ID:

Fill in empty column with the suitable word from the list below:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Casparian strip | Collenchyma | Companion cells | Cortex | Cuticle | Endodermis | Epidermis | Guard cells |
| Xylem | Parenchyma | Periderm | Phloem | Pith | Sclerenchyma | Vascular bundle |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The dermal tissue system of nonwoody plants, usually consisting of a single layer on the surface of a leaf or herbaceous stem. |
|  | The protective coat that replaces the epidermis in woody plants during secondary growth, formed of the cork and cork cambium. |
|  | Alive at maturity found in leaves, roots, and stems; thin cell walls and a large central vacuole; important for storage and food production, |
|  | Found in epidermal layer in stems, longer cylinders, cell walls thicker in corners, flexible support, alive. |
|  | Dead at maturity. Builds very thick secondary cell walls, thick like fibers, evenly thickened. |
|  | Found in single layer of core of a root, Alive at maturity with xylem and phloem in middle |
|  | Cells dead at maturity found in roots, stems and leaves. Transports water and dissolved minerals upwards from roots to stems to leaves |
|  | Vascular tissue responsible for the transport of the carbohydrates produced by photosynthesis. Alive at maturity, moves in all directions |
|  | Found in phloem; surround sieve tube element, regulating the materials that are exchanged |
|  | Parenchyma cells inside the ring of vascular tissue in dicot stems |
|  | Ground tissue that is between the vascular tissue and dermal tissue in a root or dicot stem. |
|  | Specialized cell in the epidermis of plants that controls the opening and closing of stomata by responding to changes in water pressure |
|  | Waxy layer that seals the endodermis cells and prevents "un-cleansed" water from seeping into the xylem and phloem areas |
|  | Plant stem/leaf structure that contains xylem and phloem tissue. Monocot: scattered dicot: circle |
|  | A waxy covering on the surface of stems and leaves that acts as an adaptation to prevent insects from invading plant and water loss |