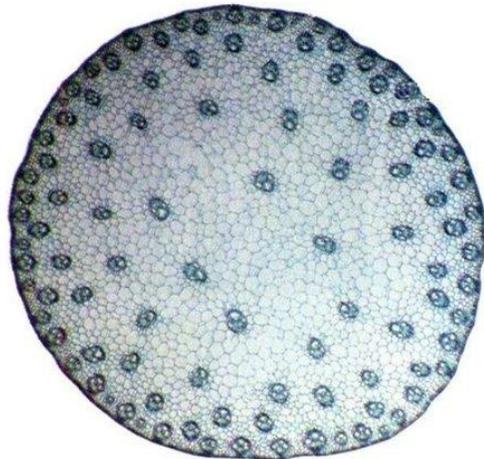
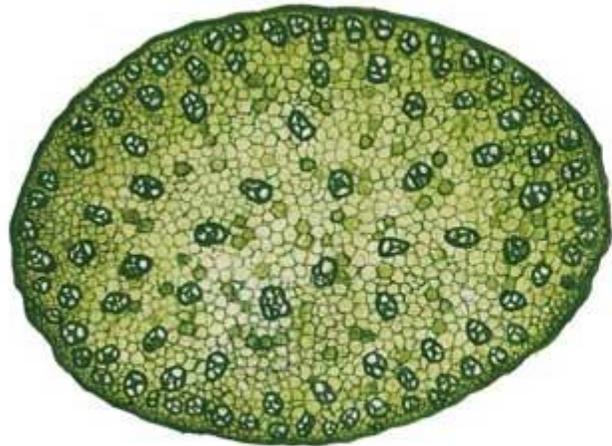
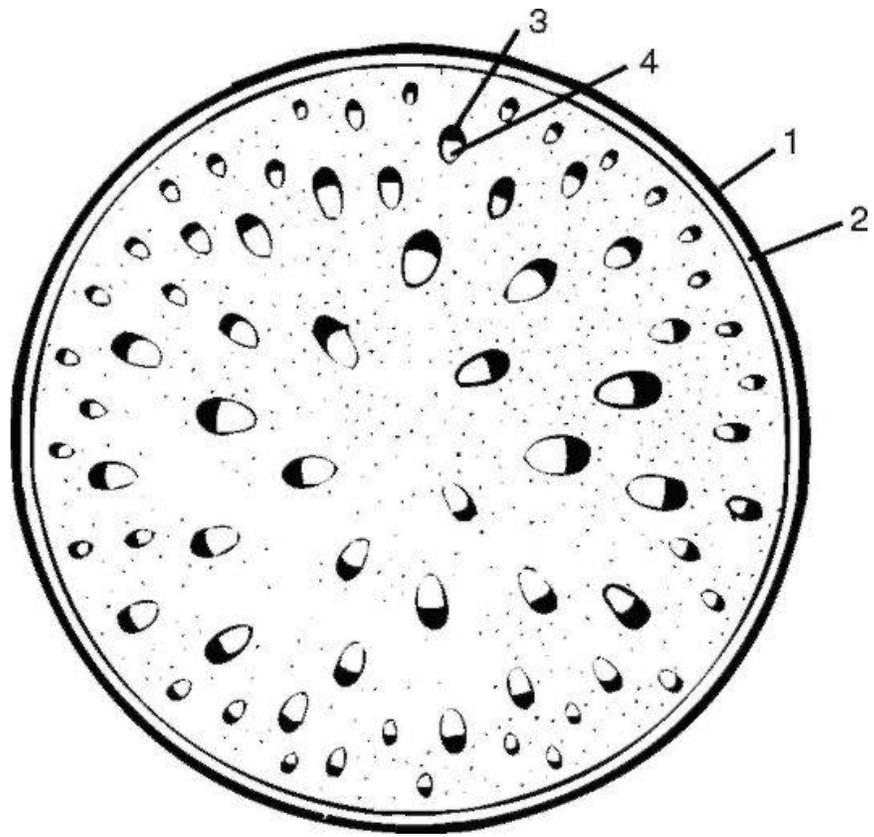
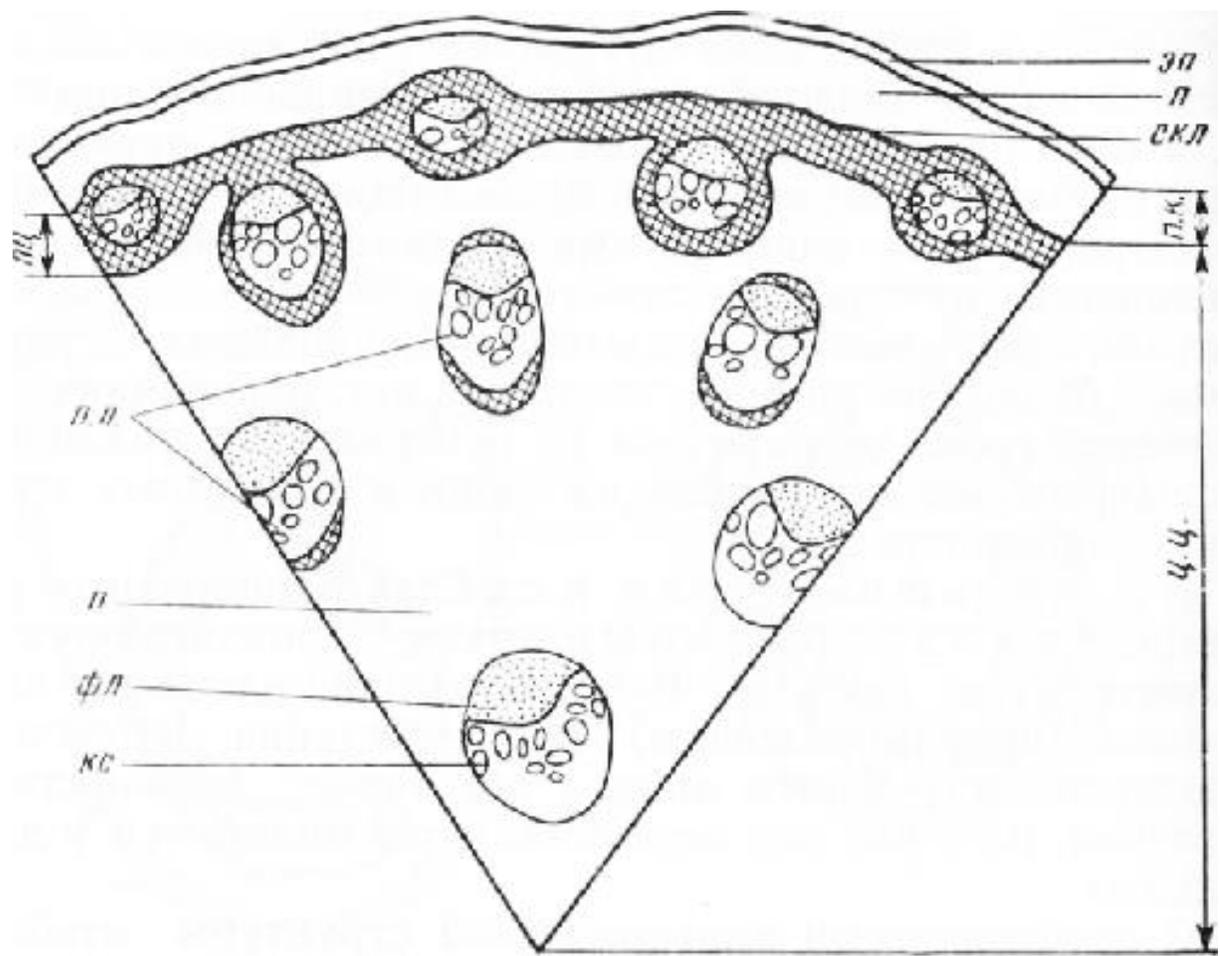


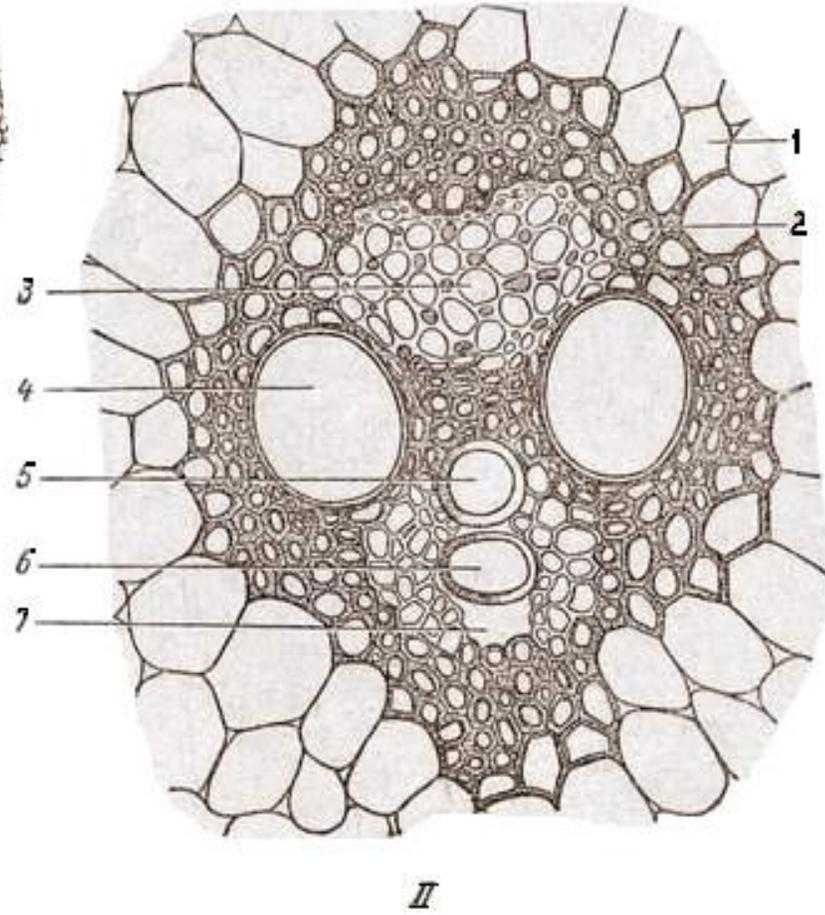
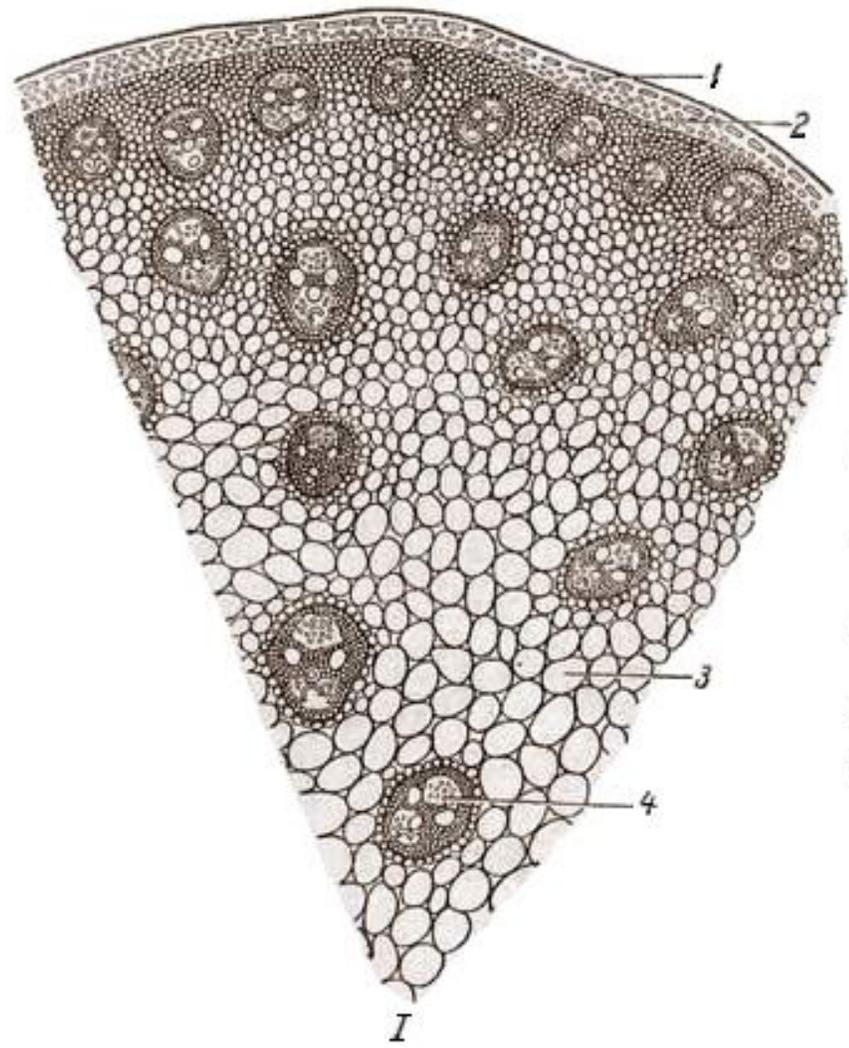
БОТАНИКА #2

