

# Well labelled diagram of bean seed Online PDF

**Well labelled diagram of bean seed** is an essential visual tool for understanding the intricate structure and function of one of the most common leguminous plants. Beans are a vital source of nutrition and are widely cultivated around the world, making their seed anatomy a significant topic in botany, agriculture, and nutrition studies. A well-labelled diagram not only aids in the identification of various parts but also enhances comprehension of how each component contributes to the seed's development, germination, and eventual growth into a mature plant.

## Understanding the Structure of a Bean Seed

A bean seed, also known as a legume seed, is a complex structure designed to protect and nourish the developing plant embryo. It consists of several specialized parts, each with a specific role. Understanding these parts in detail is crucial for students, farmers, and horticulturists alike.

## Basic Parts of a Bean Seed

A typical bean seed comprises the following main components:

- Testa (Seed Coat)
- Hilum
- Micropyle
- Cotyledons (Seed Leaves)
- Embryo
- Radicle
- Plumule

A well-labelled diagram visually represents these parts, allowing for easier identification and learning.

## Detailed Explanation of Bean Seed Parts

- Seed Coat (Testa)

The seed coat, also known as the testa, is the outermost protective layer of the seed. It is a tough,

waterproof covering that shields the embryo from physical damage, disease, and dehydration. The seed coat's color, texture, and thickness vary among different bean varieties, influencing seed dispersal and germination.

- Hilum

The hilum is the scar on the seed coat marking the point where the seed was attached to the pod. It functions as the seed's entry and exit point for nutrients and water during development. The hilum is often visible as a small, distinct mark on the seed surface.

- Micropyle

The micropyle is a small pore or opening near the hilum that allows water to enter the seed during germination. It plays a vital role in initiating the process of seed swelling and sprouting by facilitating water uptake.

- Cotyledons

Cotyledons are the seed leaves that serve as the initial food source for the developing embryo. In beans, the cotyledons are large, fleshy, and store nutrients such as starch, proteins, and fats. They provide energy for the embryo during germination until the seedling can produce its own food through photosynthesis.

- Embryo

The embryo is the young, developing plant contained within the seed. It consists of the plumule, radicle, and cotyledons. The embryo is the most vital part of the seed, as it eventually grows into a mature plant.

- Radicle

The radicle is the embryonic root that emerges first during germination. It grows downward into the soil to anchor the plant and absorb water and nutrients.

- Plumule

The plumule is the embryonic shoot that develops into the young plant's stem and leaves. It grows upward, emerging from the soil to begin photosynthesis once conditions are suitable.

### Importance of a Well labelled Diagram of Bean Seed

A well-labelled diagram of a bean seed serves multiple purposes:

- Educational Tool: It facilitates learning in botany, biology, and agriculture by providing a clear visual reference.
- Understanding Germination: Helps explain the process of seed germination and the role of each part.
- Agricultural Practices: Assists farmers in seed selection and understanding seed health.
- Research and Breeding: Aids scientists in studying seed development and genetic traits.

### How to Draw a Well Labelled Diagram of Bean Seed

Creating an accurate diagram involves these steps:

- Sketch the Outline: Draw an oval or kidney-shaped outline representing the seed.
- Add the Seed Coat: Shade or outline the outer layer distinctly.
- Label the Hilum: Mark the scar where the seed was attached.
- Draw the Micropyle: Indicate the small pore near the hilum.
- Depict the Embryo: Inside the seed, illustrate the embryo with its parts.
- Show the Cotyledons: Draw the large seed leaves, often occupying most of the seed's interior.
- Detail the Radicle and Plumule: Illustrate the radicle pointing downward and the plumule upward.
- Label all parts clearly: Use straight lines pointing to each part, with clear labels.

### Significance of Each Part in Seed Germination and Growth

#### Seed Coat

- Protects the embryo from external damage and disease.
- Must be permeable enough to allow water entry during germination.

#### Hilum and Micropyle

- Facilitate water absorption, crucial for breaking seed dormancy.
- The micropyle acts as the primary entry point for water.

### Cotyledons

- Provide stored food to the embryo during germination.
- Their size and nutrient content are vital for seedling vigor.

### Embryo Components

- Radicle: Emerges first during germination, anchors the plant, and absorbs water.
- Plumule: Grows upward to develop into the shoot and leaves.

