

COMMUNICATIONS IN PLANT SCIENCES

Anatomical variations in stomatal attributes of selected species of family Asteraceae

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

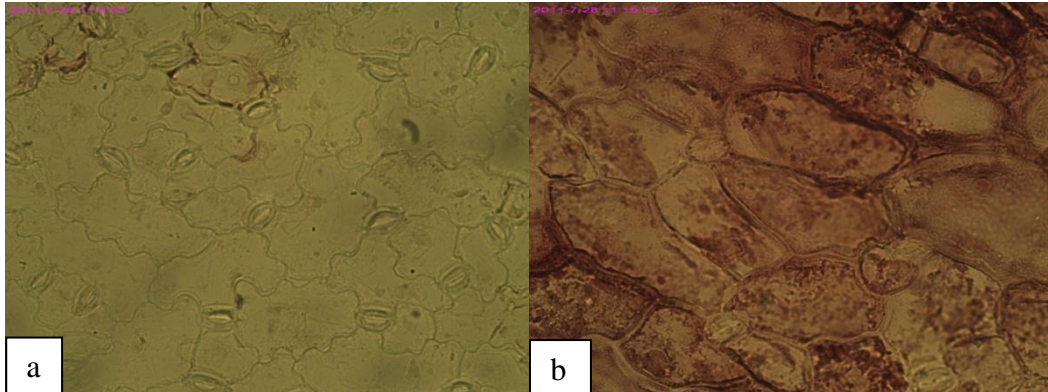


Figure 1. *Sonchus oleraceus*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400).

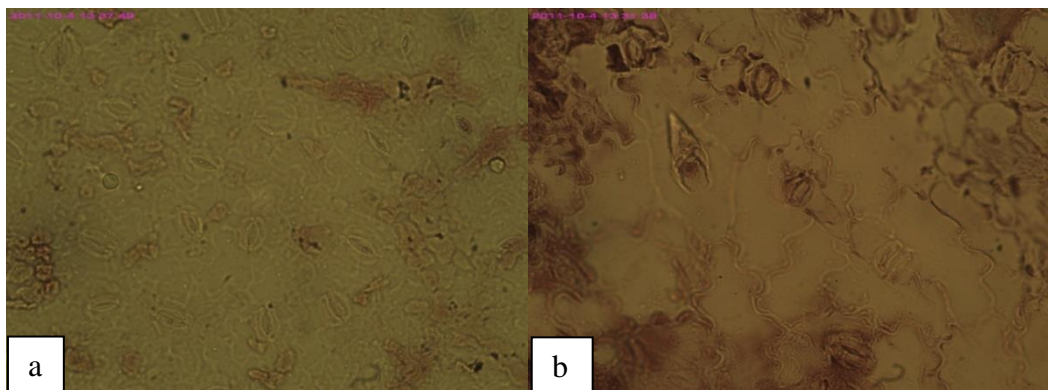


Figure 2. *Bidens bipinnata*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400).

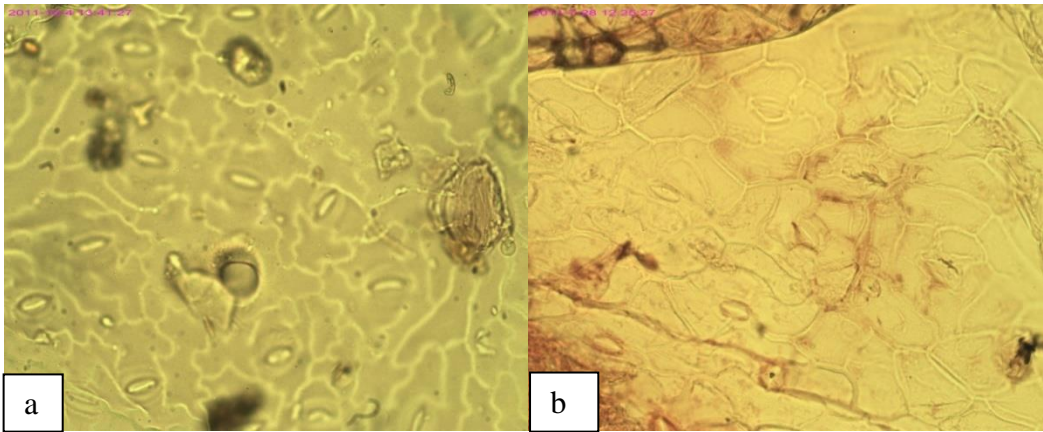


Figure 3. *Centaurea iberica*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400).