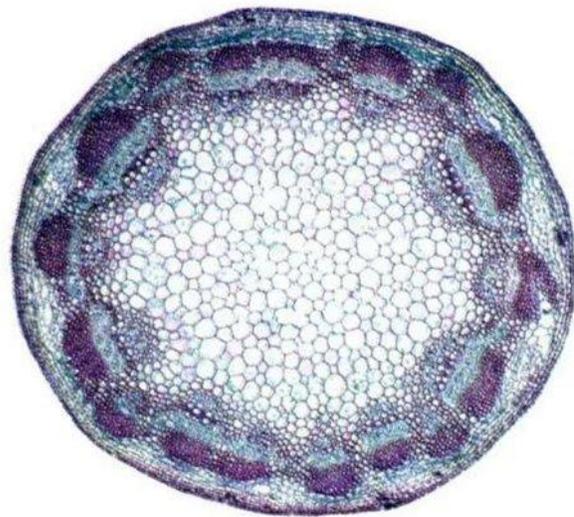
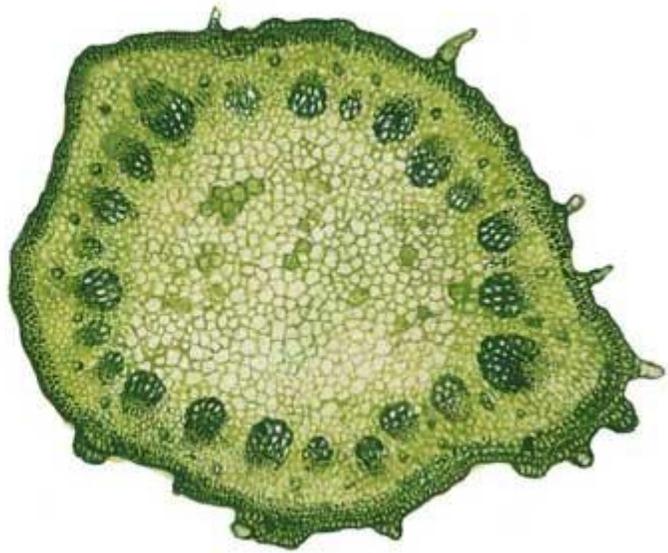
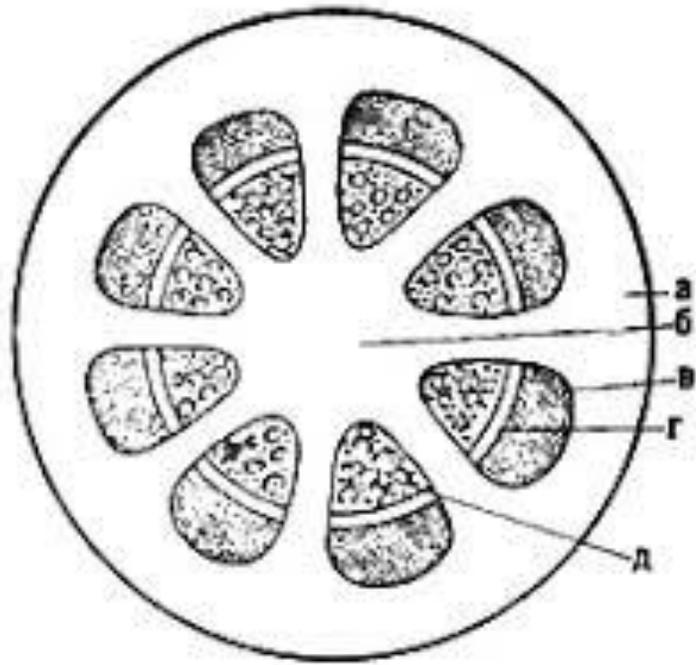
АНАТОМИЯ СТЕБЛЯ. ЛИСТ

