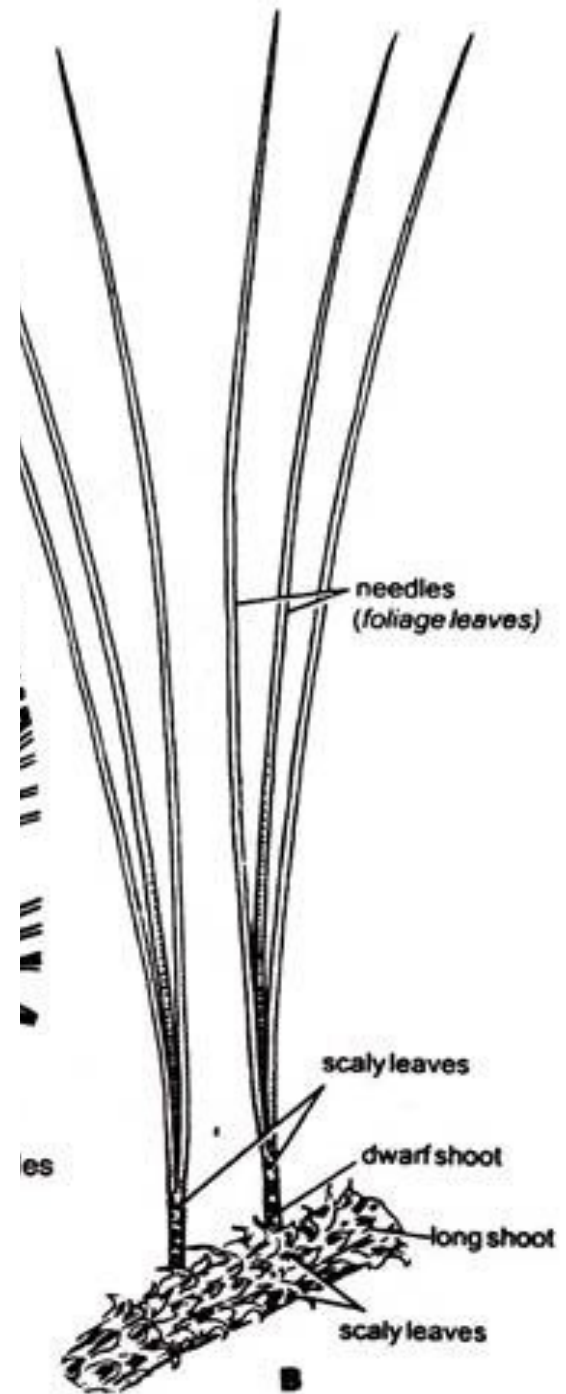




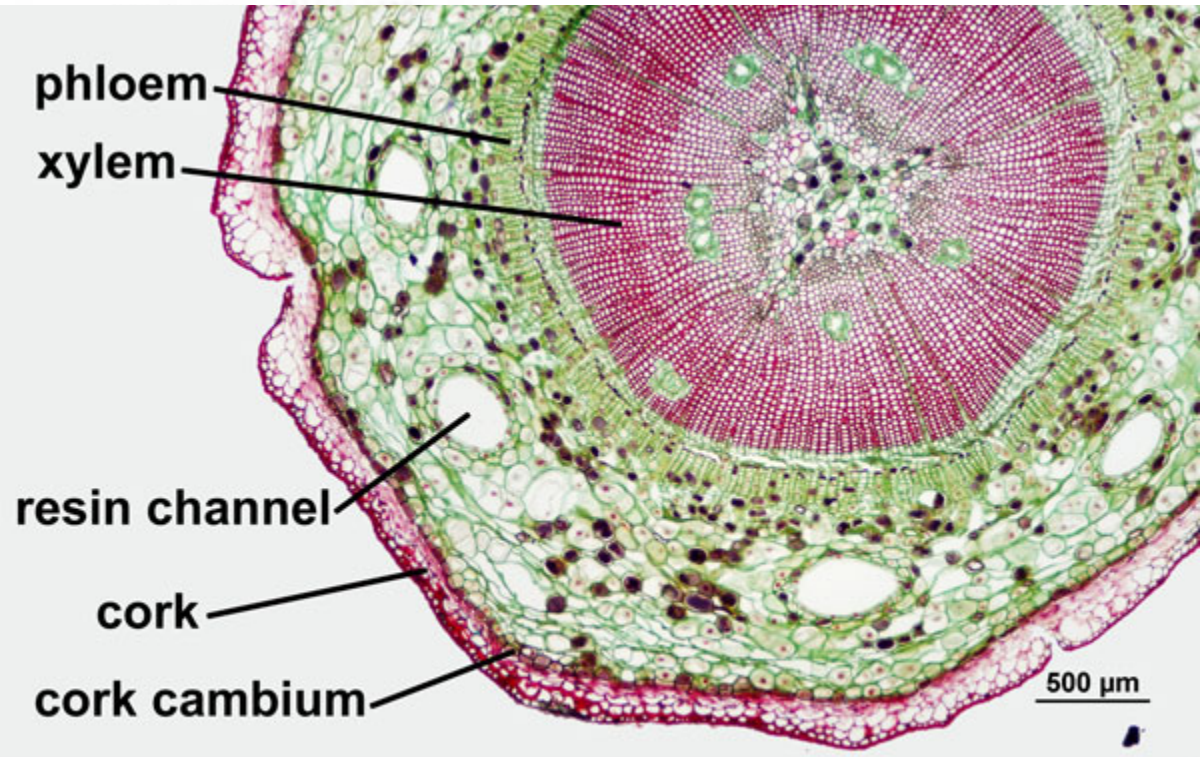
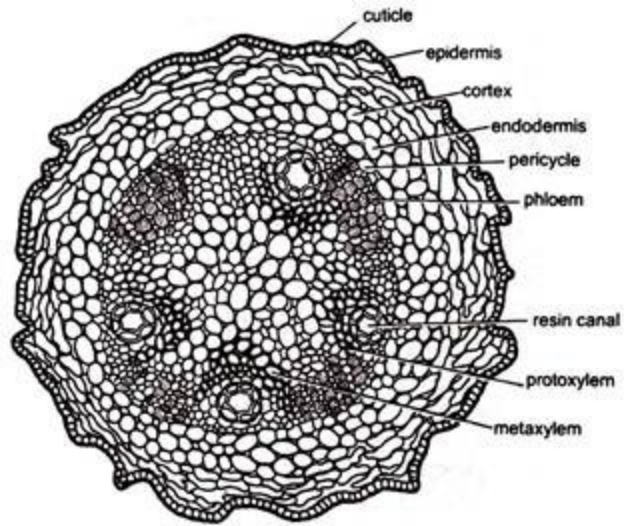
**PINUS**











**Pinus 1-year stem, cross section**

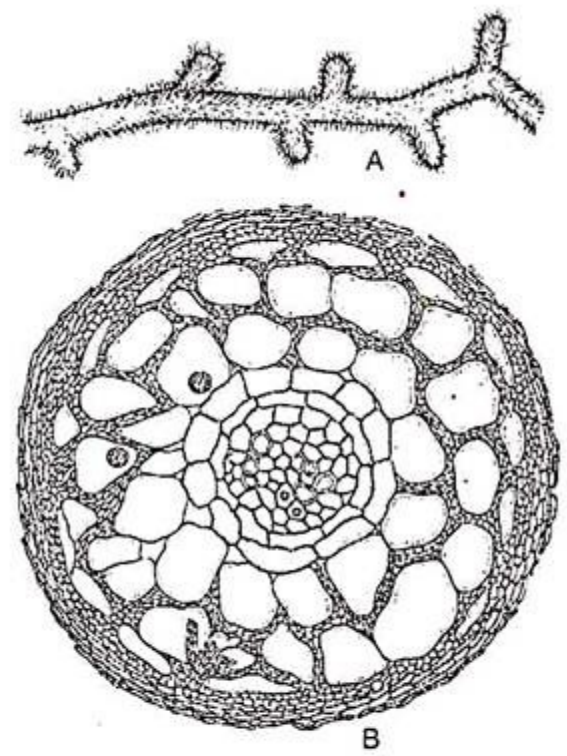
