# **Botany and Medicinal Plants**PG 101

# Intended learning outcomes

- Upon completing this practical course you should be able to
- ▶ 1-understand the function of different parts of microscope
- 2-identify different cellular structures and components of plants
- > 3-Identify microscopic characters of chosen plants with medical importance
- 4-Investigate different plant specimen using microscope.
- 5-conduct chemical tests to identify the constituents of chosen medicinal plants.
- 6-write scientific reports regarding samples under investigations.
- 7-work in a team and gain the skills to represent your work.

# Introduction to microscopy & cell types

Section 1

# Objectives

- ► Enumerate types of the tissues in the plant.
- Realize the relationship between the nature of the cells and the function of the tissue
- Recognize different types of cells under the microscope.

# Cell types

Histology of plants

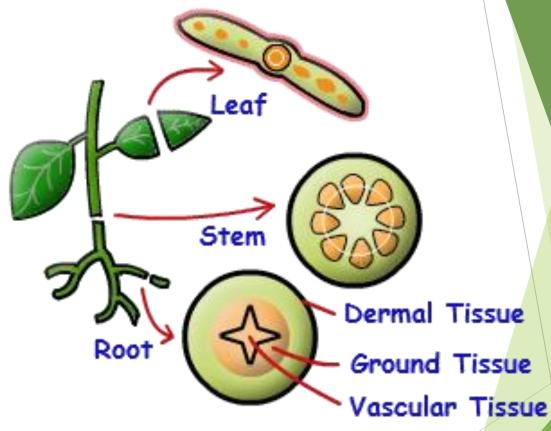
# Histology of plants

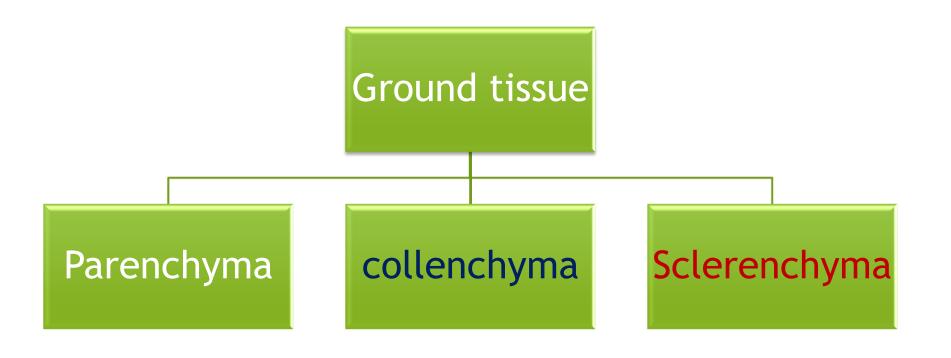
- As any living being, plants have different organs which consist of different tissues which consist of cells.
- so the basic unit in living beings is the cell.

#### PLANT CELLS, TISSUES, & ORGANS specialised • bundles system make up makes up part of a plant transport system

General classification of tissues in plants

- ► The ground tissues
- ► The dermal tissues
- ► The vascular tissues
- ► The secretory tissues





► A-Parenchyma

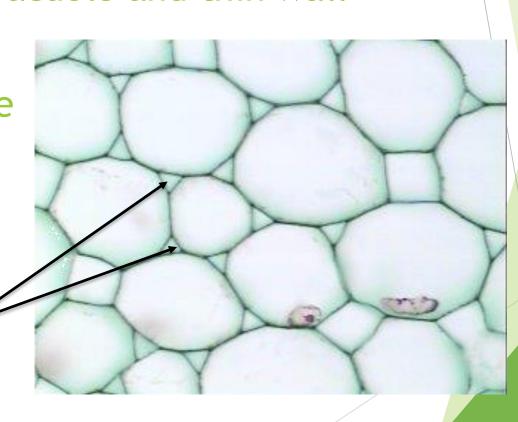
living cells, having a large vacuole and thin wall

► Isodiametric or elongated

► Retain their ability to divide

► Large intercellular space

Intracellular space



A-Parenchyma Some times they're modified to do special functions

#### **Chlorenchyma**

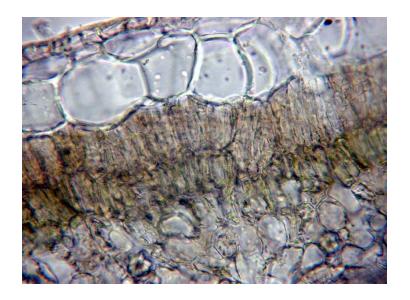
Parenchyma having chloroplast to do the photosynthesis

