Intro to Agri-Fishery Arts

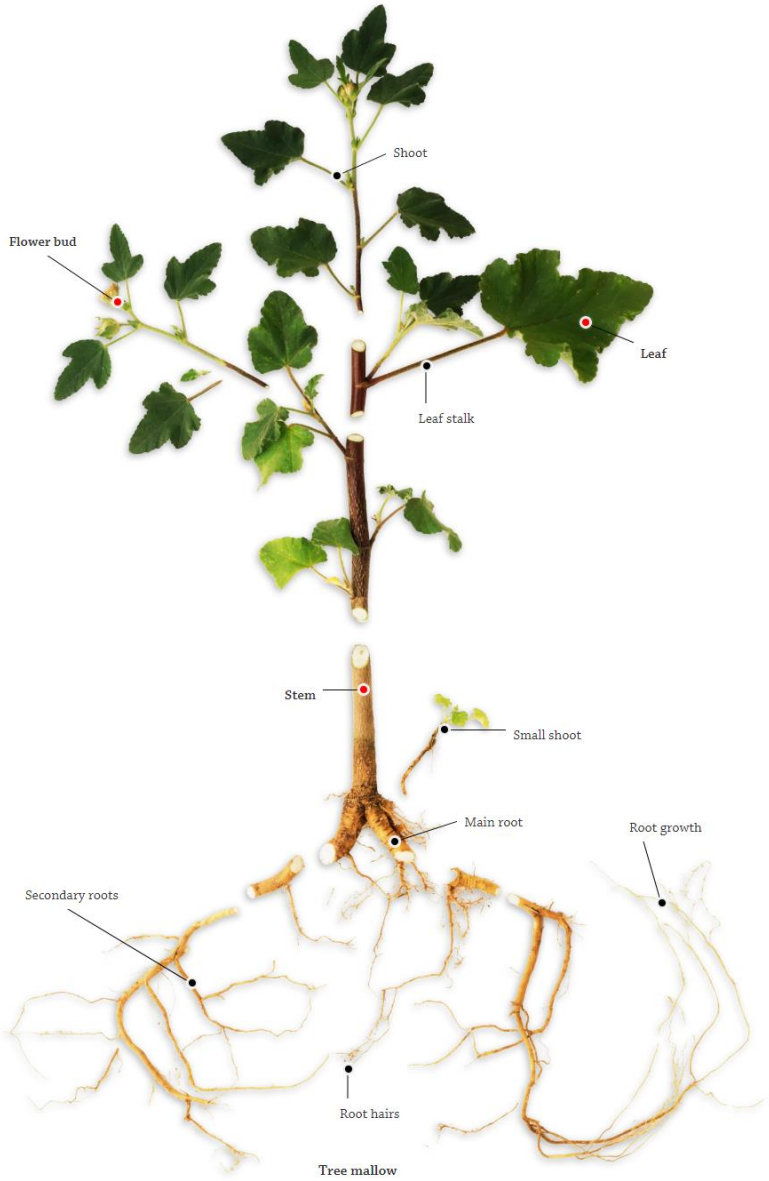
CROP PRODUCTION

IMPORTANCE:

