

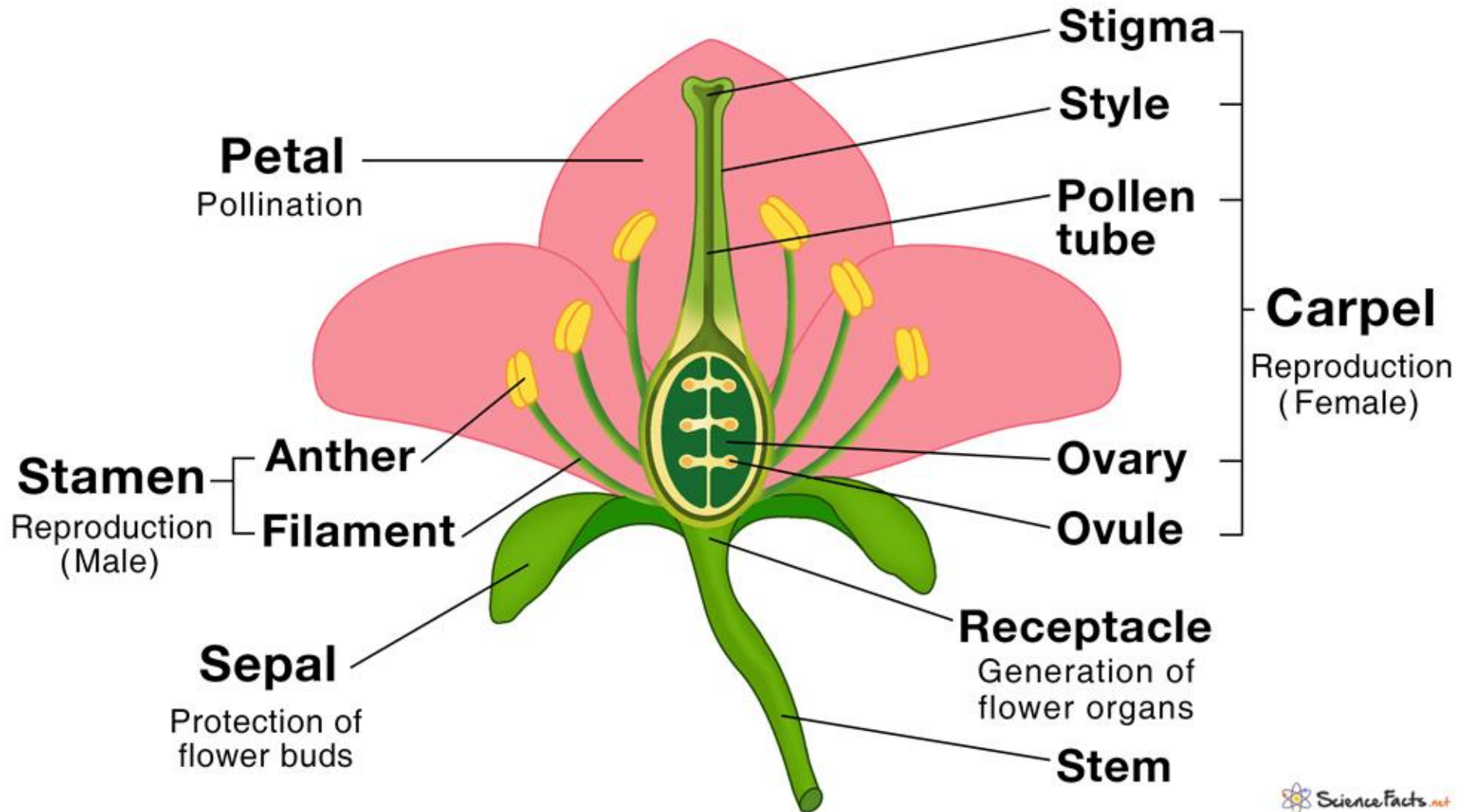
Thematic block: The generative organs of the herbaceous plants.

Lesson 4.1. Morphology of the flower and inflorescence.

