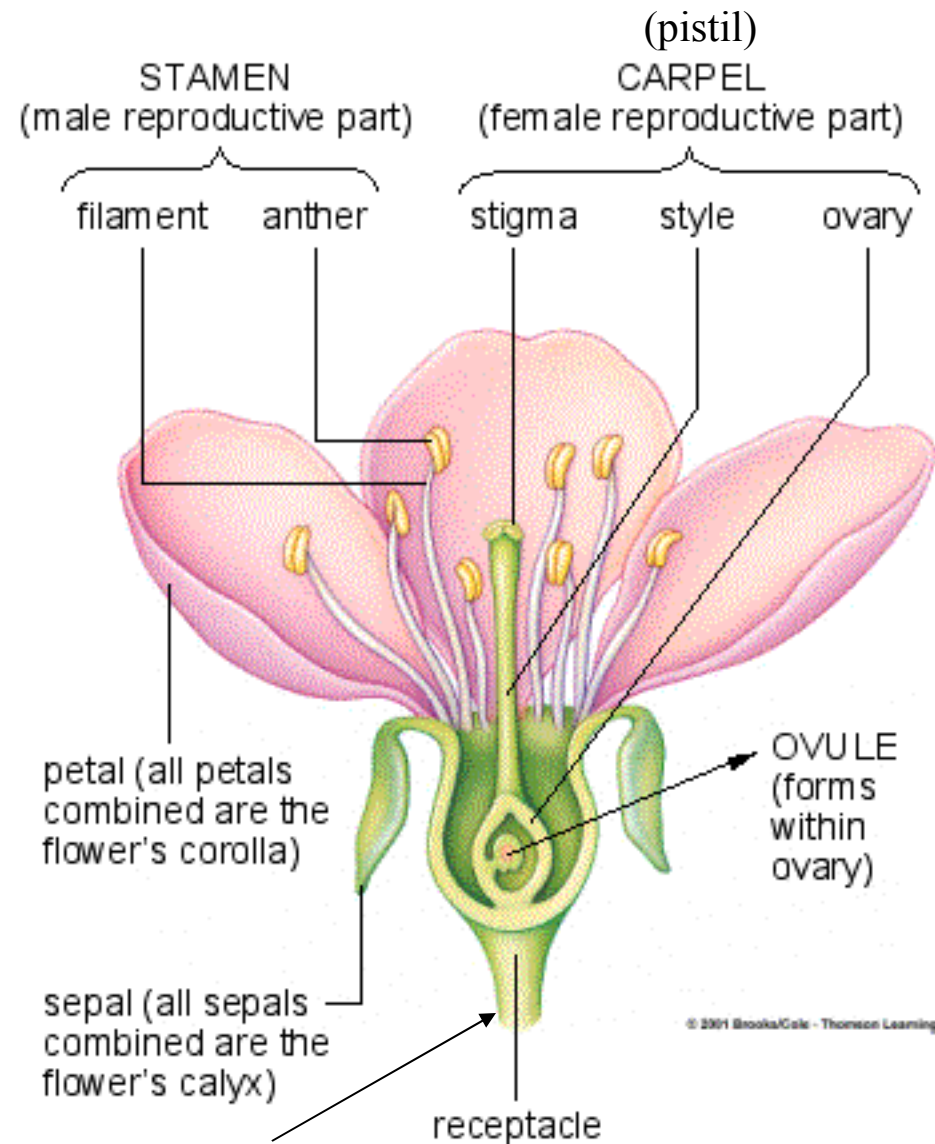


Flower Structure

- Nonfertile parts
 - Sepals
 - Receptacle
- Fertile parts
 - Male stamens
 - Female carpels (ovary)



