

Chapter 8

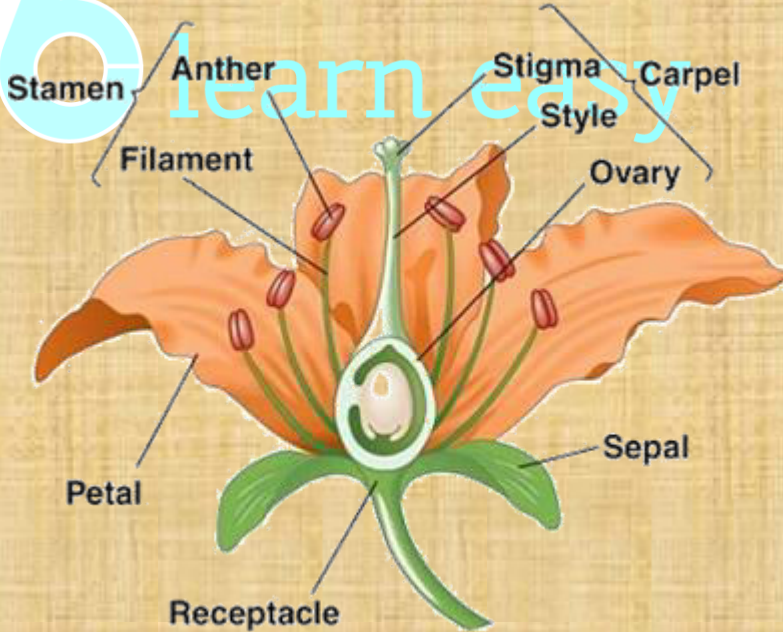
HOW TO DO ORGANISMS REPRODUCE

Sexual Reproduction in Flowering plants:

Flower:

Flowers are the most fascinating organs in plants found only in angiosperms i.e., plants in which Seeds are enclosed with in fruit.

Flowers and their parts are responsible sexual reproduction in angiosperms and all flower bearing plants reproduce sexually.



Parts of the flower:

Each flower normally has four floral whorls,

1. Calyx
2. Corolla
3. Androecium
4. Gynoecium

Calyx:

The calyx is the outermost whorl of the flower and the members are called sepals. Sepals are green leaf like and protect the flower in the bud stage.

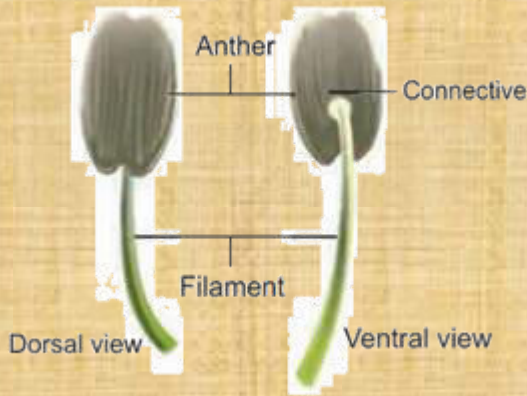
Corolla:

Corolla is composed of petals. Petals are usually brightly coloured to attract insects for pollination. The shape and colour vary greatly in plants.

Androecium:

Androecium is composed of stamens. Each stamen which represents the male reproductive organ stamen contain filament and an anther, each anther contain two lobe and each lobe contain 2 chambers, the pollen-Sacs. Pollen grains are produced in pollen - sacs. Pollen grain represent male gametophyte that release male Gametes.

The formation of pollen grain is called “Micro sporogenesis”.



Gynoecium:

Gynoecium is the female reproductive part of the flower and is made up of one or more carpels.

A carpel consists of three parts namely stigma, style and ovary. Ovary is the enlarged basal part ovary, contains one to many ovules. Ovules bear embryo sac that contains female egg, formation of female gamete is called “Mega sporogenesis”.

Style is connective part between ovary and stigma. Stigma is the landing platform for the pollen grains.