The flower is a modified shortened shoot adapted to produce spores for asexual reproduction as well as gametes for the sexual process that results in seeds and fruit.



Parts of a Flower



A floral formula consists of five symbols indicating from left to right:

Floral Symmetry: * - Actinomorphic; ↑ - zygomorphic; ↯ - Asymmetry flower

Number of Tepal – P

↑Ca₍₅₎Co₍₂₊₁₊₂₎A₁₀G₁

Number of Sepals - Ca

Number of Petals - Co

*Ca₍₅₎Co₅A_∞G₍₃₎ –

Number of Stamens – A

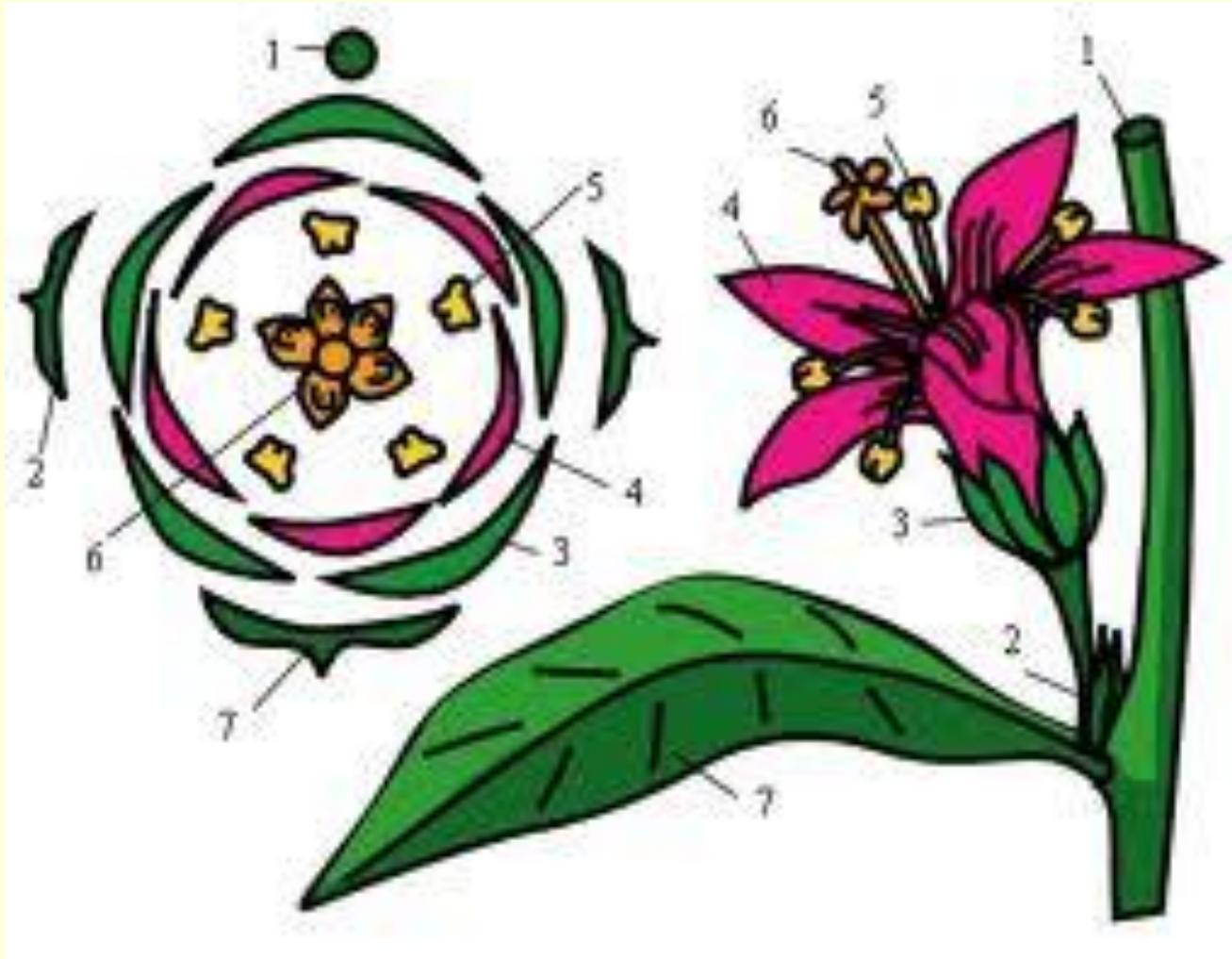
*Ca₍₅₎Co₅A_∞G_∞

Number of Carpels – G

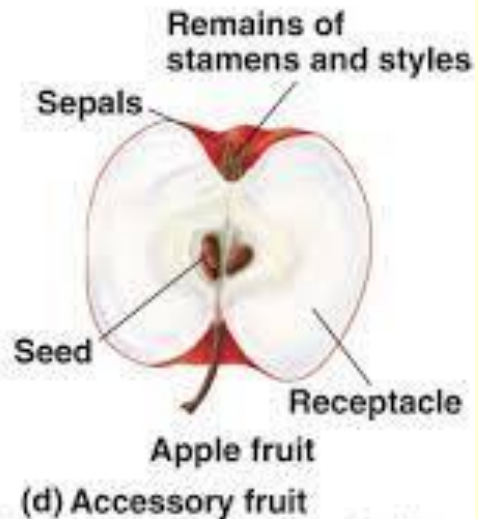
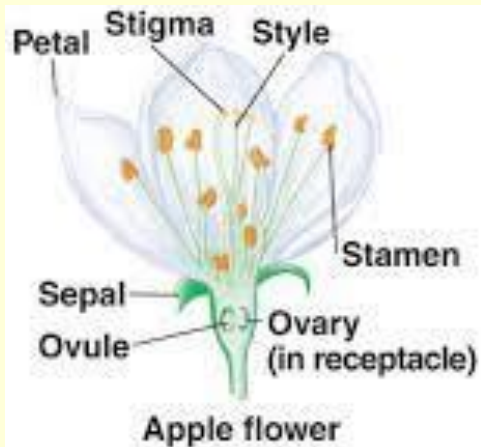
The number of members of each part of the flower is indicated by numbers in the subscript. The parts of the flower are described according to their arrangement from the outside to the inside of the flower. If an organ type is arranged in more whorls, the outermost is denoted first, and the whorls are separated by “+”. If the organ number is large or fluctuating, is denoted as “∞”. In the case of fusion of parts of the flower, the fused parts are taken in parentheses.

When describing the gynoecium, the formula should reflect the number of carpels that formed it, as well as the position of the ovary. The position of the ovary is indicated by a line above the numerical index of the gynoecium if it is lower, under the numerical index - if it is upper.

It sometimes becomes very lucid if the ground plan of a flower be represented in the form of a floral diagram, in a floral diagram the position of the inflorescence axis or stem is shown by a dot or a small circle while the sepals, petals and stamens are put in concentric circles (or spirals when the floral phyllotaxy is spiral), the gynoecium being put at the centre.



Task 1. Flower morphology.



