

NOÇÕES BÁSICAS DA MORFOLOGIA DA FOLHA



Assim como as raízes e o caule, a folha é um órgão vegetativo

Geralmente possui forma laminar e coloração verde

Expansão do caule

Funções principais: fotossíntese, respiração, transpiração e gutação ou sudação.

Quanto à duração, as folhas podem ser:

- persistentes: Ex.: pinheiro (vegetais perenifólios)
- caducas: Ex.: carvalho, cinamomo, limoeiro etc. (vegetais caducifólios).

Classificação das folhas quanto à composição

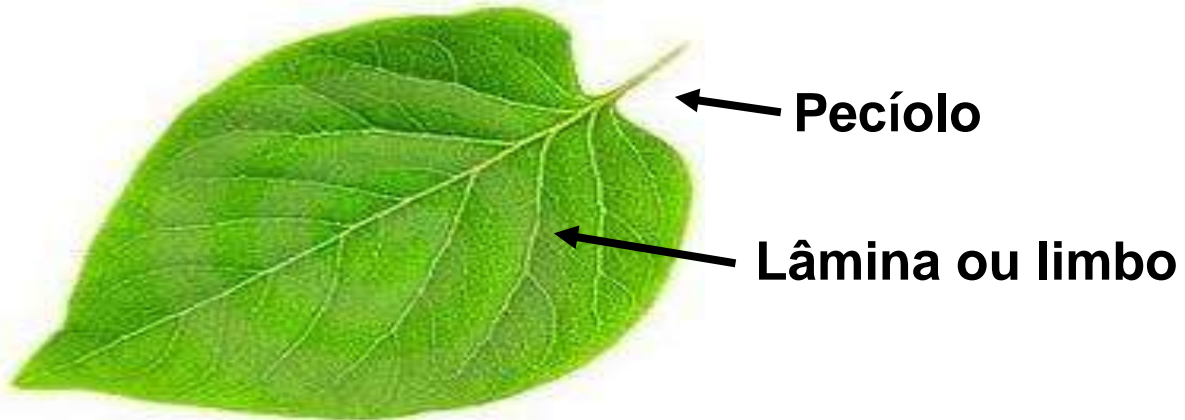


Simples



Compostas

Partes de uma folha simples



Classificação das folhas quanto à inserção no caule



**Folha
peciolada**

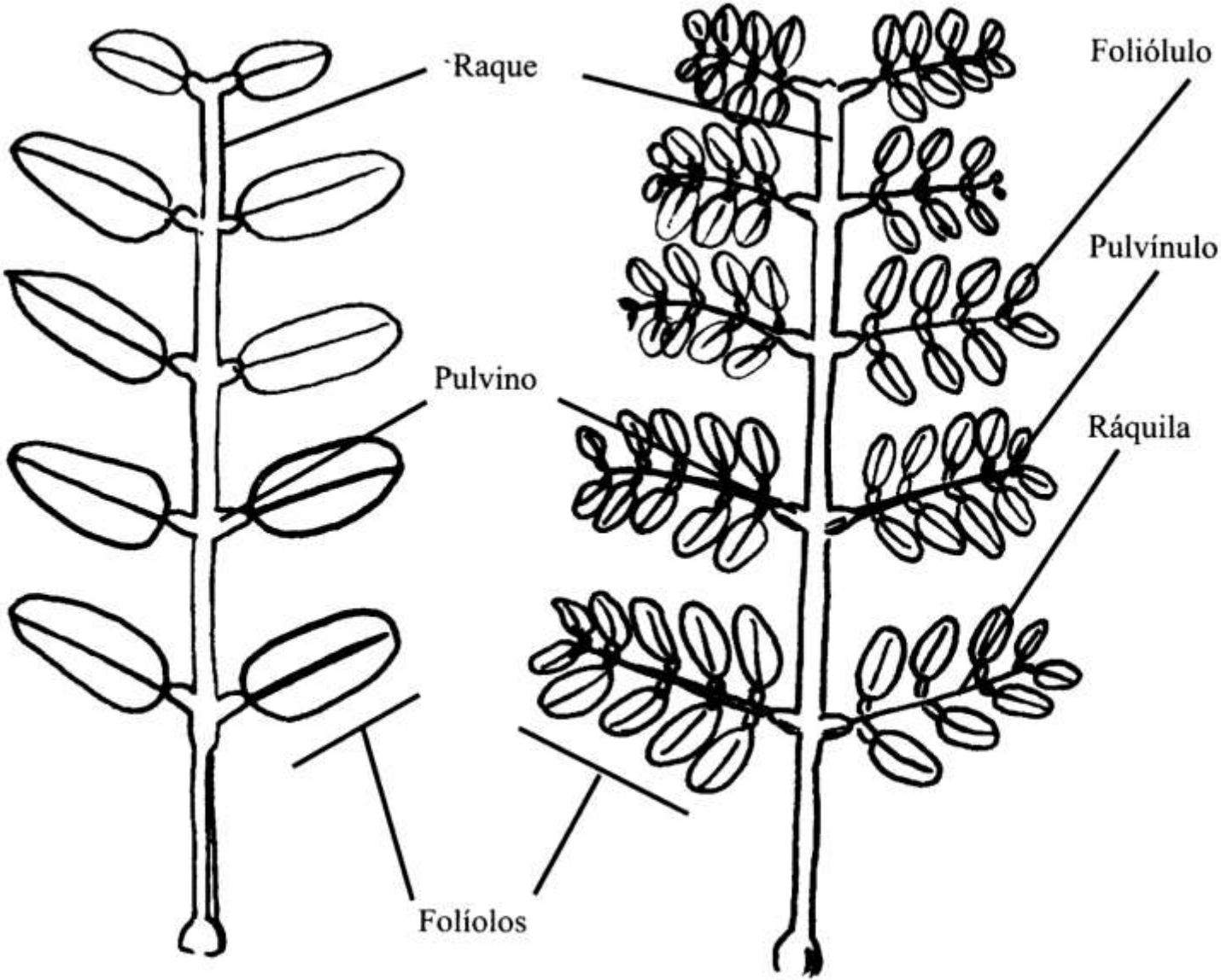


Folha séssil

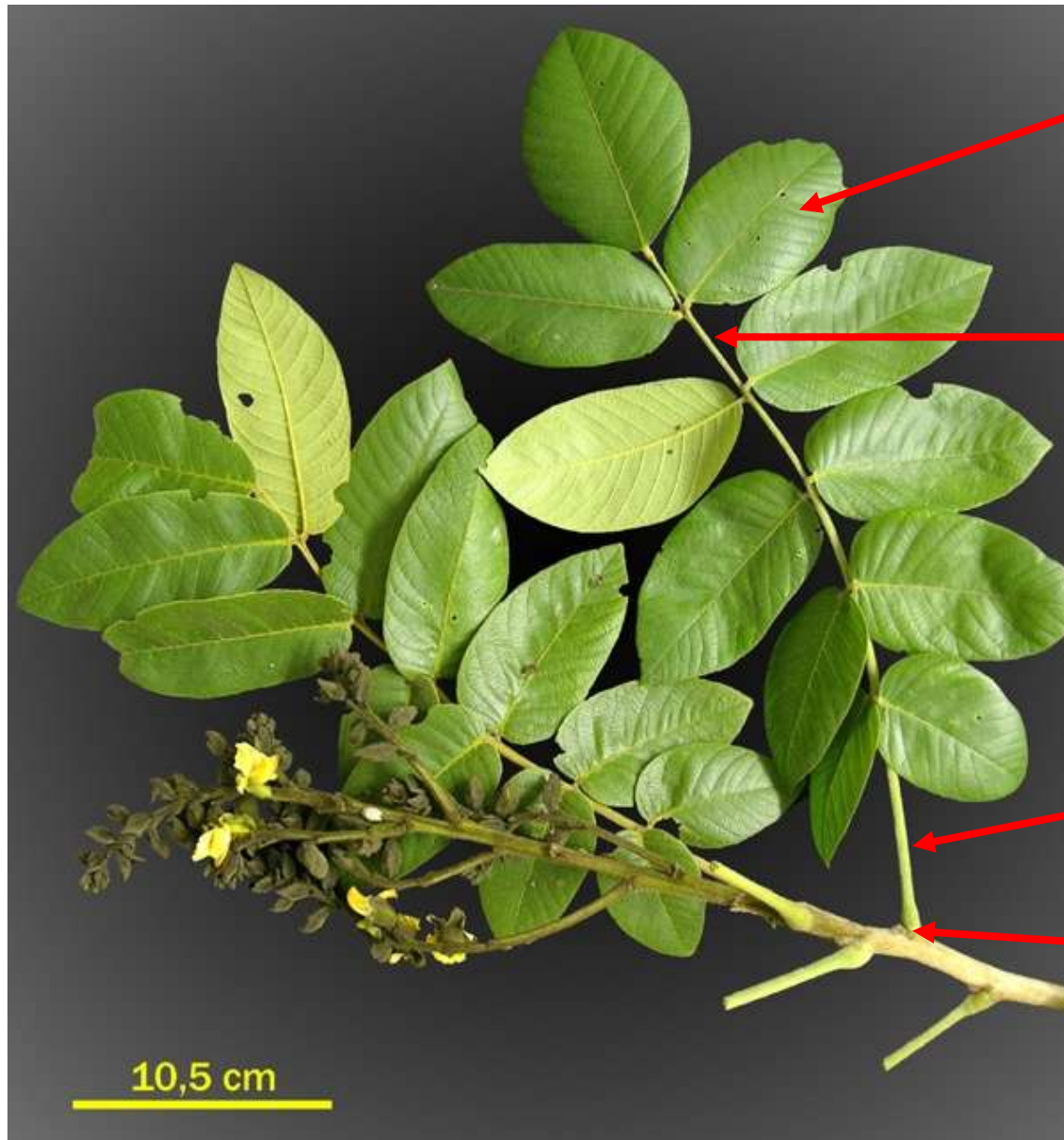


**Folha
invaginante**

Partes da folha composta



Partes da folha composta



Folíolo

Raque ou ráquis

Pecíolo

Pulvino

10,5 cm

Folhas compostas podem ser:

