

Ch 36 Vocabulary

1. Apoplast	A. Transportation of the products of photosynthesis in phloem
2. Symplast	B. Combined effects of solute potential and pressure potential
3. Bulk flow	C. Organ that is the net consumer of sugar
4. Casparian strip	D. Aqueous solution that flows through sieve tubes
5. Guttation	E. When a transport protein couples the diffusion of one solute with active transport of another
6. Cotransport	F. Long-distance transport of materials
7. Mycorrhizae	G. Ring of waxy endodermal cells in the roots that are impervious to water and minerals
8. Plasmodesmata	H. Mutualistic association between plant roots and fungi
9. Transpiration	I. Continuum formed by cell walls
10. Translocation	J. Physical pressure of a solution
11. Phloem sap	K. Push of xylem sap
12. Xylem sap	L. Cytoplasmic channels between cells
13. Root pressure	M. Loss of water vapor from leaves or other aerial parts of the plant
14. Sugar source	N. Amount of solutes dissolved in the solution
15. Sugar sink	O. Water and dissolved minerals in the xylem
16. Plasmolysis	P. Exudation of water droplets due to increased transpiration with closed stomata
17. Turgor pressure	Q. Shrinking and pulling away of the cell membrane
18. Osmosis	R. Another term for solute potential because solutes affect the direction of osmosis
19. Osmotic potential	S. Diffusion of water across a membrane
20. Water potential	T. Pressure created when the plasma membrane presses on the cell wall and the cell wall presses back when the cell is in a hypotonic environment
21. Solute potential	U. Plant organ that is the net producer of sugar
22. Pressure potential	V. Continuum of cytoplasm

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