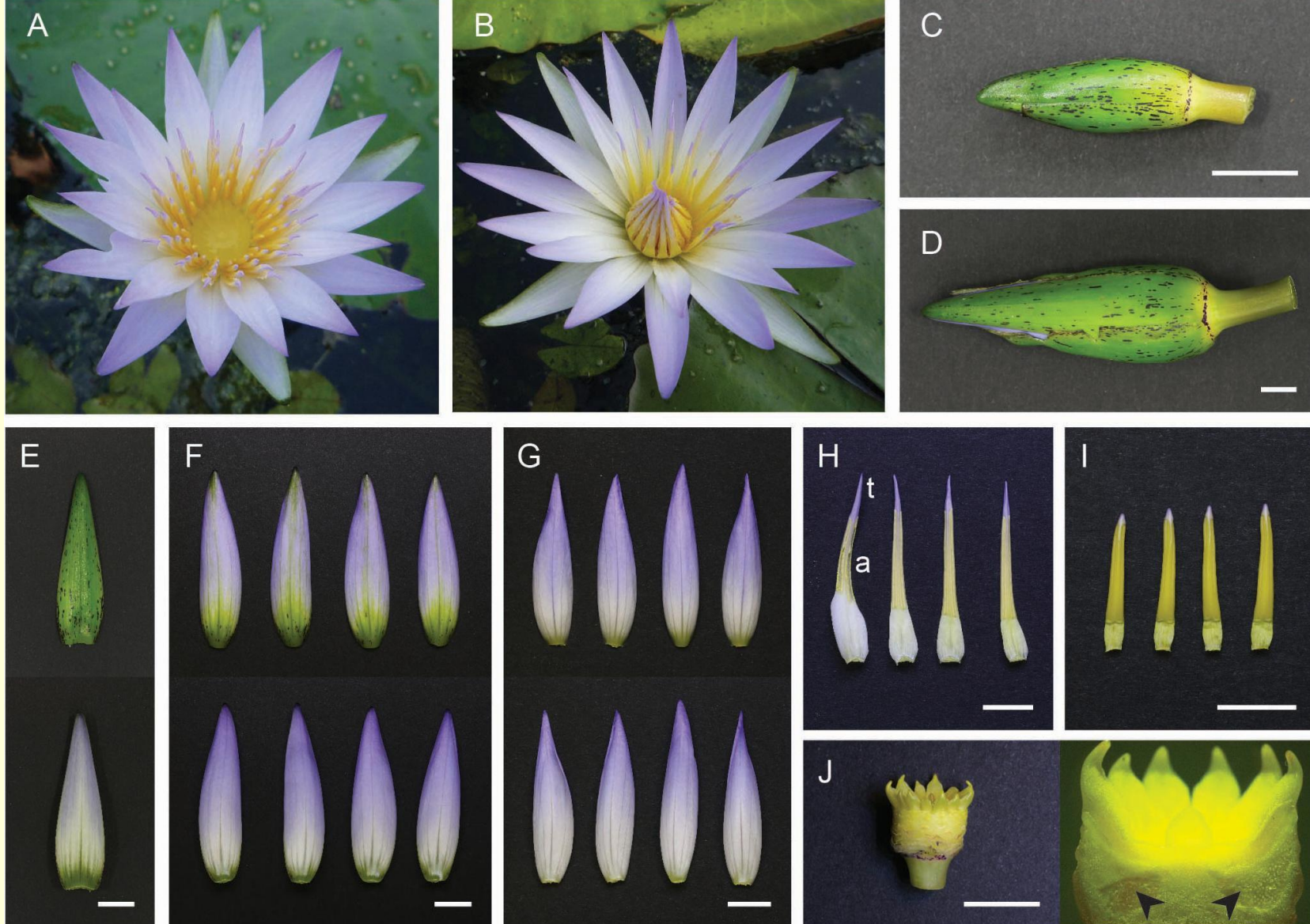
Malus domestica





Geranium pratense