### Practical Applications and Significance

#### Agriculture and Farming

- Understanding seed structure helps in selecting healthy seeds.
- Proper seed handling and storage depend on knowledge of seed coat and embryo health.
- Knowledge about germination aids in optimizing planting techniques.

#### Science and Research

- Studying seed anatomy contributes to breeding programs aimed at improving yield, disease resistance, and drought tolerance.
- Genetic modification efforts often target seed traits.

#### Education

- Visual aids like labelled diagrams enhance understanding in classrooms.
- They serve as essential tools for students learning about plant biology.

### Conclusion

A well labelled diagram of a bean seed is more than just a visual aid; it is a gateway to understanding the complex biological processes that underpin plant life. Recognizing and

understanding each part's role helps in appreciating how a tiny seed can develop into a thriving plant, providing food and ecological benefits. Whether in academic settings, agricultural practices, or research, such diagrams are invaluable tools that deepen our knowledge of plant biology and support sustainable agriculture practices.

Remember: The key to mastering seed anatomy lies in careful observation, accurate labeling, and understanding the function of each component. With this knowledge, students, farmers, and scientists can better appreciate the marvels of plant life and contribute to food security and ecological balance.

### Well labelled diagram of bean seed

A well labelled diagram of a bean seed offers an invaluable visual aid for understanding the intricate internal structure of this vital plant component. Beans, as a staple food source globally and an essential subject in botanical studies, possess a complex yet fascinating seed anatomy that underscores their ability to store nutrients, facilitate germination, and ensure successful plant propagation. By meticulously examining a labelled diagram, students, researchers, and agriculturalists can gain deep insights into the seed's internal organization, which is fundamental to comprehending processes such as seed development, germination, and crop improvement.

## Introduction to Bean Seeds

Bean seeds belong to the Fabaceae family, encompassing a variety of species such as kidney beans, black beans, and pinto beans. As dormant structures, seeds contain all the necessary genetic material and stored food to initiate a new plant's life cycle. Their anatomy reflects adaptations that enable survival under diverse environmental conditions, making them a critical subject of study in botany, agriculture, and food science.

A typical bean seed comprises several distinct parts, each with a specialized function. A well labelled diagram visually captures these components, facilitating a comprehensive understanding of seed morphology and physiology. The primary goal of such diagrams is to highlight the internal and external features that are crucial during germination and growth.

## Overview of the Structure of a Bean Seed

A bean seed generally exhibits a rounded or elongated shape and is composed of three main parts:

- Seed Coat (Testa)
- Embryo
- Cotyledons (Seed Leaves)

These parts work cohesively to protect the genetic material, store nutrients, and support the initial stages of plant development.

## Detailed Components of a Well Labelled Bean Seed Diagram

A comprehensive diagram of a bean seed will include the following labelled parts, each elucidated below:

### - Seed Coat (Testa)

The outermost protective layer, the seed coat, shields the seed from mechanical injury and prevents water loss. It is typically tough and may display various textures or colors depending on the bean variety.

### - Hilum

This is the scar on the seed coat where the seed was attached to the pod or pod wall via the funiculus (seed stalk). It often appears as a small, distinct mark on the seed surface.

### - Micropyle

A small pore located near the hilum, through which water enters the seed during germination. It plays a crucial role in initiating seed sprouting.

### - Embryo

The developing plant within the seed, consisting of the embryonic root (radicle), embryonic shoot (plumule), and embryonic leaves.

### - Cotyledons

The seed leaves that store nutrients necessary for the seedling's initial growth. In beans, cotyledons are large and fleshy, often visible when the seed is cut open.

### - Radicle

The embryonic root that emerges first during germination, anchoring the seedling and absorbing water and nutrients from the soil.

- Plumule

The embryonic shoot that develops into the stem and leaves of the new plant.

- Hypocotyl

The part of the embryo between the radicle and plumule, which elongates during germination to push the shoot above the soil surface.

## Explaining the Function of Each Part

Understanding the roles of each component enhances our appreciation of seed functionality:

- Seed Coat (Testa): Acts as a protective barrier, limiting water entry and preventing pathogens from invading the embryo. It also ensures seed dormancy until conditions are favorable for germination.
- Hilum: Marks the point of attachment and facilitates nutrient transfer during seed development.
- Micropyle: Serves as the gateway for water entry, which is necessary to activate metabolic processes in the embryo.
- Embryo: Contains the miniature plant's future organs; it remains dormant until conditions permit germination.
- Cotyledons: Serve as nutrient reservoirs, providing energy-rich compounds such as starches, proteins, and fats to the developing seedling.
- Radicle: The first structure to emerge during germination, it develops into the primary root, anchoring the plant and enabling water and mineral uptake.

