Plant Growth and Development

- **Growth**: Irreversible increase in the mass, volume or weight of a
  - cell
  - organ
  - organism

- Real Growth: Synthesis of cellular material.

- Apparent Growth: External manifestation of growth

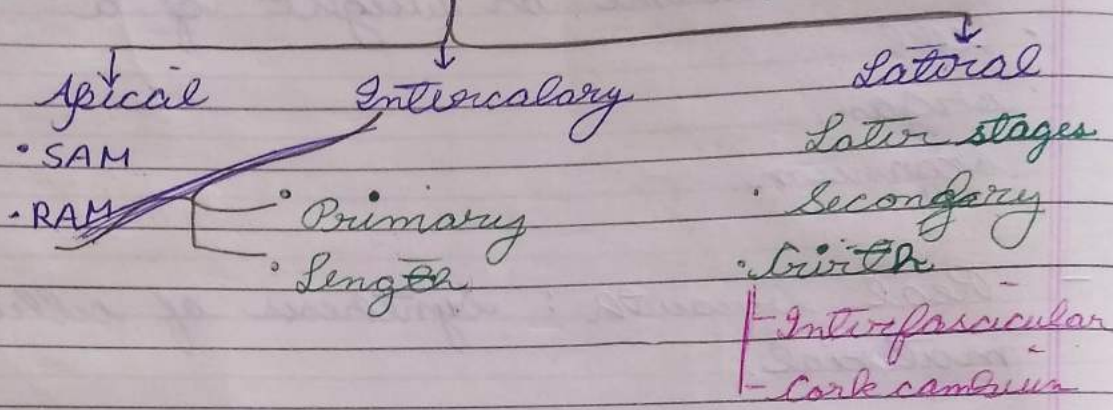
- Accentric Growth: cell enlargment ✓
  cell division ✗

- Multiplicative growth: cell enlargment ✗
  cell division ✓
  e.g tissue culture

• In animals growth is limited and no. of ... do not increase.

• **Plant growth features:**

1 **Localised** : Specific areas
- Meristem



2 Unlimited growth

3 Open growth

4 Increase no. of ~~growth~~ organs.

5 Juvenile → Mature stages
structure of mature stage is different from that in juvenile stage.

• Expansin enzyme breaks hydrogen bonds in cellulose fibril.

• Phases of growth

1 Formative Phase / Phase of cell formation → Respiratory activity ↑ high

2 Phase of elongation (Growth ↑)

3 Phase of maturation / Differentiation

Areas (Vacuole ×) Meristem → Daughter cell → Cell division

Cell division × → New material C-W → C.W enlargement → formation of vacuole

→ Cellulose fibrils → Expansin (Vacuole ✓) → H-Bond × → Cellulose fibril network loosen up

→ Structural, chemical and Physiological specialisation of cell. ⇓ Differentiation

3
2
1

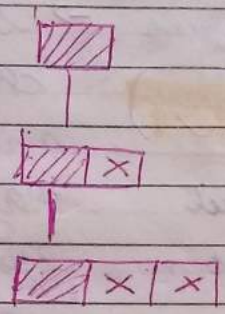
• Maximum respiratory activity present in formative phase.

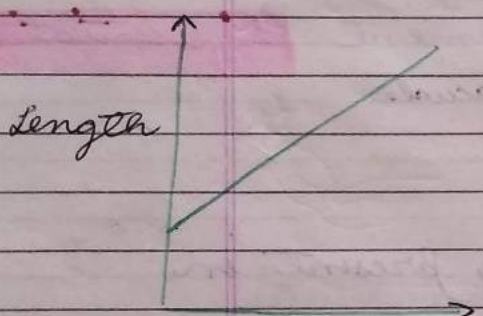
• Maximum growth in elongation phase.

Growth Rate

Arithmetic

- Constant rate
- shoot & root





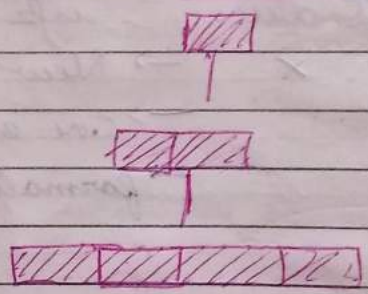
$L_t = L_o + rt$

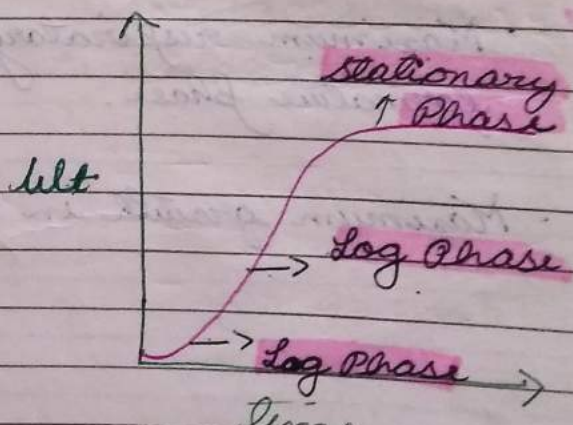
Here r = growth rate
t = time
L_o = initial length.

Geometric

- All the daughter cells retain capacity of division

e.g.
- Embryo development
- bacterial culture.





$W_t = W_o e^{rt}$

AGR : Absolute Growth Rate
= Growth per unit time
= A = B = 5 cm^2/ day.

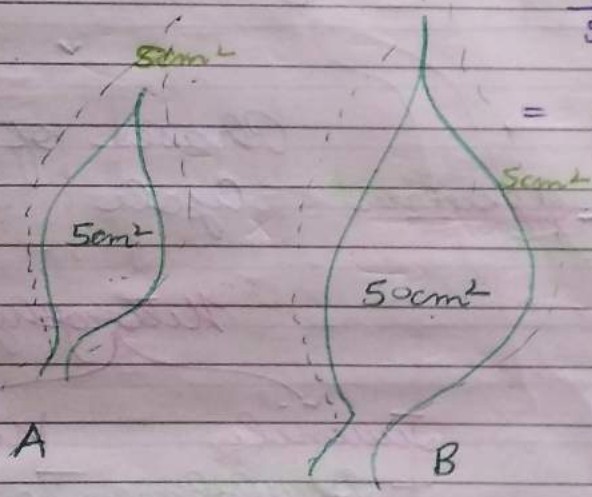
RGR: Relative growth rate

$\frac{\text{Growth}}{\text{Initial Size}} \times 100$

A > B

$= \frac{5}{5} \times 100$ $\quad \frac{5}{50} \times 100$

= 100% $\quad$ = 10%



Terms

- Differentiation — 1° Meristem → (cell division ✗) → 1° Permanent tissue
- Dedifferentiation — Mature → (Cell div ✓ (Despecialisation)) → 2° Meristem (eg Interfascicular cambium)
- Redifferentiation — (cell div ✗) → 2° Permanent tissue

specialised structurally, Chemically, Physiologically

Ranunculus ~ buttercup

Development

All the changes in structure and function of an organisms that occurs throughout its life cycle from seed germ^{n} till death.