Bifoliolada

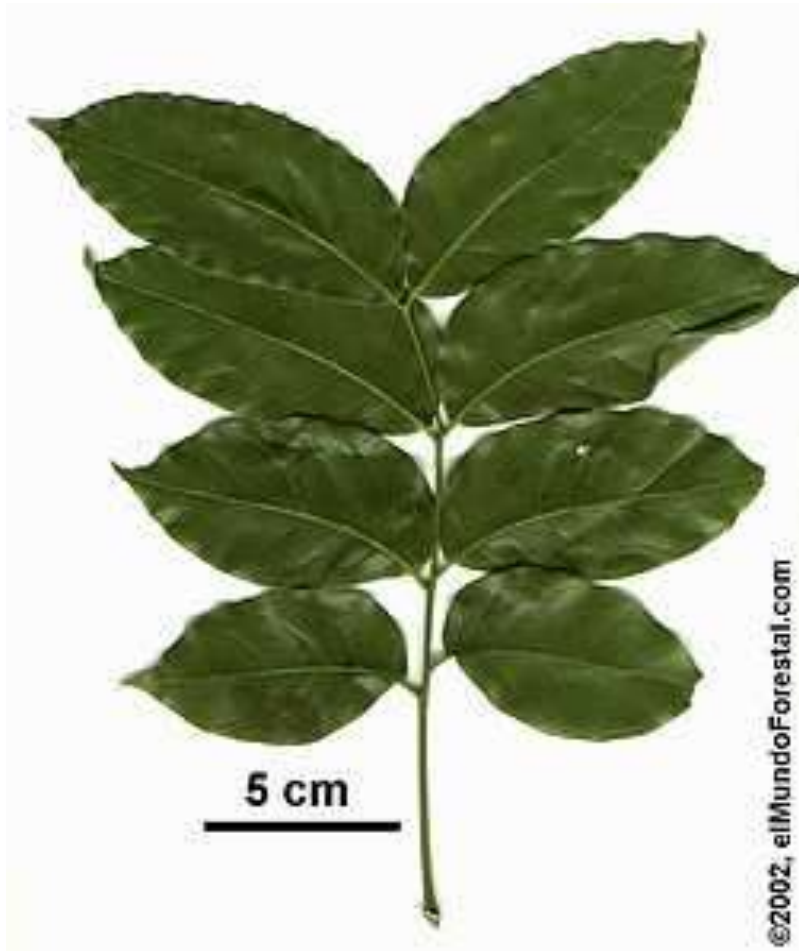


Trifoliolada

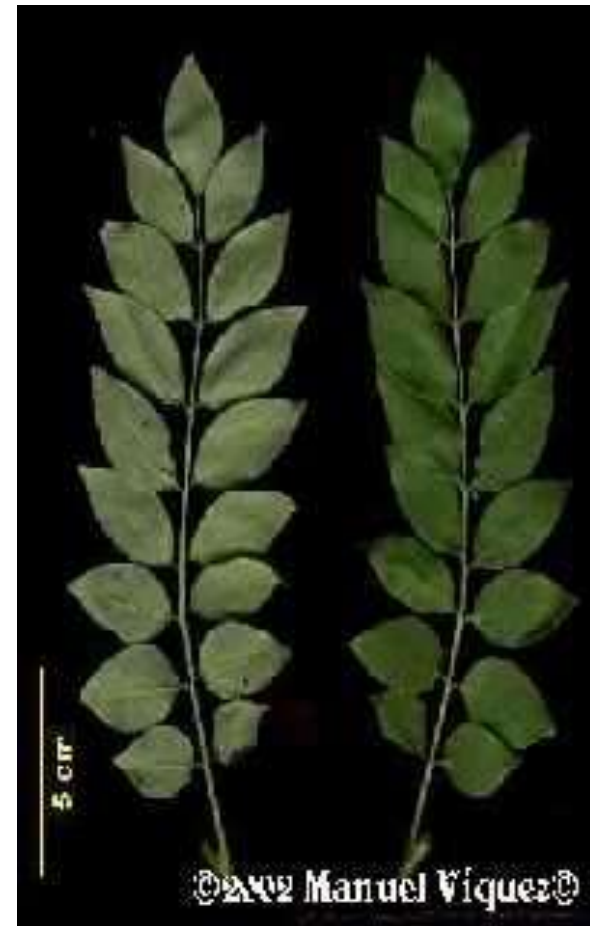


Folhas compostas:

Paripinada



Imparipinada

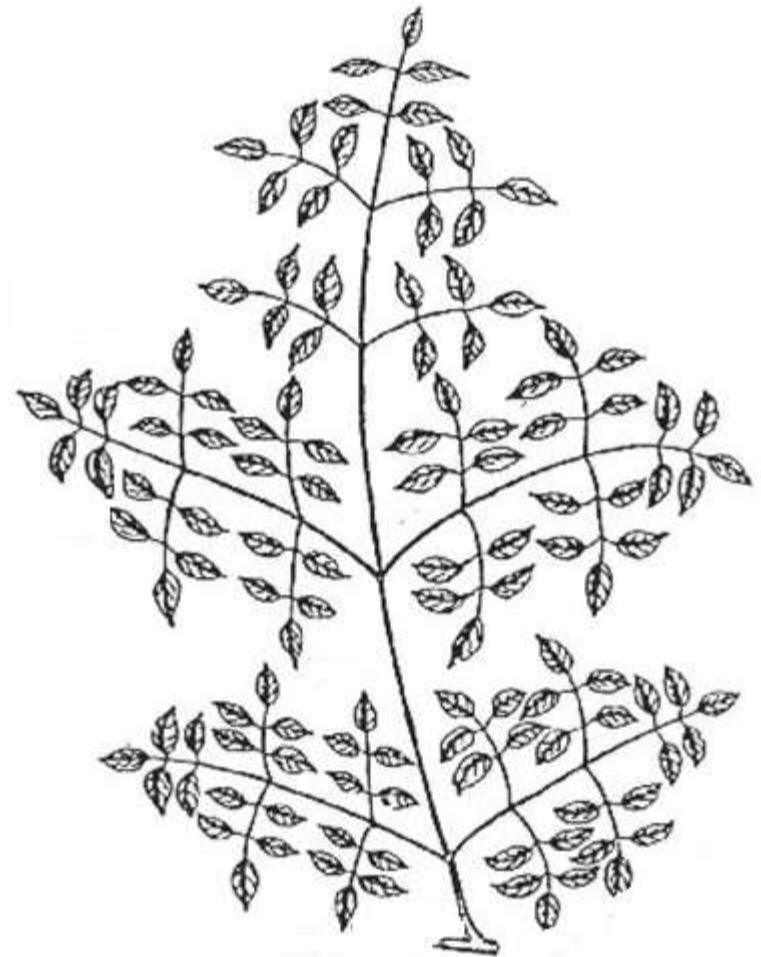


Folhas compostas:

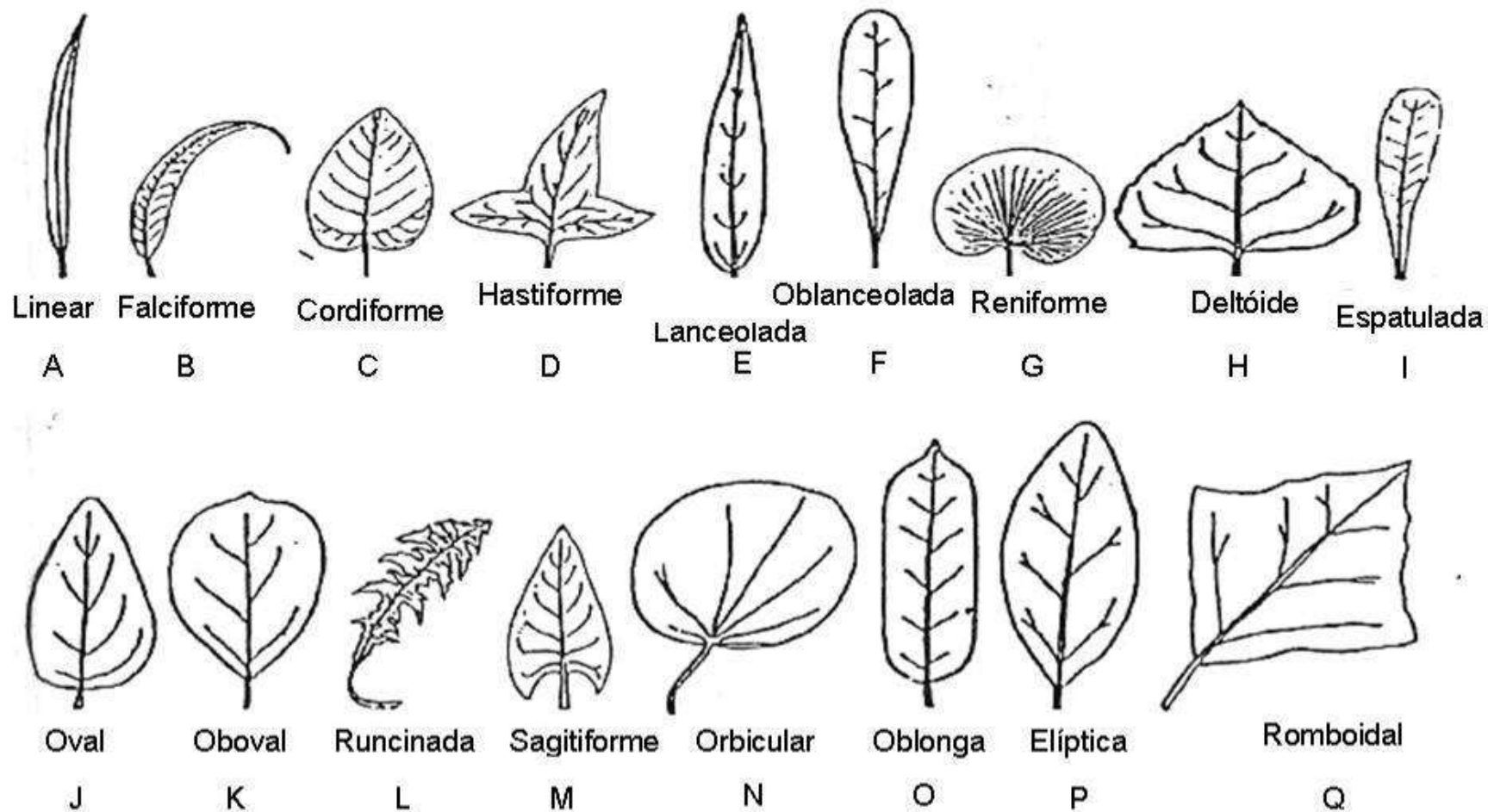
Bipinada



Tripinada



Classificação das folhas quanto à forma do limbo



Classificação das folhas quanto à margem do limbo



Inteira



Repanda



Crenada



Denteada



Serreada



Erosa



Crespa

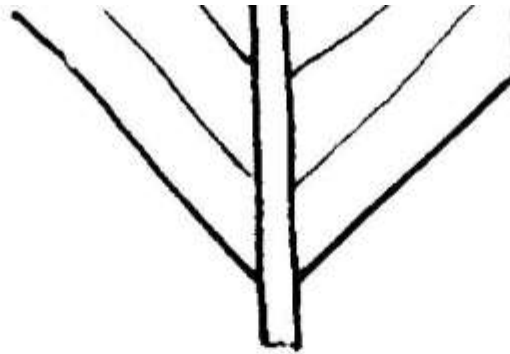


Sinuada

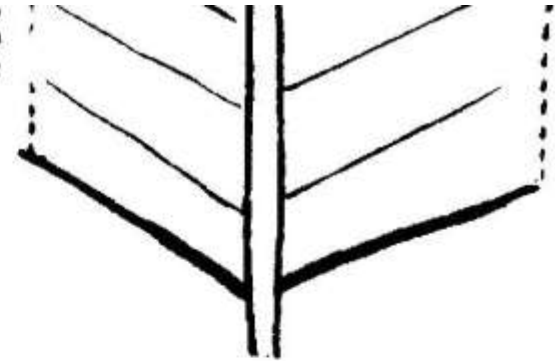
Classificação das folhas quanto à base do limbo