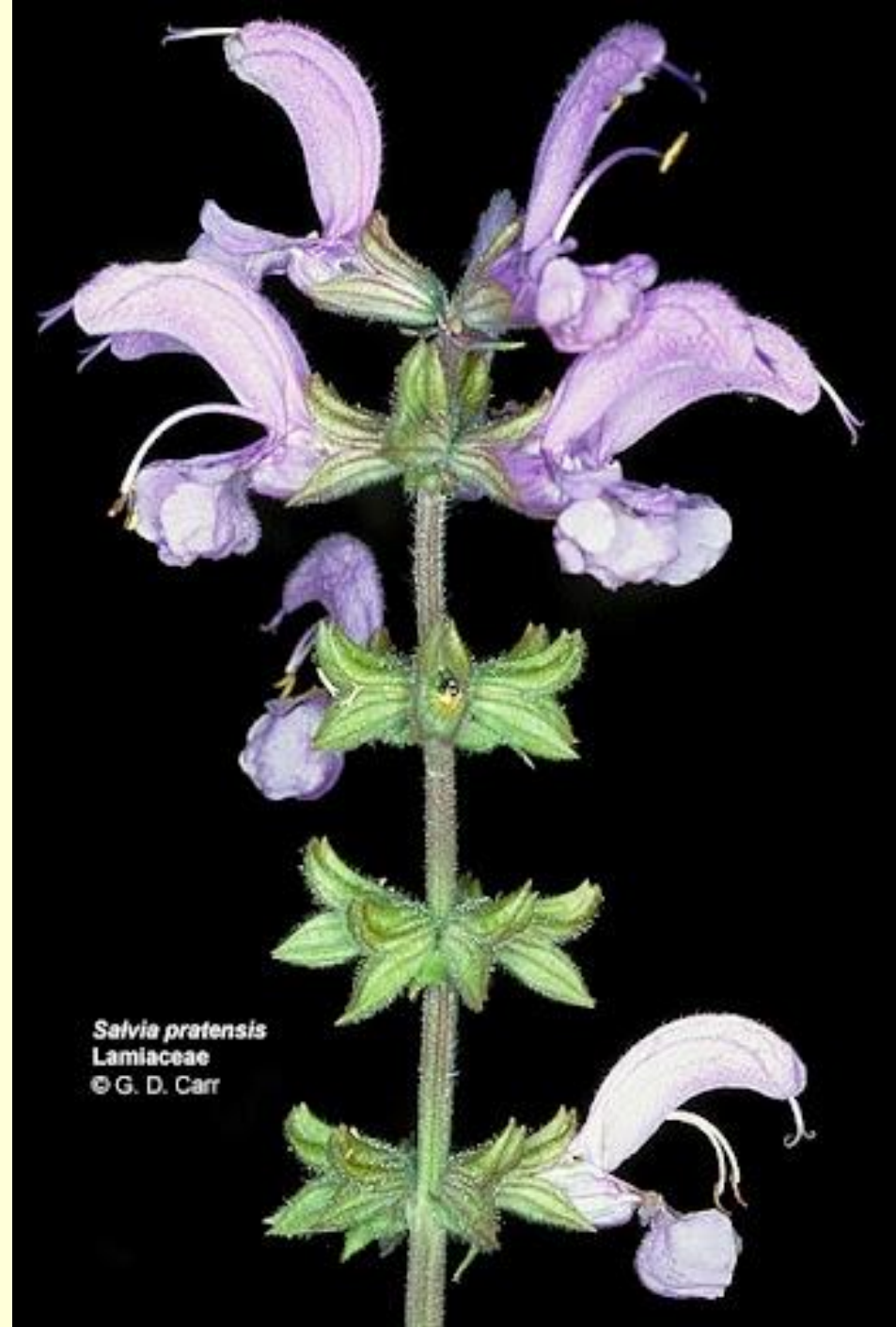
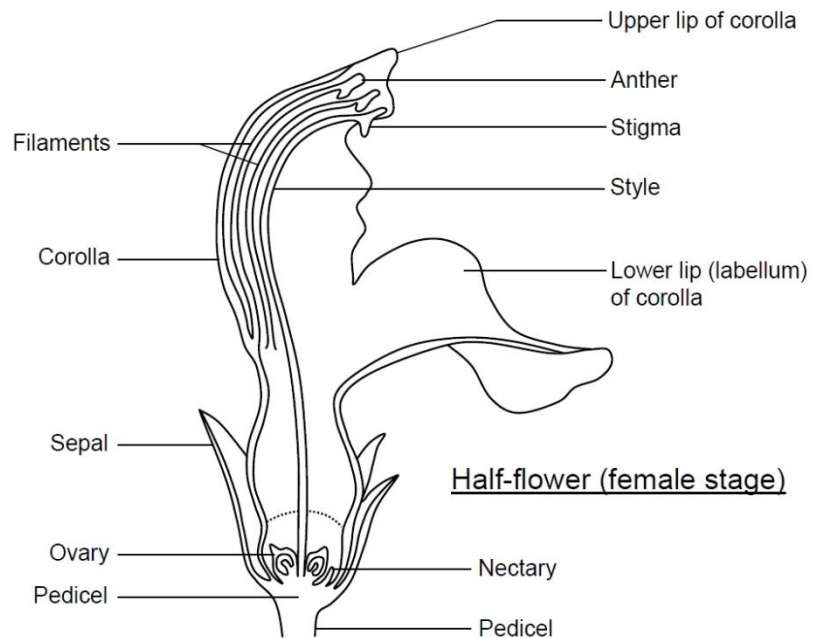