#### **Aerenchyma**

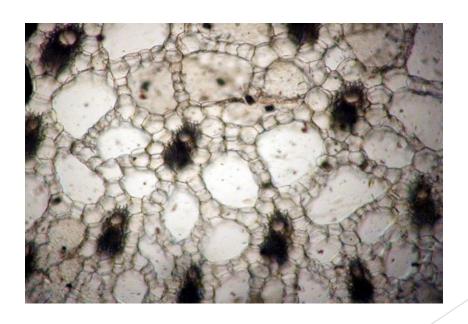
- Cells having in between large air spaces
- Found in aqueous plants

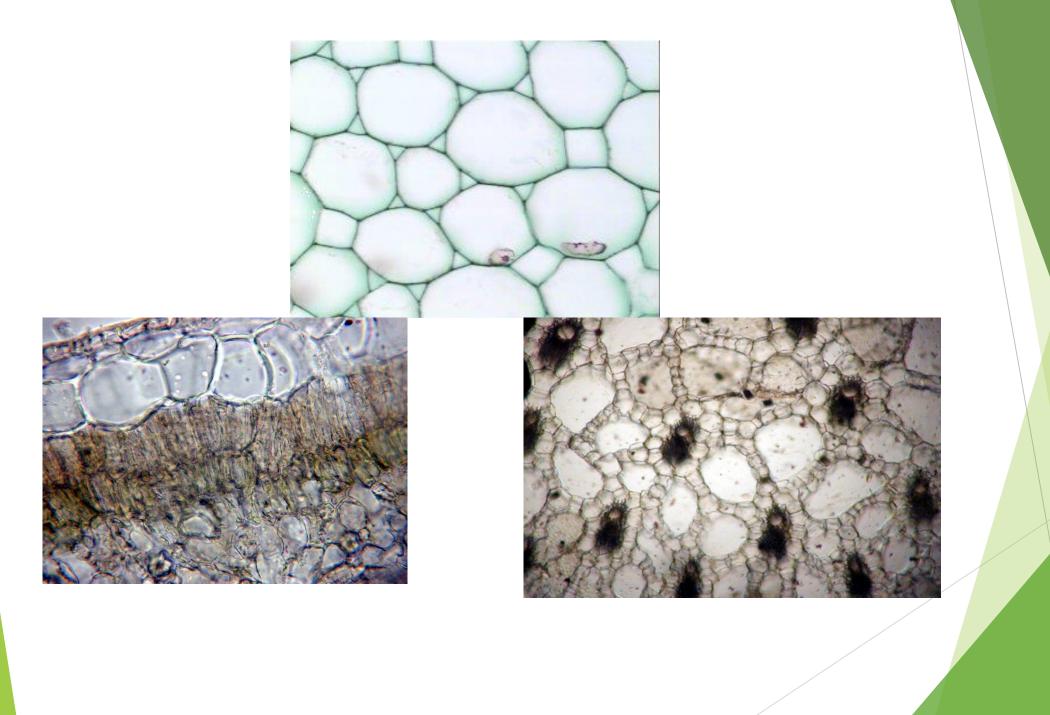
Some times they're modified to do special functions

