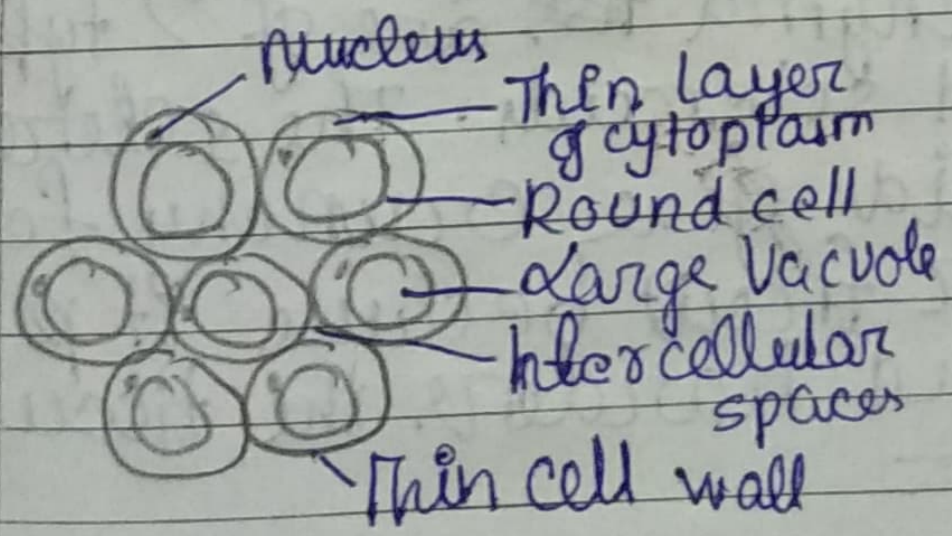


Home Assignment

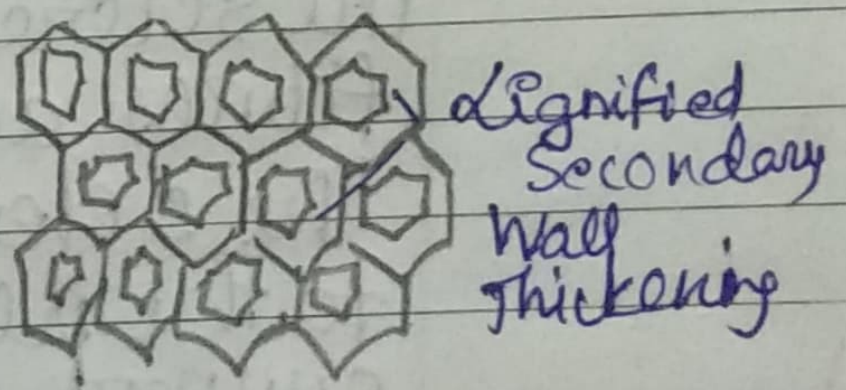
Parzenchyma Tissues

- It is a living and basic tissue which consists of unspecialized cells.
- They have thin cell wall made up of cellulose
- They have cytoplasm with small nucleus and large vacuole



Sclerenchyma tissues

- It is a dead cell, narrow and long also known as dead protoplasm
- They have a thick cell wall with deposition of lignin
- They are closely packed with intercellular spaces



- 2. Water hyacinth have large air cavities in the parenchyma tissue. For this reason it floats on water. These specialized parenchyma tissue which is present in water hyacinth are called aerenchyma. This tissue has air-filled spaces inside because the air gets trapped inside especially in the stem part.
- 3. Epidermis is very important for plant because it is waxy cuticle layer which provides a protective barrier against mechanical injury, water loss & infection. It protects all the surfaces of the plants without any intercellular space in it. The epidermis bearing stomata also helps in removal of water from plants.
- 4. We get a crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit because of the presence of sclerenchyma tissue. The sclerenchyma ~~tissues~~ ^{cells} are of 2 types - fibres and sclereids. The sclereids - the sclereids give crunchy feeling to the pear fruit because it provides support and hardens the tissue.

- 5. The walls of sclerenchyma are lignified, which make them thick. This tissue makes the plant hard and stiff. Coconut husk is very hard & is made of such thickened, lignified cells. Such cells make it very hard to pull out the coconut husk.