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B.L.D.E. Association's

S. B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR- 586 103.



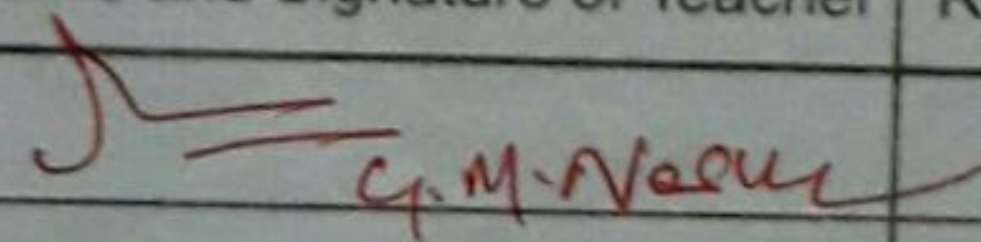
ASSIGNMENT

For B.A./ B.Sc. [✓].....^{Ist} Semester
20¹⁸ - 20¹⁹

Name of the Student Tejaswini .s. Biswal.

Roll No. 103 R.C.U. Seat No. _____

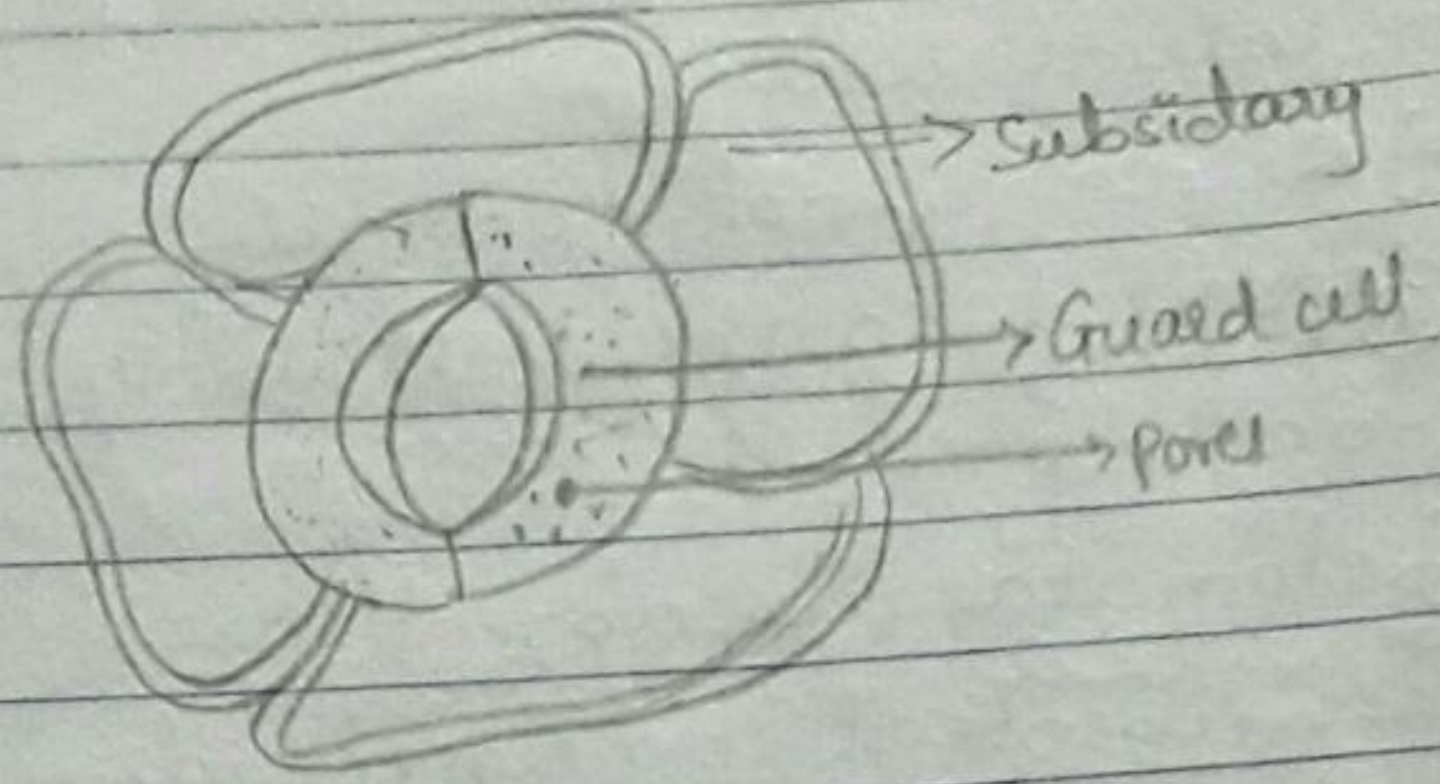
Subject Botany.

Assignment No.	Date	Marks Assigned	Marks Obtained	Name and Signature of Teacher	Remarks
1	05.10.18	02	02	 G.M. Verma	
2					
3					
4					

③ Describe the structure of stomata and lenticell?

⇒ Stomata

- usually stomata are placed in epidermis layer of leaf wherever lower (or) upper layer.
- stomata consisting 2 closing cells / guarding cell / cell protector shape like liver and had many chlorophyll.
- There are little amount of closing cells than the total of epidermis cell in the layer.
- These stomata found in the typical dicotyledonous leaf.
- These will be help in the exchange of water molecule and respiration.



Lenticells

Lenticells are these which are lense shaped in the stem, which develops and take up the function of Gaseous exchange. These pores are called lenticells.

Lenticells are first formed just beneath the stomata they usually originate either just before, or simultaneously with or after the initiation of the periderm. The parenchyma cells near about the substomatal chamber lose chlorophyll and divide in various planes, forming a mass of colourless loose cell. All these cells those formed by the division of the parenchyma in the substomatal region and those formed by phellogen on the outer side are together known as complementary cell. With increase in the number of complementary cell the epidermis is ruptured and the former protrude above thus appear like so many raised spots. The outermost cells after die due to exposure to outer atmosphere and are replaced by the cells often die due to exposure to outer atmosphere often masses of more dense and compact cells, known as closing cells, alternate with loosely-arranged complementary cells.