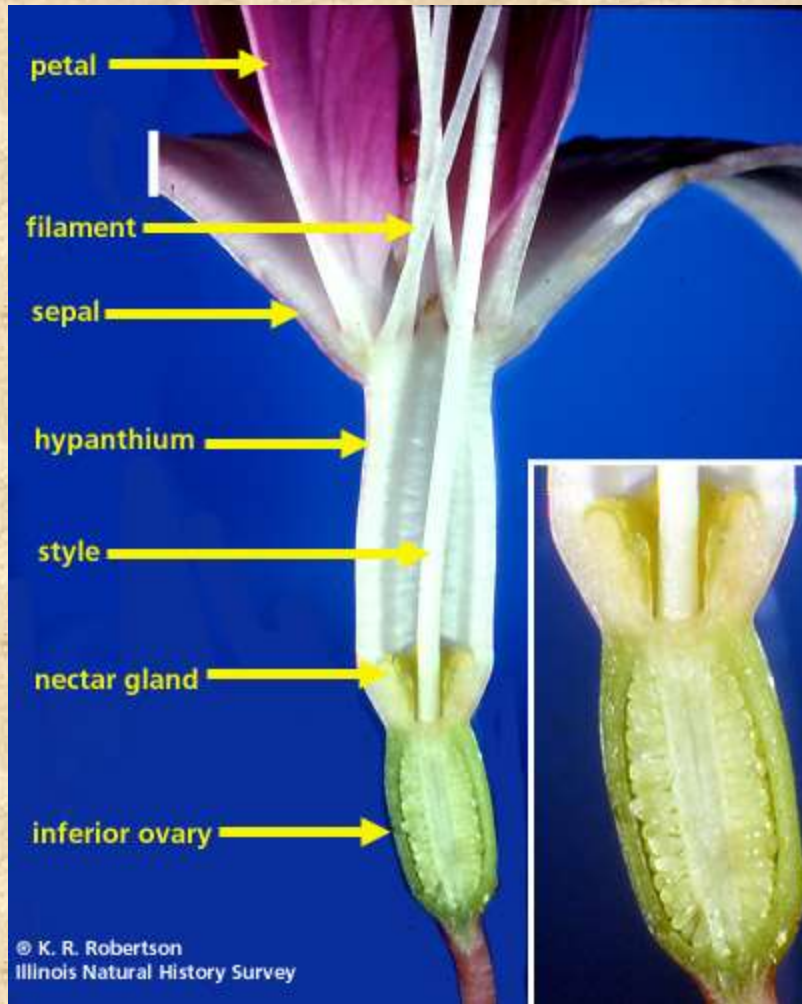


Flowers - Reproduction



What is a Flower?



What is a Flower?

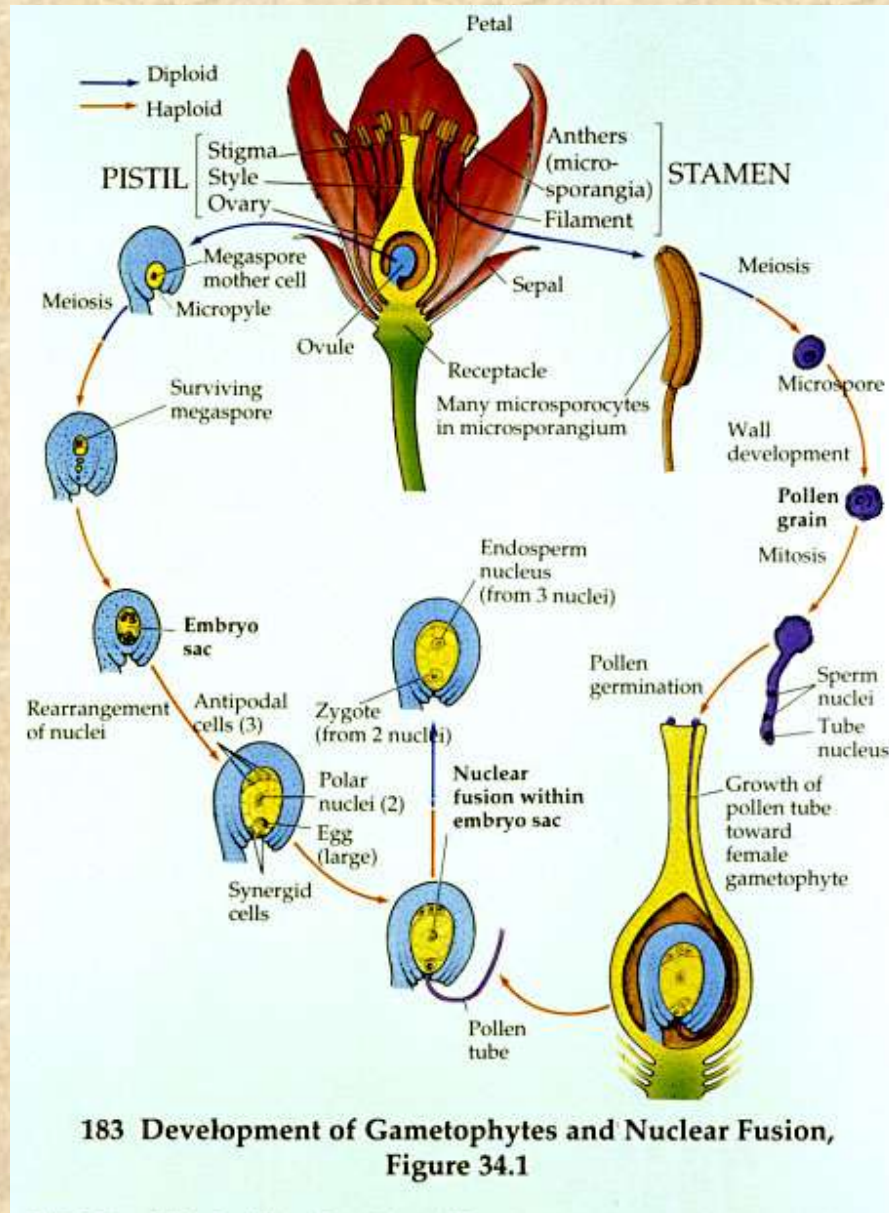
- **Flowers advertise Plant Sex**
 - Corolla is the “red-light” advertising!
 - All the naughty parts on display!
 - Even Snacks, Drinks & Comfort provided!



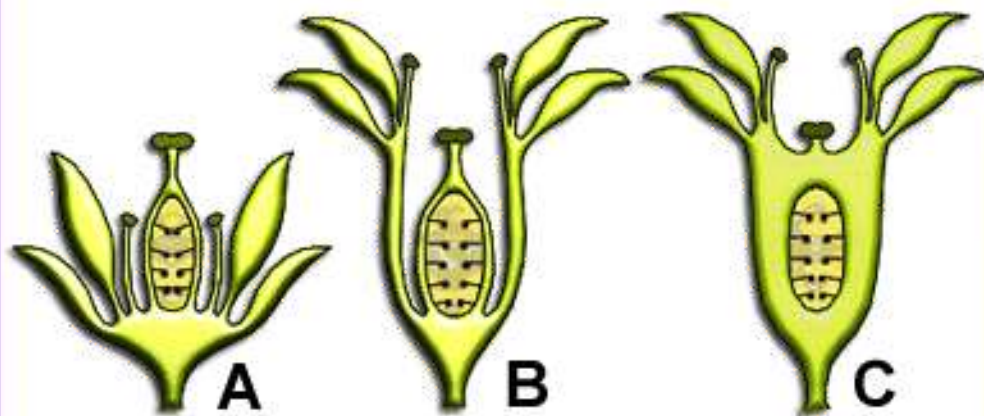
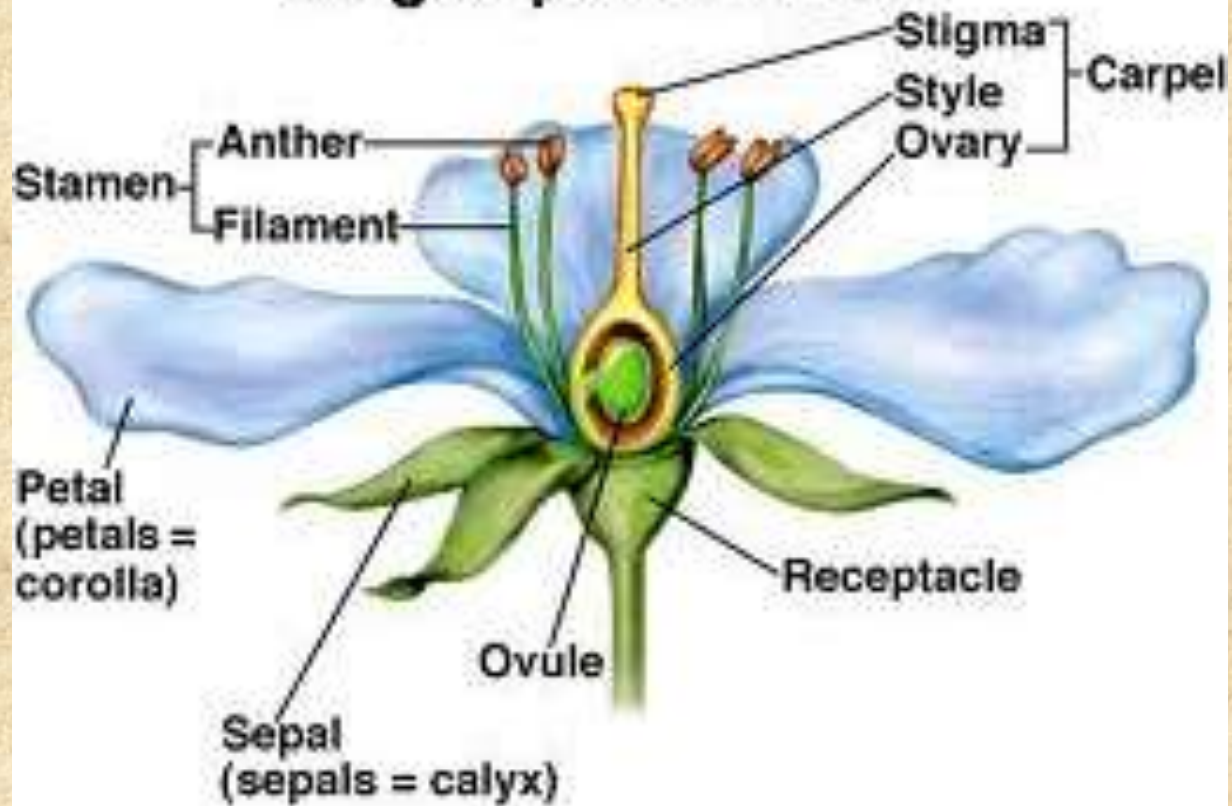
Plant Reproduction

Megasporogenesis

Microsporogenesis



Angiosperm Flower



Specialization away from simple shoot

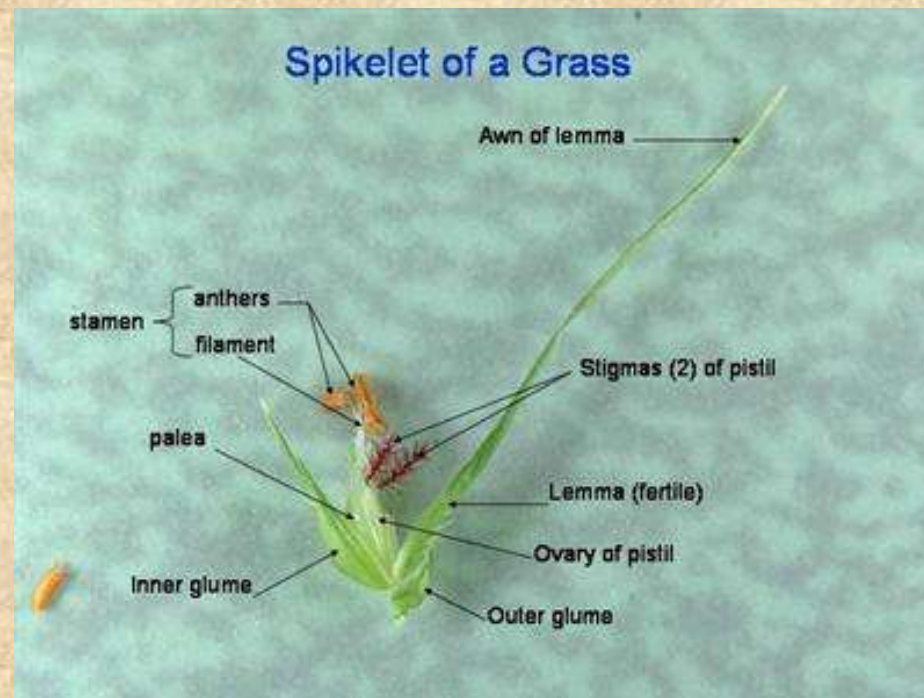
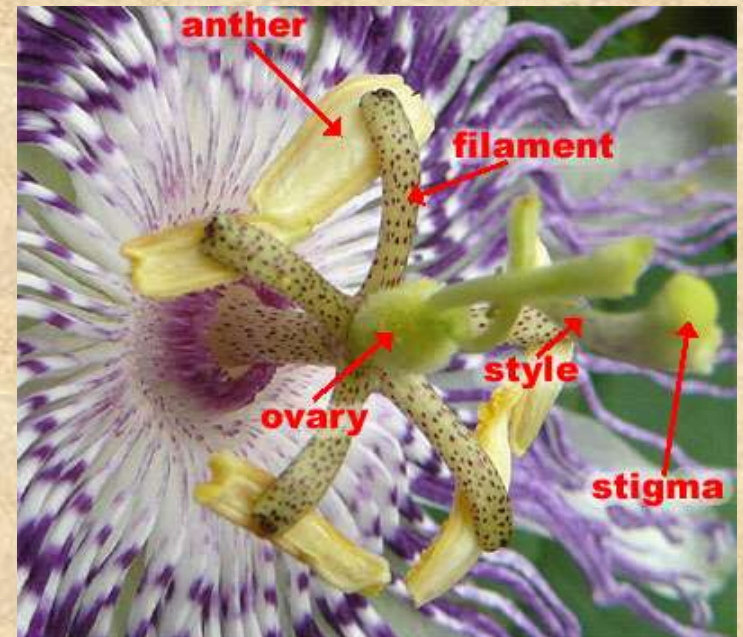
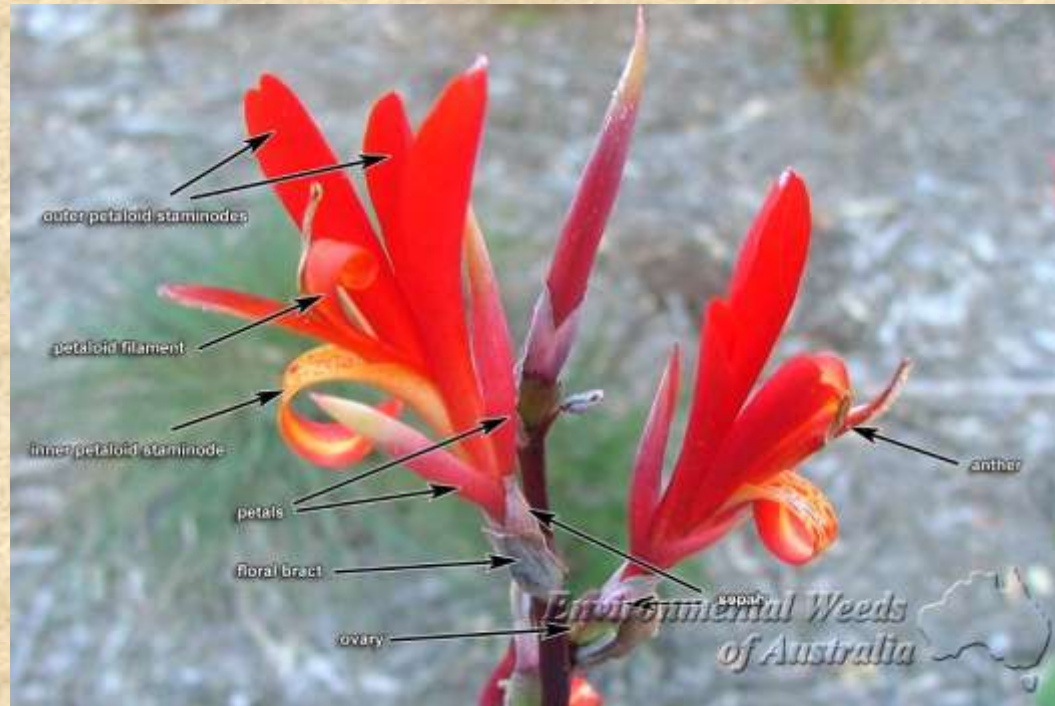
Spiral to whorled to two or more whorls

Radial (actinomorphy) to bilateral symmetry (zygomorphy)

Superior to inferior ovary

All parts to lacking parts (unisexual)