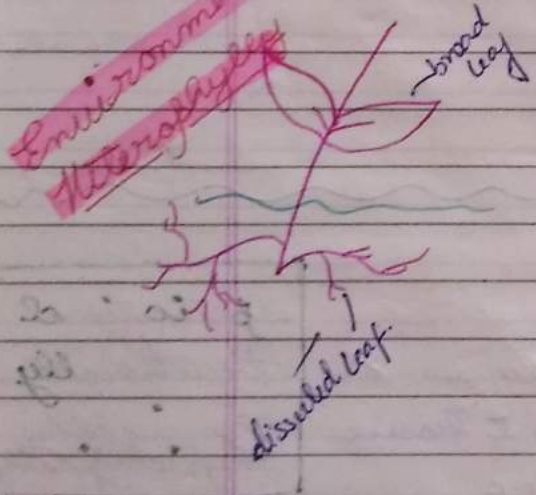
Plasticity

Ability to change

Environment
- Ranunculus flabellaris
- Buttercup

Phases of Life Cycle

Environmental Heterophylly



Heterophylly

Juvenile — Mature

- Developmental Heterophylly
  - Cotton
  - Coriander
  - Larkspur

Development

controlled by

Intrinsic factors

- Intercellular
  - PGRs
  - Plant Growth Regulators
- Intracellular
  - Genetic

Extrinsic factors

- Temp
- O_2
- H_2O
- Nutrients

5 Types

1. Auxins
2. Gibberellins
3. Cytokinins
4. Ethylene
5. ABA

Promoter (P)

Inhibitor (I)

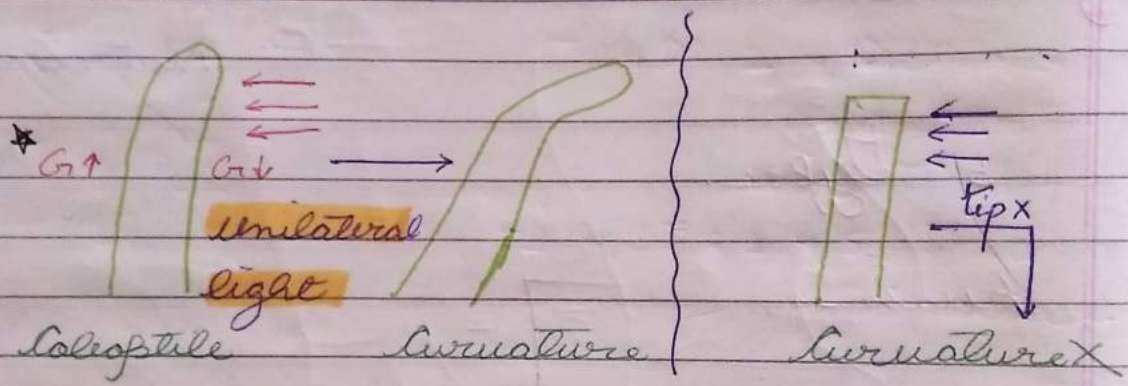
I > P

*Differential growth leads to curvature.

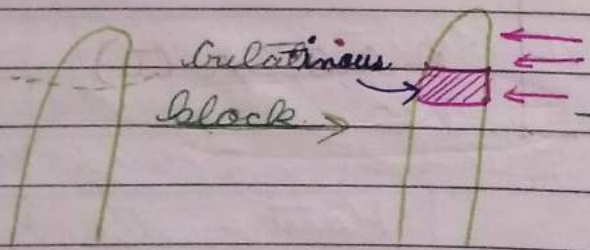
Auxin

① Charles Darwin
Francis ,,

Canary Grass
(Phalaris canariensis)



② Boysen - Jensen



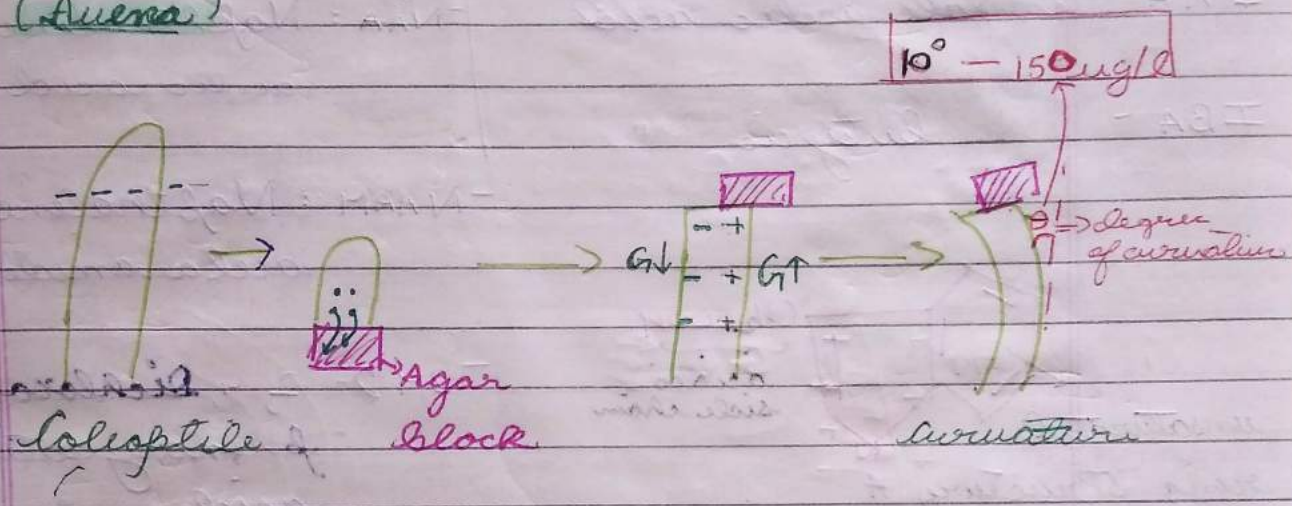
Influence is a
↓
Chemical

• Auxin was first isolated by Went.

☆ Auxin first isolated from Human urine.

3 Went → Gave the name auxin

Oat seedling (Avena)



Auxin
↓
Gk Auxein
↓
to grow
↓
extracted

Bioassay of Auxin
- Avena curvature test
  - Quantitative ✓
  - Qualitative ✓
- Split Pea Test
- Cress Root Inhibitor test

Structure

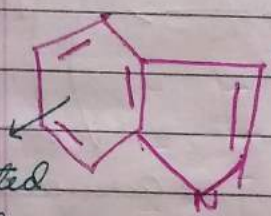
- Weakly acid compound ✓
- Unsaturated ring ✓
- Acidic side chain present ✓

☆ For growth of shoot greater amount of auxin is required as compared to root.

Natural

IAA - Indole acetic acid

IBA - " Butyric "

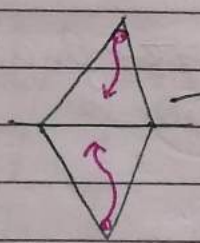


(IAA)

Synthetic

- NAA : Naphthalene acetic acid
- NAAM : Naphthalene aceta amides
- 2,4,D - 2, 4, Dichloro - phenoxyacetic acid
- 2,4,5T : 2,4,5 Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid.

