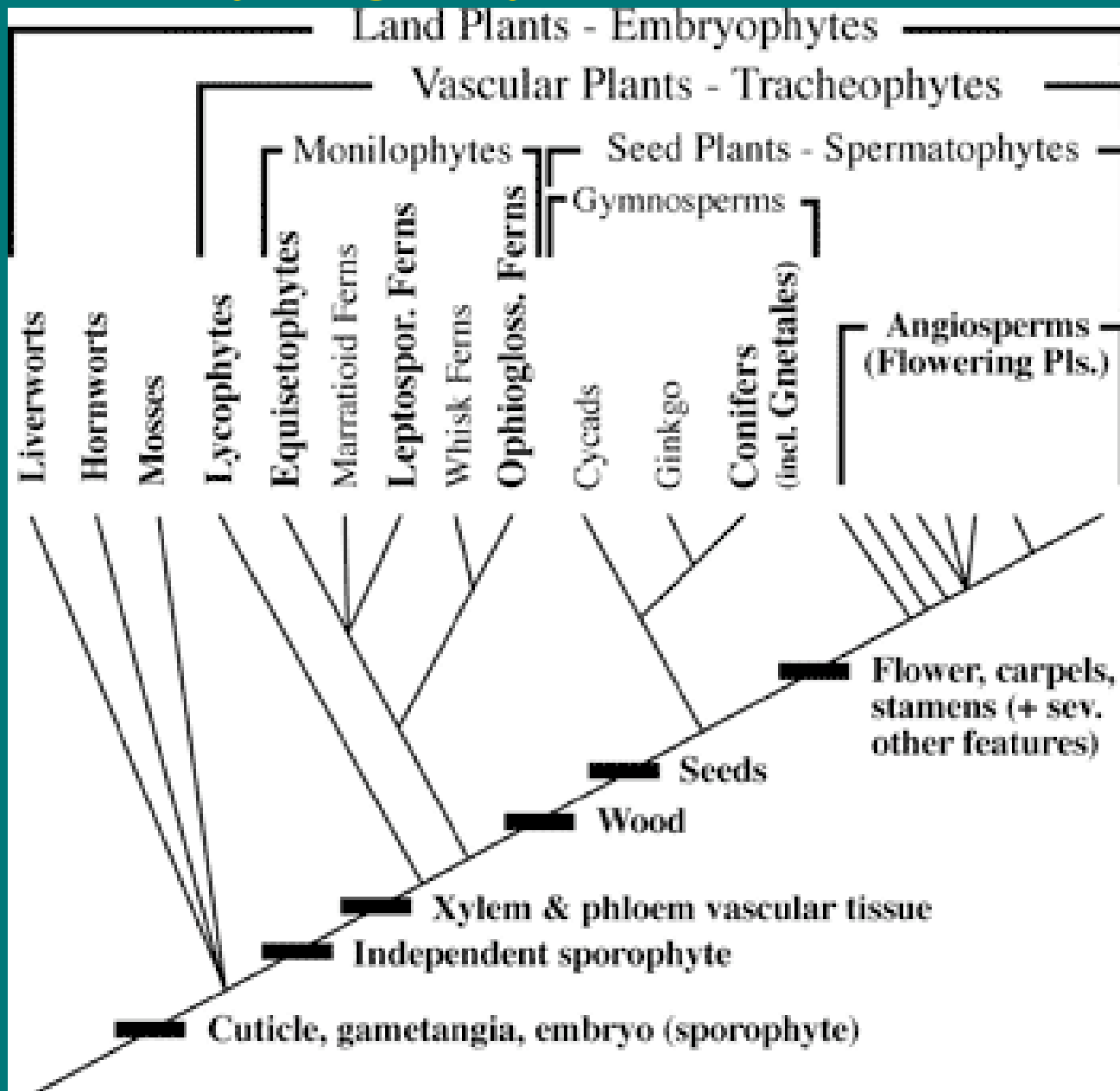


Plant Phylogeny