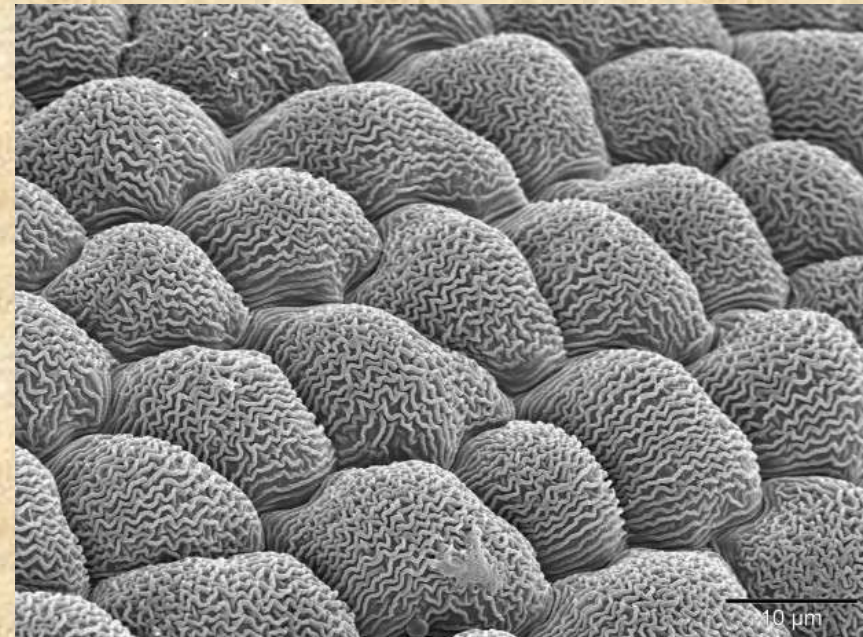


Petals – simple anatomy

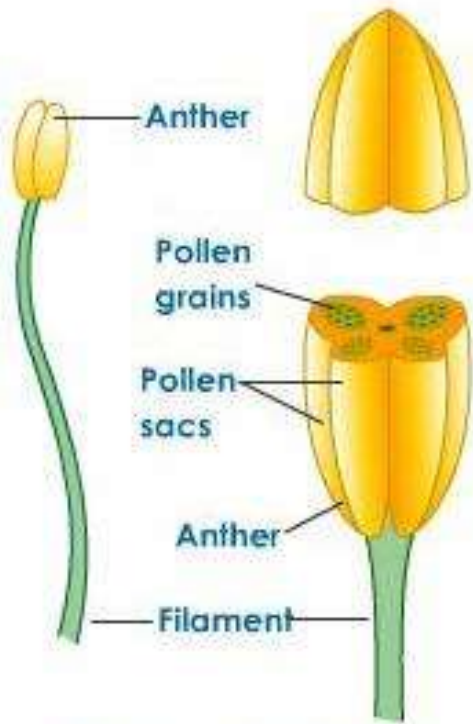


Petal xs, Lilium, TBO
Stomatal complex
Ground tissue

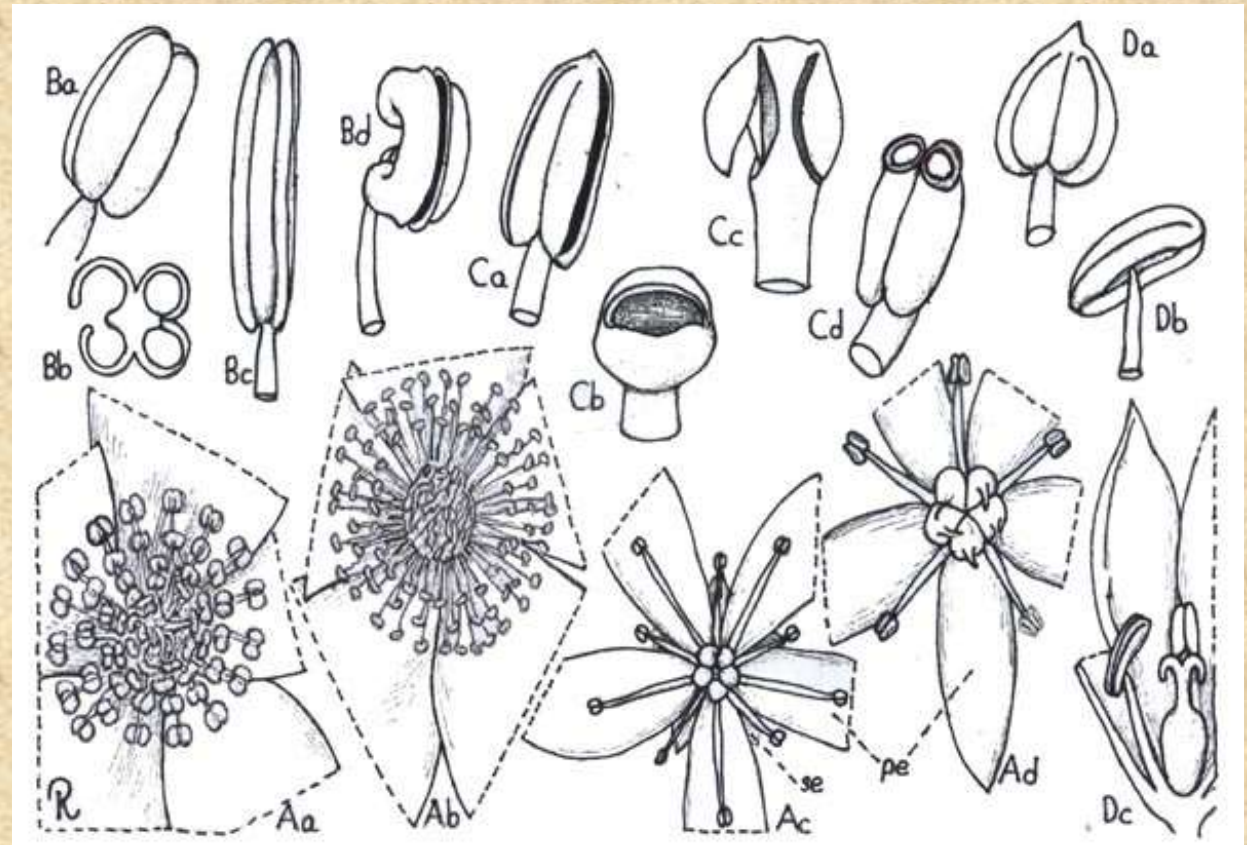
Petal nanoridges



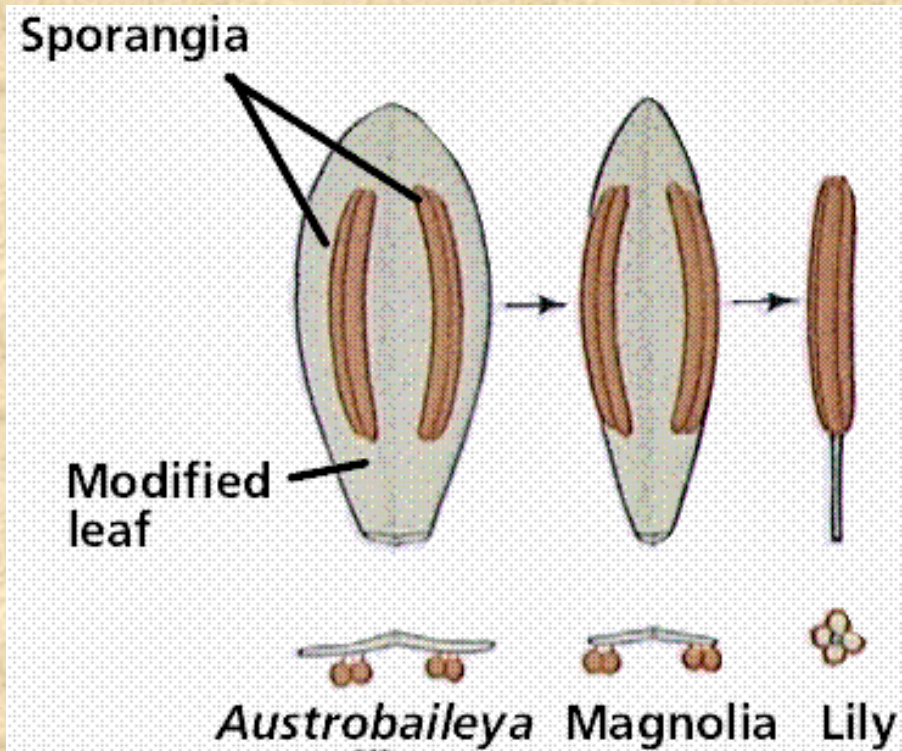
Androecium and stamen types



Structure of Anther



Hypothesized evolutionary pathway for the development of the anther



Drimys granadensis

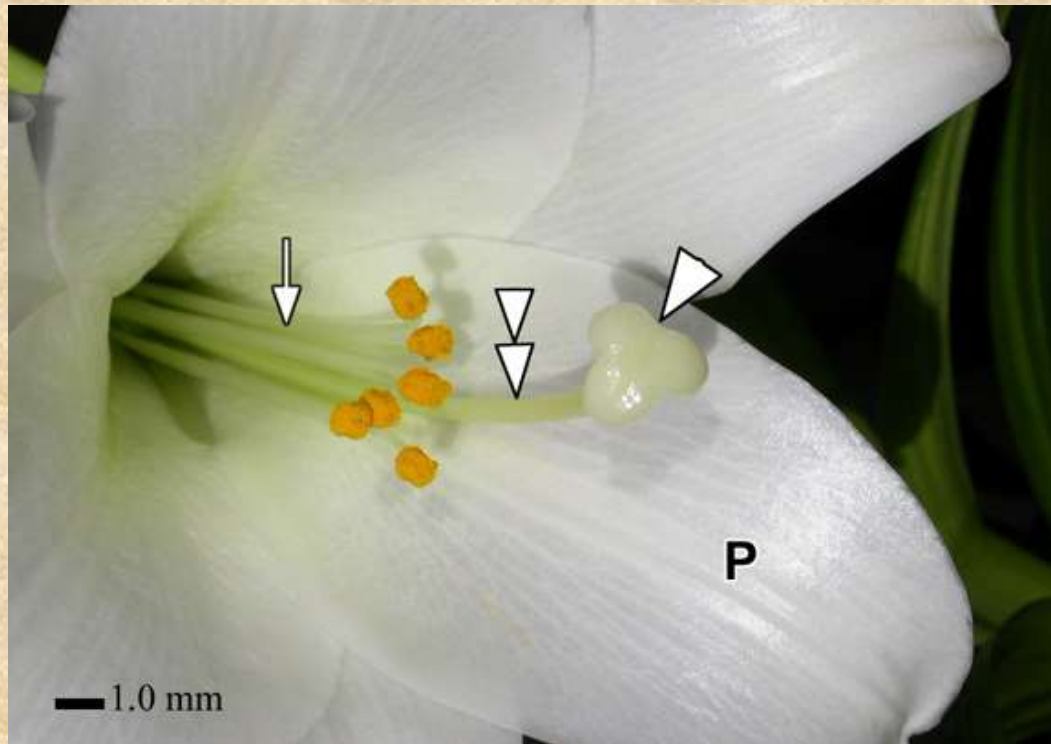


Magnolia

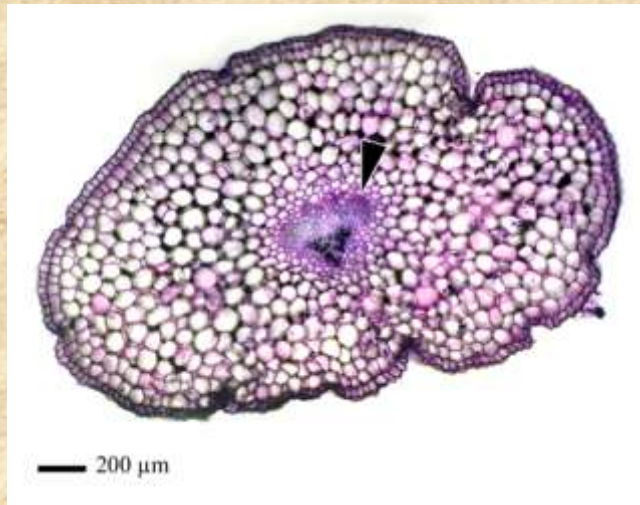
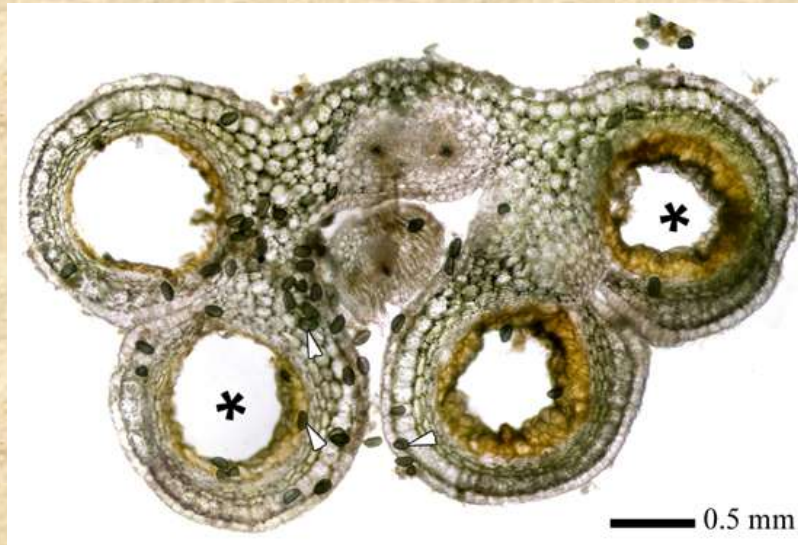
Liriodendron



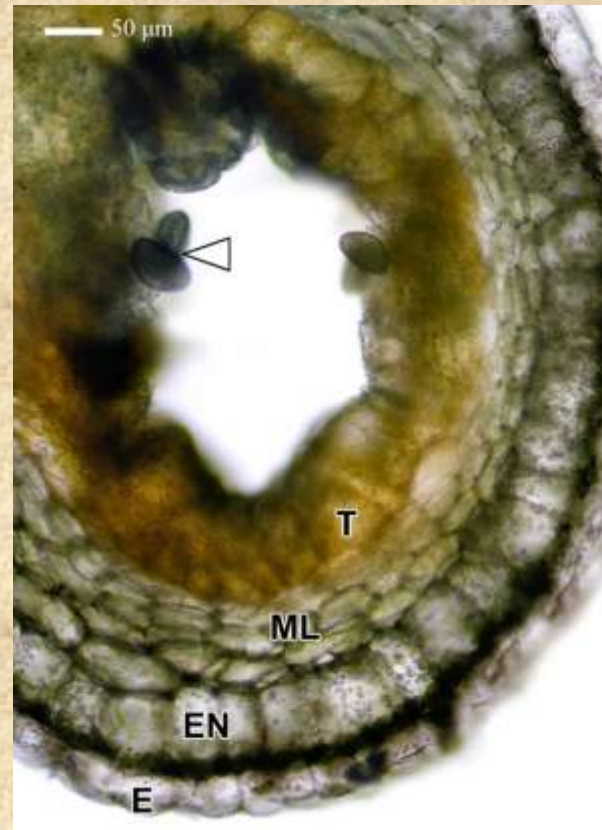
Lilium – flower parts – stigma, style, filaments, anthers, tepals



Lilium - anther xs – unstained



Filament xs
Parenchyma cells
Single vascular bundle



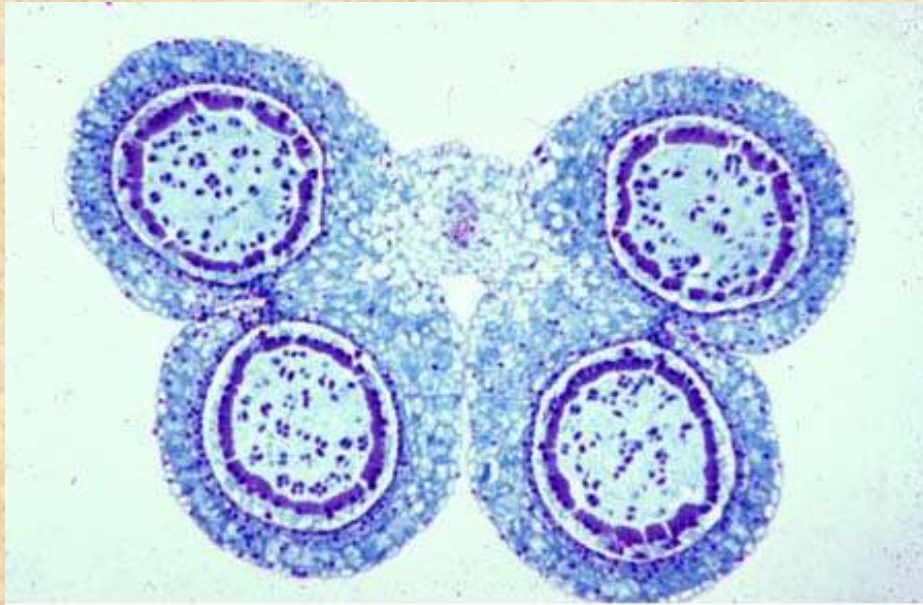
Epidermis
Endothecium
Middle layer
Tapetum

Anther Structure

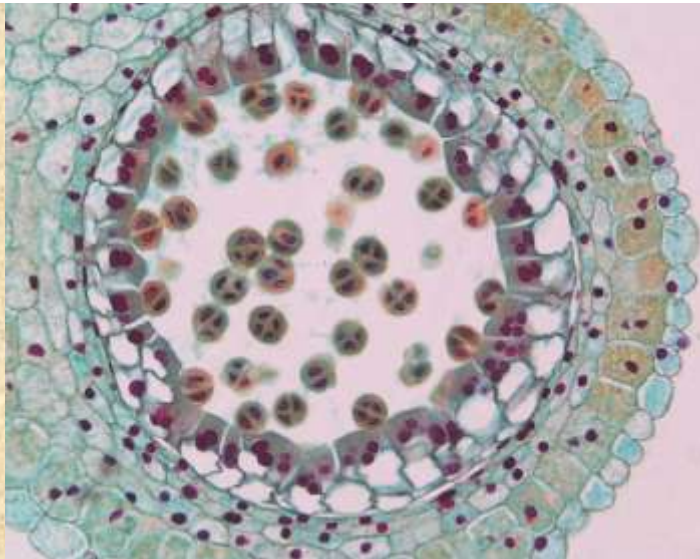


Soybean anther cross section.