Nymphaea caerulea



Lilium hybridum

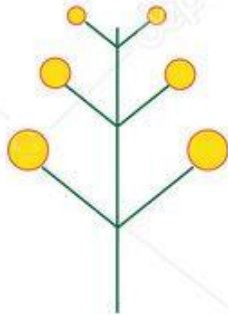
White Deadnettle (*Lamium album*)



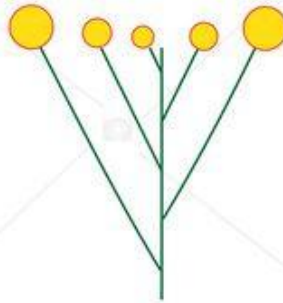
Types of inflorescence



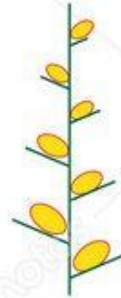
solitary



raceme



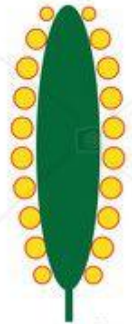
corymbose



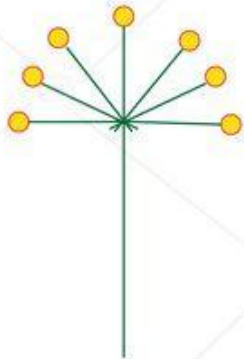
spike



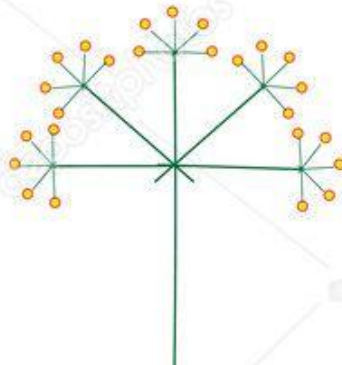
capitulum



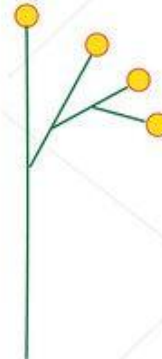
spadix



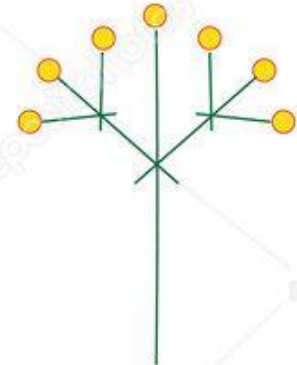
umbel



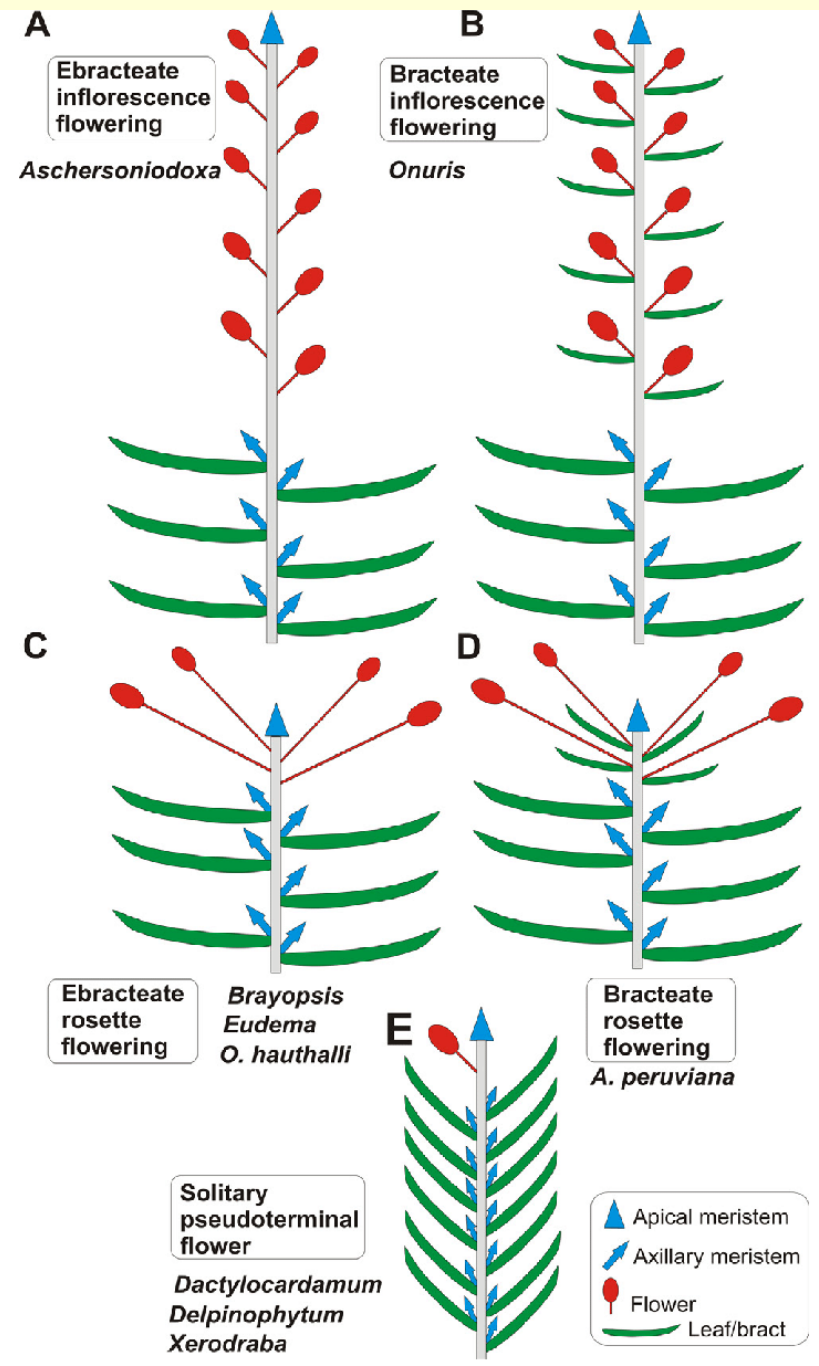
compound umbel



uniparous cyme



dichasial cyme



Leafy inflorescences

Inflorescences racémeuses



Epi
Plantago sp



Spadix
Arum sp



Raceme
Convallaria majalis



Corymbe
Prunus mahaleb