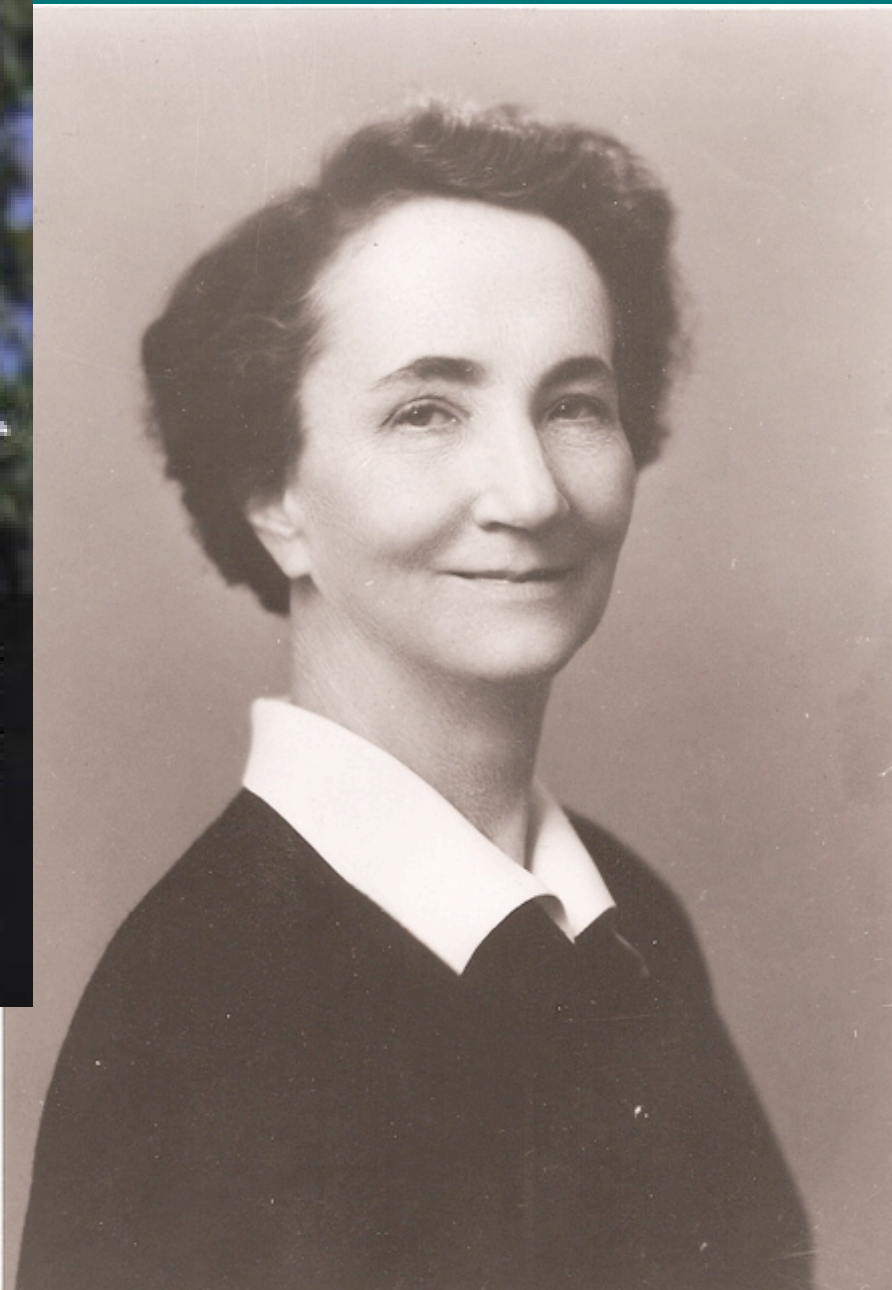
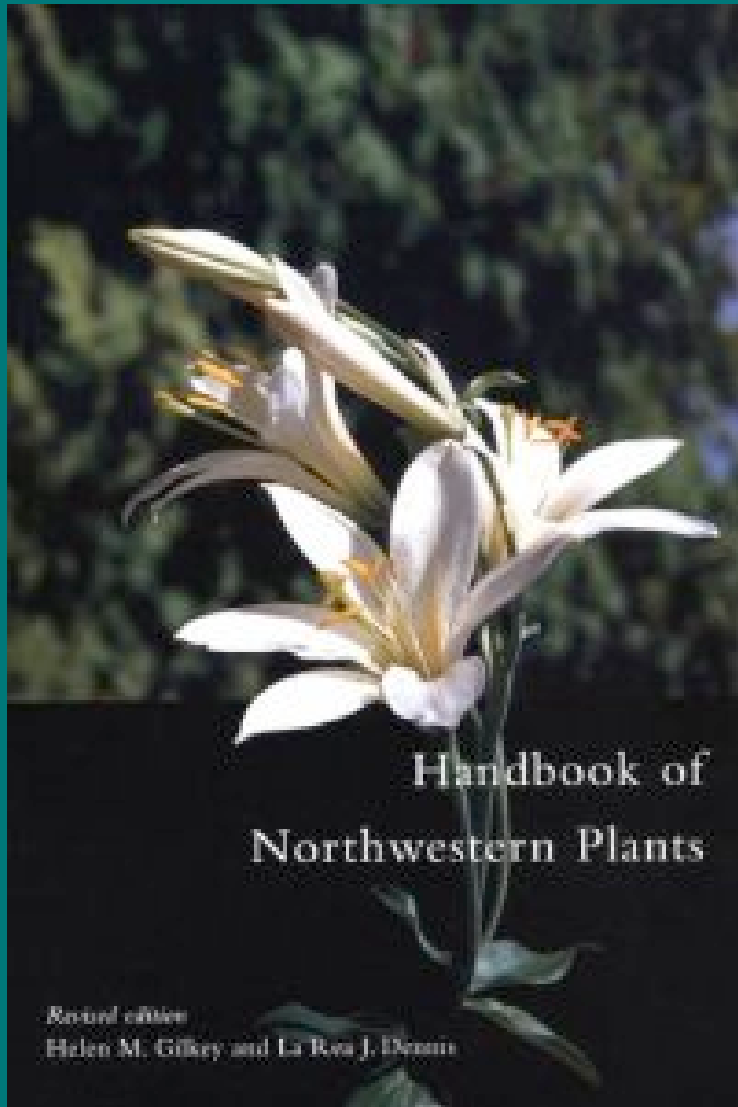