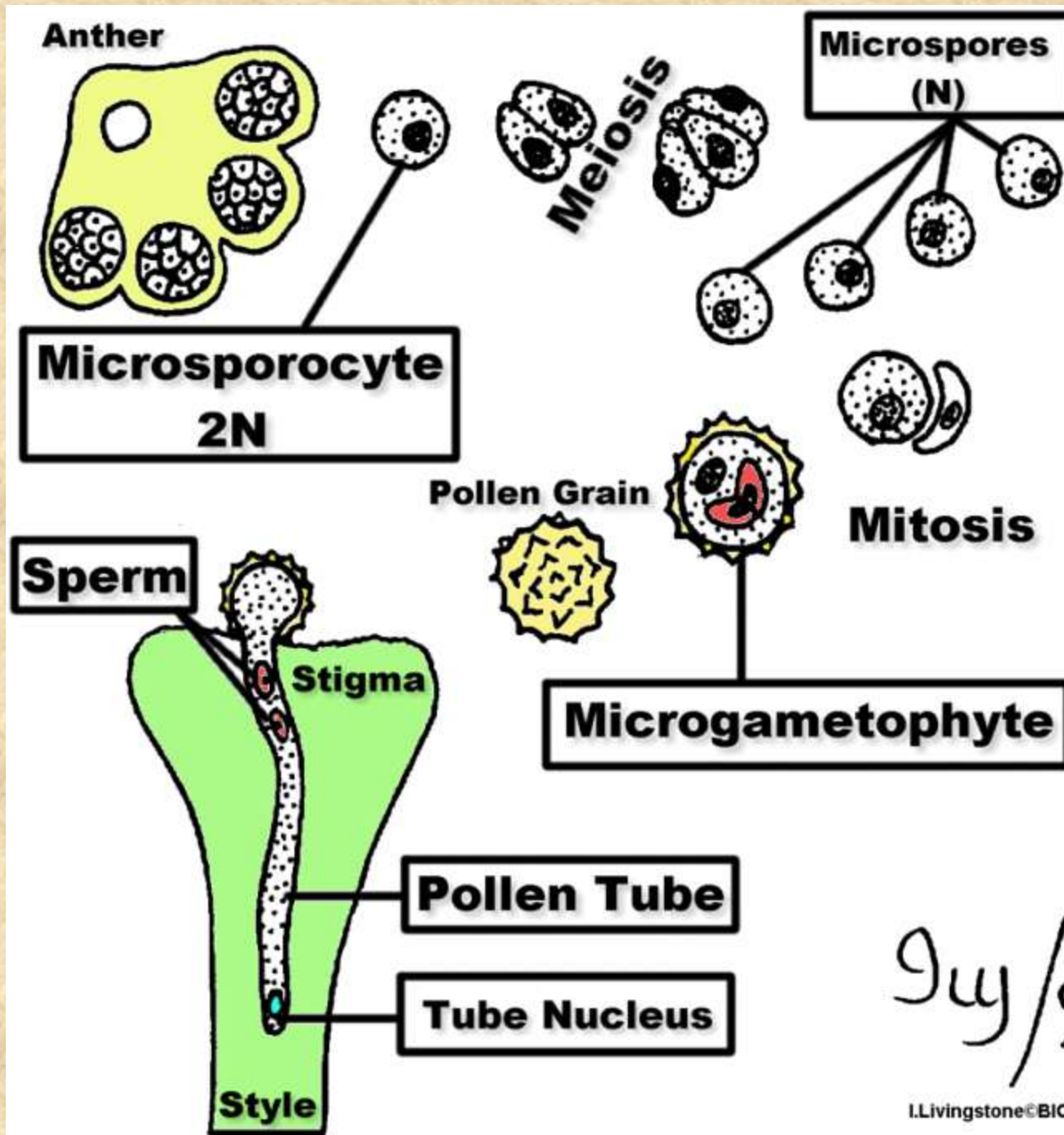
Lilium - anther



Lily anther cross section.

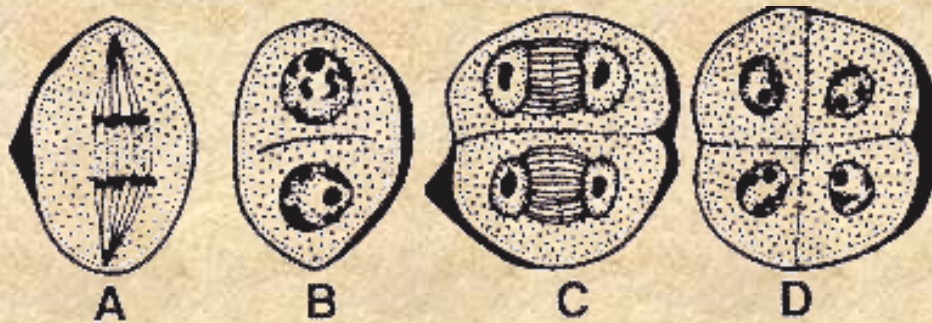
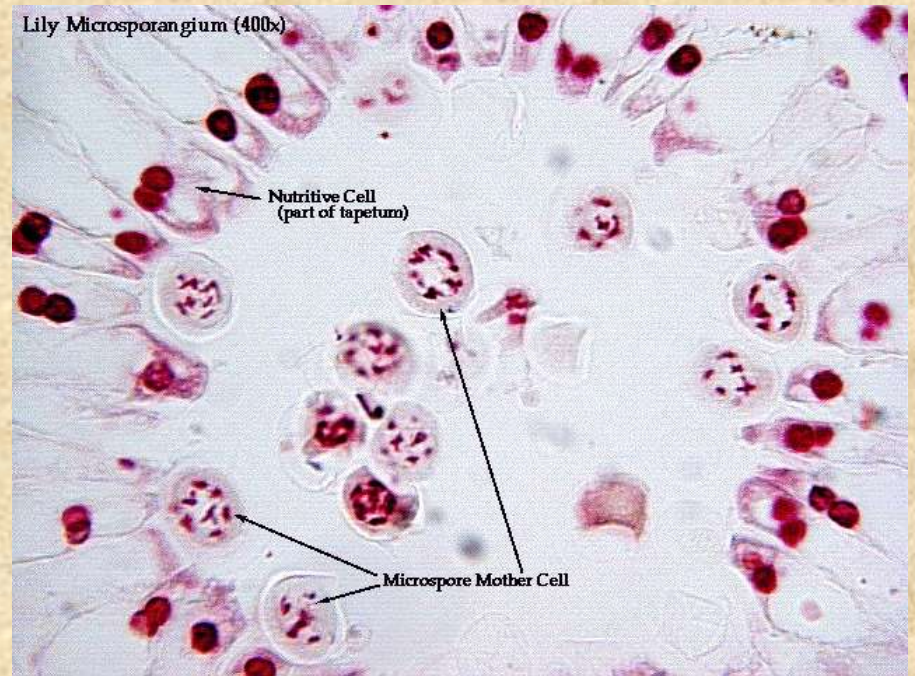
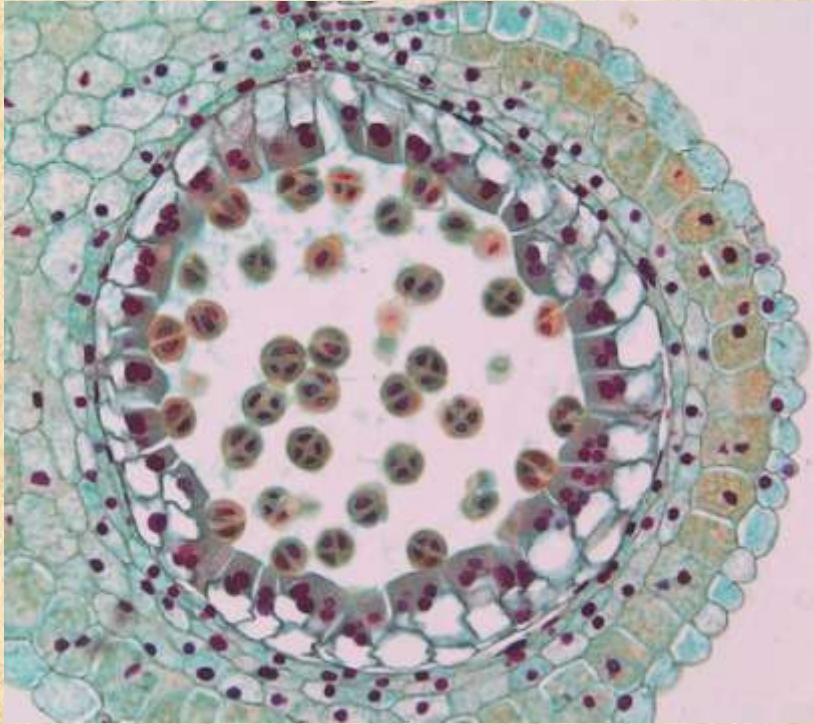


