

ANGIOSPERMS: FLOWERING PLANTS

4/1/94, 3/31/95, 4/4/97, 31 Mar 00, 3 April 2000,
30 Mar 01, 30Mar05, Apr08, 6Apr09, 31Mar10, 4Apr10

Campbell: 567-, 673, 687, 730-740, Campbell's 6th: 606-613, 7th: 598-606
Sadava: 638-648

Angiosperms = "Seeds in vessel"

Appeared 120 mil yr ago

The female part, known as the **pistil**, is usually found at the bloom's center. The pistil is made of three parts:

The **stigma**, the sticky knoblike structure at the tip.

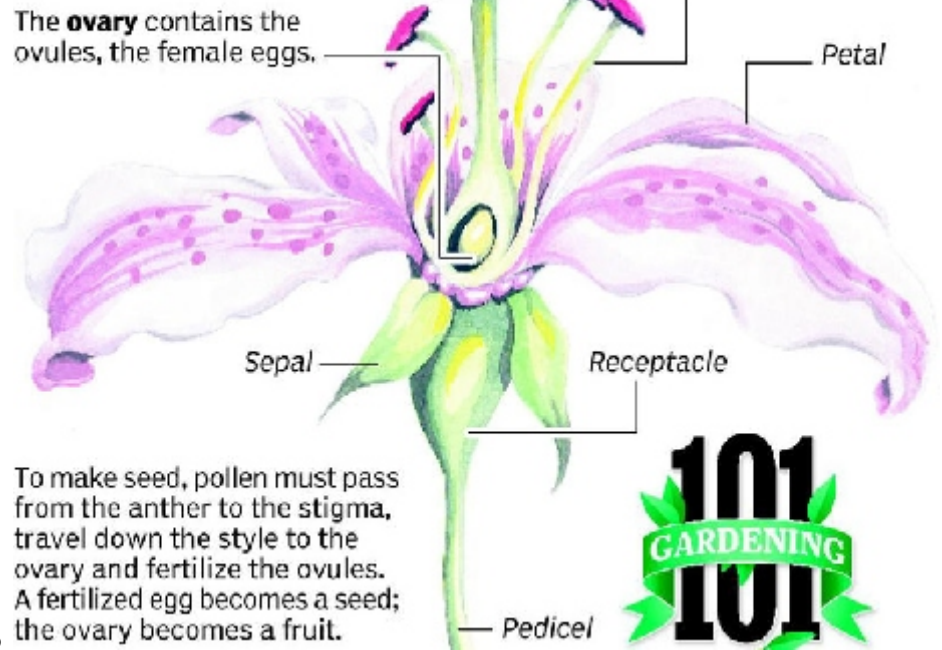
The **style**, the tubelike part that connects the stigma to the ovary.

The **ovary** contains the ovules, the female eggs.

The male parts, or **stamens**, are typically found around the pistil. A stamen contains two parts:

The **anther** is the tip that produces pollen, the male reproductive cells.

The **filament** is the slender structure that holds the anther.



To make seed, pollen must pass from the anther to the stigma, travel down the style to the ovary and fertilize the ovules. A fertilized egg becomes a seed; the ovary becomes a fruit.

FLOWER PARTS

All originated as leaves which evolved to become specialized:
(see p. 640, 642, 820)

Start at the bottom, work our way up:

collective term	Wordstems	PART	Wordstems
CALYX	"cup, covering, husk"	SEPALS	"covering"
COROLLA	"little crown"	PETALS	"flower leaf"
STAMEN	"standing upright"	ANTHER	"flower"
		FILAMENT	"hair"
CARPEL	"fruit"	STIGMA	"spot, mark, point"
		STYLE	"pillar, stalk"
		OVARY	"egg, place for"
		OVULE	"egg, little"

FERTILIZATION:

- 1) pollen lands on stigma
- 2) pollen grows tube down into style
- 3) carries several nuclei (tube nucleus as well as fertilizing nucleus)
- 4) Pollen fertilizing nucleus joins with egg nucleus