- Synthesis : Tryptophan, Zn^{+2}
- Location : Shoot tip 10 ppm
  Root tip 0.0001 ppm



∵ move towards opp. poles.

Polar transport

"Base seeking Hormone"

Moves from tip to base.

Auxin

Free state
- Unbound
- active ✓

Bound state.
IAA — Alanine
IAA — Aspartic acid
Inactive
Storage purpose.

Bound with

- Expansin activated in acidic medium.

★ Cytokinin counteracts apical dominance.

Functions

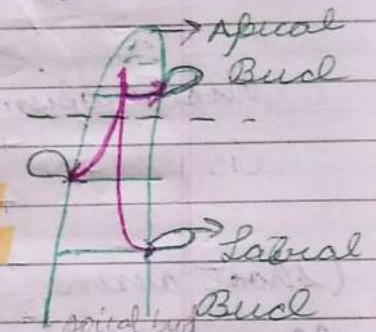
1. Cell Elongation

Auxin
↓
C.W acidic
↓
Expansin
↓
Cellulose microfibril
H-Bonds
↓
Loosen-up network
addition → New cell wall material
→ Cell wall enlargement
leading to cell elongation

★ Weak H-Bonds Break

2. Apical Dominance

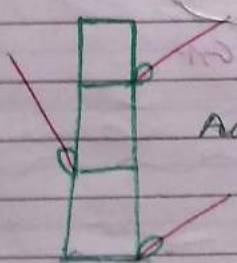
Apical bud suppresses the growth of lateral buds



Auxin
↓
Lateral Bud
↓
Growth of lateral Bud ↓ (decreases)
↓
Sprout / Branch ×

Inhibits differentiation of Xylem / Phloem

Pruning / removal of apical bud
Decapitation



Auxin
Inhibits Differentiation of X & P
∴ Lateral bud ×

Significance of pruning:
- Tea Plantation
- Hedge making

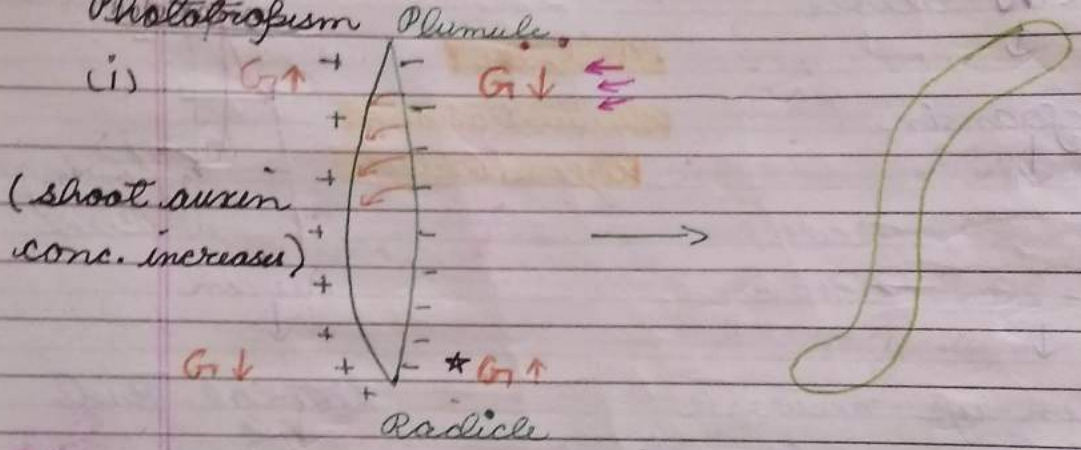
★ For root growth auxin concentration should be less.

[3] Phototropism & Geotropism

- Tropic movements
  - → Curvature movements
  - → Cylindrical organs (shown by)
  - → Diff$^{\uparrow}$ growth (due to) (differential)
  - → Stimulus (towards or away from)

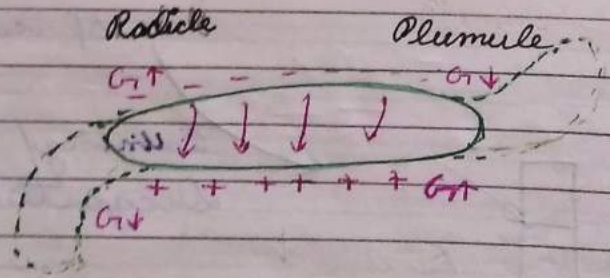
Phototropism

(i)



(Root auxin con. decreases)

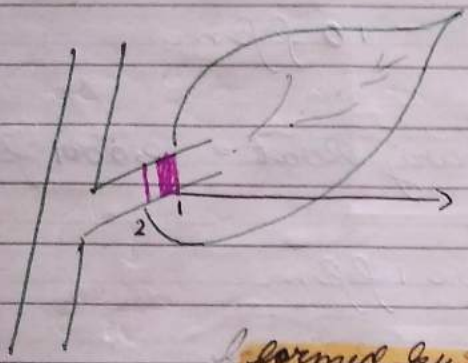
(ii) Geotropism



⇒ shoot = +vely phototropic : −vely geotropic
root = −vely phototropic ; +vely geotropic

- Dicot can easily absorb auxin but monocots show poor absorption.
- Ethylene is the main hormone for abscission and not abscisic acid.

4 **Abscission** → of older mature leaves and fruit.



Abscission Zone consists of two layer

1: Separation layer
formed by ethylene.
(Cellulases, Pectinases)
C.W breakdown

2: Protectective layer
suberin + nt

- **Auxin gradient Theory** given by
- **Addicot & Lynch**

Stem	Leaf	Asscission
A	A	×
A	A	start of abscission zone
A	A	✓ abscission occurs.

5 **Herbicides**

↓

2,4 D

2,4,5 T

Absorption ✓ Absorption ×

- Dicot — Monocots (Insensitive) ×
- Broad leaf plants

Kill

6 Lateral root form"

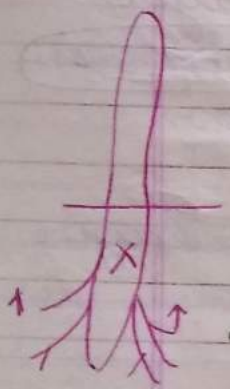
shoot growth — 10 ppm

Main Root / Primary Root = 0.0001 ppm

Auxin > 0.0001 ppm

→ primary root ✗

→ Lateral / adventious root ✓



Pericycle

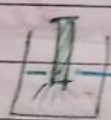
↓

cell division

↓

Lateral roots

Rooting of cutting



→ Plant

⇒ vegetative reproduction

Also called

"RSH → Root setting Harmone"

ROOTONE

7 Parthenocarpy → Tomato

8 Root nodule → Legumes

cell division

* Plants
- Auxin

* Bacteria
Cytokinin

• In apples fruits are formed on dwarf shoot.
• Auxin stimulates the stem of grasses.
• Indole acetic acid is type of auxin.

