

MERISTEMATIC TISSUE

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Outline

- Introduction
- Classification of meristematic tissue
- $\circ~$ meristematic tissue based on origin
- $\circ\;$ meristematic tissue based on location
- \circ $\,$ meristematic tissue based on function $\,$
- Reference

Learning objectives

By the end of the class the students will be able to know:

- 1. Different types of plant tissue
- 2. Characteristics of Meristematic tissue
- 3. Classification of Meristematic tissue

YESTERDAY IS NOT OURS TO RECOVER, BUT NOW IS OURS TO WIN OR TO LOSE



The plant body is made up of various kinds of tissues that can be broadly classified into two main types, i.e., meristematic tissues and permanent tissues.

Plants Level of Organization



LEVEL OF ORGANISATION



*Parenchyma and sclerenchyma are also associated with xylem and phloem (vascular tissue)



Plants show indefinite growth.

But why does a plant show indefinite growth?

The word 'Meristems' was derived from the Greek word called 'Meristos', which means 'divisible'.

Meristematic tissue contains **undifferentiated cells**, which are the building blocks of the specialized plant structures and give rise to permanent tissues.



Characteristics of Meristematic Tissue

- 1. Small cells
- 2. Dense cytoplasm
- 3. Large nucleus
- 4. No vacuoles
- 5. No intracellular space

6. The meristematic tissues heal the wounds of an injured plant.

7. The cells of the meristematic tissue are young and immature.

8. The cells of the meristematic tissue are young and immature.

8. They do not store food.

9. They exhibit a very high metabolic activity.

10. They are living and contain an undifferentiated mass of rapidly dividing cells.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERISTEMATIC TISSUE

Classification Based on Origin

Classification Based on Position

Classification Based on Functions

Classification Based on Origin and Development



Classification Based on Position







- ✓ These are present at the tips of the roots and shoots and helps in the increase of the height of the plants.
- ✓ Various cell divisions facilitate the growth of the cells in the roots and shoots and help in cellular enlargement.
- ✓ Apical meristem is divided into-promeristem zone, which contains actively dividing cells, and the meristematic zone, which contains protoderm, procambium and ground meristem.



- ✓ At internodes, or <u>stem</u> regions between the places at which leaves attach, and <u>leaf</u> bases.
 - \checkmark These help to increase the length of the internode.
 - \checkmark It is a part of apical meristem and adds to the height of the plant



 ✓ Lateral meristems are known as secondary meristems because they are responsible for secondary growth, or increase in stem girth and thickness.

 \checkmark It is located in the stems and roots on the lateral side.

 \checkmark It increases the thickness of the plant

LATERAL MERISTEM





PROTODERM: It is the outermost plant tissue and forms the epidermis. It protects the plants from any mechanical shocks.

PROCAMBIUM: It is the innermost tissue and gives rise to xylem and phloem. It helps in the transport of water and nutrients to different parts of the plant

Ground Meristem: The cells are large with thick wall. It forms the cortex, pericycle and pith

CLASSIFICATION OF MERISTEM BASED ON FUNCTIONS

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Difference BETWEENT Meristematic and Permanent Tissue

S/N	MERISTEMATIC	PERMANENT TISSUE
	TISSUE	
1	Can divide	Loose the power to divide
2	Immature cells	Mature cells
3	Un differentiated	Differentiated
4	Do not store food	Store food
5	Cell wall absent	Cell wall present

Overview

What is meristematic tissue?

List five characteristics of meristematic tissue

Meristematic tissue was introduced by?

Mentioned the three classification of Meristematic tissue

What tissue is responsible for the formation of permanent tissue in plants?

Apical meristem are responsible for what type of growth in plant?

Reference

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