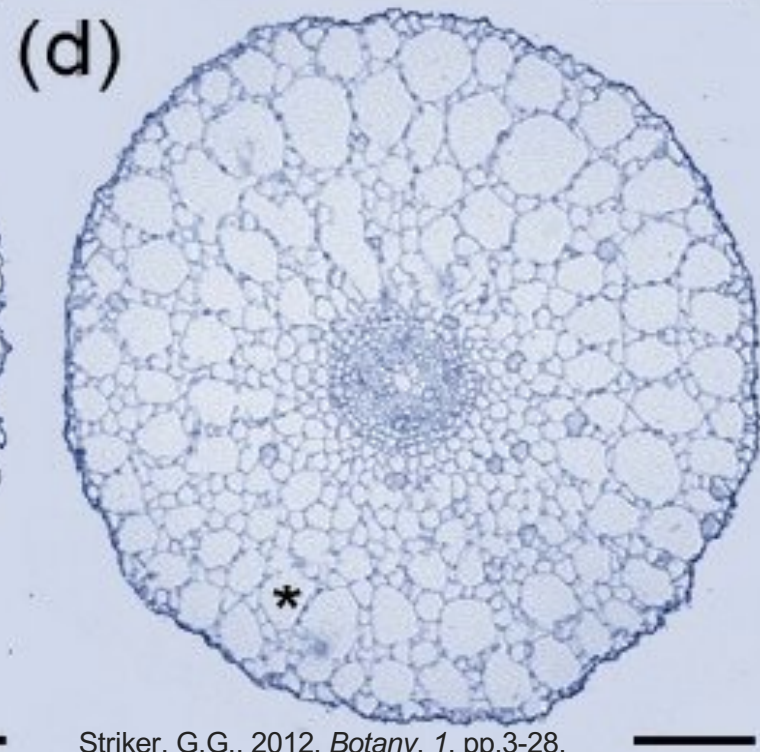
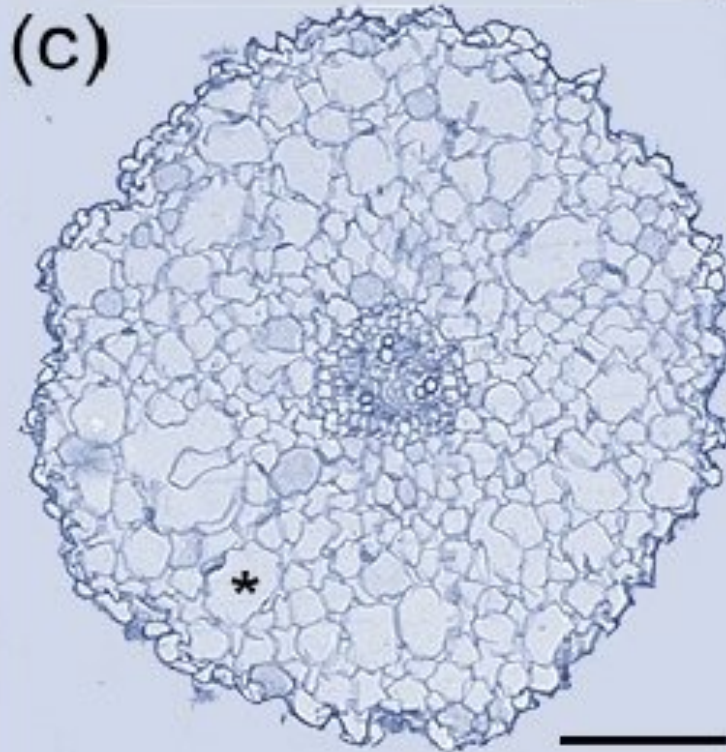
Saengwilai, P., 2013. Root traits for efficient nitrogen acquisition and genome-wide association study of root anatomical traits in maize (*Zea mays* L.). PhD dissertation. The Pennsylvania State University. USA.

*Paspalum dilatatum*



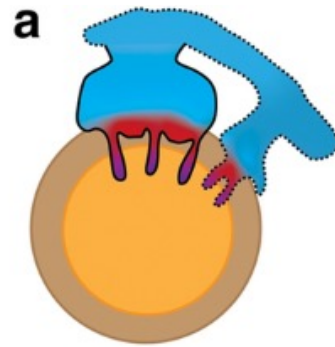
*Cyperus eragrostis*

*Lotus tenuis*

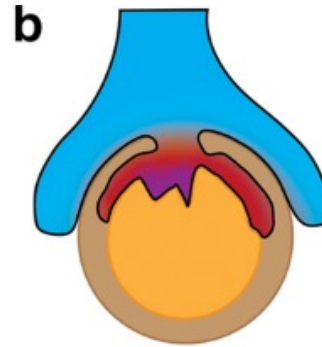


*Rumex crispus*

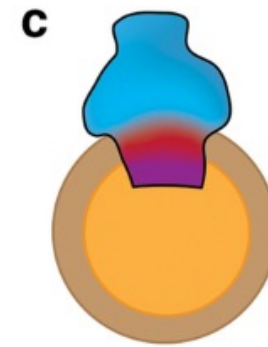
# Haustorium



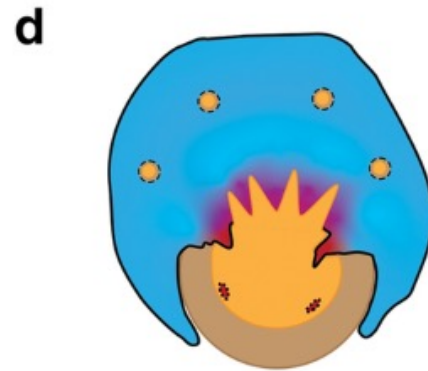
*Cassytha*  
*Cuscuta*  
Santalales  
(mistletoes)



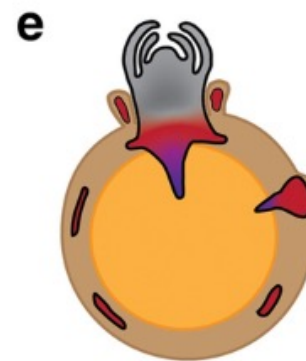
Krameriaceae  
Orobanchaceae  
(lateral haustoria)  
Santalales  
(root hemiparasites)



Cynomoriaceae  
Hydnoraceae  
Lennoaceae  
Orobanchaceae  
(terminal haustorium)



Balanophoraceae  
Santalales  
(root holoparasites)



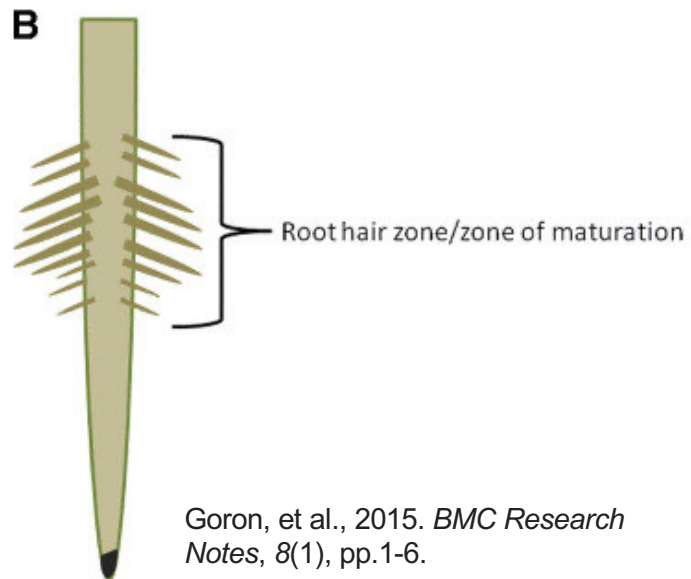
Apodanthaceae Cytinaceae  
Mitrastemonaceae  
Rafflesiaceae Santalales  
(endoparasites)

■ upper haustorium  
■ endophyte  
■ vascular connections

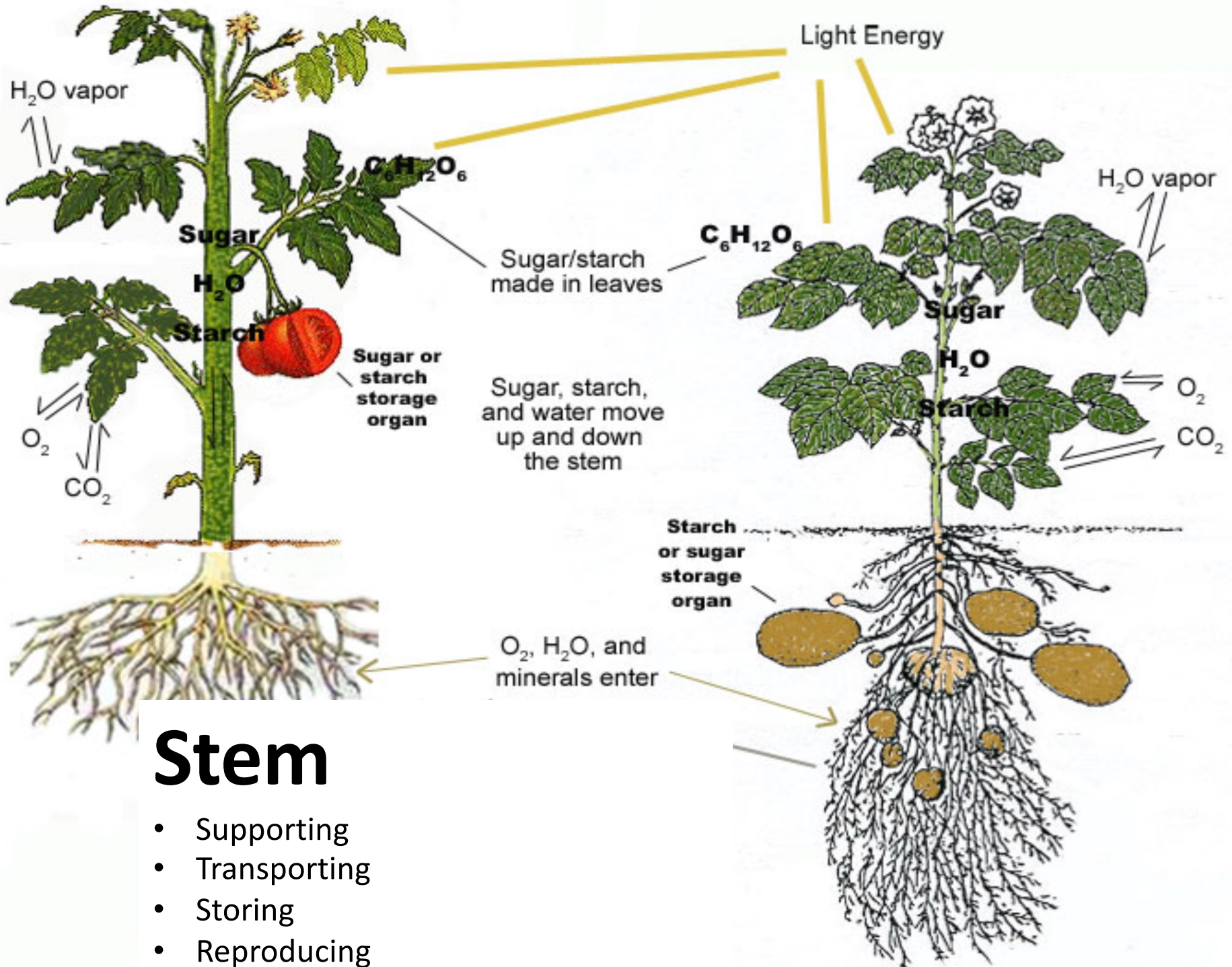
⋯ absent in some species  
■ flower/inflorescence

■ host bark  
■ host xylem

# Root hairs



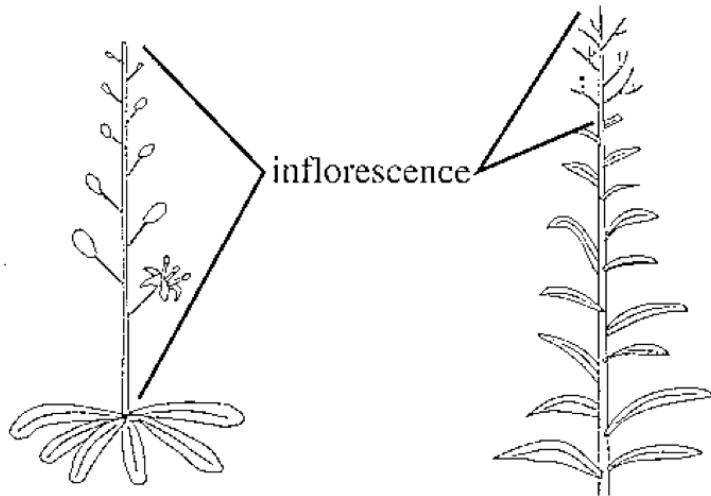
Karas, et al. (2009) *Plant physiology* 151, no. 3 1175-1185.



