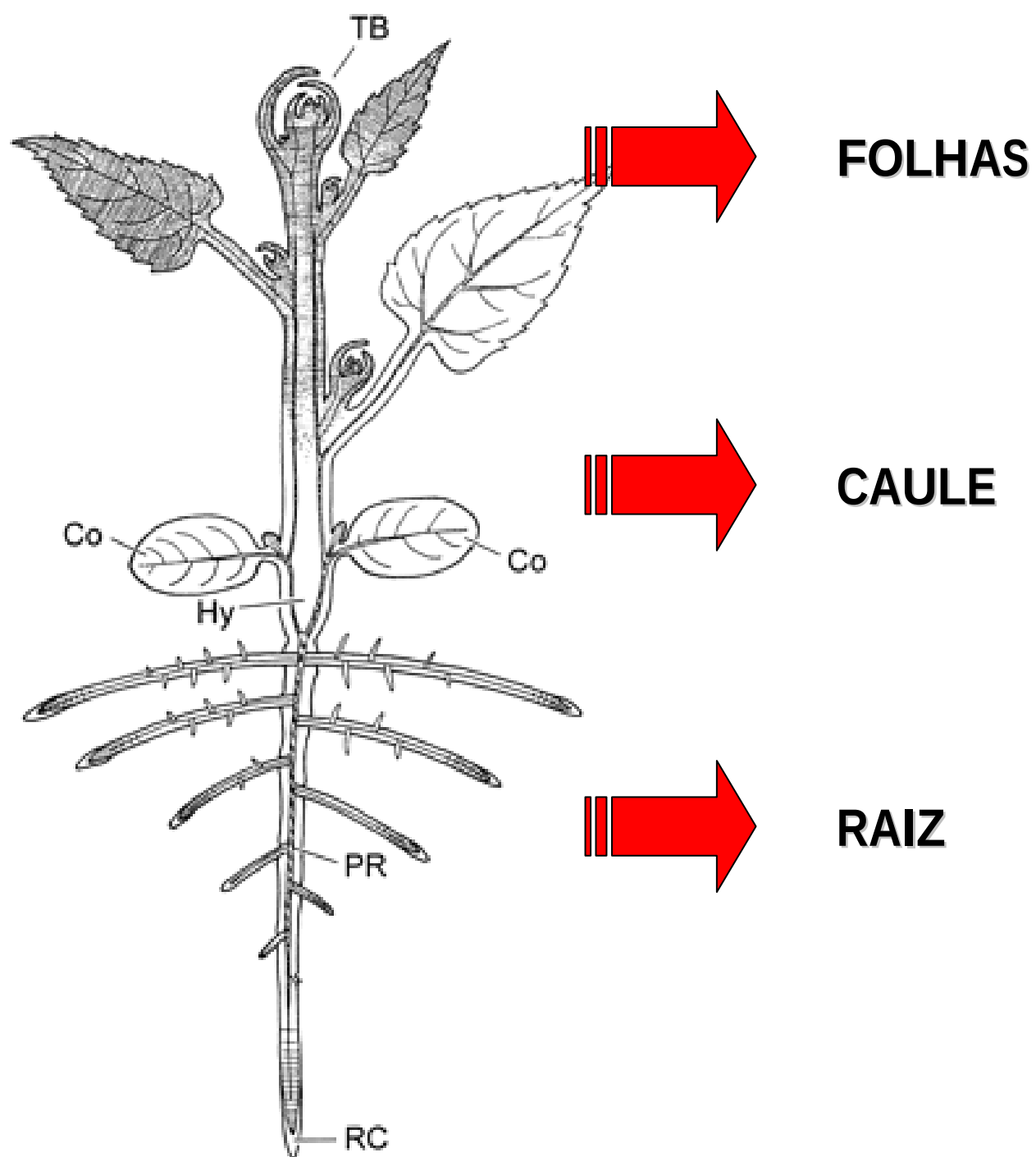
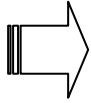




Morfologia do Eixo Vegetativo



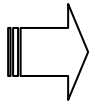
RAIZ



Órgão geralmente subterrâneo, especializada na fixação da planta ao solo, absorção e condução de água e sais minerais, funcionando ocasionalmente como órgão de reserva.