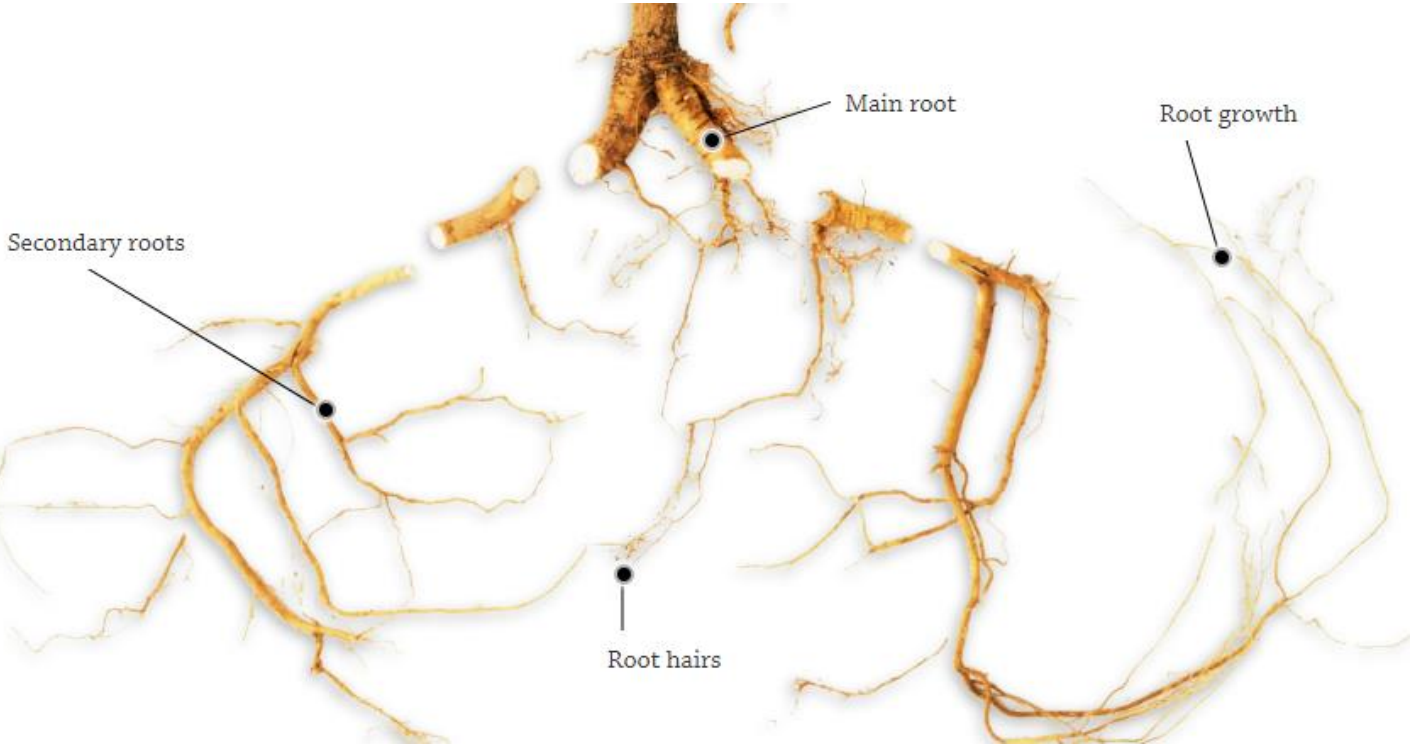
- Increase food supply
- Improve our national economy

BASIC PARTS OF A PLANT

- Roots
- Stems
- Leaves
- Flower



ROOTS



- Underground part of the plants.