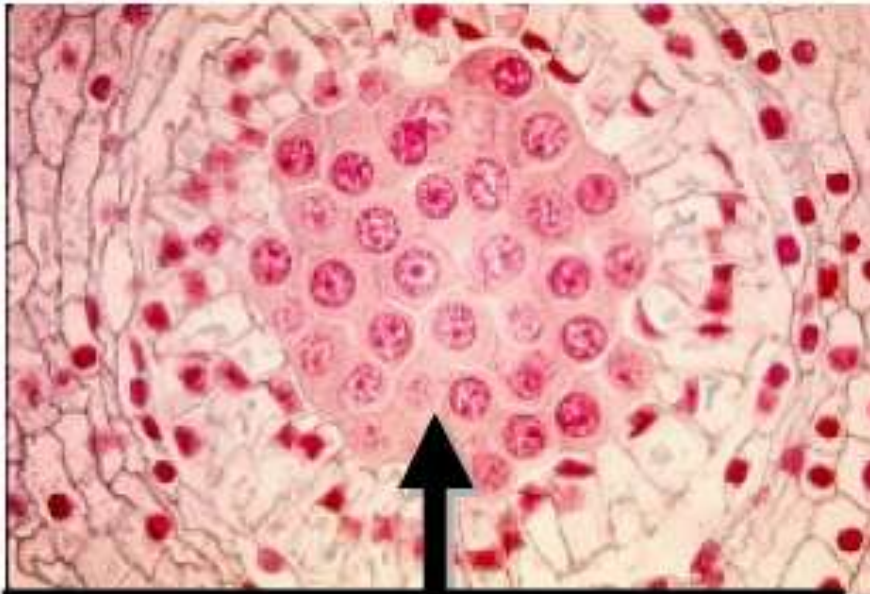
Lily microsporangia with pollen



9/4/98

Pollen Mother Cells





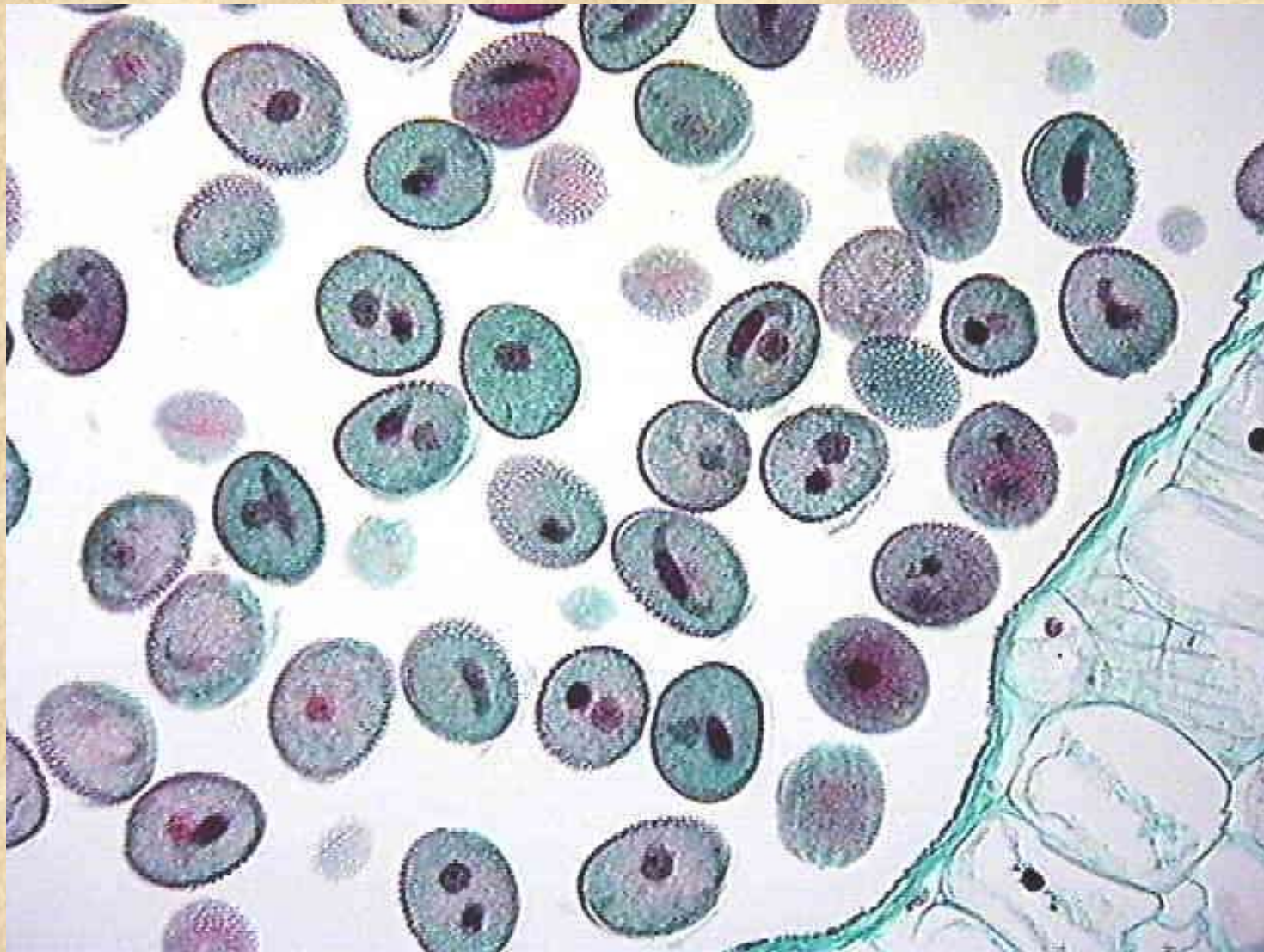
Sporogenous Cells



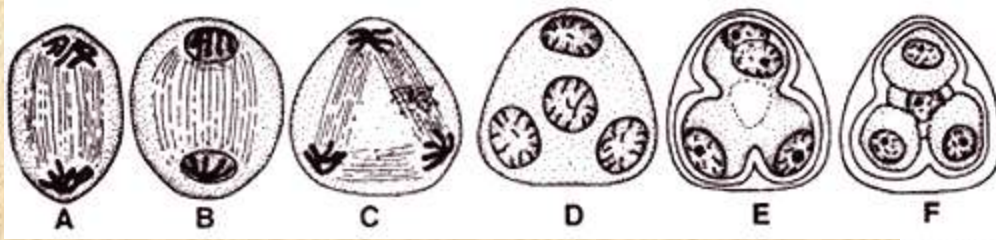
Sporogenous Cells



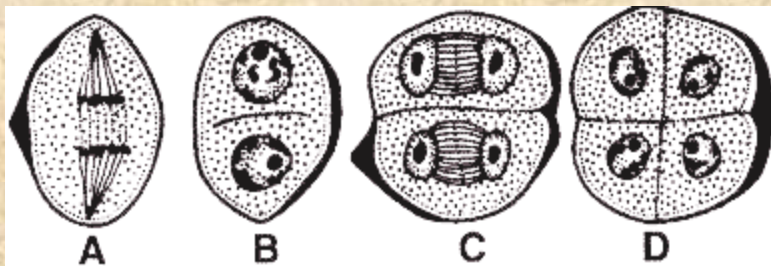
Lilium - Binucleate Mature Pollen



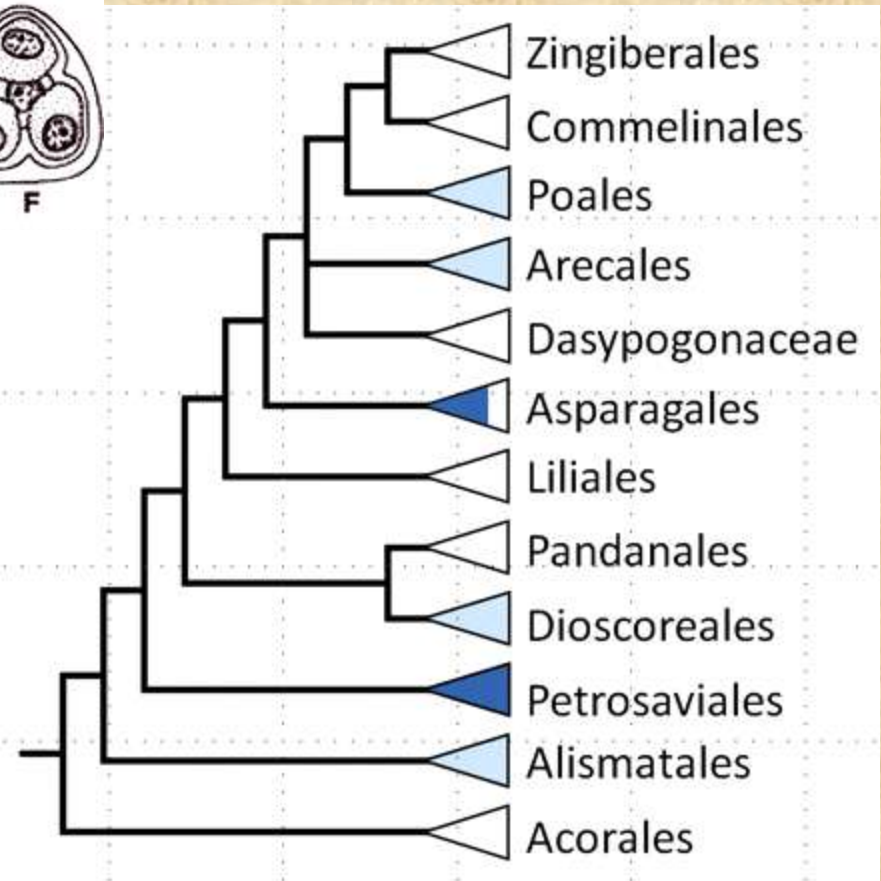
Microsporogenesis



blue: simultaneous



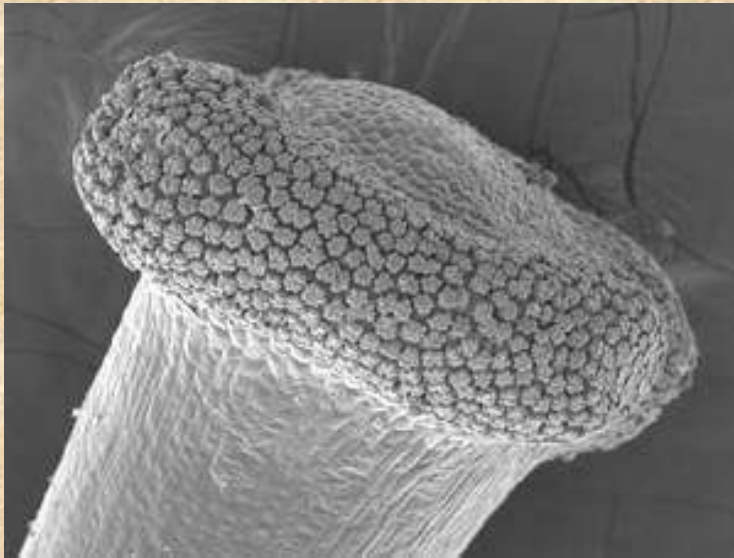
White: successive



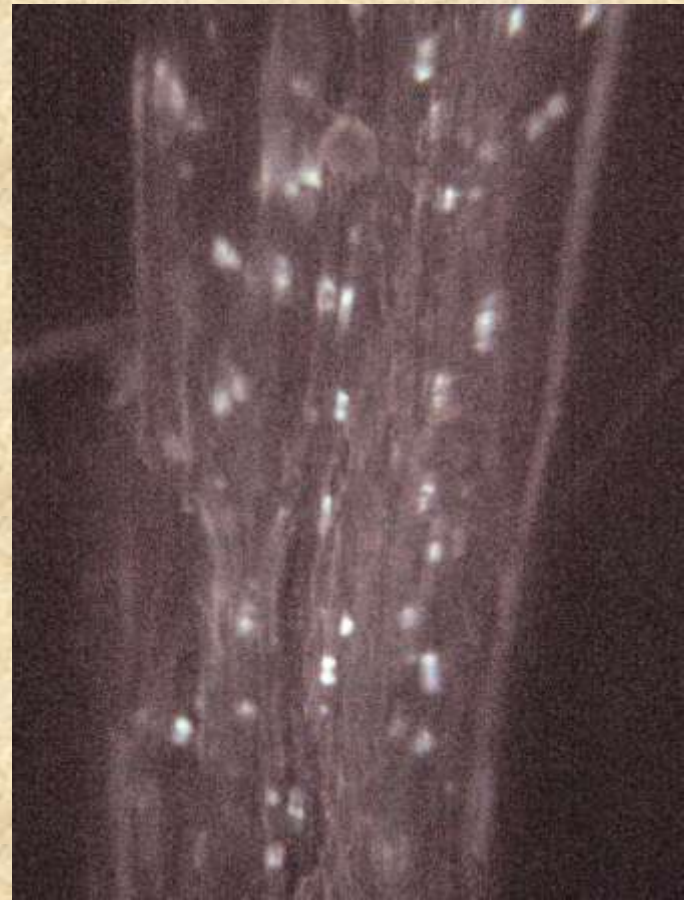
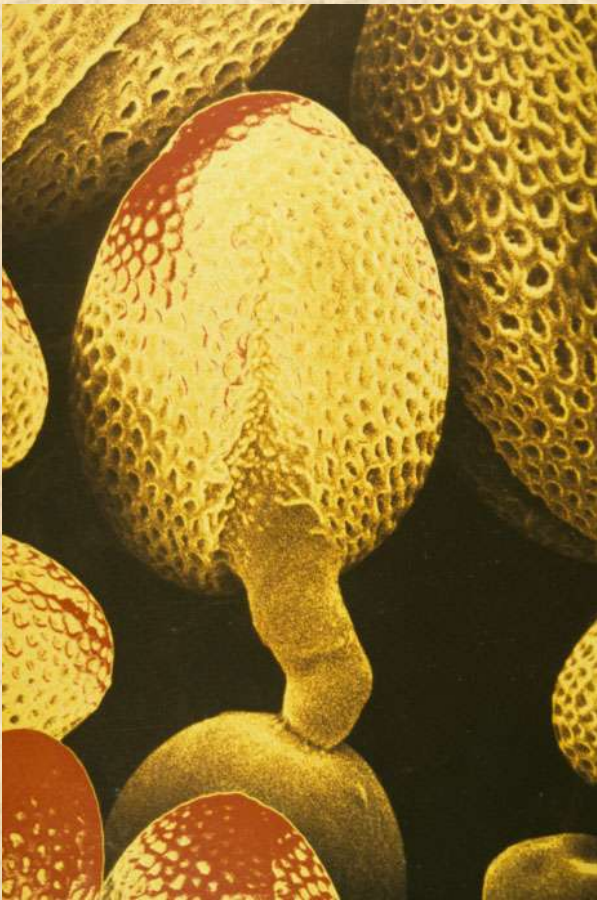
Phylogenetic tree of the monocots showing the variation recorded in cytokinesis type during microsporogenesis across orders. White: successive cytokinesis; dark blue: simultaneous cytokinesis; light blue: both. Nadot et al.2008. AJB 95

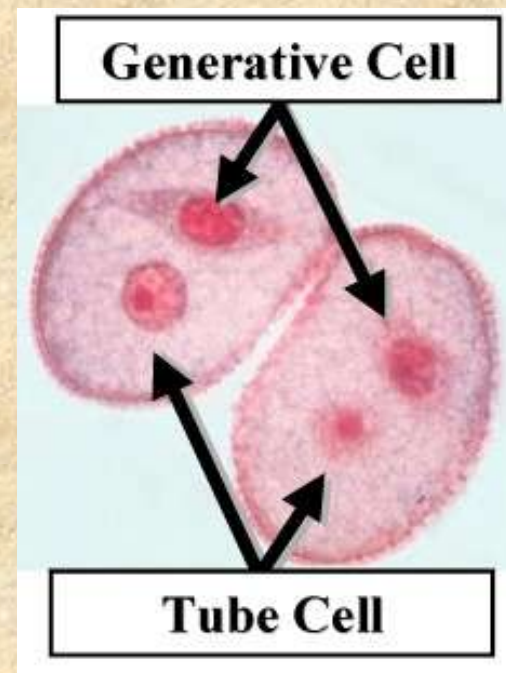
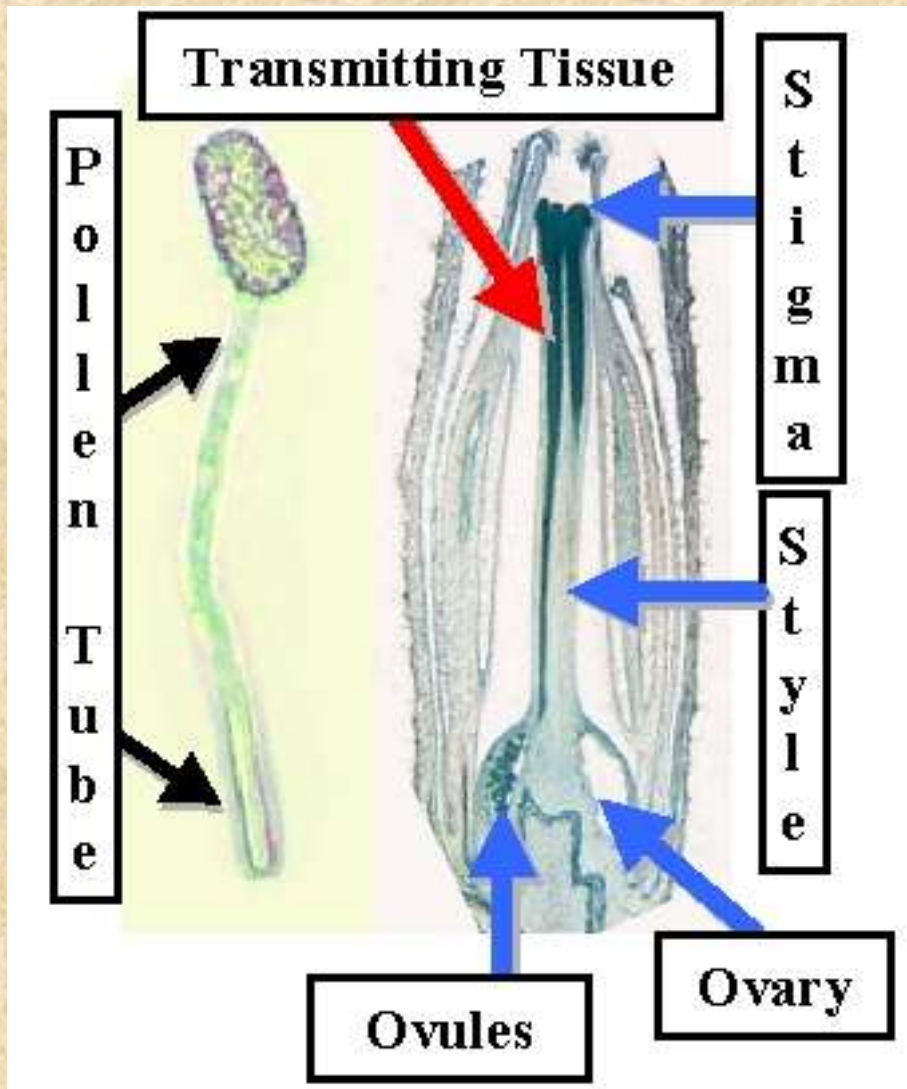
Pollination - Fascinating Diversity!



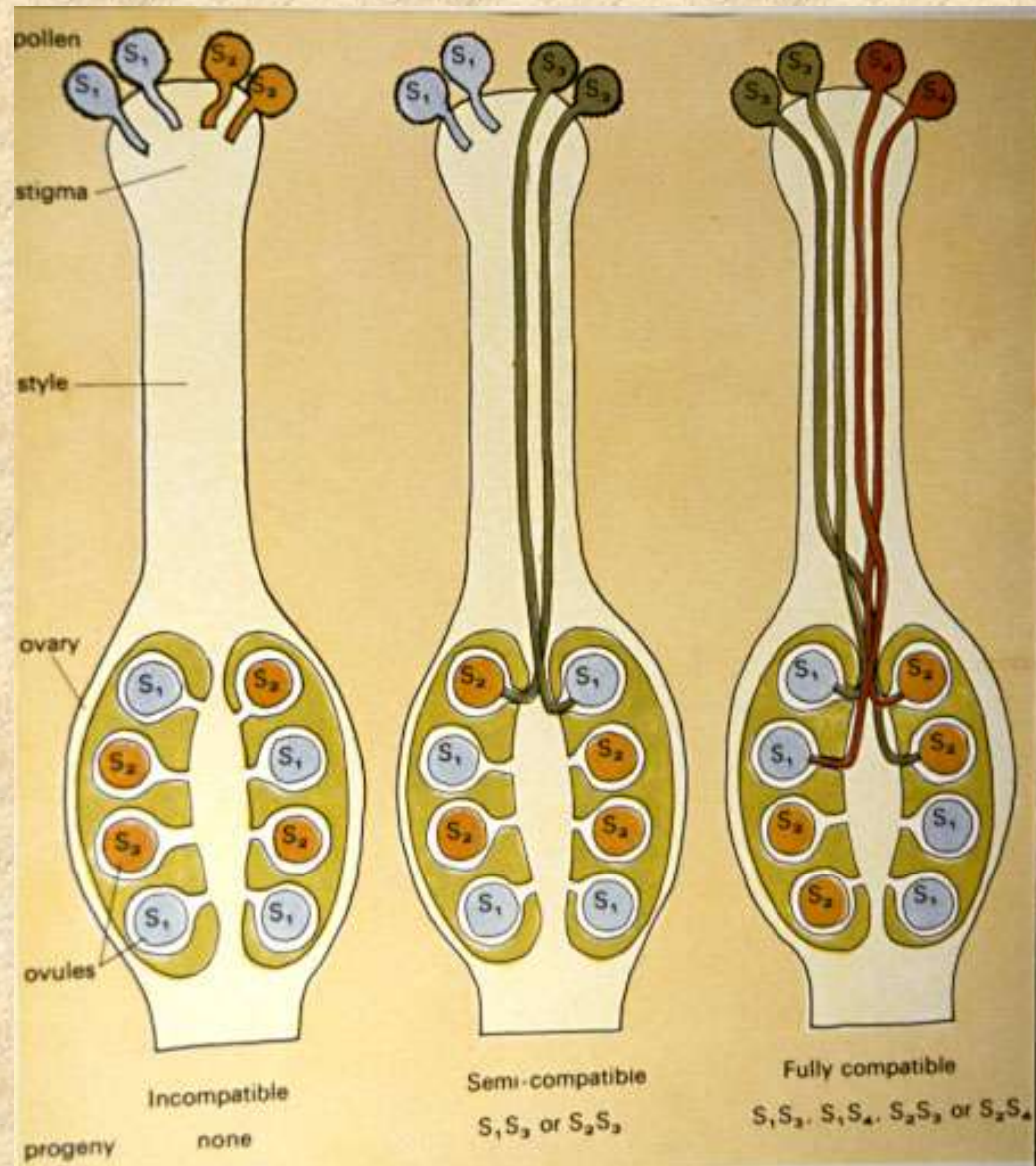


Pollen tube growth



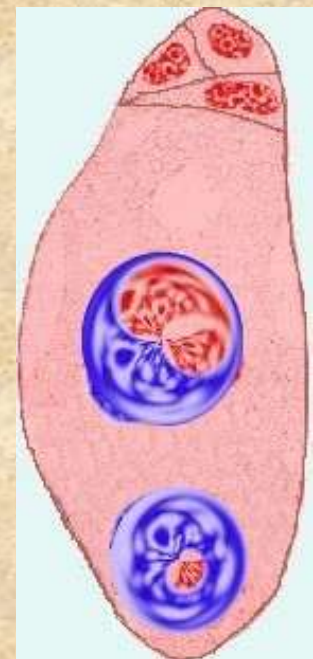
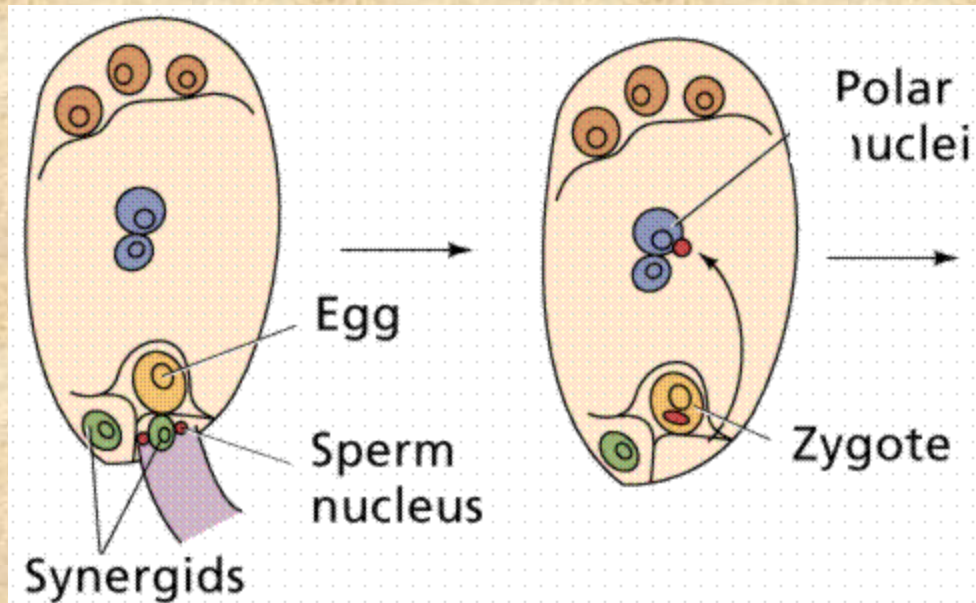
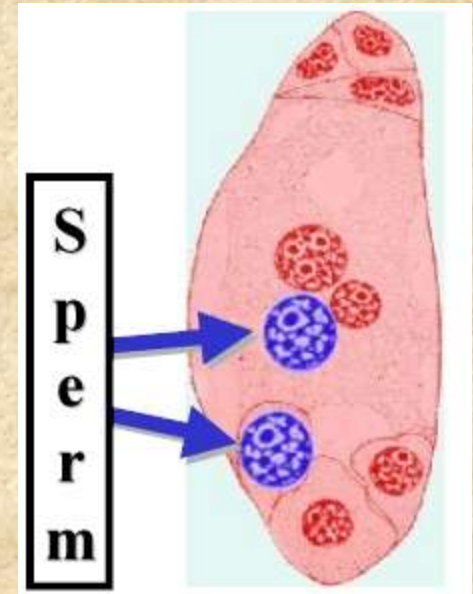
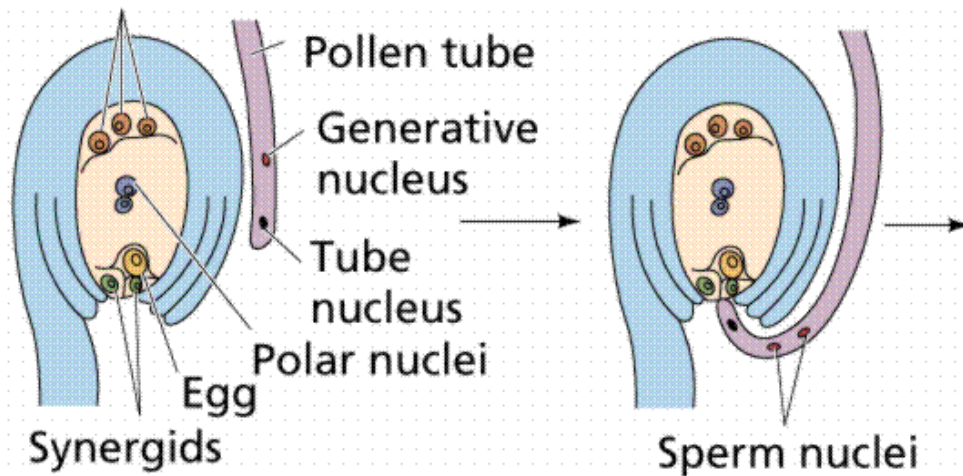


