

Seed dispersal helps the species to colonize in other areas and may fruits have mechanism for dispersal of seeds

Occurance of more than one embryo in a seed

Significance of seed dispersal and fruit formation

Production of seeds without fertilization

Development of fruit without fertilization

When parts other than ovary contribute to the fruit formation Eg: Apple

When fruit develops from the ovary: Eg. Mango

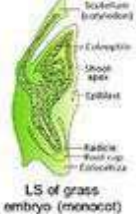
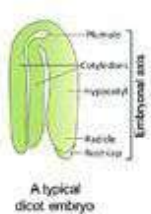
It provide nutrition to the growing embryo

Consumed completely in seed eg: Pea, Groundnut

Persist in some seed eg: Castor, Coconut

Albuminous seeds (Endospermic)

Non-Albuminous seeds (Non-endospermic)

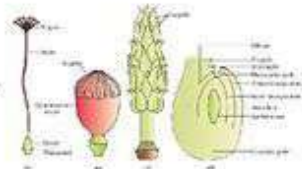
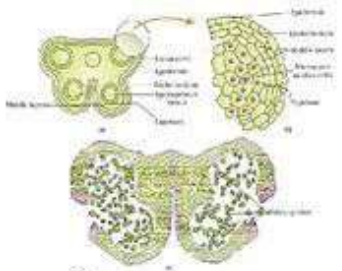
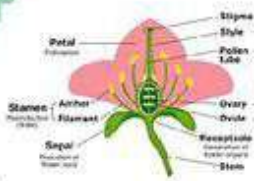


It is one of the major approaches of crop improvement by using desired pollen grains for pollination

Emasculation

Bagging

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS



Autogamy: Pollen transfer from the anther to the stigma of the same flower

Geitonogamy: Pollen transfer from the Anther to the stigma of another flower of the same plant

Xenogamy: Pollen transfer from anther to the stigma of a different plant

- Wind (Anemophily) eg. Grasses
- Water (Hydrophily) eg. Vallisneria, Hydrilla

- Insects (Entomophily) eg. Yucca
- Birds (Ornithophily) eg. Daylilies

Devices for promoting cross pollination

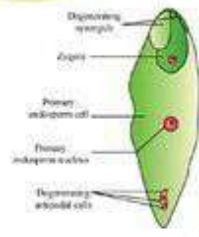
Self-incompatibility

Arrangement of Anther and stigma at different positions

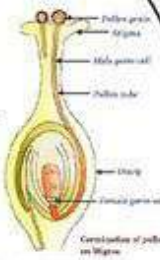
Pollen Release and stigma receptivity not synchronised

Production of unisexual flower (Decline)

Double-Fertilization
Syngamy + Triple Fusion = Double Fertilization



It is a dynamic process involving pollen recognition followed by Pollen tube growth



Pollination agencies

Outbreeding devices

Pollination types

Pollen Pista Interaction

Retikial hybridization



EduRev