

Ministry education and Science of Republic of Kazakhstan
Karaganda State University named after academician Ye.A.
Buketov

Biological and geographical faculty

Botany Department

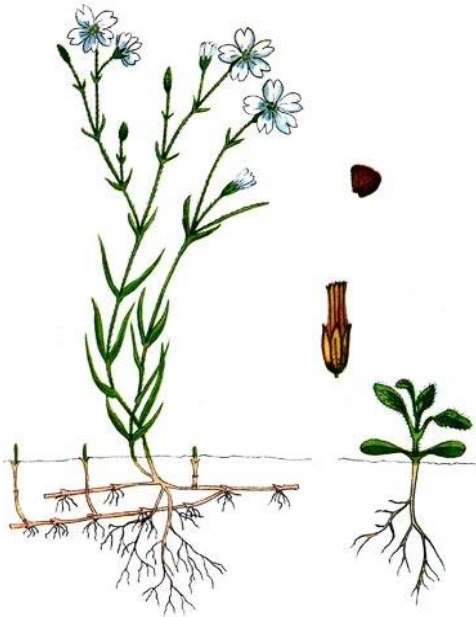
Course – Botany
Specialty - 5B011300 – «Biology»

Lecture № 4

Leaf as a lateral organ of stalk. Morphology and anatomy. Metamorphosis of leaf

(1 hour)

Lecturer: candidate of biological science, associated professor
Ishmuratova Margarita Yulaevna



Plan of lecture:

- 1 Leaf as a vegetative organ.
- 2 Morphology of leaf. Simple and compound leaves.
- 3 Anatomical structure of leaves.
- 4 Metamorphosis of leaves.

Main literatures:

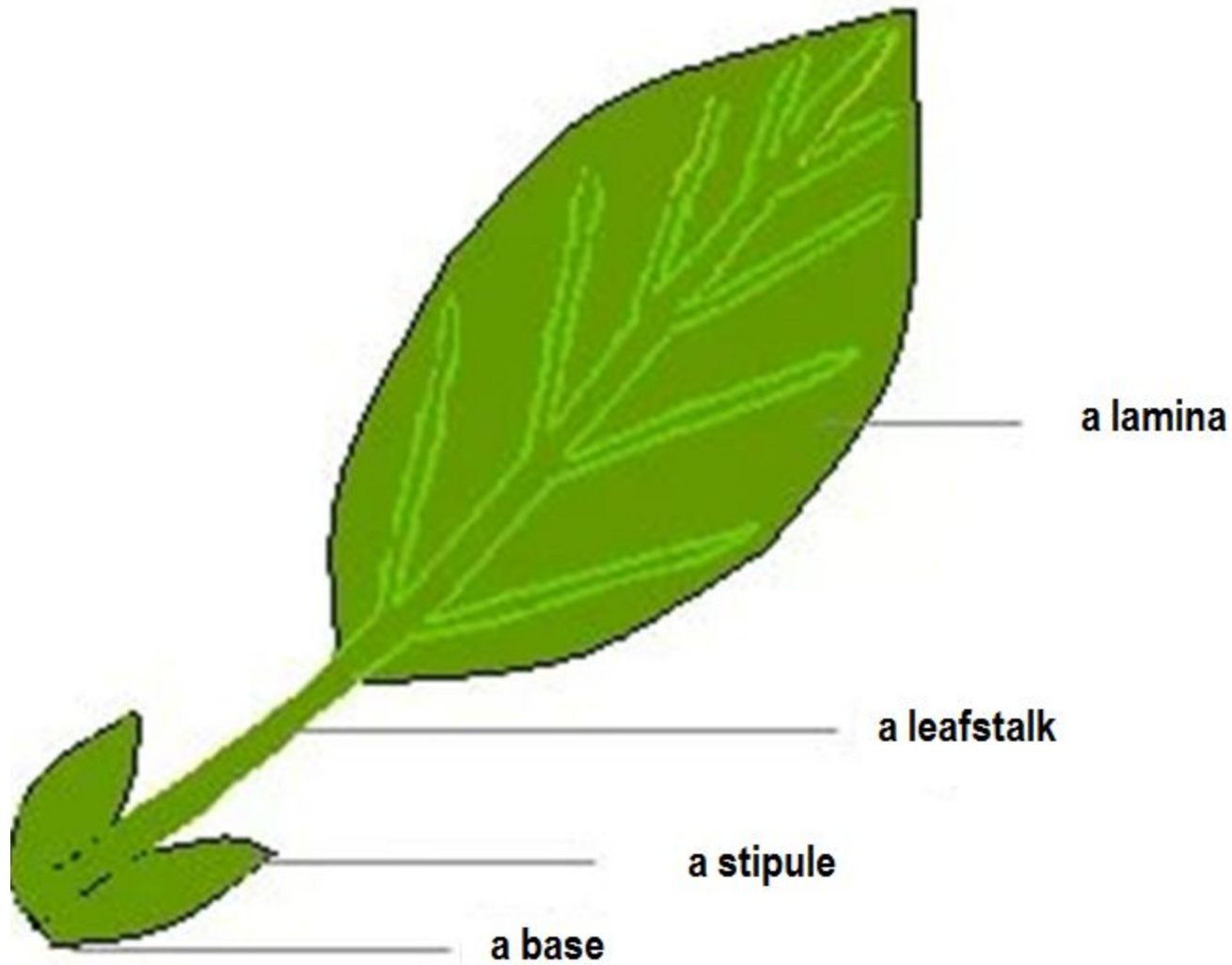
- 1 Бавтуто Г.А. Практикум по анатомии и морфологии растений. – Минск: Новое знание, 2002. – 185 с.
- 2 Родман А.С. Ботаника. – М.: Колос, 2001. - 328 с.