- Plumule: Develops into the shoot, enabling photosynthesis once the seedling emerges above the soil.
- Hypocotyl: Acts as a stem that elongates to elevate the plumule, aiding in seedling emergence.

## Importance of a Well Labelled Diagram

A well labelled diagram serves multiple educational and practical purposes:

- Educational Clarity: Visual representations clarify complex structures, aiding students and learners in grasping seed anatomy efficiently.
- Research and Identification: Accurate diagrams assist botanists and agronomists in identifying seed varieties, assessing seed health, and understanding developmental stages.
- Agricultural Practices: Knowing seed structure helps in selecting high-quality seeds, understanding germination requirements, and improving crop yields.
- Seed Technology and Storage: Recognizing the seed coat and internal components informs storage techniques and seed treatment methods to enhance viability.

## Creating a Well Labelled Diagram of a Bean Seed

To produce an effective diagram, the following steps are recommended:

- Use of Clear Labels: Ensure each part is distinct and legibly labelled, possibly with arrows pointing directly to the structures.
- Inclusion of Cross-Section: Depicting a longitudinal section reveals internal structures like cotyledons, embryo, and radicle.
- Color Coding: Different colors can distinguish parts such as the seed coat, cotyledons, and embryo for better visual differentiation.

- Annotations: Brief descriptions or notes beside labels can provide additional insights into each part's function.

- Scale: Including a scale bar provides context regarding the seed's actual size.

## Applications of the Diagram in Science and Agriculture

The practical relevance of a well labelled bean seed diagram spans several domains:

- Botanical Education: Facilitates understanding of plant development stages, seed anatomy, and germination processes.

- Agricultural Improvement: Guides breeders in selecting seeds with desirable traits and understanding dormancy and germination mechanisms.

- Seed Conservation and Storage: Helps determine seed quality and suitability for storage based on structural integrity.

- Germination Studies: Assists in designing experiments to test factors influencing seed sprouting and growth.

- Genetic Research: Supports studies on seed gene expression and developmental genetics.

## Conclusion

A well labelled diagram of a bean seed is more than a simple visual; it is a gateway to understanding the intricate biology underpinning one of nature's most vital reproductive units. Each component—from the protective seed coat to the emergent radicle and plumule—plays a crucial role in seed viability and successful plant development. Such diagrams serve as essential tools in education, research, and practical agriculture, fostering a deeper appreciation of plant life cycles and supporting efforts to improve crop production and food security globally. As we continue to explore and innovate in plant sciences, detailed visual representations like these remain invaluable for advancing knowledge and practice in botany and agriculture.

QuestionAnswer What are the main parts labeled in a well-documented diagram of a bean seed?

The main parts labeled include the seed coat, hilum, micropyle, cotyledon(s), embryo, plumule, radicle, and hypocotyl. Why is it important to have a well-labelled diagram of a bean seed? A well-labelled diagram helps in understanding the structure and function of each part, facilitating better learning of seed germination and plant development. What is the function of the seed coat in a bean seed? The seed coat protects the seed from physical damage and prevents entry of pathogens, while also controlling water absorption during germination. Where is the micropyle located in a bean seed and what is its role? The micropyle is a small pore located near the hilum, and it allows water to enter the seed during germination. What part of the bean seed contains stored food for the developing embryo? The cotyledons contain stored food that nourishes the embryo during germination. Which part of the bean seed develops into the root during germination? The radicle is the part of the embryo that develops into the root. How does the diagram of a bean seed help in understanding seed germination? A labeled diagram shows the arrangement of parts and their functions, making it easier to understand how the seed develops into a new plant during germination. What is the significance of labeling the embryo, plumule, and radicle in the diagram? Labeling these parts highlights the regions responsible for shoot and root development, essential for understanding the early stages of plant growth.

