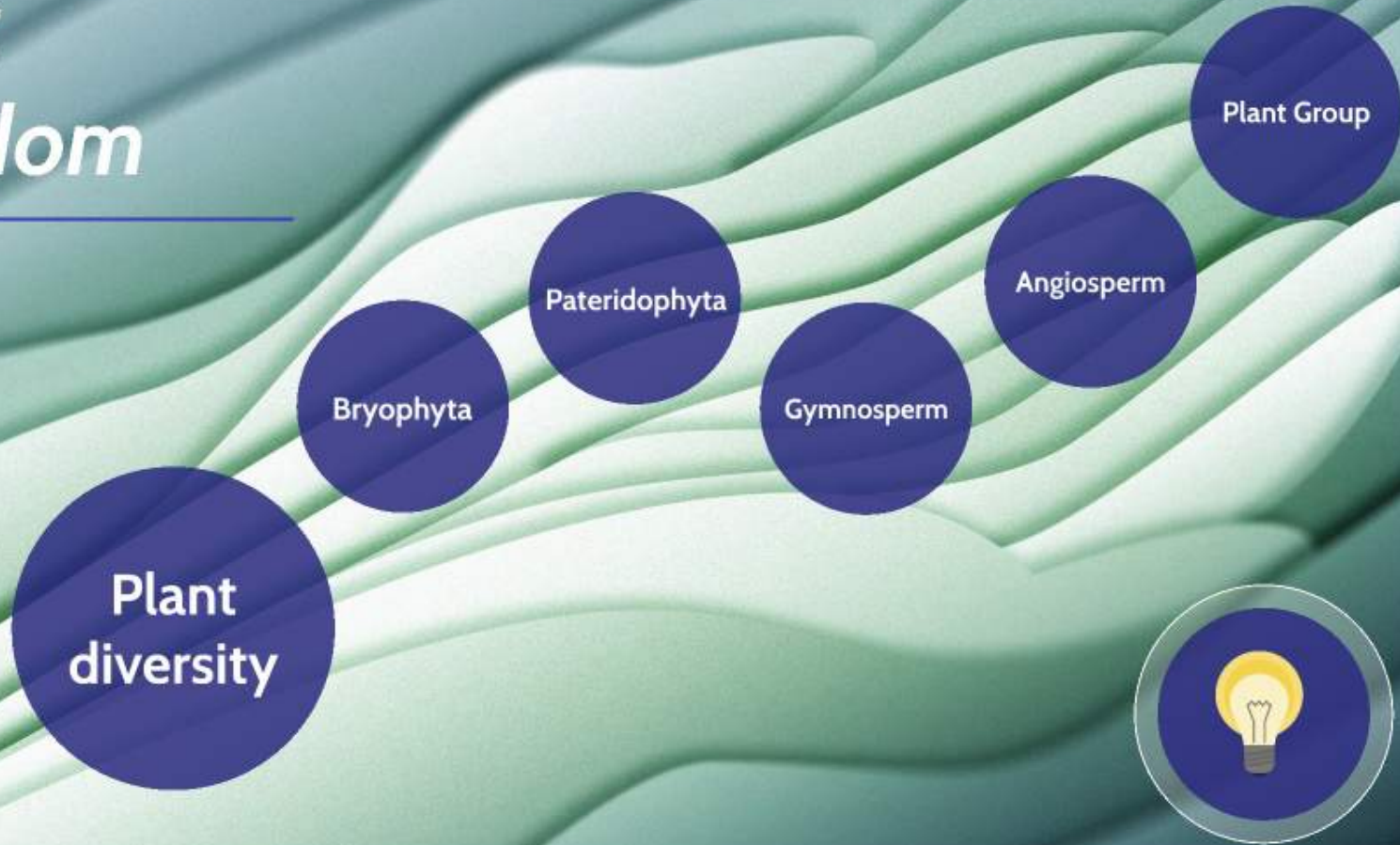
