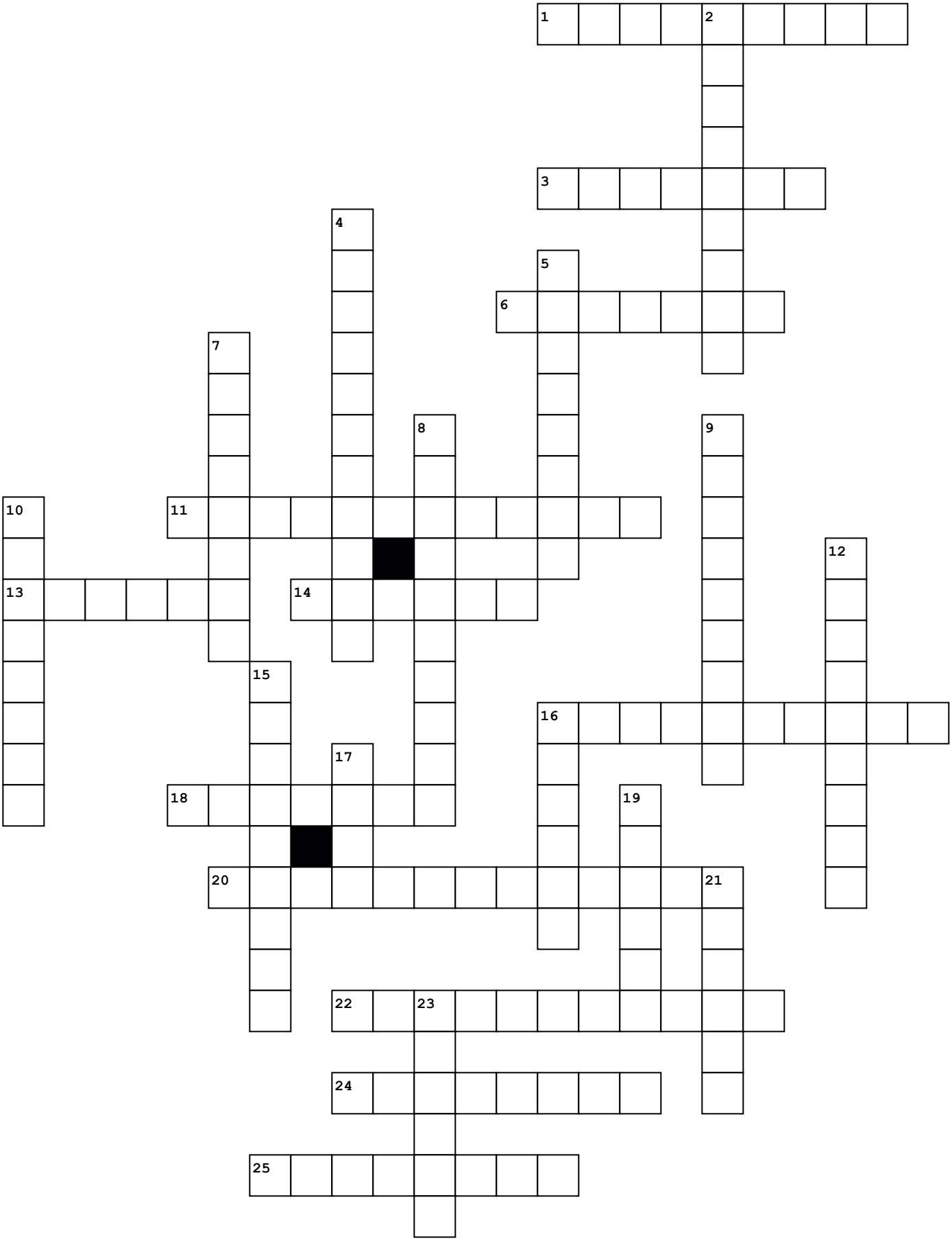
LEAVES' STOMATAL CLOSURE, OPENING AND TRASPIRATION



Across **Down**

1. the tissues between upper and lower epidermis.

3. the leaf stalk; holds the blade out into the light and minimize shading of flowers and other leaves

6. a leaf without petiole

11. a set of cells, which may be parenchyma collenchyma or sclerenchyma, that surround vascular bundles of a leaf

13. outgrowth at the junction of the sheath and blade maybe present and are collectively called as

14. the expanded, light-harvesting and CO2-absorbing part of a leaf.

16. systems of leaf arrangement on the stem

18. part of foliage leaf that is more prominent on the abaxial or lower side of leaves.

20. evaporation of water through the stomata or cuticle

22. leaves without stipule

24. leaf structure where the blade is divided into separate segments called leaflets.

25. pattern of venation of many monocots.

2. stalk of each leaflet

4. are attached to the stem and together, they form the shoot of the plant.

5. formed by adjacent undamaged cells that swell and become corky

7. two small flaps of tissue at the base of petioles; protects shoot apical meristem while shoot is still young and small

8. zone at the base of a leaf, containing specialized cells that release enzymes results in the separation of the leaves

9. compound leaves where leaflets are attached into rachs which is the extension of petiole

10. plant cells located on the leaves, right below the epidermis and cuticle. In simpler terms, they are known as leaf cells.

12. compound leaves where leafletsradiate from upper end or tip of the leaf stalk

15. usually consists of a single layer of parenchyma cells,translucent to allow light to pass through

16. blade is divided into segment and are called

17. example of a plant that has no abscission zone, dead leaves remain on the plant until they decompose.

19. usually in pairs and found at the base of petiotule

21. pattern of venation in basal angiosperms and eudicots

23. leaf structure where the blade consists of only one piece