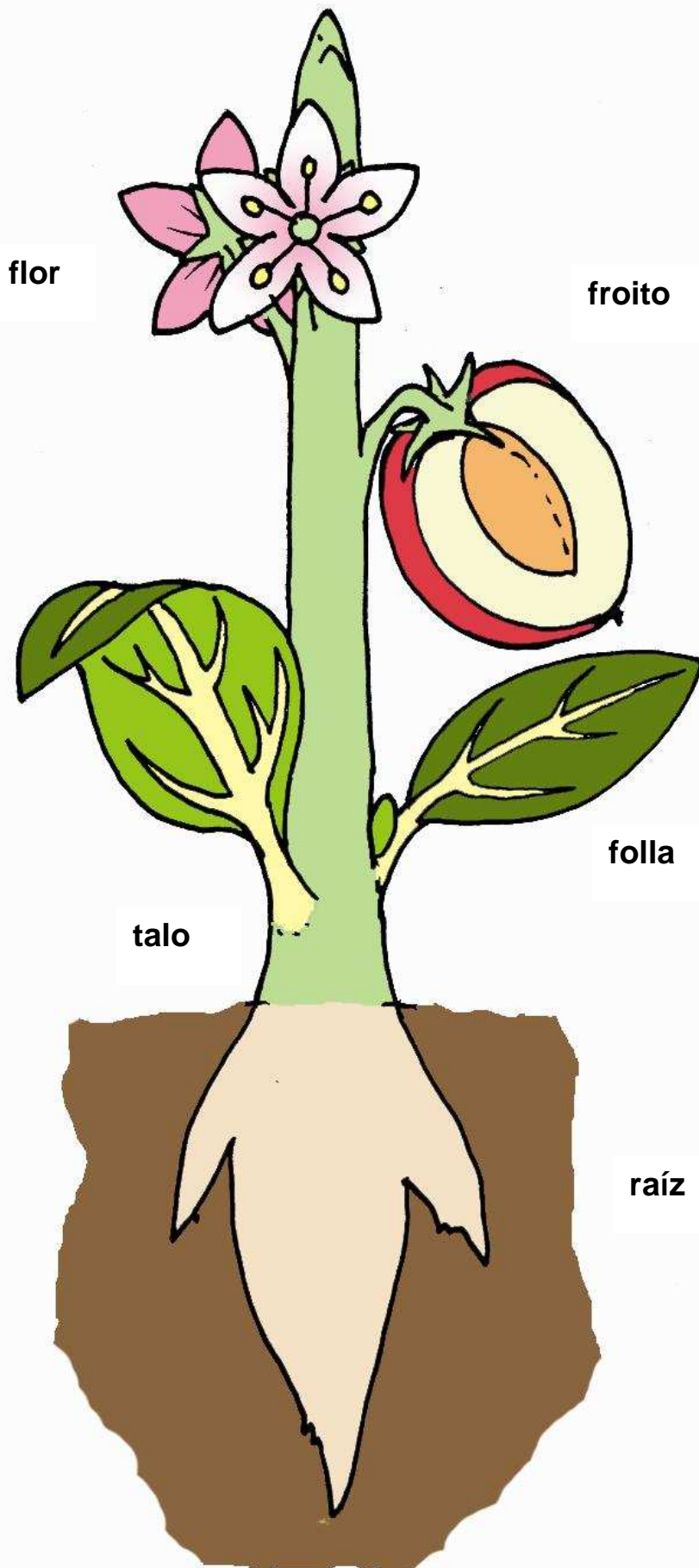
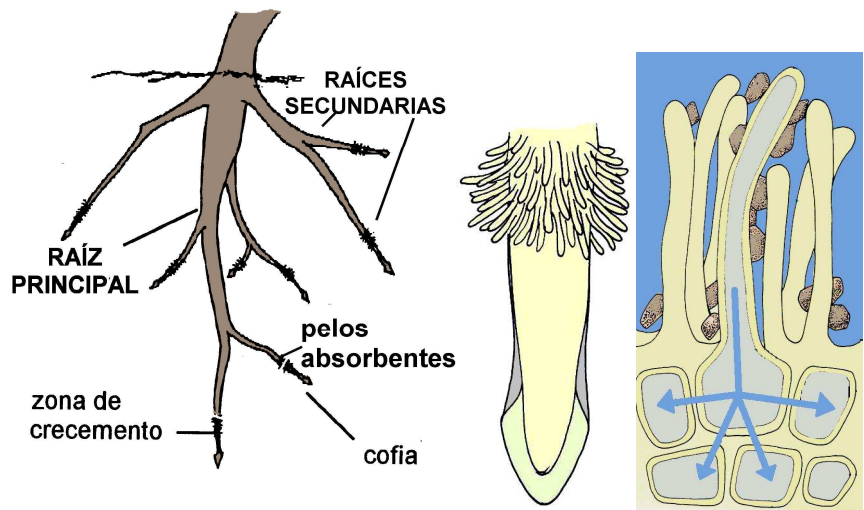