9. Dwarf shoots in Apple: NAA used
   ↑ fruit production

10. Flowering: Pineapple, Litchi

11. Feminish effect: formation of female flowers.

12. Lodging: Prevents in grasses ↑ NAAM used.

13. Traumatic acid: Healing hormone.

14. Sweetness of fruit: CH changes → fructose
    (carbohydrates)

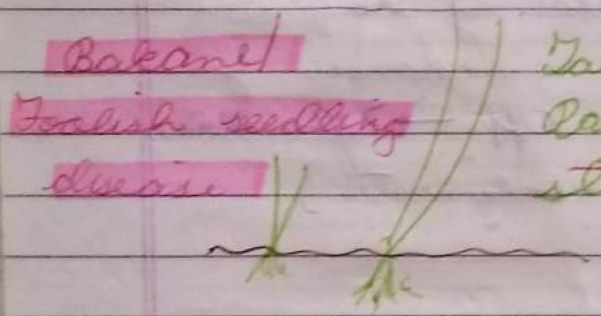
☆ Terpenes are derived from acetyl CoA hence Gibberellin can also said to be derived fro acetyl CoA.

- **Gibberellins**

- Weakly acidic
- Terpens (derivative)
- GibBane ring structure

- **History:**

(i) **Kurosawa:**



- Fungi – Gibberella fujikori → perfect stage
  (Fusarium moniliforme → imperfect stage

2 **Yabuta & Sumiki**

- Hormone
- Gibberellic acid
- 15 types of GA formed by fungi
  GA24, GA25 most common in fungi

> 100 types of GA found in plants
- GA3 (most studied)

• Gibberellic acid is synthesised in root tip, but performs no role in root growth.

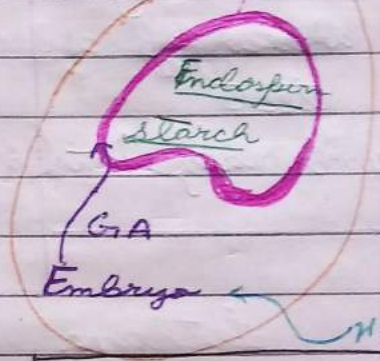
• Precursor:
Acetyl CoA → Mevalonic acid
↑ precursor

• Synthesis
  • Root tip ✓
  • Developing embryo ✓

• Functions →

1 Seed germination
— Barley seed

Protein aleurone layer



Embryo
↓ GA
Aleurone layer
↓ Genes on
Hydrolytic enzyme
α-amylase
Proteases
↓
Starch endosperm → Maltose → Beer
↓
Sugars (ATP)

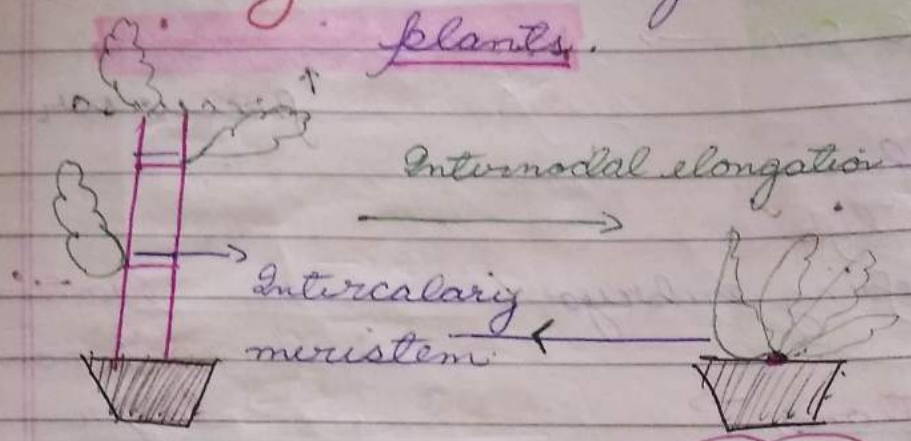
• Bioassay
α amylase / Barley endosperm test
(Malt)

(GA3)

• In brewing industry gibberellic acid is used to increase the rate of malting.

• GA can cause elongation in genetically dwarf varieties.
• Thalamus and stalk are type of internode.

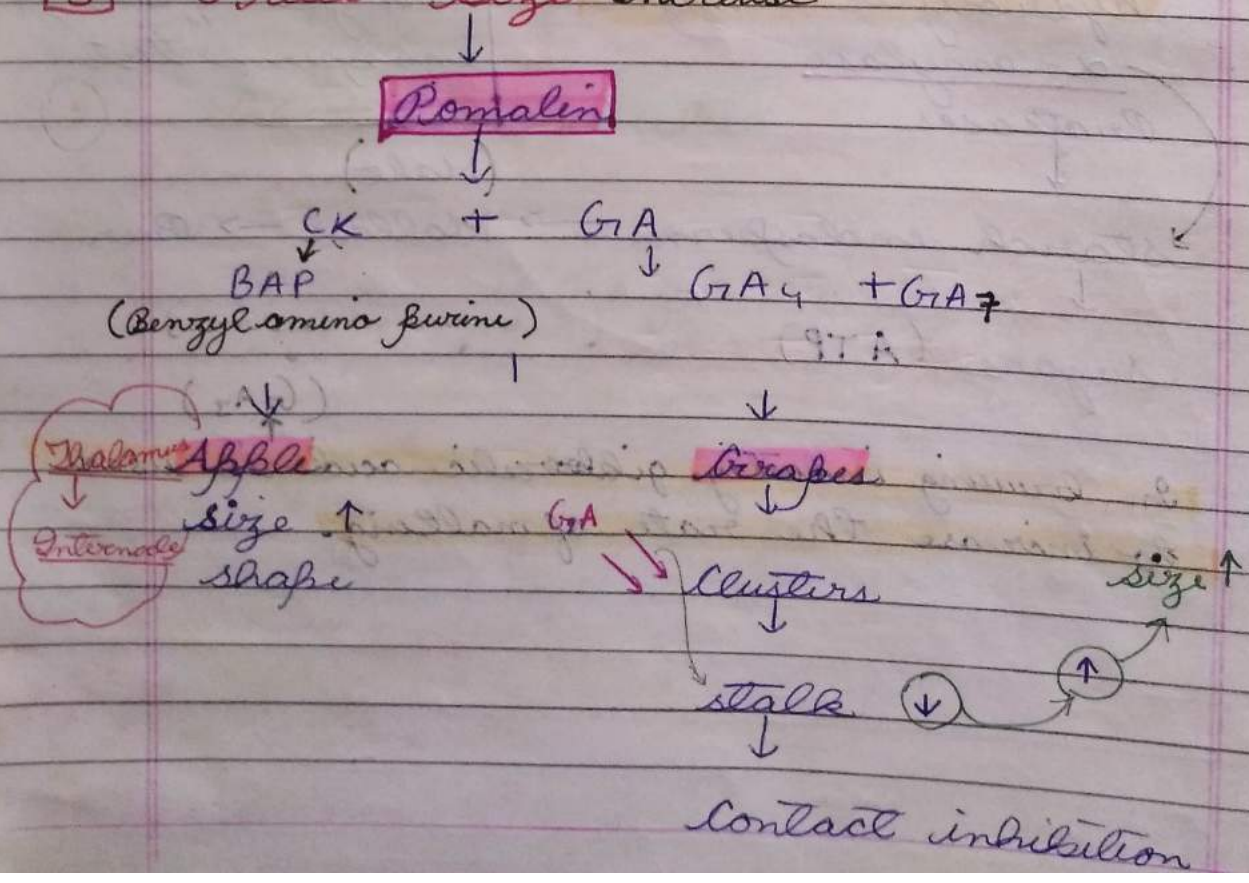
2 **Bolting** : Stem elongation in Rosette plants.