**Related keywords:** bean seed diagram, seed germination, seed anatomy, seed parts, seed structure, plant biology, seed development, seedling growth, seed anatomy diagram, botanical illustration

## labelled diagram of gnetum

### Labelled Diagram of Gnetum

Gnetum is a fascinating genus of gymnosperms that belong to the Gnetaceae family. Unlike the typical conifers, Gnetum exhibits unique features that bridge the characteristics of both gymnosperms and angiosperms, making it an essential subject of study in plant taxonomy and evolution. A well-structured labelled diagram of Gnetum provides invaluable insight into its morphology, reproductive structures, and distinctive features. This article offers a comprehensive overview of Gnetum, including its morphology, parts, and an annotated diagram, all optimized for clarity and SEO.

## Introduction to Gnetum

Gnetum is a genus comprising approximately 35 species of evergreen trees and shrubs that are predominantly found in tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. These plants thrive in humid forests and are known for their broad leaves and climbing habits. They are dioecious,

meaning individual plants produce either male or female reproductive organs, which facilitates cross-pollination.

Gnetum holds a significant evolutionary position as one of the few gymnosperms that display features similar to angiosperms, such as vessel elements in their xylem tissue. This unique aspect contributes to the ongoing debate among botanists about plant evolution and classification.

## Importance of a Labelled Diagram of Gnetum

A detailed, labelled diagram of Gnetum serves multiple educational and scientific purposes:

- Visual Learning: It aids students and researchers in understanding the plant's morphology and structure.
- Identification: Helps accurately identify Gnetum species based on structural features.
- Evolutionary Study: Illustrates features that are transitional between gymnosperms and angiosperms.
- Botanical Research: Supports detailed description and comparative analysis in botanical studies.

## Morphology of Gnetum

Understanding the morphological features of Gnetum is essential before examining its labelled diagram. The plant exhibits the following characteristics:

- Leaves: Broad, elongated, and leathery with parallel venation.
- Stem: Woody, often climbing or creeping, with a fibrous bark.
- Reproductive Structures: Separate male and female cones or flowers.
- Seeds: Naked seeds that are often winged or fleshy.

## Components of the Labelled Diagram of Gnetum

The diagram of Gnetum typically highlights the following parts:

### 1. Stem

- The main axis of the plant, supporting the leaves and reproductive structures.
- Usually woody with a rough bark surface.

## 2. Leaves

- Broad, ovate or lanceolate in shape.
- Parallel venation typical of gymnosperms.
- Arranged alternately along the stem.

## 3. Male Cone

- Also called microstrobilus.
- Composed of several microsporophylls arranged spirally.
- Each microsporophyll bears microsporangia (pollen sacs).

## 4. Microsporophylls

- Leaf-like structures that bear microsporangia.
- Arranged in a whorl or spiral on the male cone.

## 5. Microsporangia

- Pollen sacs that produce microspores, which develop into pollen grains.

## 6. Pollen Grains

- Male gametophytes that are released for pollination.

## 7. Female Cone

- Also called megastrobilus.
- Composed of megasporophylls bearing ovules.

## 8. Megasporophylls

- Larger leaves bearing ovules on their margins or surfaces.

## 9. Ovules

- Structures that develop into seeds after fertilization.

## 10. Seeds

- Naked or with a fleshy coat, containing the embryo.
- Usually winged for dispersal.

## Step-by-Step Description of the Labelled Diagram

To understand the diagram better, here is a detailed description of each labelled part:

- Stem: The central part of the plant providing support and conduction pathways.
- Leaves: Broad, flat structures that carry out photosynthesis.
- Male Cone (Microstrobilus): A compact structure consisting of spirally arranged microsporophylls.
  - Microsporophyll: A small, leaf-like structure bearing microsporangia.
  - Microsporangia: Pouch-like structures on microsporophylls producing pollen grains.
  - Pollen Grains: Male gametes released to fertilize female ovules.
- Female Cone (Megastrobilus): Larger structure with megasporophylls bearing ovules.
  - Megasporophyll: Leaf-like structure carrying ovules.
  - Ovules: Structures containing the female gametophyte, which develop into seeds.
  - Seeds: The mature ovules after fertilization, ready for dispersal.