Angiosperms “Vesseled Seeds”=FRUITS



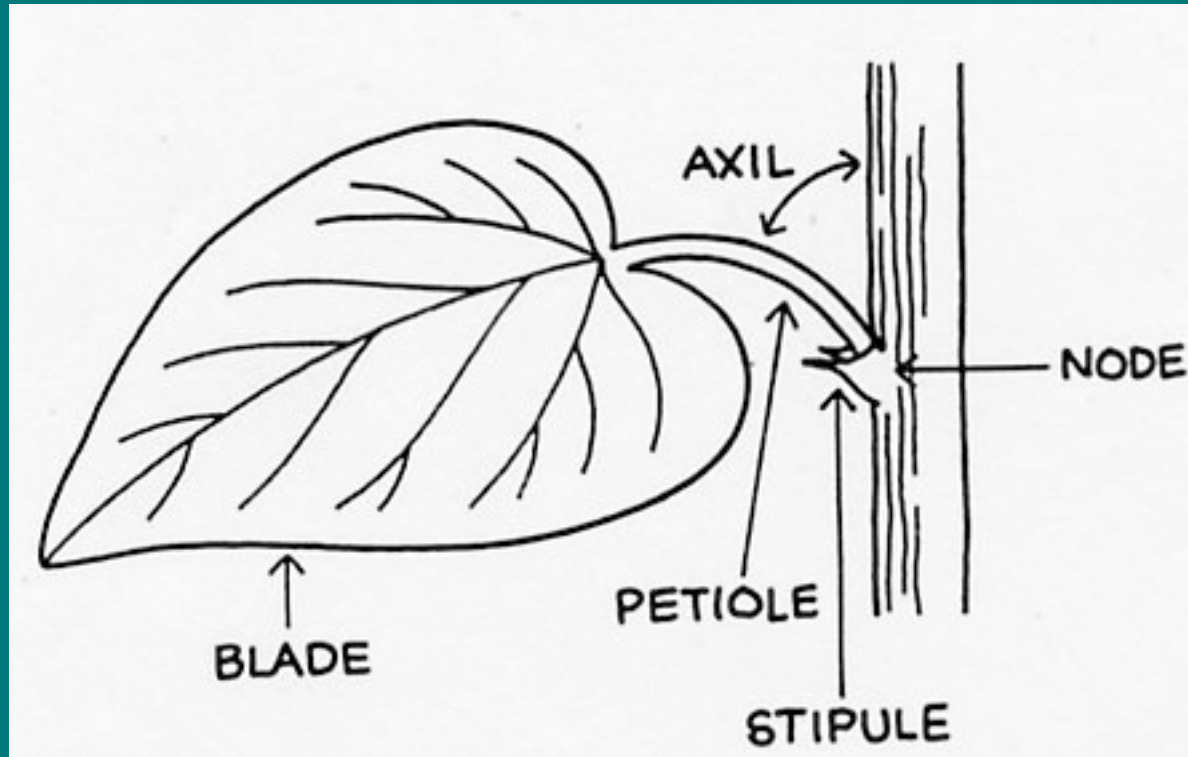
- Flower production
- Ovules enclosed w/in ovaries
- Seeds produced w'in carpel w/ stigmatic surface for pollen germination
- Double fertilization leading to $3n$ endosperm