Additional literatures:

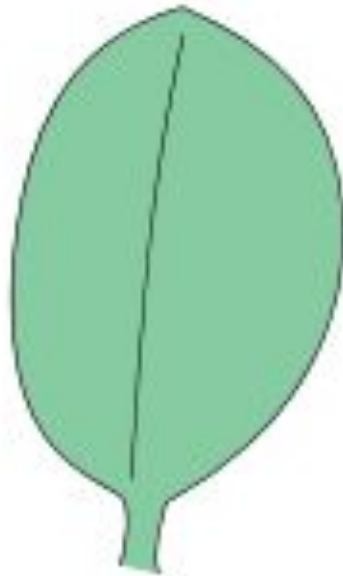
- 1 Ишмуратова М.Ю. Ботаника. Учебно-методическое пособие. - Караганда: РИО Болашак-Баспа, 2015. - 331 с.
- 2 Тусупбекова Г.Т. Основы естествознания. Ч. 1. Ботаника. – Астана: Фолиант, 2013. – 321 с.
- 3 Байтулин И.О. Основы ризологии. - Алматы: Гылым, 2001. – 210 с.

Leaf – is a lateral structural part of stalk, acted functions of photosynthesis, gas exchange and transpiration. The first leaf organs of seed plants are cotyledones of embryo. All next leaves appear exogenetic on the apex of stalk.

Parts of leaf



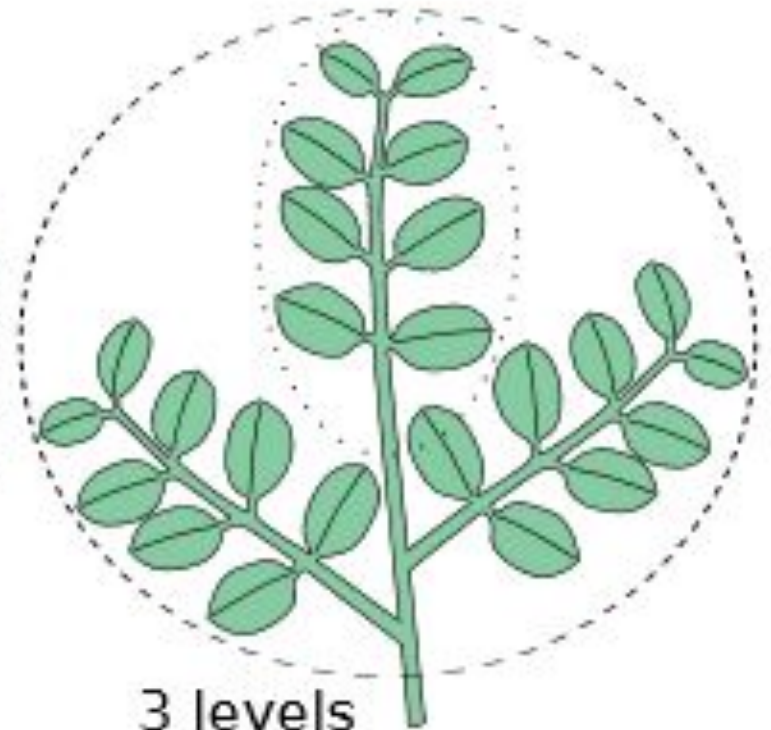
Schemes of hierarchy of simple and compound leaves