## How to Draw and Label the Diagram of Gnetum

Creating an accurate labelled diagram involves these steps:

- Start with the main stem: Draw a sturdy, woody stem as the central axis.
- Add leaves: Attach broad, ovate leaves alternately along the stem.
- Illustrate the male cone: Draw a conical structure with spirally arranged microsporophylls.
- Label microsporophylls and microsporangia: Show small leaf-like structures with pollen sacs.
- Depict the female cone: Draw larger, elongated megastrobilus with ovules on megasporophylls.
- Label ovules and seeds: Show mature ovules, with some developing into seeds.
- Add annotations: Clearly mark each part with arrows pointing to the specific structures.

This detailed diagram should be neat, proportionate, and labelled clearly to serve as an effective educational tool.

## Conclusion

A labelled diagram of *Gnetum* provides essential insights into its complex morphology and reproductive structures. Recognizing the various parts—such as the stem, leaves, male and female cones, microsporangia, ovules, and seeds—helps in understanding its classification, reproductive biology, and evolutionary significance. Whether for academic purposes, botanical research, or plant identification, such diagrams are invaluable resources that enhance comprehension and foster appreciation of this unique genus of gymnosperms.

By mastering the features illustrated in the diagram, students and botanists can better understand the subtle differences and similarities between gymnosperms and angiosperms, as well as *Gnetum*'s role in the plant evolutionary timeline.

### Labelled Diagram of *Gnetum*: An In-Depth Exploration

*Gnetum* is a fascinating genus of gymnosperms that captures the interest of botanists and plant enthusiasts alike. Known for its unique features and evolutionary significance, *Gnetum* stands out as a vital representative of the ancient plant lineage. A detailed labelled diagram of *Gnetum* not only provides visual insight into its morphological features but also enhances understanding of its structural complexity. In this comprehensive review, we will explore the various parts of *Gnetum* through a detailed diagram, breaking down each component and discussing its significance, features, and functions.

## Introduction to *Gnetum*

*Gnetum* belongs to the family Gnetaceae within the division Gnetophyta. It comprises approximately 35 species of evergreen trees and climbing shrubs predominantly found in tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Central and South America. *Gnetum* is notable for its evolutionary link between gymnosperms and angiosperms, exhibiting a mix of features characteristic of both groups.

Understanding its morphology through a labelled diagram helps clarify its distinctive features, such as its leaves, reproductive organs, and stem structure. Visual aids are crucial in botany for accurate identification and comparison of plant species.

## Components of the Labelled Diagram of *Gnetum*

A typical labelled diagram of *Gnetum* includes several key parts, each with specific structural and functional attributes. Below, we dissect each component in detail.

## 1. Stem

The stem of Gnetum is usually slender, woody, and sometimes climbing, with a prominent central pith. It provides structural support and houses vascular tissues responsible for transporting water, nutrients, and food.

Features:

- Vascular bundles: Arranged in a complex ring, enabling efficient conduction.
- Lenticels: Small openings on the stem surface for gaseous exchange.
- Outer cortex: Composed of parenchyma cells that store food.

Significance: The stem's structure supports the plant's growth form, whether as a climbing vine or shrub.

## 2. Leaves

Gnetum leaves are broad, leathery, and evergreen, which distinguishes them from many gymnosperms. They are arranged alternately along the stem.

Features:

- Shape: Usually ovate or lanceolate.
- Venation: Net-like (reticulate venation), similar to angiosperms.
- Petiole: Attaches the leaf blade to the stem.

Function: Photosynthesis, transpiration, and gas exchange are primary functions facilitated by the leaves.

## 3. Reproductive Structures

Gnetum exhibits distinct reproductive organs, which are crucial for identification and understanding of its reproductive cycle.

### a) Male Cones (Staminate Cones)

- Comprise several microsporophylls (microsporangia-bearing leaves).
- Microsporangia produce pollen grains.

## **b) Female Cones (Ovulate Cones)**

- Consist of megasporophylls bearing ovules.
- Each ovule develops into a seed after fertilization.

Features:

- Both male and female cones are borne on the same plant (monoecious), though some species are dioecious.

Significance: The reproductive structures demonstrate the plant's method of pollination and seed development.

## **4. Seeds**

After fertilization, seeds develop within the ovules. Gnetum seeds are often fleshy and resemble angiosperm seeds.

Features:

- Outer seed coat: Protects the developing embryo.
- Embryo: Contains the early developmental stage of the new plant.

Importance: Seed morphology provides clues about the evolutionary links between gymnosperms and angiosperms.