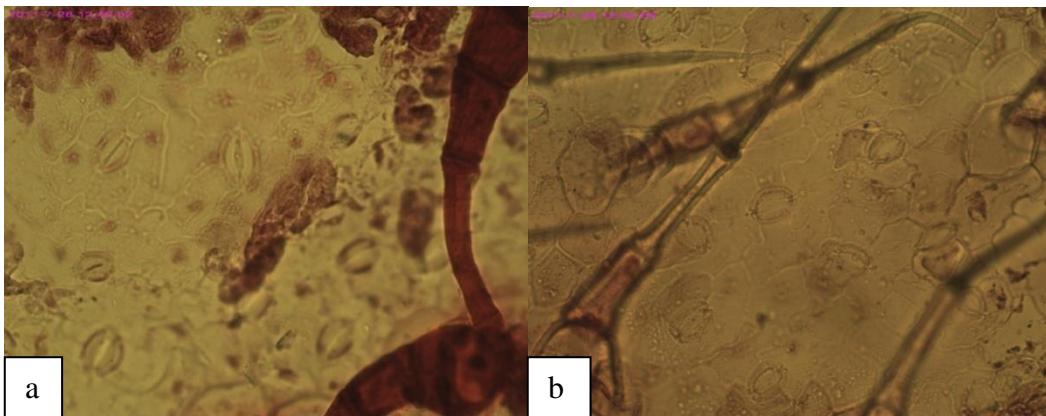


Figure 4. *Conyza bonariensis*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400).

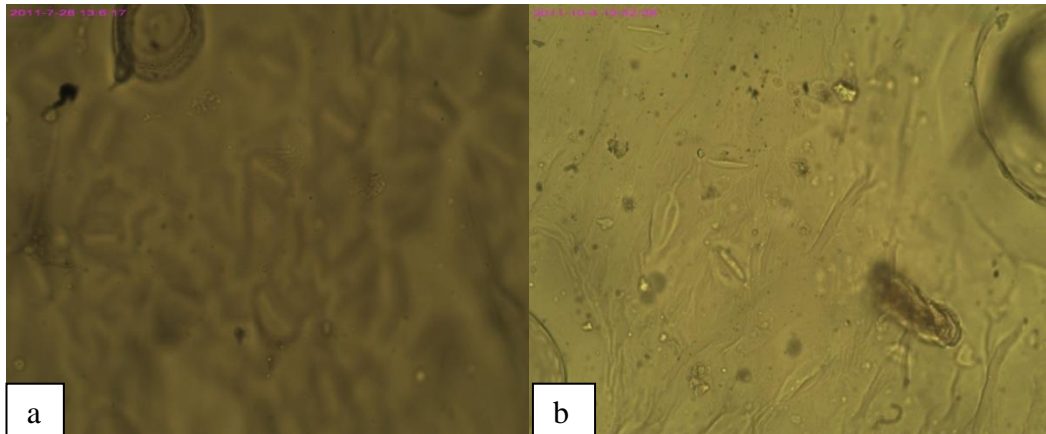


Figure 5. *Helianthus annuus*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400)