Helen Gilkey-
1886-1972

Leaves



Leaf Arrangements

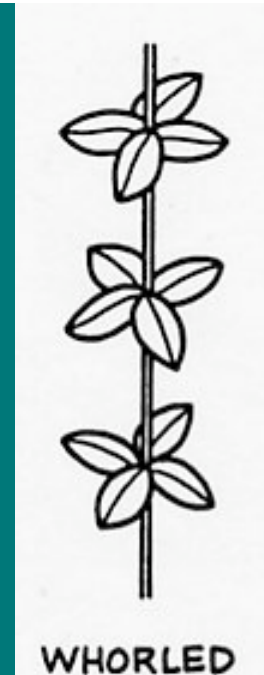
Alternate



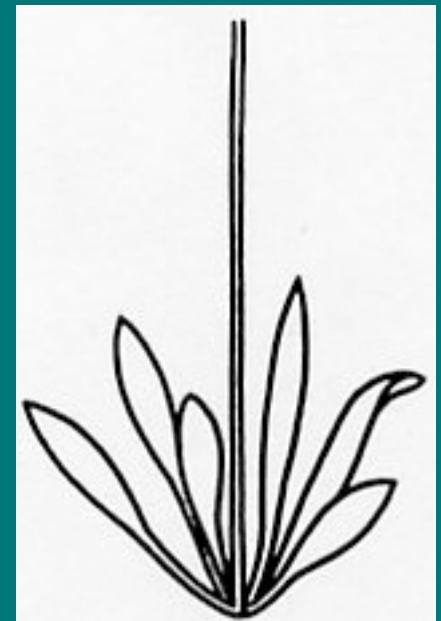
Opposite



Whorled



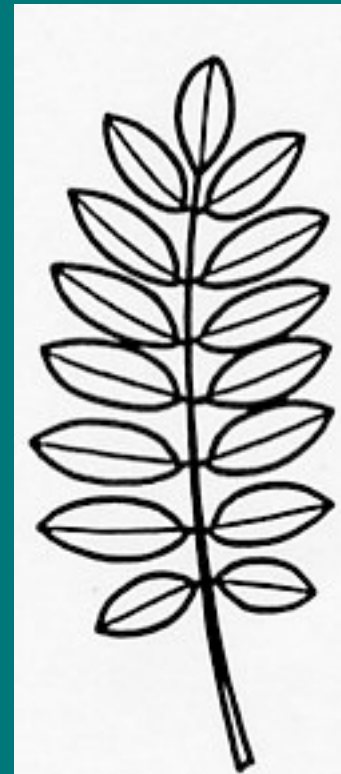
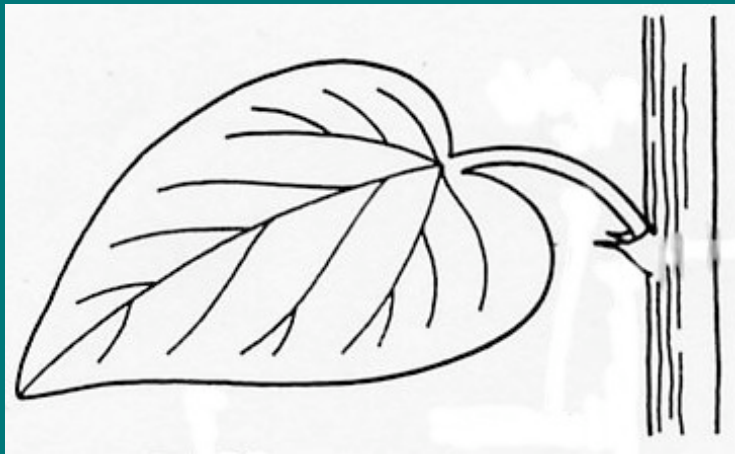
Basal



