

# UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS AGRARIAS PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM RECURSOS GENÉTICOS VEGETAIS EDUCATION PLAN



#### I. DISCIPLINE IDENTIFICATION:

CODE	DISCIPLINE NAME	NUMBER OF WEEKLESS CLASS-HOURS THEORETICAL PRACTICE		TOTAL SEMESTER CLASS-HOURS
RGV 3018	Anatomy of vascular plants	40 cl/h 5 cl/h		45 cl/h
I.1. HOURS				
	THEORY CLASSES	PRACTICAL CLASSES		
Mone	day from 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.			
II. PROFES	SSOR (S) MINISTER (S)			
Marisa Santo	os e Cristina Magalhães Ribas dos	Santos		
II. PRE-RE	QUISITE (S):			
CODE	DISCIPLINE NAME			
	No prerequisites			
IV COURS	E (S) FOR WHICH DISCIPLIN	E IS OFFERED		
Programa de	Pós-Graduação em Recursos Gen	éticos Vegetais		
V. EMENT	Α			
Main equipr	nent and methodologies used in p	lant anatomy. Inte	ernal structures and	d organs that make u

Main equipment and methodologies used in plant anatomy. Internal structures and organs that make up the vegetative and reproductive body of pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms and their correlation with physiology and environmental stimuli that promote development: 1) Plant cell: structure and ultrastructure; 2) Systems of growth (meristem), production and reserve (parenchyma), conduction (xylem and phloem), support (colenchyma and sclerenchyma), coating (epidermis and periderm) and secretion. 3) Organology: root, stem, leaf, flower, fruit and seed.

### **VI. OBJECTIVES**

Allow the student: 1) To identify cellular and tissue structural and ultrastructural aspects of the vegetative and reproductive organs of plants, aiming to correlate the anatomical aspects with the physiology and the environmental stimuli that promote the development of vascular plants. 2) Decide on the best techniques and equipment to be used to achieve the previous goal.

# VII. COURSE CONTENT

1. Main equipment and methodologies used in Plant Anatomy.

2. Plant cell - structure and ultrastructure: plasma membrane, nucleus and cytoplasmic organelles (plastids, mitochondria, dictiosomes, peroxisomes, glyoxysomes, ribosomes); endomembrane system, cytoskeleton; vacuoles, ergastic substances and solid inclusions; cell wall (chemical components; pits and primary fields of pits); plasmodesms and intercellular spaces. Plant anatomic and ecophysiological correlations.

3. Growth system - meristems: cellular ultrastructure; cell growth and differentiation; meristematic apex (stem and root); promeristem, protoderm, fundamental meristem and provascular tissue; tunic-corpus

theory; root quiescence center; intercalar meristem; primary and secondary thickening meristems; vascular cambium and phellogen (cork cambium). Plant anatomic and ecophysiological correlations.

4. Coating system - epidermis and peridermis: ordinary epidermal cells (constitution and thickness of cell wall, cellular form, cuticle, epicuticular waxes); stomata (cell constitution, cell types, cell variation in relation to abiotic environment conditions); trichomes (types); specialized epidermal cells (silica cells, cork cells, bulliform cells, cystoliths); origin and constitution of the periderm (phellogen, phelloderm, cork or phellem, rhytidome, lenticels). Plant anatomic and ecophysiological correlations.

5. Production and reservation system - parenchyma: origin, cellular characteristics, functions and types.

6. Support system - colenchyma and sclerenchyma: origin, cellular characteristics, functions and types.

7. Secretory systems (secretory structures) - characteristics, functions and types (salt glands, hydatodes, nectaries, colleters, stigmas, glandular trichomes, glands, secretory ducts and cavities, secretory cells, laticifers). Plant anatomic and ecophysiological correlations.

8. Conduction system - xylem and phloem: origin of primary and secondary structures; Cellular constitution (characteristics and types of tracheal and sieves elements); vascular cambium. Plant anatomic and ecophysiological correlations.

9. Organology - root, stem, leaf, flower, fruit and seed: histological constitution and structural variation in large groups of vascular plants. Plant anatomic and ecophysiological correlations.

## VIII. METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING / PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Theoretical classes with audiovisual and dialogues; practical work seminar; theoretical proof; practical class.

The final seminar will be individual and should contain histological aspects of vegetative and / or reproductive organs of a plant species. This work should contain photomicrographs with identification of histological characteristics and should also include their correlation with the physiology and environmental factors that promote the development of the species. The structure of the work should contain: 1) Introduction; 2) Objectives; 3) Material and Methods; 4) Results and Discussion; 5) Conclusion; 6) Bibliographical references (suggested basic literature and relevant articles).

#### **IX. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY** The evaluation of the students will be made from: written proof = weight 30%; seminars = weight 70%. X. NEW EVALUATION No further evaluation **XI. THEORETICAL SCHEDULE** Aug, 21 Main equipment and methodologies used in Plant Anatomy Aug, 28 Plant cell Sept, 04 Growth system Sept, 11 Coating system Sept, 18 Production and reservation system Support system - Secretory systems Sept, 25 Oct. 02 Conduction system Oct,16 Root Oct, 23 Stem Oct. 30 Leaf Nov, 06 Flower Nov, 13 Fruit and seed Nov, 20 Written proof Nov, 27 Seminars **XII. PRACTICAL SCHEDULE** Oct, 09 Plant cell and tissues

#### XIII. BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SOUZA, L.A. 2003. Morfologia e Anatomia Vegetal: célula, tecidos, órgãos e plântula. Ponta Grossa, Editora UEPG. 259p. TAIZ, L. & ZEIGER, E. 2004. Fisiologia Vegetal. Porto Alegre, Armed. 722p.

#### XIII. COMPLEMENTARY BIBLIOGRAPHY

BARROSO, G.M., MORIM, M.P., PEIXOTO, A.L. & ICHASO, C.L.F. 1999. Frutos e sementes: morfologia aplicada à sistemática de dicotiledônea. Viçosa, ed. UFV. 443 p.

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Note: specific scientific articles will be mentioned in due course.

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