Bioassay
- Dwarf pea test
- Dwarf Maize Test

- Beet and cabbage bolting occurs naturally prior to flowering

3 **Fruit Size Increase**



- Gibberellic acid is the only hormone which develops male characteristics in flowers.

4 Sugarcane (C4 plant)

Stem ⇙ GA

↓

Stem ↑

↓

Increases Yield by 20 tonnes/acre

5 Flowering — ALDP (long day plants)

6 Male Flowers → MISH-
(male steroidal hormone)

7 ✱ Delay senescence

8 Conifers Juvenile —GA→ Seed formation is enhanced.

- Cytokinin

- Skoog and Miller.

- Tobacco internodal segments
  - → Auxin
  - → vascular tissue, coconut milk, DNA, Yeast
  - ~~Auxin~~ Callus

- Herring sperm DNA
  - ↓
- Kinetin (6-furfuryl amino purine)

- Lethan: extracted natural cytokinin
  - ↓
  - Corn kernal and coconut milk
  - ↓
  - Zeatin

- Synthesis → - Fruits
  - Shoot lateral bud
  - // Root tip.

- Precursor → Purine → Adenine
  - → Guanine

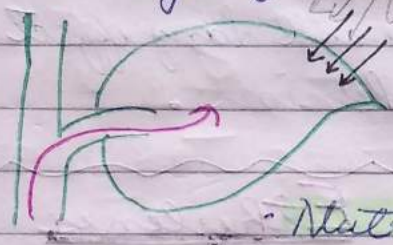
(CDK - Cyclin Dependent Kinase)

★ Cytokinin involved in formation of chloroplast.

• Function :

1. Cell division
   - CK
   - causes synthesis of
     - Cyclins
     - CDK
   - M - Phase
   - Cell division

2. Delay senescence (Anti ageing hormone)



- Nutrient mobilisation
- Sink
- ↑ Phloem transport

3. Chloroplast : Chlorophyll Preservation
   Formation = Test (Bioassay)

4. Overcome Apical dominance :
   - shoot - lateral

5. Cell Expansion : Leaves, Cotyledons
   → Reddish cotyledon expansion test (Bioassay)

6. Tissue culture :

Explant : part of plant used in tissue culture.

★ Auxin = CK cell division = Callus

A > CK — Adv. root

CK > Auxin — Adv. shoot

= Morphogenesis / Organogenesis.

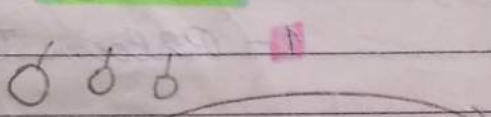
7 Flowering ⟶ Lemna (Duckweed plants)

8 ♀ flowers

- Richmond Lang effect : delaying senescence by cytokinins.

- **Ethylenes**

→ Gaseous



ripened oranges

unripened banana

Conc. 0.01 — 10 ppm | conc. in which ethylene is effective

→ Precursor

Methionine (Amino acid)

↓

SAM

Sadenosyl methionine

↓ ACC Synthetase

ACC

Amino cyclo propane carboxylic acid

↓

Ethylene

Autocatalytic Effect

Stimulates

Production of Ethylene

Compounds: Increase ↑ production ; ↓ decrease production

① Ethylene ; ① CO_2

② Auxin ; ② Ag^{+2}

→ **Functions:**

1 **Ripening:**

Climatric fruits ✓	Non-Climatric fruits ✗
Increase in Respiration	✗
• Apple, Banana, Pear, Orange Peach Plum	• Strawberry • cherry • Pineapple

Flowering

Ethephon

↓

Ethylene

→ Ripening

→ Abscission - fruits, Flowers, leaves

→ Hastens fruit ripening in tomatoes, apples.

Thinning of walnuts, cherry, cotton (NCERT)

☆ Absicic acid is antagonistic to G.A.

2 Triple response.

- Prevents stem elongation
- Swelling of axis (causes)
- Horizontal growth of seedling. (causes)

☆3 Promote root growth / root hair formation.

4 Internodal Elongation / elongation of petiole in deep water plants.

- Ethylene ↓, Diffusion ↓
- Conc. ↑ of ethylene increases ↓
- Inhibits ABA synthesis ↓
- GA → work ↓
- Internodal elongation

Anti GA

5 Flowering → Pineapple
Synchronising fruit set

- Mango (Induces flowers in)

☆. Female flowers → Cucumber

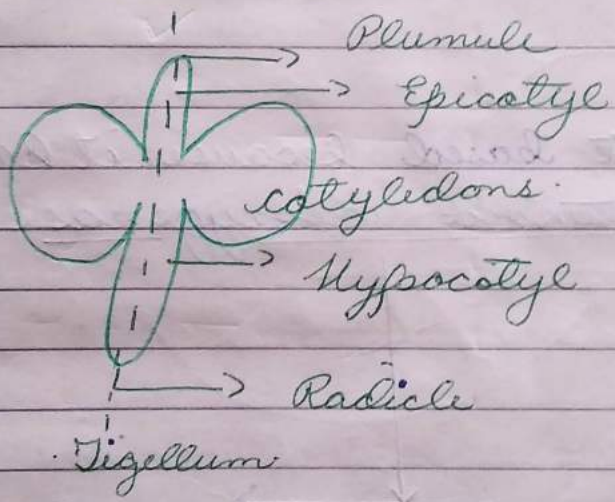
6. Breaks seed & bud dormancy

7. Seed germination in pea-nut

8. Apical hook :- Dicot seedling
Plumule → Protect ☆

☆ Sprouting of potato tubers.

