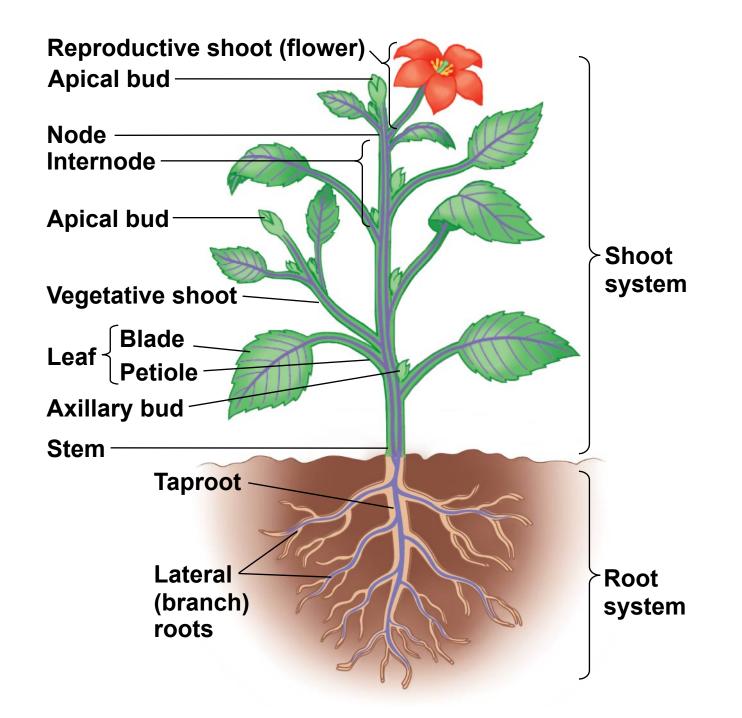
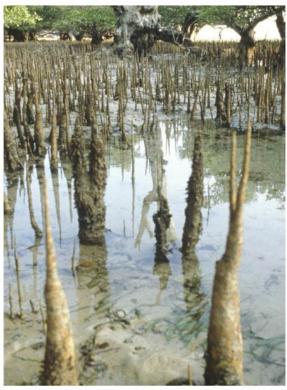
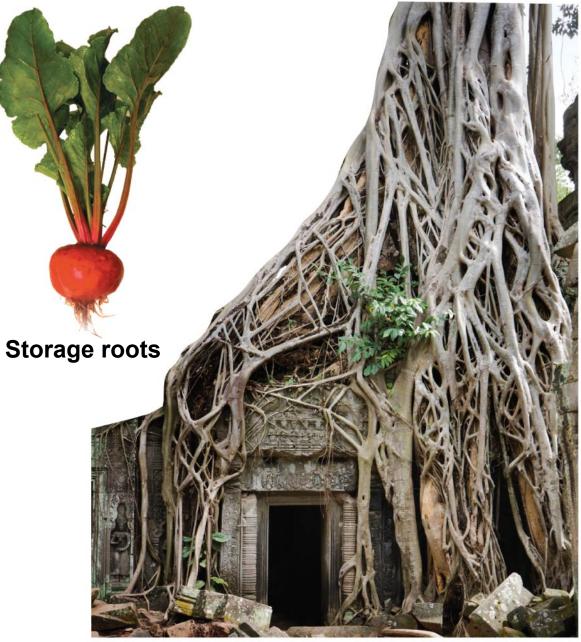
	Monocots	Eudicots
Embryos		
	One cotyledon	/ Two cotyledons
Leaf venation	Veins usually parallel	Veins usually netlike
Stems	Vascular tissue	Vascular tissue
	scattered	usually arranged in ring
Roots	Protection	THE REAL PROPERTY AND A DECEMBER OF A DECEMBER OF A DECEMBER OF A DECEMBER
	Root system usually fibrous (no main root)	Taproot (main root) usually present
Pollen	Pollen grain with	Pollen grain with
	one opening	three openings
Flowers		-
	Floral organs usually in multiples of three	Floral organs usually in multiples of four or five