Calyx + corolla =
perianth

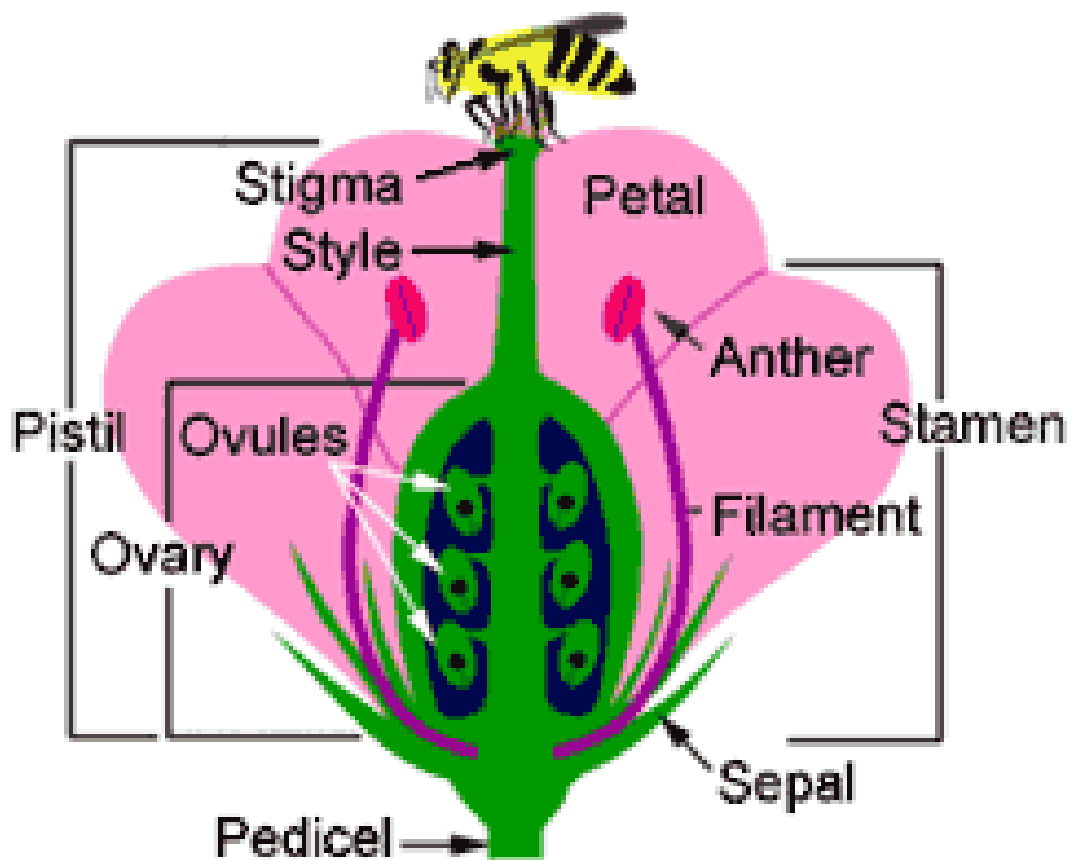
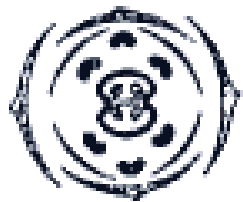


Figure 19. Complete flower structure

Sepal enclose petals when flower is in bud
The anthers produce sperm!

