Leaf tip turn into tendril - e.g. Glorious.
Entire leaf turn into tendril e.g. Latl1yrus. Leaflet turn into tendril e.g. Plsum sativa. Stipule change into tendril e.g. Smilax.
Petiole change into tendril e.g. Clematis.
Auxiliary branches of stem change into tendril e.g. Passion flower.
"Breathing roots or respiratory roots or pneumatophores of halophytes e.g. Rhisophora, Sonneratia."
"Petiole chimney & photosynthetic in called as phyllode e.g. Australian n acacia," Parkinsonia.
"Phylloclade : When stem become flattened and Leaves modified into spiny structure. They possess nodes & internodeseg. Pontiac, Cocoloba."

"Cladode: It is one internodes long phylloclade e.g. Asparagus, Ruscus."

"When both surface of leaf illuminated equally then they are called as isobilateral Leaves. eg. Grasses, Calistemone."
When only upper part of leaf illuminated more than the lower part of leaf called as Dorsiventral Leaves e.g. Mangifera indica.

Assignments

TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING
1. Define the annuals, biennials and perennials?
2. Differentiate between tap root and adventitious root?
3. Write functions of tap root.
4. Potato tuber is a stem and not a root why.
5. What is venation?
6. What are stilt roots?
7. Give three primary functions of leaf.
8. Why do some plants develop tendrils?
9. What are parasitic roots?
10. What are different zones of a root?
11. Give examples of various types of underground modification of stem.
12. Write functions of stem.
13. What are main functions of leaf'?
14. What are two types of pitchers? Give example.

Submit by the end of 15th July 2025.