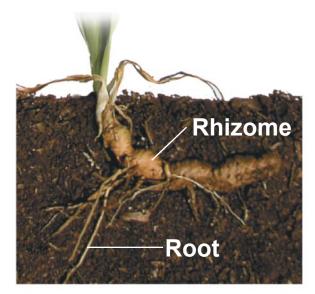




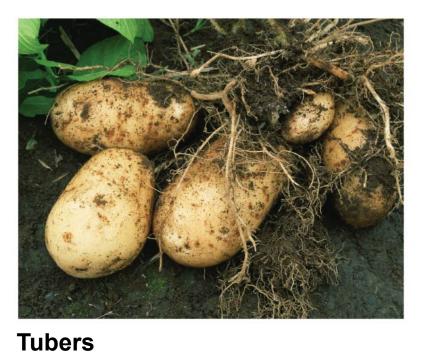
Pneumatophores



"Strangling" aerial roots



## Rhizomes





## Stolons

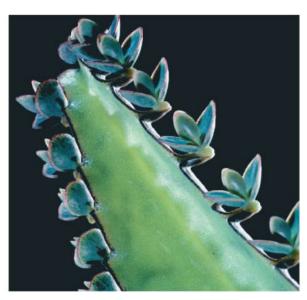
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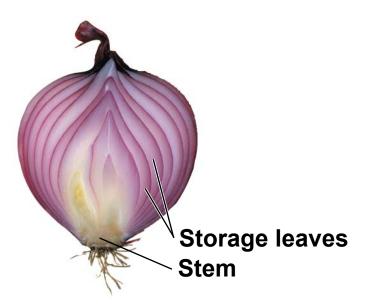
Spines