Panicle
Hordeum vulgare



Ombelle simple
Prunus cerasus



involucre de
bractées



Ombelle composée
Daucus sp

involucelle
de bractéoles



Capitule
Bellis perennis



Inflorescences mixtes



Châton
Corylus avellana

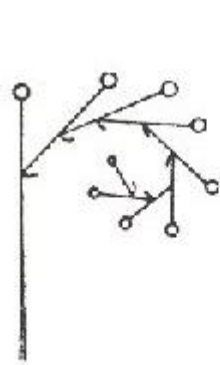


Thyse
Aesculus hippocastanum

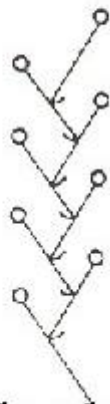


Verticillaster
Mentha sp

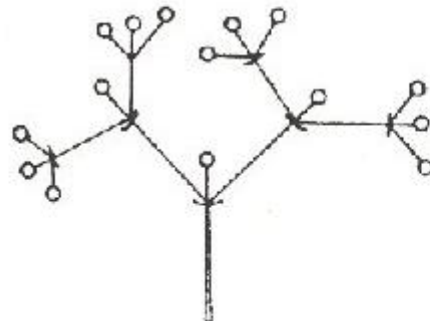
INFLORESCENTIAE CYMOSAE –



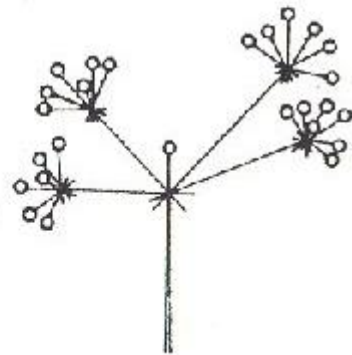
drepanium



rhipidium



dichasium



pleiochasium

Inflorescences cymeuses



Simple
Iris sp.



Bostryx
Hypericum sp.



Drepanium
Juncus bufonius

MONOCHASIA

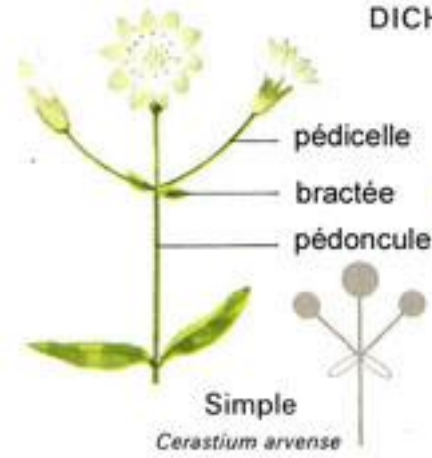


Cincinnus
Strelitzia reginae

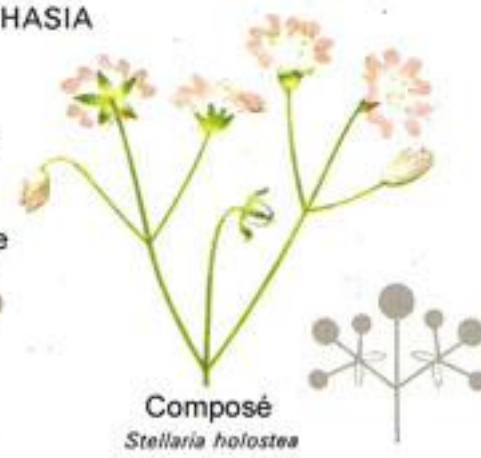


