

ANGIOSPERMS

Micro- gametogenesis

Mega-gametogenesis

Floral morphology*/ pollination

Embryogenesis

***Superior / inferior ovary**

Floral morphology*/ pollination

- Has to do with floral morphology. When you think of floral structures- important in identifying particular genres in flowering plants or angiosperms. Classification scheme is based on location of the ovaries- can be multiple present or the superior and inferior ovary. Gives you a sense of a variety of how these things actually occur. Ovary is about the sepals and cups that surround it- Example of superior ovary
- Opposite of that is the inferior ovary- In all of these instances- the ovaries subtend below the stalk. Ovaries are below- inferior because ovaries are way below the stigmatic structure
- The other aspect is located to the actual location of the ovules or carpel structures present in the ovary structure. In one place its located centrally and in other its located in the peripheral structure. There is a wide diversity associated with morphology. The first two things asked to examine are mentioned above. Locations of ovules and ovaries.
- 80-100 florets and disk florets that make up flowers in florescence. Proboscis (a long narrow tube- that extends down) of the moth allows it to go deep into the florets and take in the nectar present there. No specificity associated with pollination events.
- See a sort of relationship between potential pollinators and floral morphology.
- Think about it in terms of various morphologies of different flowers. Example Dish-bowl, Bell [funnel], Gullet, Tube, Head/brush, flag, tube trumpet.
- What type of insects can pollinate a dish bowl? - Bees, Beetles, Ants (crawlers). Insects that crawl from one flower to another thus pollinating them in the process. Insects that you don't usually expect.
- Butterflies pollinate Head/brush- ones that have a very long proboscis.
- Tube/ Tube trumpet- Tube- generally supplemented by other plants. Nectary is deeply hidden and Pollen deposition is varied. It's also primarily adapted to hovering or perching on adjacent structures like moths or birds. The nectary that offers a high carb diet for the insect is deep in the