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On the Cover: The cover depicts callose deposits in Arabidopsis (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) wild-type trichome (upright) and in exocyst mutant *exo70H4* (upside down). The callose ring at the base of the wild-type trichome is a newly described structure. Kulich et al. (pp. 120–131) have named this structure the Ortmannian ring. It appears during trichome maturation and borders the callose-rich and autofluorescent secondary cell wall layer. Because the ring is always localized above the surrounding cells, it likely works also as a barrier to immobilize toxic compounds, such as heavy metals, which were found to be deposited above it. The exocyst complex is crucial for the biogenesis of the callose-rich trichome secondary cell wall, Ortmannian ring development, and thus also for heavy metal deposition in the trichomes. Cover image credits: Ivan Kulich and Zdeňka Vojtíková (Faculty of Sciences, Charles University, Prague).

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