# Stem

- Supporting
- Transporting
- Storing
- Reproducing

# Stem habits



**acaulescent**



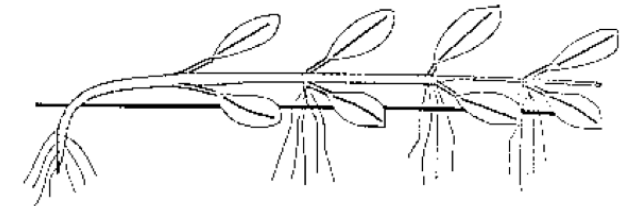
**caulescent**



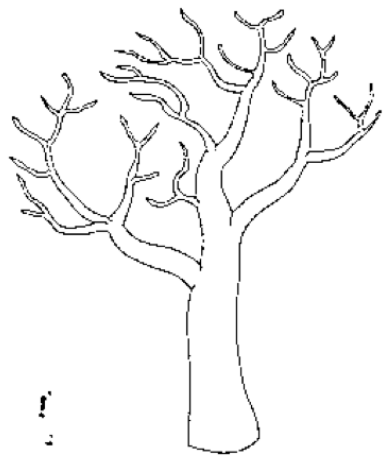
**cespitose**



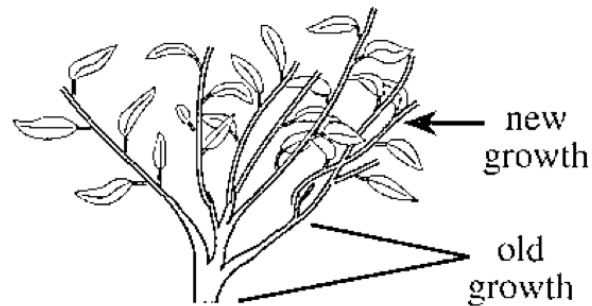
**prostrate**



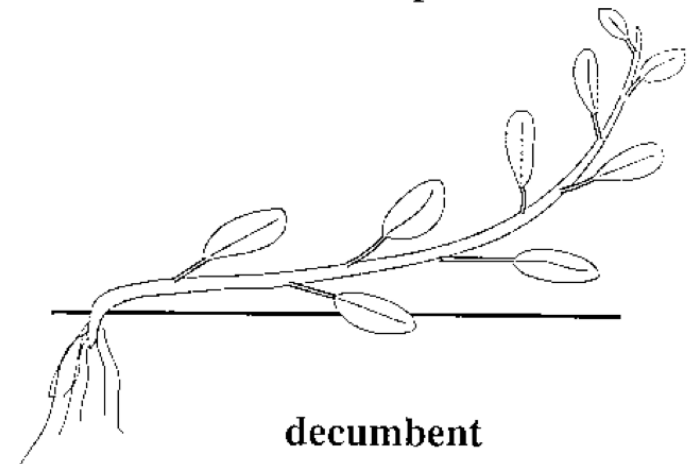
**repent**



**arborescent**

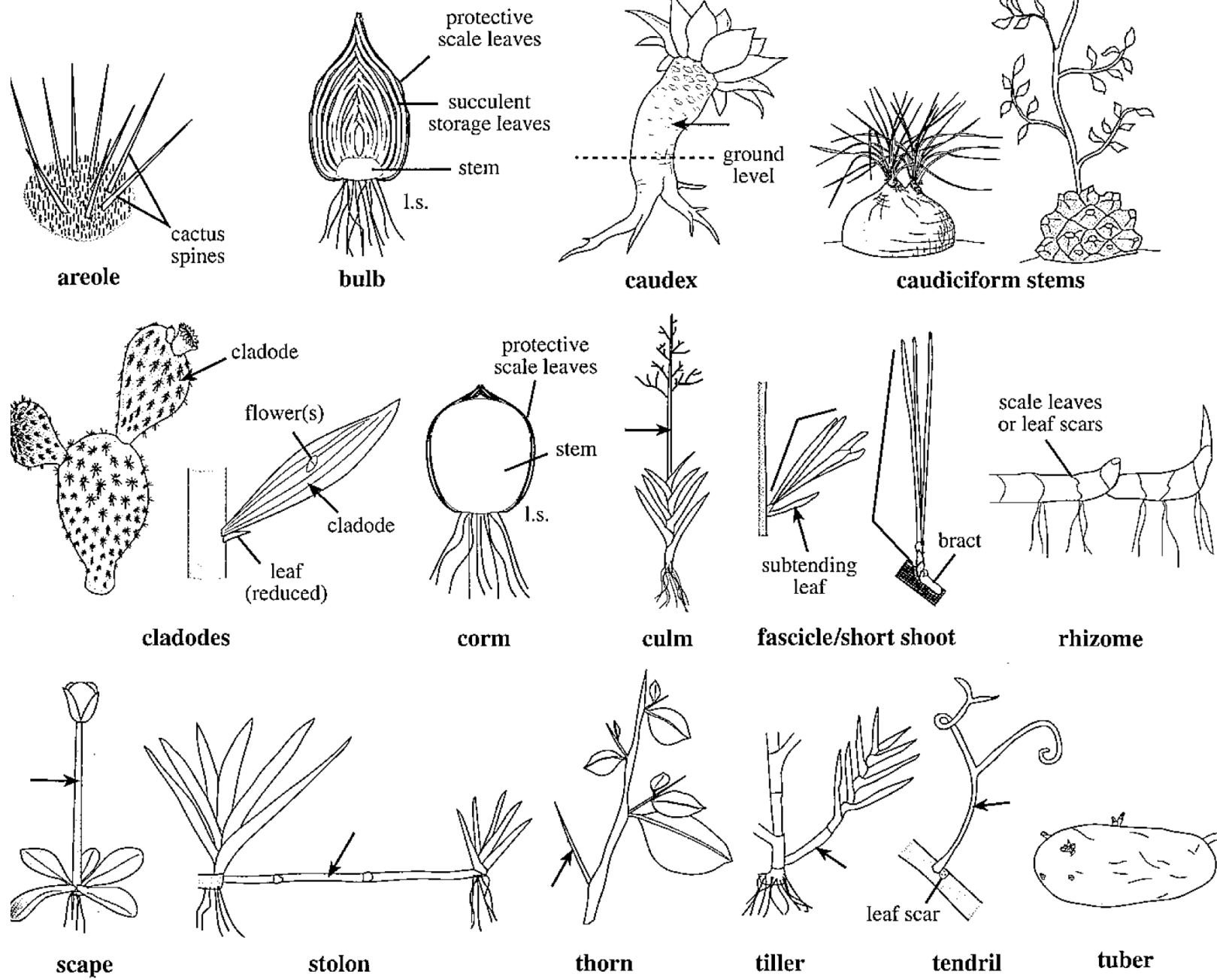


**suffrutescent**

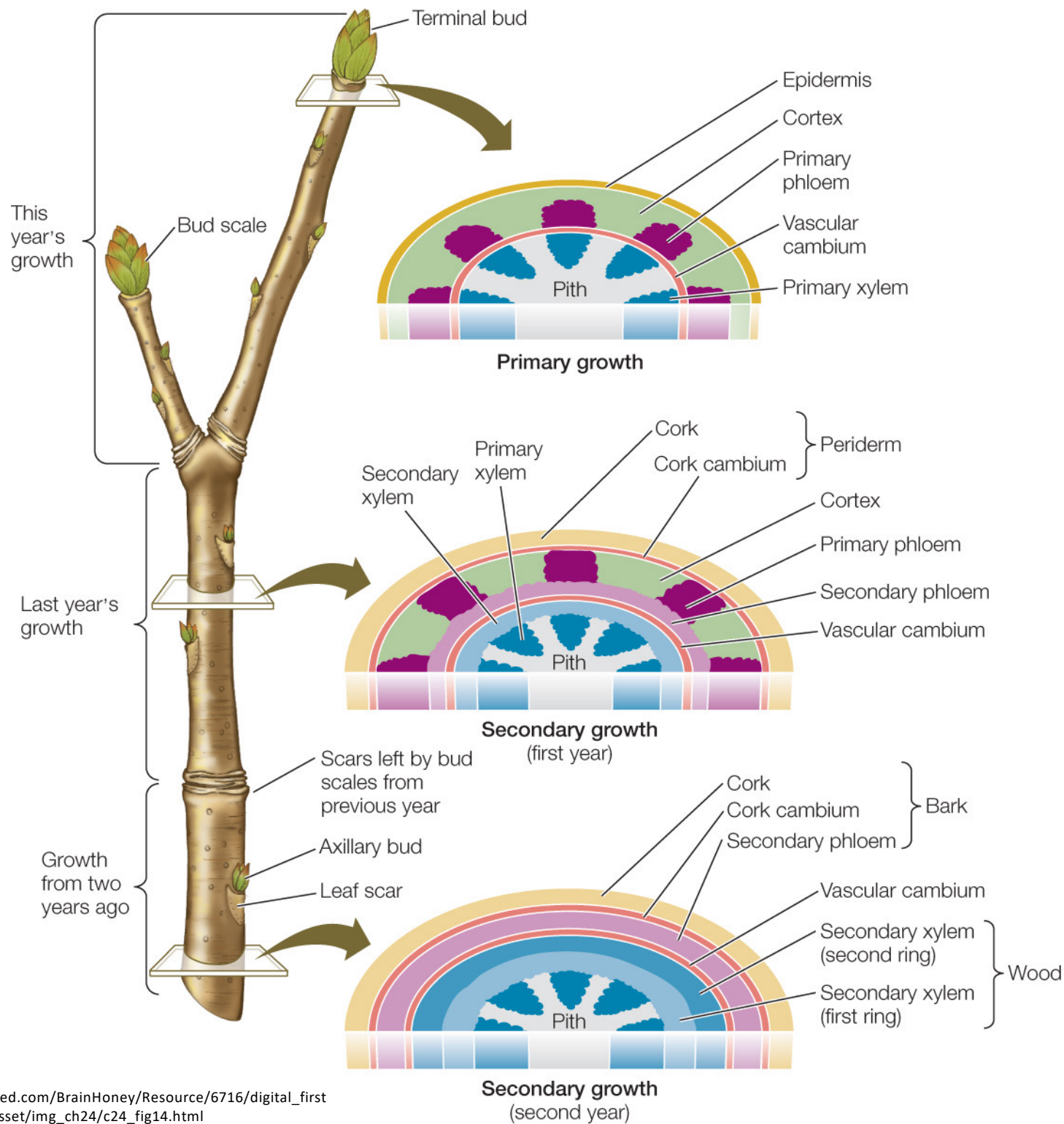


**decumbent**

# Stem types





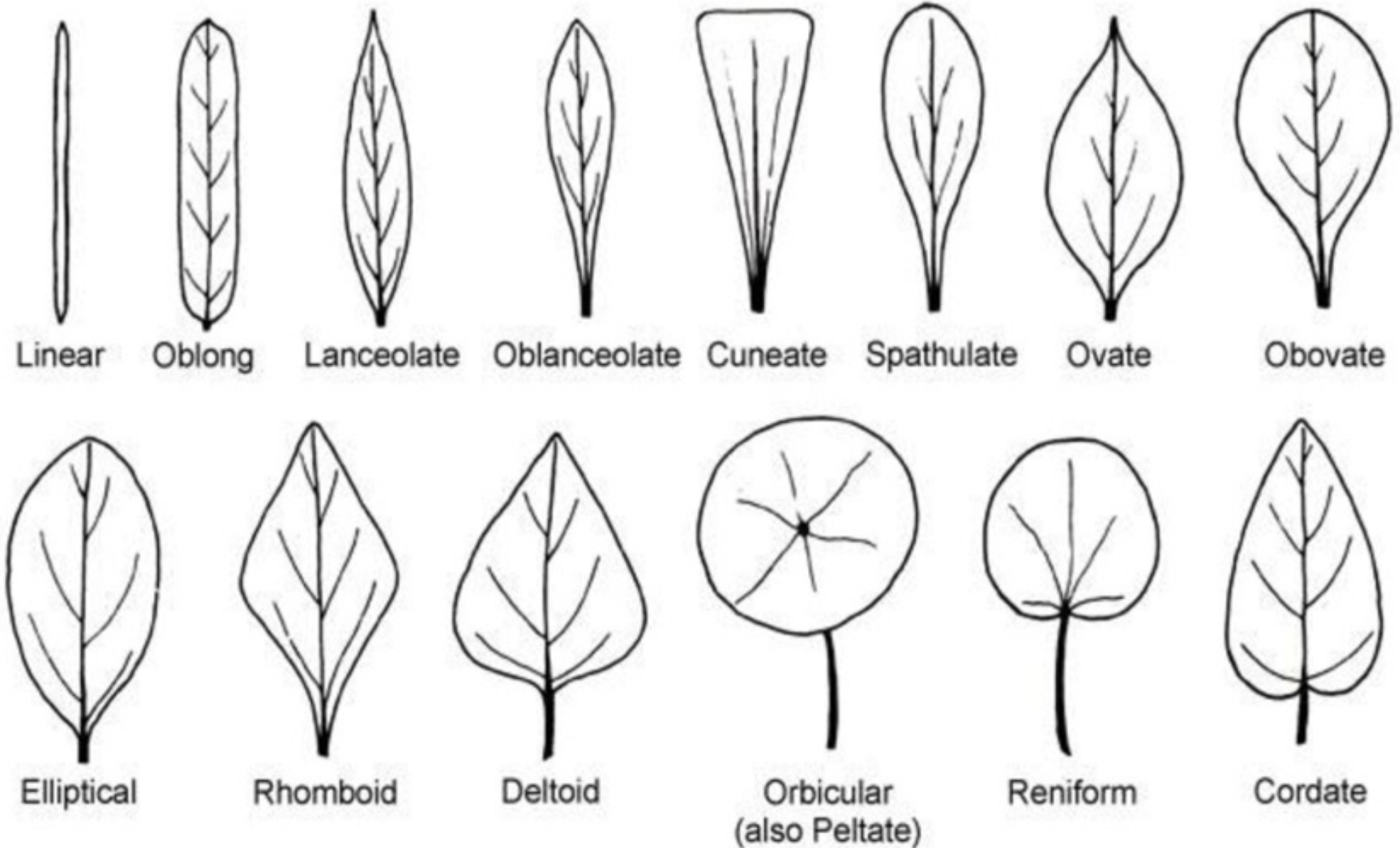




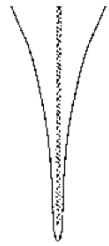
### 藤蔓蹤跡

準備好了嗎？請跟我們一起來一場藤蔓的  
旅行吧！GO！

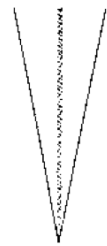
# Leaf shapes



# Bases and apices



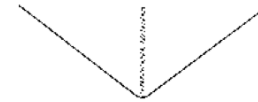
**attenuate**  
 $< 45^\circ$



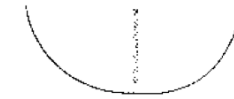
**narrowly cuneate**  
 $< 45^\circ$



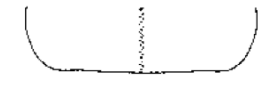
**cuneate**  
 $45^\circ-90^\circ$



**obtuse**  
 $> 90^\circ$



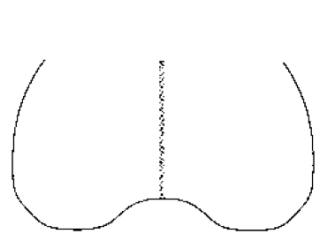
**rounded**



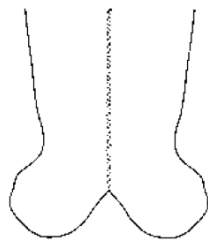
**truncate**



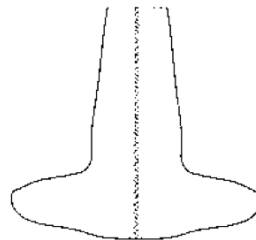
**cordate**



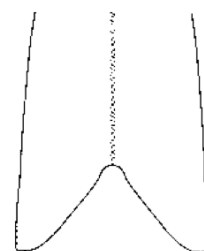
**reniform**



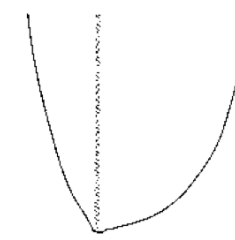
**auriculate**



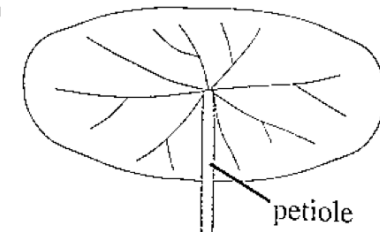
**hastate**



**sagittate**

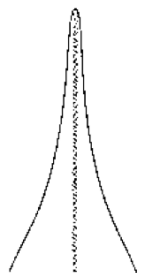