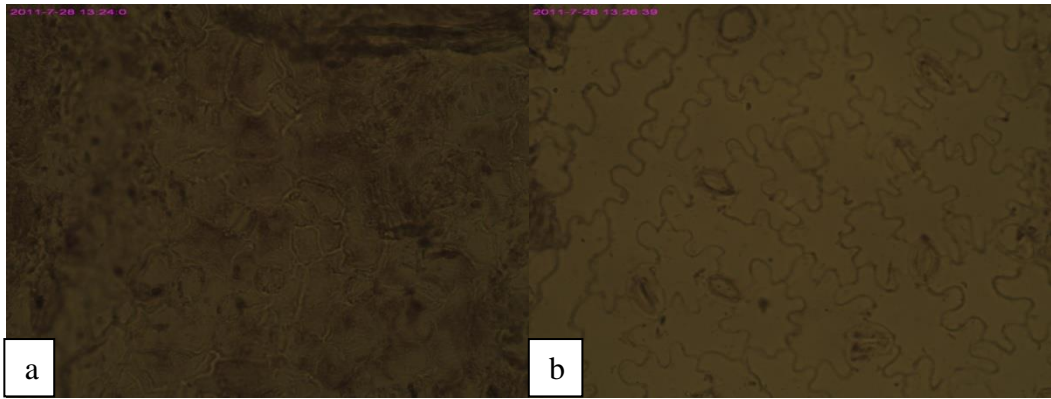


Figure 6. *Lectuca serriola*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400).

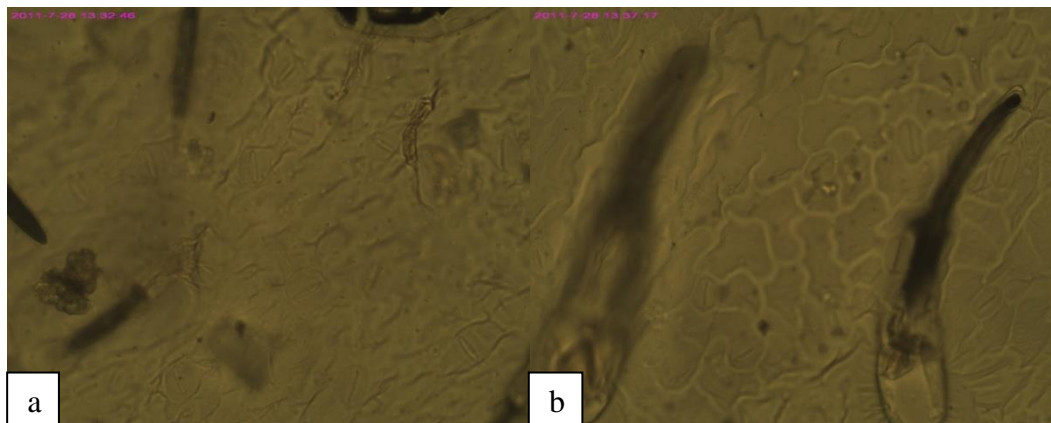


Figure 7. *Parthenium hysterophrus*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis. (Microphotograph at x400)

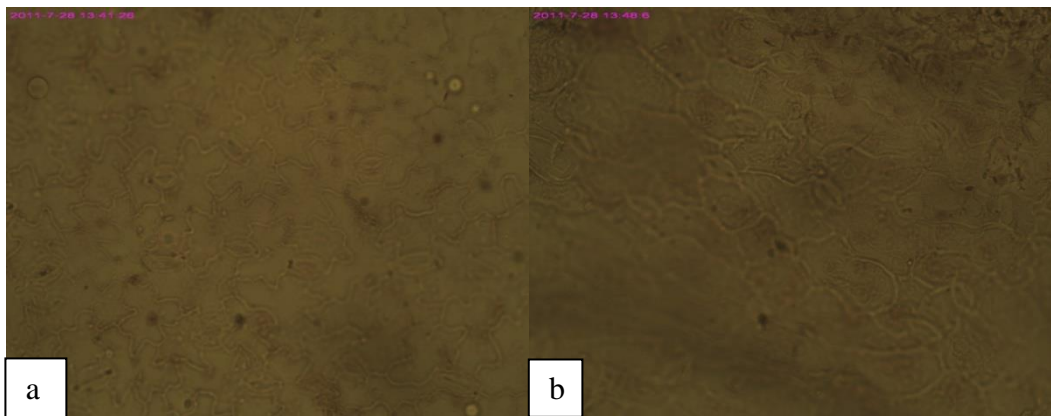


Figure 8. *Tagetes erecta*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400)

