VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Department of Botany

B.Sc. II

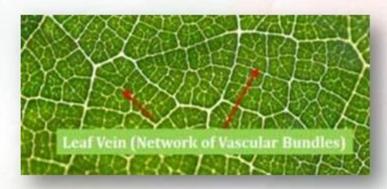
TOPIC: VASCULAR BUNDLE

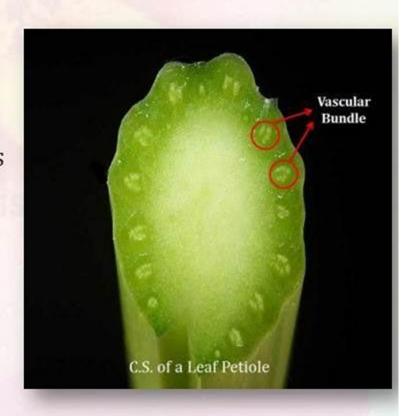
Dr. B. T. Dangat, M.Sc., Ph.D.

VASCULAR BUNDLES Structure & Classification

What are vascular bundles? What are its components?

- Vascular bundles are components of Vascular Tissue System
- Also called as 'fascicle'
- Part of TRANSPORT system in plants
- One of the PRIMARY tissue system in plants
- It is a COMPLEX tissue system in plants

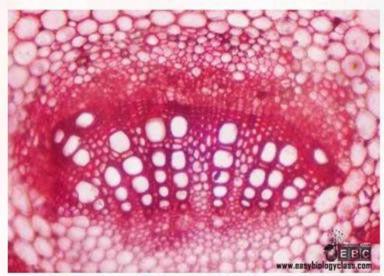




■ Complex tissue = composed of MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF CELLS

What are vascular bundles? What are its components?

- Vascular bundles consists of TWO main parts
- 1. Xylem: water conducting tissue
- 2. Phloem: food conducting tissue



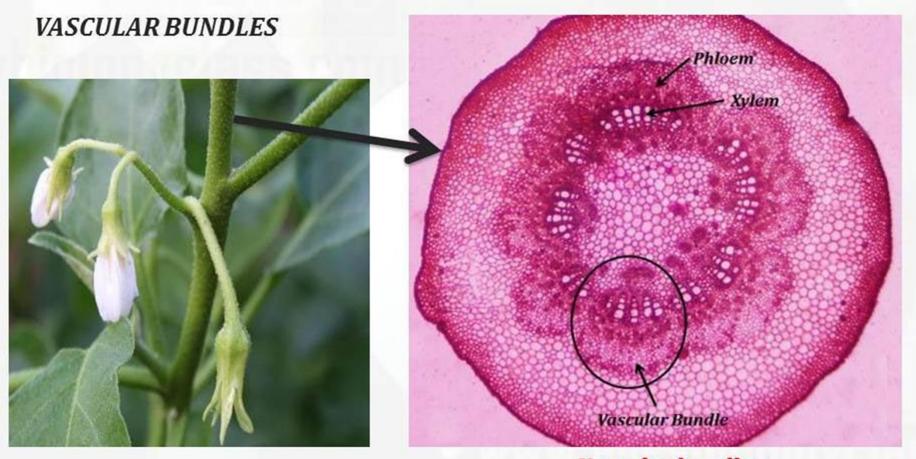
Xylem and phloem are complex tissues

Typical Vascular Bundle

- Components of xylem: Tracheids, Vessels, Xylem fibres & Xylem parenchyma
- Components of phloem: Sieve cells, Sieve tube elements, companion cells, Phloem parenchyma, Phloem fibres (bast fibres)

How vascular bundles originate in plants?

■ The elements of xylem and phloem are always organized in groups called

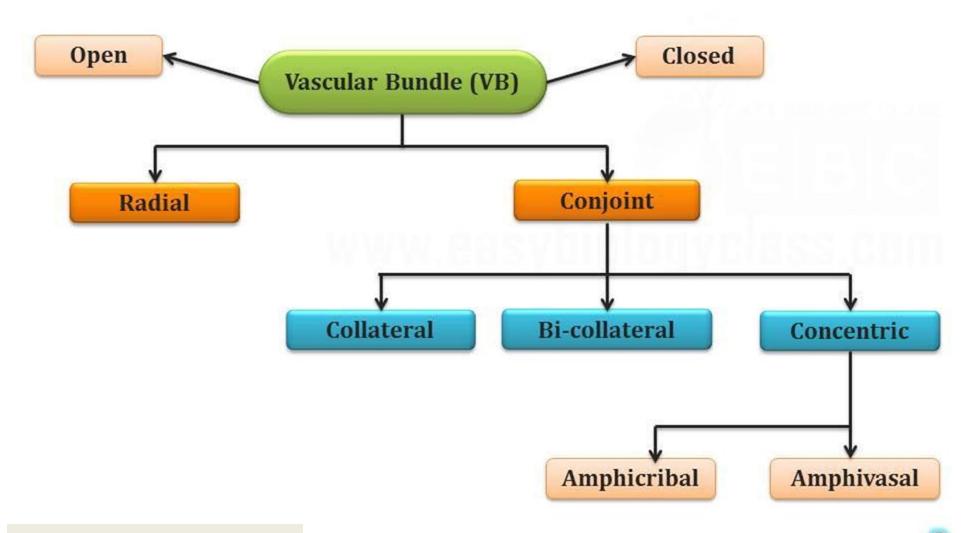


Different types of vascular bundles:

Vascular bundles are classified based MANY criterions

- 1. Based on presence of cambium/secondary growth
 - Open VB & Closed VB
- 2. Based on arrangement in the plant body
 - Radial & Conjoint
- 3. Based on arrangement of individual VB components
 - Collateral, Bi-collateral & Concentric (amphicribal & amphivasal)

Different Types of Vascular Bundles

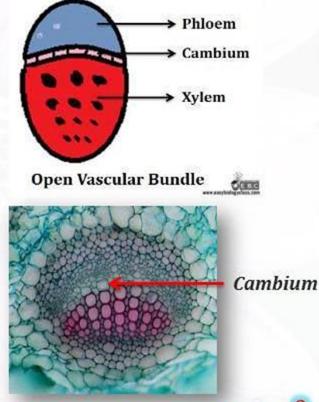


Open & Closed Vascular Bundles:

- A classification of VB based on presence of cambium
- **Cambium**: a meristematic tissue responsible for secondary growth

(1). Open vascular bundle

- Cambium present between xylem & phloem
- Secondary growth present
- Characteristic of dicotyledons (dicots)
- Open for secondary growth
- Cambium present between xylem & phloem

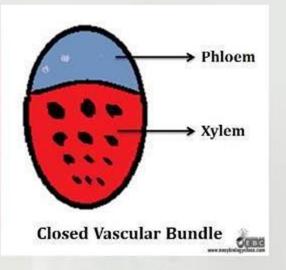


is called FASCICULAR CAMBIUM

Open & Closed Vascular Bundles:

(2). Closed vascular bundles:

- Cambium absent within vascular bundle
- Secondary growth absent
- Characteristic of monocotyledons (monocots)
- Closed for secondary growth
- Fascicular cambium absent

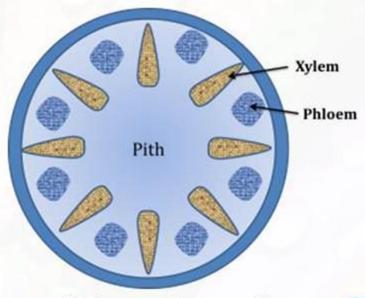




Radial Vascular bundle

- Based on the arrangement of VB components
- Xylem and phloem are arranged separately
- Arranged alternatively in different radii
- Radial vascular bundles are found in ROOTS





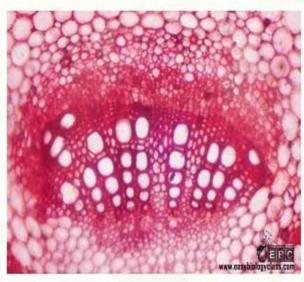
Radial Vascular Bundles

Conjoint vascular bundles

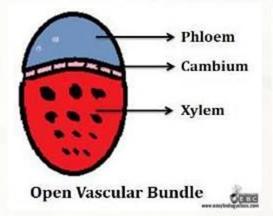
- Xylem and phloem are arranged together
- Xylem and phloem in same radius
- Conjoint VB are found in STEM and LEAVES
- Three types:
- 1. COLLATERAL
- 2. BI-COLLATERAL
- 3. CONCENTRIC

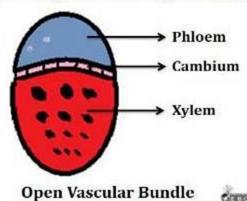
(1). Collateral vascular bundles:

- A type of conjoint VB
- Phloem located **ONLY OUTSIDE** of the xylem
- Xylem towards interior, phloem towards exterior
- Most common type
- Collateral VB may be Open or Closed



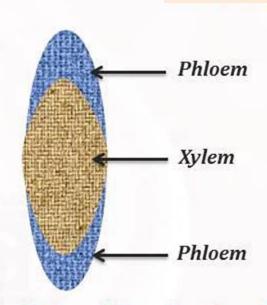
Collateral Vascular Bundles





(2). Bi-collateral Vascular Bundles

- A type of conjoint VB
- Phloem present in two groups
- One outside the xylem, other inside the xylem
- (xylem in the middle, phloem both sides)
- Characteristic of some Angiosperms
- Example: members of Cucurbitaceae (Cephalandra, Cucurbita)
- Bi-collateral vascular bundles are always OPEN



Bi-collateral Vascular Bundle

(3). Concentric Vascular Bundles:

- A type of conjoint vascular bundle
- One VB element completely surrounds the other
- Either phloem surrounds xylem or xylem surrounds the phloem
- Two types:
- a) Amphicribal:
- b) Amphivasal:

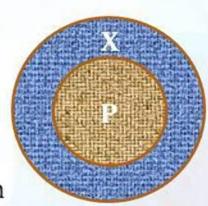
(3). Concentric Vascular Bundles:

A). Amphicribal:

- A type of concentric vascular bundle
- Xylem lies at the centre, surrounded by a ring of phloem
- Amphicribal
- Example: Meristeles of ferns, small vascular traces of flowers, fruits and ovules

B). Amphivasal:

- A type of concentric vascular bundle
- Phloem lies at the centre, surrounded by a ring of xylem
- Example: Dracaena stem, Rumex, Begonia



Amphivasal

THANK YOU.....