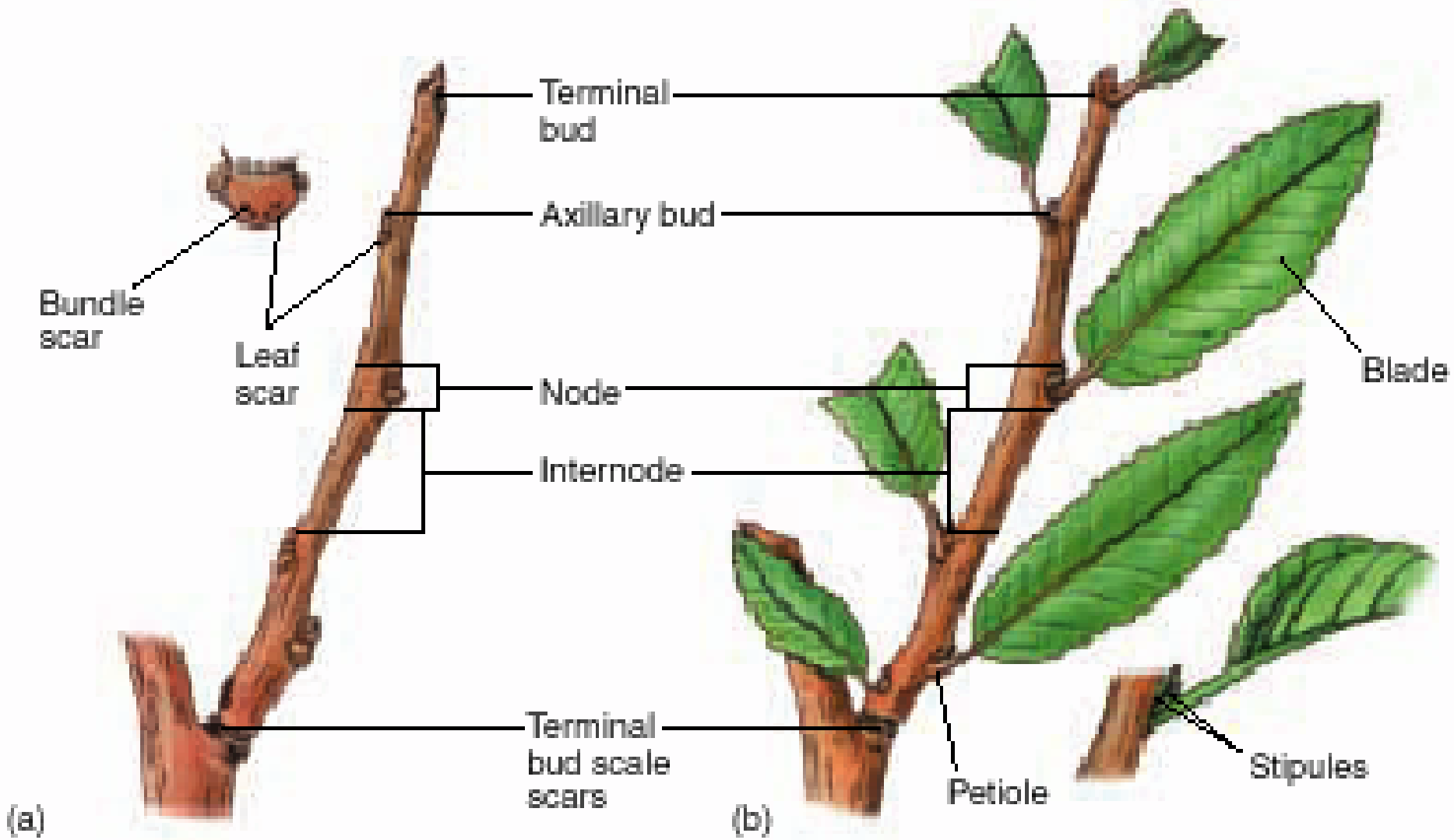
Estrutura ACLOROFILADA, não segmentada, DESPROVIDA de gemas, GEOTROPISMO POSITIVO

CAULE

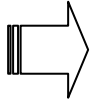


Estrutura do corpo vegetal que provê suporte às folhas e órgãos reprodutivos, dispondo-os de forma a otimizar suas funções. Realiza fisiologicamente a função de condução de seiva. Está sempre associado a um sistema radicular que o sustenta.