#### **Chlorenchyma**



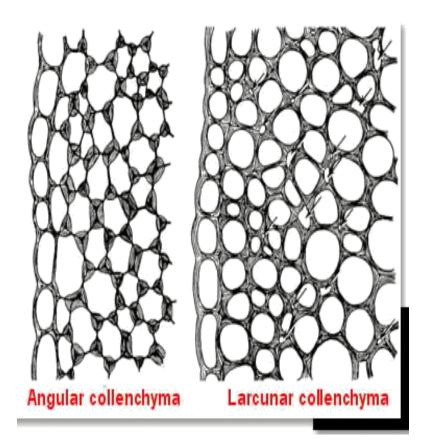
#### **Aerenchyma**

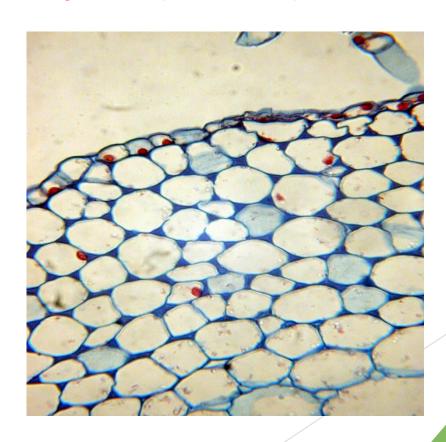




- B-Collenchyma
- Living cells
- More elongated and narrower than parenchyma
- · Have cellulosic walls of irregular thickness.
- No intracellular space
- For stretching power and Supporting tissue

- Collenchyma types
- 1. Thickness on corners (angular)
- 2. Thickness with intercellular space (lacunar)





- C-Sclerenchyma
- Non living cells
- Their walls consists of :cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin
- Work as supporting tissue in plants
- ► They are considered as lignified elements
- gives red color with phloroglucinol/HCL

#### C-Sclerenchyma Types

#### 1-Sclerides

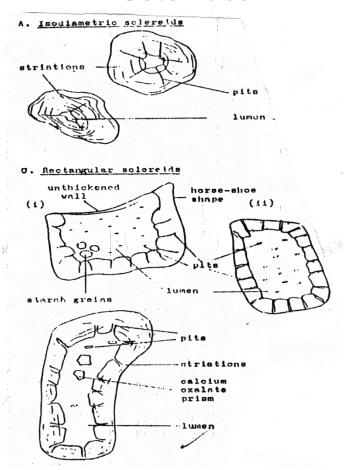
 Short, rounded or reactangular sclerenchymatous cells with wide lumen

#### 2-Fibers

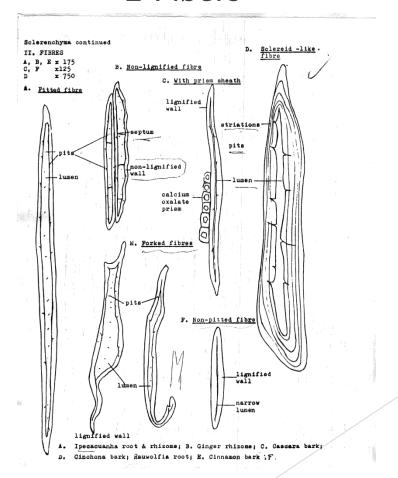
Very long and narrow sclerenchymatous cells with tapering ends