Leaf Types

Compound with leaflets

Simple



PINNATELY
COMPOUND

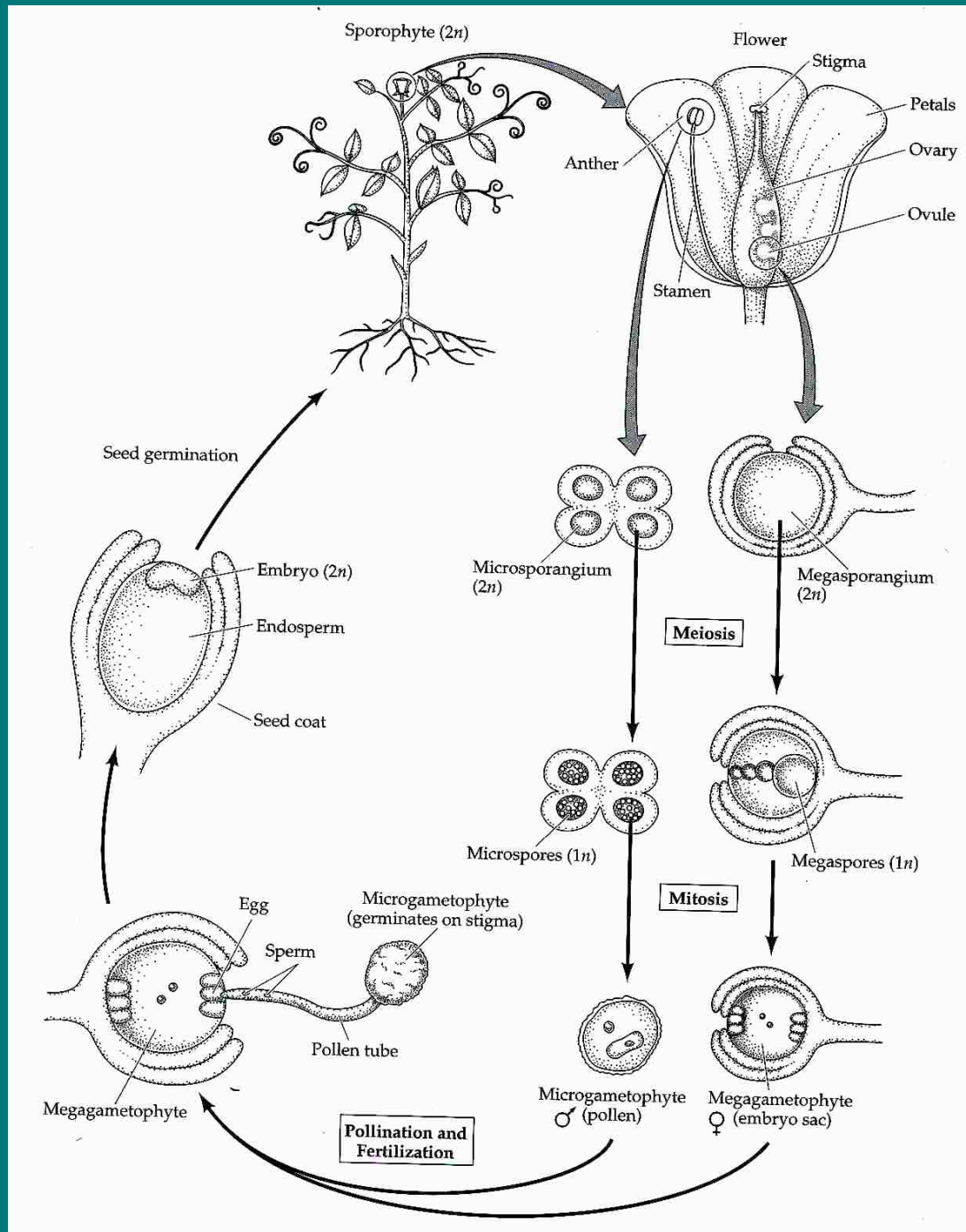


PALMATELY
COMPOUND

Angiosperm Flowers



Angiosperm Life Cycle

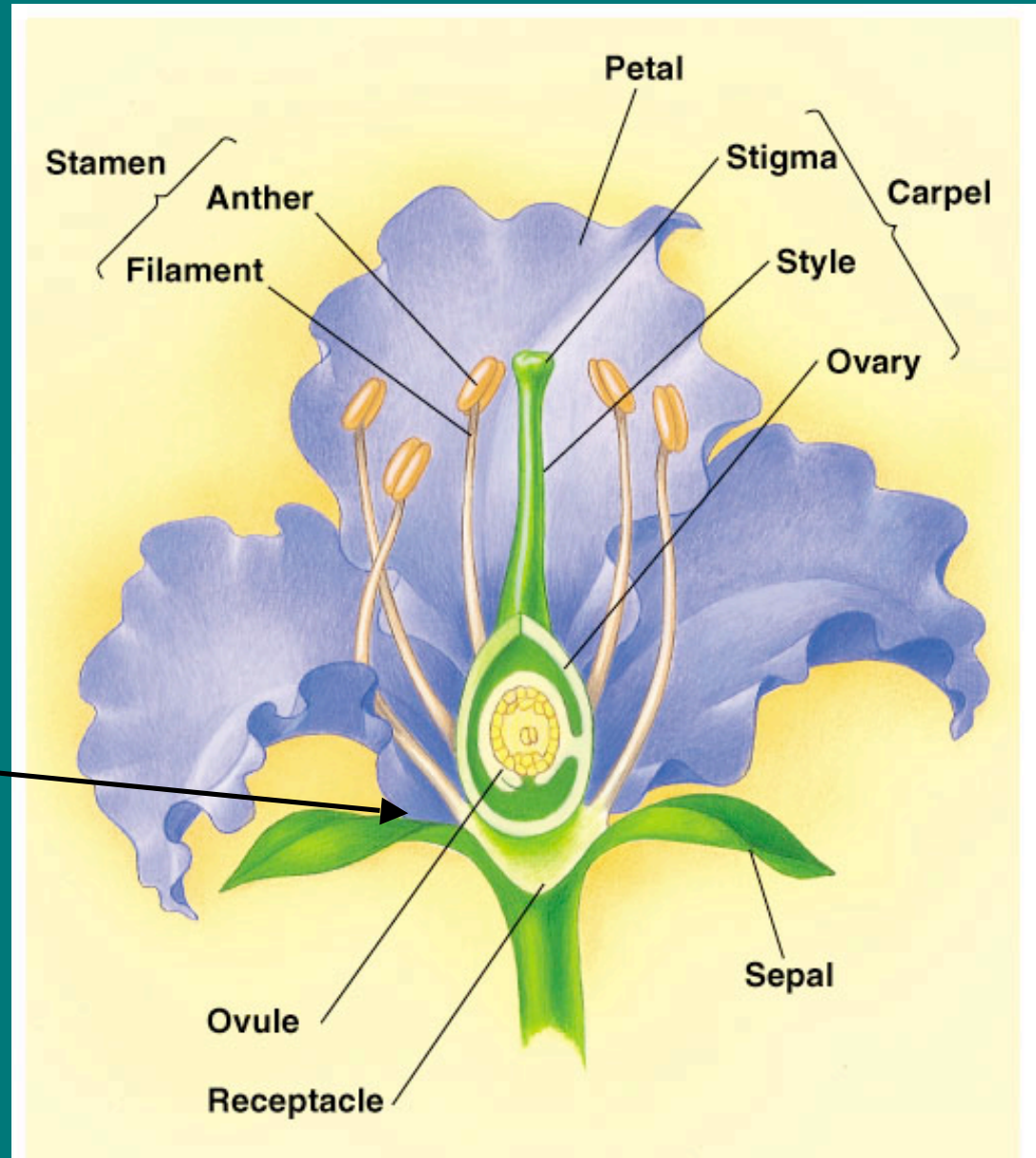


Flower: angiosperm reproductive structure

terminology to know:

- Perfect (bisexual) vs
- Imperfect (unisexual)

- Perianth (sepals & petals)