Pollen-Stigma Interactions - Compatibility

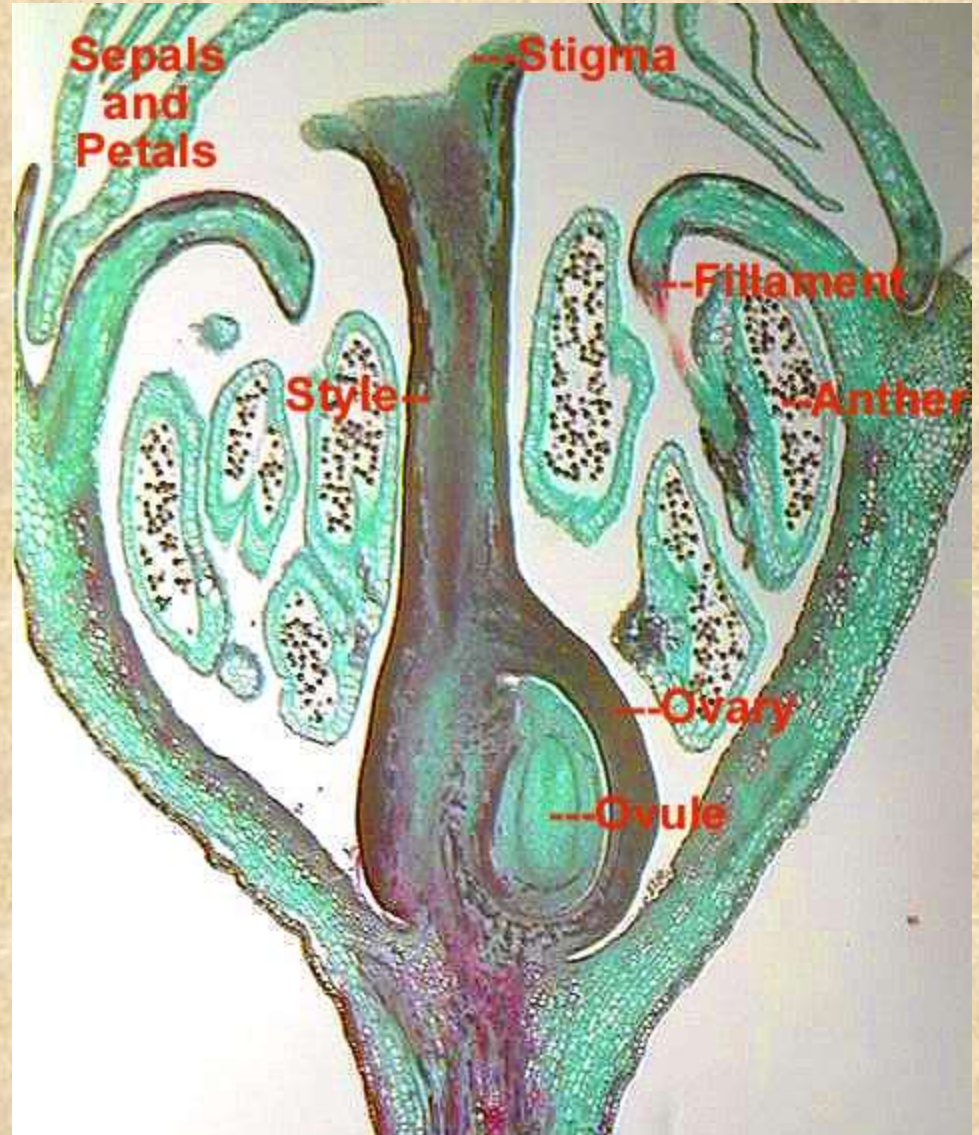


Double Fertilization

Three antipodal cells



Gynoecium



Gynoecium Terms

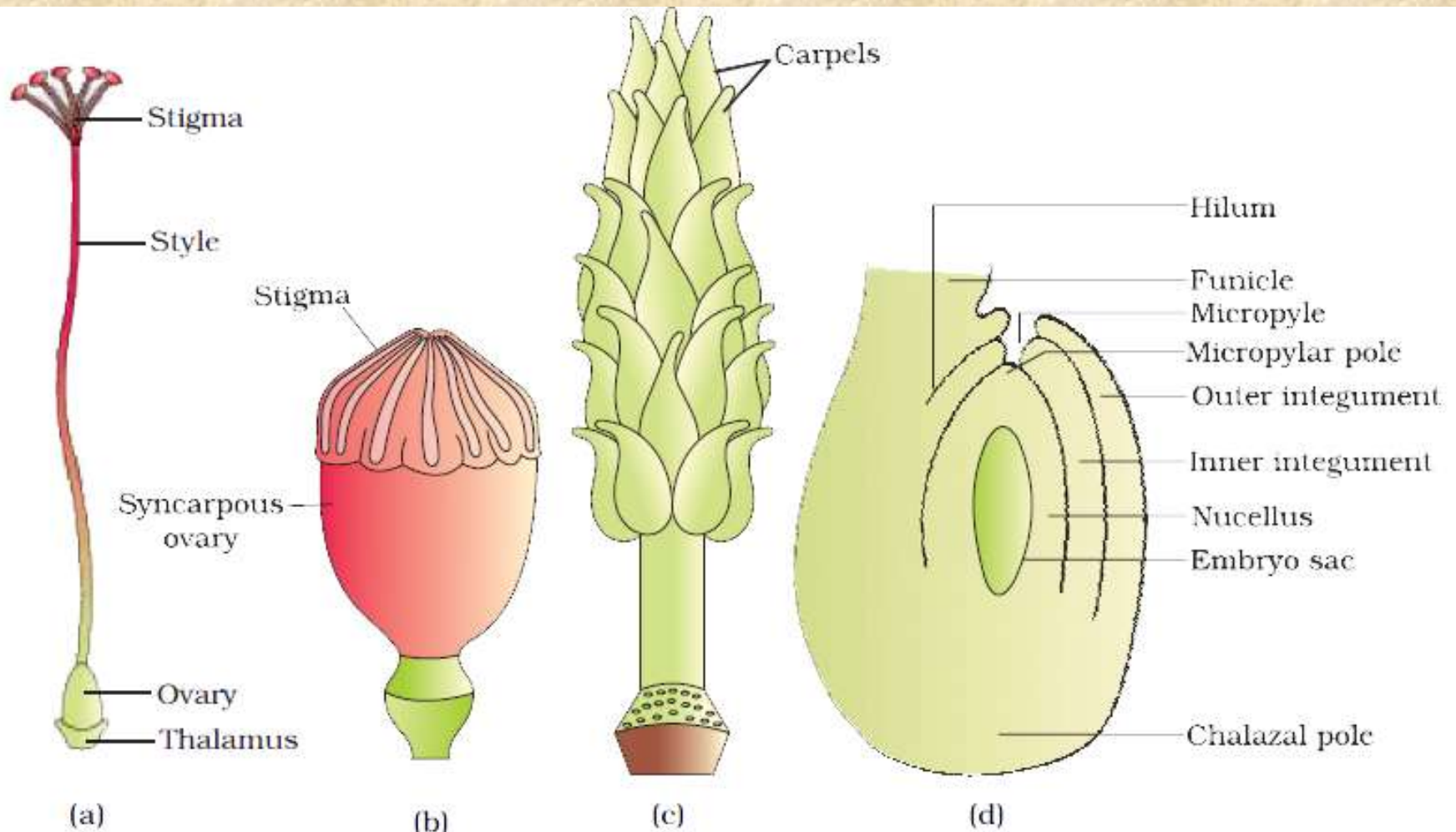
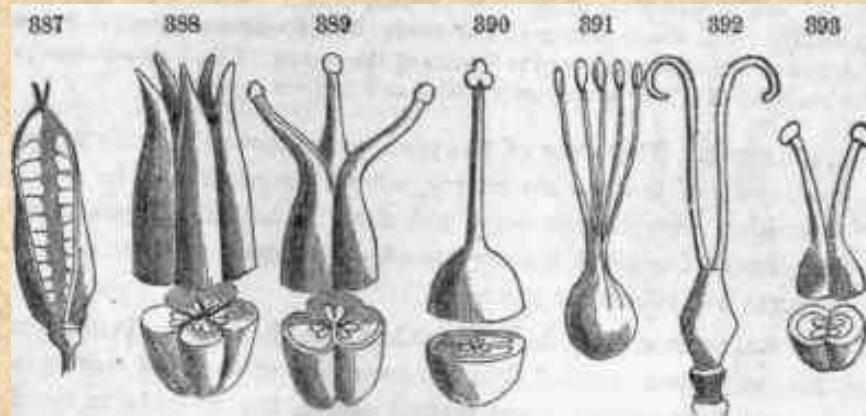
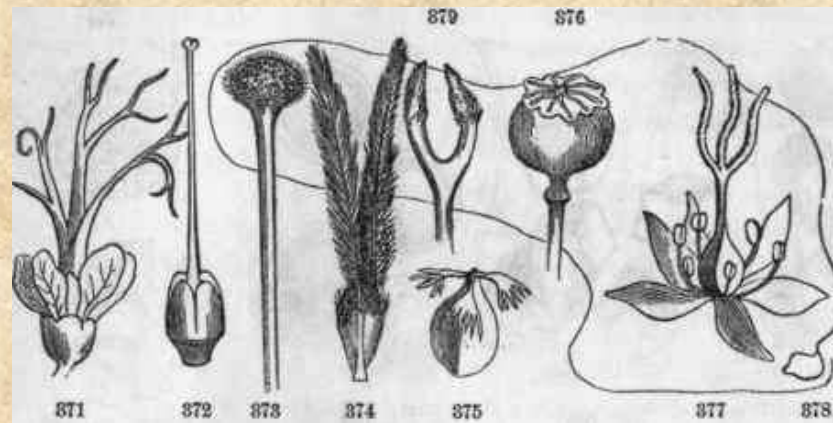
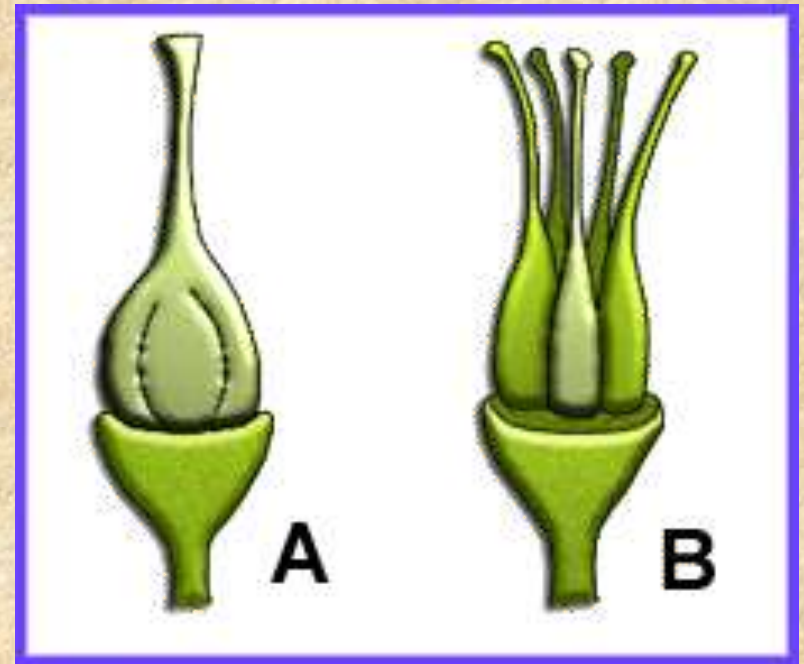
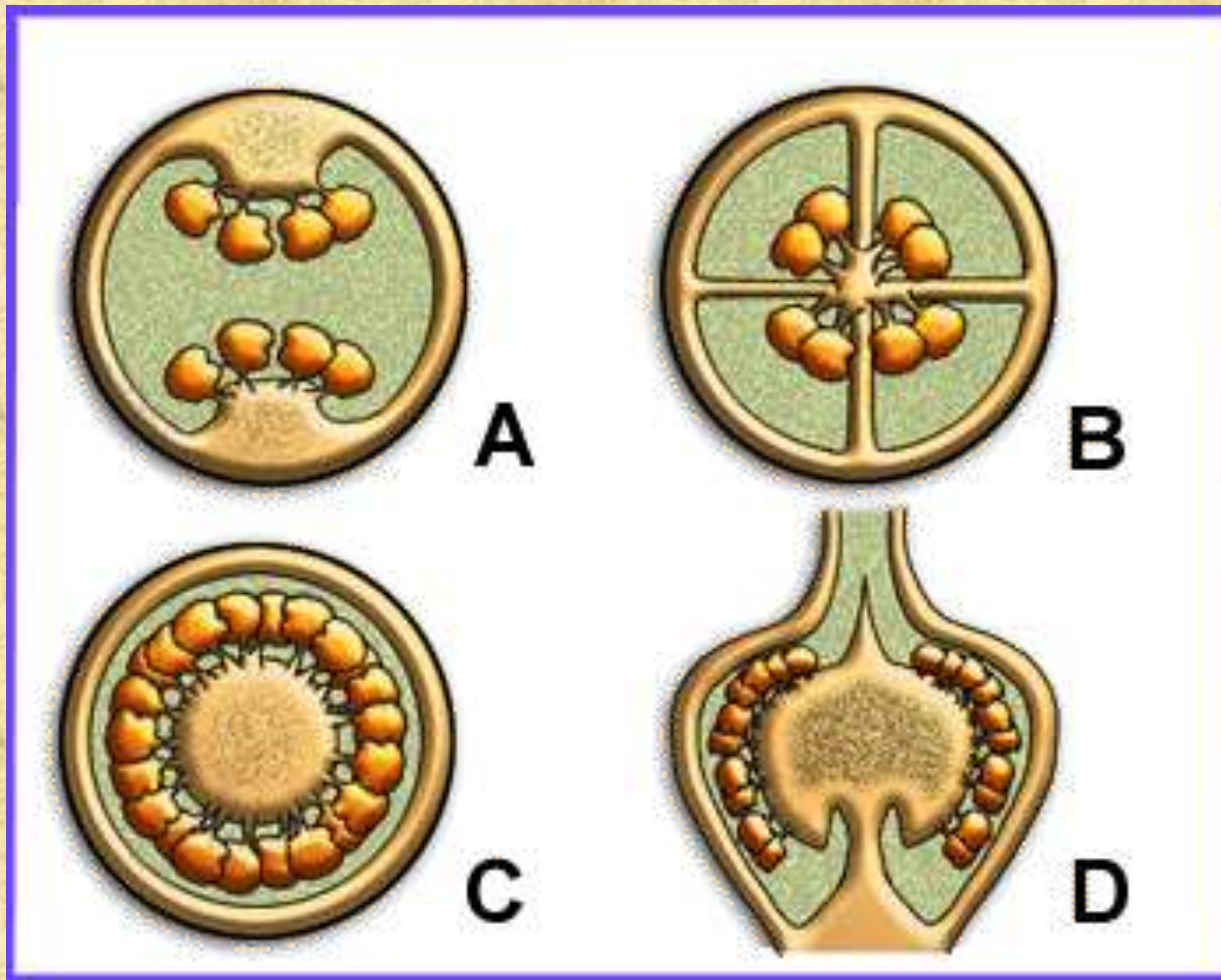