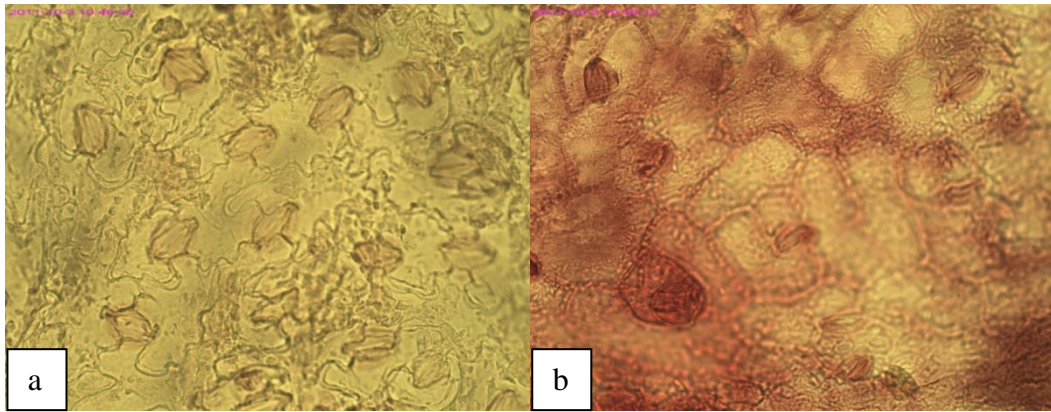


Figure 9. *Cosmos sulphureus*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400).

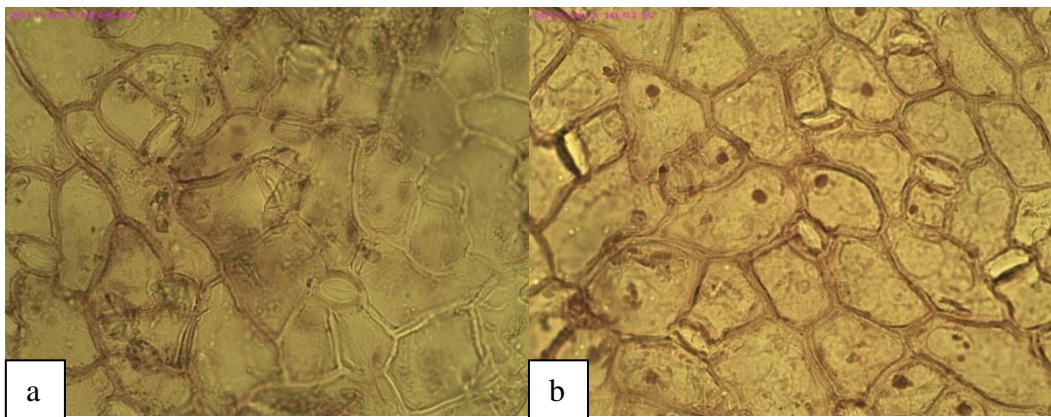


Figure 10. *Launaea procumbens*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400).