Rhipidium
Iris sp.

DICHASIA



Simple
Cerastium arvense

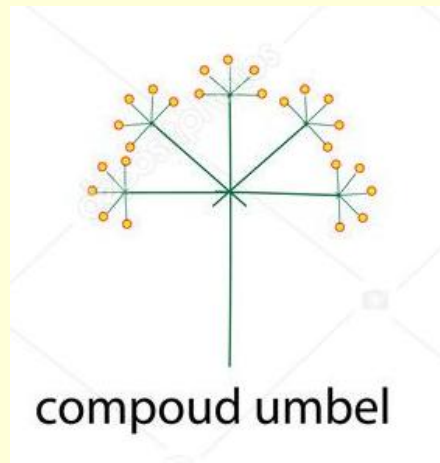


Composé
Stellaria holostea

Task 2: Identify the types of inflorescences.

Identify the types of all the inflorescences from the given set, using the tables, pictures and the textbook. Schematically sketch the types of certain inflorescences and indicate the names of the plants in which they occur (from the herbarium). Find more examples of plants that you know in which these types of inflorescences occur.

Make out the drawings as follows: a schematic drawing of the inflorescence, its name, a list of plants that have this inflorescence:



Daucus carota,
Anethum graveolens,
Coriandrum sativum

Соцветия



С о ц в е т и я



Соцветия