Pode ser ou não FOTOSSINTETIZANTE, é segmentado, está PROVIDO DE GEMAS ou botões vegetativos destinados a originar novas folhas ou ramos, GEOTROPISMO NEGATIVO



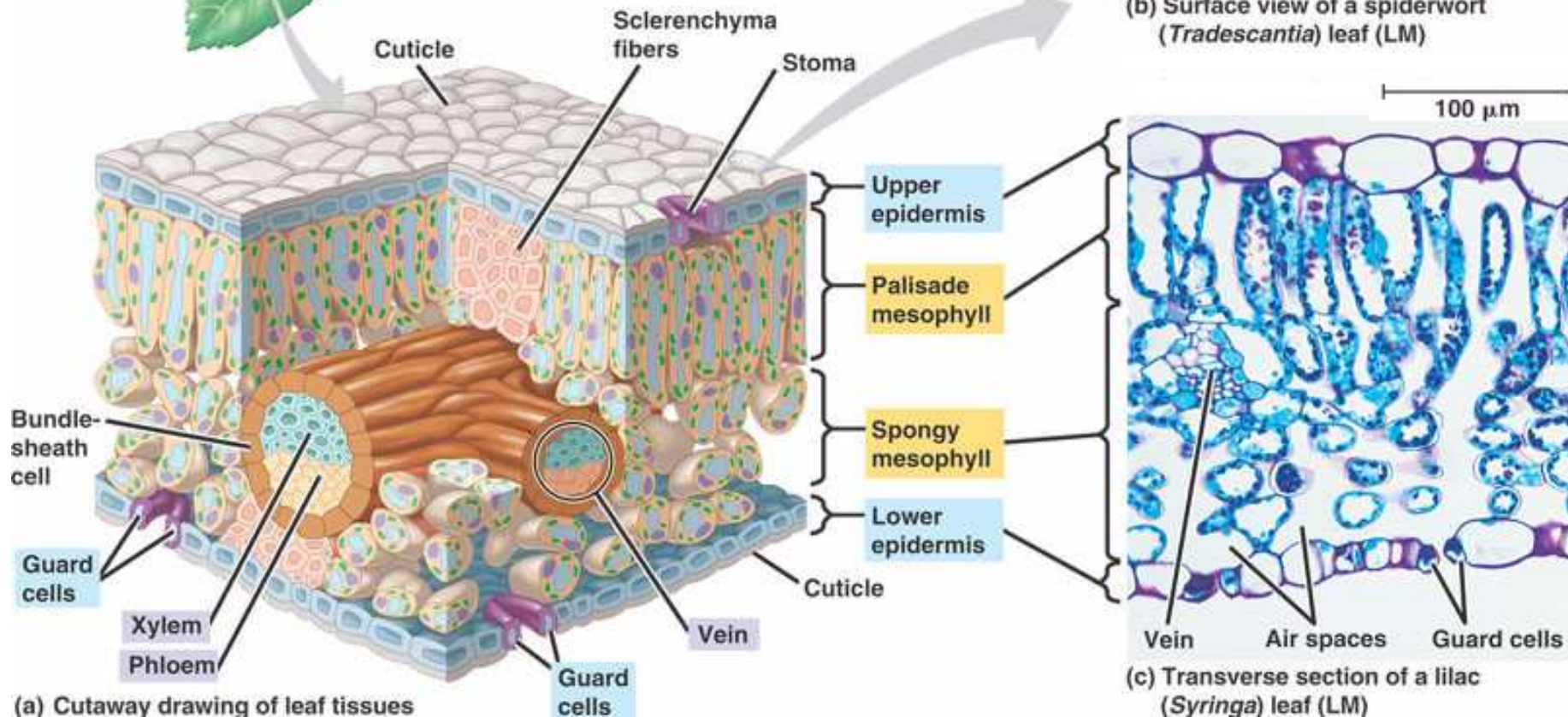
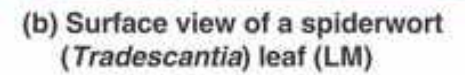
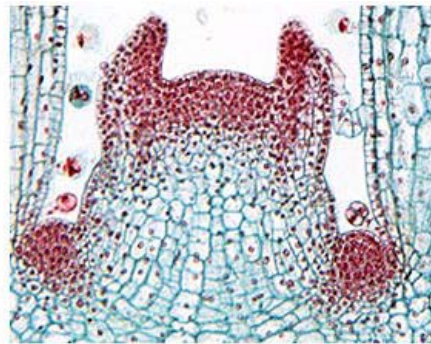
FOLHA