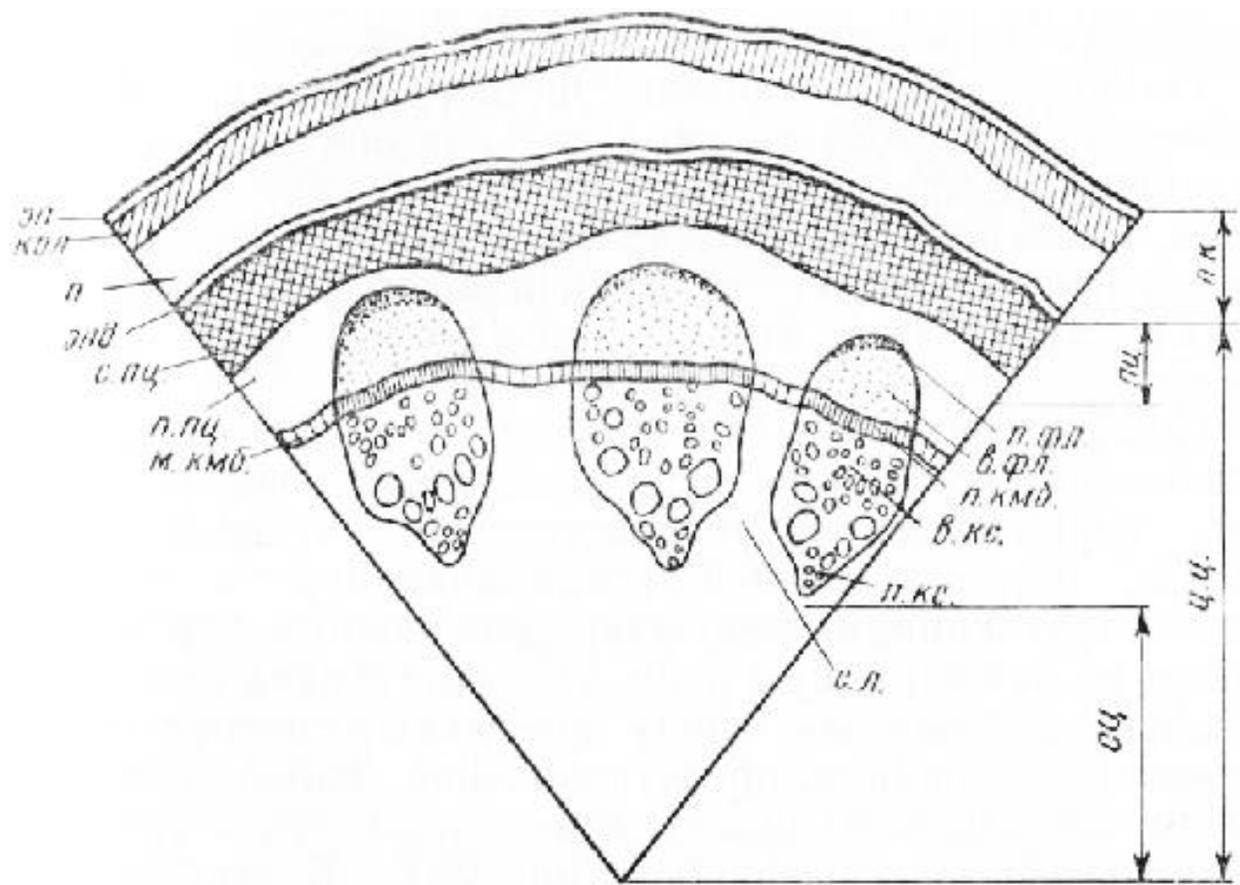


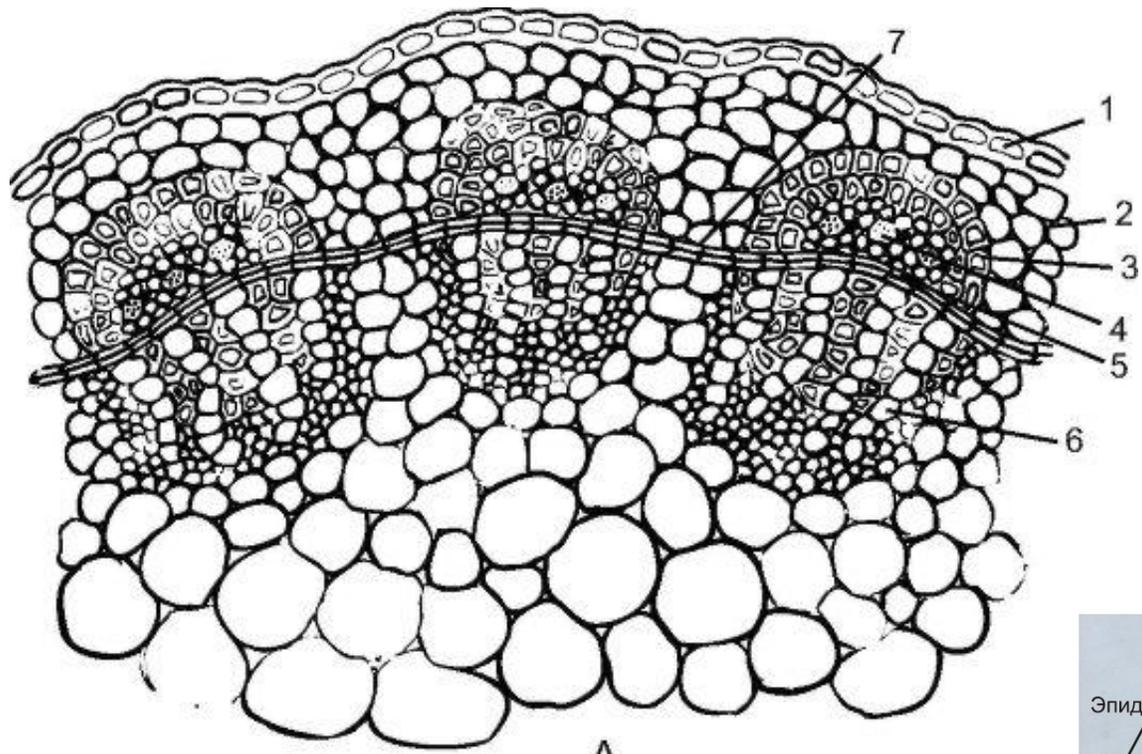




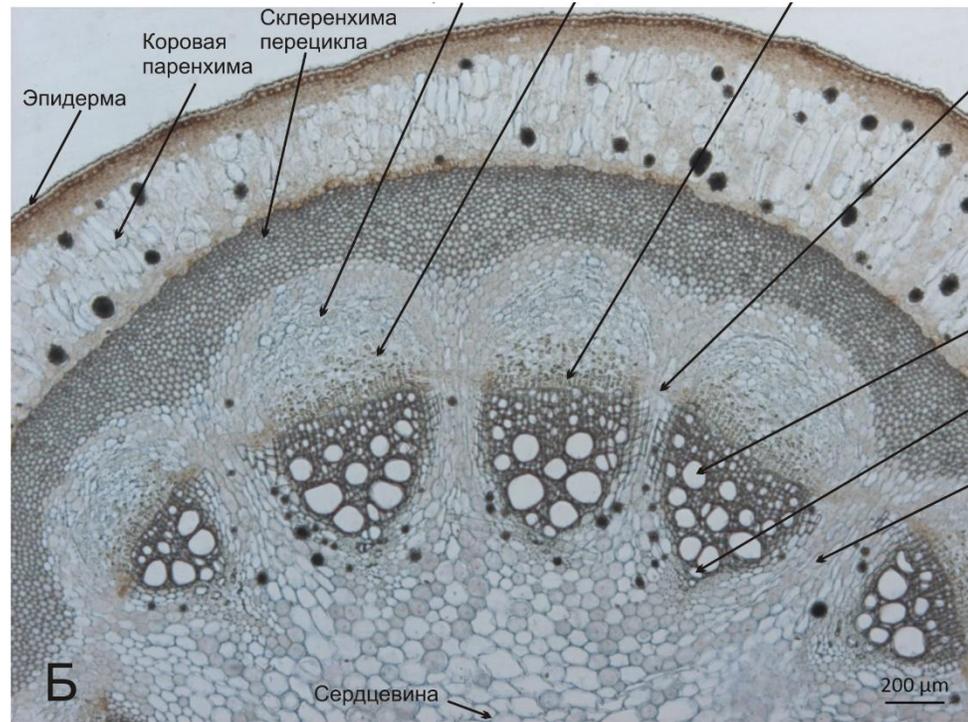








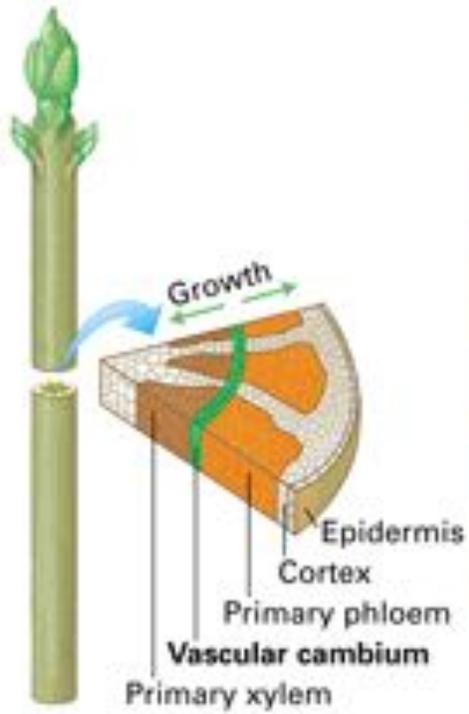
A



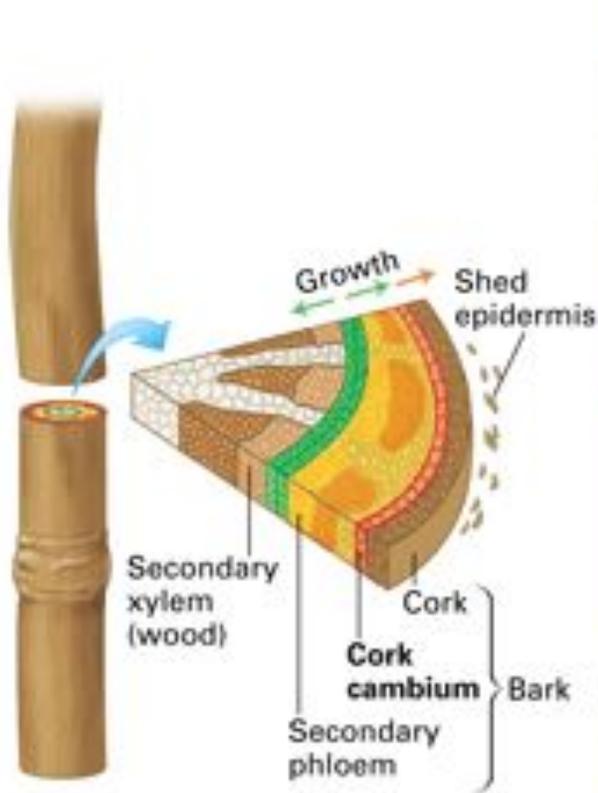
Б



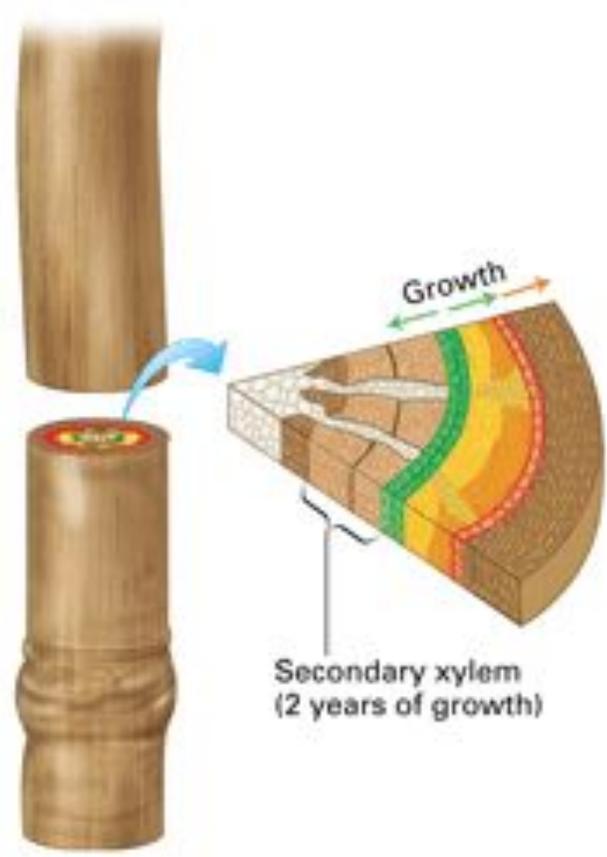
Year 1
Early Spring

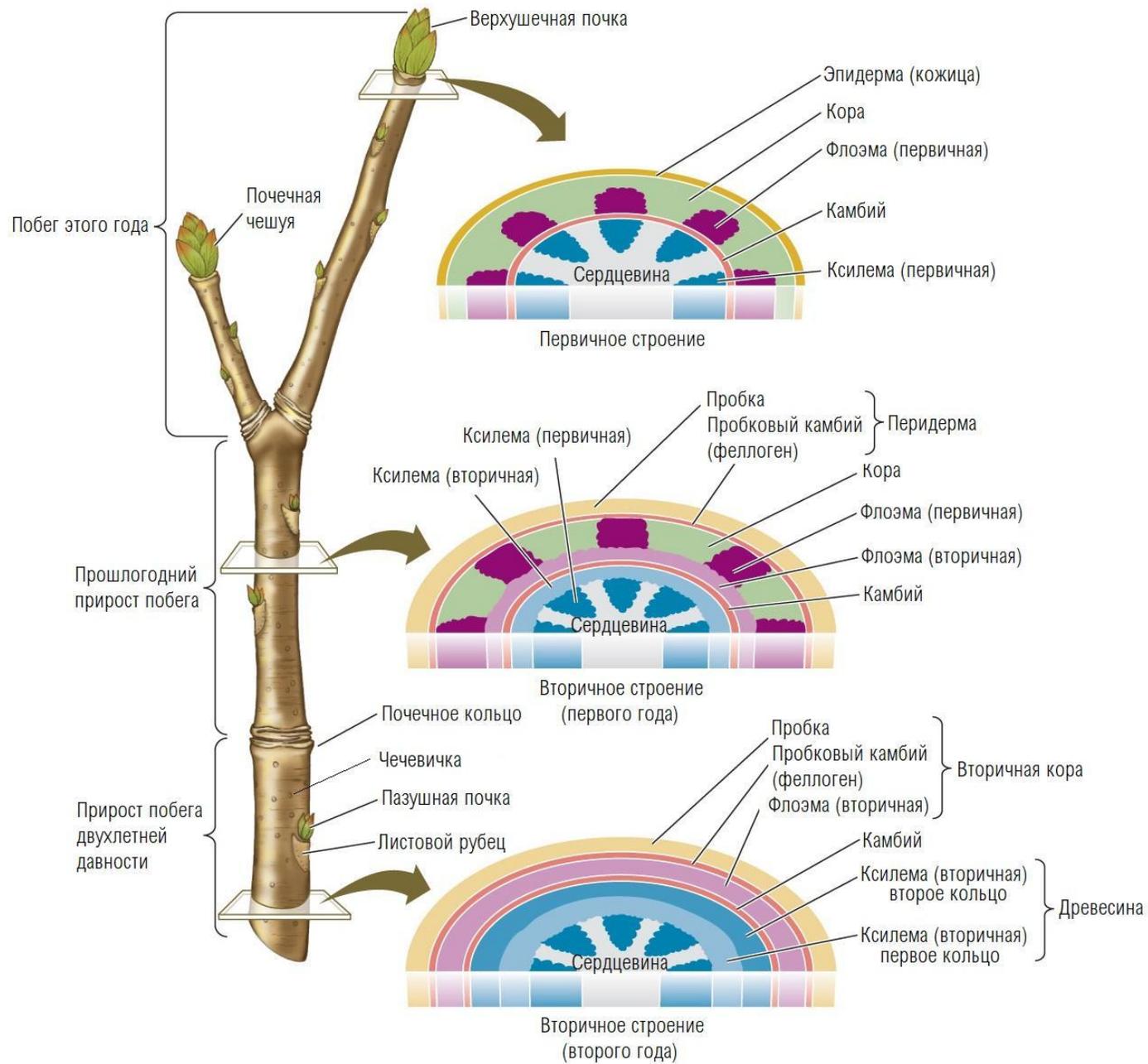


