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All cells, whether prokaryotic or eukaryotic, have some common features. These common features are: DNA, the genetic material contained in one or more chromosomes and located in a non-pharmaceutical nucleoid region linked in prokaryotes and a membrane nucleus in plasma eukaryotes, a phospholpydic bistrate with protein separating the cell from the surrounding environment and functions as a selective barrier for the import and export of Citoplasma materials, the rest of the cell Like mushrooms, another kingdom of eukaryotes, vegetable cells have maintained the protective structure of the cell wall of their prokaryotic ancestors. The base vegetable cell shares a similar construction pattern with the typical eukaryote cell, but it does not have centriole, lysosomes, intermediate filaments, cilia, or scourge, as the animal cell does. The plant cells, however, have a number of other specialized structures, including a rigid cell wall, central vacuole, plasmodesmata and chloroplasts. Although the plants (and their typical cells) are not mutable, some species produce gametes that show scourge and are, therefore, able to move. Plants can be widely classified in two basic types: vascular and not vascular. Vascular plants are considered more advanced than non-vascular plants because they have evolved specialized tissues, i.e. xylem, which is involved in structural support and water management, and phloem, which works in food management. As a result, they also have roots, stems and leaves, which represent a higher form of organization which is characteristically absent in plants without vascular tissues. Non vascular plants, members of the Bryophyta division, are usually no more than one inch or two in height because they do not have adequate support, which is provided by vascular tissues to other plants, to grow larger. They are also more dependent on the environment that surrounds them to maintain adequate amounts of humidity and, therefore, tend to inhabit wet and shaded areas. It is estimated that there are at least 260,000 plant species in today's world. They vary in size and complexity from small, non-vascular to giant sequoia trees, the largest living organisms, growing up to 330 feet (100 meters). Only a small percentage of these species are used directly by people for food, shelter, fiber and medicine.Plants plants The base for the ecosystem and the food web of the earth, and without their complex forms of animal life (as human beings) could never evolve. In fact, all living organisms directly or indirectly depend directly or indirectly from the energy produced by photosynthesis, and the by-product of this process, oxygen, is essential for animals. Plants also reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, hinder the erosion of the soil and influence the levels and quality of water. The plants exhibit life cycles that involve alternate generations of diploid shapes, which contain chromosomal sets coupled in their cellular nuclei, and aploid shapes, which possess only a single set. Generally these two forms of a plant are very different in appearance. In the highest plants, the diploid generation, whose members are known as sporophytes for their capacity to produce spores, is usually dominant and more recognizable than the generation of gametophyte aploid. In Bryophytes, however, the Gamethyphyte form is dominant and physiologically necessary for sporophy form. Pets are required to consume proteins to get nitrogen, but plants are able to use inorganic forms of the element and, therefore, do not need an external source of protein. The plants, however, usually require significant quantities of water, which is necessary for the photosynthetic process, to maintain the cellular structure and facilitate growth, and as a means to bring nutrients to plant cells. The quantity of nutrients needed for vegetable species varies significantly, but nine elements are generally considered necessary in relatively large quantities. Thermal macroelements, these nutrients include calcium, carbon, hydrogen, magnesium, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, potassium and sulfur. Seven microelements have been identified, which are required by the plants in smaller quantities: boron, chlorine, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum and zinc. Thinking of having evolved from green algae, the plants have been around from the beginning of the Paleozoica era, over 500 million years ago. The first fossil testimonies of terrestrial plants were dated to the ordovician period (505-438 million years ago). For the carboniferous period, around 355 million years ago, most of the land was covered by forests of primitive vascular plants, such as lycopods (scale tree) and gymnosperms (mountain trees, ginkgos.) Angiosperms, flowering plants , they did not develop until the end of the Cretaceous period, about 65 million years ago just like the dinosaurs would be extinguished. Mobile wall - like their prokaryotic ancestors, vegetable cells have a rigid wall surrounding the plasma membrane. It is a much more complex structure, however, and serves a variety of functions, from the protection of the cell to the adjustment of the life cycle vegetable. Chloroplasts – The most important feature of plants is their ability to photoyththesize, in fact, to make their own food by converting light energy into chemical energy. This process is carried out in specialization specialization called chloroplasts. Endoplasmic reticule à The endoplasmic reticule is a network of sacs that produces, processes and transports chemical compounds for internal and external use of the cell. It is connected to the double-layer nuclear envelope, providing a conduit between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. In plants, the endoplasmic lattice also connects between cells through plasmodesmata. Apparatus Golgi à The Golgi appliance is the distribution and shipping department of the cell's chemicals. It modifies the proteins and fats built up in the endoplasmic lattice and prepares them for export as outside the cell. Microfilaments à Microfilaments are solid members made of globular proteins called actin. These filaments have a mainly structural function and are an important component of the cytoskeleton. Microtubules à These straight and hollow cylinders are located throughout the cytoplasm of all eukaryotic cells (prokaryotes do not have them) and perform a variety of functions, ranging from transport to structural support. Mitochondria à Mitochondria are oblong shaped organelles found in the cytoplasm of all eukaryotic cells. In plant cells, they break down carbohydrate and sugar molecules to provide energy, especially when chloroplasts don't have light to produce energy. Nucleus à The nucleus is a highly specialized organelle that serves as the information processing and administrative center of the cell. This organelle has two main functions: it stores the hereditary material of the cell, or DNA, and coordinates the activities of the cell, which include growth, intermediate metabolism, protein synthesis and reproduction (cell division). Peroxisomes à Microbodies are a diverse group of organelles found in the cytoplasm, approximately spherical and bound by a single membrane. There are several types of microorganisms but peroxisomes are the most common. Plasmodesmata à Plasmodesmata are small tubes that connect plant cells to each other, providing the living bridges between cells. Plasma membrane à All living cells have a plasma membrane that encloses their contents. In prokaryotes and plants, the membrane is the inner layer of protection surrounded by a rigid cell wall. These membranes also regulate the passage of molecules into and out of cells. Ribosomes à All living cells contain ribosomes, tiny organelles made up of about 60% RNA and 40% protein. In eukaryotes, ribosomes are made up of four strands of RNA. In prokaryotes, they consist of three strands of RNA. Vacuoles à Each plant cell has a large single vacuole that stores compounds, promotes plant growth and plays an important structural role for the plant. Organization of leaf tissue à The plant body is divided into different organs: roots, stems leaves. the leaves are the primary photosynthetic organs of the plants, which serve as key places where the energy of light is converted into chemical energy. similar to the other organs of a plant, a leaf is composedThree basic fabric systems, including dermal, vascular and fabric systems. These three reasons are continuous throughout a plant, but their properties vary significantly based on the type of organ in which they are located. All three fabric systems are discussed in this section. 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