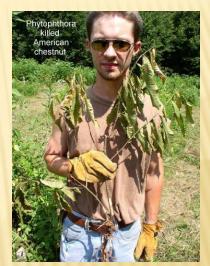
Dr. Jennifer Weller 6/9/2015







Cryphonectria parasitica tendrils on chestnut tree bark (Photo: Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Developn Archive, Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development, Bugwood.org)

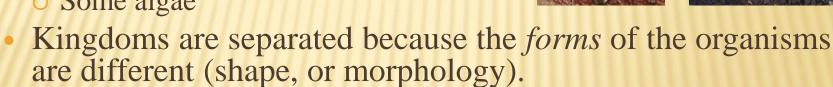


PLANT/LEAF BIOLOGY FUNDAMENTALS

B3 Summer Science Camp at Olympic High School

PLANT BIOLO

- What makes an organism a plant?
- Have their own kingdom (Plantae)
 - Flowering plants
 - Conifers
 - Ferns
 - Mosses
 - Some algae



- Chemistry: cellulose in the cell walls, photosynthesize with chlorophyll.
- Biology: multi-cellular and differentiated, developmental changes, sexual reproduction, modular/indeterminate growth, alteration of generations.
- Lifestyle: stationary, no immune system, phototrophs

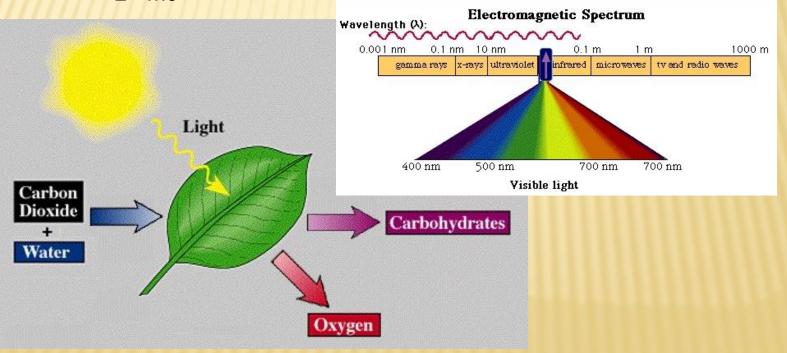


PHOTOSYNTHESIS

* The most important problem facing an organism: where does my energy come from?

+ Plants use a chemical process called photosynthesis.

 $E = mc^2$



CAPTURING PHOTONS

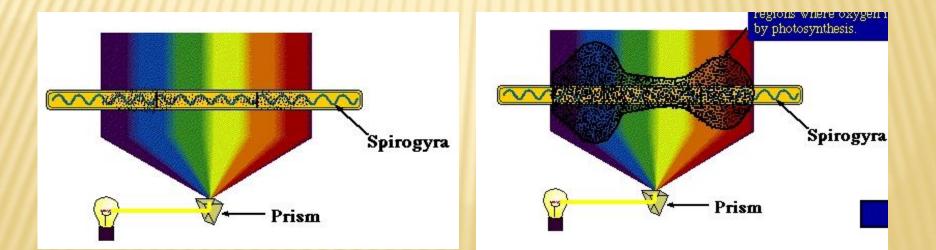
- Different plants select different sets of photons as the energy source (wavelength)
 - + Why is this an advantage (think competition)
 - + How do you figure out what photons are used by the plant?
 - × What experimental design can you think of to test this?





WAVELENGTH: THE SPIROGYRA EXPERIMENT

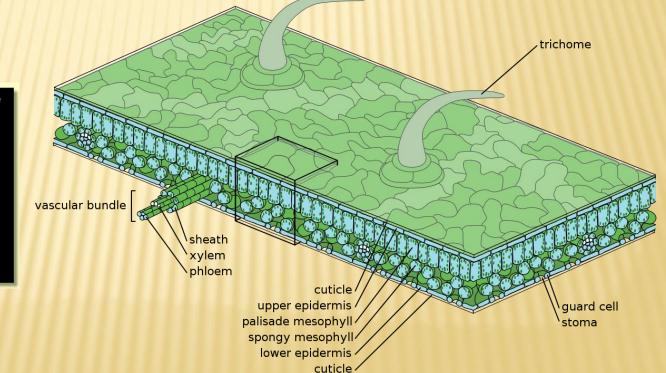
- In water the oxygen collects as bubbles on the leaf surface –there is a high local concentration of oxygen
- × There are bacteria that need the oxygen to survive
- * A prism can be used to select the wavelength of light that illuminates the aquarium.



LEAF STRUCTURE

- If you think of organisms as machines they have parts with particular functions - these parts are organs.
 - + What is the function of each part of the leaf (the part we harvested)?

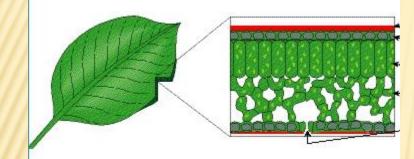




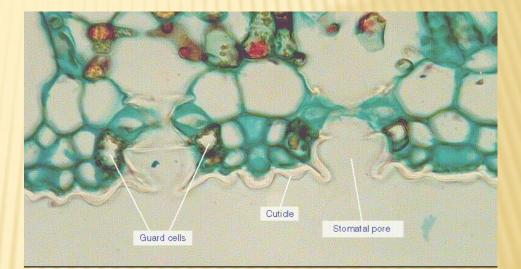
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LEAF CELLS

× More on specialized cells.



Cuticle (red) Upper epidermis (grey) Spongy mesophyll Palisade Mesophyll Stoma (opening)

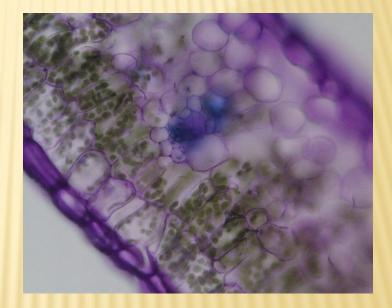


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LEAF CELLS – WHICH SIDE?

× The top of the leaf is the adaxial side and the bottom is the abaxial side.



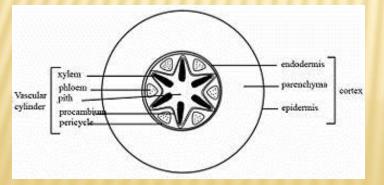


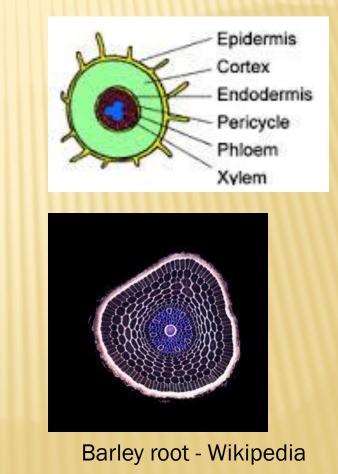
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ROOT STRUCTURE

× Vascular plants have roots (organs)- usually underground, but not for climbers like ivy.







PLANT TYPES

- × Why are plants central to land ecology?
- * What toxic compound do plants produce the most of?
- **×** How many species of vascular plants are there?