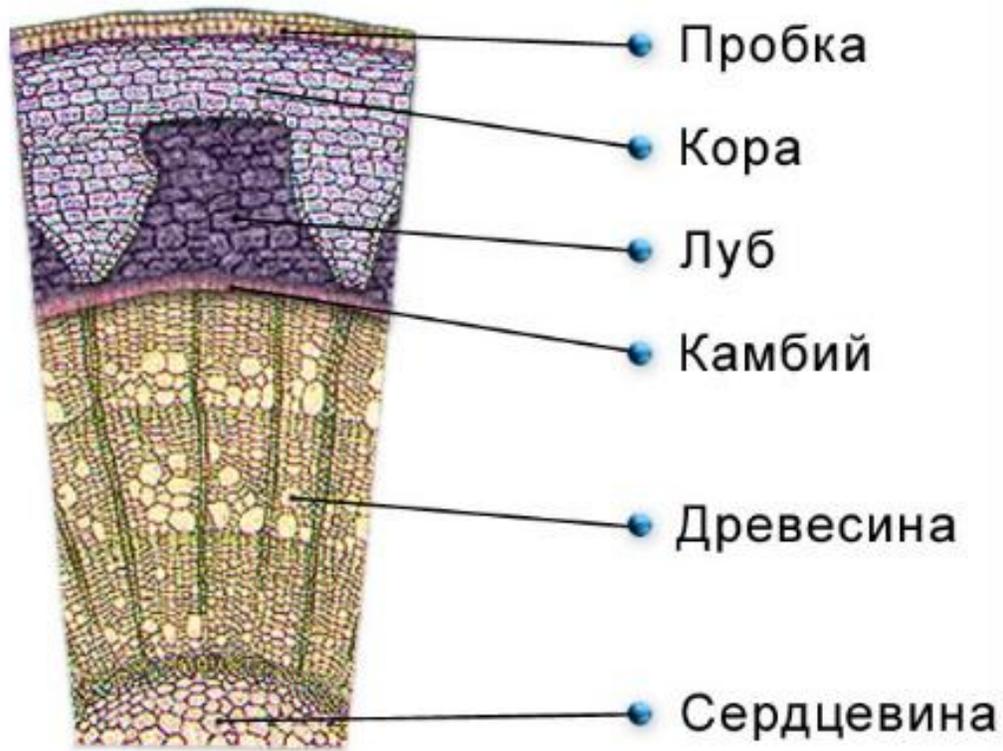
Year 1
Late Summer



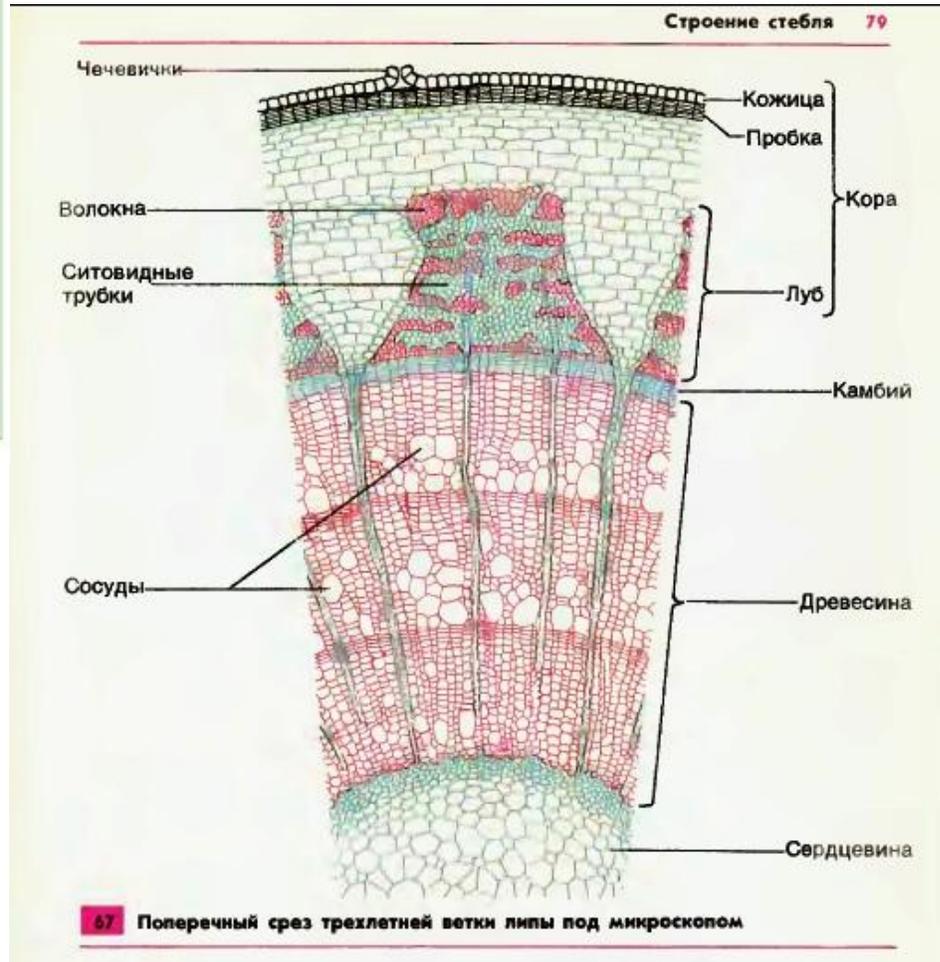
Year 2
Late Summer

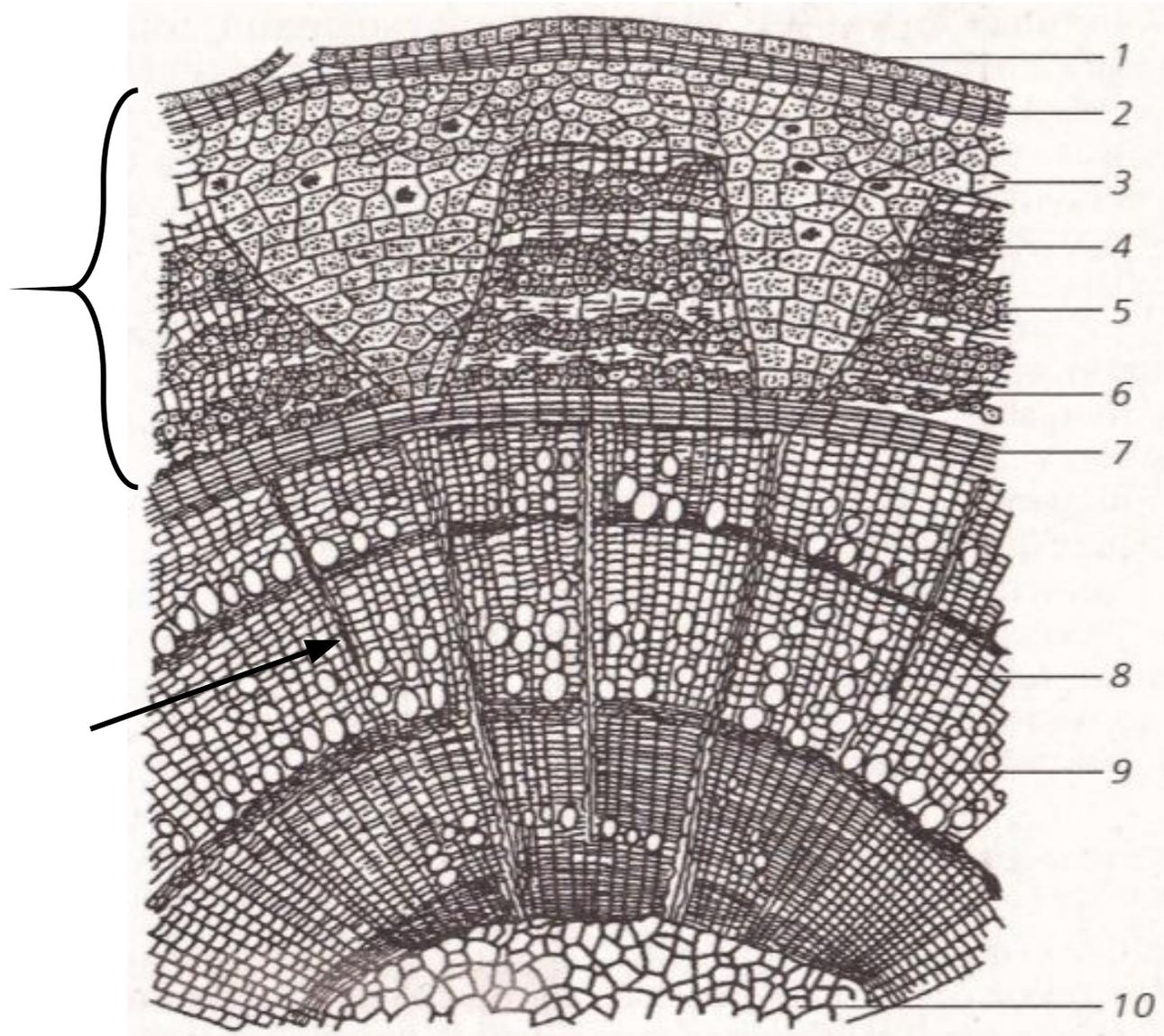


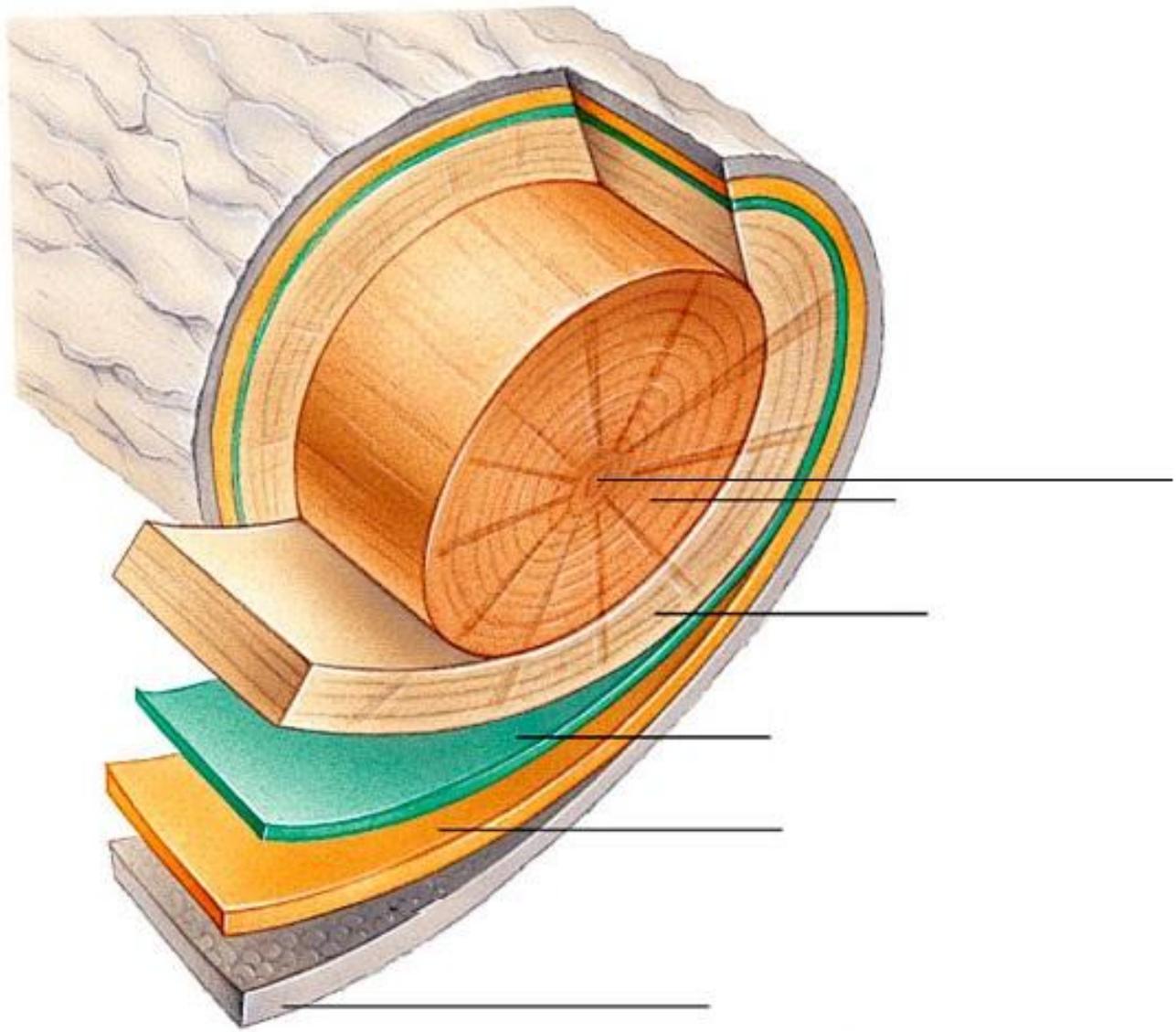


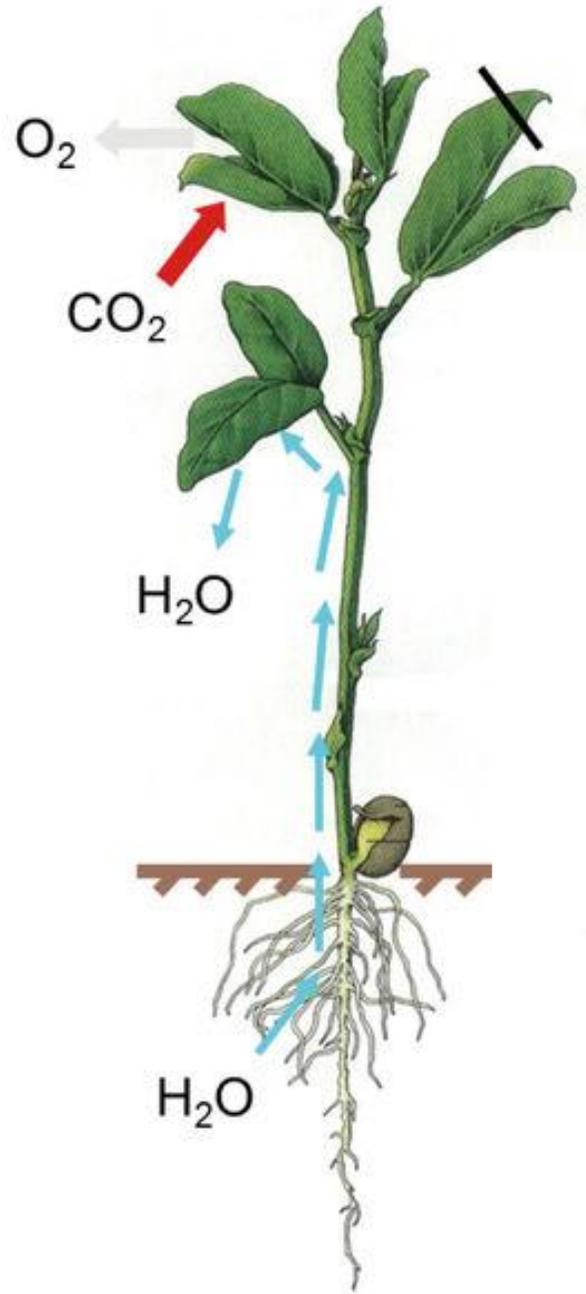


Поперечный срез древесного стебля





