

Fertilization and Fruit Formation

Formation of gamete is the precondition of Fertilization. The sexual union of the motile and small gamete with the comparatively bigger, non-mobile female gamete is known as Fertilization.

Pollen grains are transferred to the stigma by pollination. The stigma produces a sticky fluid which nourishes the pollen grains and stimulates each other to burst open and develop a long, hollow, tubular outgrowth known as pollen tube. This tube pushes its way between cells of style and grows towards the ovule and finally reaches the embryo sac. By this time, two male gametes are formed inside the pollen tube. The apex of the pollen tube bursts open releasing male gametes. Ovule contains embryo sac. Female gamete develops inside the embryo sac. One of the two male gametes discharged from the pollen tube unites and fertilizes the egg. The other male nucleus (gamete) unites and fuses with secondary diploid nucleus and develops into cereal grains.

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