1 level

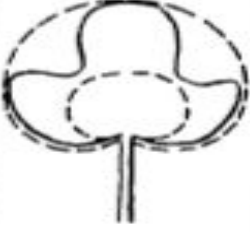
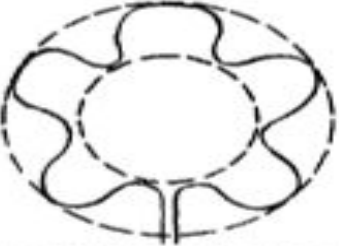
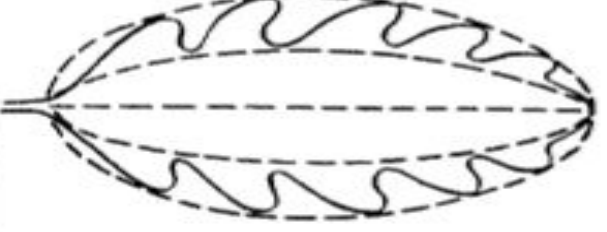

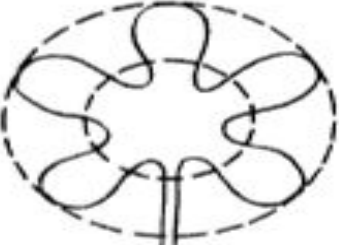
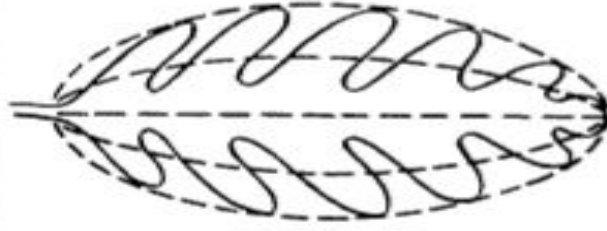

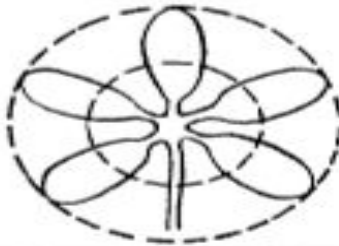
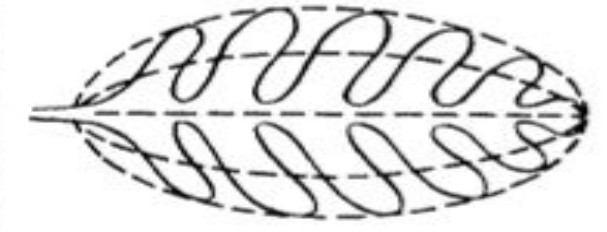


2 levels



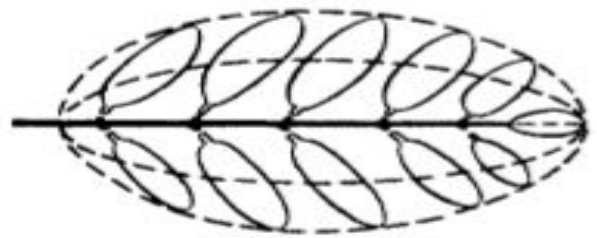
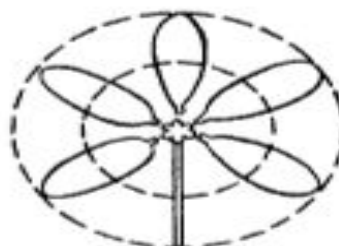
3 levels

Types of cutting of lamina

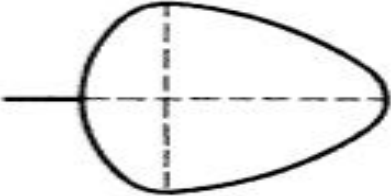
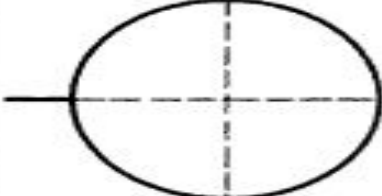
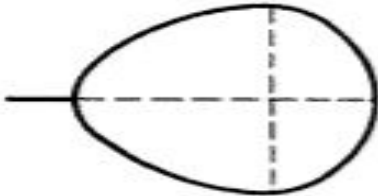
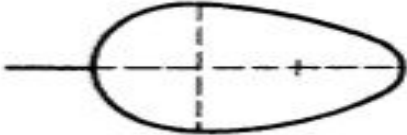
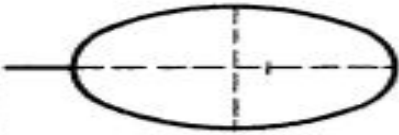
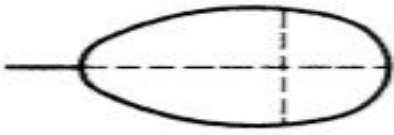