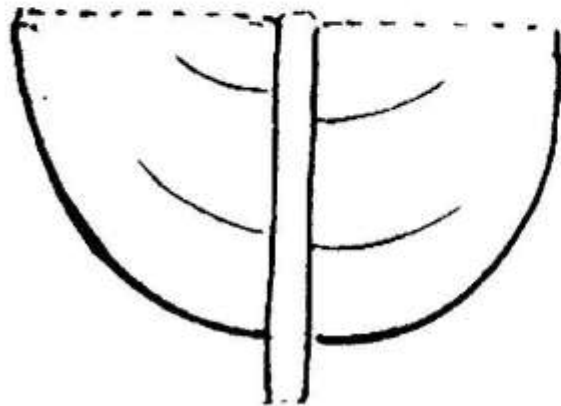
Aguda



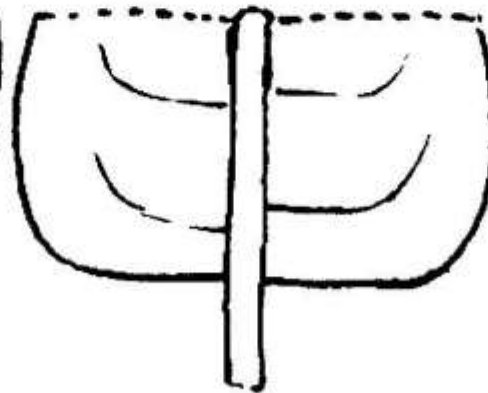
Cuneada



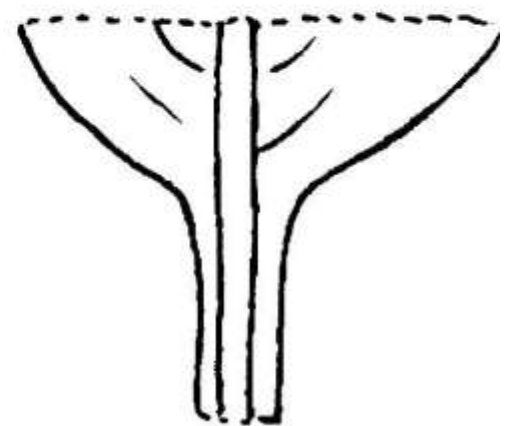
Obtusa



Arredondada



Truncada

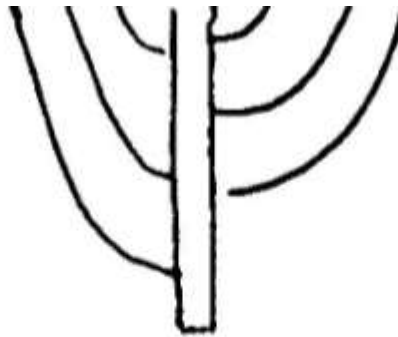


Decorrente

Classificação das folhas quanto à base do limbo



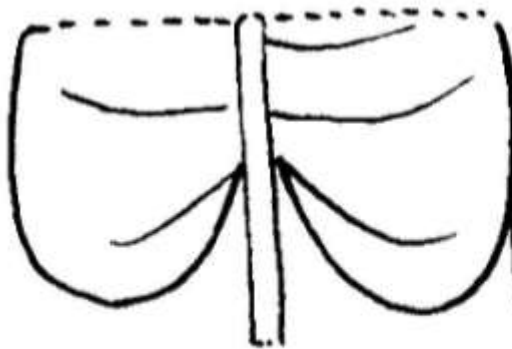
Atenuada



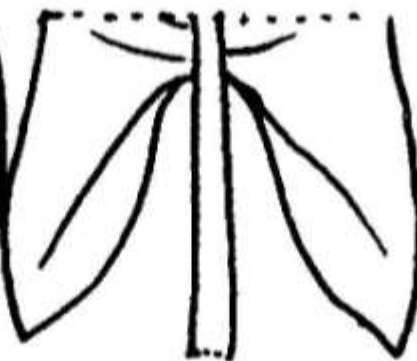
Assimétrica



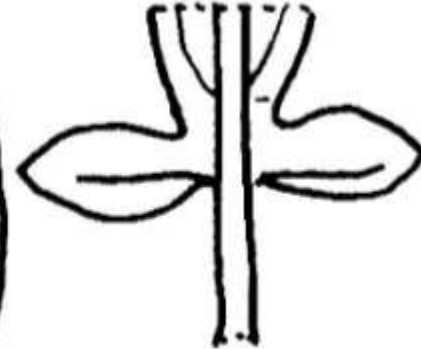
Subcordada



Cordada

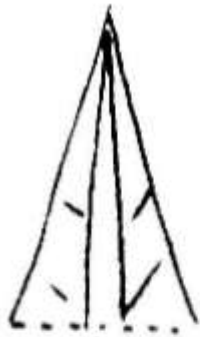


Sagitada

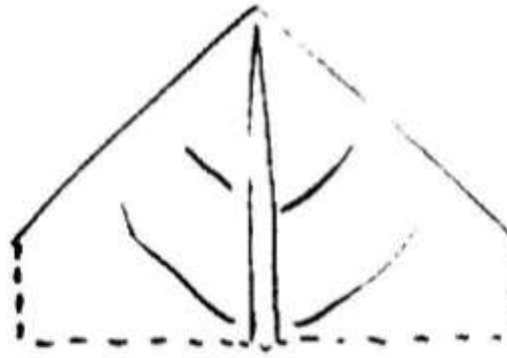


Hastada

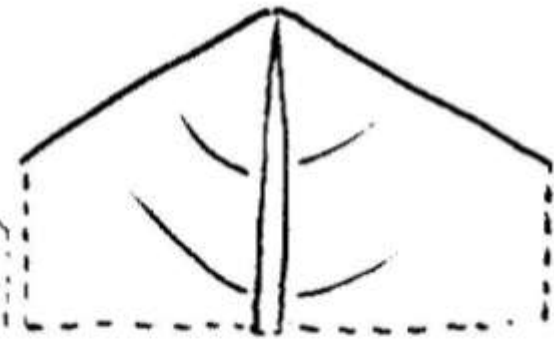
Classificação das folhas quanto ao ápice do limbo



