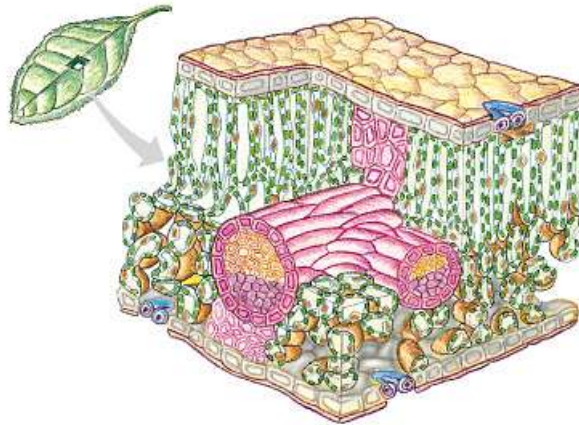


# Structure of:

# LEAVES

1. Leaves represent a large surface area that is exposed to \_\_\_\_\_ for photosynthesis
2. The layers of cells from upper to lower surface of a leaf are as follows: \_\_\_\_\_ → upper → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → lower \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. The cuticle helps to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Mesophyll is \_\_\_\_\_ specialized for \_\_\_\_\_.
    - i. The \_\_\_\_\_ is exposed to direct sunlight.
    - ii. Cells in the lower part of the leaf are loosely arranged in the \_\_\_\_\_ (air sacs participate in \_\_\_\_\_)
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ (vascular bundles of xylem and phloem) form a network for movement of water, solutes and photosynthetic products throughout the mesophyll
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ are located mostly on the lower epidermis
    - i. Stomata are surrounded by two \_\_\_\_\_ which open and close to regulate \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ii. Stomata are typically more abundant on the \_\_\_\_\_, and sometimes only found there (except for floating aquatic plants like water lilies)



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