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CLASS:JSS1 RUBY

2. Seed Structure: Monocots have one cotyledon (seed leaf), while dicots have two.

Leaf Venation: Monocots have parallel leaf veins, while dicots have net like (reticulate) venation.

Root System:Monocots have a fibrous root system, while diccots have a taproot system.

Stem Vascular Tissue:Monocots have scattered vascular tissue, while dicots have vascular tissue arranged in a ring.

Flower Parts:Monocots typically have flower parts in multiples of three, while dicots have flower parts in multiples of four or five.

Growth Habit: Monocotsoften have a single stem or stalk, while dicots can have branching stem.

Leaf Sheath:Monocots often have a leaf sheath that wraps around the stem, while dicots do not.

Cambium Layer:Dicots have a cambium layer that allows second growth, while monocots do not.

Pollen Structure:Monocots have monosuculate pollon, while dicots have tricolpate pollen.

Examples:Monocots include grasses, lillies, orchards, while dicots include trees like oak and maple, as well as flowers like roses and sunflowers.