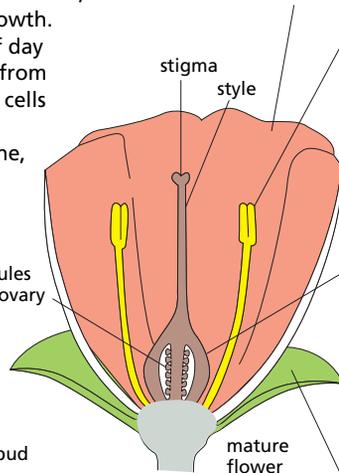
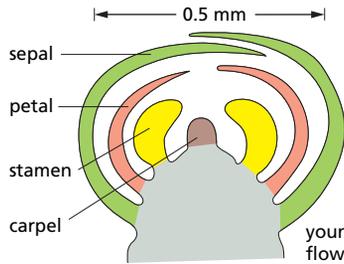


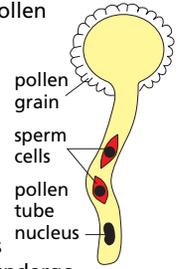
**THE FLOWER**

Flowers, which contain the reproductive cells of higher plants, arise from vegetative shoot apical meristems, where they terminate further vegetative growth. Environmental factors, often the rhythms of day length and temperature, trigger the switch from vegetative to floral development. The germ cells thus arise late in plant development from somatic cells rather than from a germ-cell line, as in animals.



**Petal:** distinctive leaflike structures, usually brightly colored, facilitate pollination via, for example, attracted insects.

**Stamen:** an organ containing cells that undergo meiosis and form haploid pollen grains, each of which contains two male sperm cells. Pollen transferred to a stigma germinates, and the pollen tube delivers the two nonmotile sperm to the ovary.



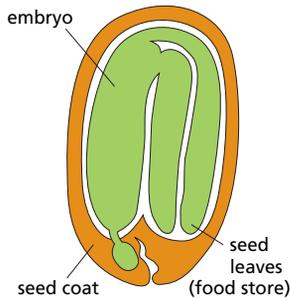
**Carpel:** an organ containing one or more ovaries, each of which contains ovules. Each ovule houses cells that undergo meiosis and form an embryo sac containing the female egg cell. At fertilization, one sperm cell fuses with the egg cell and will form the future diploid embryo, while the other fuses with two cells in the embryo sac to form the triploid endosperm tissue.

**Sepals:** leaflike structures that form a protective covering during early flower development.

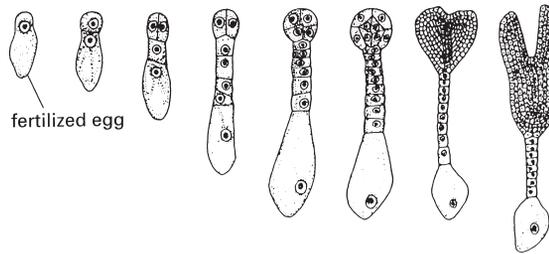
Flower structure is both varied and species-specific but generally comprises four concentrically arranged sets of structures that may each be regarded as modified leaves.

**THE SEED**

A seed contains a dormant embryo, a food store, and a seed coat. By the end of its development a seed's water content can drop from 90% to 5%. The seed is usually protected in a *fruit* whose tissues are of maternal origin.

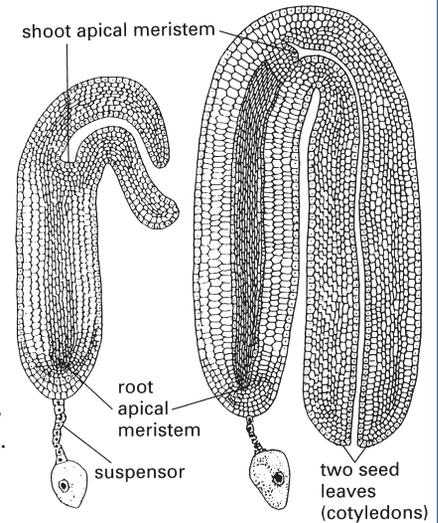


**THE EMBRYO**



The fertilized egg within the ovule will grow to form an embryo using nutrients transported from the endosperm by the suspensor. A complex series of cell divisions, illustrated here for the common weed called shepherd's purse, produces an embryo with a root apical meristem, a shoot apical meristem, and either one (monocots) or two (dicots) seed leaves, called cotyledons.

Development is arrested at this stage, and the ovule, containing the embryo, now becomes a seed, adapted for dispersal and survival.



For the embryo to resume its growth the seed must germinate, a process dependent upon both internal factors (dormancy) and environmental factors including water, temperature, and oxygen. The food reserves for the early phase of germination may either be the endosperm (maize) or the cotyledons (pea and bean).

The primary root usually emerges first from the seed to ensure an early water supply for the seedling. The cotyledon(s) may appear above the ground, as in the garden bean shown here, or they may remain in the soil, as in peas. In both cases the cotyledons eventually wither away.

The apical meristem can now show its capacity for continuous growth, producing a typical pattern of nodes, internodes, and buds (see Figure 22-106).

**GERMINATION**

