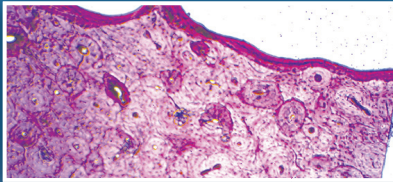


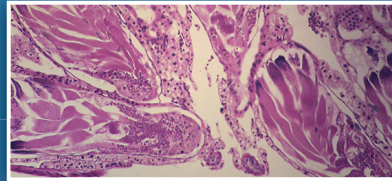
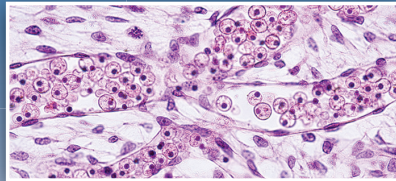
Discover Similar Functions in Plant and Animal Tissues

Animal Tissue



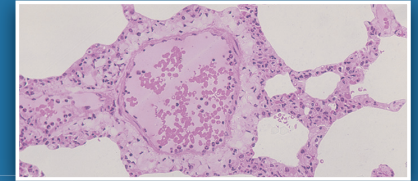
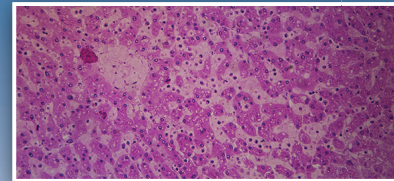
Bone is a support tissue of many animals. Compact bone is especially dense and hard.

Many animals have transport vessels. Arteries and veins, for example, transport nutrients, gases, and wastes.



An animal's gonads produce gametes (sperm or ova). Fertilization of an ovum by a sperm produces the first cell of an animal's offspring.

Animals consume carbon compounds for energy. One important metabolic organ is the liver, which stores and releases nutrients and contributes to digestion of food.



An animal's respiratory tissue is specialized for exchanging carbon dioxide and oxygen between the animal and its environment. In lungs, gas exchange occurs in the alveoli.

SUPPORT

TRANSPORT

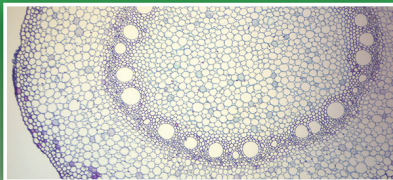
REPRODUCTION

METABOLISM

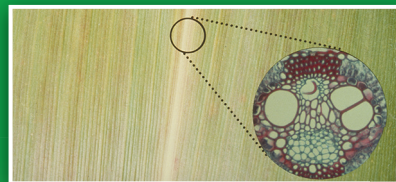
GAS EXCHANGE

Plant Tissue

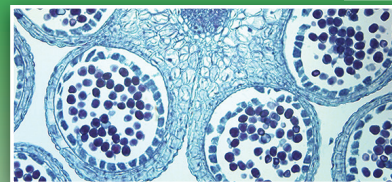
Specialized stem tissues support many plants. Individual cell walls help support the entire plant.



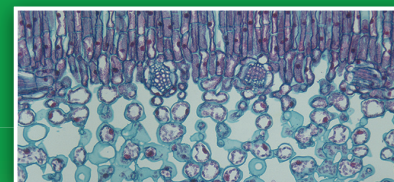
In vascular plants, xylem and phloem tissues direct nutrients and fluids throughout the plant.



Plants produce gametes in a variety of structures. In flowering plants, ovules produced in ovaries are fertilized by pollen produced in anthers to initiate seeds.



Plant metabolism centers on the production of sugar through photosynthesis and its use for energy and growth through cell respiration.



Leaves have openings called stomata that allow air to enter and exit for exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide. Specialized guard cells surrounding each stoma control the opening and closing.

