The Influence of Spatially Heterogeneous Soil Temperatures on Plant Structure and Function

The Symposium held in London on April 10-12, 1967. Contributors explore most of the ideas concerning the structure, biochemistry, and function of the nuclei, chloroplasts, mitochondria, vacuoles, and other organelles of plant cells. The book is organized into 13 chapters and begins with an overview of the enzymology of plant cell organelles and the localization of enzymes using cytochemical techniques. The text then discusses the structure of the nuclear envelope, chromosomes, and nucleolus, along with chromosome sequestration and replication. The next chapters focus on the function of the chloroplasts of higher plant cells, biogenesis in yeast, carbon pathways, and energy transduction function. The book also considers the chloroplast, the endoplasmic reticulum, the Golgi bodies, and the microtubules. The final chapters discuss protein synthesis in cell organelles; polyosomes in plant tissues; and lysosomes and spherosomes in plant cells. This book is a valuable source of information for postgraduate workers, although much of the material could be used in undergraduate courses.

Contemporary Problems in Plant Anatomy

The Centrosome

Concepts of Biology is designed for the single-semester introduction to biology course for non-science majors, which for many students is their only college-level science course. As such, this course represents an important opportunity for students to develop the necessary knowledge, tools, and skills to make informed decisions as they continue with their lives. Rather than being mired down with facts and vocabulary, the typical non-science major student needs information presented in a way that is easy to read and understand. Even more importantly, the content should be meaningful. Students do much better when they understand why biology is relevant to their everyday lives. The text offers a wealth of interesting and thought-provoking features to help show students why biology matters. In addition, the text presents an evolutionary approach that provides a strong foundation for understanding the development of the modern student. This approach uses theory-based evolution to highlight fields that apply evolutionary thinking to the world of biology and society. The text also stresses the importance of the human body and outer space to math, computers, planes, trains, and automobiles. Children and adults will uncover some of the most interesting, unusual, and quirky science questions, providing an abundance of original and interesting science facts.

The Study of Plant Structure

Intracellular Organelles

The refutation of the classical views that the plant cytoskeleton is composed predominantly of microtubules is based on the demonstration by many laboratories of the existence of a cytoskeleton made up of actin filaments and the recent work of Alberts and his co-workers on actomyosin interactions. These interactions are responsible for the contraction of the actin filaments and the movement and organization of organelles. The actin filaments are also involved in the formation of the cell plate during cytokinesis, and in the formation of the cell walls.

The next chapters focus on the structure and function of the mitochondria of higher plant cells, biogenesis in yeast, carbon pathways, and energy transduction function. The book also considers the chloroplast, the endoplasmic reticulum, the Golgi bodies, and the microtubules. The final chapters discuss protein synthesis in cell organelles; polyosomes in plant tissues; and lysosomes and spherosomes in plant cells. This book is a valuable source of information for postgraduate workers, although much of the material could be used in undergraduate courses.

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