AS PLANTAS: partes



A raíz

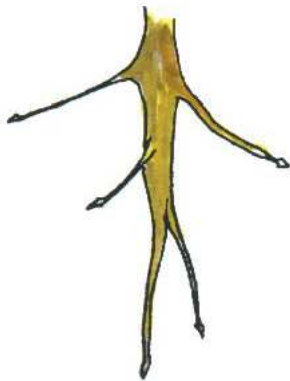
Parte da planta, case sempre enterrada.
 Función: suxeitala e absorber substancias (auga e minerais)



TIPOS DE RAÍCES

1) Subterráneas: enterradas

TÍPICA: unha raíz principal da que saen outras pequenas.



Exemplo: limoeiro, vide, menta, xeranio...

FASCICULADA: varias raíces iguais.



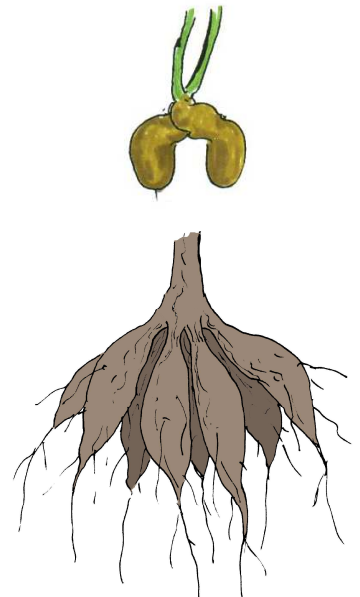
Exemplo: millo, trigo, cebola, palmeira...

NAPIFORME: típica coa parte central moi grosa para almacenar substancias.



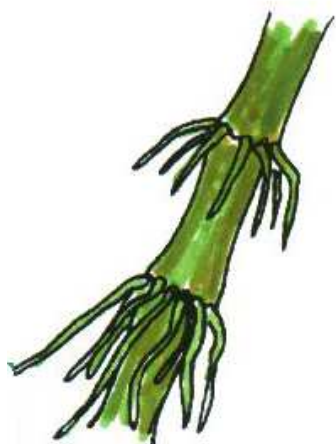
Exemplos: cenoiras, remolacha, nabos...

TUBEROSA
 Fasciculadas engrosadas que acumulan substancias de reserva.



