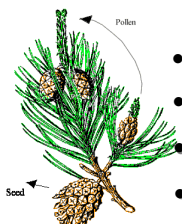


## ANGIOSPERMS & GYMNASPERMS

### Vascular—Seed Producing Plants

- Two groups: Angiosperms & Gymnosperms

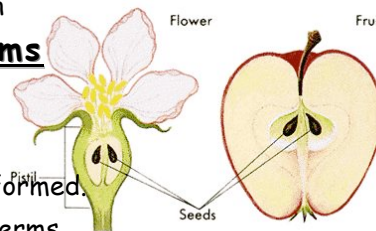
#### Gymnosperms



- Produce Cones-- \_\_\_\_\_ prod.
- "Naked Seed Plants" -seed not covered
- Seeds are produced on the scales of \_\_\_\_\_
- Needle-like or scale-like leaves EX: Evergreen

#### Angiosperms

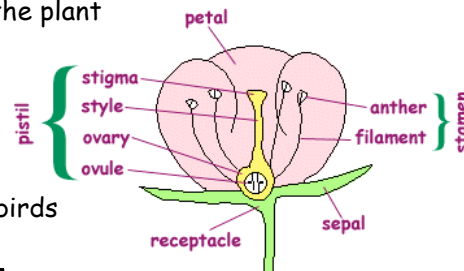
- Produce \_\_\_\_\_, pollen, fruit
- Seed enclosed (covered) in fruit
- Fruit: Ripened part of the plant where seeds are formed.
- More than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of all known plant species are Angiosperms
- Two Groups: \_\_\_\_\_ & Dicots



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### Flowers

- Functions: \_\_\_\_\_ of the plant
- Structures:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - colored portion of the flower
  - Sepals- outermost portion of the flower



- Flowers are colorful to attract pollinators such as insects & birds

#### Female Parts-Pistil

1. Stigma- sticky top of pistil for pollen to be deposited
2. \_\_\_\_\_ - stalk connecting stigma to ovary
3. Ovary- contains ovule, where eggs are found
4. Ovule- will become \_\_\_\_\_ if fertilized

#### Male parts- Stamen

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - top of stamen, releases pollen
2. Filament- stalk attaching anther to stem

### Types of Flowers

#### Complete flowers

- Contain sepals, \_\_\_\_\_, stamens, and pistils

#### Incomplete flowers

- Lacking \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ organs
- May have separately sexed flowers Ex-Holly

#### Pollination

- Transfer of pollen from one plant to another
- Transferred by: \_\_\_\_\_ (Cross Pollination) or Wind & Water
- Usually brightly colored flowers produce \_\_\_\_\_, for attraction

#### Reproduction

- Pollen grain reaches \_\_\_\_\_
- Tube cell forms tube into ovary
- Then, flower parts die & \_\_\_\_\_ dev.!!!
- Each has \_\_\_\_\_ haploid sperm cells (1N)
- Double fertilization occurs