EMBRYO

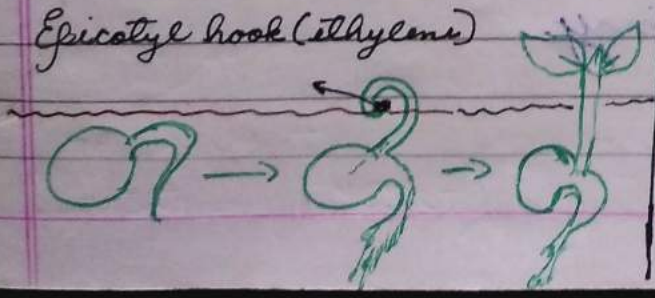


· Seed Germination

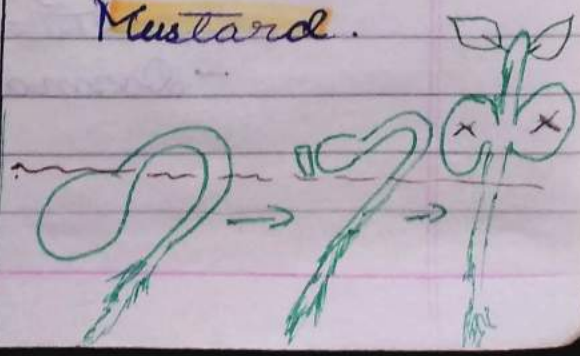
Hypogeal
☆ Epicotyl forms first
· Cotyledons → Inside soil

Epigeal
Hypocotyl develop first
Come out of soil

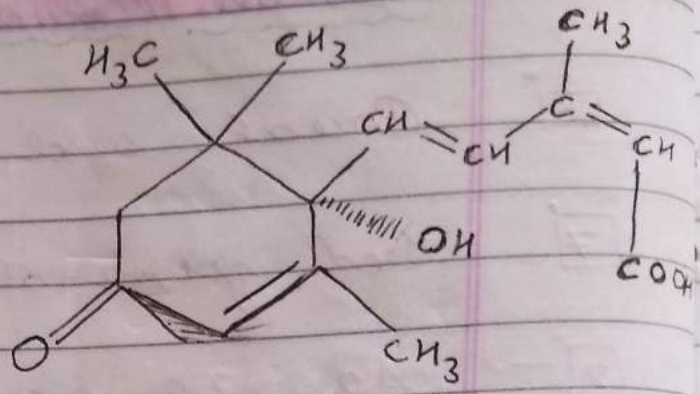
Mango, Fabaceae family
Epicotyl hook (Plumule)



· Castor, onion, Mustard.



- **Abscisic acid.**



Abscisic acid.

History

Inhibitor – B ✓

Abscission – II ✓

Dormin ✓

- **Formation**

- Chloroplast based because it has enzyme
- Epoxycarotenoid dioxygenase.

- **Precursor**

40 carbon → 15 carbon

Violaxanthin → ABA

Dextrorotatory

Terpene derivative

Cis-compound.

- **Function :**

1. Seed – development
   – maturation
   – Dormancy

Anti GA

GA	ABA
Genes on	off
α amylase ✓	α amylase ✗

2 ABA
↓
Efflux of K^+ ions from Guard cells
↓
K Malate ↓
↓
OP ↓
↓
Stomata closure.

STRESS Hormone

3 Flowering → SDP (Short day plant)

4 Parthenocarpy → Rose.

5 Roots → Guy. (formation)

6 Cambial activity → ↓ decreases

- Roles

PGR

- Complementary
- Antagonistic
- Individualistic
- Synergistic

Regulated by >1 PGR

- Seed dormancy
- Bud "
- Abscission ---> Abscisic acid, ethylene
- Senescence
- Apical dominance ---> Auxin, ethylene

Photomorphogenesis

Blue light dependent	Red light dependent
• Stomatal opening	• Seed germination
• Phototropism	• Flowering
• Chloroplast movement	• Pollen germination
	• Anthocyanin synthesis
• Phototropin	• Stomatal differentiation
	• Cleistogamy

• Phototropin → pigment which absorbs blue light.

pigment absorbing red light ← Phytochrome

Seed Germination

• Borthwick and Hendricks

- Different wavelength → Seed germination of light.

★

Seed — Red (660 nm) → G✓ — • Seed germination depends on red light.

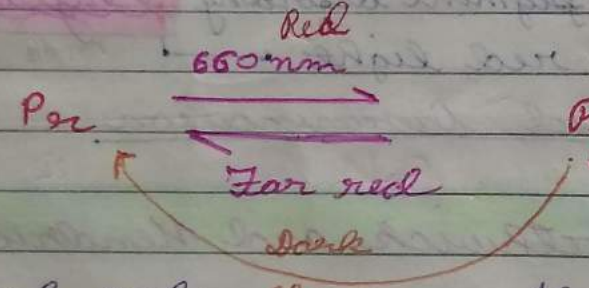
Seed — Far Red (730 nm) → G✗ — • Seed germination depends on last exposure of light to seed

Seed — R + FR → G✗

Seed — R + FR + R → G✓

- Bullin : extracted phytochrome.
- Phytochrome
  - Holoprotein
    - Apoprotein
      - Protein ✓
      - Kinase
    - Chromophore
      - Protein ✗
      - Light absorbⁿ

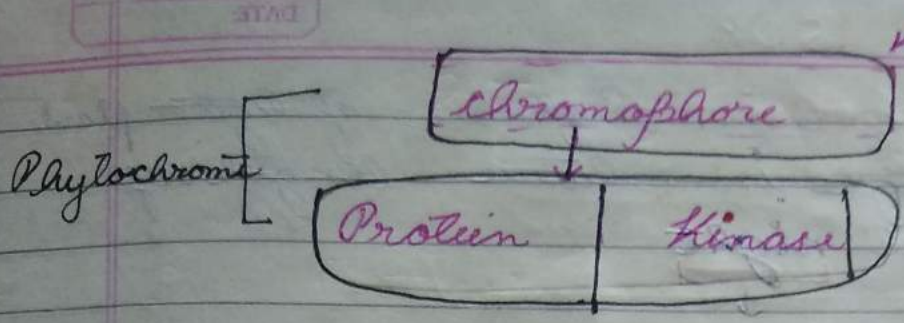
- Two forms of phytochrome.



Pr	Pfr
Absorb red	Absorb far red
Cis form	Trans form
Blue	Y-Gr (yellowish-green)
Inactive	Active
Stable	Unstable

- Pfr is responsible for seed germination.

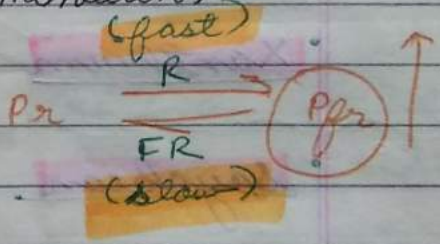
Pfr is unstable because even in the absence of far red light it is converted into Pr.



- Phytochrome
  ↓ Activate
- Phosphorylation of Proteins
  ↓ Activate
- Transcription factors
  ↓
  Gene ⟶ G.A (Gibberellic acid)

R ⟶ G ✓ (Germination)

FR ⟶ G ✗



Natural seed
↓
White light ⟹ Red light
(R, FR)

- White light has net effect is equivalent to Red light as conversion of Pr to Pfr is faster.

- **Photoperiodism**: Response of ~~light~~ plant to changes in relative length of day and night

  Photoperiod Skotoperiod.

3 Types.

✡	SDP (Short)	LDP (long)	DNP
RADS X	• Rice	• Wheat	• Maize
	• Xanthium	• Barley	• Sunflower
	• Soyabean	• Oat	Cucumber.
	Dahlia	Henbane WHO-B	• Tomato
	Aster	• Larkspur	Pepper. MPT – SC

- Critical light period = photo period
- Critical dark period = skoto period.

