- Hence, inbreeding now getting depressed.
- ✓ Device's
 - a)Uni-sexuality
 - Dioecism is occur's -> Plant's carrie's only male or female flower.
 - Hence, self-pollination is not possible e.g:- papaya.

b)Dichogamy

- Stigma and anther mature at different time.
- Two type's -> a) Protandry >androecium matures earlier e.g:sunflower. B) Protogyny> Gynoeium mature's earlier e.g:diruisa.

c) Prepotency :- pollen grain grow rapidly over the stgma e.g:- apple
d) Heteromorphy :- anther (heteroanthy) and stigma (heteroszyled) is placed at different place.
e)Self-sterility :- Self polliation mechanisma g. Tabacco.

Pollen – pistil interaction

- Detaction of polleograph and stigma.
- Begins with pollication end with fertilization.
 - → All the event's from deposition of pollen grains on stigma to entry of pollen tube to synergids of ovule.
 - → Compatibility :- Incompatibility of pollen pistil is special type's of protein's.
 - → Compatible pollen absorbs water and nutrients form surface of stigma to germination of pollen tube.
 - → Boric acid accelerate pollen germination.
- Artificial hybridization
 - Only desired pollen grains are hand pollinated and used fertilization.
 - Process included emasculaton and begging.
- Double fertilization
 - Complex fertilization mechanism.

- Occur's in angiospermic plants.
- Discovered by nawaschin in the liliacieous e.g:- *lilium*.
 - → Syngamy :- Fusion of haploid male gamete with haploid female gamete (egg) produce diploid zygote.
 - → Siphonogamy :- Two non mtile gamete-s carried by pollen tube to ensure fertilization.
 - ➔ Triple fusion :- 2nd hapoid male gamete fuses with diploid secondary nucleus producing primary endospermic nucleus.
- Syngamy is type of generative and triple fusion is type of vegetative fertilization.
- Here , both the male gamete participate in the fertilization is called double fertilization.
- Significance
 Unique features of angiosperm Sae.
 Diploid zygote develoe nto embryo which give new plant.
 The tripel ven develop's into putritive endospermic tissues.
 Televis to avoid polyembryony.

- Development of endosperm
 - → Endosperm is formed by mitotic division of PEN.
 - ➔ Post fertilization -> change's in ovule, embryo and in endosperm.
 - 📥 Types of endosperm

1) Nuclear type :- a) Most common type. B) PEN divide-s mitotically without formation of wall. C) Big vacuole apper's incentre of cell. D)