IV Semester Course 9: Anatomy and Embryology of Angiosperms

Credits -3

I. Learning Objectives: By the end of this course the learner has:

- 1. To know about various types of tissues in plants and their organization.
- To obtain awareness on anomalous secondary growth in plants and economic value of woods.
- 3. To acquire knowledge on development of male and female gametophytes in plants.
- 4. To probe into embryogenesis in angiosperms.

II. Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course students will be able to:

- 1. Categorize various tissues and evaluate their role in plants.
- 2. Explain anomalous secondary growth in some plants and justify the value of timber plants.
- 3. Summarize the events in micro-sporogenesis and development of male gametophyte.
- 4. Discuss the events in mega-sporogenesis and development of female gametophyte.
- 5. Propose the incidents in embryogenesis of an angiospermic plant species.
- 6. Compile the aspects of developmental and reproductive biology in plants.

III. Syllabus of Theory:

Unit – 1: Tissues in plants

- 1. Meristematic tissues: Definition, classification, structure and functions.
- 2. Apical meristems: Generalised structure of shoot apex, theories on organization of Shoot Apical Meristem (SAM) Apical cell theory, Tunica-Corpus theory and Histogen theory.
- 3. Permanent tissues (simple and complex).
- 4. A brief account of plant secretory tissues/cells.

Unit-2: Anomalous growth in plants

- 1. Tissue systems–Epidermal, ground and vascular.
- 2. Anomalous secondary growth in root of Beta vulgaris
- 3. Anomalous secondary growth in stems of *Boerhaavia* and *Dracaena* 4. Study of timbers of economic importance Teak, Red-sanders and Rosewood.
- 5. Applications of anatomy in plant systematics, forensics and pharmacognosy.

Unit-3: Anther and pollen

10Hrs.

8 Hrs.

10Hrs.

- 1. Anther: Structure and functions of anther wall, micro-sporogenesis, callose deposition and its significance.
- 2. Pollen wall structure, MGU (male germ unit) structure, NPC system; a brief account of Palynology and its scope; development of male gametophyte.
- 3. Pollen wall proteins; Pollen viability, storage and germination; Abnormal features: pseudomonads, polyads, massulae, pollinia.

Unit-4: Ovules, fertilization and endosperm 10Hrs.

- Structure and types of ovules, megasporogenesis; monosporic (*Polygonum*), bisporic (*Allium*) and tetrasporic (*Peperomia*) types of embryo sacs.
- 2. Outlines of pollination; self-incompatibility- basic concepts; methods to overcome self-incompatibility (mixed pollination, bud pollination, stub pollination).
- 3. Double fertilization in angiosperms process and consequences.
- 4. Perisperm; endosperm types (free nuclear, cellular, helobial and ruminate) and biological importance.

Unit-5: Embryogeny and seeds

7Hrs.

- 1. Embryogeny in dicot (Capsella bursa-pastoris)
- 2. Embryogeny in monocot

(Sagittariasagittifolia).

- 3. Seed structure in monocot and dicot.
- 4. Importance of seed and seed dispersal mechanisms.
- 5. Polyembryony and apomixes: Introduction, classification, causes and applications.

IV. Text Books:

- 1. Pandey, B.P. (2013) College Botany, Volumes-II& III, S. Chand Publishing, New Delhi
- Bhattacharya, K., G. Hait & Ghosh, A. K., (2011) A Text Book of Botany, Volume-II, New Central Book Agency Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata

V. Reference Books:

- 1. Esau, K. (1971) Anatomy of Seed Plants. John Wiley and Son, USA.
- 2. Fahn, A. (1990) Plant Anatomy, Pergamon Press, Oxford.
- Cutler, D.F., T. Botha & D. Wm. Stevenson (2008)Plant Anatomy: An Applied Approach, Wiley, USA
- Paula Rudall (1987) Anatomy of Flowering Plants: An Introduction to Structure and Development. Cambridge University Press, London

- Bhojwani, S. S. and S. P. Bhatnagar (2000) The Embryology of Angiosperms (4th Ed.), Vikas Publishing House, Delhi.
- Pandey, A. K. (2000) Introduction to Embryology of Angiosperms. CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- Maheswari, P. (1971) An Introduction to Embryology of Angiosperms. McGraw Hill Book Co., London.
- 8. Johri, B.M. (2011) Embryology of Angiosperms. Springer-Verlag, Berlin

VI. Suggested activities and evaluation methods:

Unit-1: Activity: Microscopic observations on different tissues in plants and recording characteristics.

Evaluation method: Judgement of the report/seminar on comparative and contrasting features of various tissues in plants.

Unit-2: Activity: Visits to timber depots and furniture shops and making a report on various woods.

Evaluation method: Assessment of report submitted with data, photographs and summary. **Unit-3: Activity:** Study of pollen structure, germination and viability in some local plant species.

Evaluation method: Evaluating the report/seminar presentation with collected data.

Unit-4: Activity: Group discussion/quiz on endosperm types and functions.

Evaluation method: Assessment of the best performing group.

Unit-5: Activity: Drawings of embryogeny in some angiosperms and making comparative report.

Evaluation method: Evaluating the best drawings and comparative report.

IV Semester

Course 9: Anatomy and Embryology of Angiosperms

Credits -1 (PRACTICAL)

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this practical course, student shall be able to:

- 1. Conduct dissections of various plant organs and study the internal structures by staining.
- 2. Look into the embryological characteristics from sex organs to seeds in angiosperms.

Laboratory/field exercises:

- 1. Observation of meristems in dicot and monocot plants.
- 2. Tissue organization in shoot apices using permanent slides.
- 3. Anomalous secondary growth in root of Beta vulgaris
- 4. Anomalous secondary growth in stems of *Boerhaavia* and *Dracaena*.
- 5. Study of anther and ovule s using permanent slides/photographs.
- 6. Study of pollen germination and pollen viability.
- 7. Dissection and observation of embryo sac haustoria in Santalum or Argemone.
- 8. Structure of endosperm (nuclear and cellular) using permanent slides/photographs.
- 9. Dissection and observation of Endosperm haustoria in Crotalaria or Coccinia.
- 10. Developmental stages of dicot and monocot embryos using permanent slides /photographs.