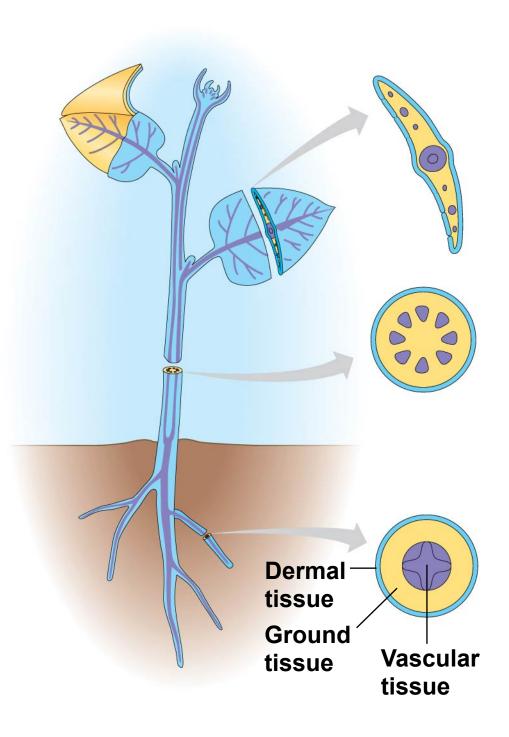


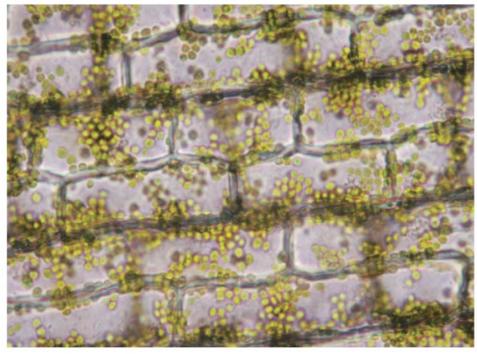
Tendrils



**Reproductive leaves** 

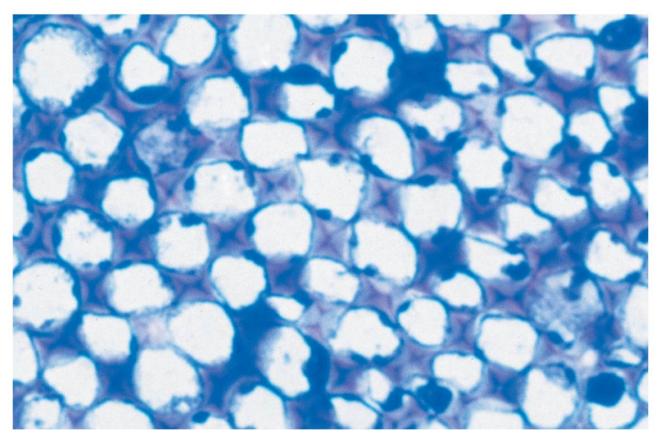




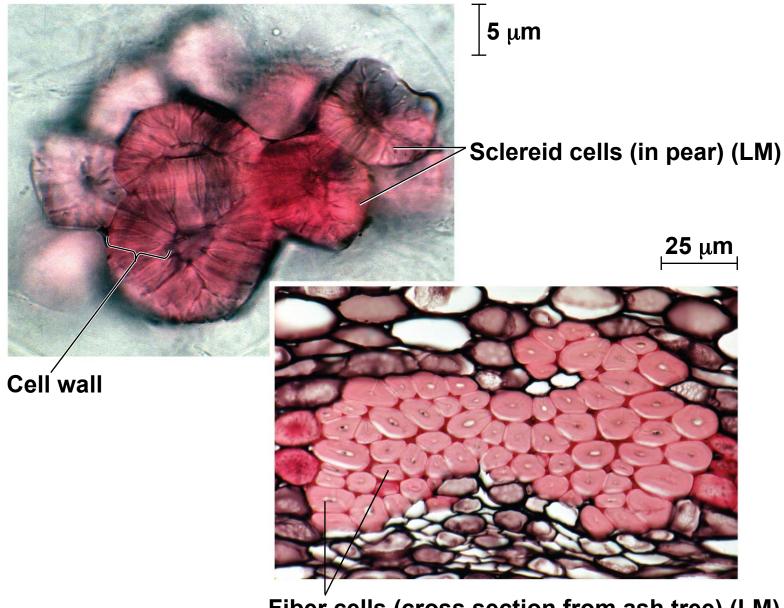


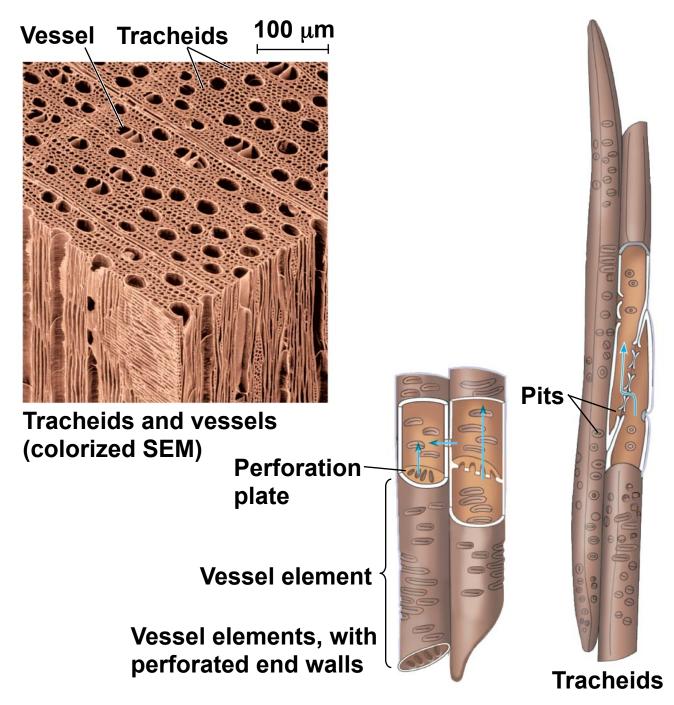
## Parenchyma cells with chloroplasts (in *Elodea* leaf) (LM)

