

H. ω
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1. Define secondary growth.

Ans → Secondary growth is an increase in girth (width) of a plant initiated by cell divisions in lateral meristems.

- Primary and secondary growth happen simultaneously but in different parts of a woody plant.
- Secondary growth adds width to older areas of the stems and roots that are no longer growing in length.
- Typically, stems have much more secondary growth than roots.

2. Name the meristematic tissue responsible for secondary growth in stems.

Ans → Lateral Meristems

3. What are the 2 types of cambium? Write one difference between them.

Ans → Two types of cambium are:

① Corex cambium (Phellogen): originates from cortex or pericycle. It gives corex to the outside and secondary corex (phellogen) to the inside.

② Vascular cambium (Fascicular cambium): It exists in the vascular bundles between the xylem and phloem. It gives secondary phloem to the outside and secondary xylem to the inside.

4. Explain how bark of a tree is formed. How does it act as a protective tissue?

Ans → Bark is formed as a result of the secondary growth in the plants. Phellogen cut the cell inside as phellogen or secondary corex and outer side as phellogen of corex.

The bark of the tree consists of dead cells, it forms a rigid covering that protects the interior of the plant.