Floral Whorls

Individual parts

Sepals



Petals



Stamens



Carpels



Whorl(s) of Parts

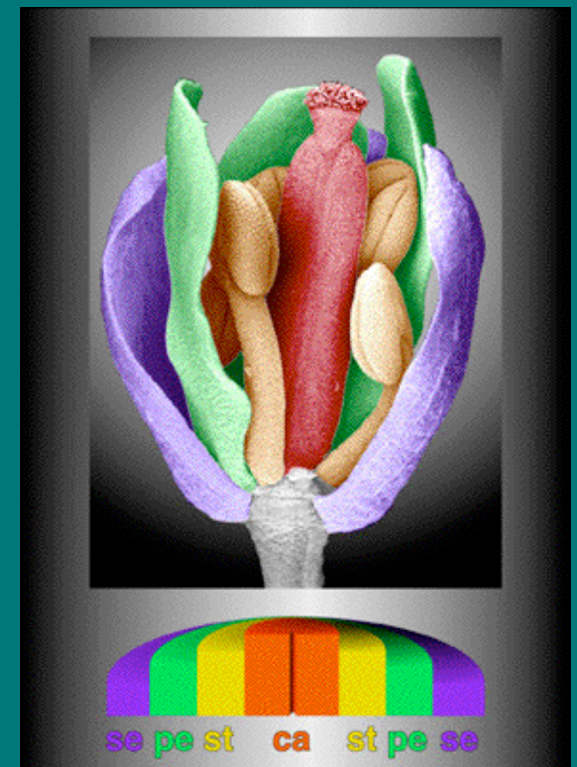
Calyx

Corolla

Androecium

Gynoecium

} Perianth

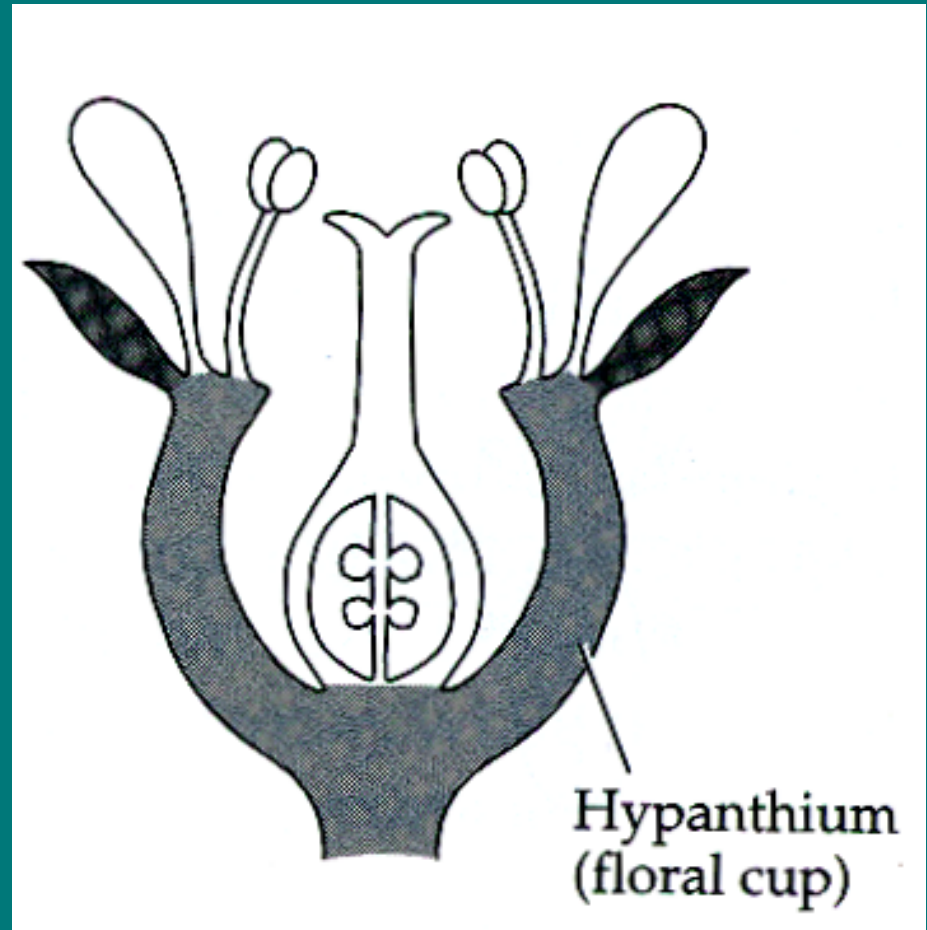


More important terms:

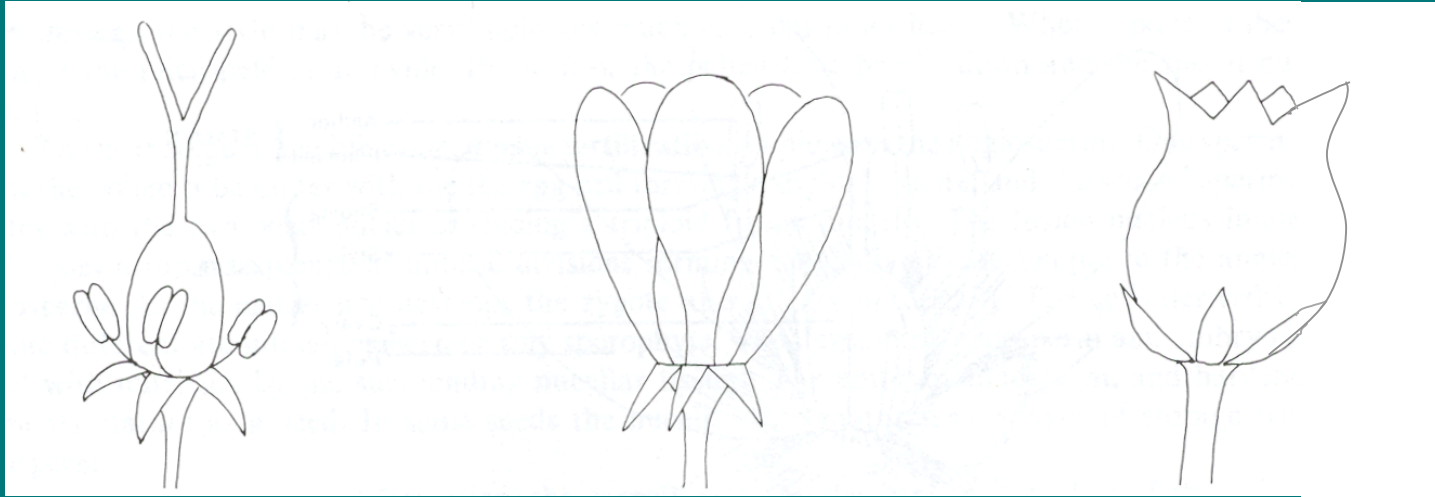
Adnation: Fusion of different tissues

Connation: Fusion of like tissues

Hypanthium: Fusion of sepal, petal (and stamen) tissue



Perianth Features



Apetalous

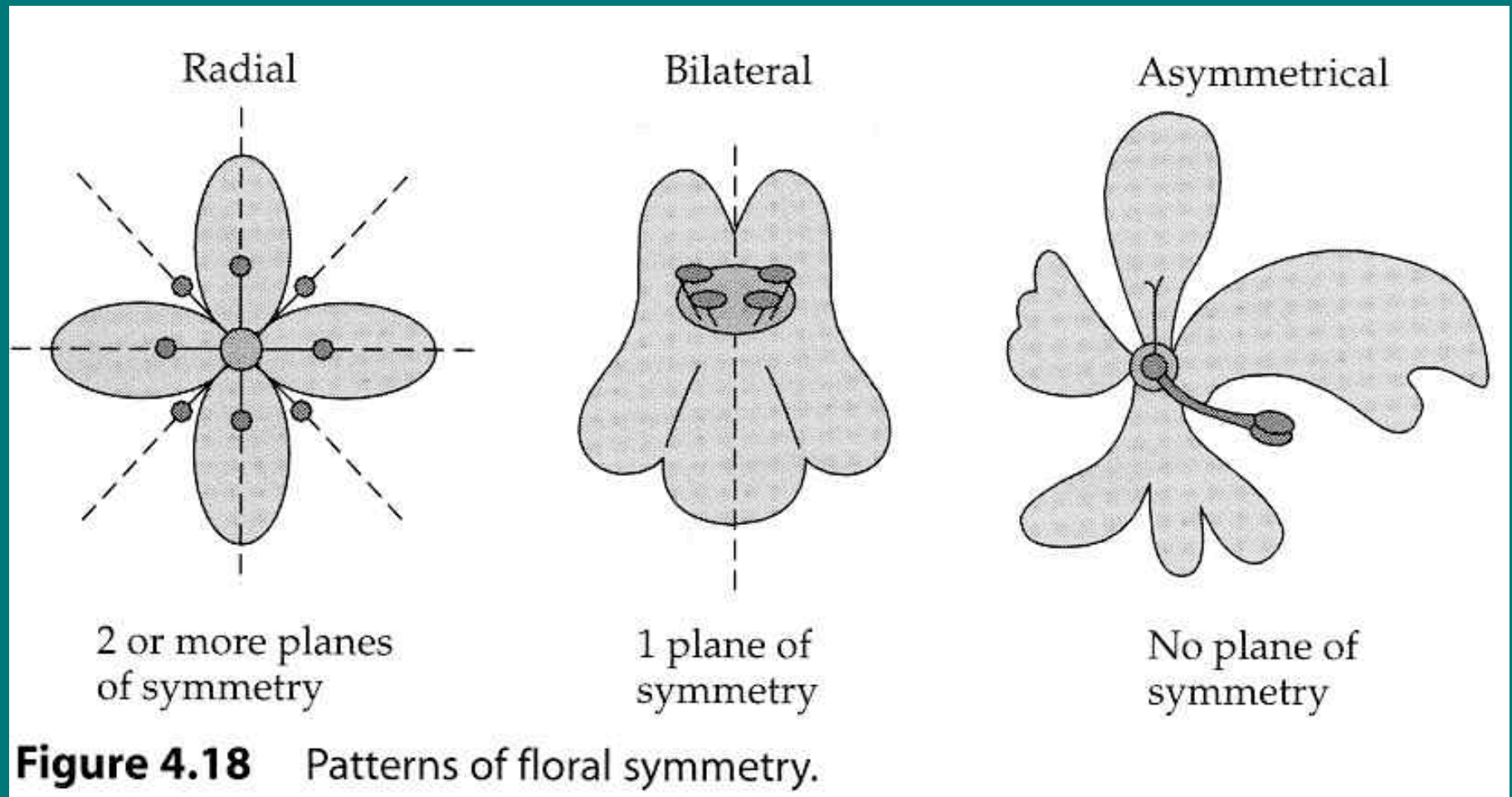
Apopetalous

Sympetalous

Sepal connation and Petal connation



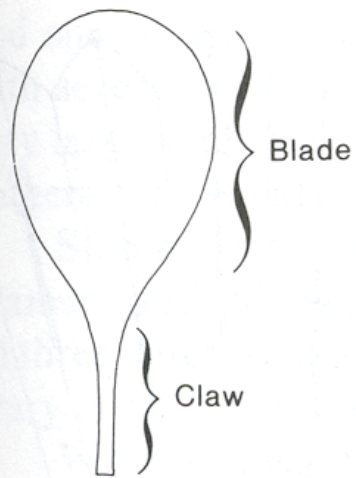
Floral Symmetry: arrangement of floral parts