**oblique**

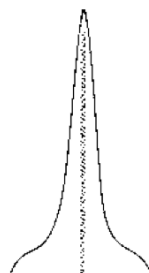


**peltate**

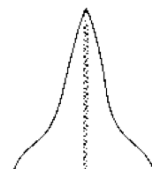
petiole



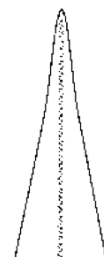
**acuminate**  
 $< 45^\circ$



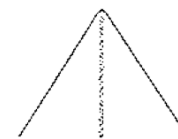
**caudate**  
 $< 45^\circ$



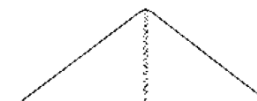
**cuspidate**  
 $< 45^\circ$



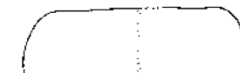
**narrowly acute**  
 $< 45^\circ$



**acute**  
 $45^\circ-90^\circ$



**obtuse**  
 $> 90^\circ$



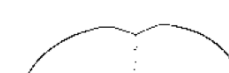
**truncate**  
ca.  $180^\circ$



**rounded**



**emarginate**



**retuse**

# Leaf margin



1. Smooth (entire). 2. Serrate. 3. Double serrate. 4. Saw-shaped. 5. Toothed. 6. Crenate. 7. Lobed. 8. Parted. 9. Pinnately (like a feather) incised. 10. Palmately (like a hand) incised. 11. Palmately (like a hand) lobbed.

COMPOUND LEAVES



Paripinnate



Imparipinnate



Palmate



Bipinnate



Pinnately  
Trifoliolate



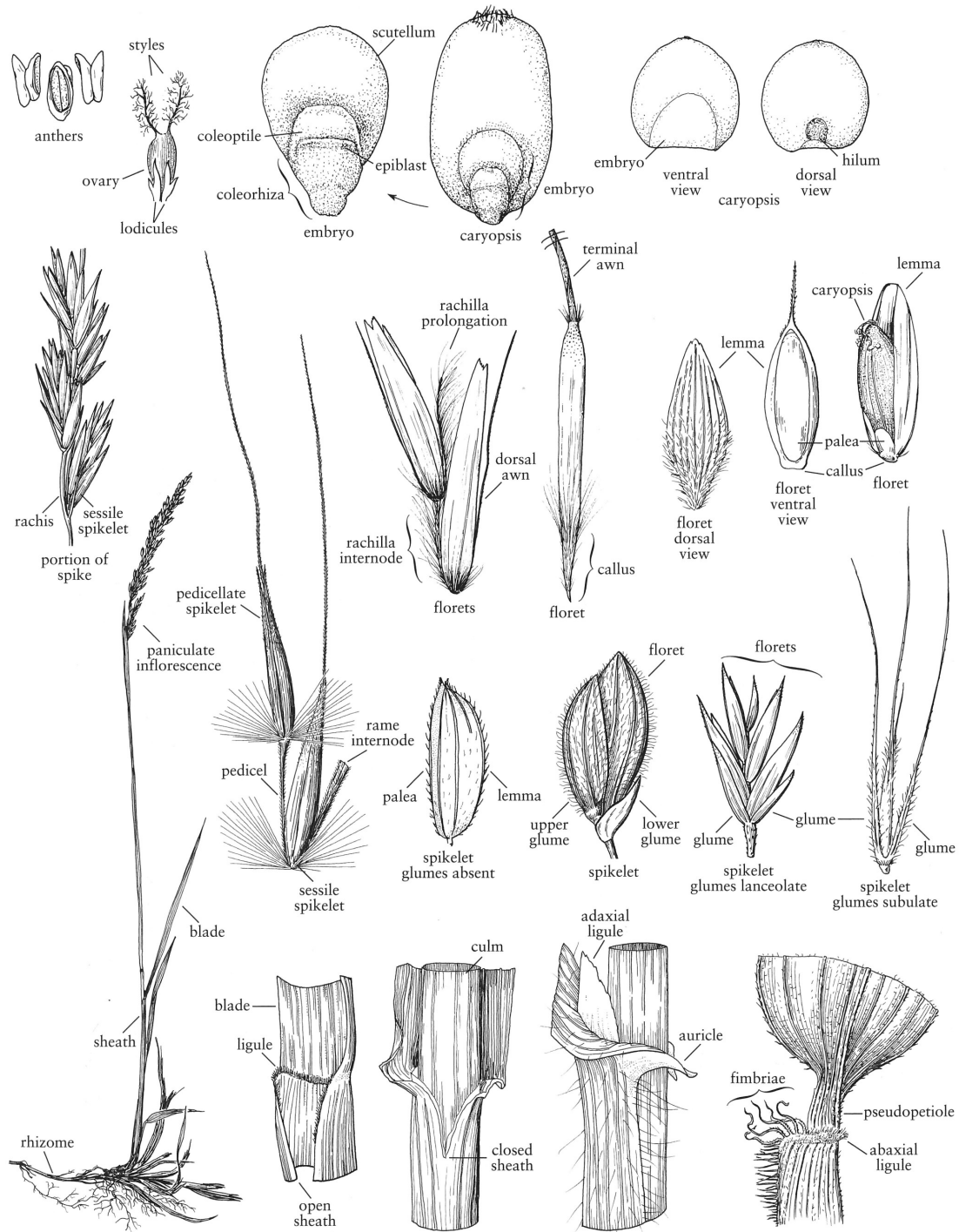
Palmately  
Trifoliolate



Biternate



Pedate



POACEAE

*Heracleum lanatum*



Kaplan, D.R., 2001. *American Journal of Botany*, 88(10), pp.1711-1741.



**At**



*Bauhinia scandens*

**Bt**



*Hardwickia binata*

**Ct**



*Entada phaseoloides*

**Dt**



*Lathyrus aphaca*

**Et**



Wild type  
*Pisum sativum*

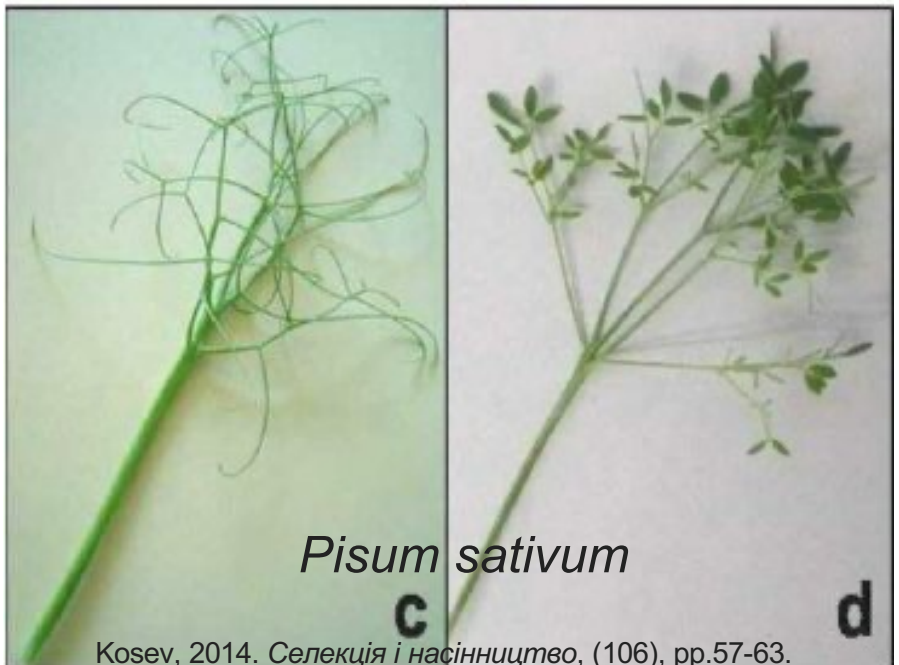
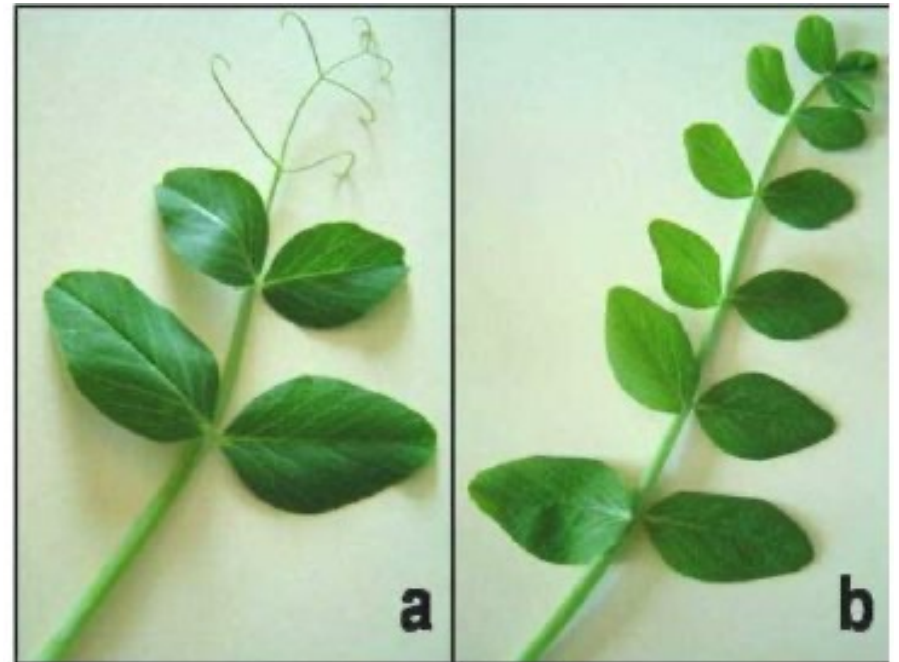
**Ft**