Figure 2.7 (a) A dissected flower of *Hibiscus* showing pistil (other floral parts have been removed); (b) Multicarpellary, syncarpous pistil of *Papaver*; (c) A multicarpellary, apocarpous gynoecium of *Michelia*; (d) A diagrammatic view of a typical anatropous ovule

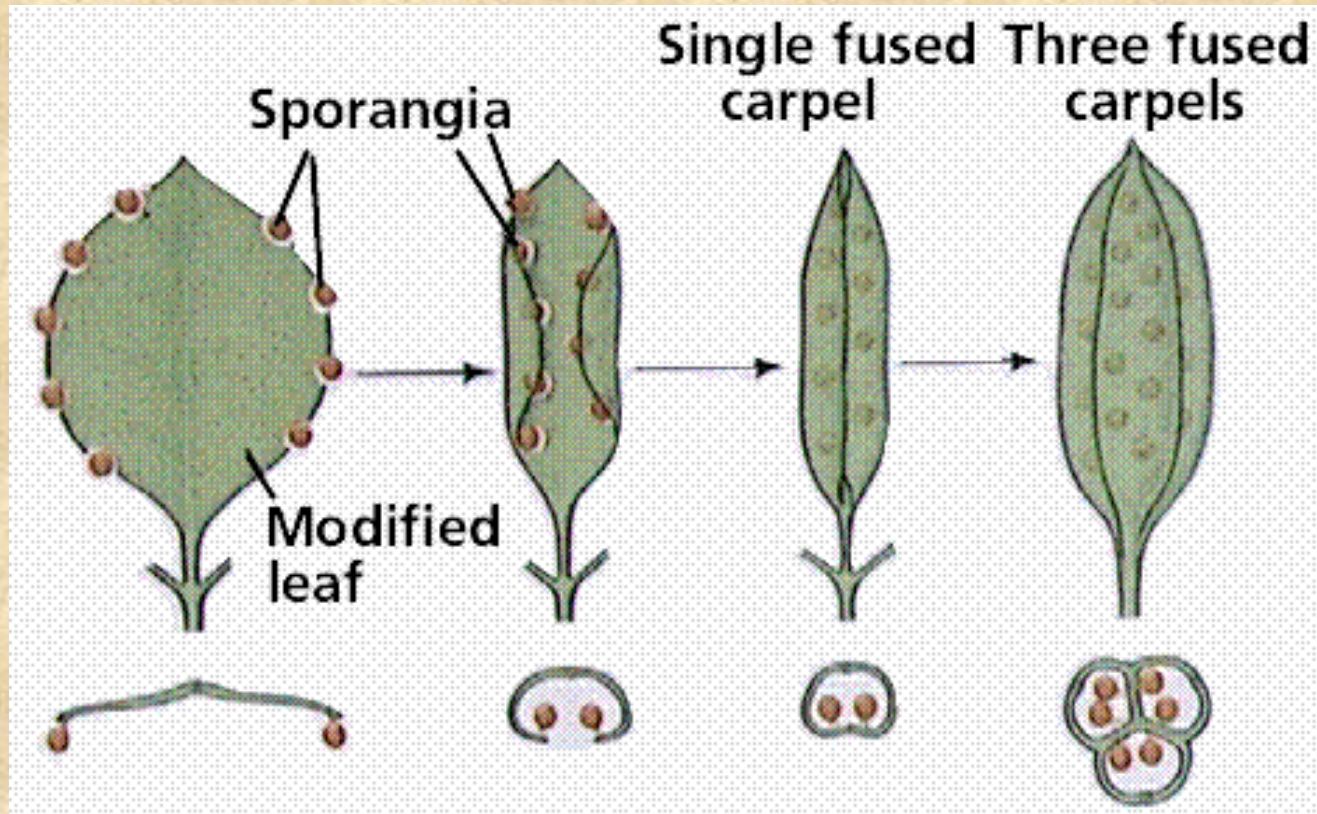
Gynoecium



Placentation



Carpel Evolution?

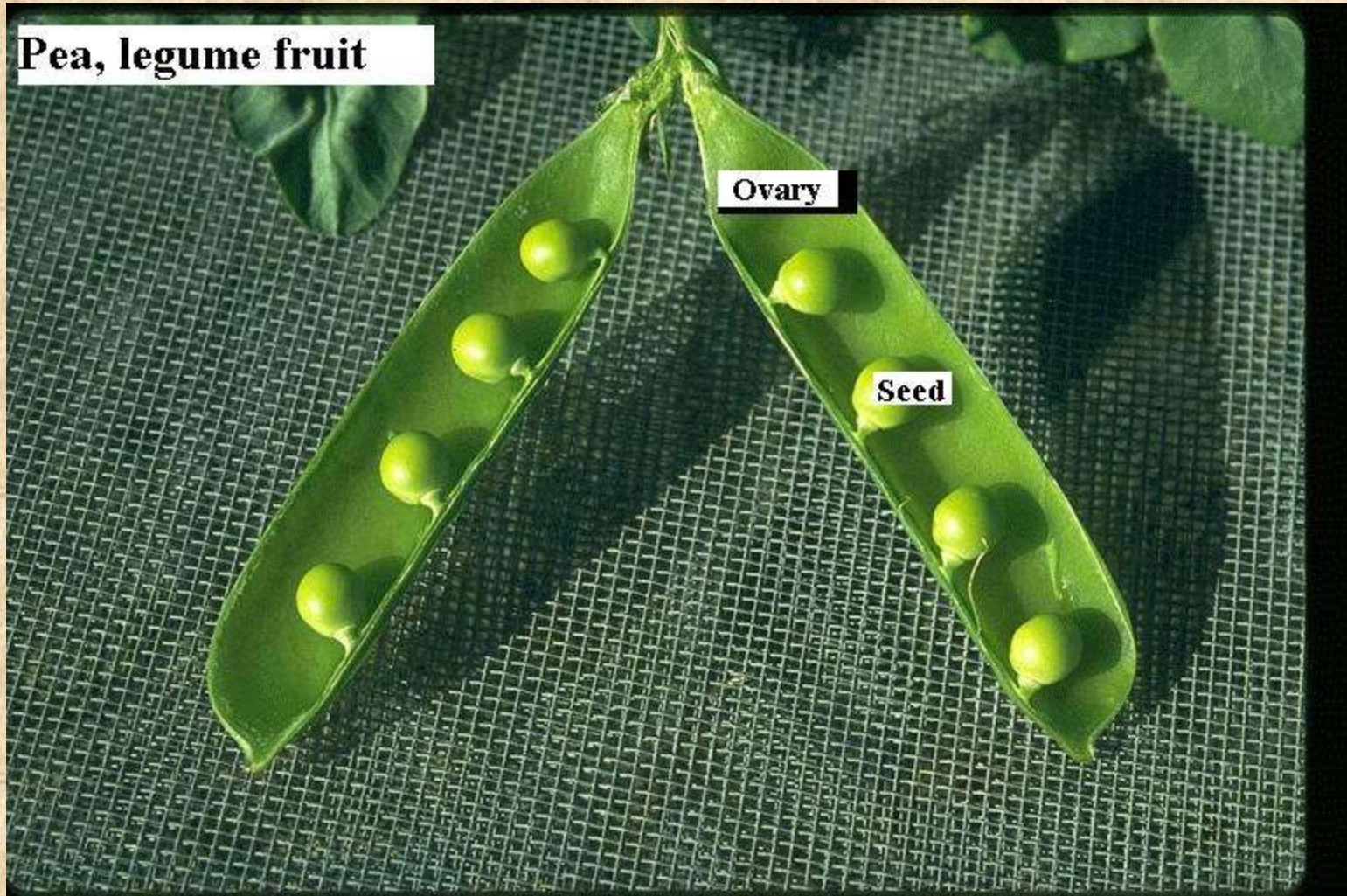


Carpels

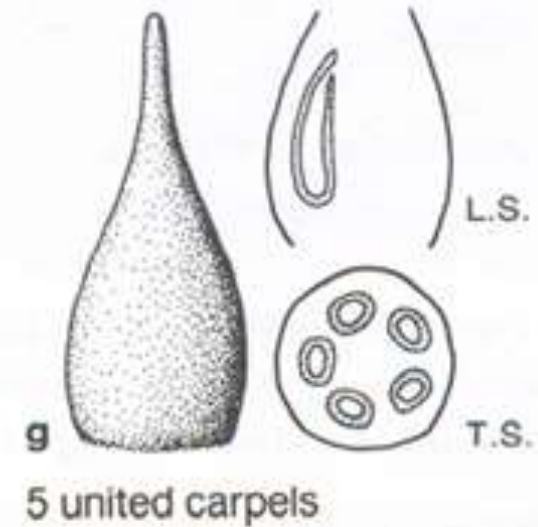
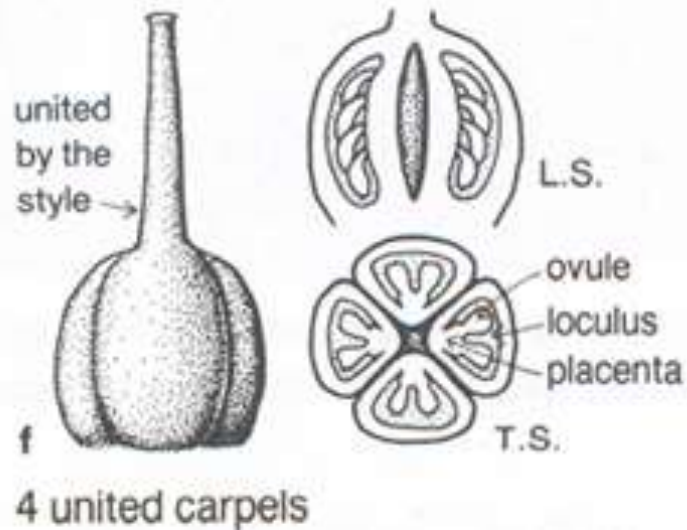
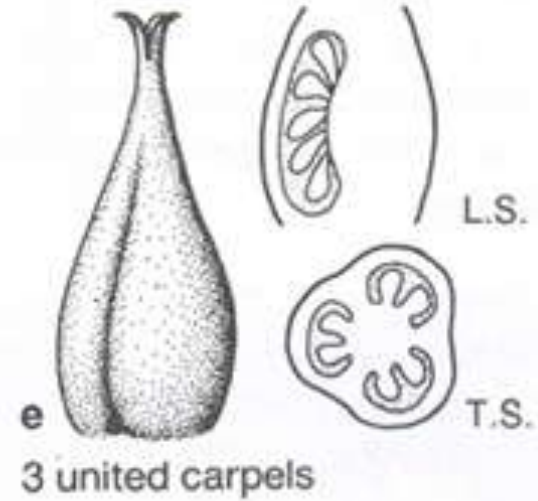
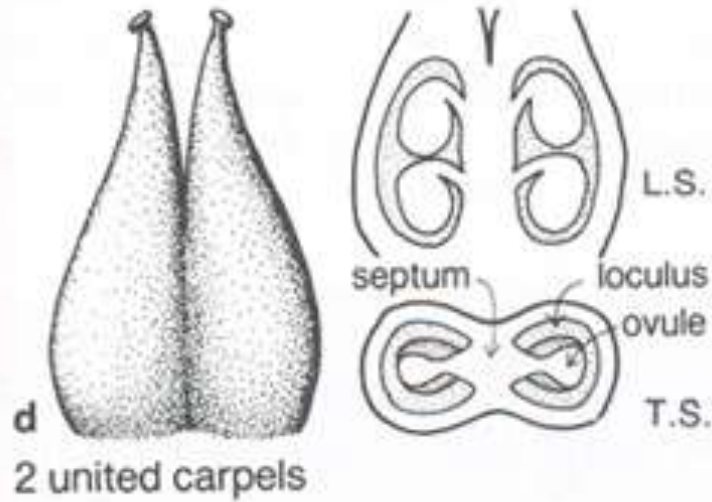
Pea, legume fruit