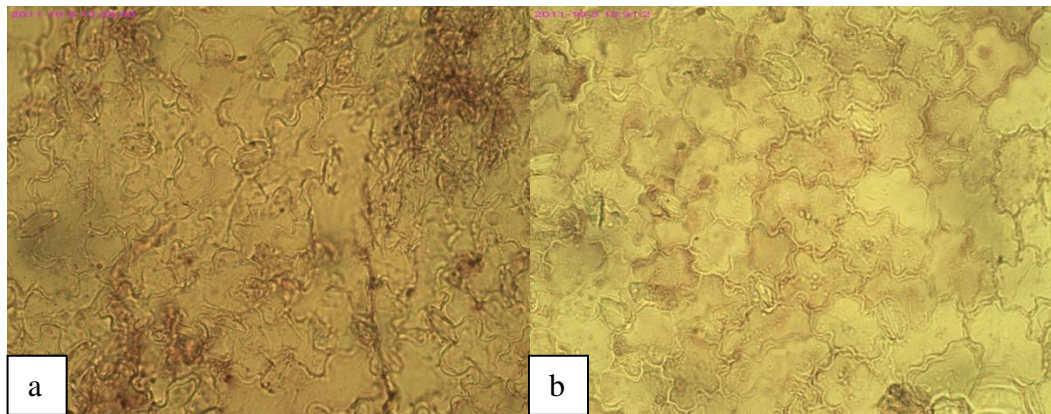


Figure 11. *Zinnia elegans*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400)

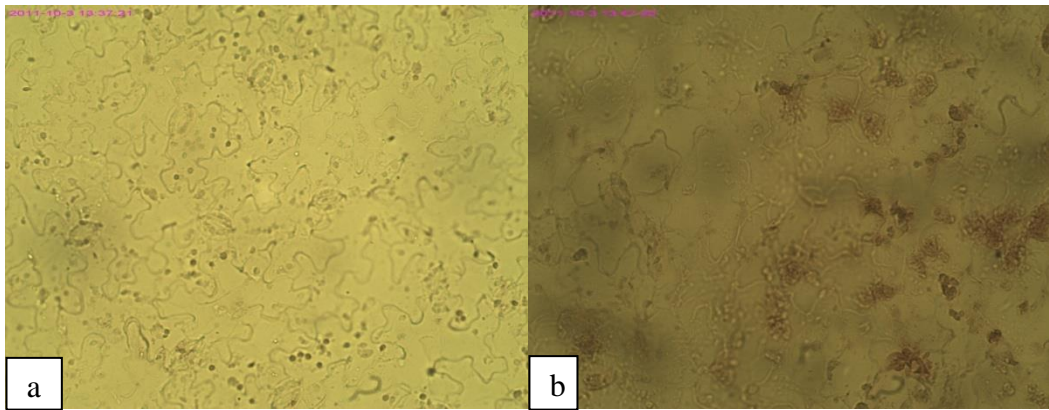


Figure 12. *Galinsoga parviflora*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400).

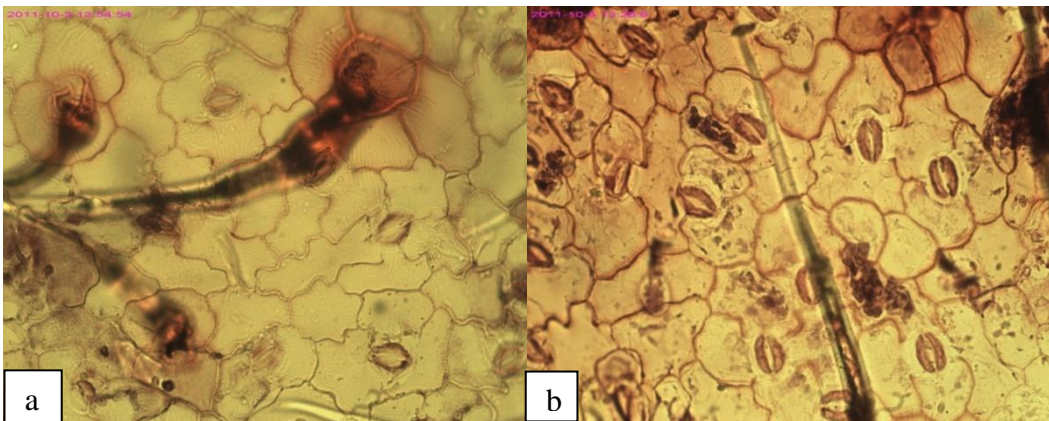


Figure 13. *Conyza canadensis*; abaxial (a) and adaxial (b) epidermis (Microphotograph at x400).