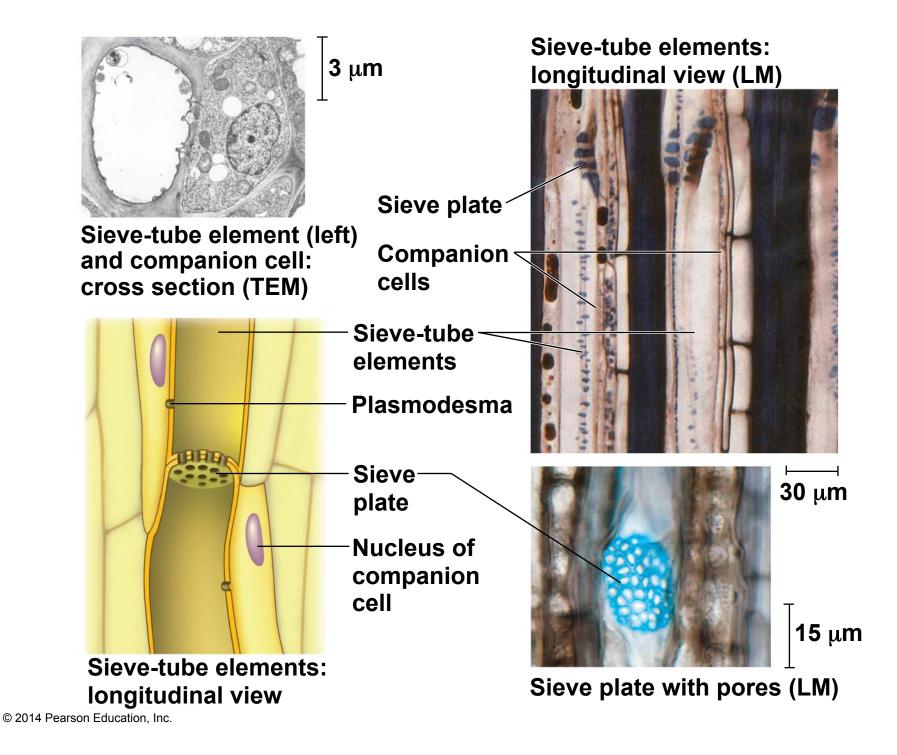
60 μm

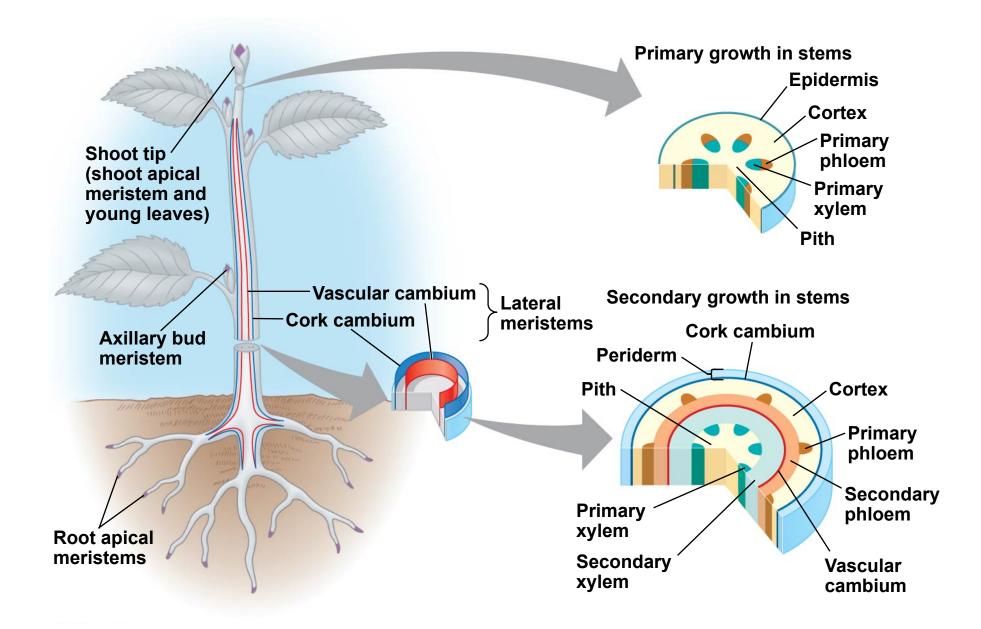


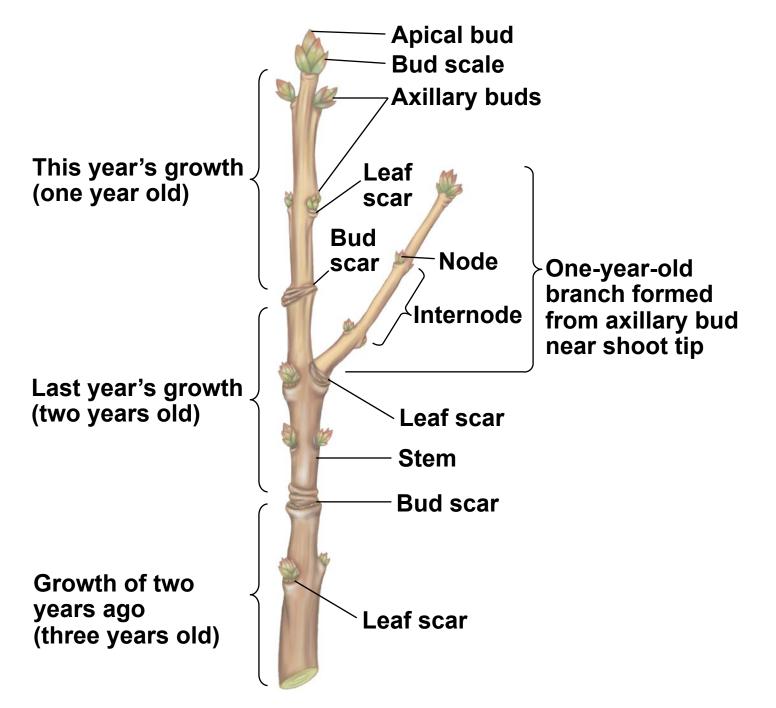
## Collenchyma cells(in Helianthus stem) (LM)5 μm

