Background of the study

Flowering plants are classified into two groups – monocotyledon and dicotyledon. Recognizing which of these two classifications belongs to is a great time saver when you are out in the field trying to identify a plant using a key [Janet Grabowski, 2015]. Monocotyledon also known as monocot are flowering plants whose seeds typically contain only one embryonic leaf or cotyledon while dicotyledon also known as dicots are flowering plant that contains 2 embryonic leaves.

These distinctions will not help you when you are trying to determine which group of plants belong to if it is no longer a seedling, because many of these plants do not bring their own cotyledon as they germinate.

We classify them through their germination, leaves, stem, flowers, pollen and secondary growth. Monocots produces one seed leaf, its leaves are often long and narrow and its veins are straight lines up and down the leaf, it’s stem are unbranched and fleshy. Its flowers are in multiples of 3, its pollen structure is in single furrow or pore, and its secondary growth are absent. While dicot produces 2 seed leaf in germination, the veins in the leaves are spread out and reticulated, stem are vascular, pollen has 3 row furrows and secondary growth is present.