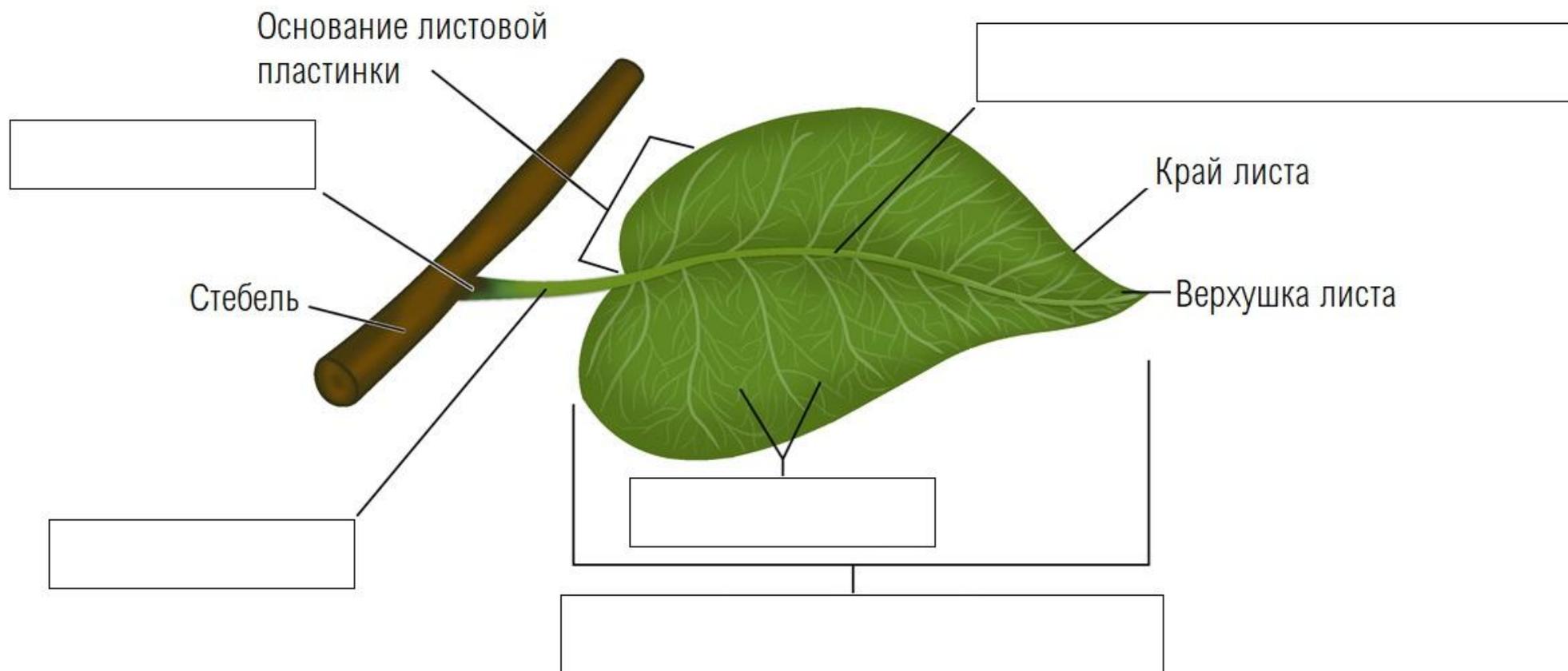




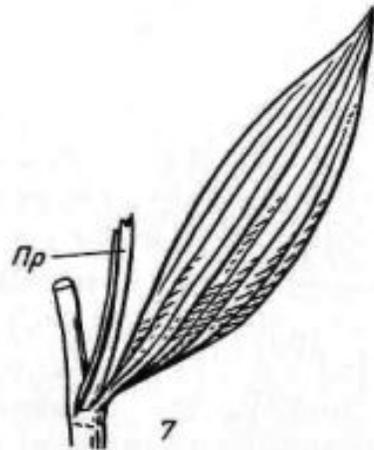
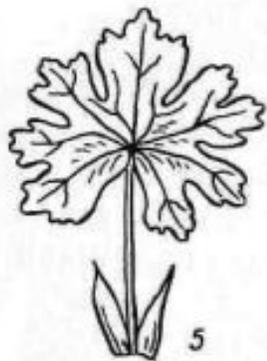
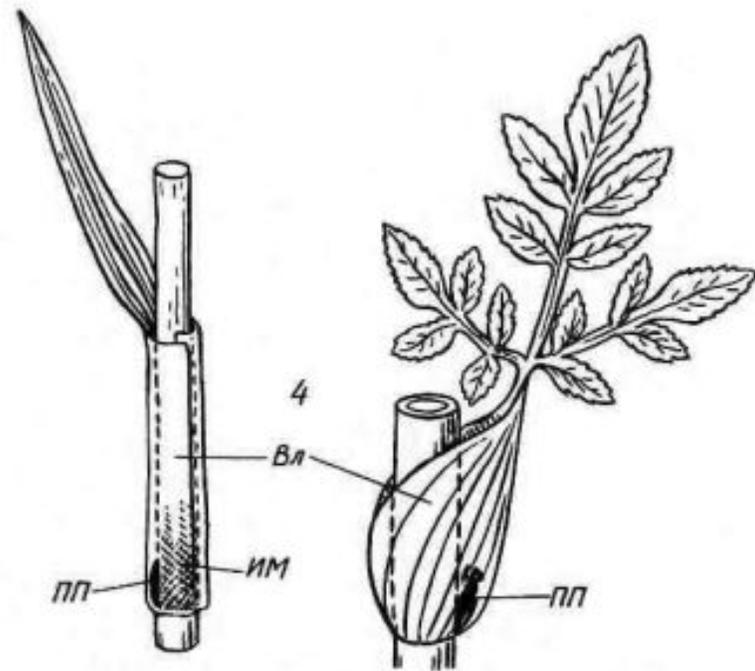
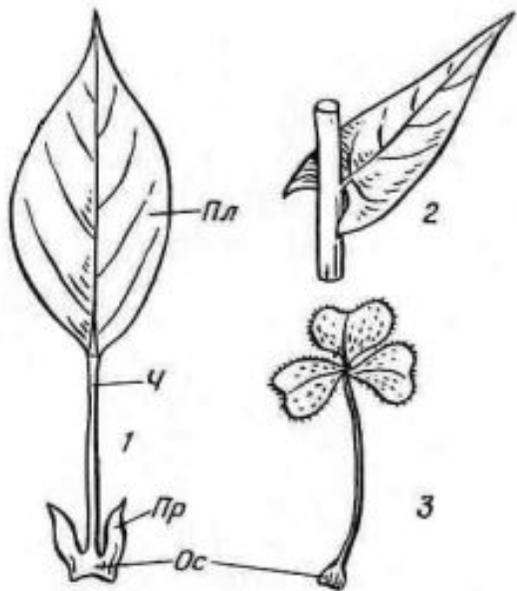
Лист – латеральный орган побега, обладающий ограниченным ростом и приспособленный для ассимиляции, испарения и газообмена.