af  
*Pisum sativum*

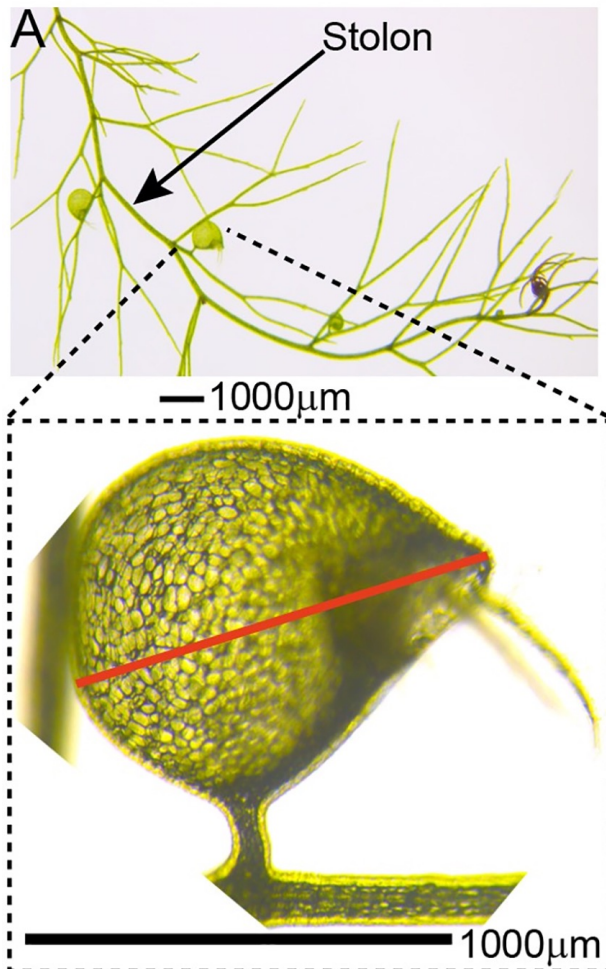
## Fabaceae

- Stipule
- Tendril



*Pisum sativum*

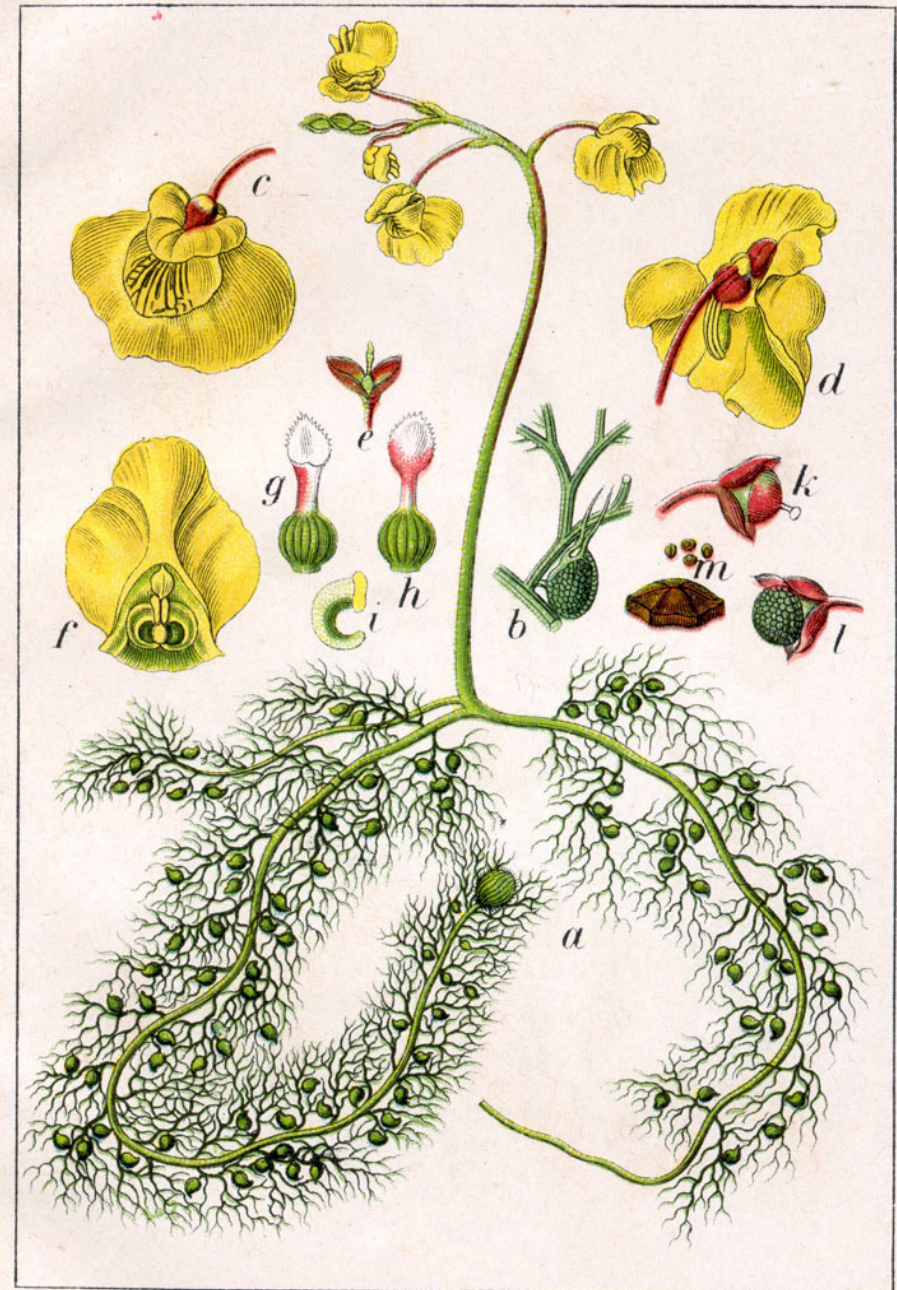
# *Utricularia* sp.



Lee, et al. 2019. *PLoS biology*, 17(10), p.e3000427.

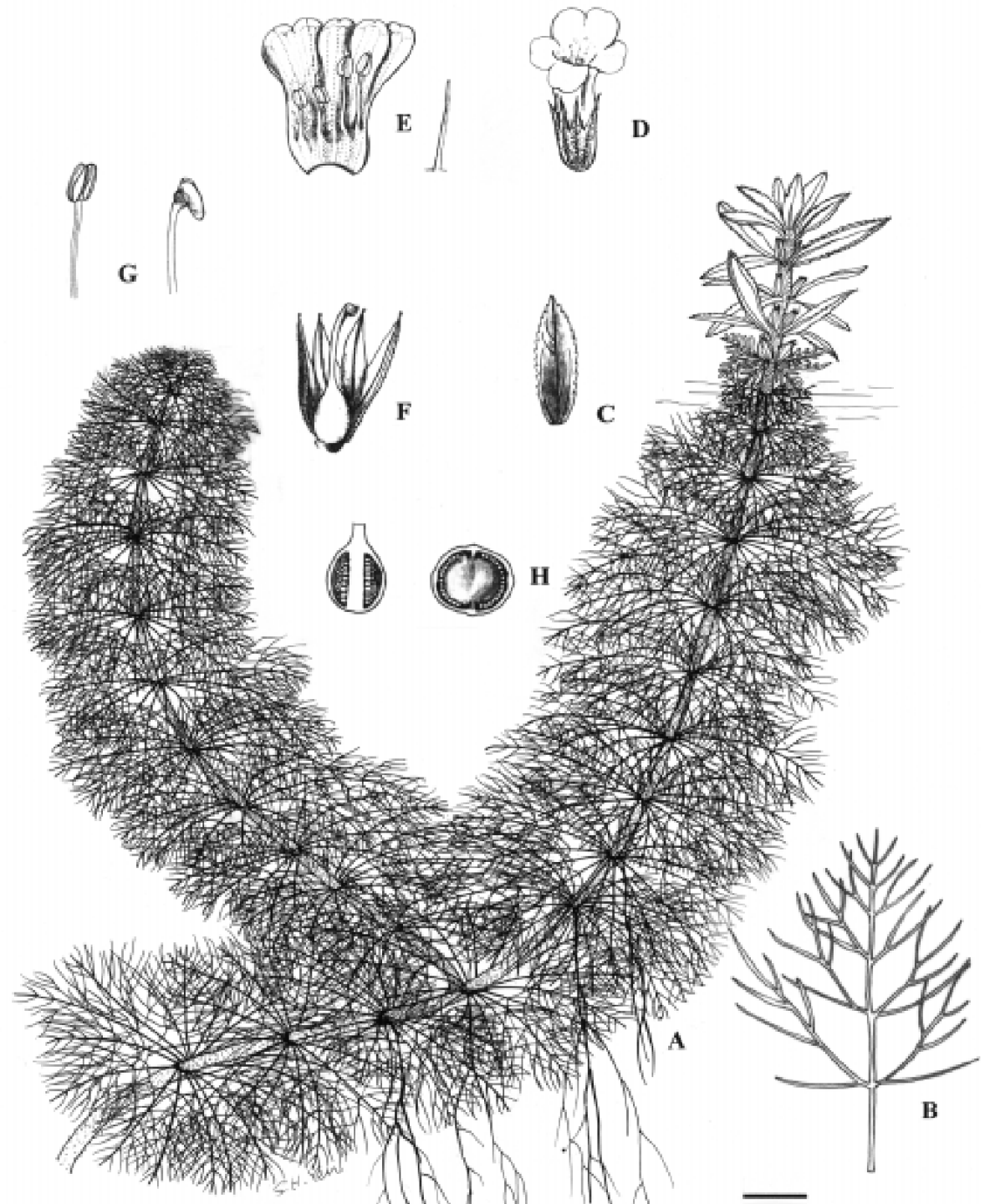
- lack a root system

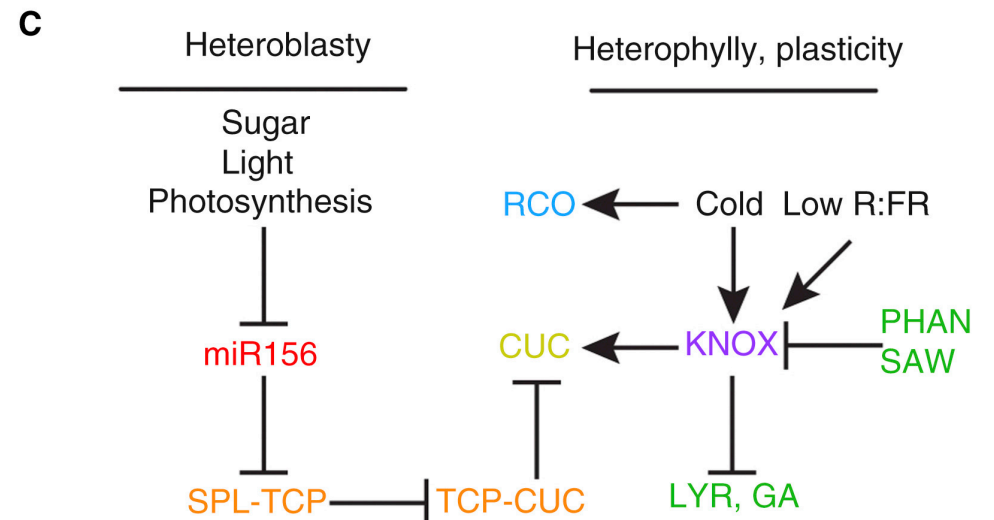
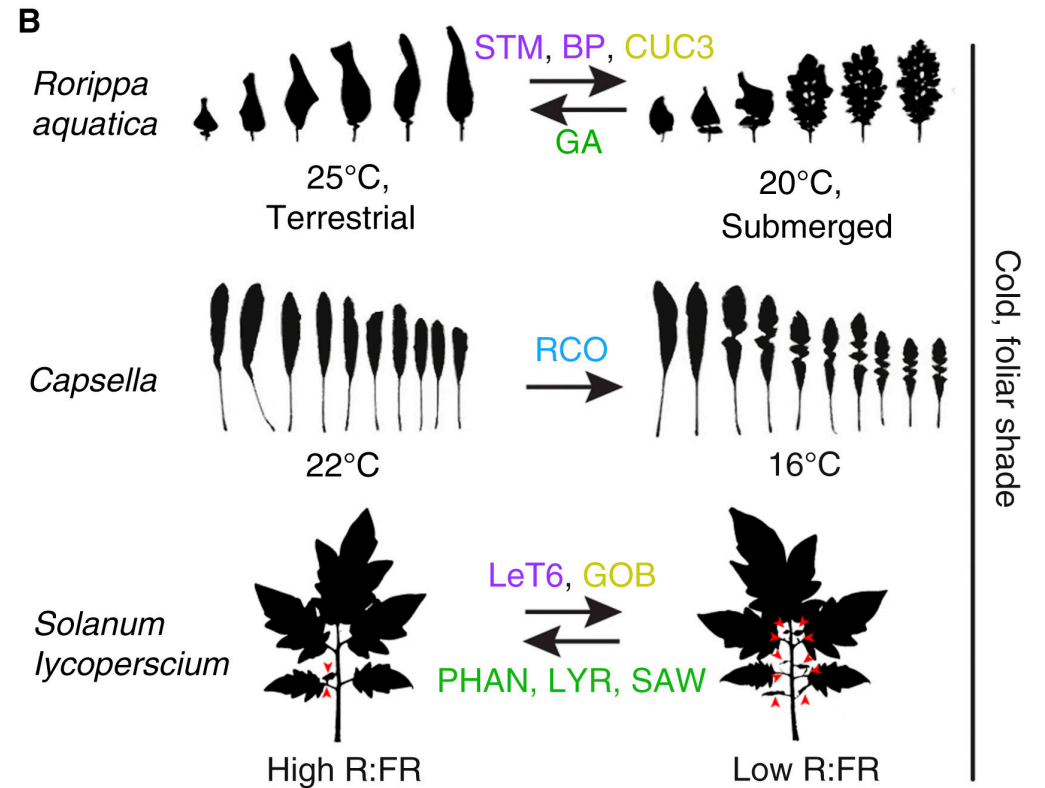
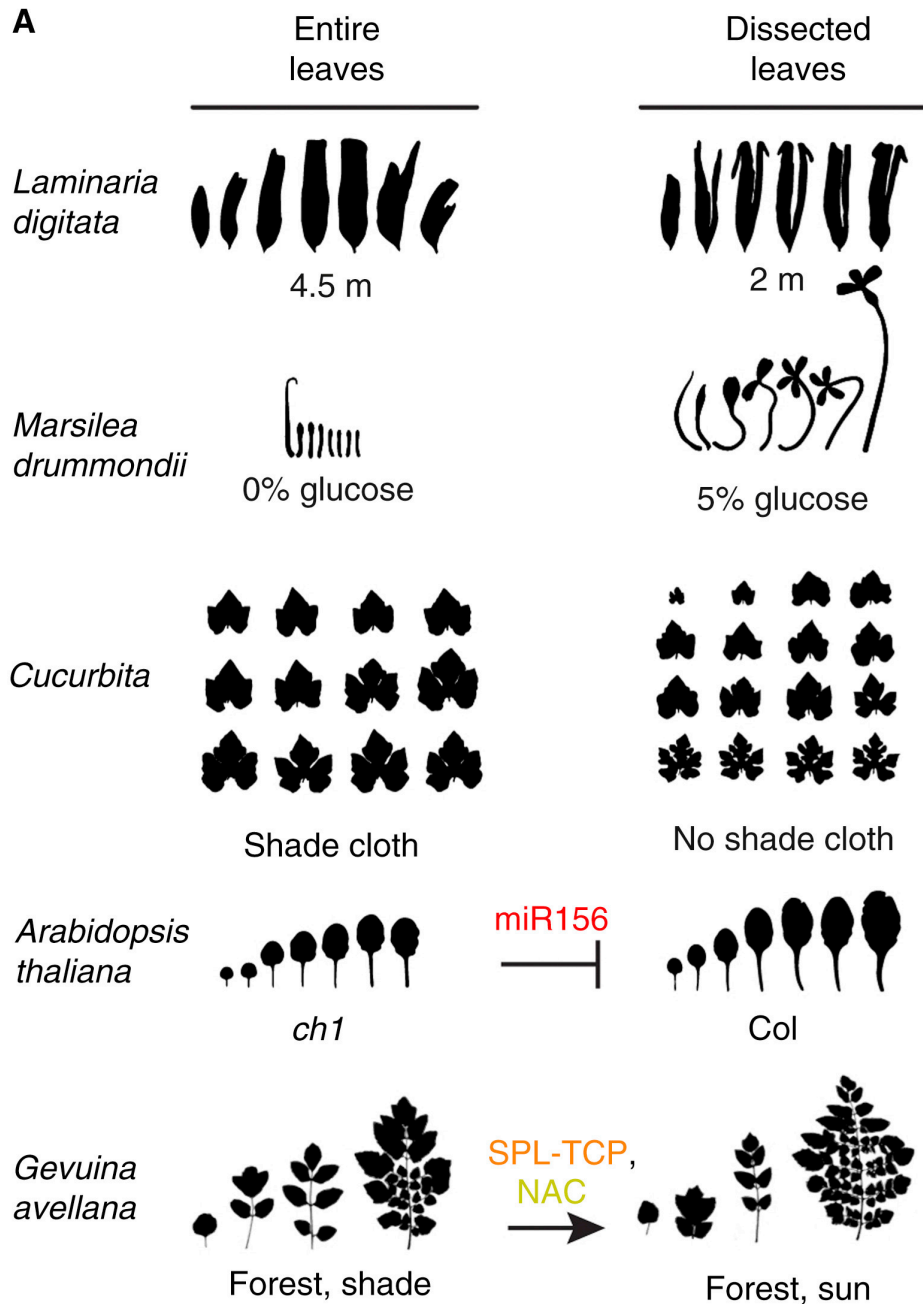
Tafel 63.