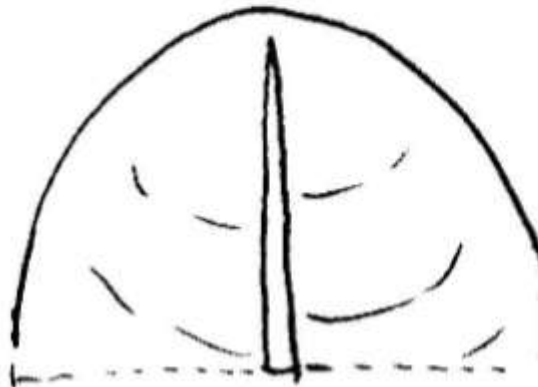
Agudo



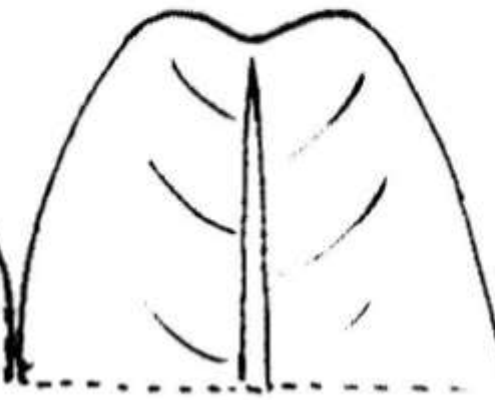
Cuneado



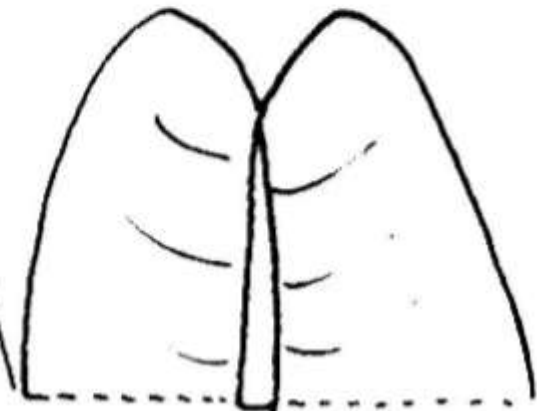
Obtuso



Arredondado

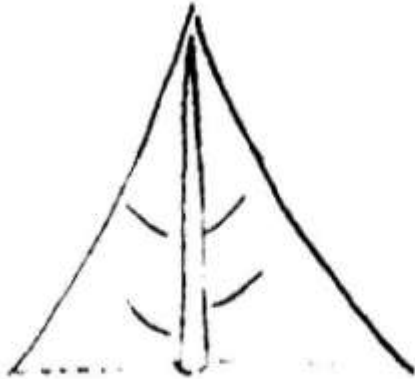


Retuso

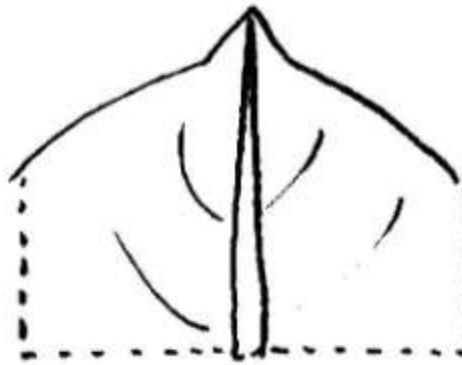


Emarginado

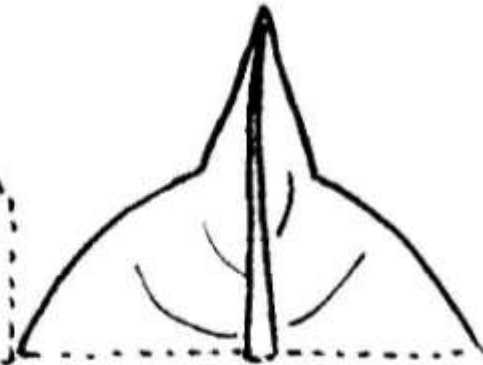
Classificação das folhas quanto ao ápice do limbo



