Examrace

Competitive Exams: Revision Terminology Part 30

- Diatomite (or Kiesulghur) – Light transparent porous & chemically L wert - Agred Nobal used to absord nitroglycerine from which dynamite is made, used as filtration acid in sugar refining, sound proof rooms, abserb colours.
- Sevege treatment – Anacystis, Chlamydomonas, chorella, Englena, Oscillatoria, pandorinia, scendesscumus spiraline.
- Cephaleuros virexens causes red rust of tea (thea senesis) – also piper & mango orchards – (gram algae).
- Puccinia – Uredia & telia on wheat leaves.
- Mushrooms are largest fungi -> Reserve food is glycogen (not starch)
- Vivipomous germination – Ahizophora.
- Hiypogeal – pea
- Epigeal – Bean
- P. Maheswari – Introduction to Embryology of Angiosperm.
- Radicle – root.
- Plumale – shoot
- H_2O for activation of metabolism in metabolism is embryo.
- Oxygen for fest resp to yield energy.
- Capsella – Dicot weed, annrul herb, Cruciferaceae, polygomum type of embryo sac.
- Ovules are amphitropous, bitegmic, Synergids, are hooked.
- Embryogennesis – ongrad type, globular embryo, 6 cotyledons in culture, normally – 2 cotyladons.
- Based cell – transverse division, terminal cell – vertical division at right angle to based cell.
- Have high osmotic value at early stage & low osmotic value when mature.
- Dispersion of seed – pinus seed & fruit of sycamore – wings.
- Dispersion Pappas – sepal modified into hair like Structure (Pomachute mech)

- Dispersion ballon shaped – Calyx in physalis, ovary in cardiospermun.
- Dispersion censer mech – Poppy.
- Cocklebur (Xanthium) – Fruits have many hooks.
- Seeds of tiger nail (Martynia) – Curved hooks.
- Ruellia – Jaculators pr. – become straight & throw food with force.
- Coconut – mesocarp is fibrous.
- Lotus – thalamus is spongy.
- Monocot seed – wheat, waize, rice
- Dicot seed – Gram, pea, Mustord, tomoto.
- Apple, pear, loquat – pome – fleshy thalamus.
- (exalbuminious) non endosporic – gram, pea, tomato – dicots.
- (albuminious) Endosporic – maize, monocots.
- Ovule -> Caruncle (fleshy white structure on micropylar end due to proliferation at tip outer integument facilitates seed dispersal, hygroscopic.
- Ovule aril – from funicle or testa or both, it surrounds ovule eg. Litechi
- Caryopsis – bicarpellary gynocieum, unilocular ovary eg Graminae.
- Samara – seeds are winged, wings develop from pericarp.
- Drape – endosperm is strong, one seeded from multicarp Ellery gynocieun eg mango, Coconut
- Pepo – hard walled berry, triearpellary gynocieum inferior ovary.
- Sugarcane, Cocoa, Rose, Bougainvillea – stem cuttings.
- Grafting in dicot necessary that it has cambium layer.
- Spiral – magnoliaceae.
- Spirocyelic / Hermicyelic – Ranunculaceae.
- Hypogynow – supnior ovary – Curciferae, Maluaceae, Solanaceae.
- Perigynous – Caesalpiniaceae.
- Epigynous – inferior ovary – composite, Cucurbitaeceae.
- Petals & sepals fused –> Tepals = Perianth (common in monocots)
- Poller grains in Pollinia (Asclepiadaceae, orchidaceae)

- Translator apparatus – family Asclepiadaceae – anthers are bicelled.
- Syngensious – filaments free & anthers fused eg. Compositae
- Synandrous – filmments & anthers fused eg. Cucurbita, Araceae.
- Gynobasic style (arise from base of gynoecium) eg Labiatae
- Apocarpus – Carpels free – Ranunculaceae, Magnoliaceae.
- Syncarpus – Corpels fused – Craciferae, Malvaceae.
- Cauilflowery – production of flowers on old stem from dormant buds – Ficus, Artocarpus.
- Placentation – Marginal – unilocular ovary, from ventral suture – Legurninosae (febacae)
- Parietal – unilocular ovary, ovules from inner walls eg. Cucurbitaceae.
- Axile – multilocular ovary, ovules from central axis malraceae, Solanaceae, Libraceae.
- Free central – unilocular ovary, ovules from central axis Dianthus (Caryophyllaceae)
- Based – unilocular ovary, ovules thalamus, composite, graminae.
- Superficial – multilocular ovary, ovules from inner septa water lify (Nymphea).
- Polyadelphous – Filownents fused in several bundles.
- Mono Polyadelphous – Filownents fused in one bindle.
- 1st stage of male gametophyte – haploid pollen grain.
- Pollen kit – oily layer outside pollen grain of lipids & carotenoids.
- Ovules
- Anatropous – ovule is completely inverted – Compositae, Solanaceae.
- Orthotropous – ovule, funicle & chalaza in one line – Cycas.
- Hemianatropous – at right angle – Rananculus.
- Campylotropous – Curved – Leguminosae, Coryophyllaceae.
- Amphitropous – Curved, ovule horse shoe shaped – Alisma.
- Circinotropous – one completer round, micropyle face up – Cactus.
- Unitegmic – with one integument – Gefmnosperm, compositae, solanceaceae.
- Bitegmic – Cruciferace, Malvaceae, Cucerbitaceae.
- Ategmic – Loranthaceae, Santaleaceae.
- Endosperen – free nuclear – most common – cotton, Zeamays.

- Cellular – 1st is primary & then no. of Division for wall formation.
- Monocots – Helobial – intermediate – large microphylar chamber & small chalazal chamber perisperm is the remnant of nucellus.
- Monocots – albuminous – endosperm forms bulk.
- Embryo (monocot) is small & consists of single cotyledon – Scutellum.
- Radicle is protected by coleorhiza.
- No endosperm – orchidaceae, podostemaceae, trapacae.
- Grafting not possible in monocot – Cambium absent V.B. Closed.
- Gridling not possible in monocot – V.B. are Scattered.
- Eustele – dicots
- Atcetostele – monocot
- Xylem – Hadrom
- Phloem – Leptom
- Monocot root – radial, clored, exarch.
- Dicot stem – open, endarch.
- In dicot leaf – phloem on abaxial side.