Functions:

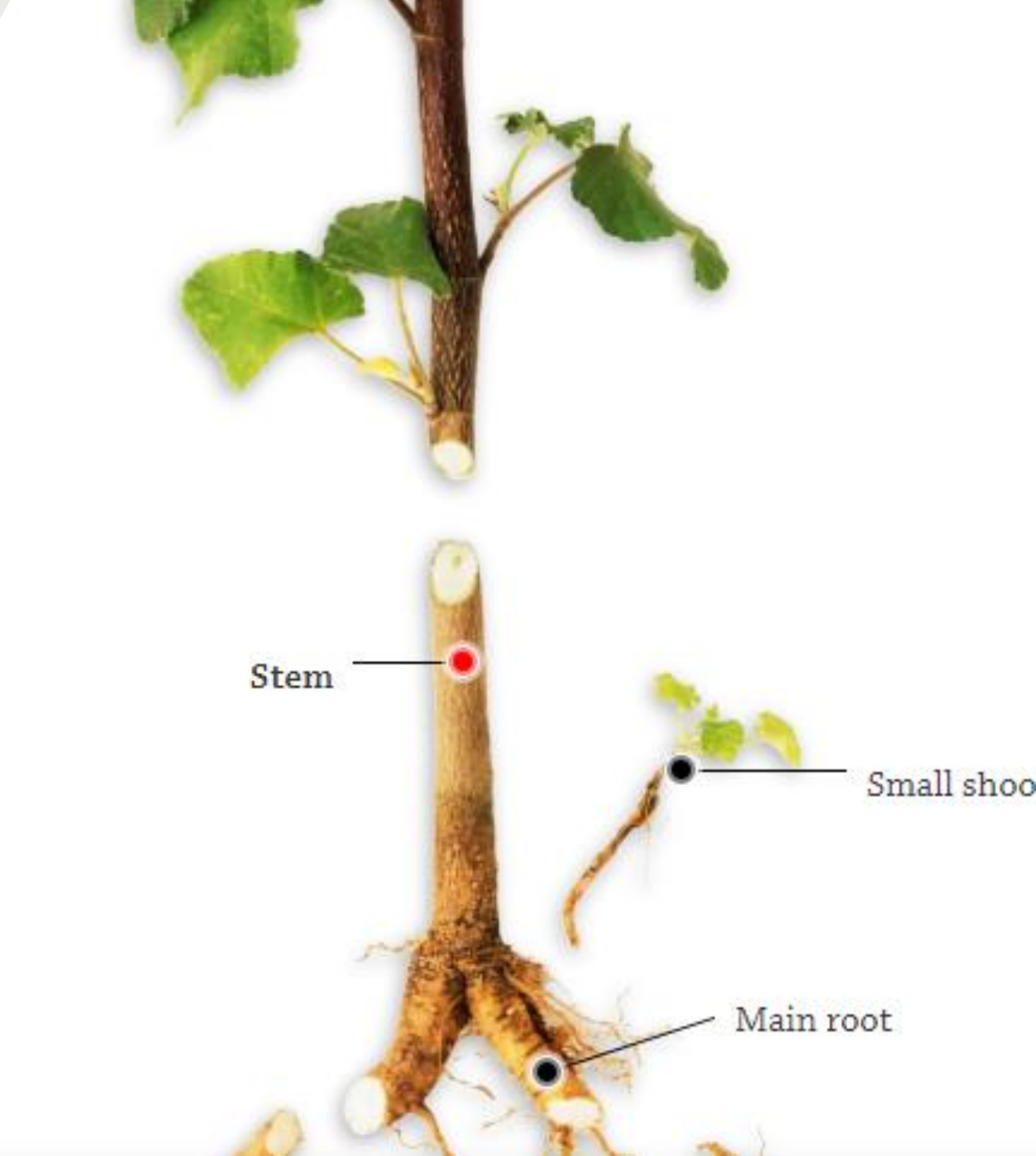
- Anchor plant and hold it upright.
- Absorb water and minerals from the soil.
- Store large quantities of plant food.
- Propagate or reproduce some plants.