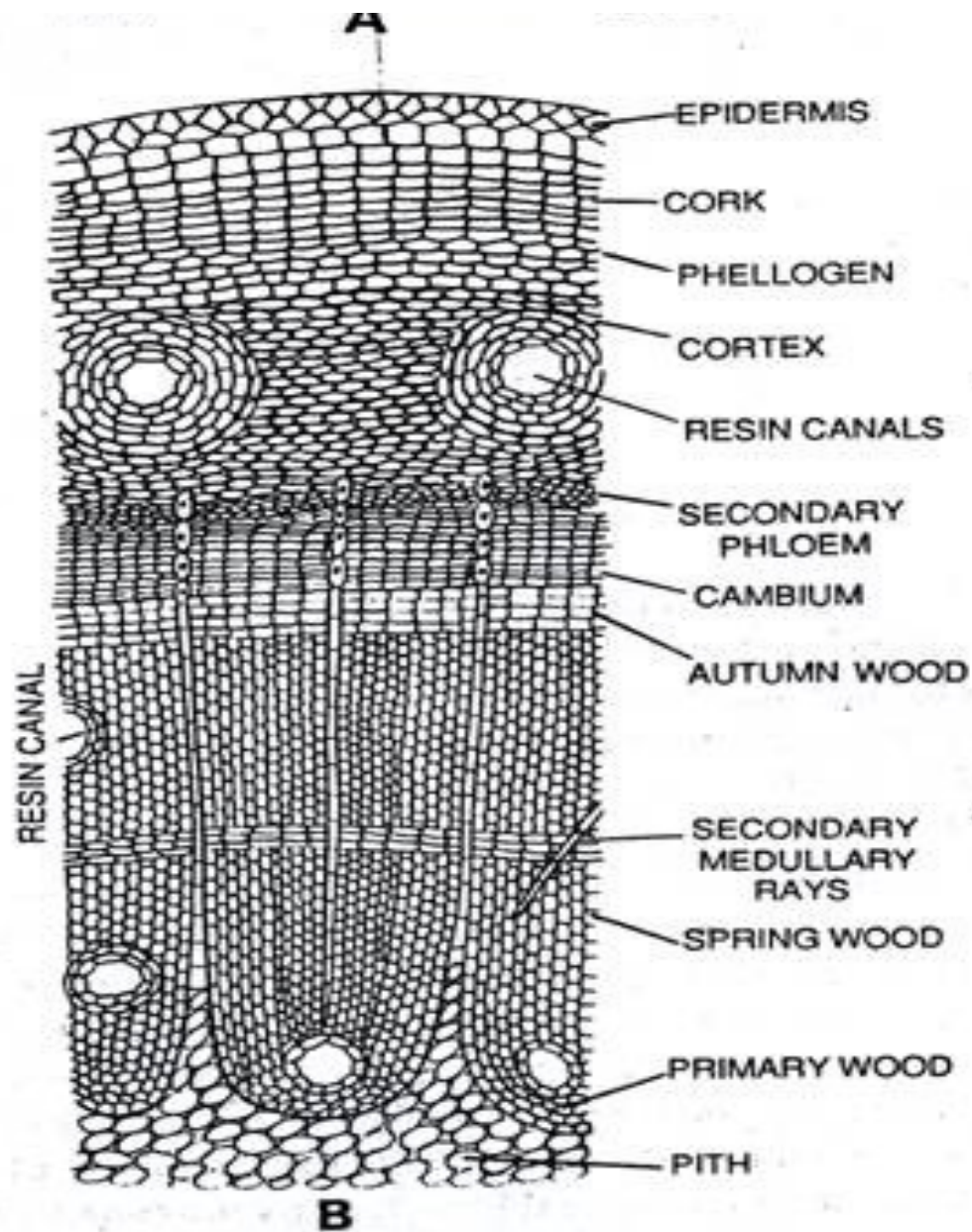


Fig. 4.103 : Ectomycorrhiza : A. *Pinus* root covered with mycorrhizal fungi, B. T.S. of *Pinus* root showing ectotrophic mycorrhizal fungi forming a mantle covering and growth of fungi between cortical cells



**Fig. 4.18.** *Pinus*. Anatomy of stem. A, T.S. of young stem (diagrammatic structure); B, T.S. of three year old stem (detailed structure).