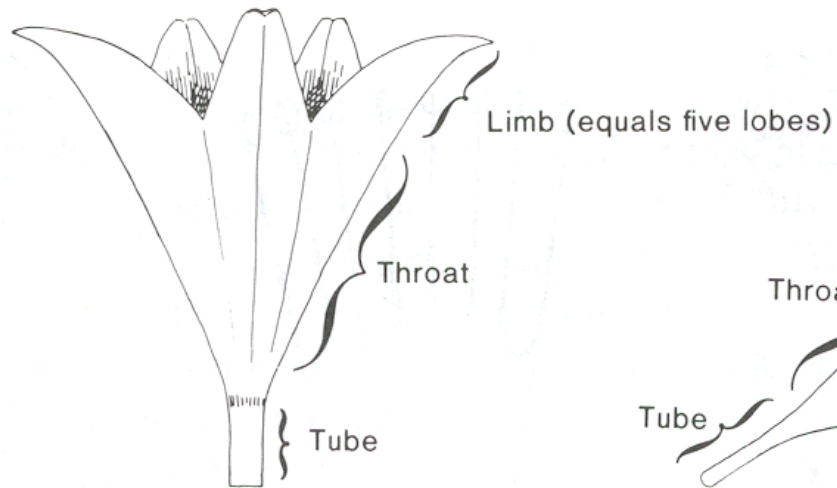


Carol Bruce

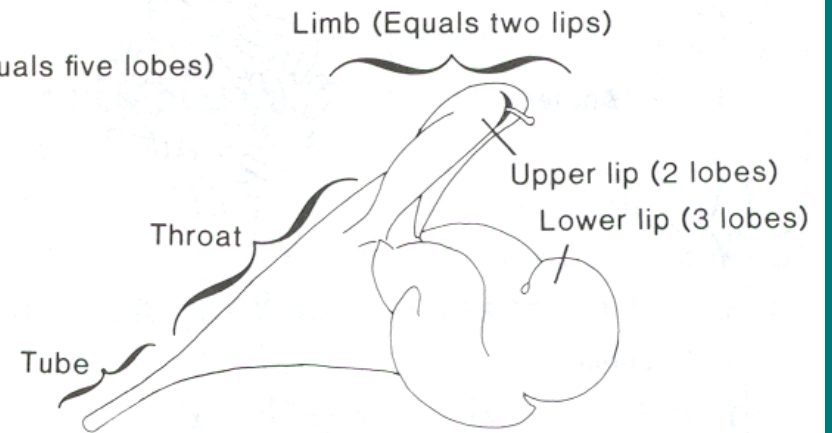
Perianth Features



A. Parts of petal



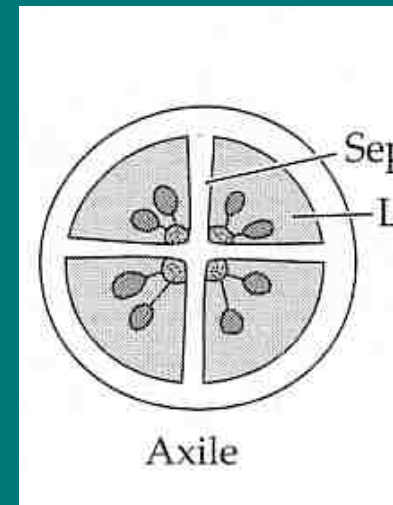
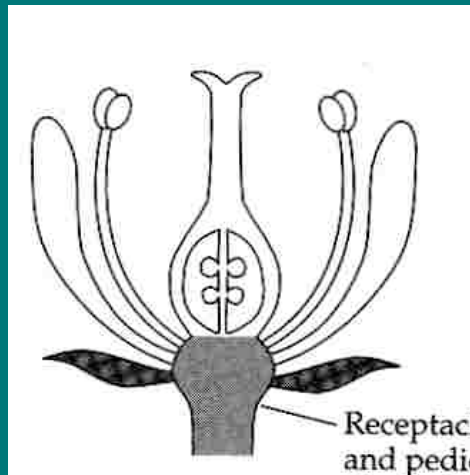
B. Parts of sympetalous corolla



C. Parts of a bilabiate corolla

Perianth Features

To be continued



& Intro to

Insertion & Placentation Types