STEM

- Allows plants to grow upright and is a transport system for the water and minerals coming from the ground.

Functions:

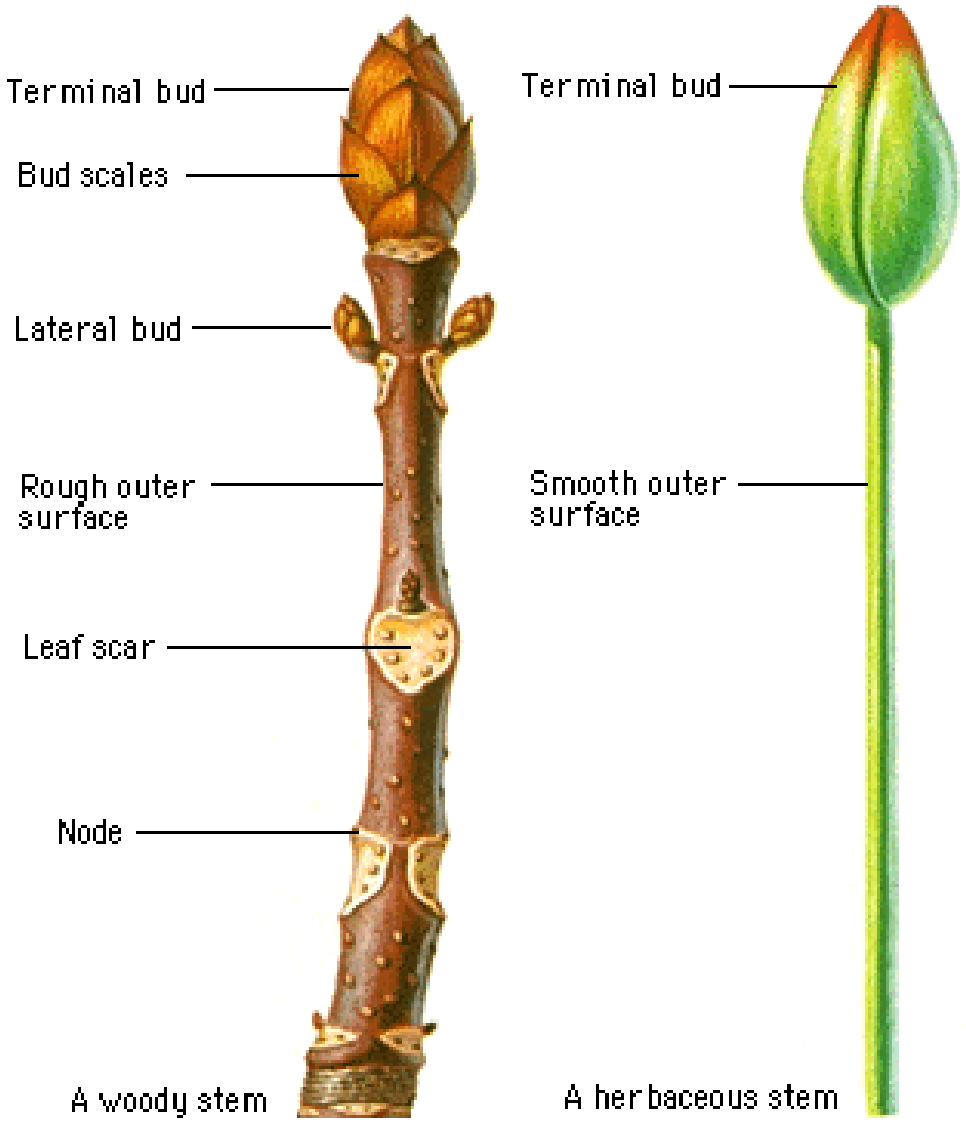
- Movement of water and minerals from roots upward to the leaves and the movement of manufactured food from the leaves down to the roots.
- Support leaves and reproductive structures.
- Used for food storage and reproduction of plants involving cuttings.
- Green stems manufacture food just as leaves do.