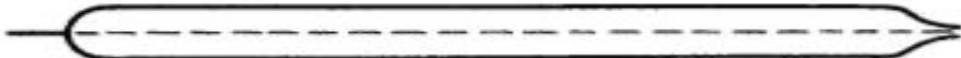
		Tri-	Palmately	Pinnately
Simple leaves	Lobed (from 1/4 to 3/4)			
				
	Dissected (from 3/4 to midrib)			

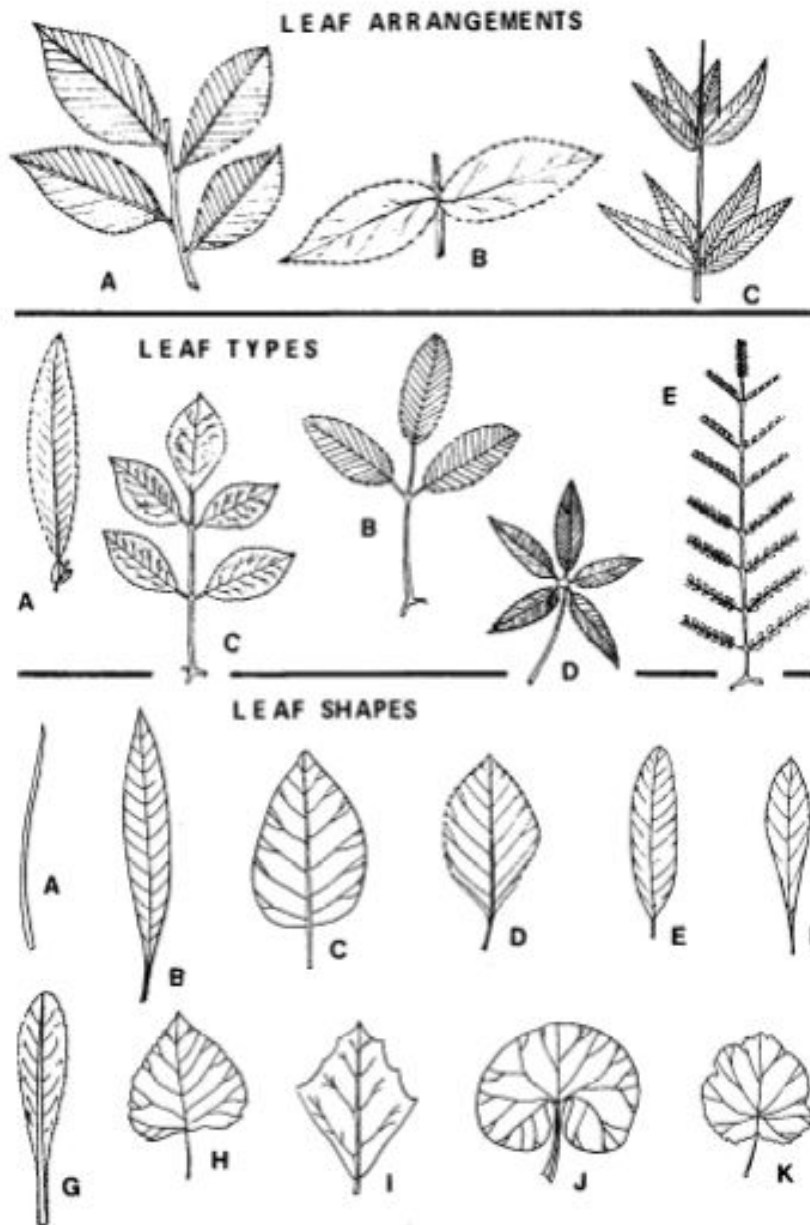
Compound leaves

(leaflets stalked, with joints)