Ovary

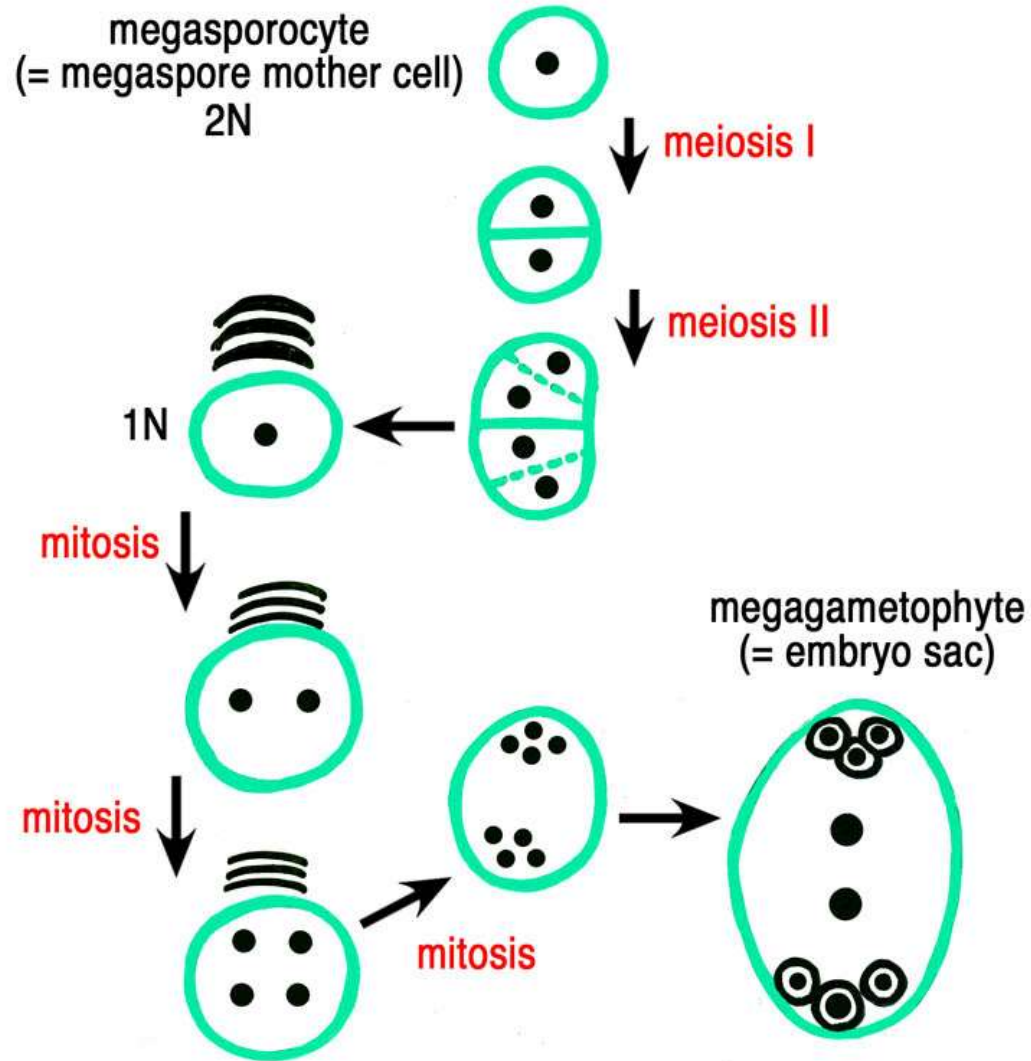
Seed



Carpels



Megasporogenesis



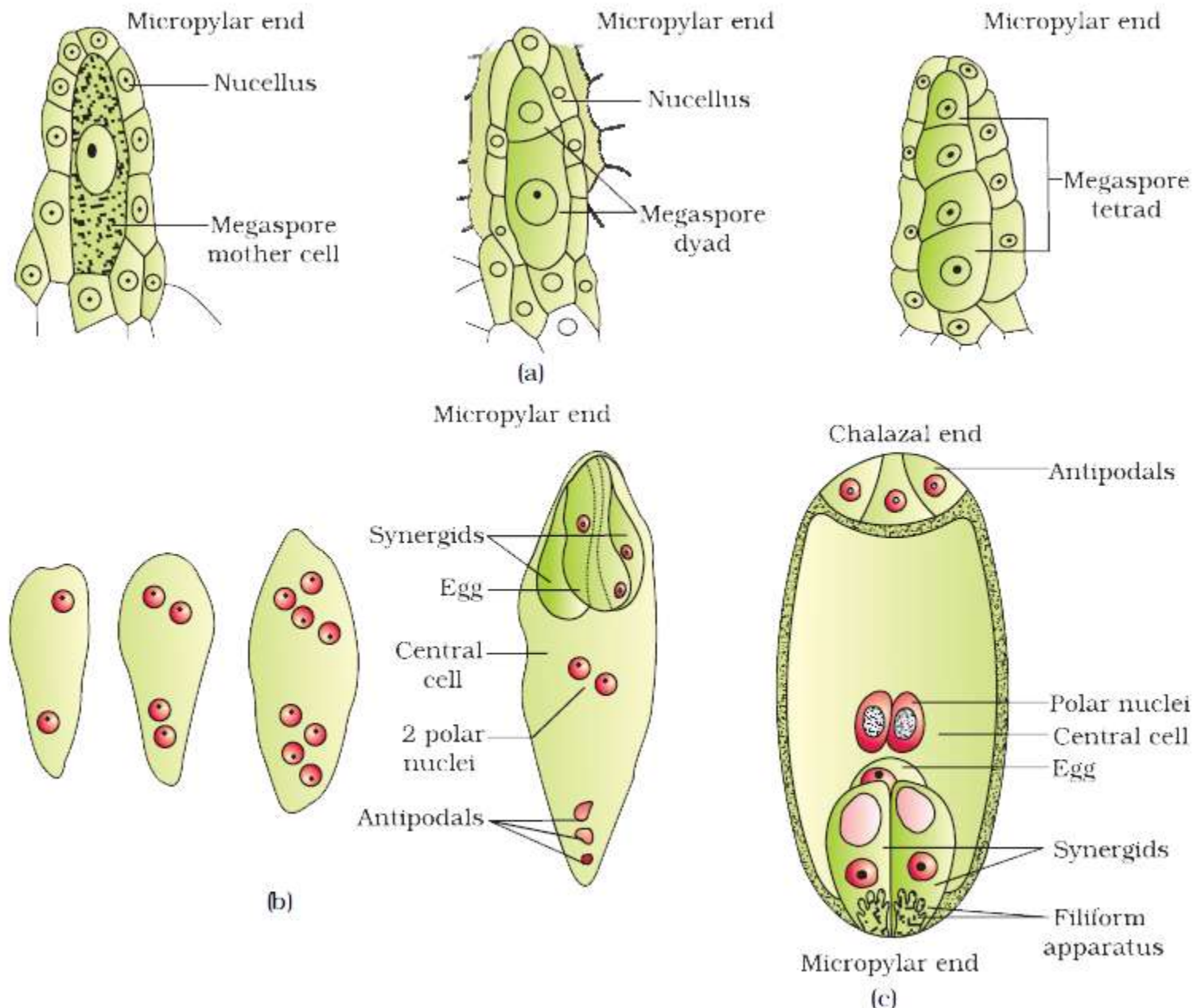
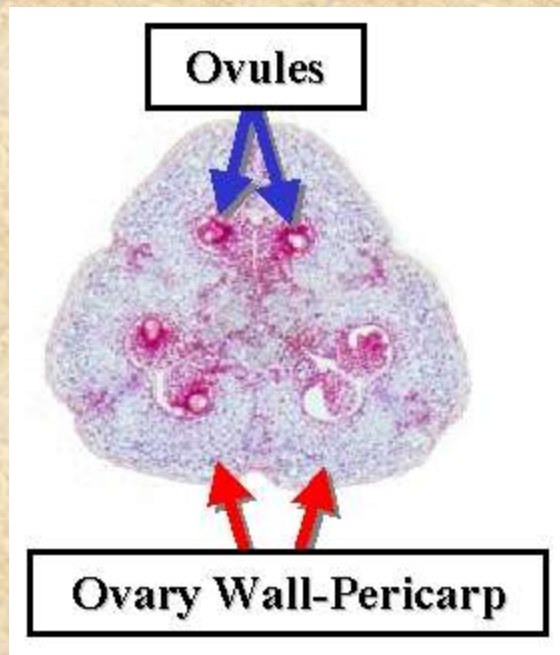
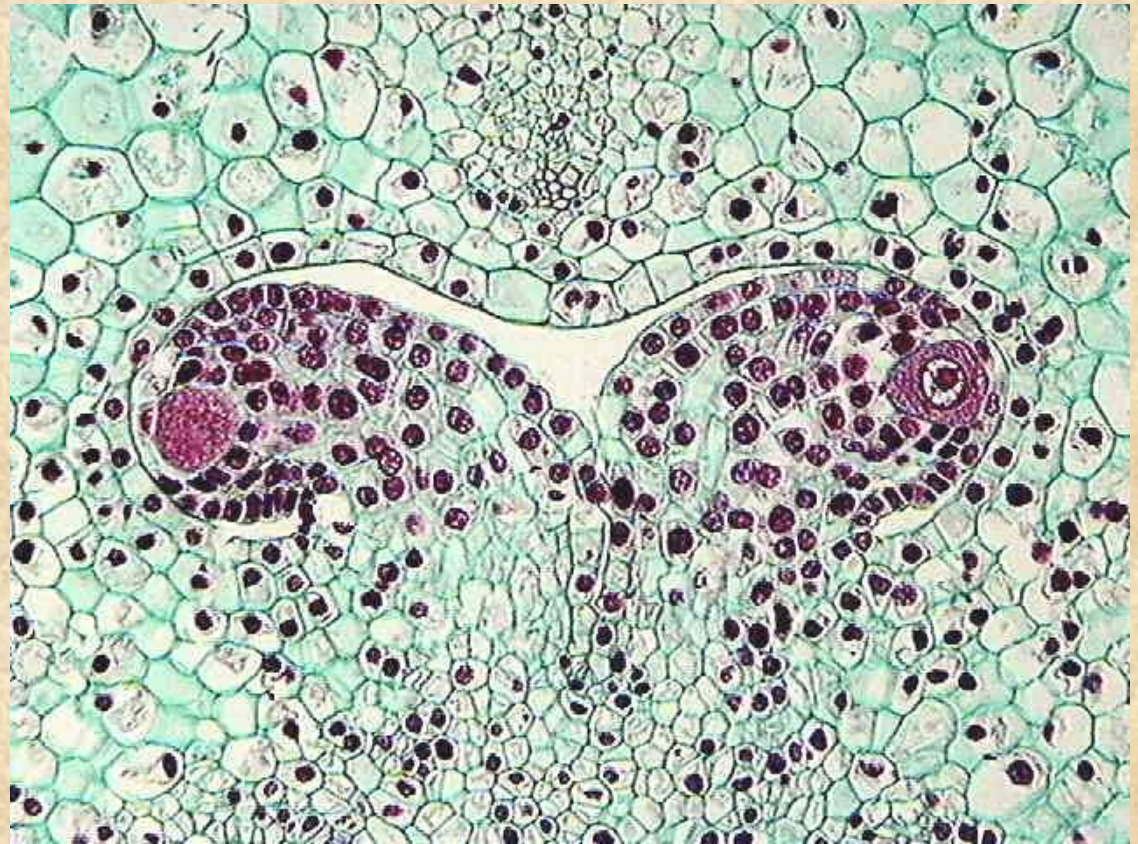
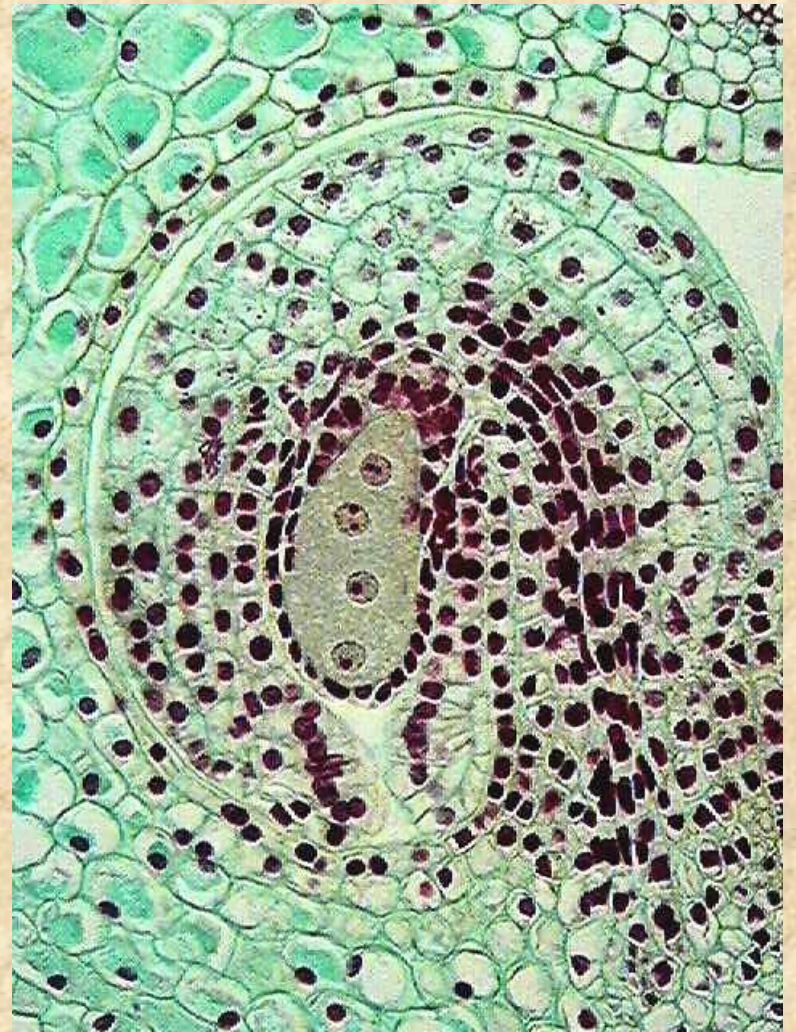
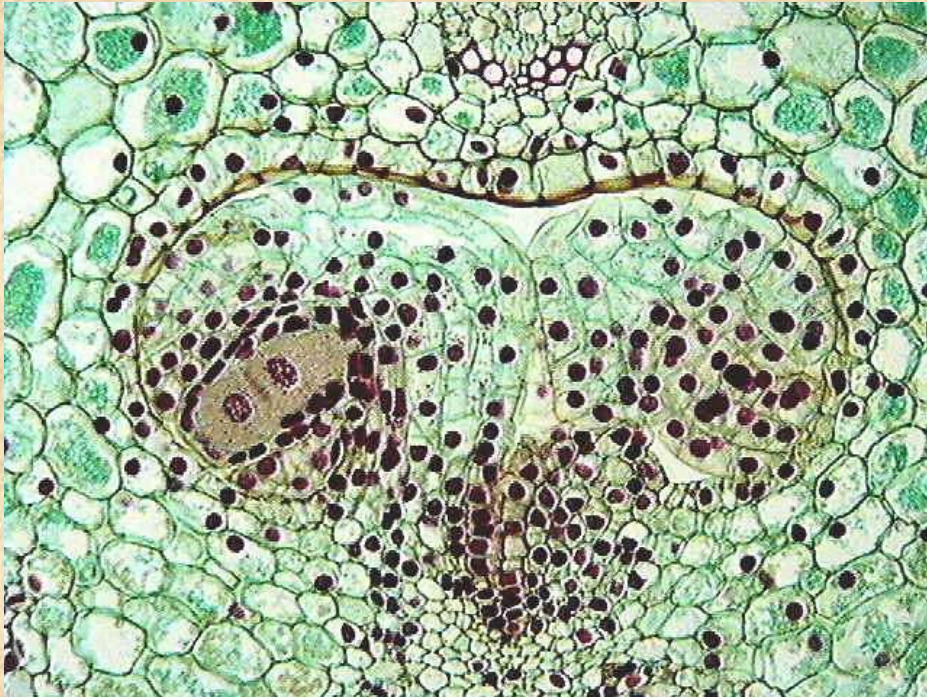


Figure 2.8 (a) Parts of the ovule showing a large megaspore mother cell, a dyad and a tetrad of megaspores; (b) 2, 4, and 8-nucleate stages of embryo sac and a mature embryo sac; (c) A diagrammatic representation of the mature embryo sac.

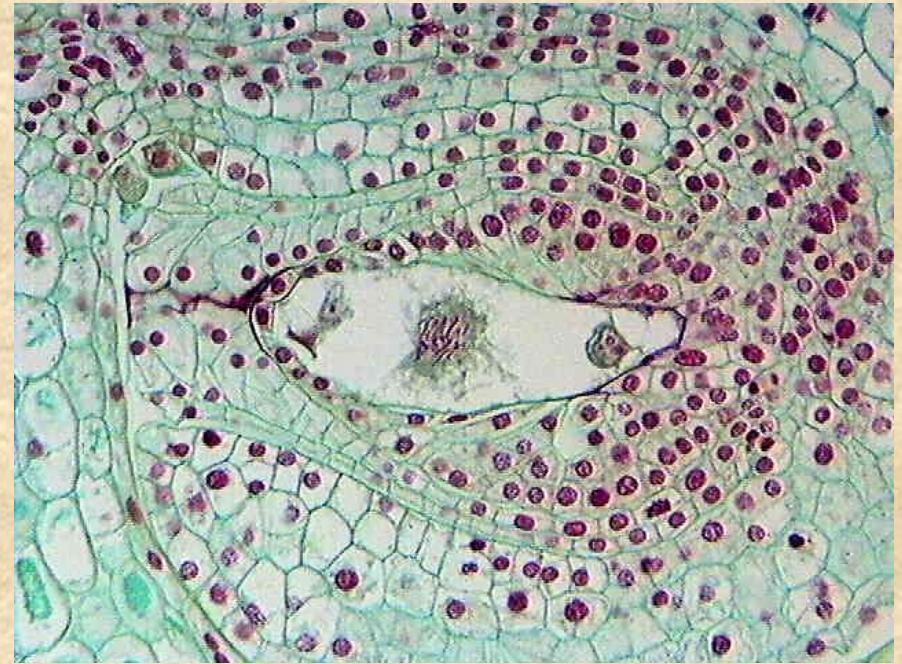
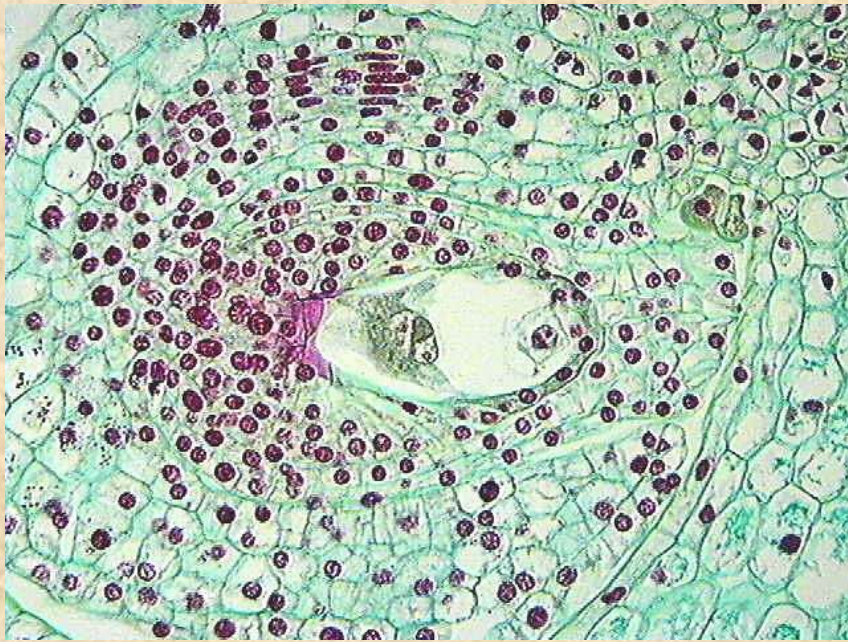
Megasporogenesis



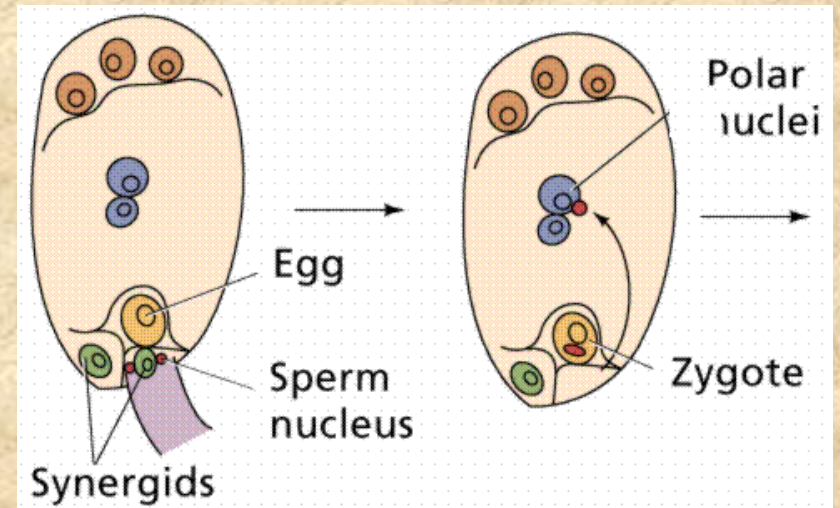
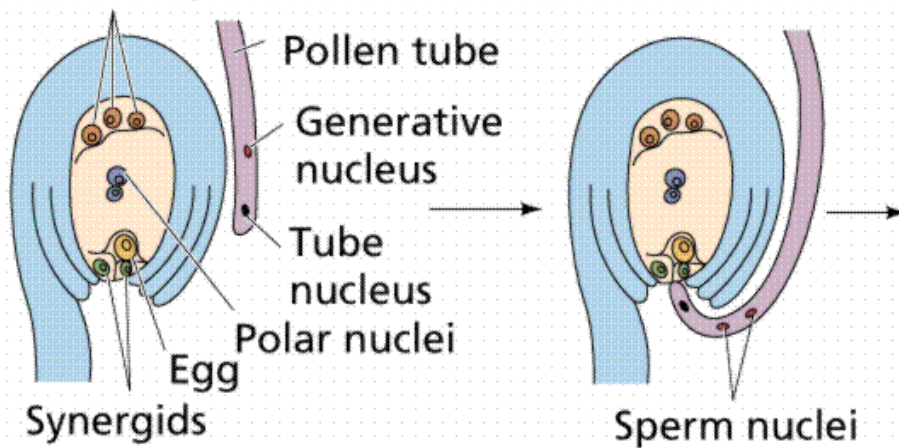
Megasporogenesis