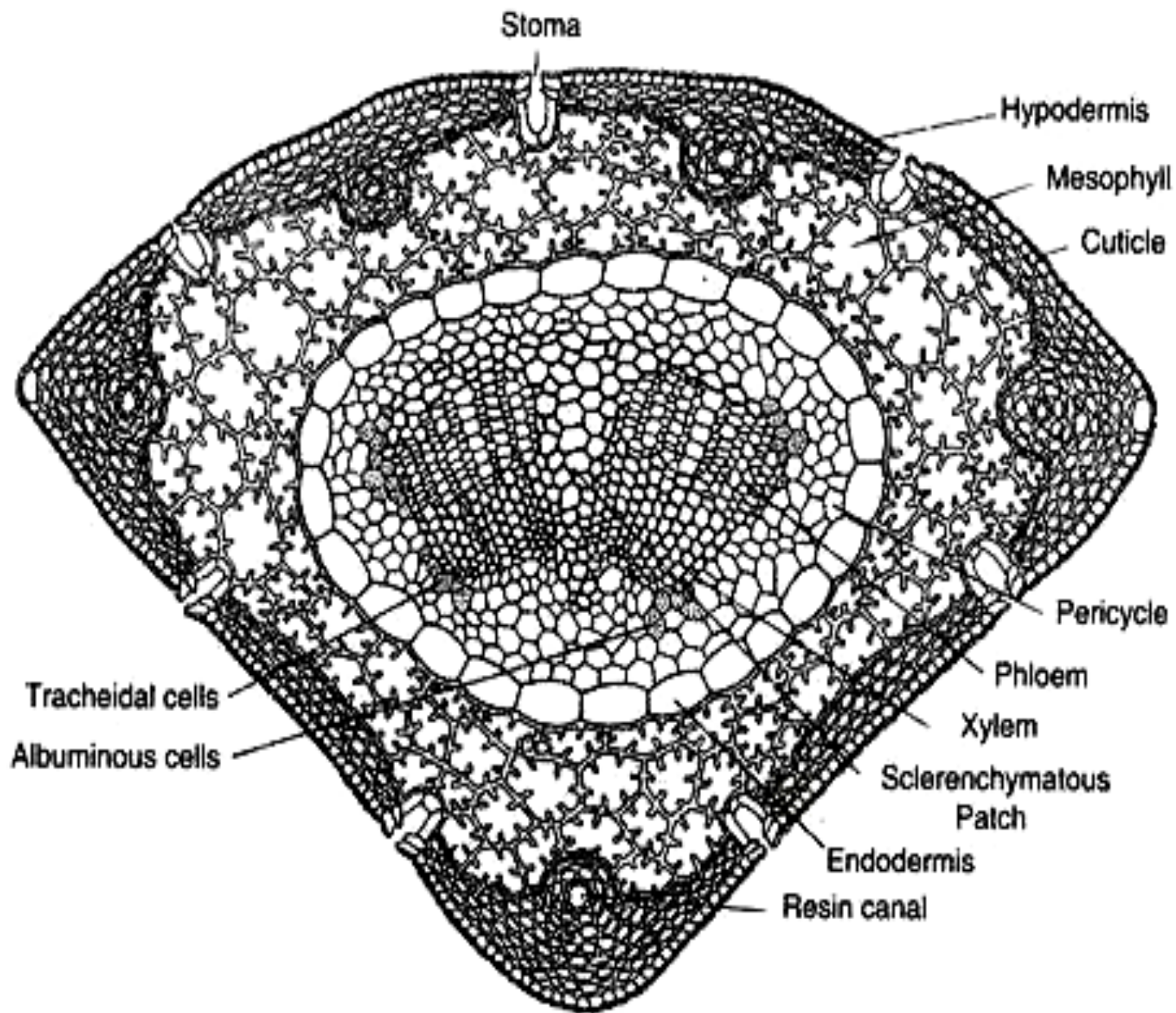


Fig. 8.36. T.S. of *Pinus* needle.



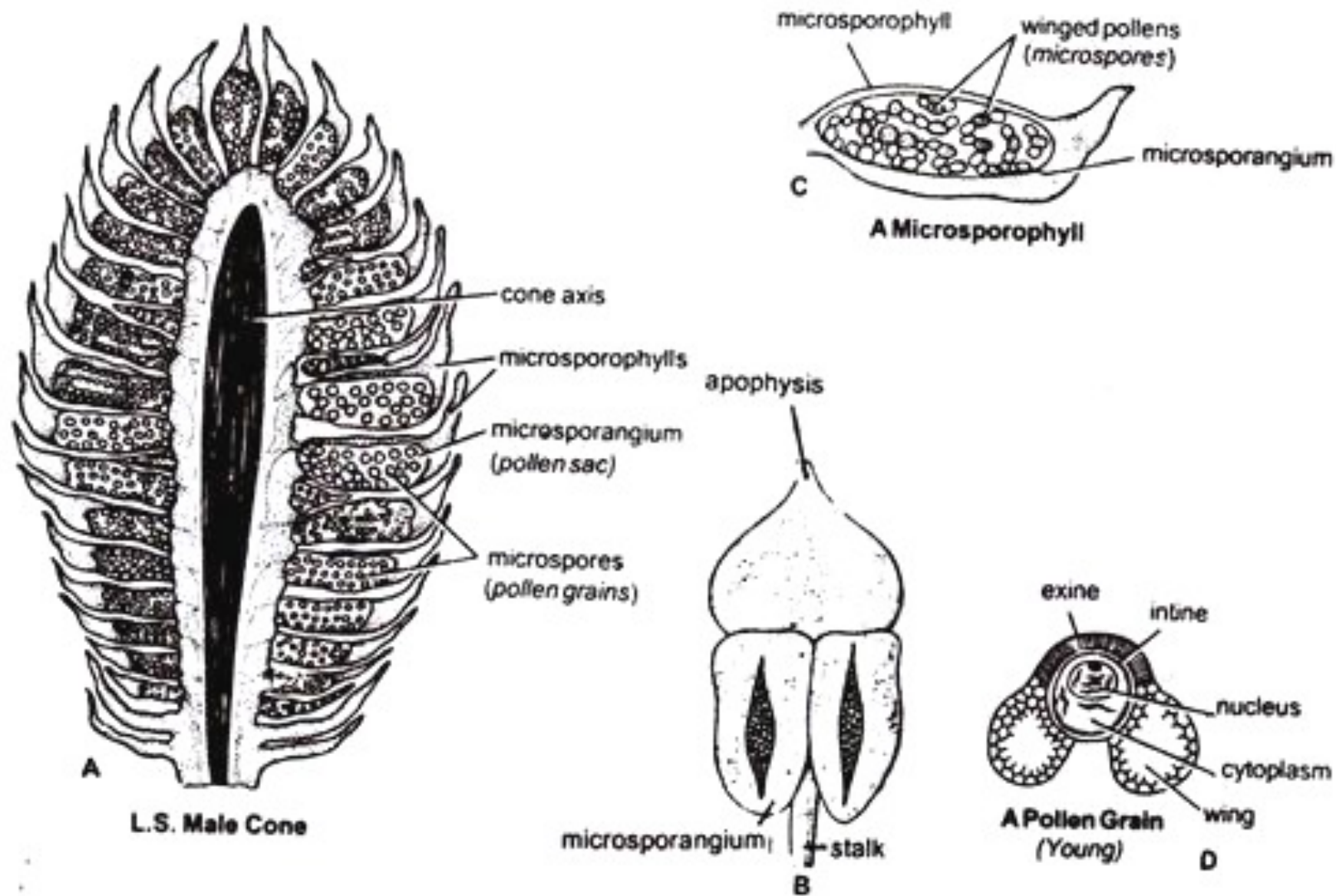


Fig. 41. *Pinus*. A, L.S. male cone; B, A single microsporophyll