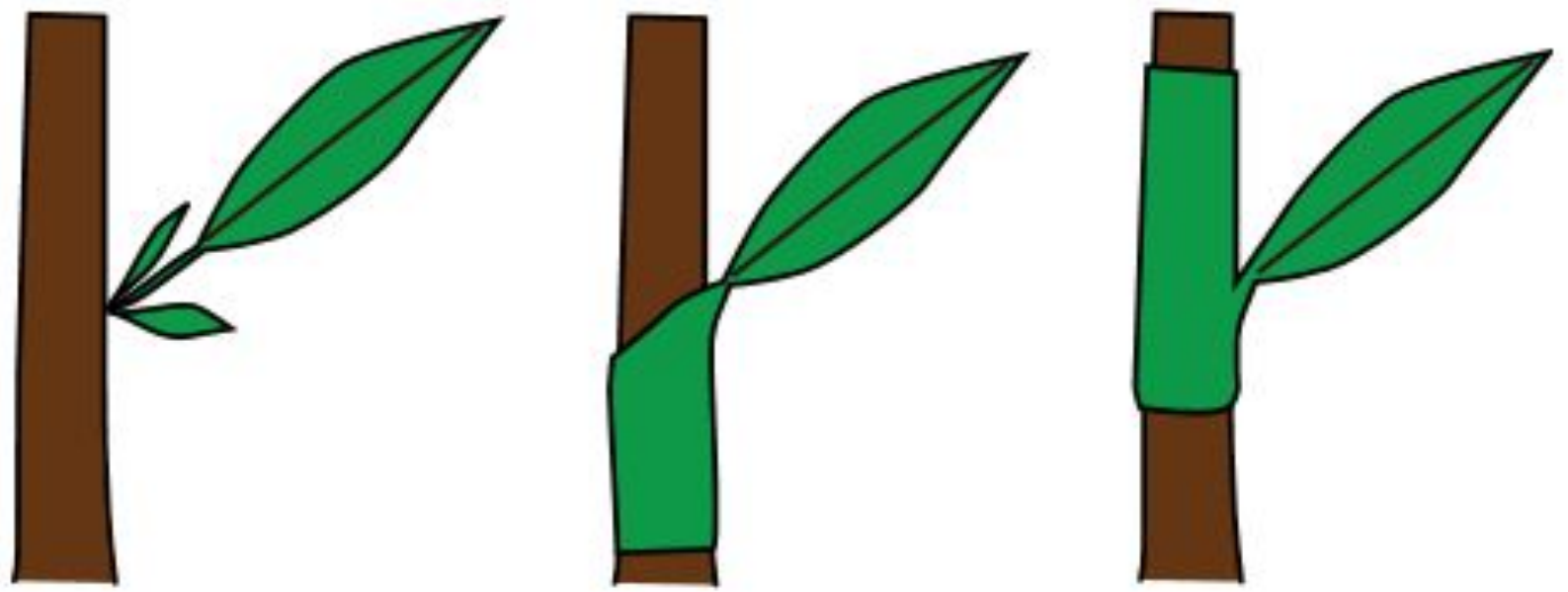


General forms of lamina

	Maximum width closer to leaf base	Maximum width in the middle	Maximum width closer to the apex
Length = width or slightly more	 <p>Deltate</p>	 <p>Circular</p>	 <p>Cuneate</p>
Length > 1-1.5 x width	 <p>Ovate</p>	 <p>Elliptic</p>	 <p>Obovate</p>
Length > 3-4 x width	 <p>Narrowly ovate</p>	 <p>Lanceolate</p>  <p>Oblong</p>	 <p>Narrowly obovate</p>
Length > 5 x width	 <p>Linear</p>		



Leaf arrangements: A, alternate; B, opposite; and C, whorled. Leaf types: A, simple; B, ternately compound; C, pinnately compound; D, palmately compound; and E, twice-pinnately compound. Leaf shapes: A, linear; B, lanceolate; C, ovate; D, elliptic; E, narrowly elliptic; F, obovate; G, spatulate; H, deltoid; I, rhomboid; J, reniform; and K, orbicular.



From left to right: stipules, sheath and ocrea.

Morphology of leaves

Base of leaf blade



rounded



straight



cuneate



cordate

Leaf tip



rounded



mucronate



acute



obtuse



acuminate

Leaf margin



entire



dentate



serrate



double-serrate



crenate

Types of venation

VENATION



Arcuate
secondary veins
bending toward apex



Cross-Venulate
small veins connecting
secondary veins



Dichotomous
veins branching
symmetrically in pairs



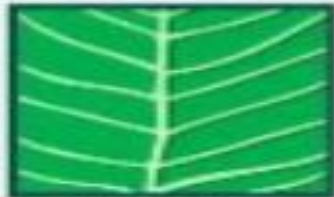
Longitudinal
veins aligned mostly
along long axis of leaf



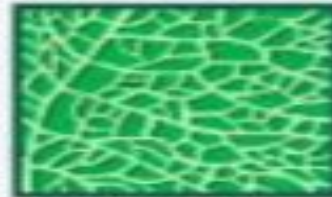
Palmate
several primary veins
diverging from a point