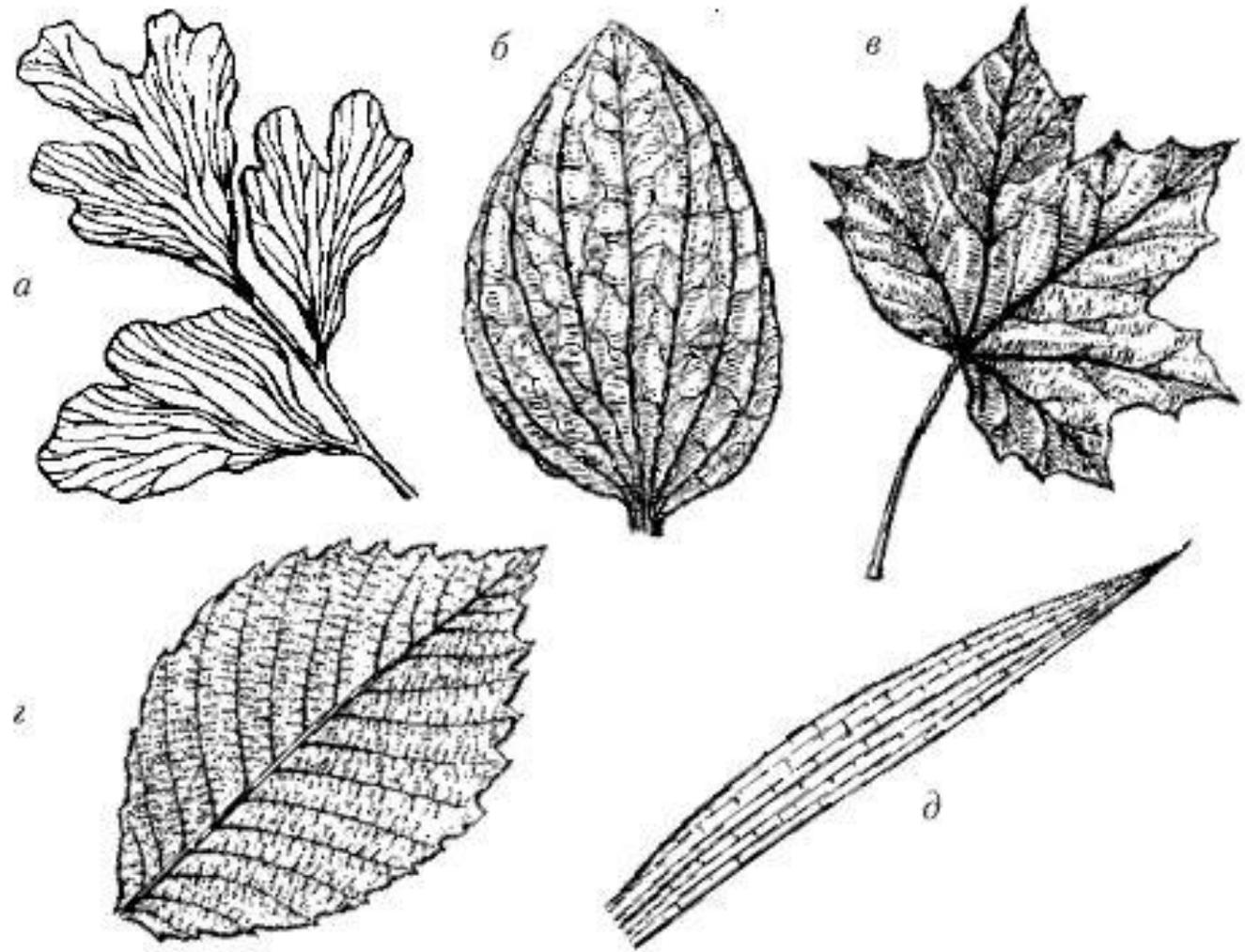


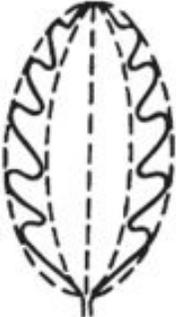




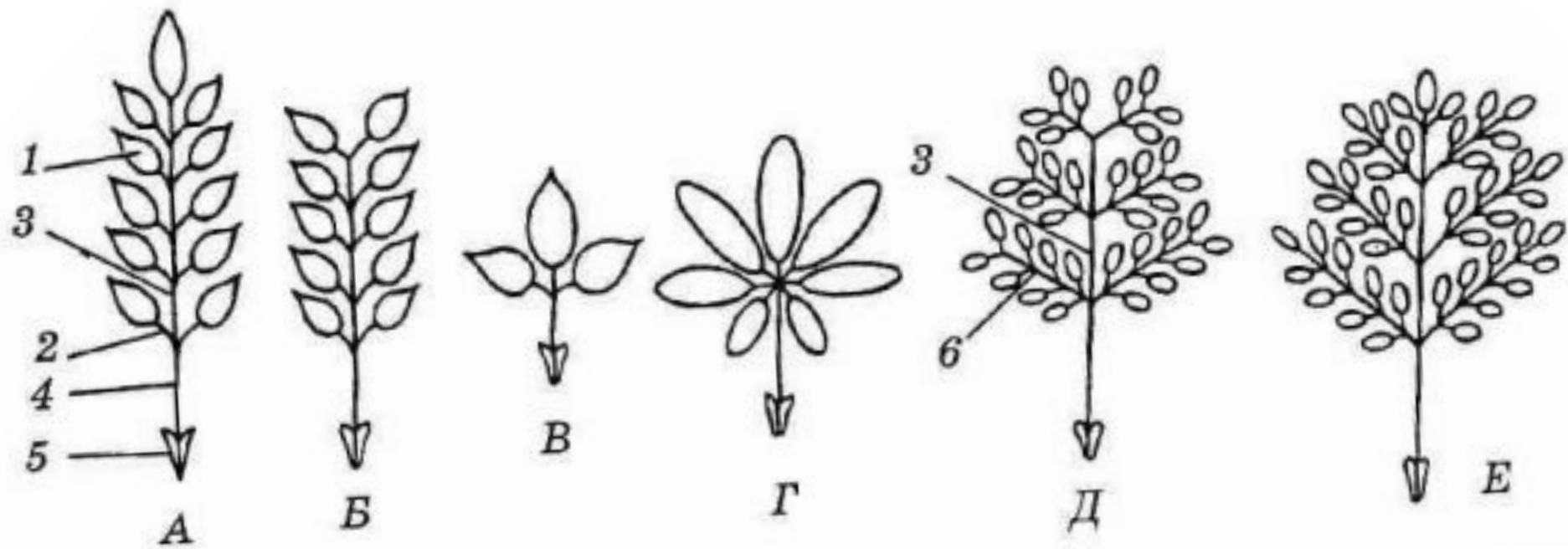


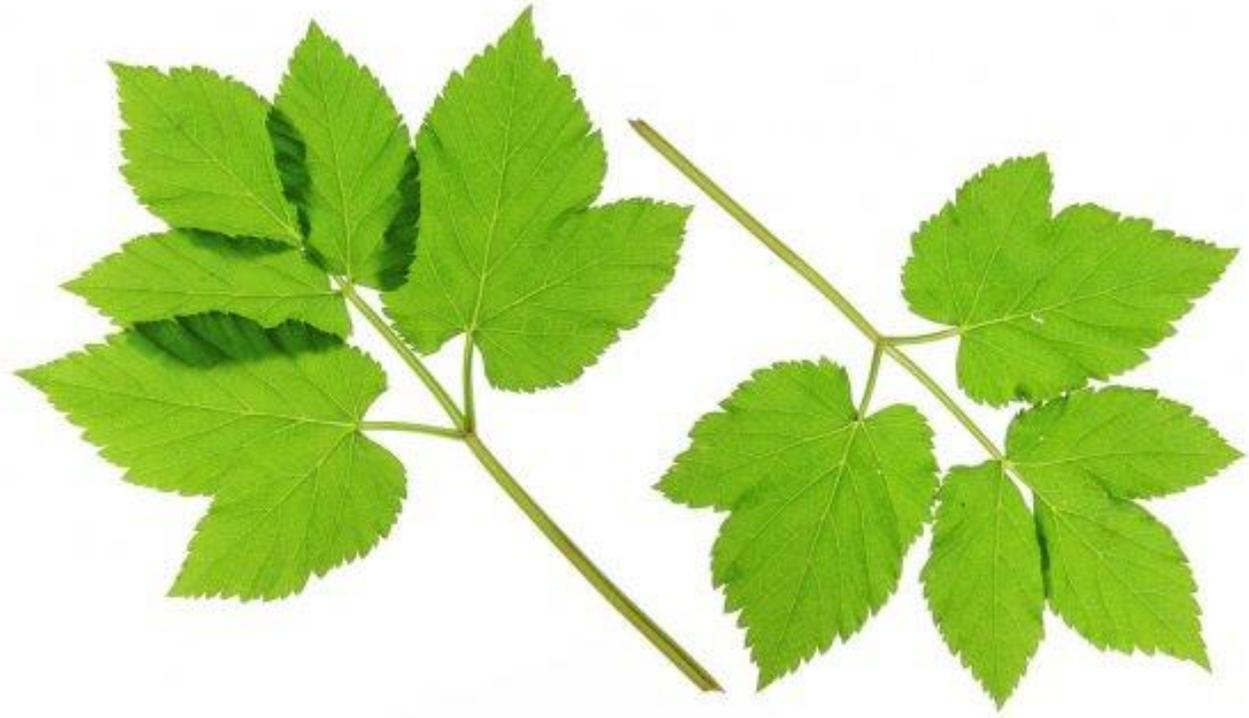


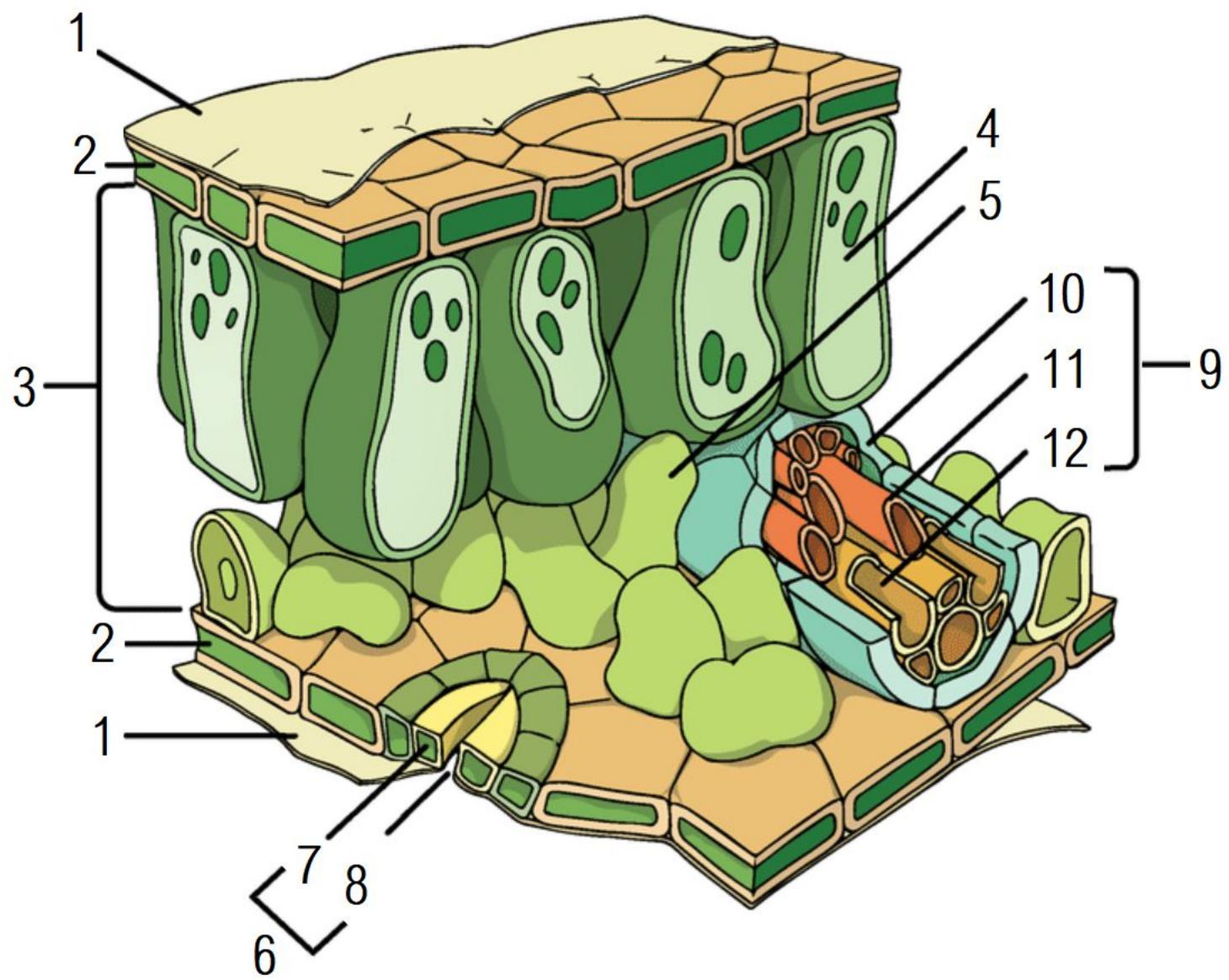


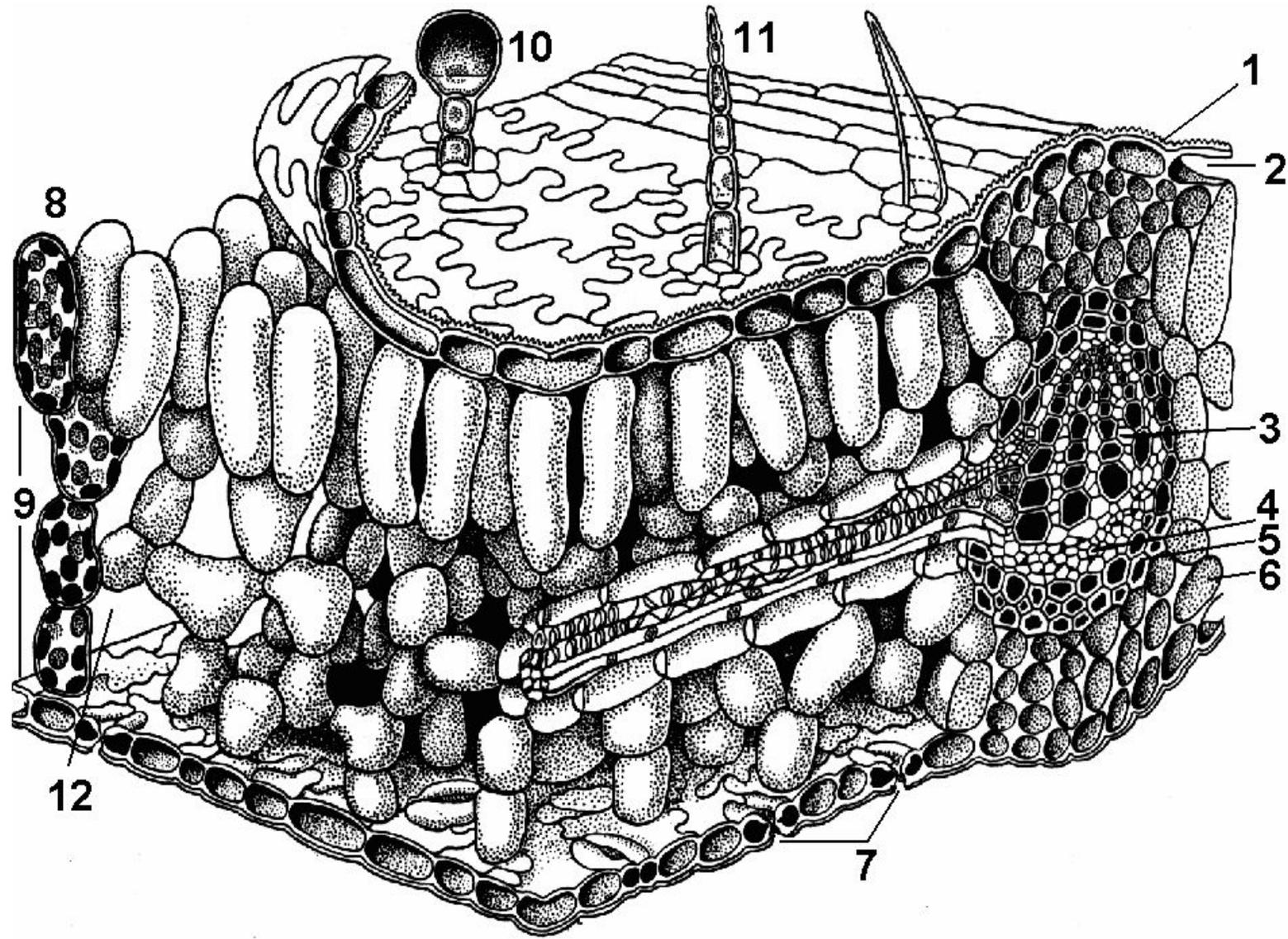
	Простые листья			Сложные листья (листочек на черешочках с сочленениями)