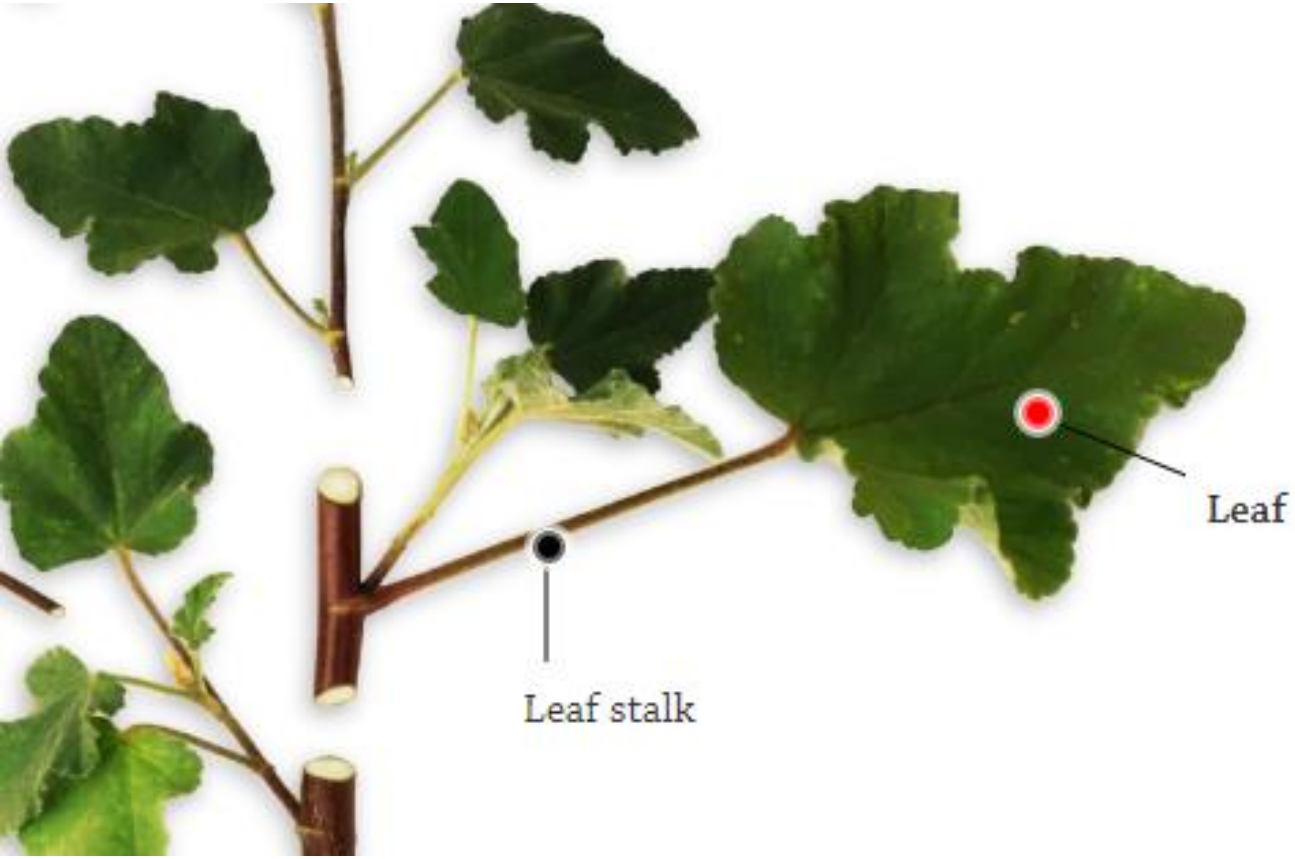


TYPES OF STEM

- Herbaceous
  - Soft, green, flexible and are covered by a thin epidermis instead of bark.

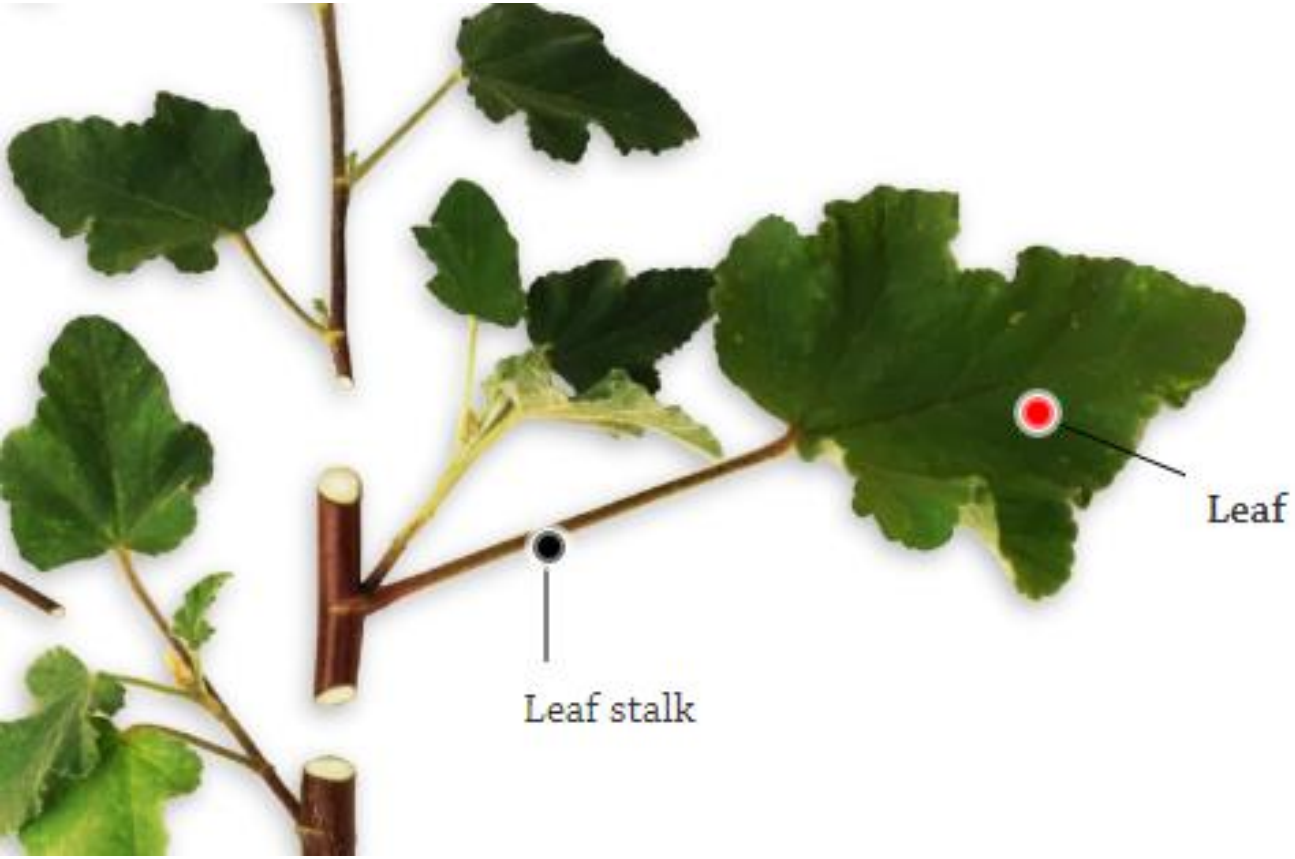
- Woody
  - covered by a layer of thickened bark and can sustain life longer than the herbaceous stem.