Parallel
veins arranged axially,
not intersecting



Pinnate
secondary veins
paired oppositely

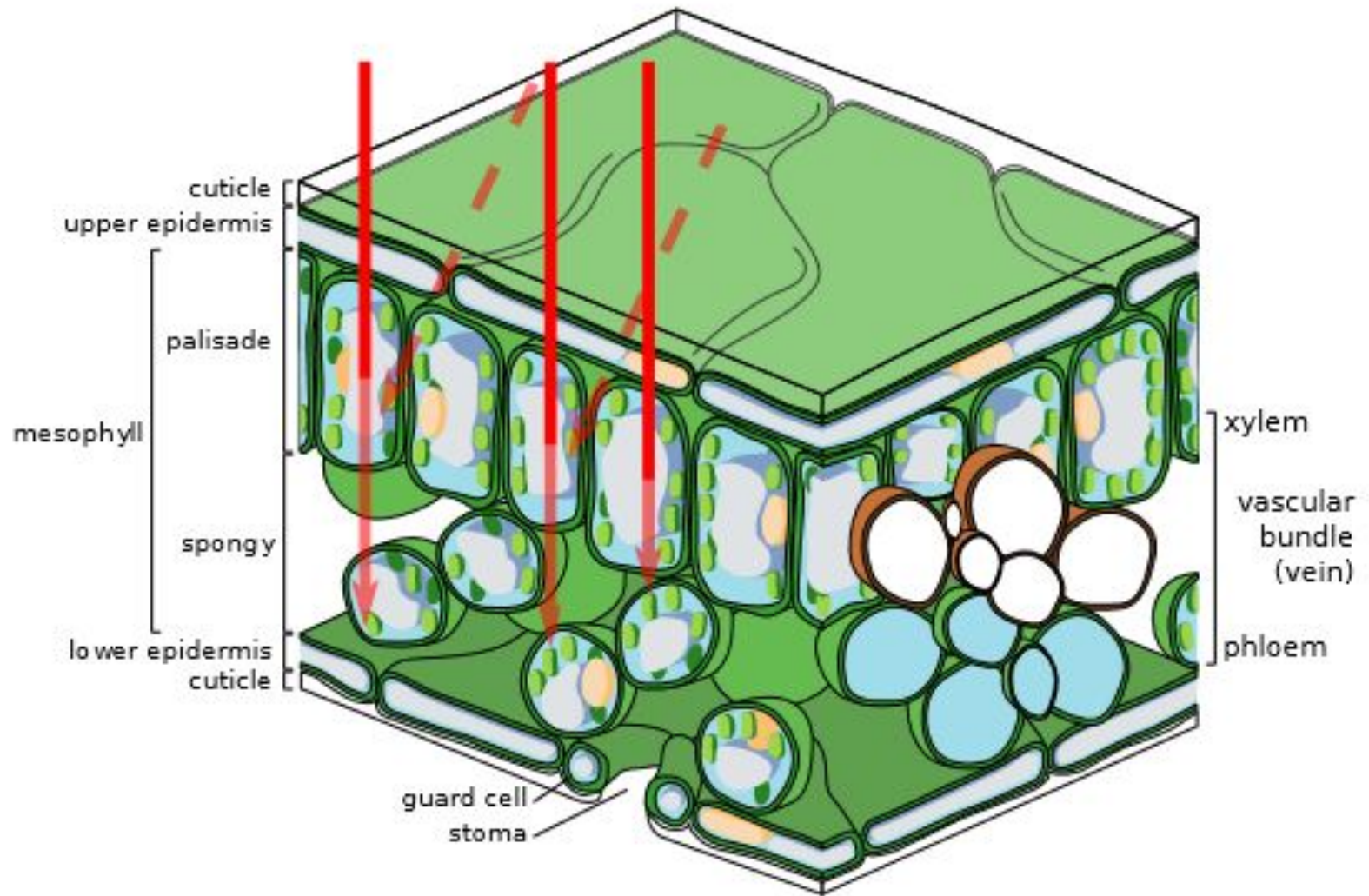


Reticulate
smaller veins
forming a network