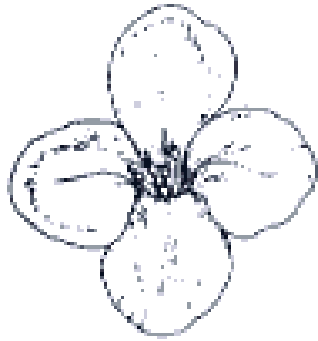
Ways to categorize flowers

Irregular vs. Regular – radial symmetry



Plan

Regular Arabis Flower



Plan

Irregular Violet Flower

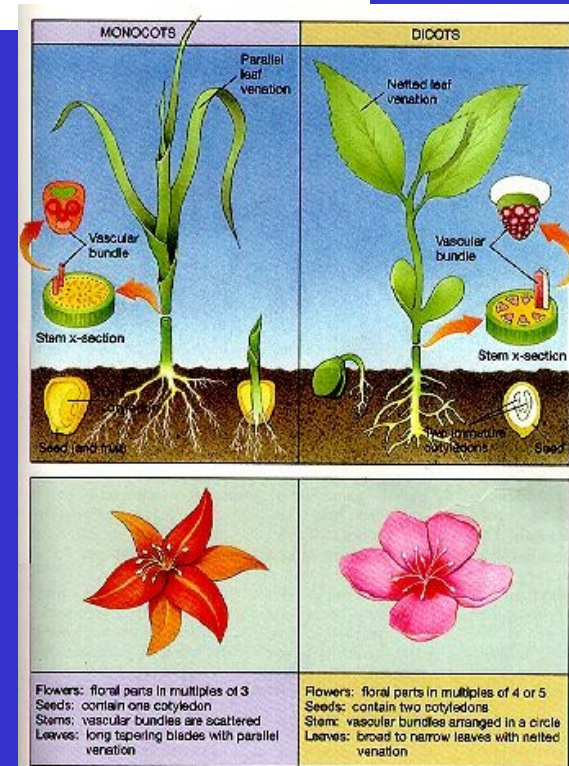


of flower parts

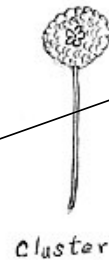
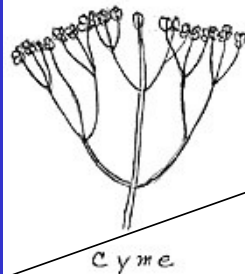
Dicots = multiples of 4 or 5

Monocots = multiples of 3

petals, stamens, pistils, sepals



Types of Inflorescences



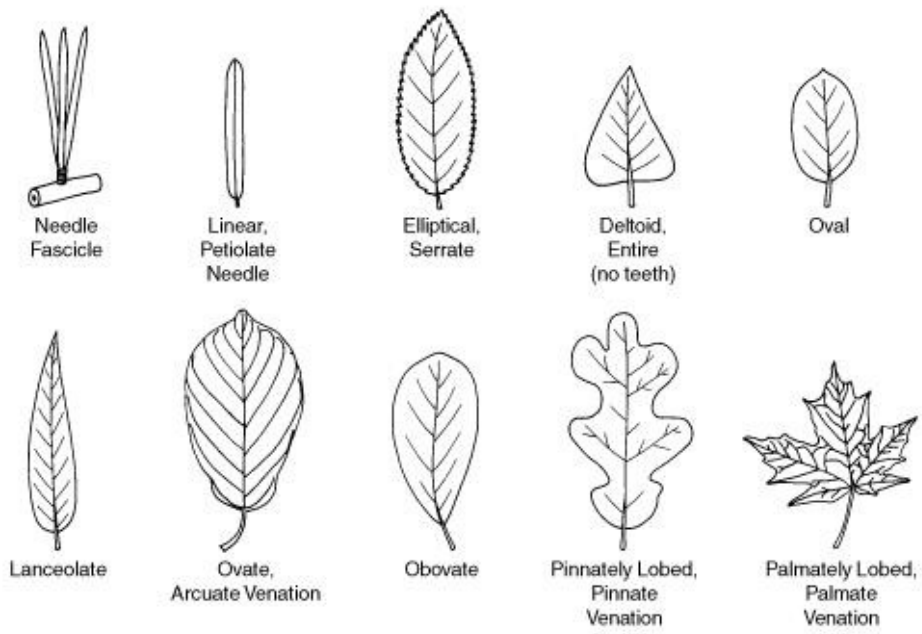
Solitary

vs.

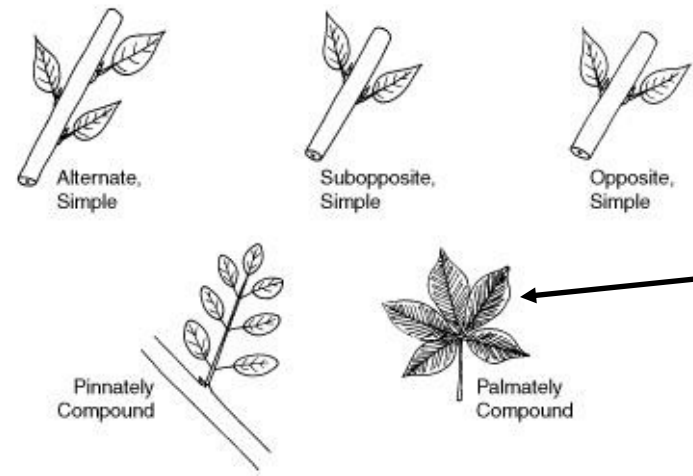
inflorescence

An inflorescence is a group or cluster of flowers arranged on a stem

■ Leaf Arrangement and Composition



■ Leaf Arrangement and Composition



Leaves

1. 2 parts: stalk or petiole; blade
2. No clear-cut petiole = sessile
3. Venation patterns: parallel, pinnate, palmate (like the human palm)
4. Arrangement: simple vs. compound; alternate vs. opposite vs. whorled

LEAF VENATION



Parallel Venation



Pinnately Netted



Palmately Netted