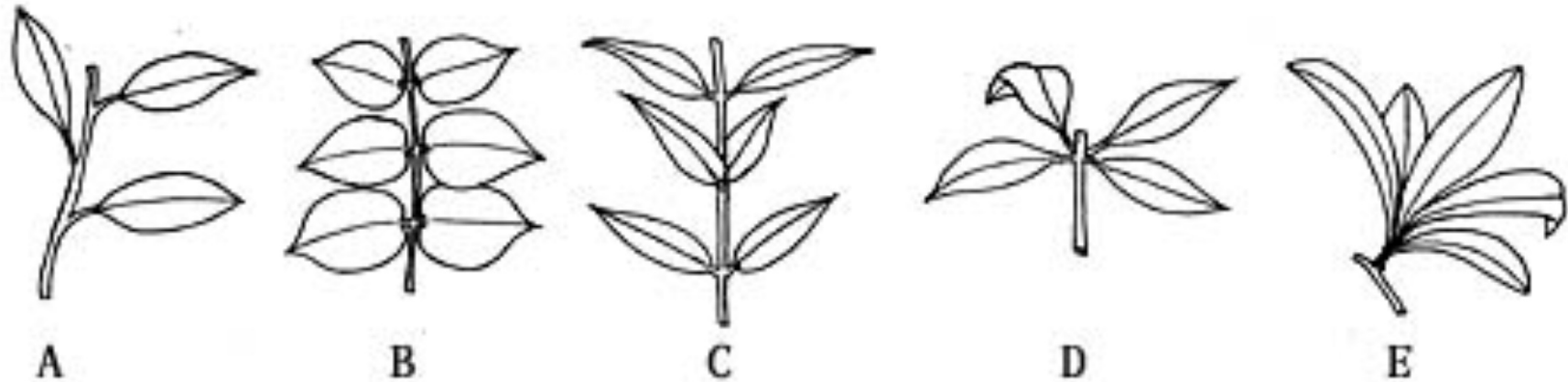
Gewöhnlicher Wasserschlauch, *Utricularia vulgaris*.  
Jakob Sturm's "*Deutschlands Flora in Abbildungen*", Stuttgart (1796)