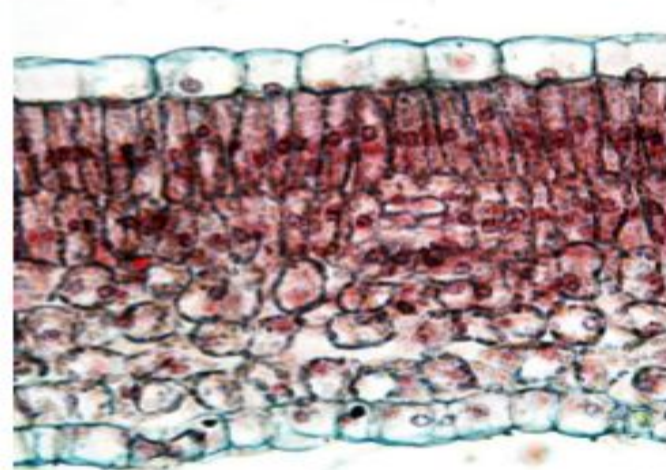
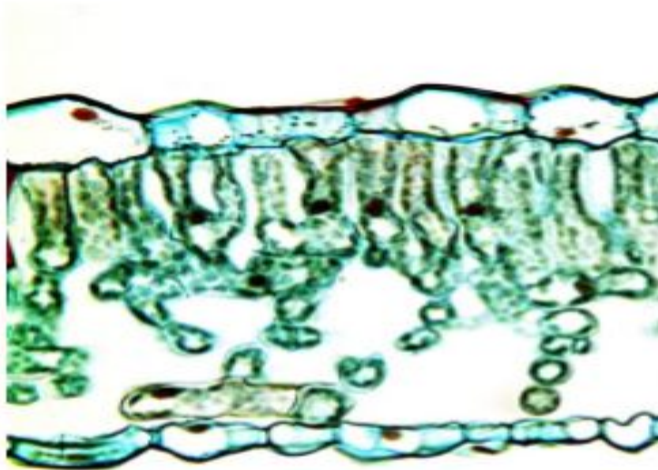
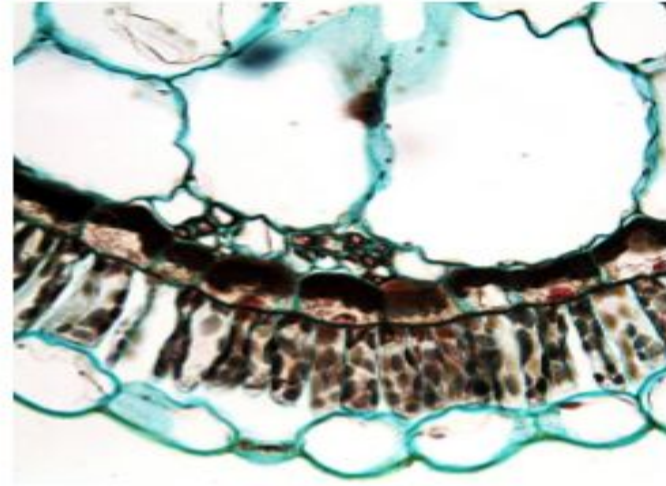
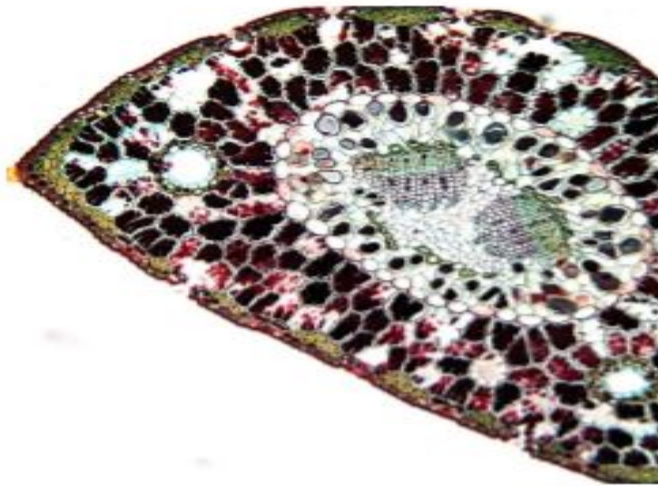