## **5. Vascular System**

Gnetum's vascular tissues are arranged to facilitate efficient transport:

- Xylem: Conducts water and minerals.
- Phloem: Transports food.

The arrangement of vascular bundles in Gnetum's stem resembles that of angiosperms, which is a notable feature.

## **Detailed Explanation of the Labelled Diagram**

A typical diagram of Gnetum provides labelled parts, which can be summarized as follows:

- Stem with vascular bundles (labelled as 'Vascular tissue')
- Leaves attached via petiole (labelled as 'Leaf' and 'Petiole')
- Microsporophylls with microsporangia (labelled as 'Male cone' or 'Staminate cone')
- Megasporophylls with ovules (labelled as 'Female cone' or 'Ovulate cone')
- Developing seeds (labelled as 'Seed')
- Lenticels on stem (labelled as 'Lenticel')
- Branches or cladodes (if present, for climbing species)

Each labelled part in the diagram signifies its role in the plant's life cycle and structural integrity.

## Features and Significance of the Labelled Diagram

Creating and studying a labelled diagram of Gnetum offers multiple benefits:

- Visual learning: Helps in understanding complex plant structures.
- Identification: Aids in distinguishing Gnetum from similar gymnosperms.
- Educational tool: Useful in teaching botany and plant physiology.
- Evolutionary insights: Visual comparison emphasizes features that link gymnosperms and angiosperms.

Pros of a Labelled Diagram:

- Clear visualization of complex structures.
- Facilitates memorization and recall.
- Assists in comparative analysis with other gymnosperms.

Cons:

- Simplification might overlook subtle features.
- Diagrams may vary in quality and detail.

## Applications and Importance of Understanding Gnetum's Morphology

Understanding the labelled diagram of Gnetum has practical and scientific applications:

- Taxonomic identification: Crucial for botanists classifying plant species.
- Conservation efforts: Identifying specific features helps in conserving rare species.
- Evolutionary biology: Studying structural features reveals plant evolution pathways.
- Horticulture: Knowledge aids in the cultivation and utilization of Gnetum.

## Conclusion

A detailed labelled diagram of Gnetum serves as a vital educational and scientific resource, illustrating the plant's structural intricacies and evolutionary significance. By dissecting each component?from the stem and leaves to reproductive organs and seeds?it becomes clear how Gnetum embodies a transitional form between ancient gymnosperms and modern angiosperms. Recognizing these features not only enhances botanical knowledge but also underscores the importance of morphological studies in understanding plant evolution, taxonomy, and ecology. Whether for academic purposes or conservation initiatives, mastering the labelled diagram of Gnetum provides valuable insights into this remarkable genus of gymnosperms.

**Question** What is the purpose of a labeled diagram of Gnetum? A labeled diagram of Gnetum helps in identifying and understanding the different parts of the plant, such as leaves, stem, and reproductive structures, facilitating botanical studies and plant identification. **Which parts are typically labeled in the diagram of Gnetum?** The common parts labeled include the leaves, stem, branches, reproductive structures (such as seeds or cones), and sometimes the roots. **Why is Gnetum classified as a gymnosperm in botanical studies?** Gnetum is classified as a gymnosperm because it has naked seeds that are not enclosed within an ovary, and its reproductive structures resemble those of other gymnosperms, which is depicted in the labeled diagram. **How does the labeled diagram of Gnetum assist in understanding its reproductive process?** The diagram highlights reproductive structures such as cones or seeds, helping students and botanists understand how Gnetum reproduces and disperses seeds. **What are the distinguishing features of Gnetum visible in the labeled diagram?** Features such as broad, leathery leaves, the stem structure, and reproductive organs are highlighted, showcasing its unique characteristics among gymnosperms. **Can the labeled diagram of Gnetum be used for identification in field studies?** Yes, a detailed labeled diagram aids in identifying Gnetum species in the field by comparing morphological features with diagram labels. **Where can one find a reliable labeled diagram of Gnetum for study purposes?** Reliable diagrams can be found in botany textbooks, academic resources, and reputable online educational platforms dedicated to plant taxonomy and botany.

**Related keywords:** Gnetum, gymnosperm, plant diagram, botanical illustration, plant anatomy, vascular tissue, leaf structure, seed plant, gymnosperm diagram, plant classification

**Read the full article online:** [Labelled Diagram Of Gnetum](#)