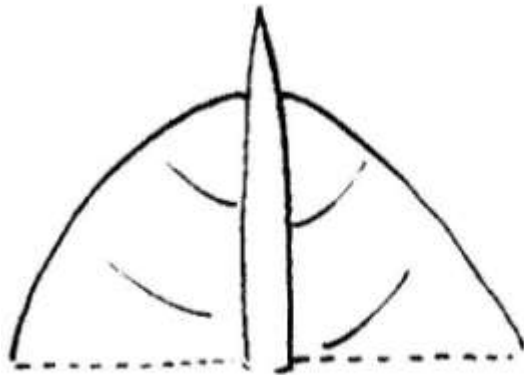
Atenuado



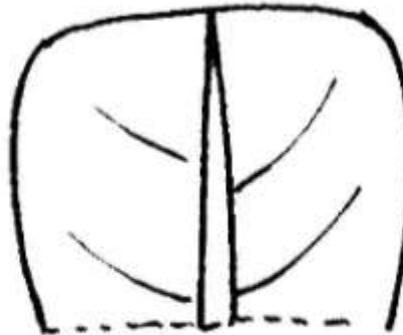
Cuspidado



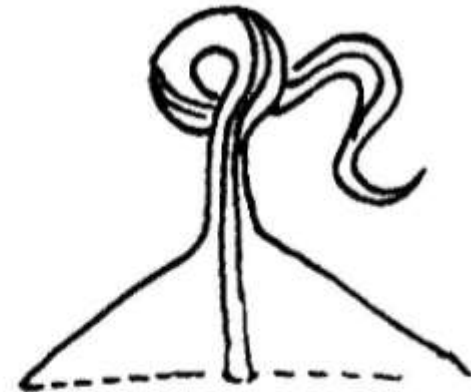
Acuminado



Mucronado



Truncado

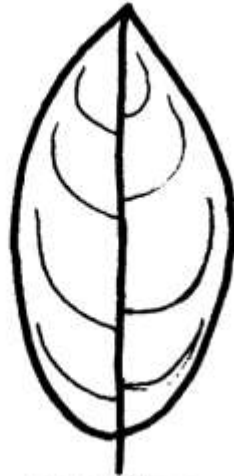


Cirroso

Classificação das folhas quanto à disposição das nervuras



Craspedódroma



Camptódroma



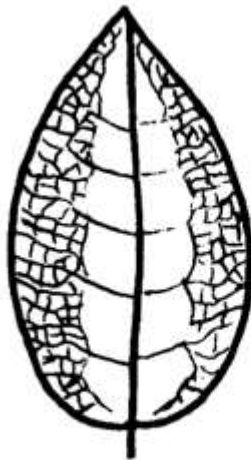
Eucamptódroma



Broquidódroma



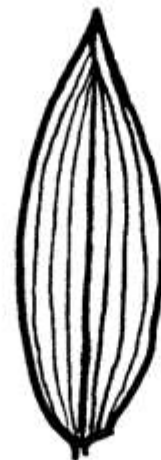
Cladódroma



Reticulódroma

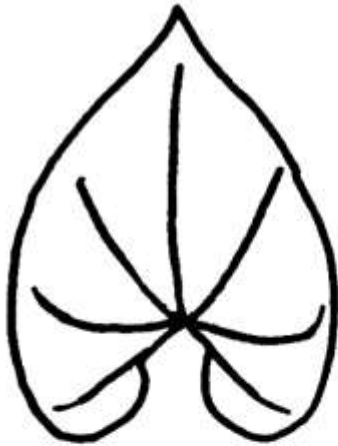


Hifódroma

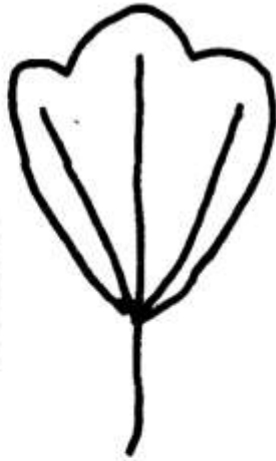


Paralelódroma

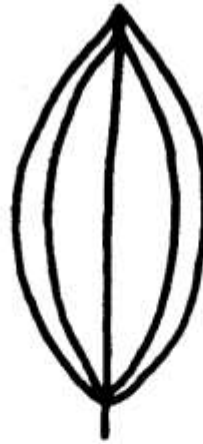
Classificação das folhas quanto à disposição das nervuras