- flattened structure of a higher plant, typically green and blade-like, that is attached to a stem directly or via a stalk. Leaves are the main organs of photosynthesis and transpiration.

LEAF

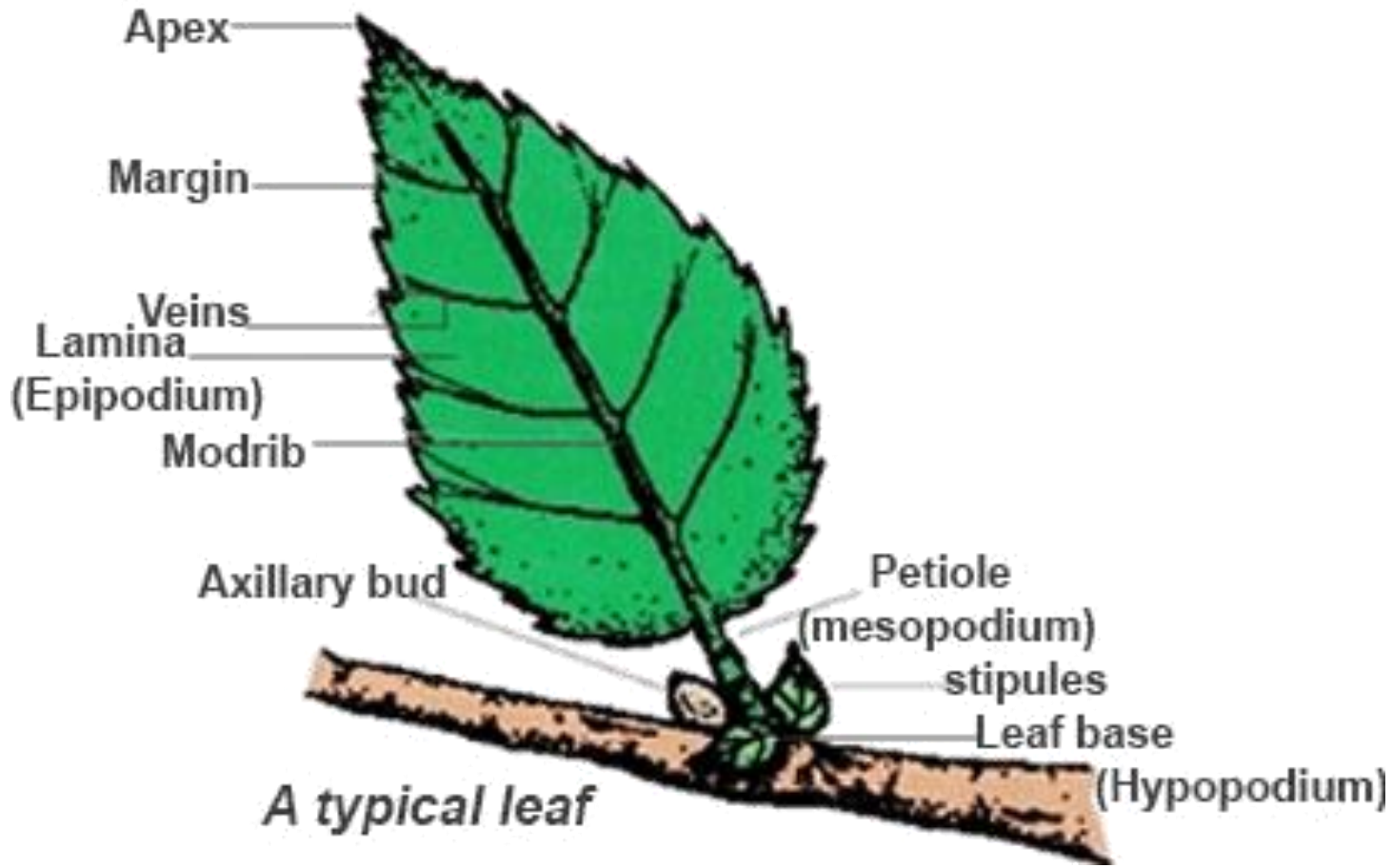


Functions:

- Manufacture of food
- Interchange of gases
- Evaporation of water
- Storage of food
- Vegetative propagation