	лопастный (менее чем до половины ширины полу-пластинки)	раздельный (глубже половины ширины полу-пластинки)	рассеченный (до центральной жилки)	
Тройчато-				
Пальчато-				
Перисто-				

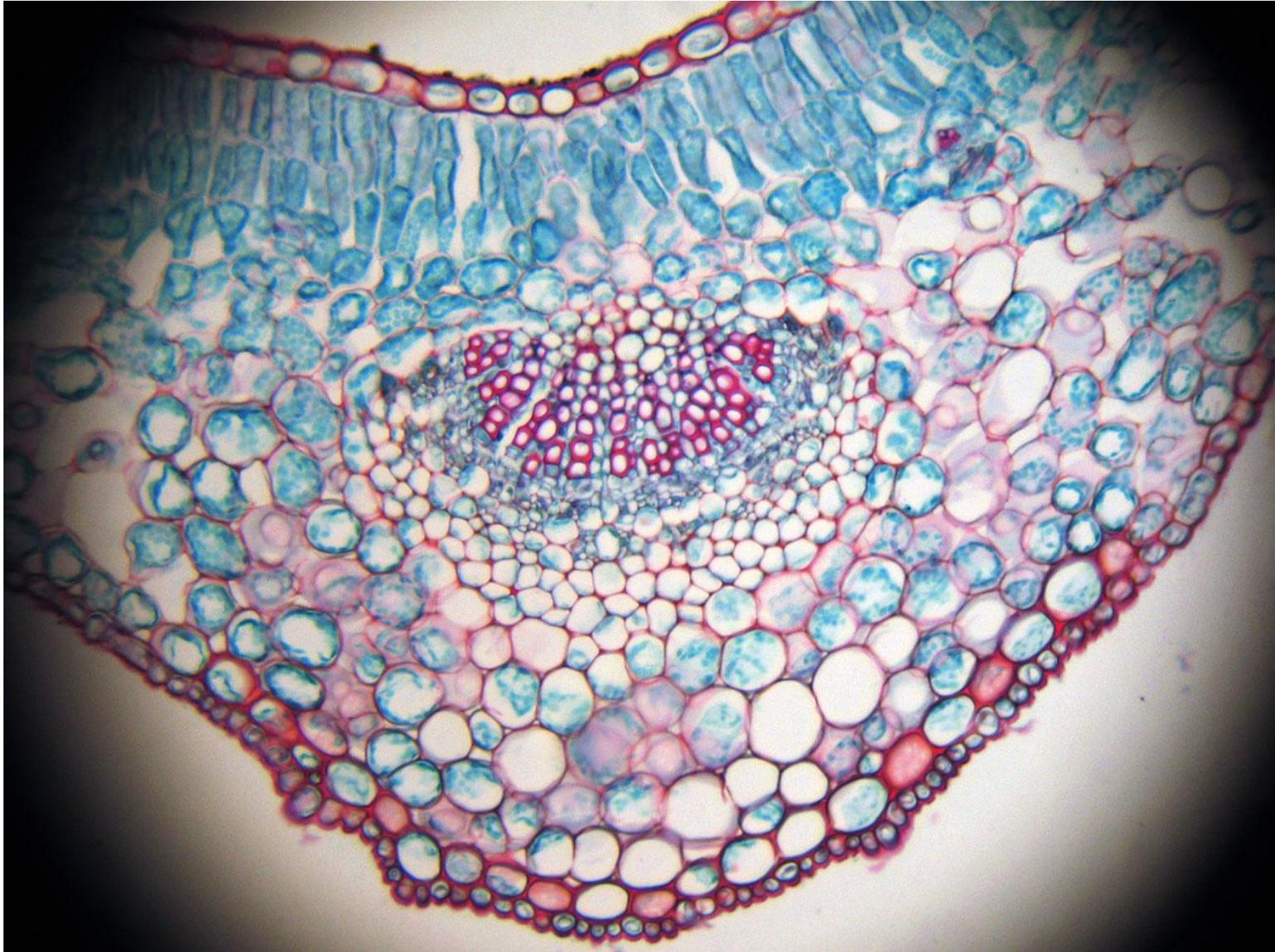




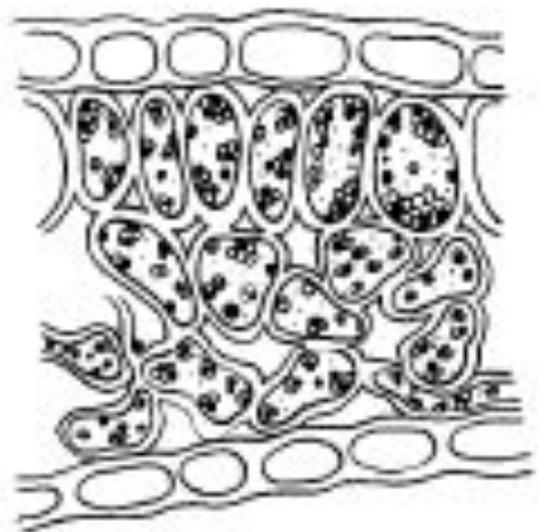
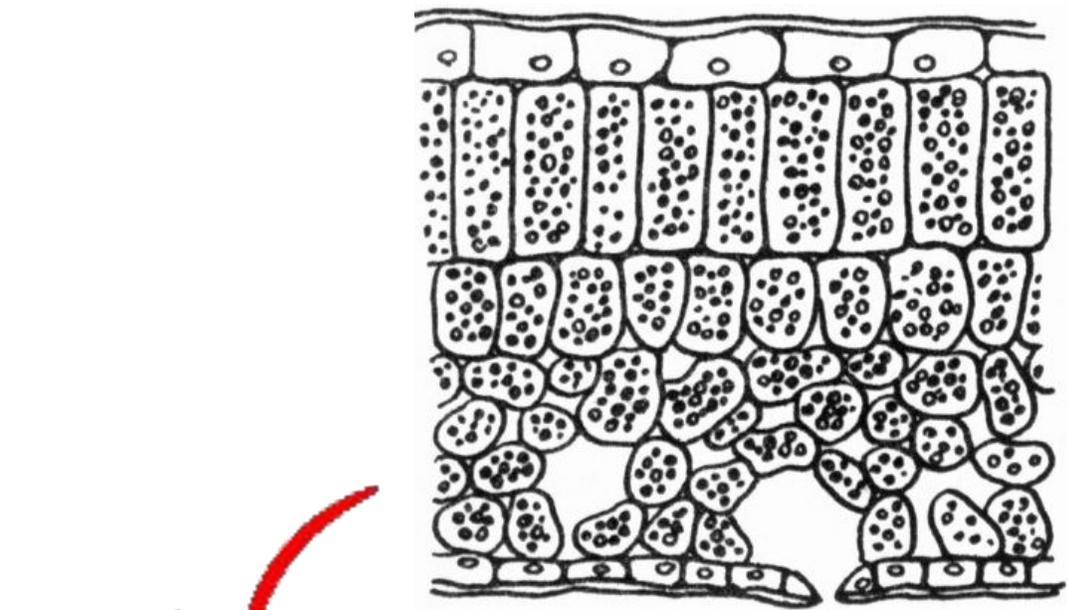