Expansões laterais do caule, em geral, laminares. São clorofiladas, tendo como funções a realização da fotossíntese, respiração e transpiração



Estrutura CLOROFILADA, crescimento LIMITADO, inserção nodal,
MUITO VARIÁVEL



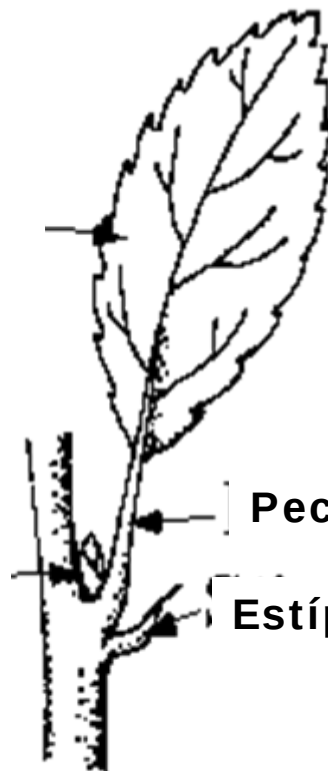
Lâmina foliar

Gema axilar

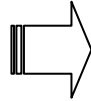
Pecíolo

Estípula

Bainha

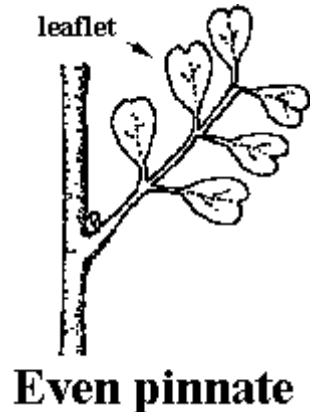


Organização



Simples: lâmina inteira ou fendida

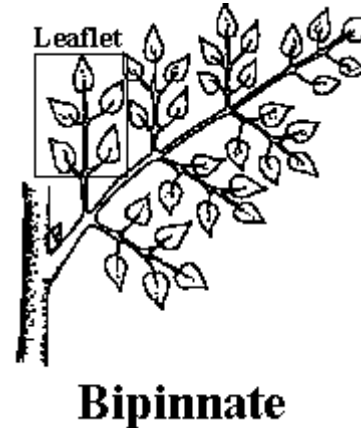
Compostas: lâmina subdividida em unidades menores, dispostas ao longo de uma raque



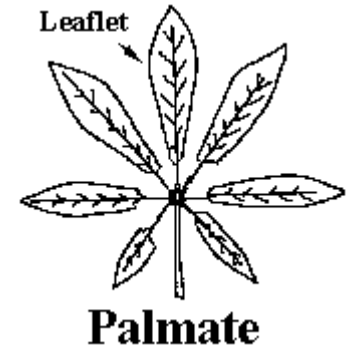
Even pinnate



Odd pinnate



Bipinnate



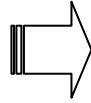
Palmate

Como vou saber se uma folha é simples ou composta?????

Procure a gema axilar



Constituição

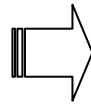


Completa: lâmina, pecíolo e bainha

Incompleta:

- lâmina e pecíolo == peciolada
- lâmina == séssil
- lâmina e bainha == invaginante

Outras estruturas associadas às folhas



Estípulas: folhas anexas que protegem a gema

Espinhos:

Lígula: geralmente aparece associada à bainha

Ócrea: estípulas que se fundem envolvendo o caule

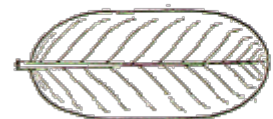
Caracterização da lâmina foliar



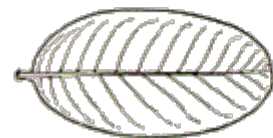
Linear



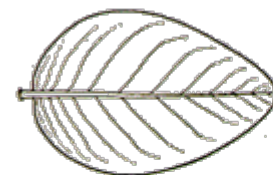
Lanceolate



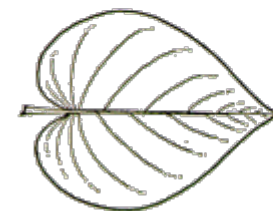
Oblong



Elliptic



Ovate



Cordate

A acuminate

A acute

O obtuse

C cuspidate

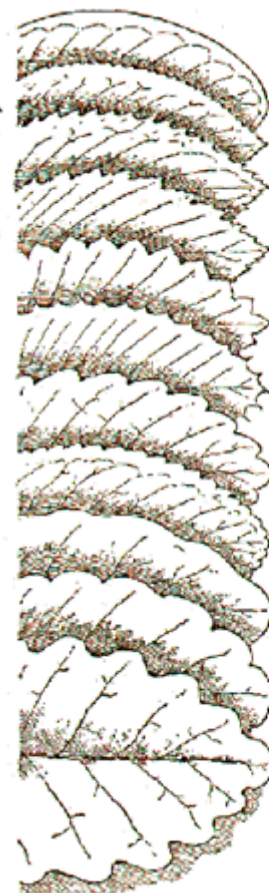
M mucronate

T truncate

R retuse

E emarginate

O obcordate



Entire

Serrulate

Serrate

Double Serrate

Dentate

Spinose-dentate

Crenate

Crenulate

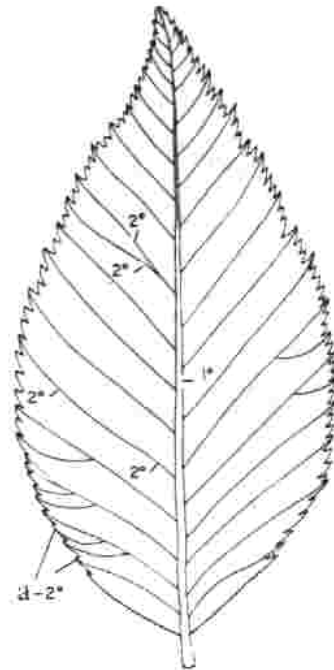
Undulate

Crenate (broad)