Actinódroma



Acródroma



Campilódroma



Palinactinódroma



Pedatinérvea



Flabelada

Classificação das folhas quanto à presença de tricomas

Glabras



Pilosas



Classificação das folhas de acordo com a consistência

- Membranácea

- Herbácea

- Coriácea



Maracujá

- Carnosa



Calanchoe

Classificação das folhas de acordo com a cor

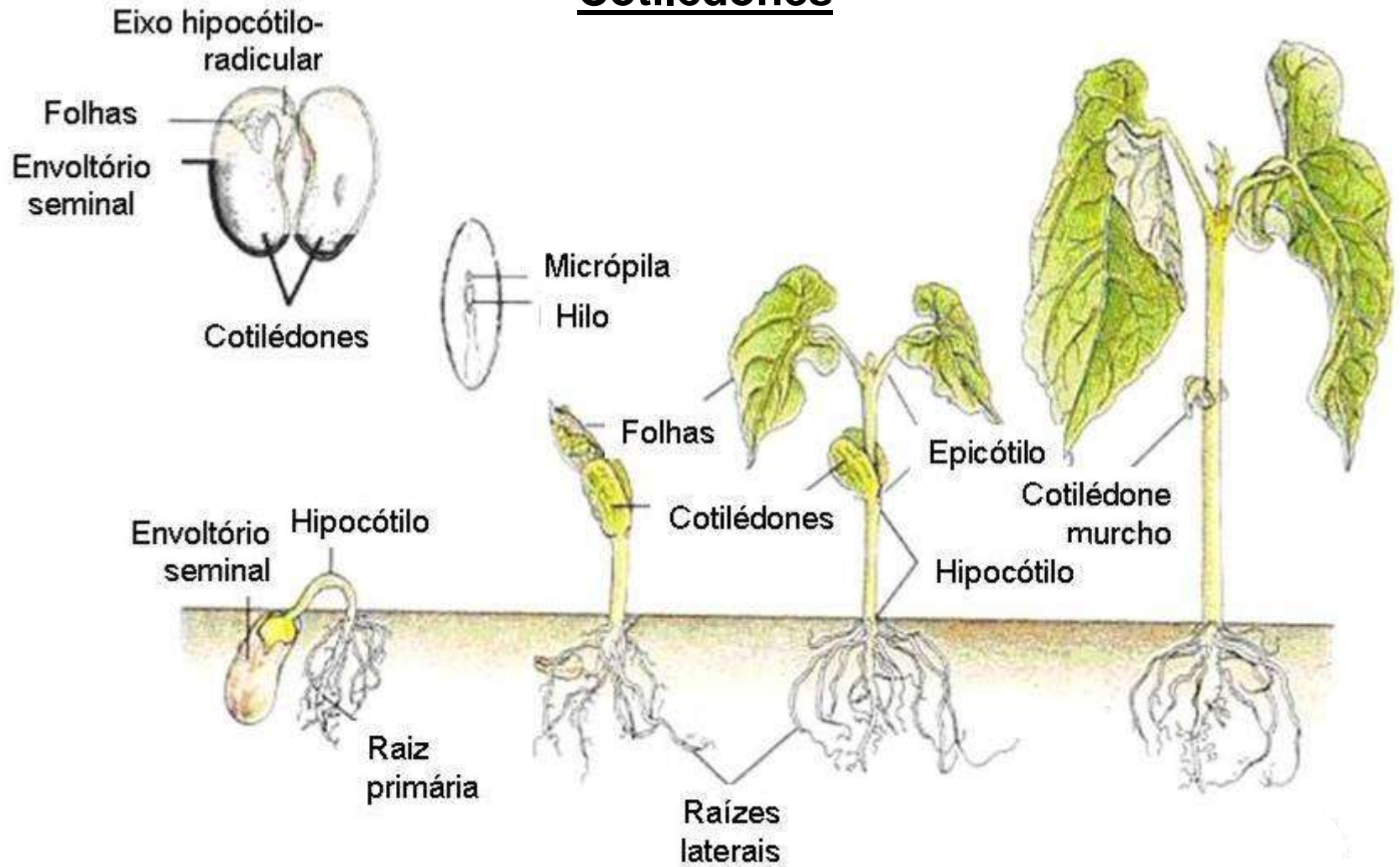
Uniforme



Variegada ou maculada



Cotilédones



Folhas coletoras



Folhas carnívoras



Gavinhas



Ervilha



Espinhos

CUIDADO!
Espinhos x Acúleos



Espinhos foliares

Acúleos



Espinhos caulinares



Brácteas



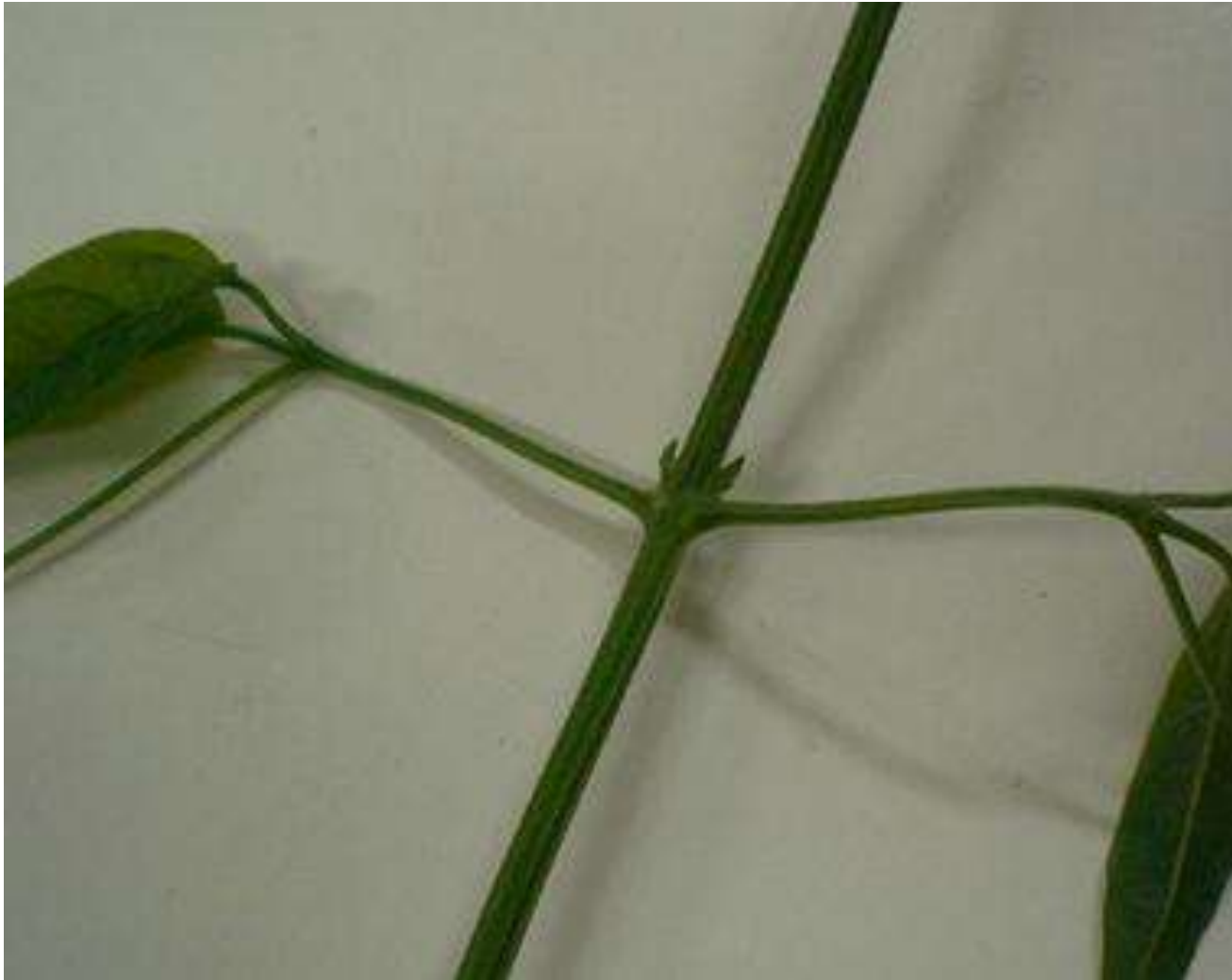
HETEROFILIA

Quando dois ou mais tipos de folha se formam sobre o mesmo vegetal



FILOTAXIA

Oposta



FILOTAXIA

Oposta



FILOTAXIA

Oposta-cruzada



FILOTAXIA

Alterna



FILOTAXIA

Alterna dística



FILOTAXIA

Verticilada