Exemplos: dalias

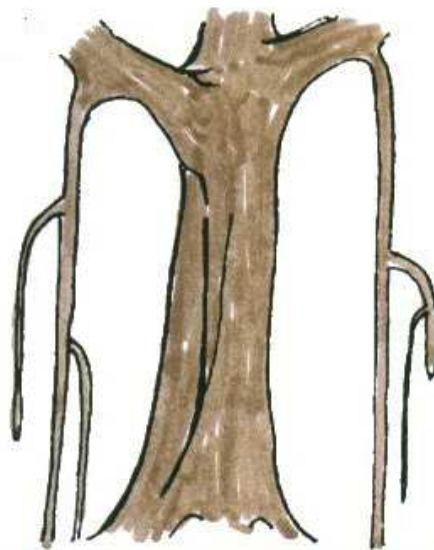
**2) Aéreas ou adventicias : non están na terra.
Serven de soporte ou para absorber humidade do aire**



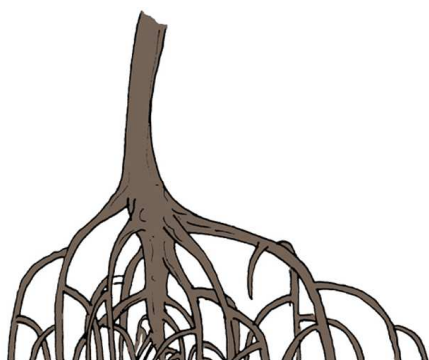
millo



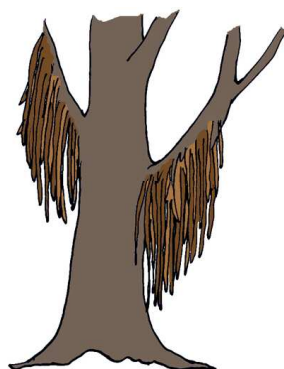
hedra



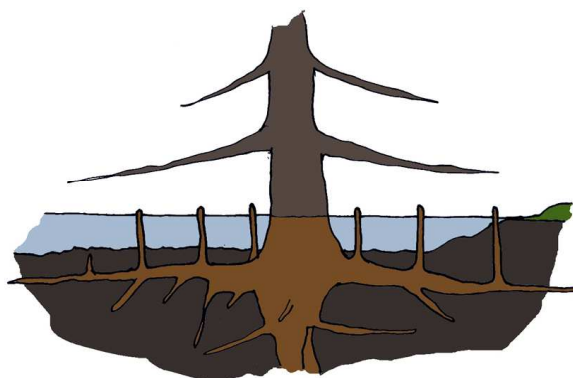
ficus



mangles

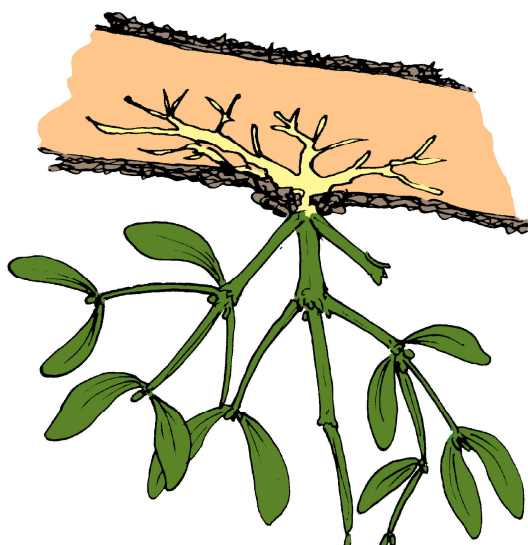


metrosideiro

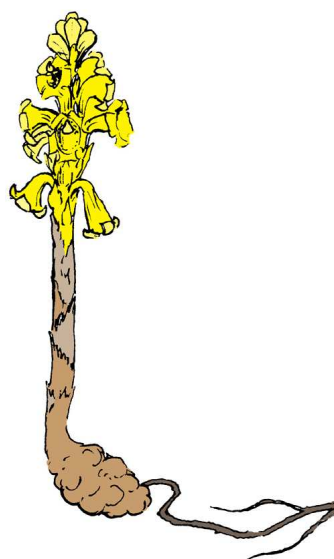


alcipreste dos pantanos

Raíces chupadoras: penetran nos tecidos doutras plantas e absorben os seus zumes.



Muérdago



Cardo leiteiro