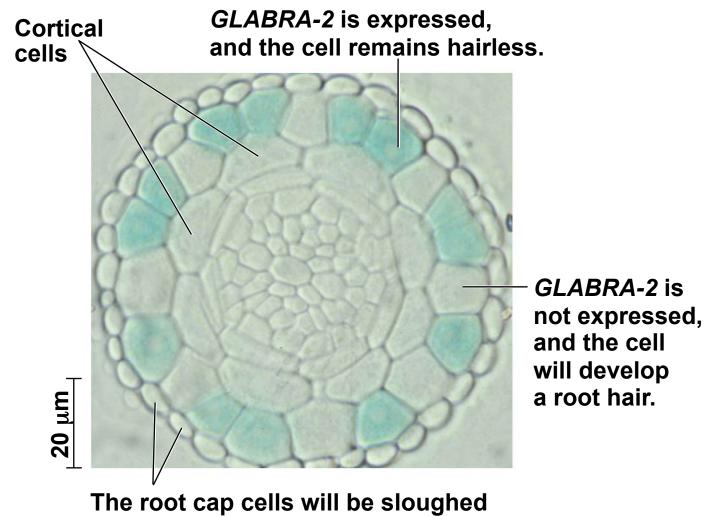




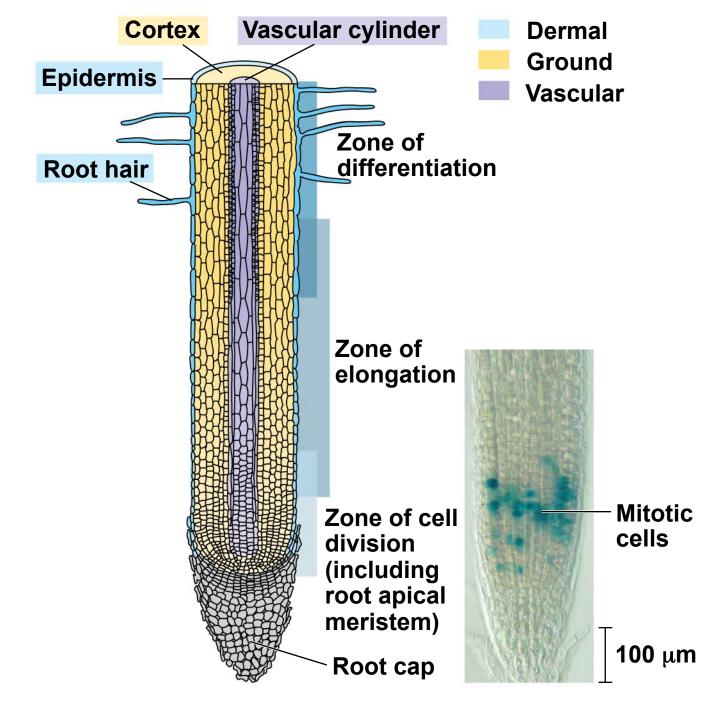


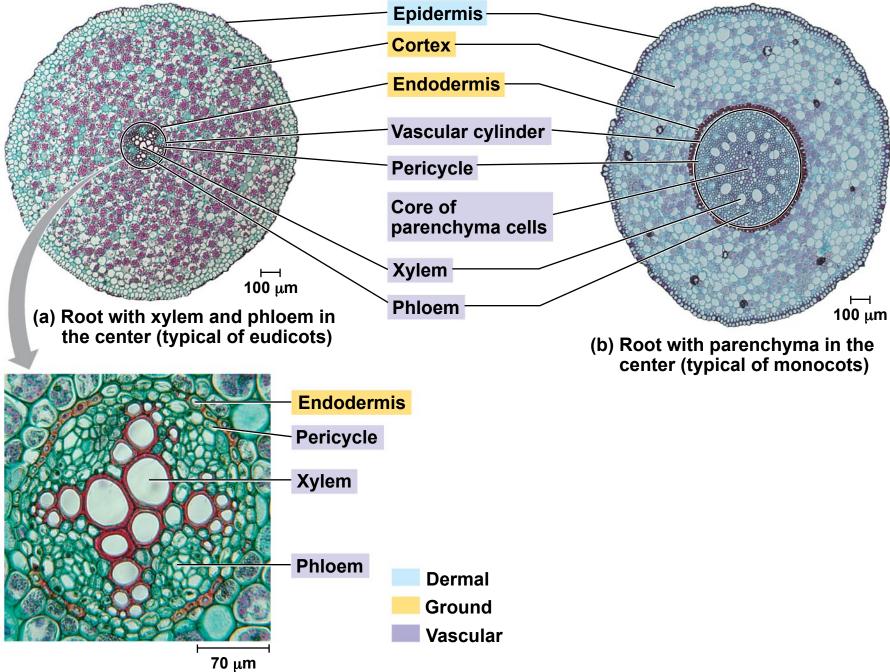


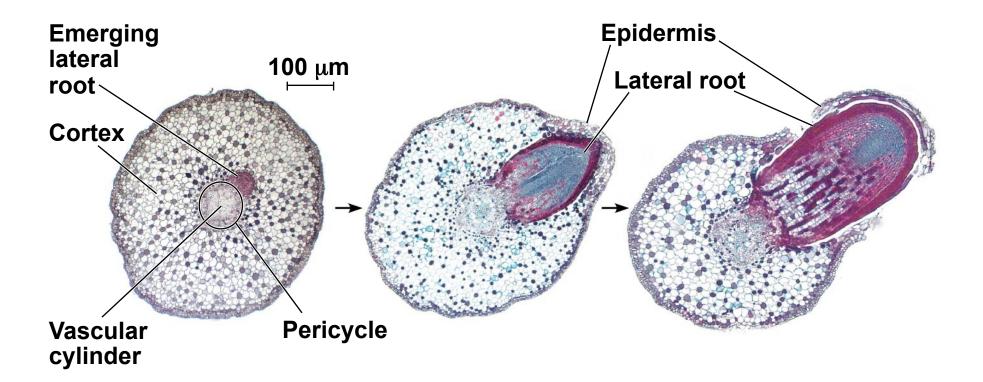


