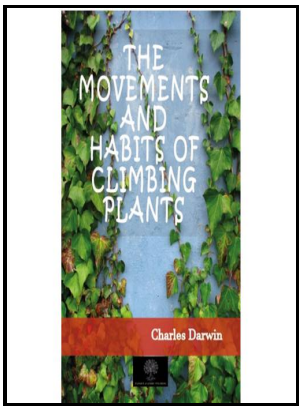
On the movements and habits of climbing plants.

Culture et civilisation - The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants



Description: -
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Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865 -- Anecdotes
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Viticulture.
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Plants -- Irritability and movements.
Climbing plants.On the movements and habits of climbing plants.
-On the movements and habits of climbing plants.
Notes: Reproduction of the London, 1865 ed.
This edition was published in 1969

Tags: #The #Movements #and #Habits #of #Climbing #Plants #by #Charles #Darwin

On the movements and habits of climbing plants/Part 3

The action of the tendrils in the Eccremocarpus is in some respects analogous to that of the tendrils of Bignonia capreolata; but the whole tendril does not move from the light, nor do the hooked tips become enlarged into cellular disks. April 9, 2 circles were made in 4 16 Aug.

On the Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants

The shoots, however, sometimes stood still. Tweedyana the sensitiveness, as well as the power of movement, in the petioles is greatly augmented; and the tendrils and petioles are thus inextricably wound together round thin upright sticks; but the stem, in consequence, does not twine so well: B.

Power of Movement: Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants

In effecting this, the several branches, after touching the surface, often rise up, place themselves in a new position, and again come down into contact with it. But I have repeatedly seen the tendrils come into contact with sticks, and then withdraw from them. The convex side of the tip is not sensitive to a touch or to a suspended loop of thread.

On the Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants

If we look to the one, two, or several internodes of a revolving shoot, they will be all seen to be more or less bowed, either during the whole or during a large part of each revolution.

The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants by Charles Darwin

{8} I have alluded to the twisting which necessarily follows on mechanical principles from the spiral ascent of a stem, namely, one twist for each spire completed. They have no spontaneous revolving power, but are at first inclined upwards at an angle of about 45°, then move into a horizontal position, and ultimately bend downwards. The appearance suggested the belief, that though the whole tendril is not sensitive to light, yet that the tips are so, and that they turn and twist themselves towards any opaque surface.

The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants by Charles Darwin

The ellipses were small; the longer diameter, described by the apex of a shoot bearing a pair of not expanded leaves, was only 4. The movement is of the same nature as that of the revolving internodes.

Power of Movement: Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants

I have described this curious case with some care, because it first led me to understand the order in which, as I then thought, the surfaces contracted; but in which, as we now know from Sachs and II. But the vine clearly gives us this case; and it seems to me as striking and curious an instance of transition as can well be conceived. A young shoot made three large revolutions, following the sun, at an average rate of 2 h.

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The slightest rub caused them to curve towards the rubbed side in about three minutes, and one bent itself into a ring in six minutes; they subsequently became straight. On the other hand, some plants take 24 hrs. The internodes in one case made two circles, each in 2 h.

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