with microsporangia in surface view; C, A microsporophyll; D, A young pollen grain.

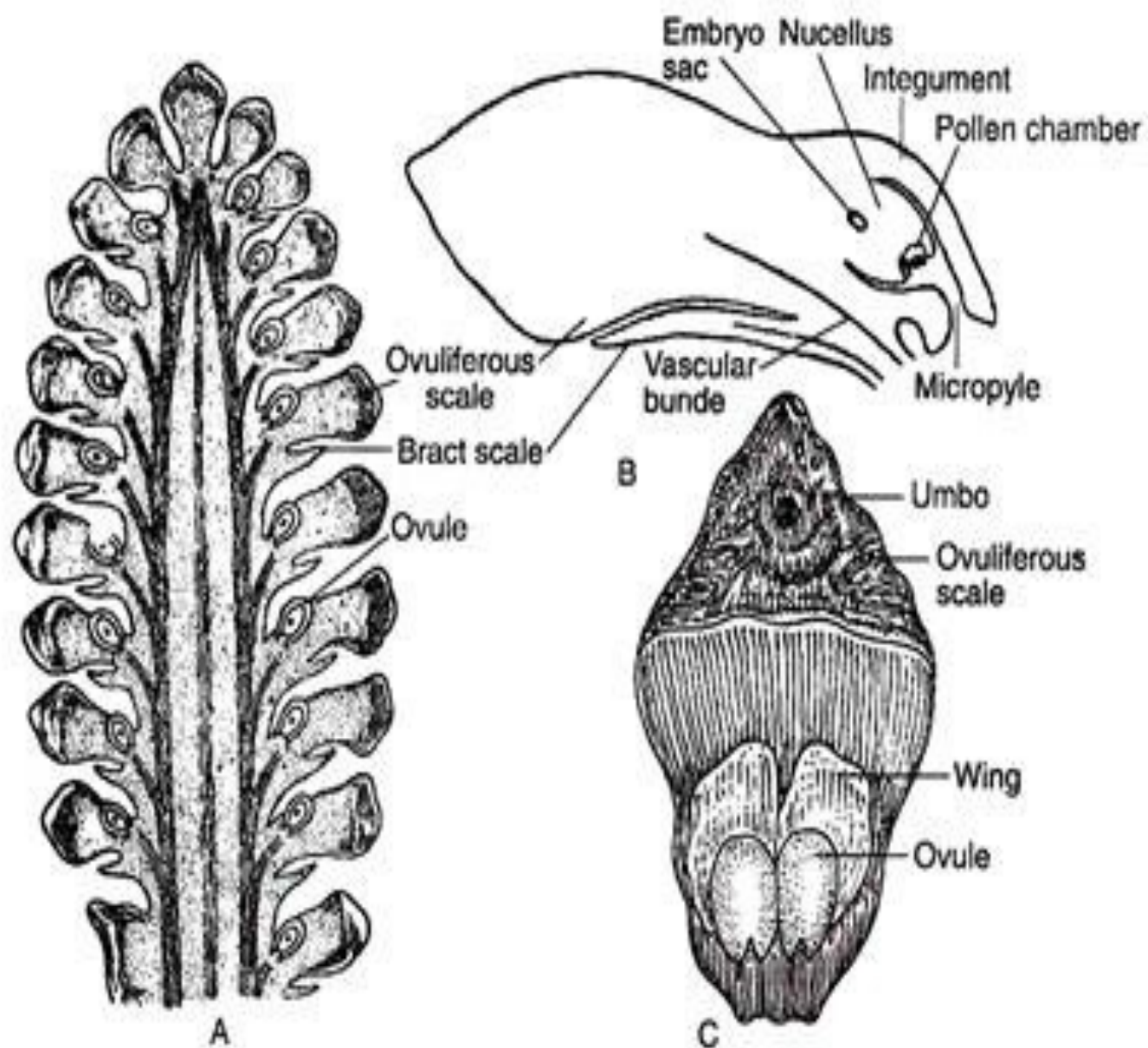
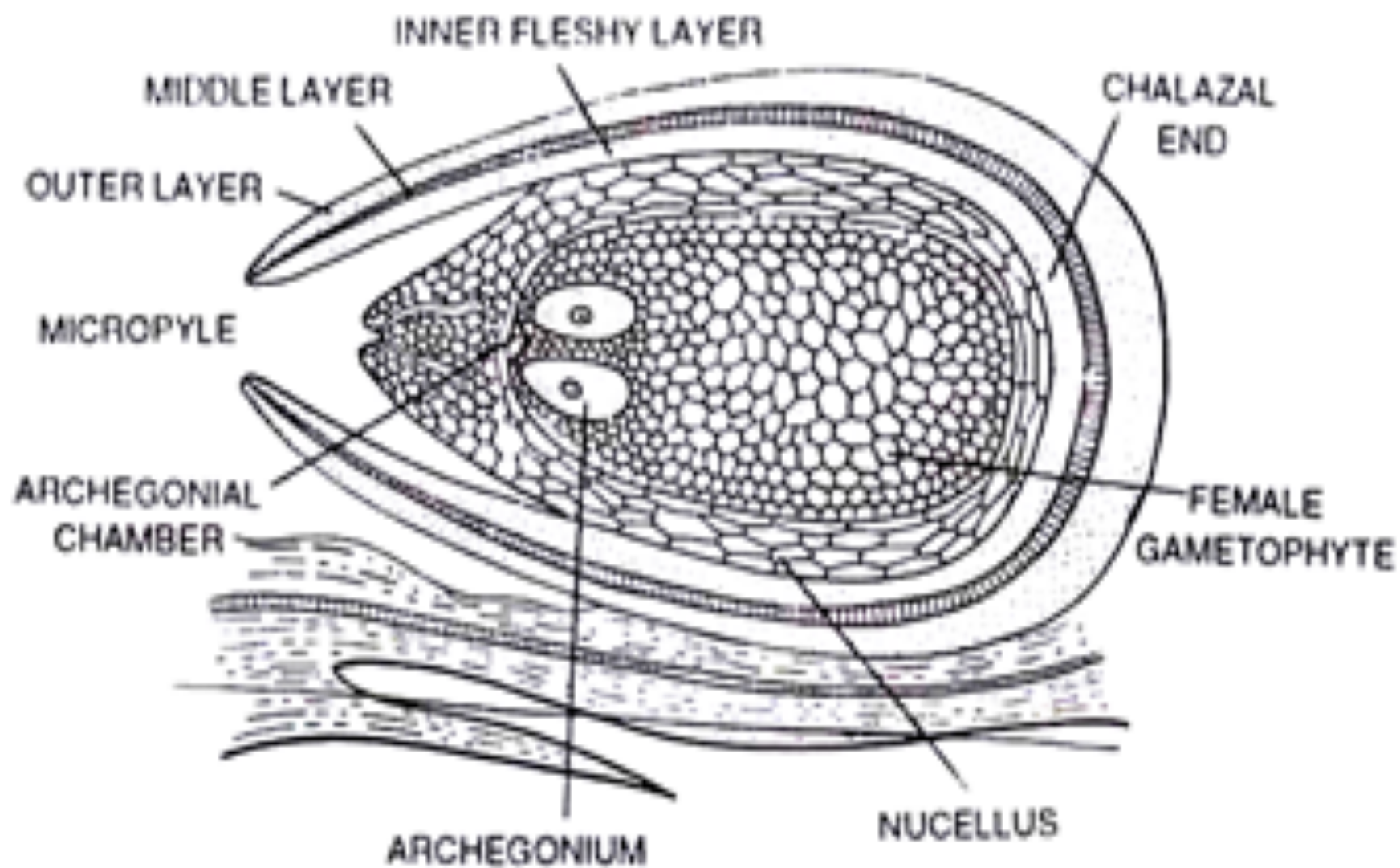
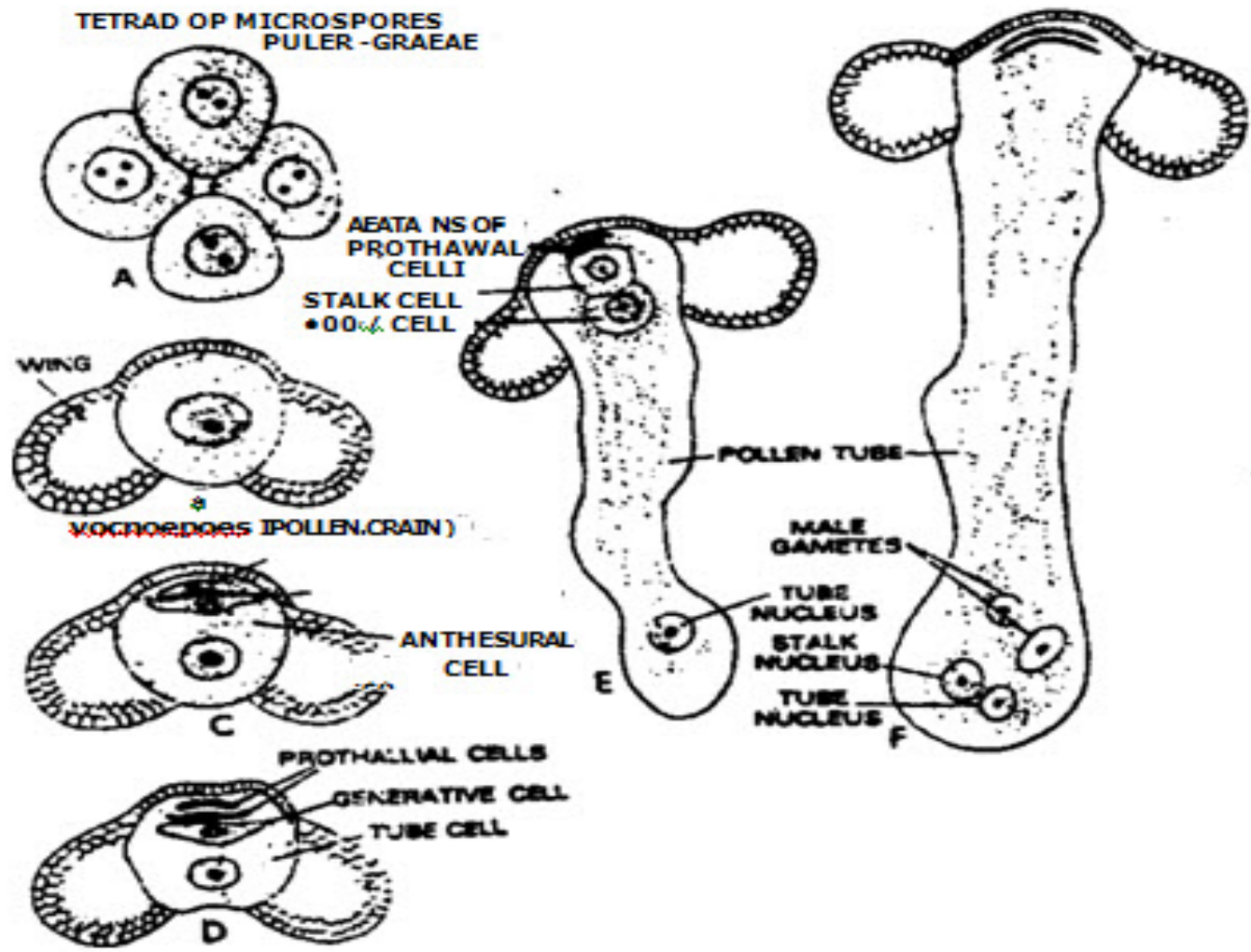