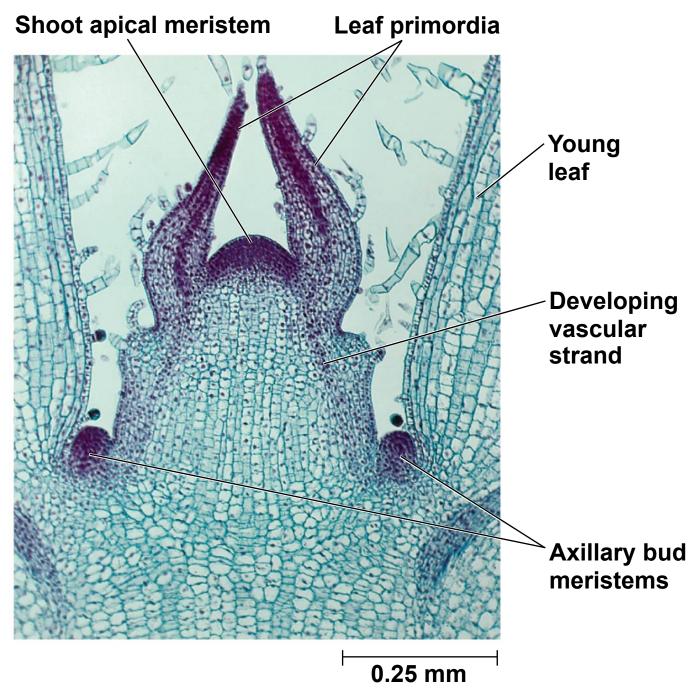


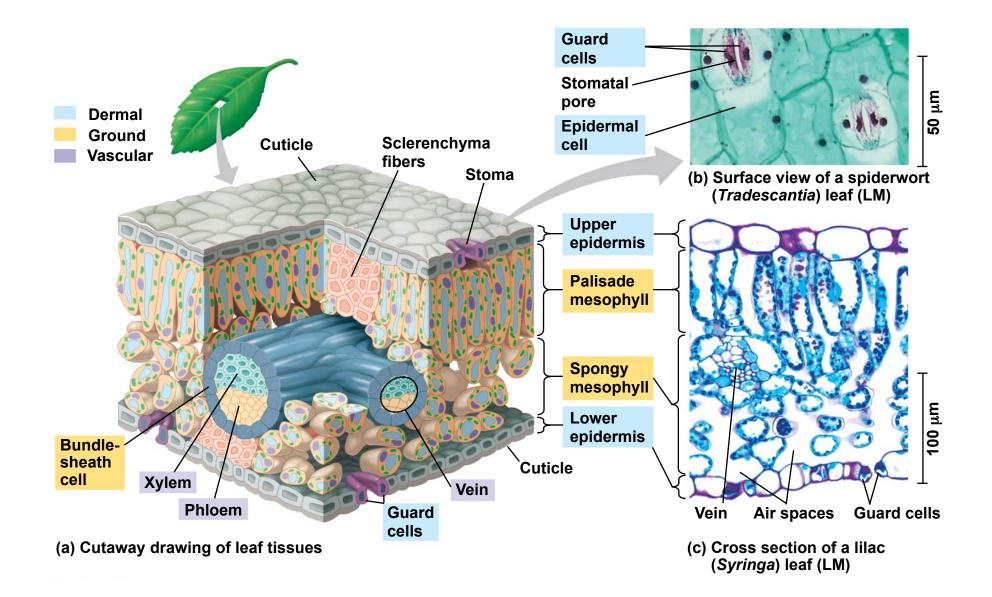
off before root hairs emerge.

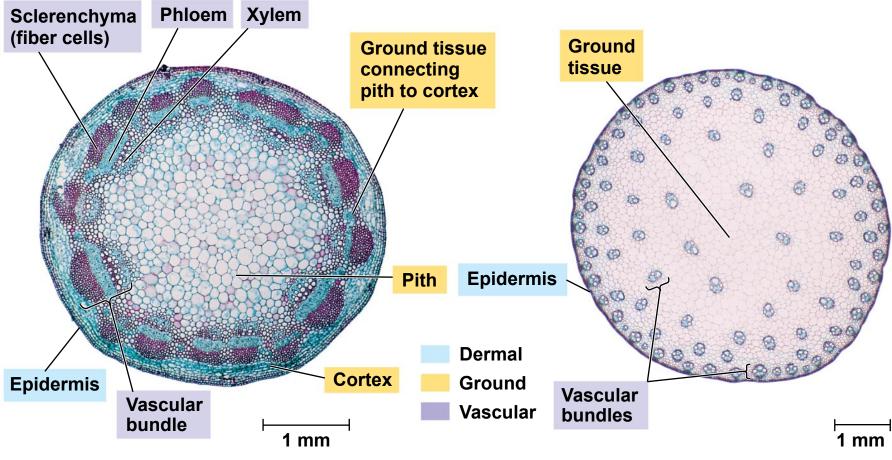












- (a) Cross section of stem with vascular bundles forming a ring (typical of eudicots)
- (b) Cross section of stem with scattered vascular bundles (typical of monocots)