SDP	LDP
• Dark period - IMP	Photoperiod : important
• Long night plants (LNP)	Short night plants (SNP)
Flowering	
• Autumn, winter, early spring	Summer, Late spring.
• $\frac{Pr}{Pfr} > 1$	$\frac{Pfr}{Pr} > 1$
• Eg. Xanthium	Eg. Henbane.
• Critical light period < 15.5 hrs	Critical light phase > 11.5 hrs
⇒ "Dark" > 8.5 hrs	"Dark" < 13 hrs

☆ Florigen is a hypothetical hormone.

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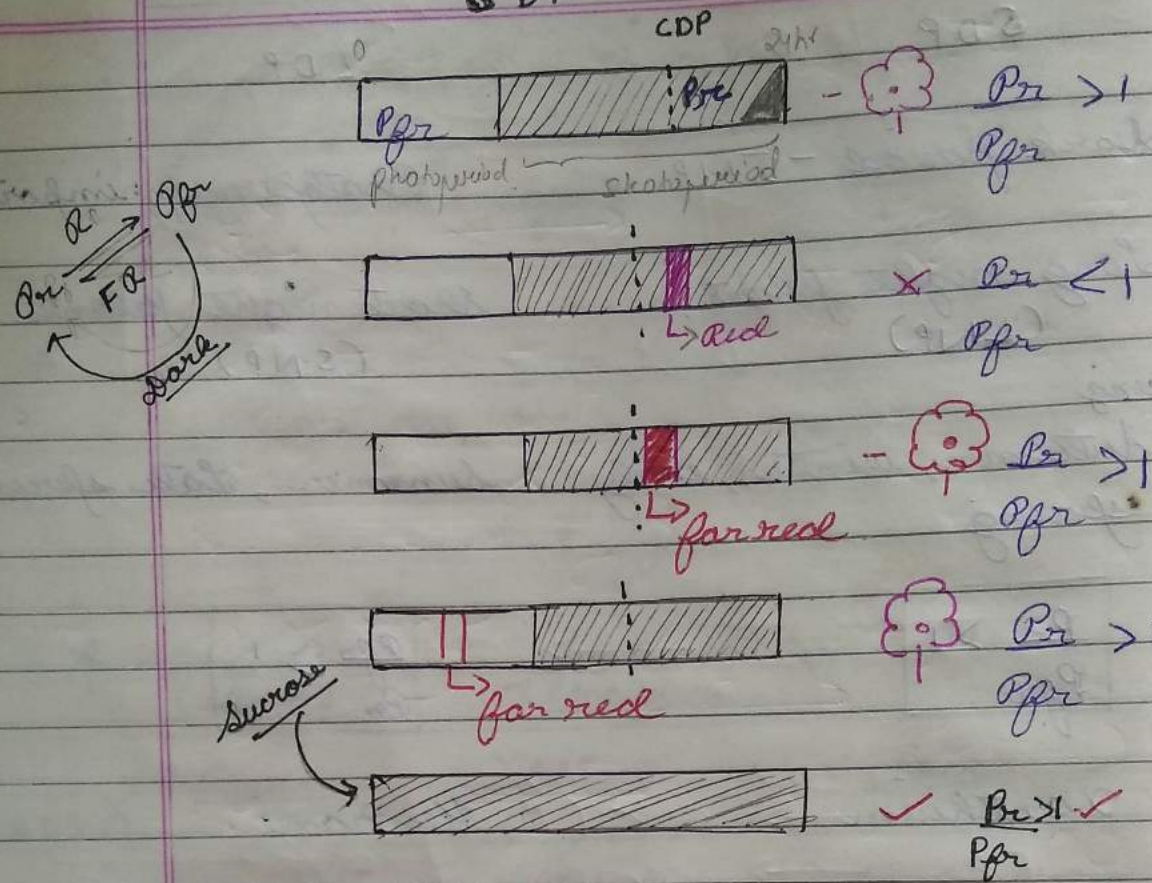
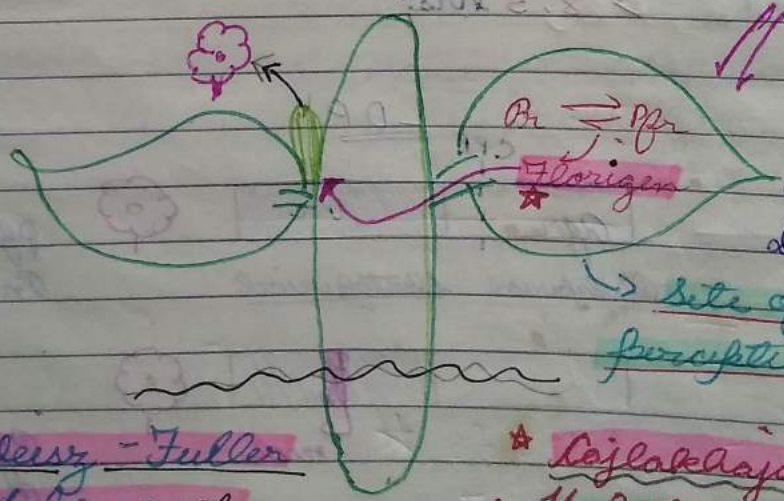
SDP



DNP

Independent of photoperiod



→ Site of perception (Leaf)

Wiess - Fuller Scheme of flowering

☆ Cajalakdajan

- Hypothetical hormone
- Non-specific hormone (i.e. its functions in all species is same)

LDP

× Photoperiod

but if given

- GA

F ✓ (flowering)

SDP

× Dark period

but if given

ABA

F ✓

Florigen

not correct photoperiod	Components	not correct dark period ↑
GA (deficient)		GA (suff.)
Anthesin (suff. def)		Anthesin (def)

- Vernalisation → Lysenko
- Springification
- Jarovisation
- Jarovisation
- Quantitative and Qualitative dependance of plant ↑ on low temperature for flowering

  - Annuals
  - Wheat
  - Barley
  - Rye

winter variety — Spring variety

• Long duration variety can be converted into short duration variety by vernalisation.

Spring Variety Wheat

W
SP
Su
A

Feb ⟶ April / May
(Mature)

- Short duration variety
- High yielding
- Low temp ✗ (not required)
- ~~Winter variety~~

Winter Variety

Sept / Oct ⟶ Dec (Low temp) ⟶ April / May
(Mature)

- Long duration
- High yielding
- Low temperature ✓ (required)

Winter variety
OO seeds
Soak
Low tem
artificial
0-5°C
Early flowering

Biennials

W
Sp
Su
A

Sugar beet
Carrot
Cabbage

Spring (Su, A) W (Low temperature) ⟶ Spring Flowering
I year ⟶ II year

seed
- Low temp.
- Flowering I year

★ Low temperature can convert Biennials → into Annuals

☆ Vernalin is an hypothetical hormone.