LEAF

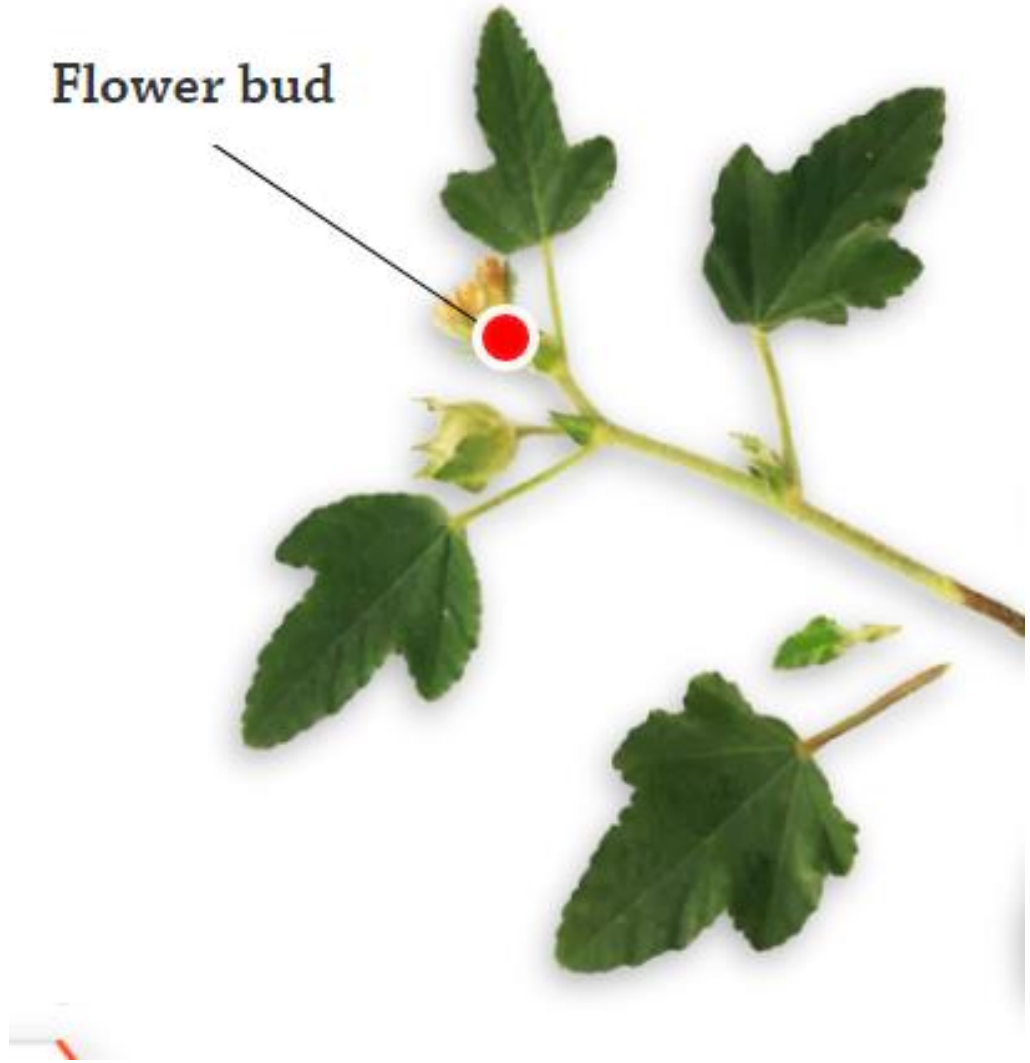
PARTS OF THE LEAF



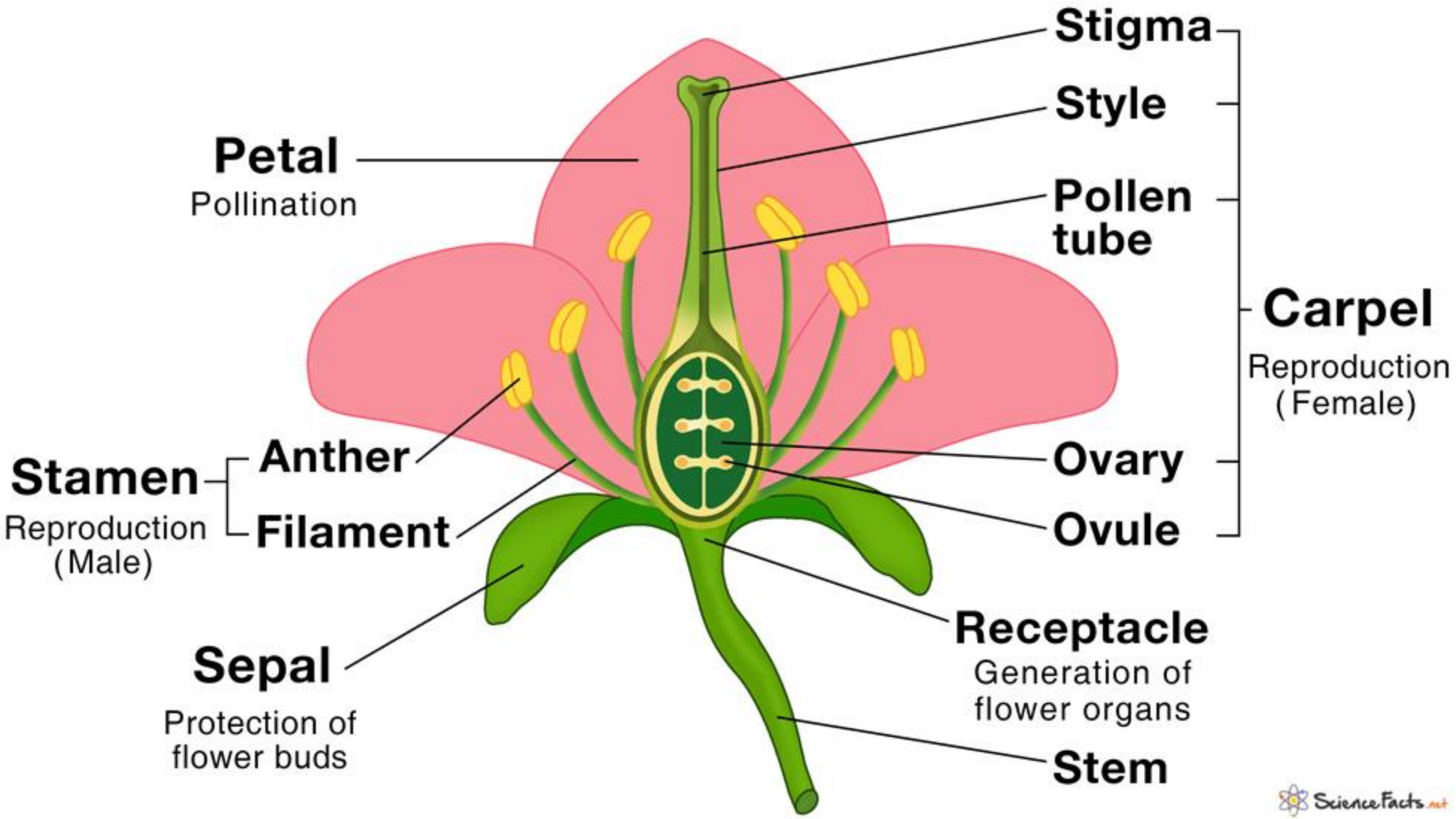
A typical leaf

FLOWER

- The reproductive structure of flowering plants: also called bloom/blossom.



Parts of a Flower



COMPLETE FLOWERS VS INCOMPLETE FLOWERS

- COMPLETE FLOWERS have all typical parts (sepals, petals, stamens and pistil)

- INCOMPLETE FLOWERS are missing a typical part – like petals

PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT FLOWERS

- PERFECT FLOWERS
  are bisexual with functioning male and female parts in the same flower.

- IMPERFECT FLOWERS
  are unisexual with only male or female parts in a single flower.

FRUITS

- Seed-bearing structure in flowering plants (also known as angiosperms) formed from the ovary after flowering.

CLASSIFICATION OF FRUITS

- AGGREGATE

  Develops from a single flower with many ovary. One flower that produces many tiny fruits clustered tightly together.

CLASSIFICATION OF FRUITS

- MULTIPLE

  Fruit develops from group of tightly clustered flowers.

  Also called as collective fruits.

CLASSIFICATION OF FRUITS

- SIMPLE

  A fruit that develops from a single ovary in a single flower.

SEED

- Is a minute plant with nourishing and protecting tissues (Edmond et al., 1978)
- Mature ovule consisting of an embryonic plant together with stored food, all surrounded by a protective coat (Copeland, 1976).

Parts of a Seed with Functions