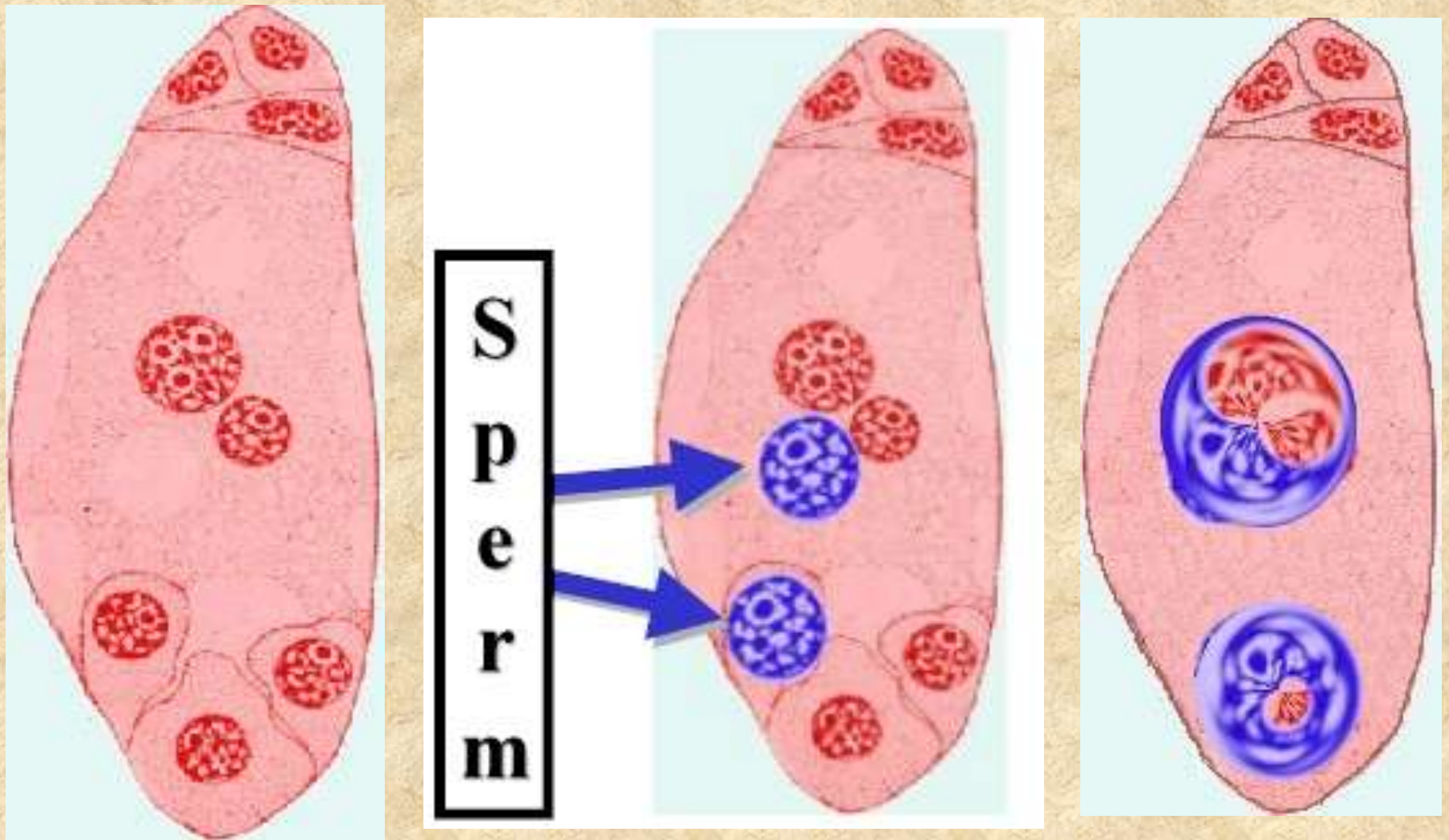
Double Fertilization



Three antipodal cells



Double Fertilization



Fertilization and Embryo Development

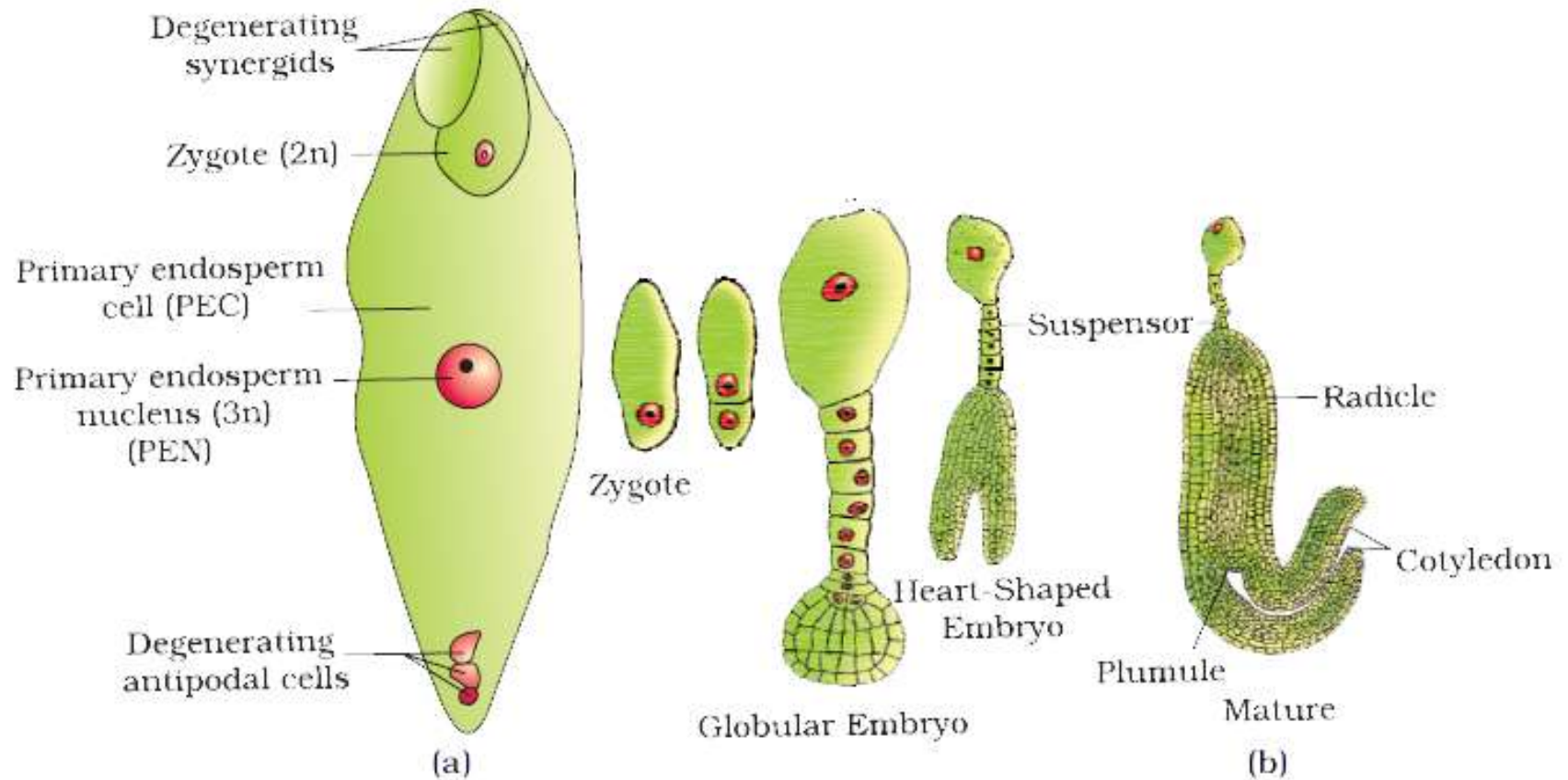
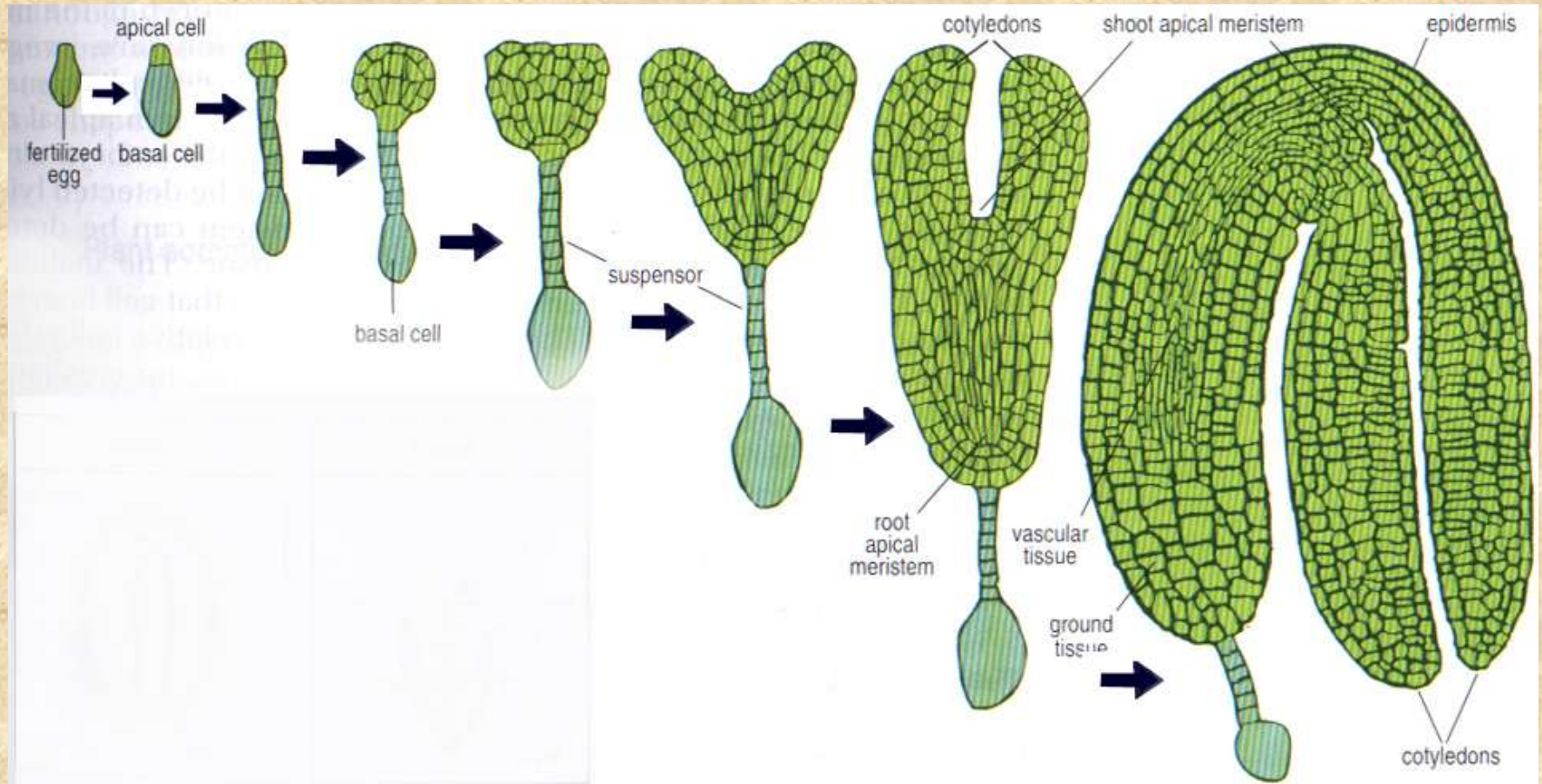
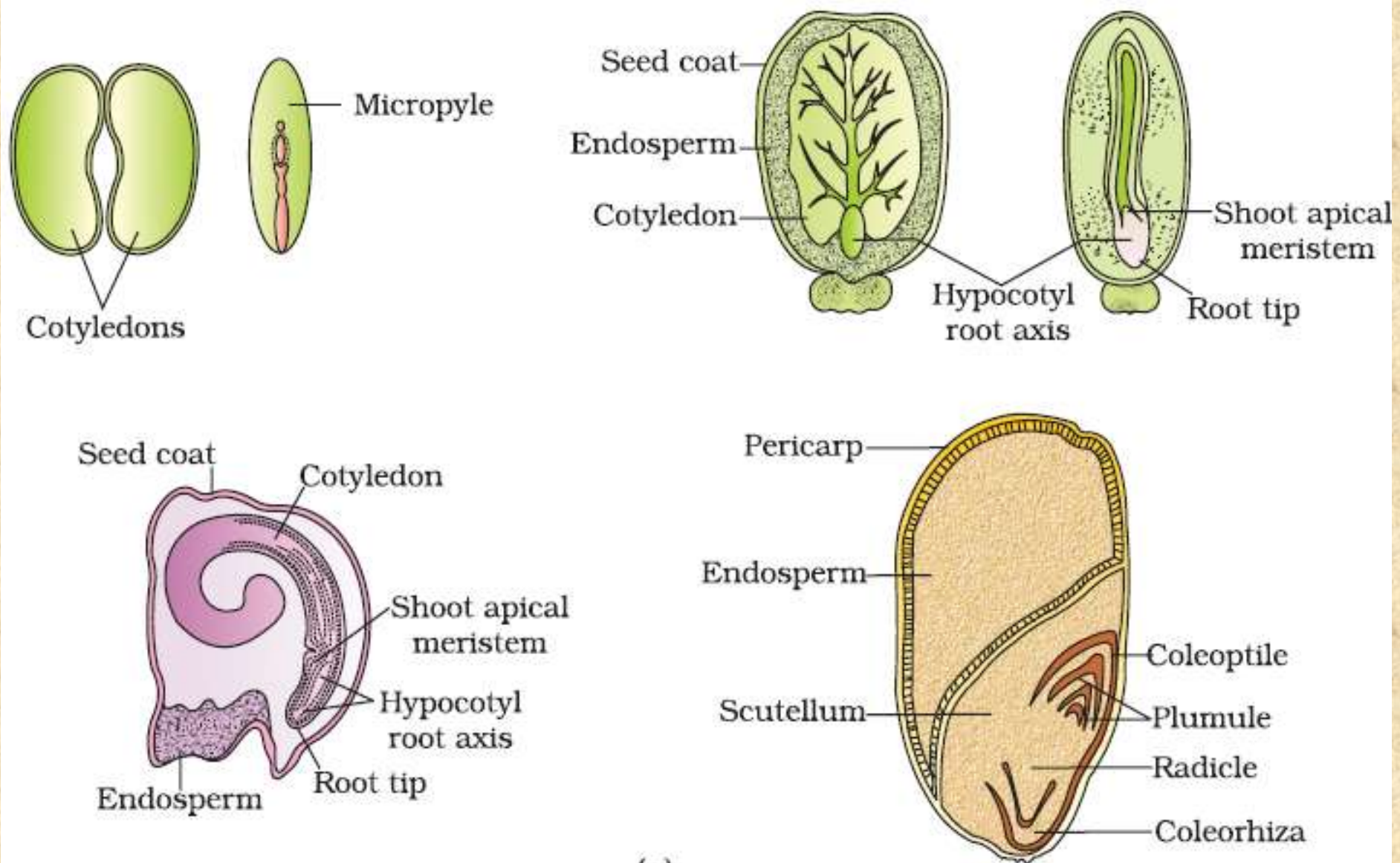


Figure 2.13 (a) Fertilised embryo sac showing zygote and Primary Endosperm Nucleus (PEN); (b) Stages in embryo development in a dicot [shown in reduced size as compared to (a)]



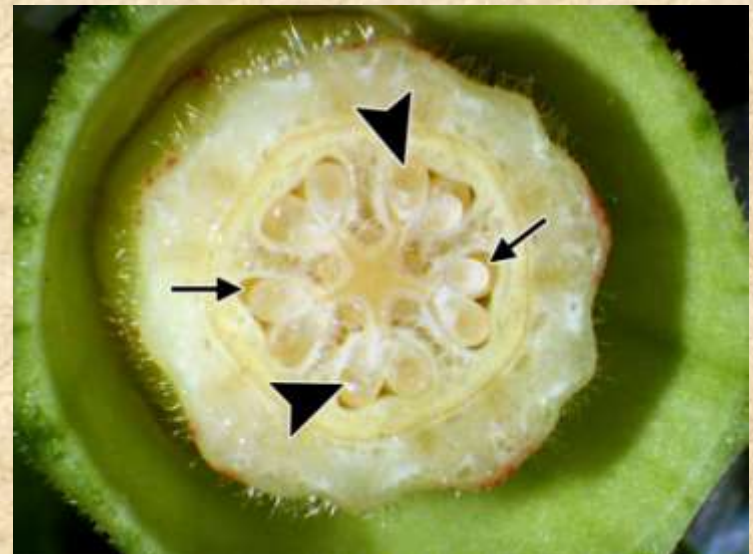
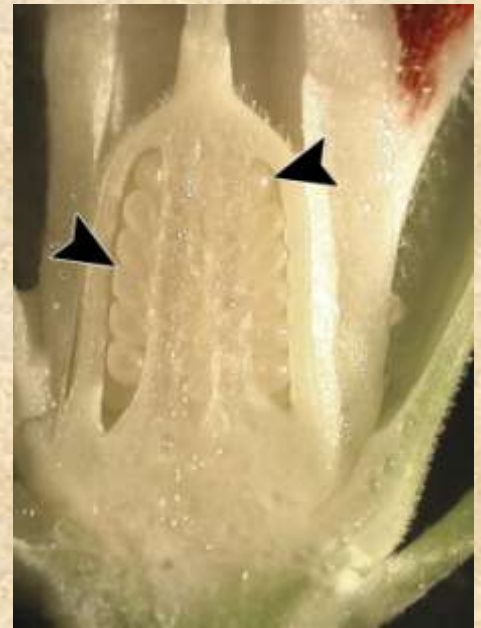
Seed Structure



(a)

Figure 2.15 (a) Structure of some seeds.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis



End