- Requirements

(i) Seed hydrated – 50% H_2O

(ii) Aerobic conditions

(iii) Proper nutrition

(iv) Low temperature 0–5°C → few days → weeks

(v) ① Seed → Embryo (Site of perception)
② Young Plant → SAM (shoot apical meristem) → site of perception

Melchers (scientist) → Hormone → Vernalin (hypothetical) → GA substance

- Photoperiodism ... Vernalisation

1	Site of perception → Leaves	Site of perception → Meristem
2	Differentiated cells	Undifferentiated cells
3	Florigen ← Hypothetical →	Vernalin
4	Phytochrome chemical	X
5	LDP → GA	All → GA
6	All plants	• Temperate, • Arctic → Plants

Plant Movements

- **Locomotion**
  - whole organism / cellular constituents
    - Factor involved
      - Internal: Autonomous / Spontaneous movement
      - External: Induced / Paratonic / Tactic movement.
- **Curvature**
  - Plant organs
    - Differentiated Growth
      - Growth
        - A
        - I
      - Change in TP
        - Variation
          - A
          - I

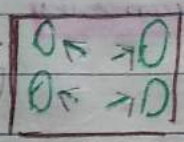
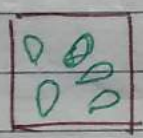
A = autonomous I = induced

• Locomotion

⇒ Autonomous

• Ciliary / Flagellary mov	Amoeboid movement	• Cytoplasmic streaming
• Chlamydomonas	- Amoeba	Rotation: Hydrilla, Nitella
• Volvox	- Slime moulds: • Plasmodium	Circulation: Staminal hair of Tradescantia
• Paramoecium		

⟹ Induced :-

Phototactic movement	Thermotactic
→ Chlamydomonas :	• Antherozoids of Bryophytes, Pteridophytes
→ Chloroplast	• Slime mould → Myxamoebae.
✱ P Parastrophic High light 	Rheotactic : H₂O currents
E Epistrophic Moderate light 	Thermotactic : Temp.
A Anastrophic Low light 	Galvano :- :→ Electric tactic movement current.

✱ When light intensity is high, the arrangement of chloroplast is parallel to the walls in mesophyll cells.

Curvature Movement

- Growth
- Autonomous movement

Nastic	Tropic
Fast	Slow
Variation / Growth	Growth movements
A / I	always Induced
Non-directional organs	Directional movement.
Asymmetrical Leaf	Cylindrical organs stem, root

(i) Nastic Movement

Epinasty

More growth: Upperside ↑

opening of flower

- Uncoiling of leaf.
- Poppy:

Hyponasty

Lower side ↑

closing of flower.

Coiling of young leaf in ferns.

(ii) Nutation

- Runner

Tendril

circumnutation

• Geotropism / Gravitropism / Barytropism.

• Curvature : Growth
⇒ Induced movement

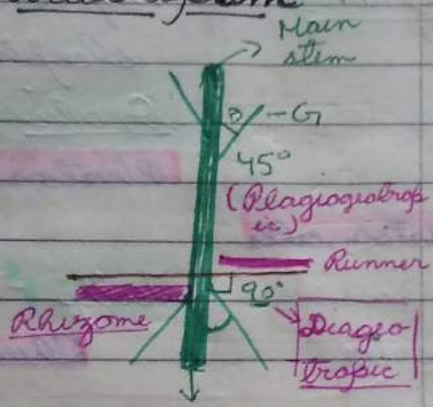
Haptotropism

• Phototropic

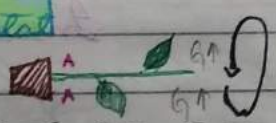
stem = +P
Root = −P

Heliotropic chamber

• Geotropism



Clinostat



• Thigmotropism

Tweenners
Tendrils

Due to touch

• Chemotropism

• Hydrotropism

stem = −H
or
root +H

• Aerotropism

• Pneumatophore

• Heliotropic chamber is used to study positive phototropism.

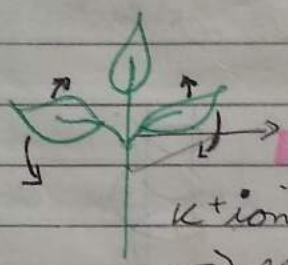
45° Plagiogeotropism	90° Diageotropic	
root, shoot branches	rhizome	runner
	below	above
	soil	soil

• In clinostat effect of gravity is nullified as the plant is rotated, hence the concentration of auxin is same on both sides.

Curvature: Variation

Autonomous

- Desmodium gyrans

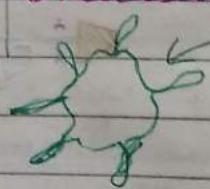


Motor cells
K^+ ions loss
⇒ flaccid

K^+ ion taken up
⇒ Turgid

Induced

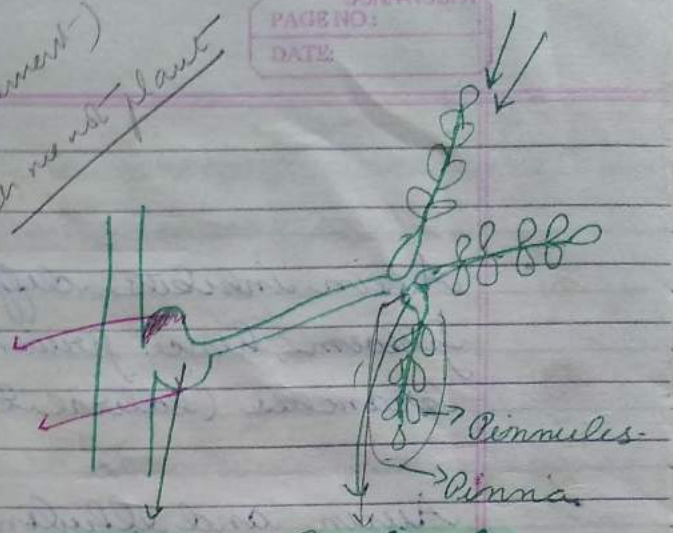
- Nyctinasty → sleeping movements
  Oxalis, Marsilia
  Photonastic (light)
- Tulip → Temperature
  Thermonastic
- → Thigmonasty → Touch
  Insectivorous → Dionea
  Drosera
  Utricularia



Leaf

3 Seismonasty (Shock movement) touch response plant

Mimosa Pudica



Thick

Thin

T.P

on touch.

Turgorin (Hormone)

↓

Pulvinus / Pulvinnules

↓

K^+ efflux

↓

Flaccid

↓

droop down

- Auxin inhibits differentiation of xylem and phloem, hence preventing the formation of branches (lateral bud growth).
- Auxin and Ethylene promote apical dominance but cytokinin counteracts it.
- Ethylene forms cellulase and pectinase in separation layer of abscission zone.
- Traumatic acid is a type of auxin.
- Gibberallic acid can cause elongation even in genetically dwarf variety of pea and maize.
- Only giberallic acid leads to formation of male flowers.
- Ethylene causes ripening only in climetric fruits.
- Ethylene cannot cause ripening in pineapple but it can initiate its rip flowering.
- Gr A is main hormone for seed germination although ethylene causes seed germination in peanut.

- For germination of seed red light is required and last exposure decides whether germination will occur or not.

- In photoperiodism, site of perception is leaf but in vernalisation it is meristematic tissue.