- **Aquatic plants**
  - Leaf shapes vary in many cases

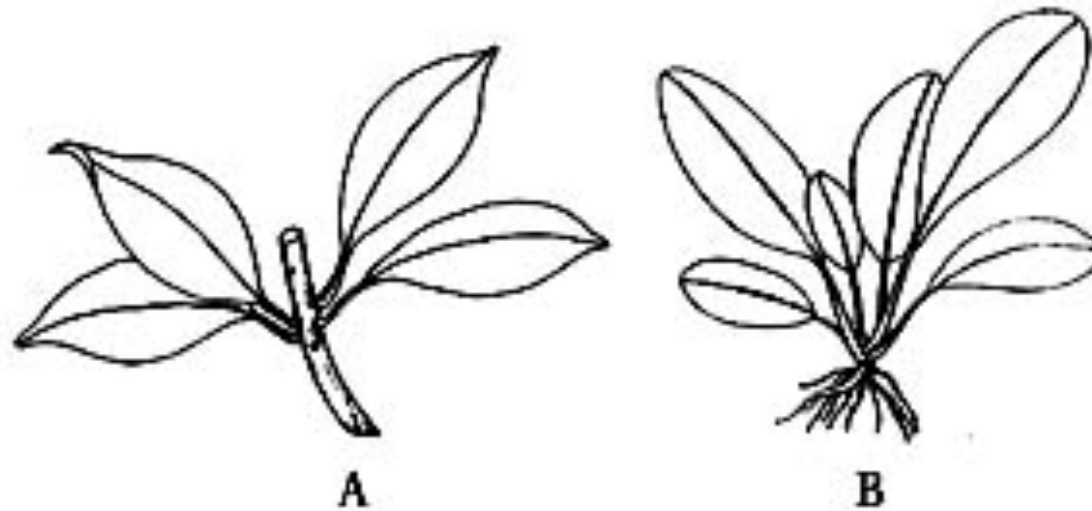




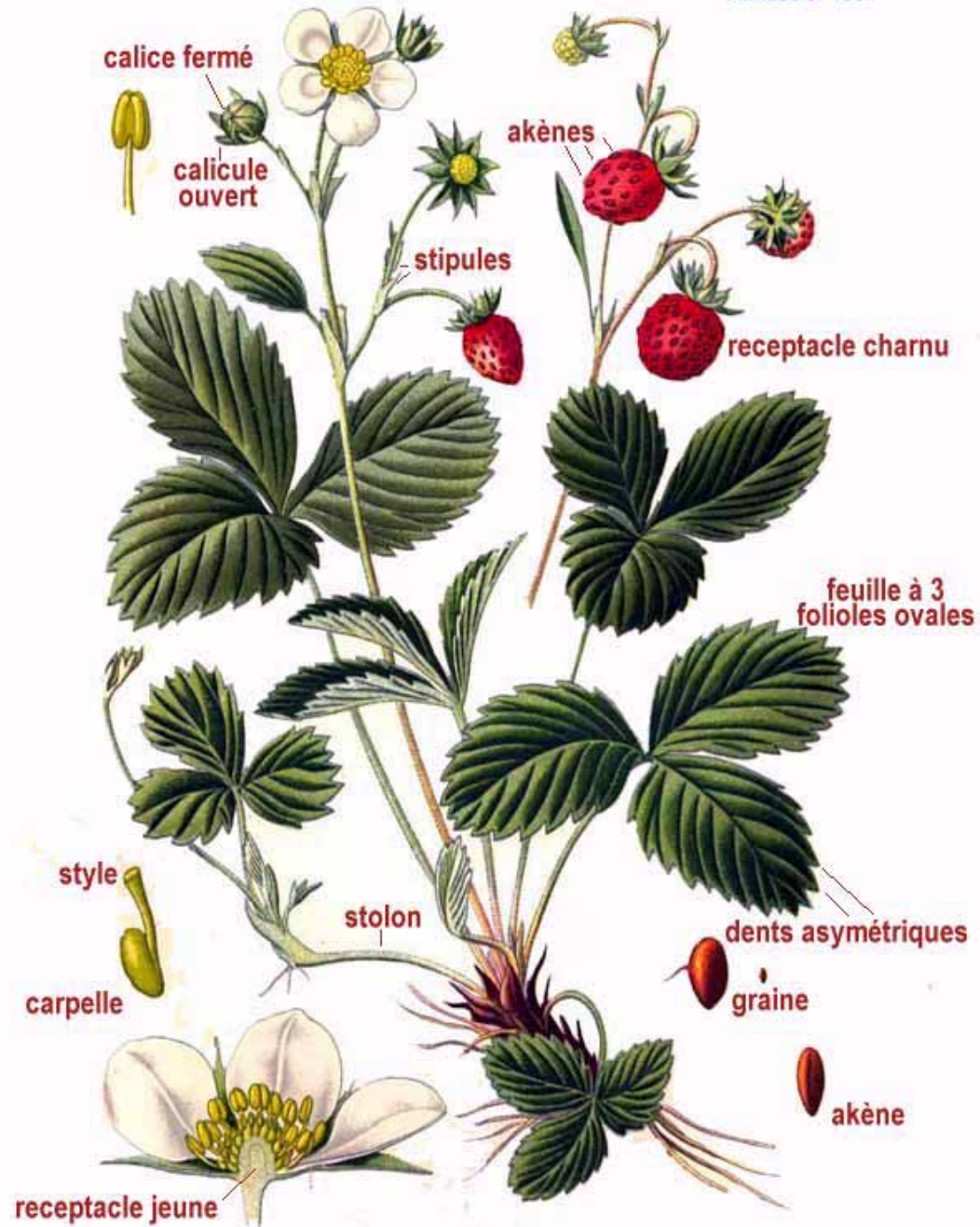
# Leaf arrangement



附圖7 葉序



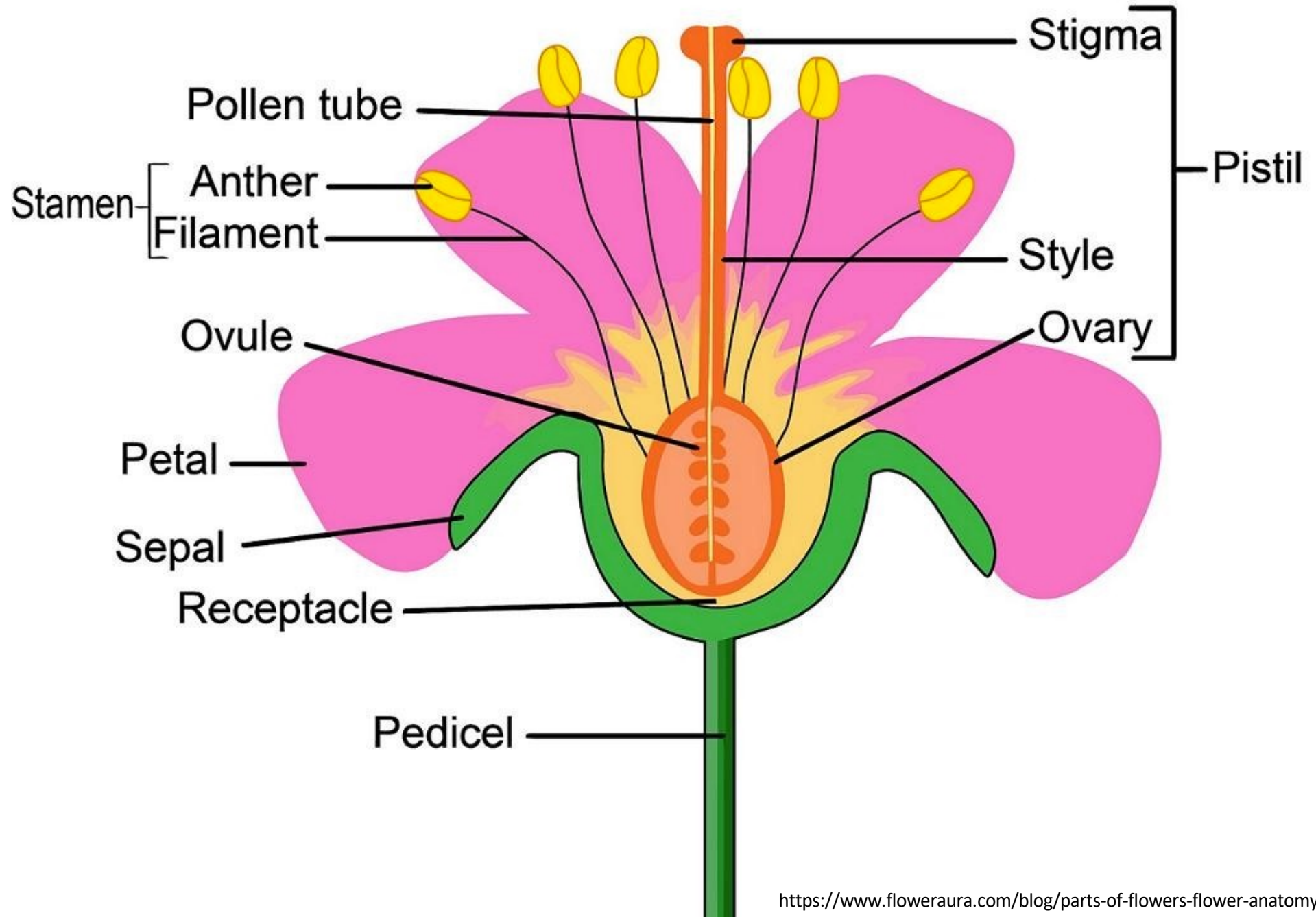
附圖8 莖生葉與基生葉



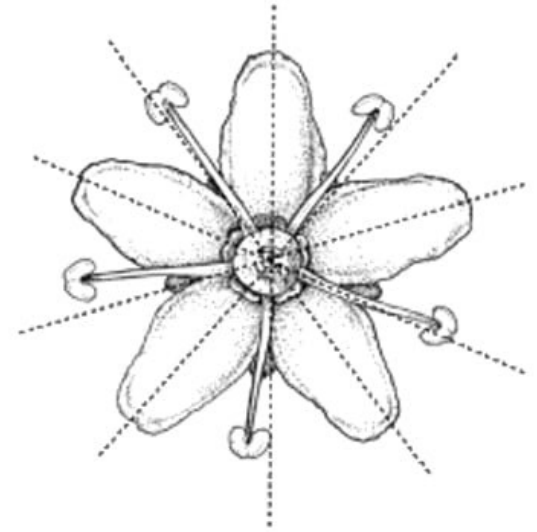
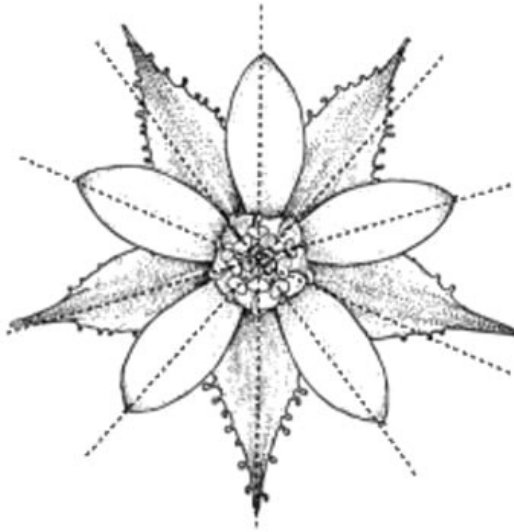
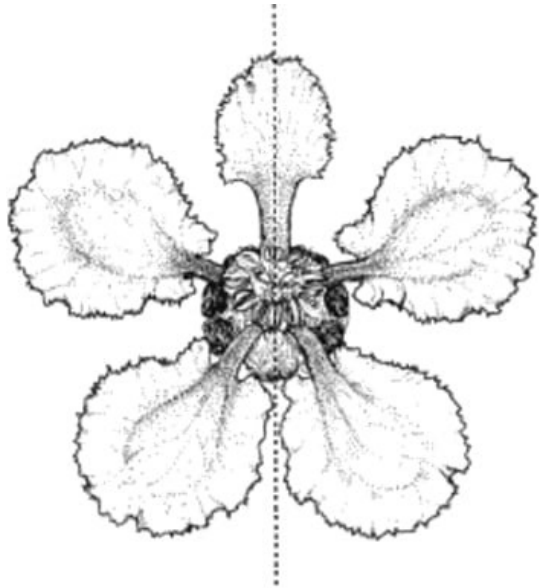
Pl. 05. Fraisier commun *Fragaria vesca* L.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fragaria#/media/File:103\\_Fragaria-vesca\\_L.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fragaria#/media/File:103_Fragaria-vesca_L.jpg)

# Flowers

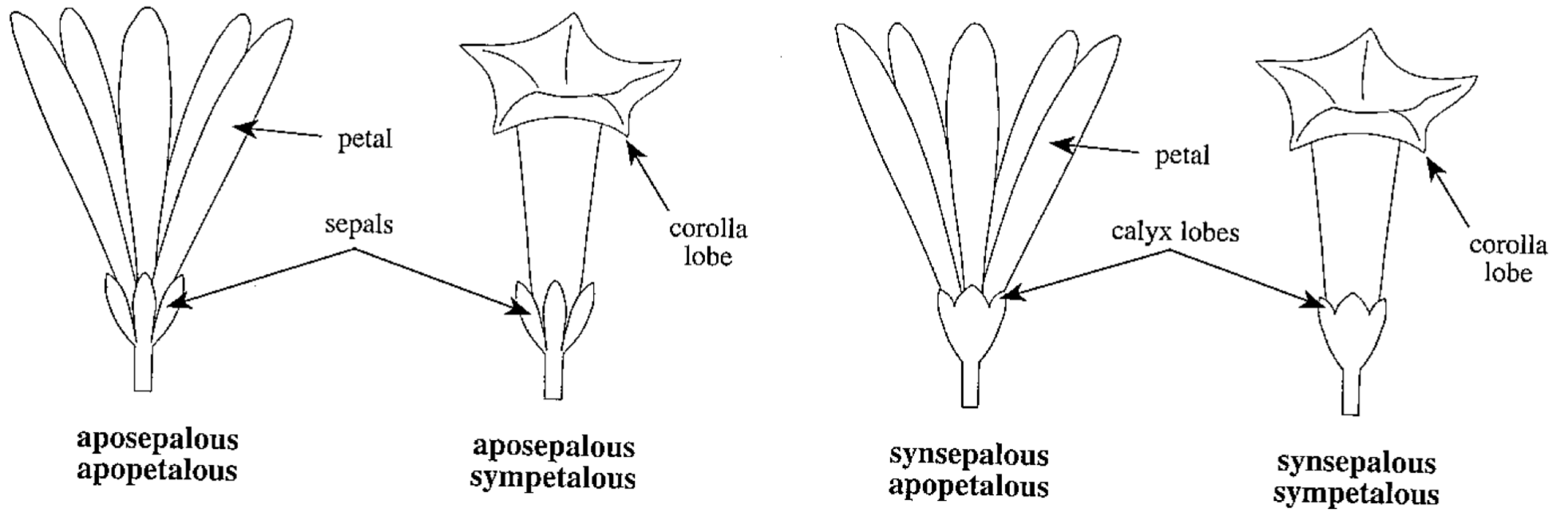


# Flowers





# Flowers



# Flowers

## Corolla shapes



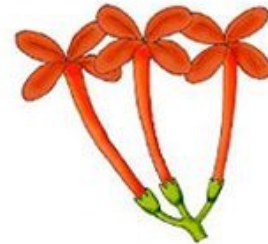
(rotate, wheel-shaped)



(campanulate, bell-shaped)



(urceolate, urn-shaped)



(salverform, hypocrateriform)



(funnelform)



(tubular)



(ligulate, tongue-shaped)



(bilabiate)



(personate)



(foxgloveform)



(papilionaceous)

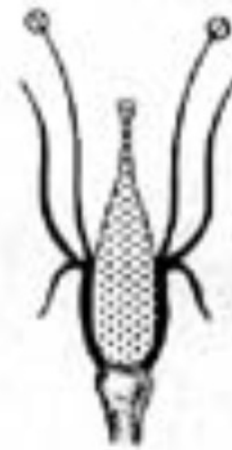
# Flowers

## Ovary position



A

Hypogynous flower



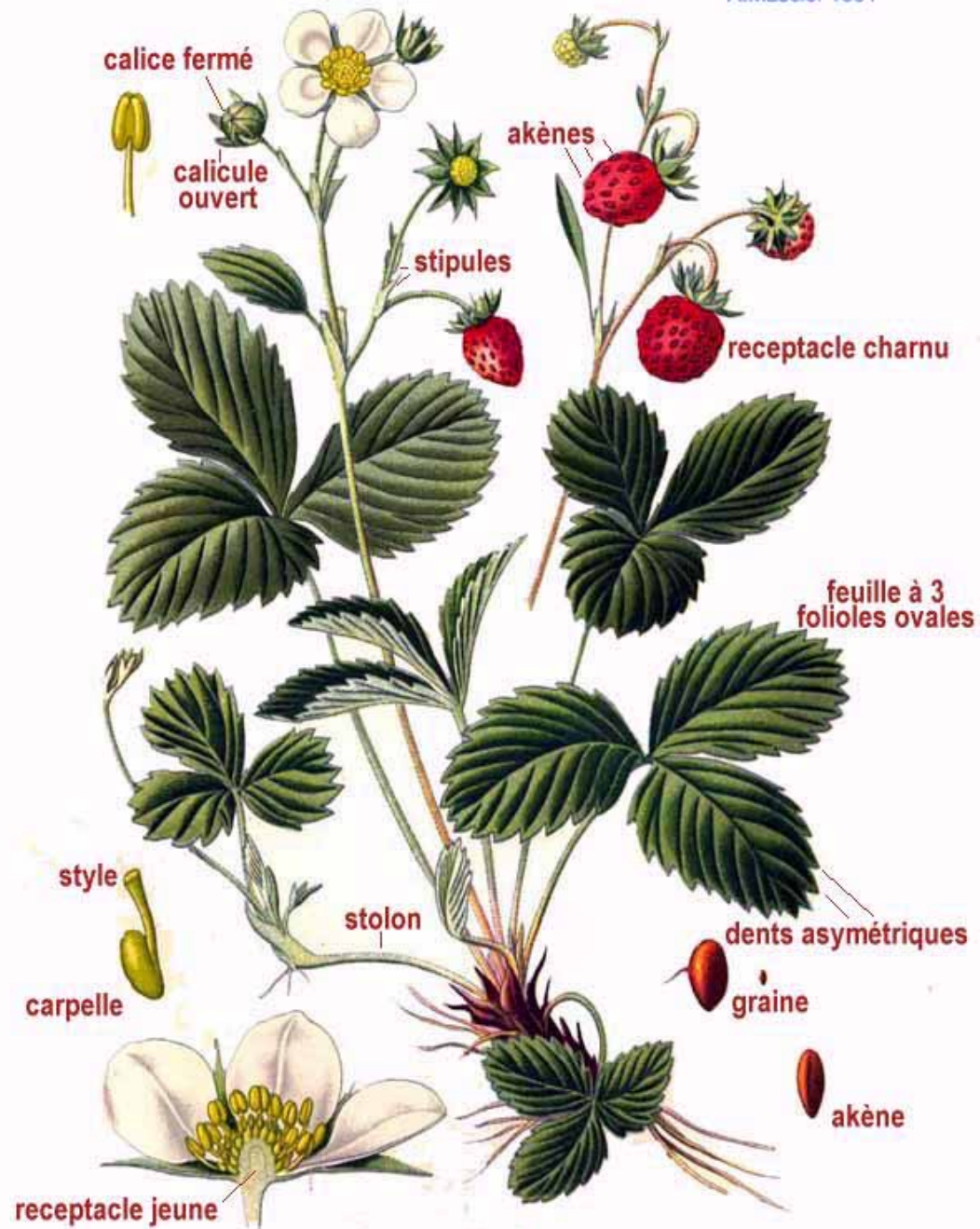
B

Perigynous flower



C

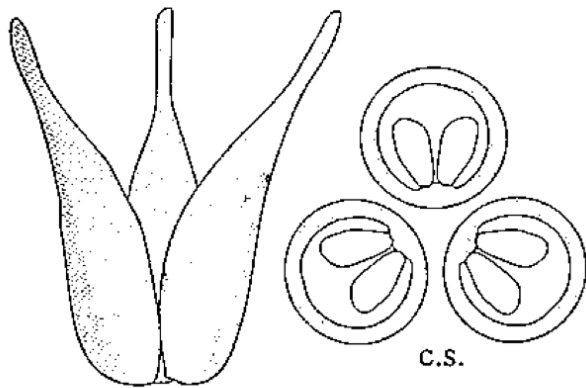
Epigynous flower



Pl. 05. Fraisier commun *Fragaria vesca* L.

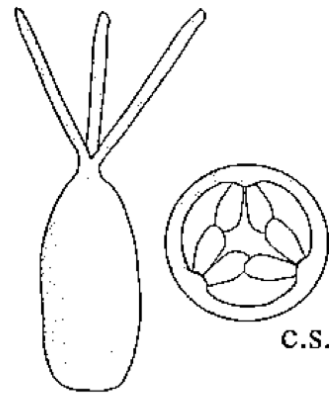
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fragaria#/media/File:103\\_Fragaria-vesca\\_L.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fragaria#/media/File:103_Fragaria-vesca_L.jpg)