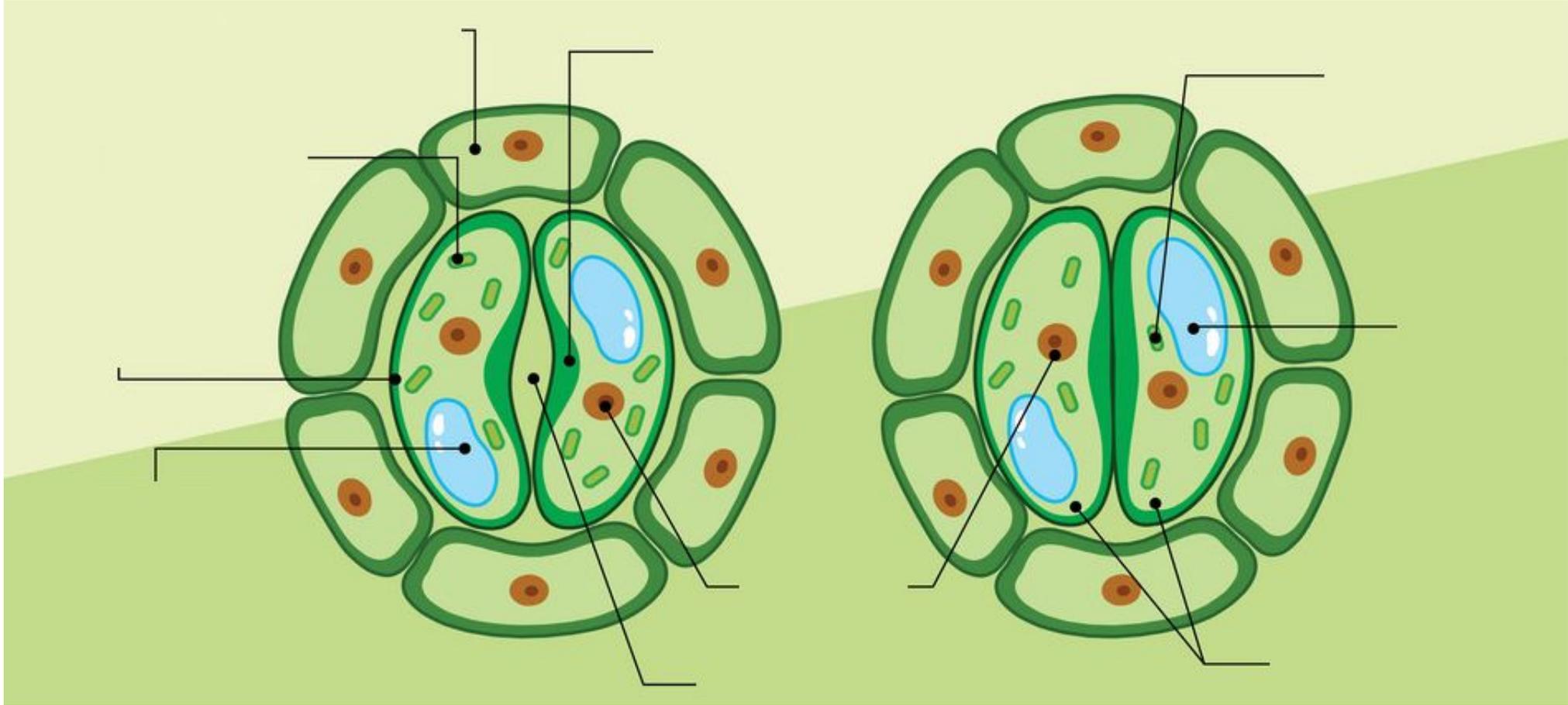


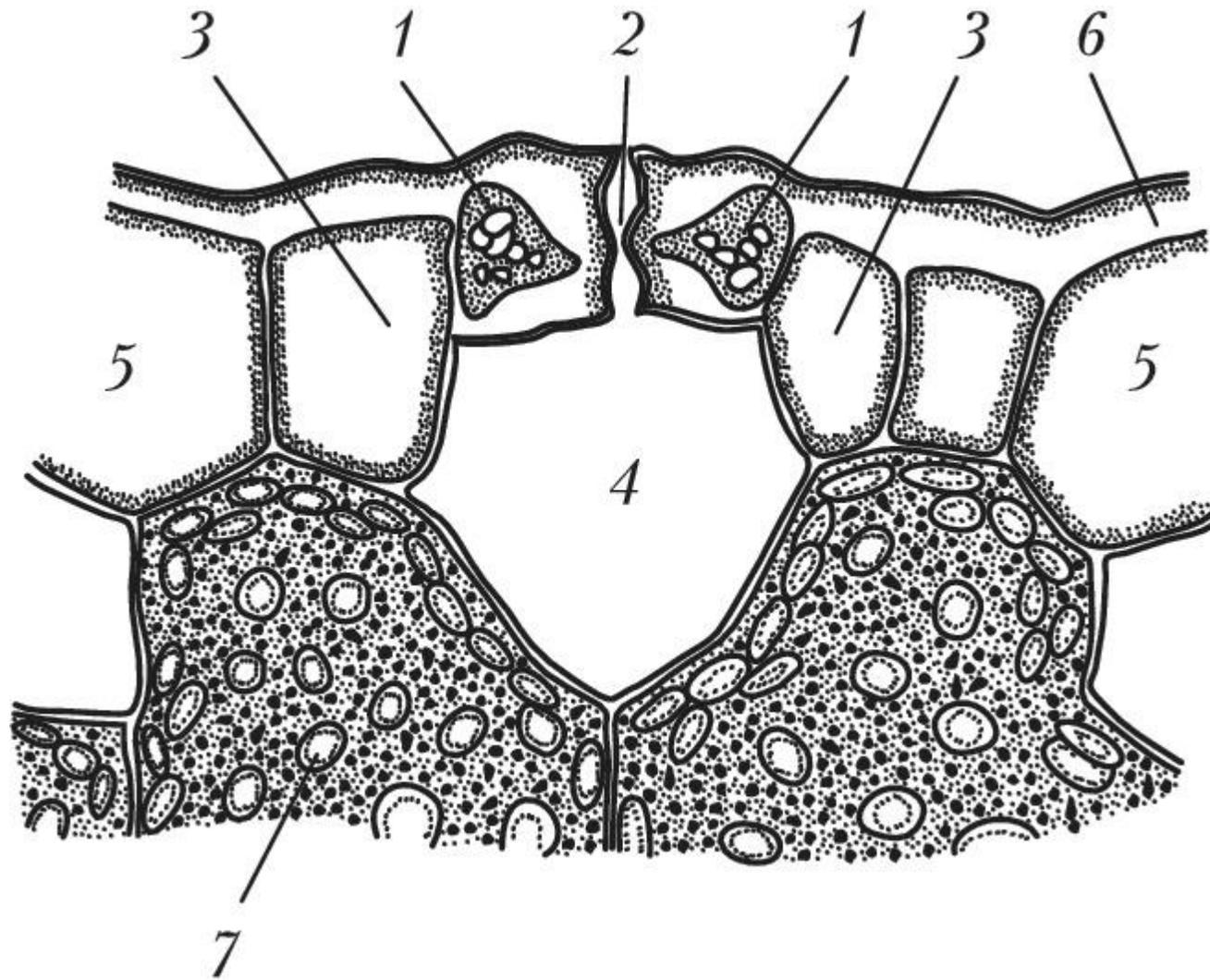




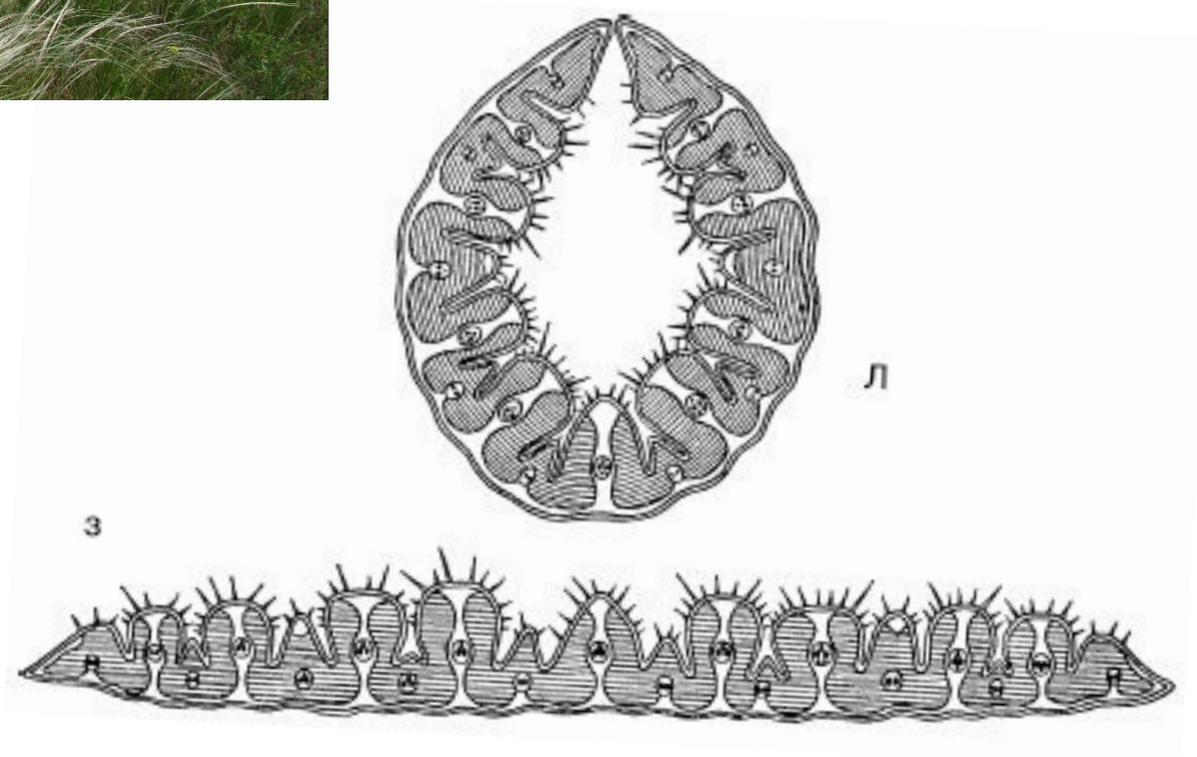


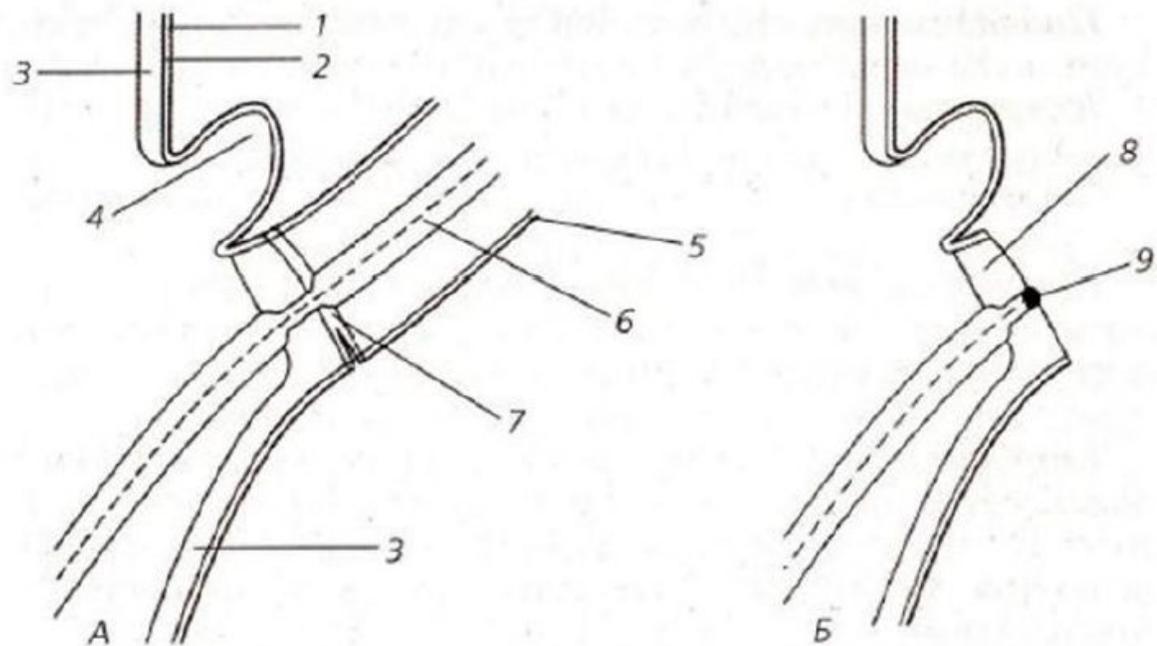




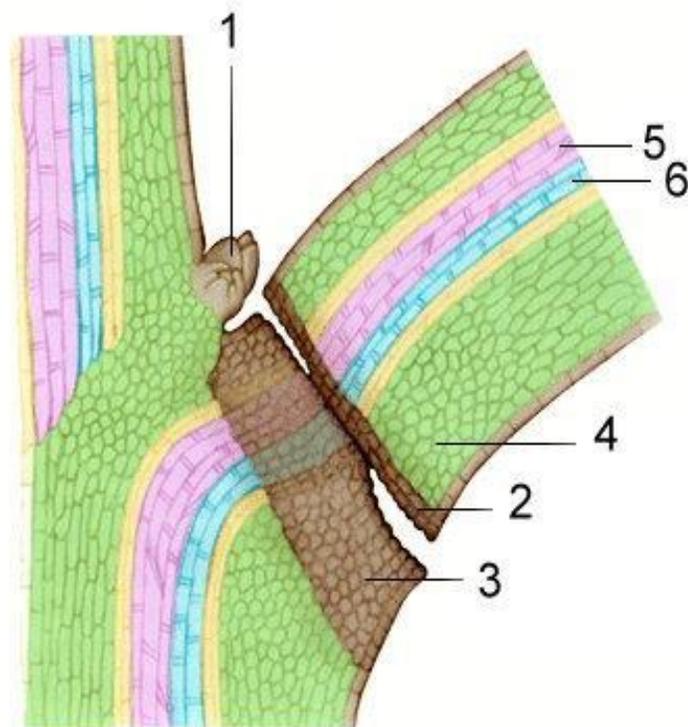








Листопад: *А* — отделительная зона листа во время его опадения; *Б* — после опадения; 1 — стебель; 2 — эпидерма; 3 — перидерма (наружный пробковый слой); 4 — пазушная почка; 5 — черешок; 6 — проводящий пучок; 7 — отделительный слой; 8 — пробка образует листовой рубец; 9 — закупоренный проводящий пучок



Механизм листопада

