

# SPRING-EARLY WOOD AND LATE-AUTUMN WOOD

Spring or early wood is the part of the annual ring characterized by large, thin-walled cells formed during the first part of the growing season. Early wood develops in the spring when rain and nutrients from the soil are abundant and days are getting long. New growth makes up the better part of the ring, and in many woods, it is lighter in color than late wood, which develops towards the end of summer before the tree goes dormant. Early wood is porous, and made up of thin walled cells, compared to late wood, which is influenced by colder temperatures and drier conditions. As a result, late wood is made of densely-layered, strong, thick-walled cells. Both early wood and late wood serve a purpose for the tree. It's the late wood that gives wood the majority of its strength, and the early wood keeps the tree growing by delivering water and nutrients.

## SPRING WOOD:

- a) Formed during spring season.
- b) Formed early in the year.
- c) Consists of xylem tissues (group of cells) with wider vessels.
- d) Produced more in amount.
- e) Less dense.
- f) A broad zone of wood.
- g) Not as strong as late wood.

## LATE WOOD:

- a) Formed during the autumn and winter season, in milder climates.
- b) Formed after the early wood.
- c) Consists of xylem tissue (group of cells) that work together to transport water and minerals and support the tree.
- d) Produced less in amount.
- e) More dense.
- f) A narrow zone of wood.
- g) Stronger than early wood due to larger volume of wall materials.

.....

## Parenchyma:

Tissue typically composed of living cells that are thin-walled unspecialized in structures and therefore adaptable with differentiation, to various functions. The cells are found in many places throughout plant bodies.