# Carpels

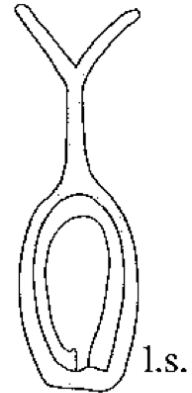


carpels 3, locule 1 per carpel

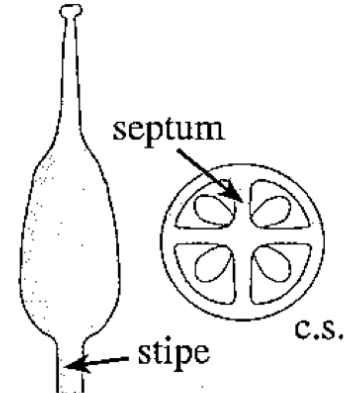
**apocarpous**



carpels 3, locule 1

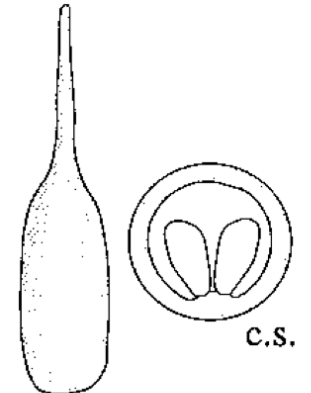


carpels 2, locule 1



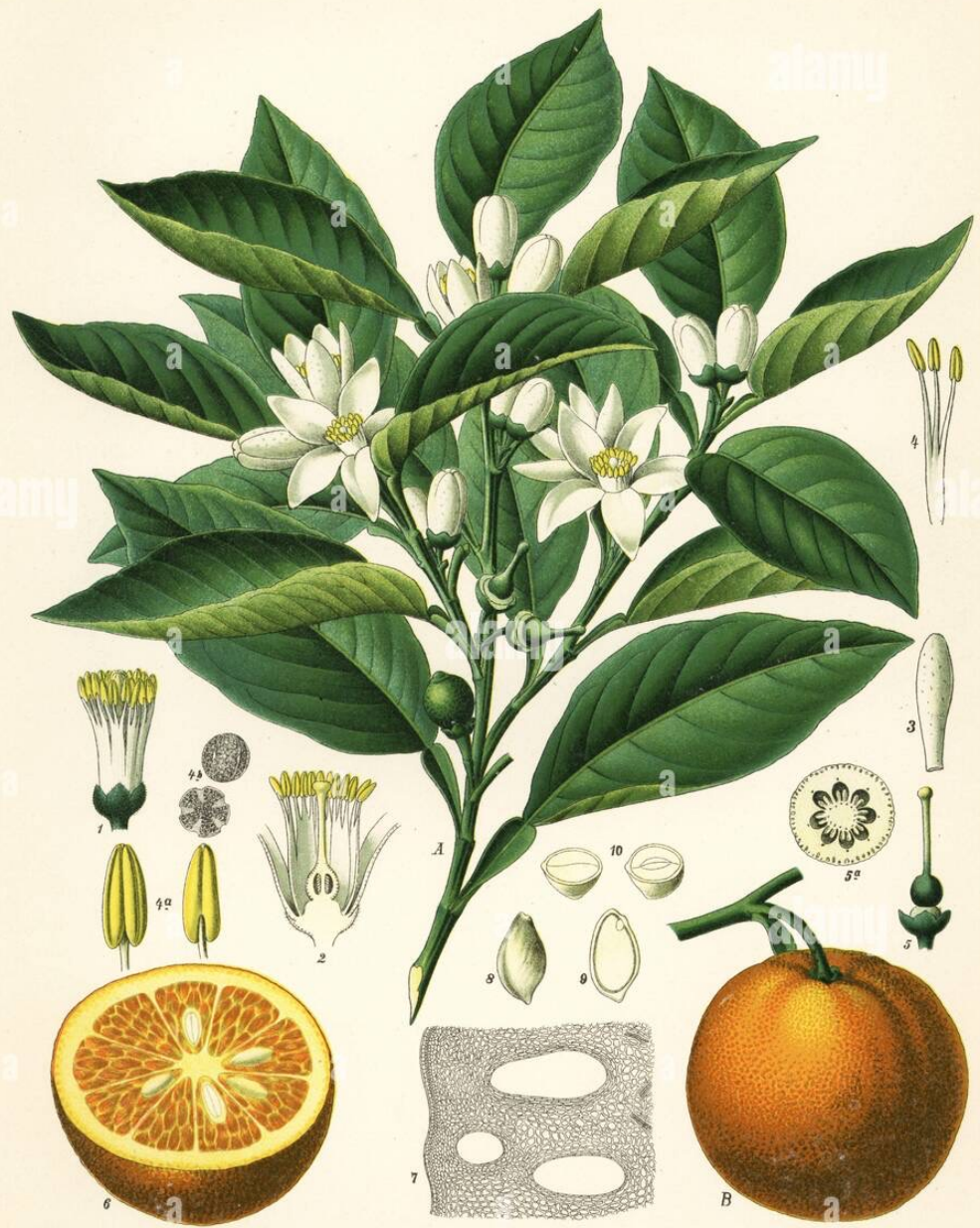
carpels 4, locules 4

**syncarpous**



carpel 1, locule 1

**unicarpellous**



Citrus vulgaris Risso.

W. Günther sculp. lith.

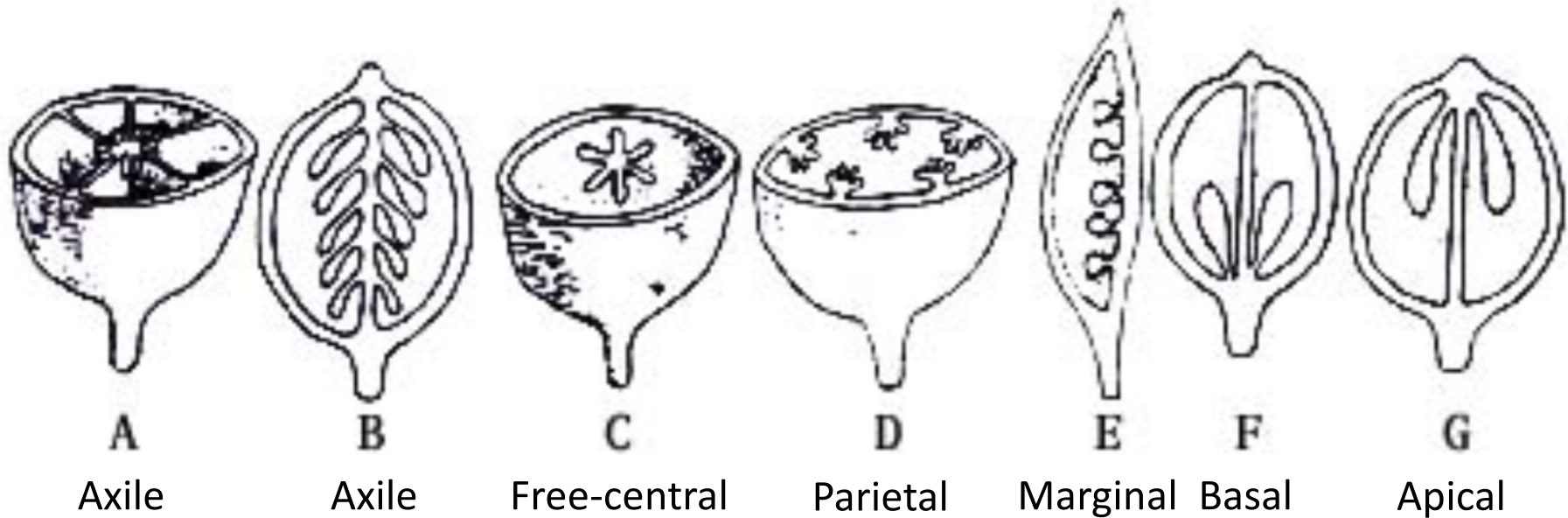


ORANGER DE MAJORQUE  
*Citrus sinensis* Meyer

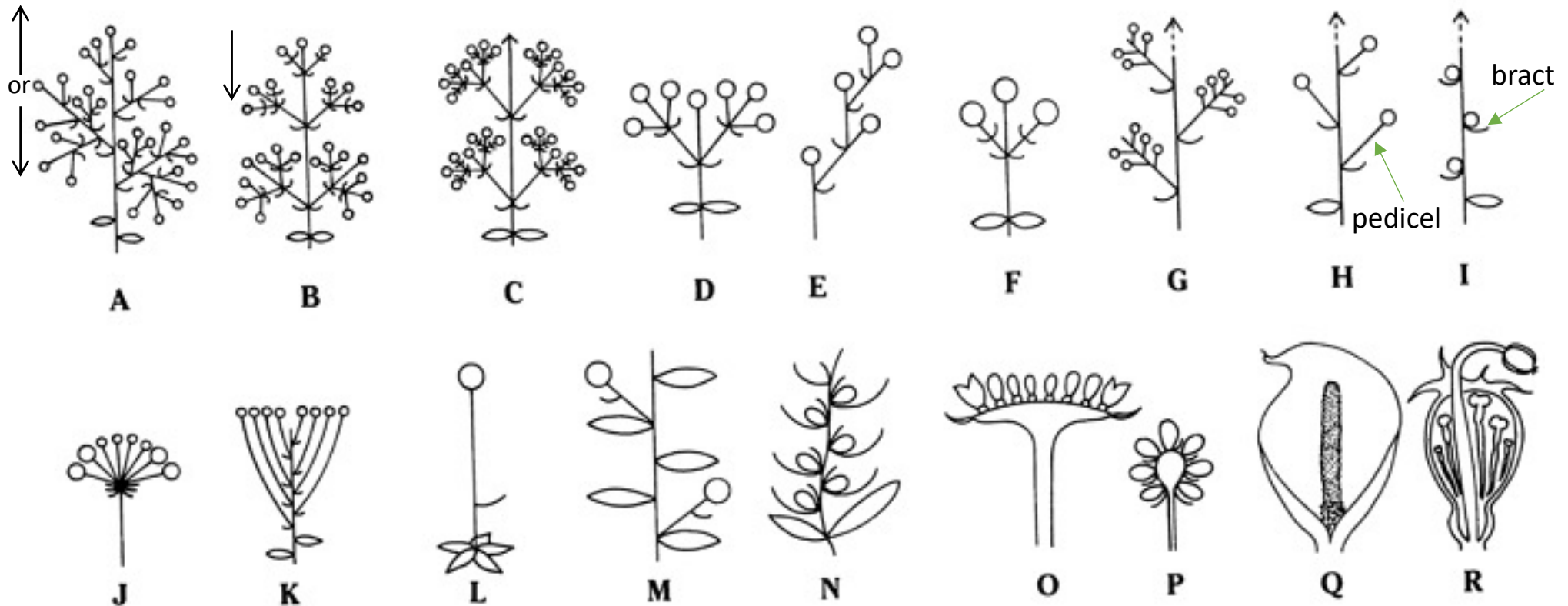
*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Histoire et culture des orangers A. Risso et A. Poiteau. — Paris Henri Plon, Editeur, 1872

# Flowers

## Placentation



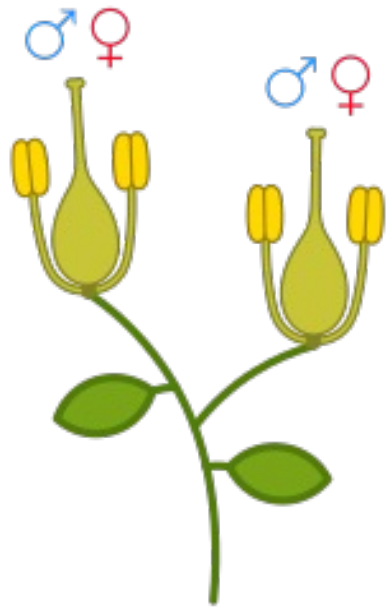
# Inflorescences



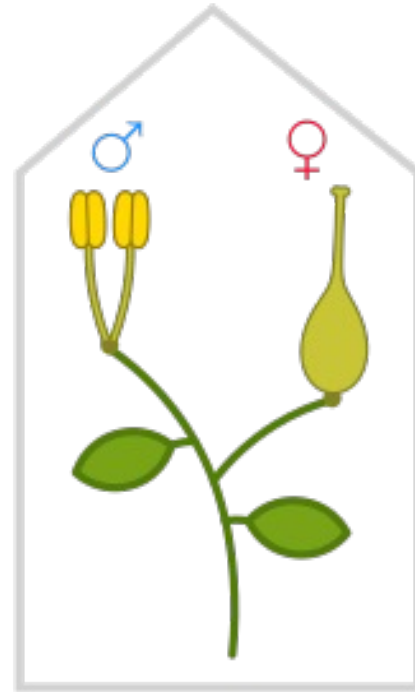
A, panicle; B, thyrsoid; C, thyrse; D, dichasium; E, monochasium; F, triad; G, panicle-like; H, raceme; I, spike; J, umbel; K, corymb; L, solitary on a scape; M, solitary in axils of leaves; N, spikelet; O, head with expanded receptacle (in L.S.), as in many Asteraceae; P, head with small receptacle (in L.S.); Q, spadix; R, cyathium (in L.S.).



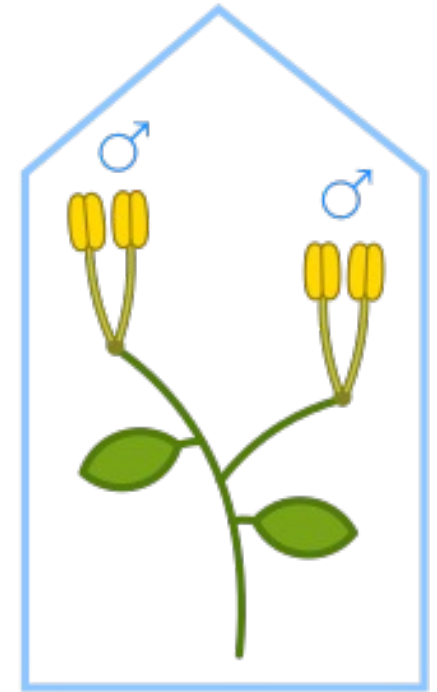
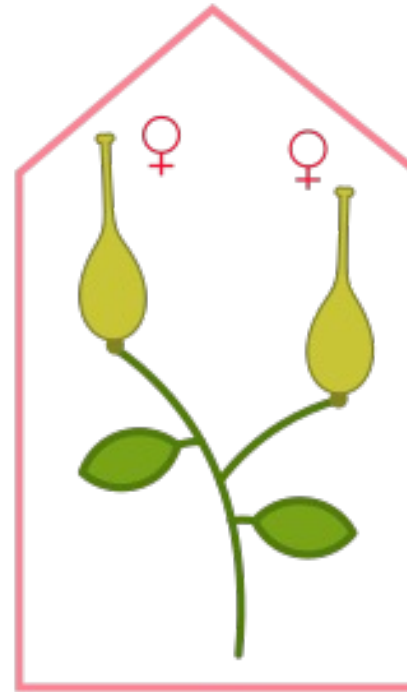
# Monoecious, dioecious, hermaphrodite