#### C-Sclerenchyma Types

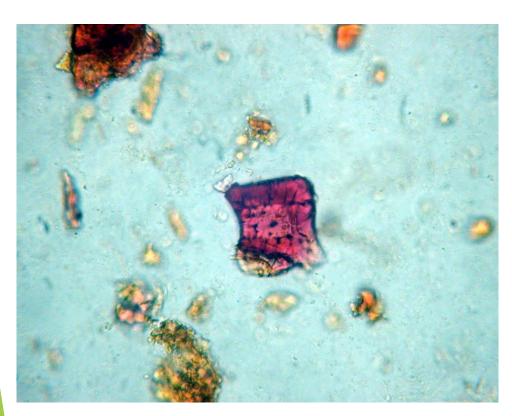
#### 1-Sclerides



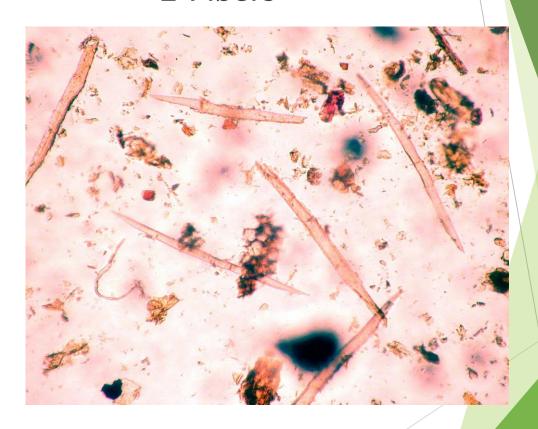
#### 2-Fibers



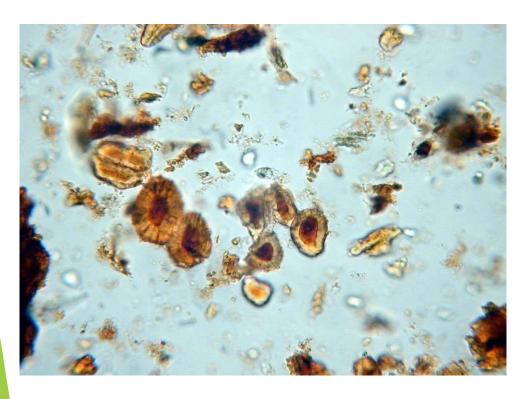
C-Sclerenchyma Types
1-Sclerides



2-Fibers



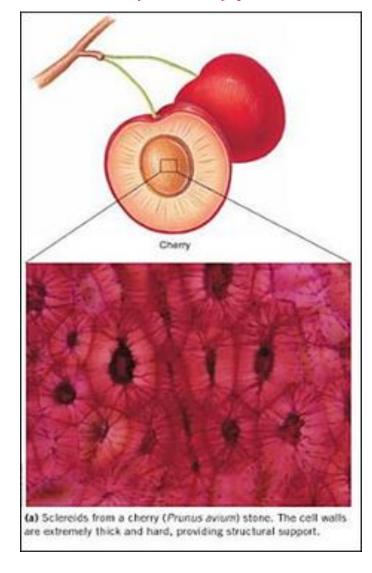
C-Sclerenchyma Types
1-Sclerides

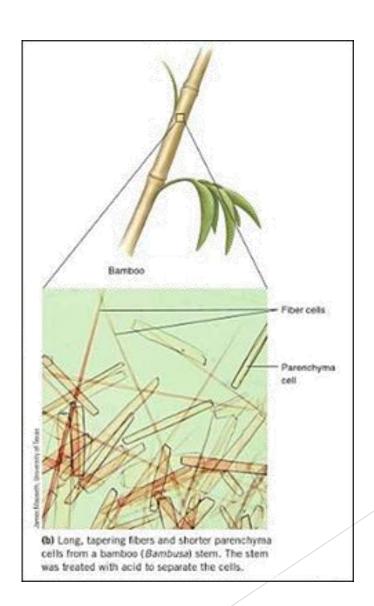


2-Fibers



#### C-Sclerenchyma Types



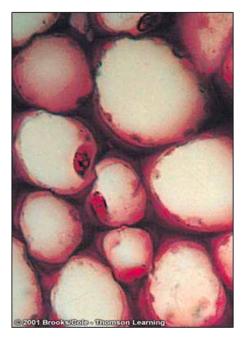


#### **Plant Ground Tissues**

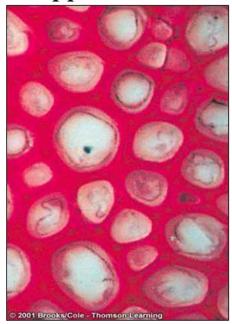
Thin cell wall

 Storage & photosynthesis

- Uneven cell wall
- Flexible support



- Thick cell wall
- Strength and support



**PARENCHYMA** 

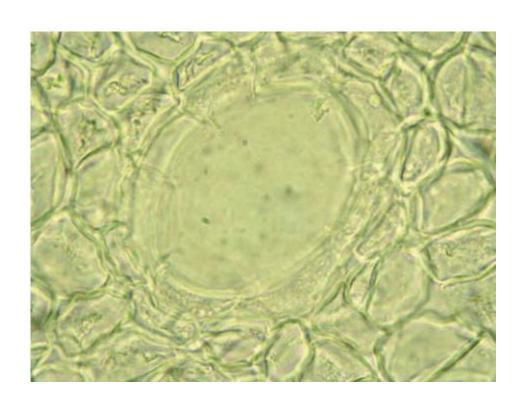
**COLLENCHYMA** 

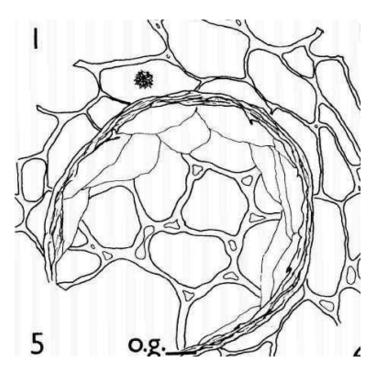
