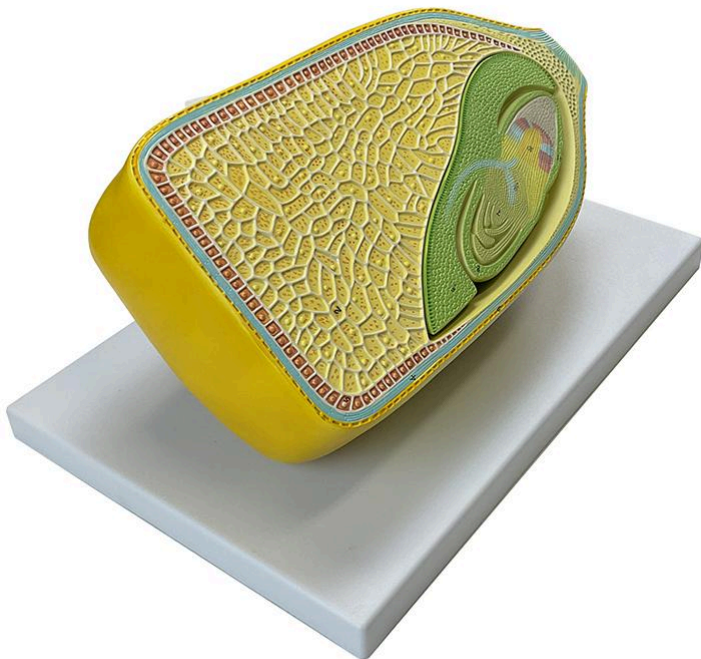




MG17256 | CORN SEED, 2 PARTS







Anatomical model of a maize seed in longitudinal section, magnified 40 times its natural size, showing details of the tegument and endosperm. The embryo is removable, allowing detailed examination of its internal structures. Ideal for botanical studies and understanding seed structure.

Applications:

- * Study of maize seed anatomy.
- * Teaching botany in schools and universities.
- * Training in biology laboratories.
- * Teaching material for demonstrations and presentations.
- * Assistance in scientific research related to the maize seed.

Technical Advantages:

- * High-precision natural molding.
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin, approved in toxicological tests.
- * Original, numbered, and hand-painted replicas.



- * Includes an information card with related structures and an interactive 3D model with augmented reality.
- * Model with a polymer base for support.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This interactive platform assists learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 40x natural size.
- * Material: Synthetic resin.

Main Structures:

embryo: The embryo is the part of the seed that will develop into the new plant. It contains the radicle, plumule, hypocotyl, and cotyledon.

radicle: The radicle is the first root to emerge from the seed during germination. It is responsible for absorbing water and nutrients from the soil.

hypocotyl: The hypocotyl is the portion of the embryonic axis located between the radicle and the cotyledons. It connects the root to the stem.

plumule: The plumule is the embryonic shoot, containing the primordium of the stem and leaves. It develops above the ground during germination.

coleoptile: The coleoptile is a protective sheath that surrounds the plumule during germination, protecting it as it moves through the soil.

cotyledon: The cotyledon is the embryonic leaf that stores nutrients for the initial development of the seedling. In maize, it is a single cotyledon.

pericarp: The pericarp is the outer wall of the seed, also known as the husk or tegument. It protects the embryo and endosperm.

seed coat: The seed coat (tegument) is the outermost layer of the seed, providing physical



protection and protection against desiccation.

aleurone: The aleurone layer is a layer of protein-rich cells located on the surface of the endosperm.

endosperm: The endosperm is the nutritive tissue of the seed, providing energy for the development of the embryo. In maize, the endosperm is rich in starch.

Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or on the interactive 3D model.

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, offering an alternative for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics, with a good cost-benefit ratio, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for the identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- embryo
- radicle
- hypocotyl
- plumule
- coleoptile
- cotyledon
- pericarp
- seed coat
- aleurone
- endosperm