Rotate
in peltate leaves,
veins radiating

Anatomy of leaf

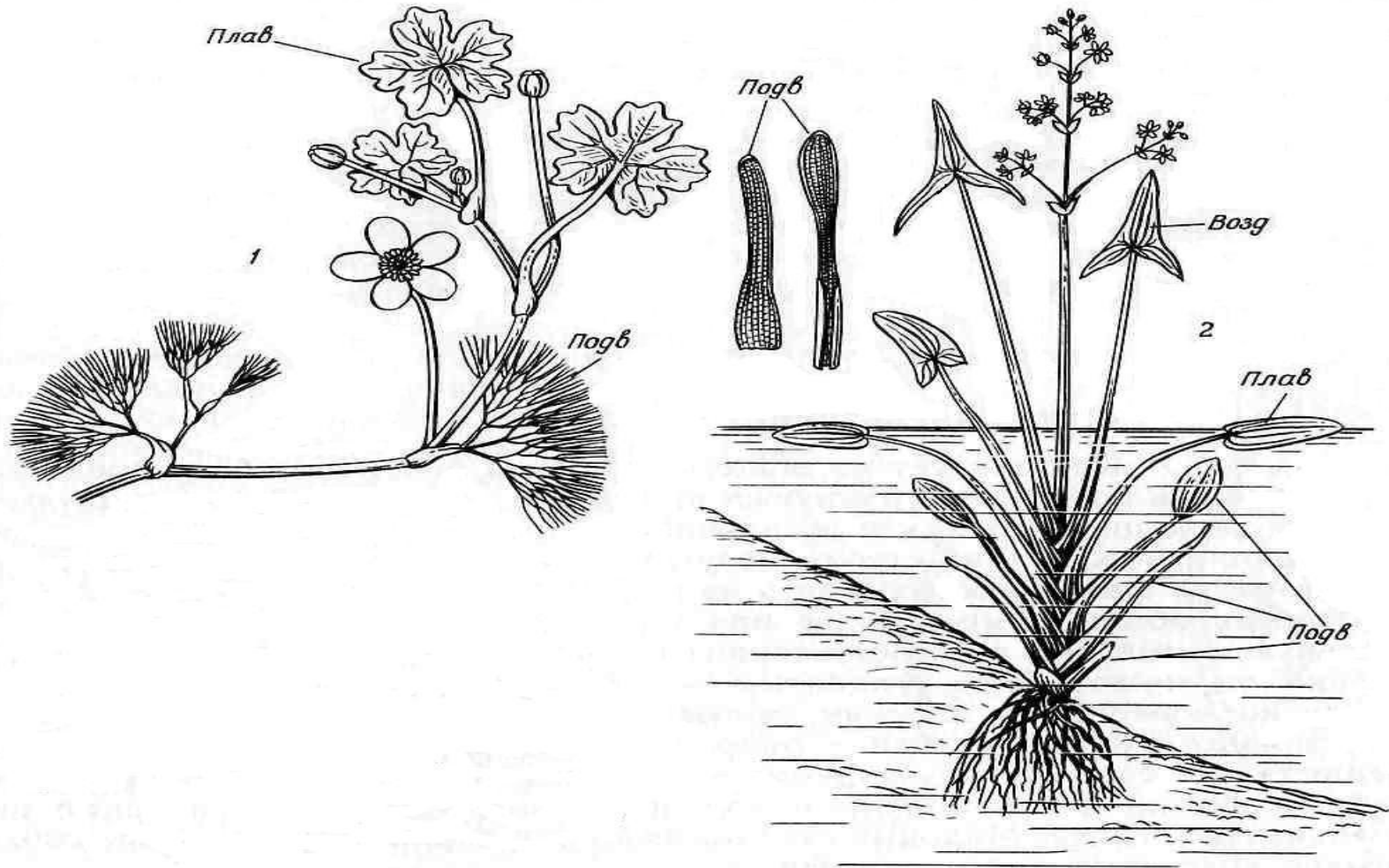


Different types of mesophyll of leaves



Left to right, top to bottom: leaf of sclerophyte *Pinus*, leaf of salt-avoiding (succulent-like) halophyte *Salsola* (epidermis is at the bottom), shade leaf of *Sambucus*, leaf of *Syringa* with guard cells (bottom left). Magnifications $\times 100$ (first) and $\times 400$ (others).

Heterophylly of water plants



1 – water ranunculus; 2 – Sagittaria; Подв – underwater leaves;
Плав – swimming leaves; Возд – air leaves

Control questions:

- 1 How does structure of leaves depend from ecological groups of plants?
- 2 Note the peculiarities of sunny and shade leaves, mesophytes and xerophytes plants.
- 3 Which is the physiological function of decidu?
- 4 Note the peculiarities of leaf venation as diagnostic signs for vascular plants.
- 5 Determine the basic forms of simple and compound lamella of leaves.
- 6 How metamorphosis of leaves can help plants to live in different conditions?

Test questions:

Types of venation of dicotyledonous plants:

- A) cross-venulate
- B) reticulate
- C) parallel
- Д) palmate
- E) rotate
- F) Stipulate
- H) Absent

Tissues of mesophyll of leaf:

- A) epidermis
- B) spongy mesophyll
- C) basic parenchymes
- Д) sclerenchymas
- E) palisade mesophyll