**SCLERENCHYMA** 

### Secretory tissue

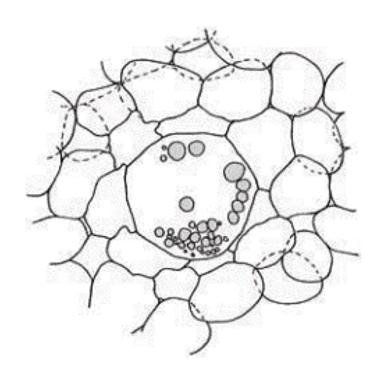
- Secretory cells, ducts, and cavities occurs within plant organs rather than on surface tissue.
- Secretory cells and tissues are generally classified according to the nature of their secretion.
- ► When it is ovoid, it is called a cavity, and when it is elongated, it is termed a duct or canal

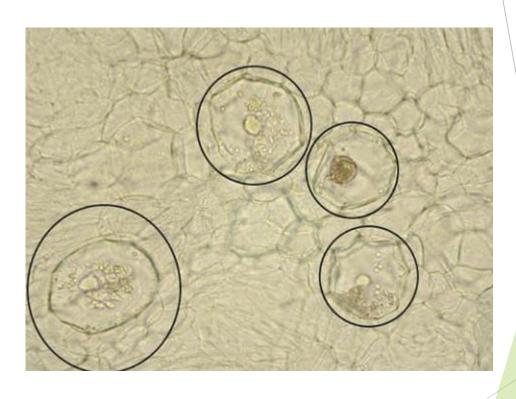
# Schizolysogenous oil gland in clove bud flowers



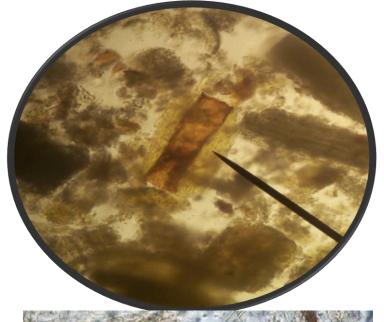


# • Oil glands in ginger rhizome

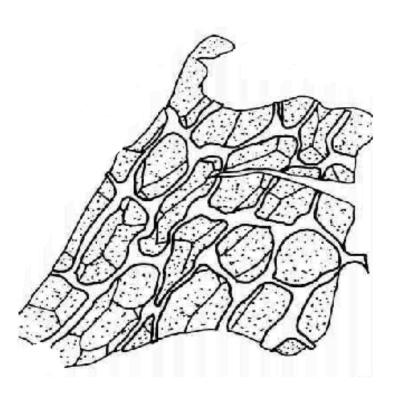




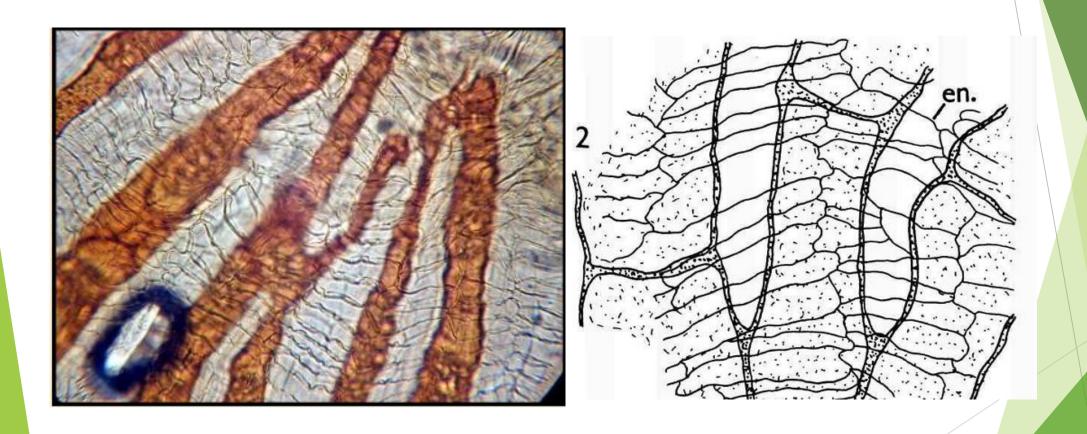
# Unbranched vittae of fennel fruit







#### Branched vittae of Anises fruit



#### Home work

Compare between different types of cells in the ground tissue.

# Thank you