plant with  
hermaphrodite  
flowers



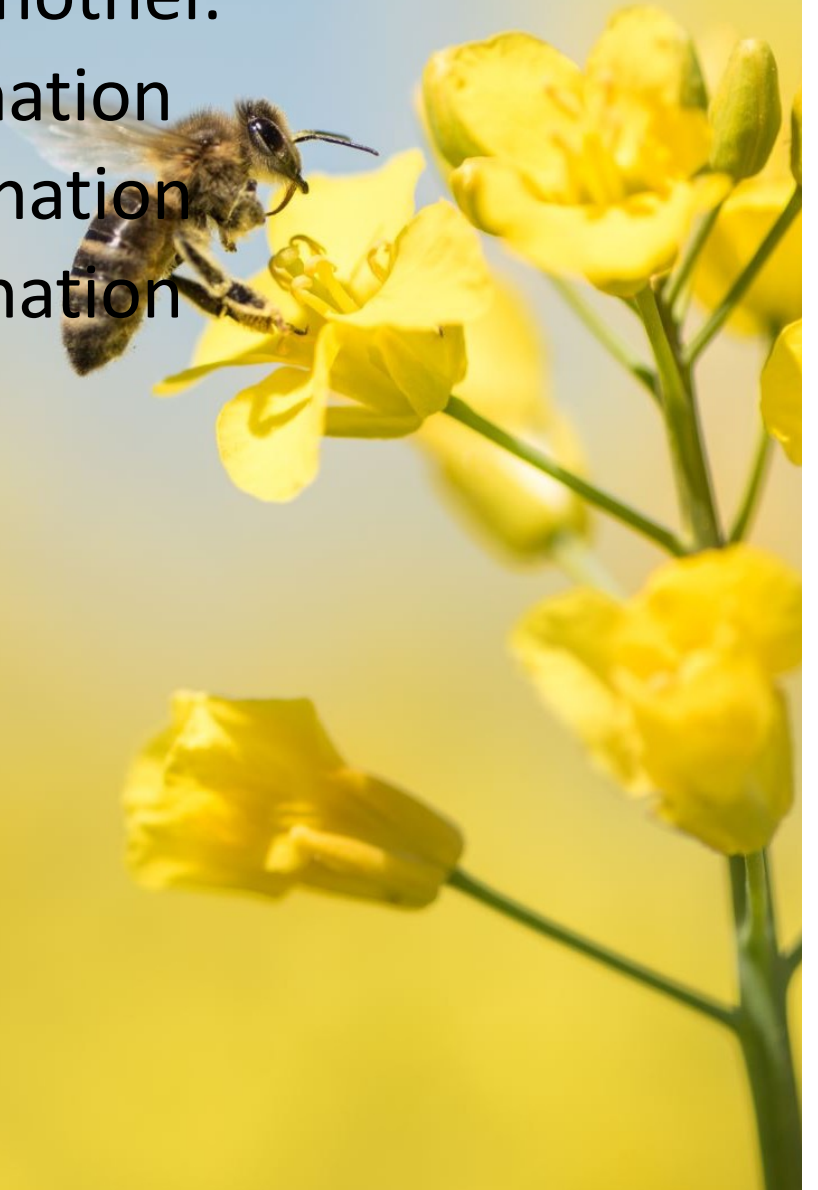
monoecious  
plant



dioecious  
plant

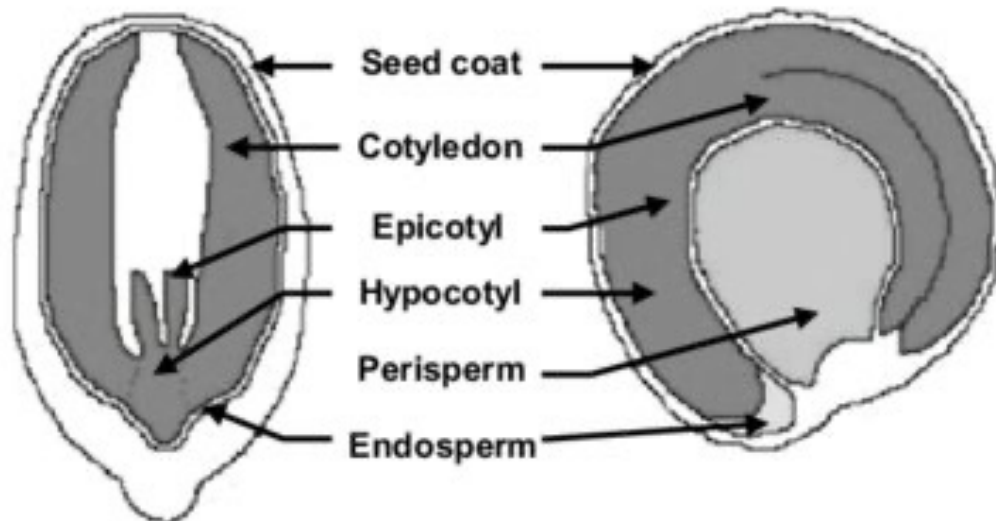
# Pollination mechanisms

- Cross pollination: The transfer of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another.
  - Insect/Entomophilic pollination
  - Wind/Anemophilous pollination
  - Water/Hydrophilous pollination

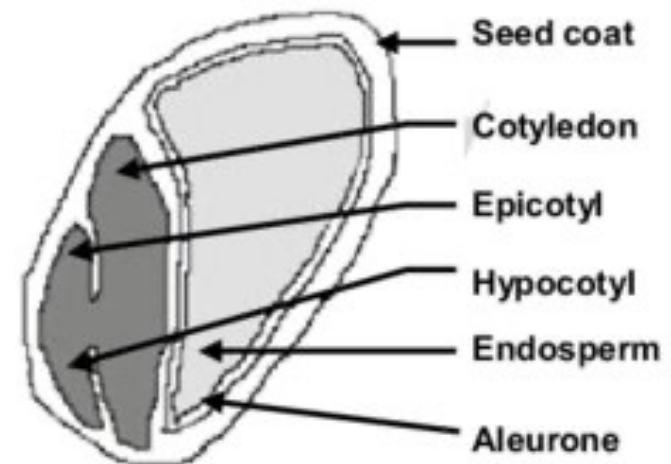


# Seeds/Fruits

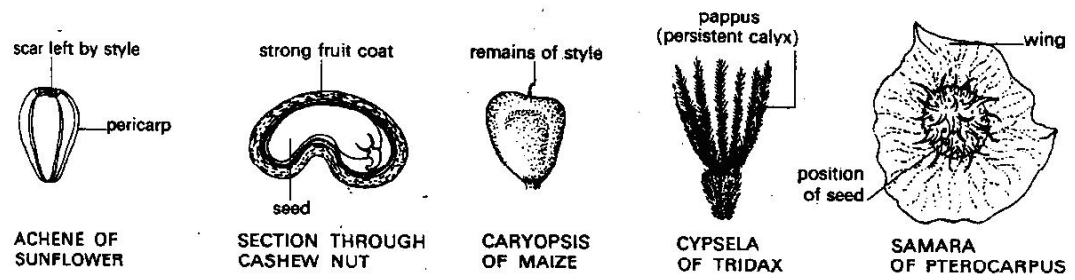
## Dicotyledons



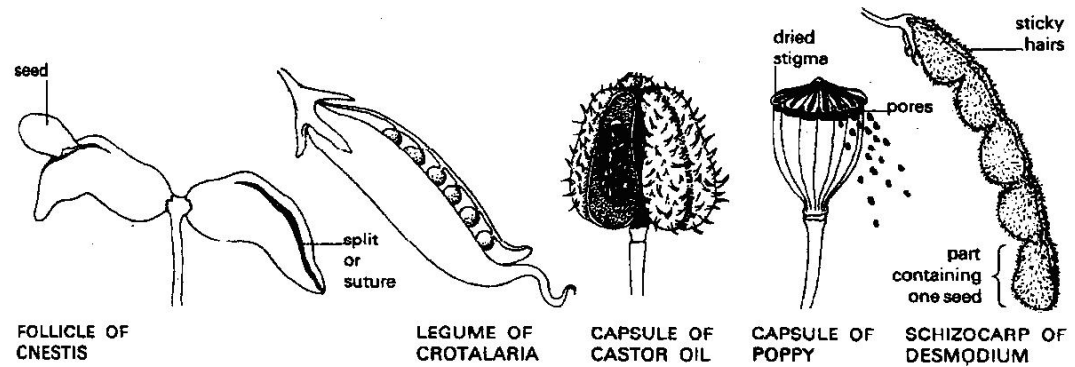
## Monocotyledons



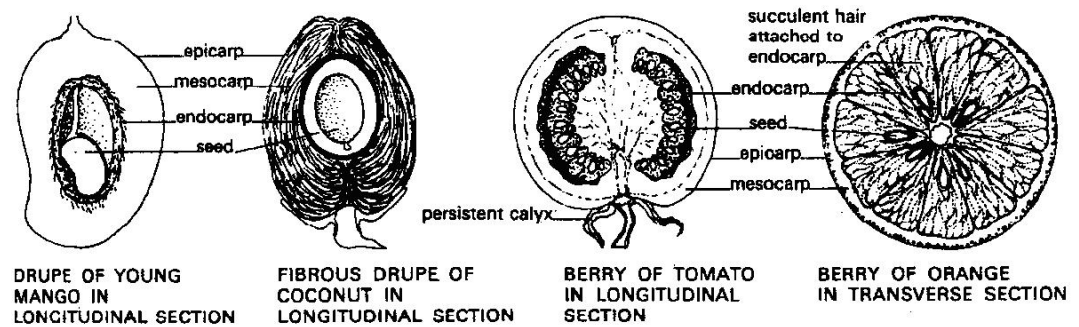
# Fruits



(A) **Dry indehiscent fruits:** these fruits are dry and do not split when mature



(B) **Dry dehiscent fruits:** these fruits are dry and split when mature



(C) **Succulent fruits:** these are fruits with a fleshy pericarp

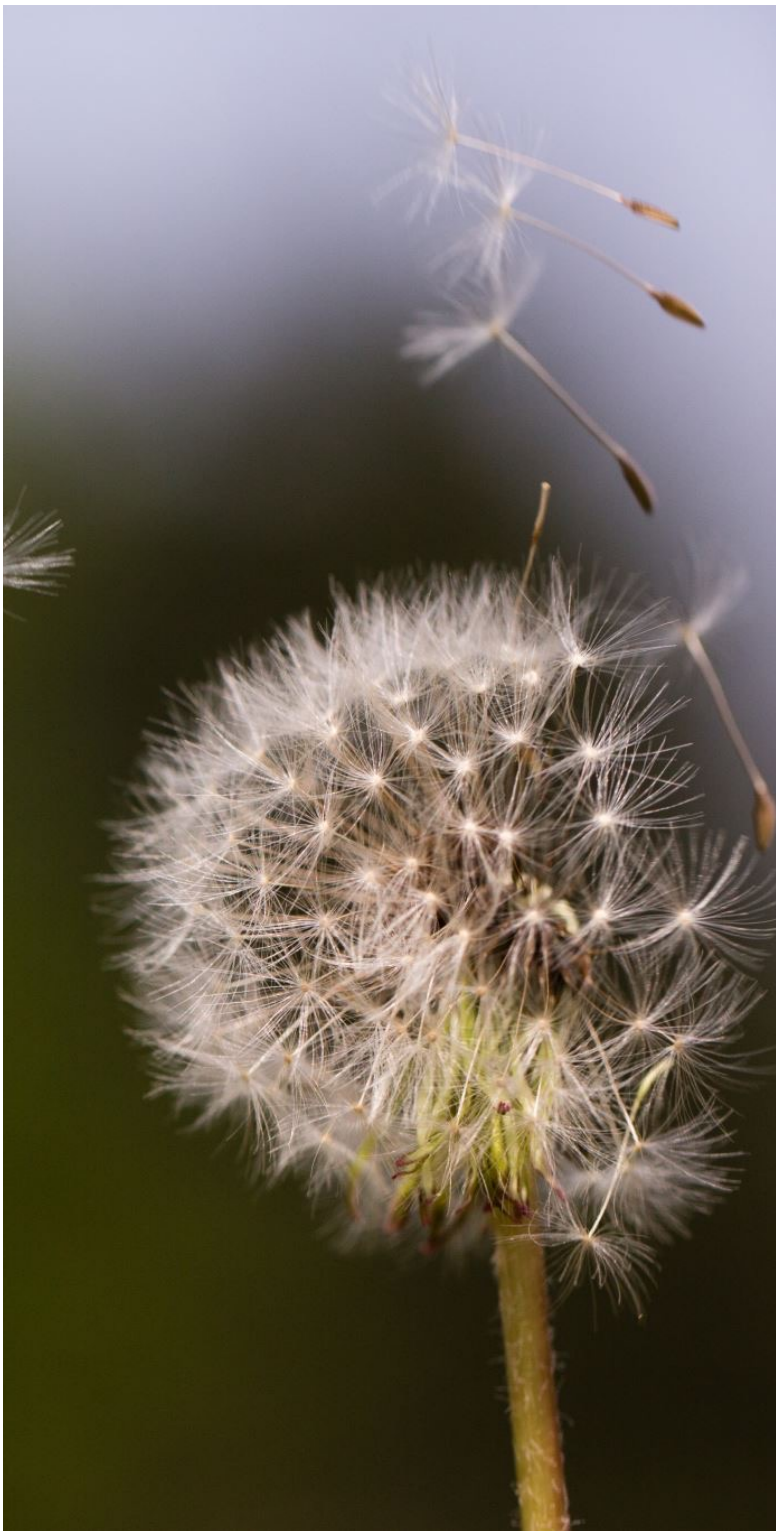
Figure 3.1 Types of Fruits: dry and indehiscent (A), dry and dehiscent (B), succulent

(C)

# Fruits/Seeds/Seedlings dispersal

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- Wind dispersal
- Water dispersal
- Animal dispersal



# References

- 楊遠波，劉和義，呂勝由。1999。臺灣維管束植物簡誌：第貳卷。行政院農業委員會。臺北。臺灣。
- Simpson, M.G., 2019. *Plant systematics*. Academic press.