Sinuate

TYPES OF VENATION

CRASPEDODROMOUS



CAMPTODROMOUS

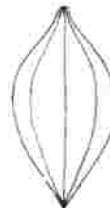


BROCHIDODROMOUS EUCAMPTODROMOUS

HYPHODROMOUS



ACRODROMOUS



BASAL SUPRABASAL

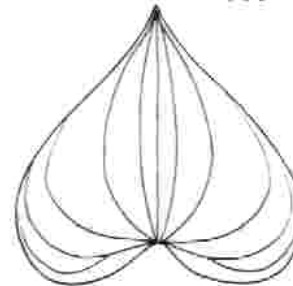
PARALLELODROMOUS



ACTINODROMOUS

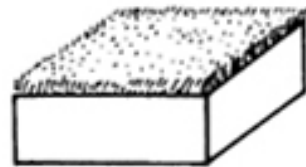


CAMPYLODROMOUS





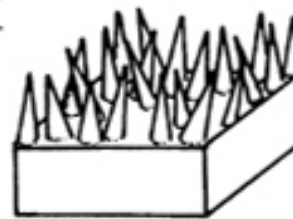
ANTORSE RETRORSE
BARBELLATE



CANESCENT



COMOSE



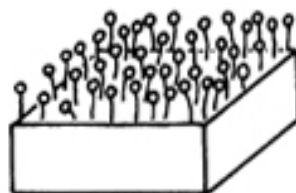
ECHINATE



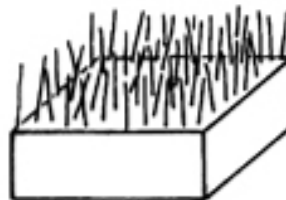
FARINACEOUS



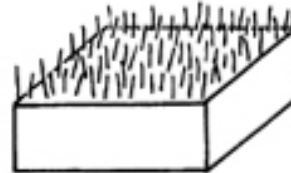
FLOCCOSE



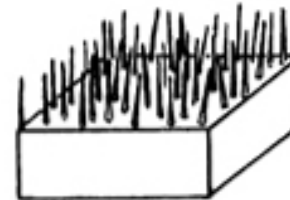
GLANDULAR



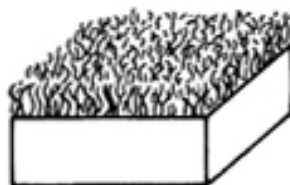
HIRSUTE



HIRTELLOUS



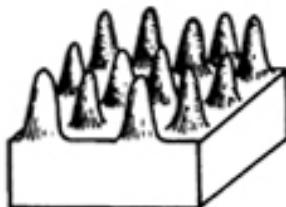
HISPID



LANATE



LEPIDOTE



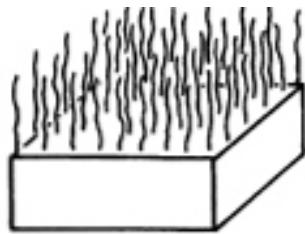
MURICATE



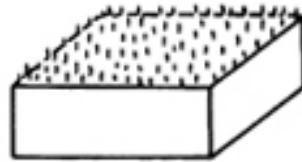
PANNATE



PAPILLATE



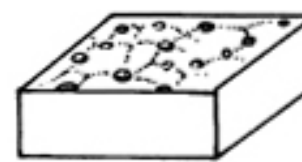
PILOSE



PUBERULENT



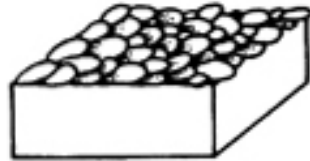
PULVERULENT



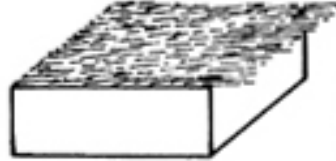
RESINOUS



SCABROUS



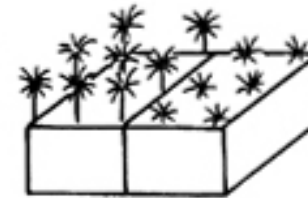
SCURFY



SERICEOUS



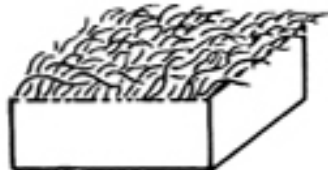
SETOSE



STELLATE



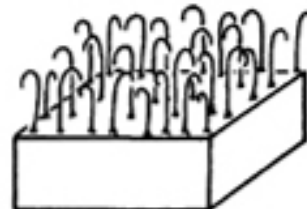
STRIGOSE



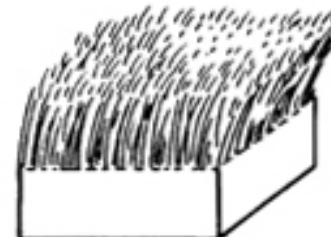
TOMENTOSE



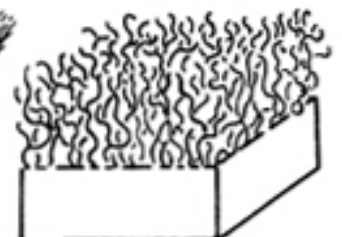
TUBERCULATE



UNCINATE

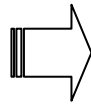


VELUTINOUS

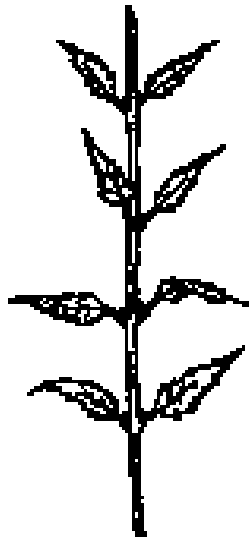


VILLOUS

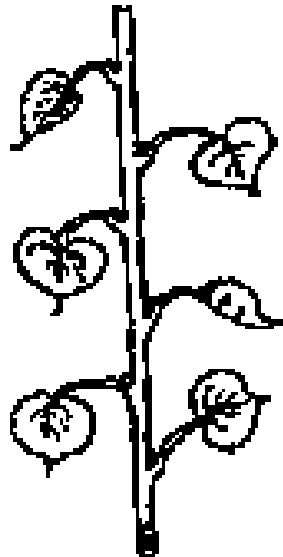
FILOTAXIA



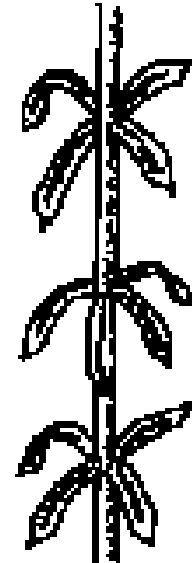
Arranjo das folhas sobre os ramos caulinares



Opposite



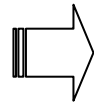
Alternate



Whorled

Fasciculada, Rosulada, Decussada, Dística, Imbricada.

HETEROFILIA



Polimorfismo foliar em fases do desenvolvimento da planta, ao longo da planta, ou ainda em folhas do mesmo nó



Anisofilia



Outras estruturas com origem foliar