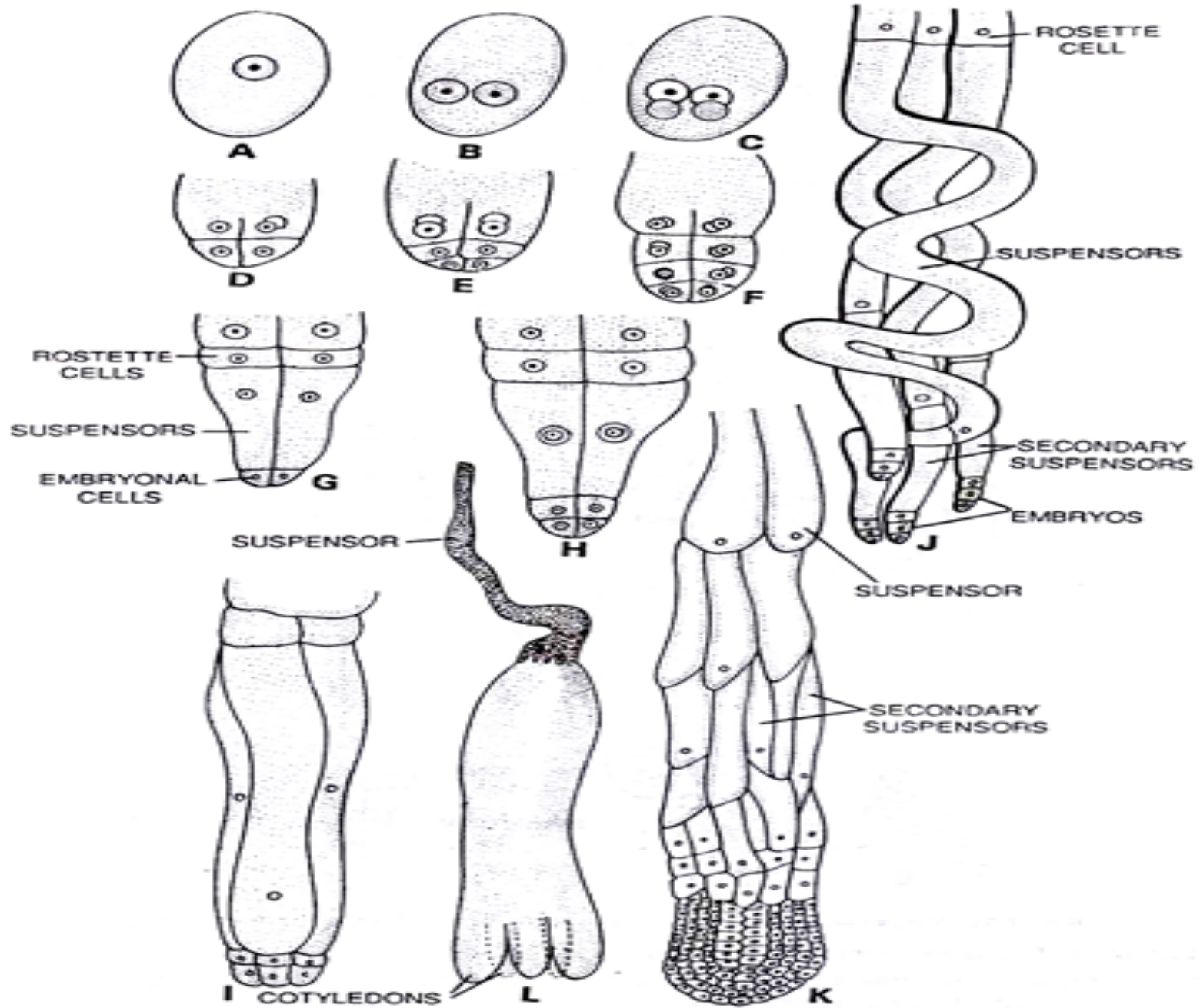
Fig. 1.63 : *Pinus* : A. Median L.S. of female cone, B. V.L.S. of an ovuliferous scale, C. An ovuliferous scale bearing two seeds (fertilized ovules)



**Fig. 4.39.** *Pinus roxburghii*. L.S. of mature ovule showing archegonia.



*Fig: Germination of pollen grain*



**Fig. 4.50.** *Pinus* spp. Development of Embryo, A, oospore; B-H, successive division of the oospore; I, primary suspensors elongate; J, formation of secondary suspensors and embryos; K, formation of single embryo; L, formation of cotyledons.