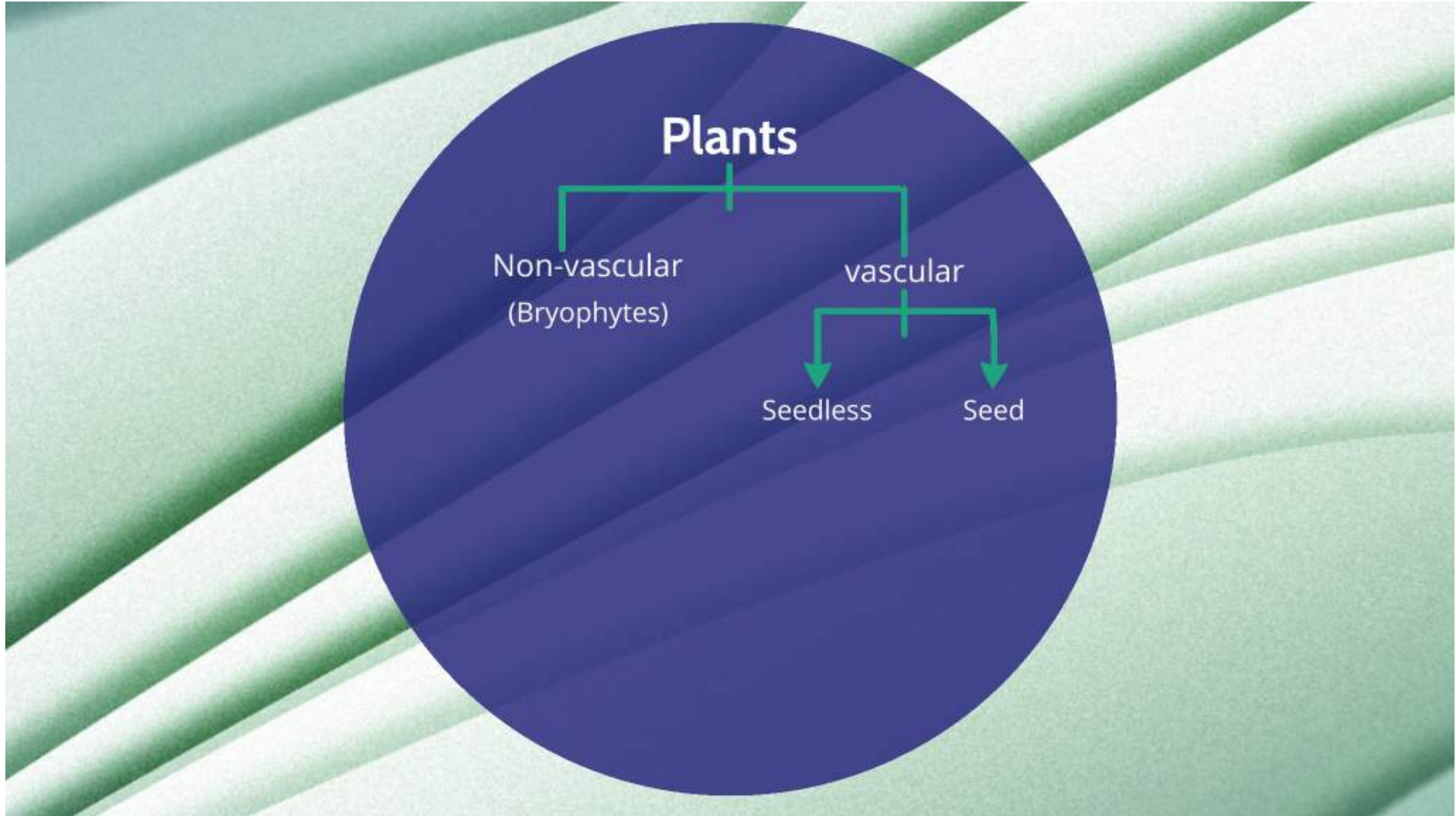
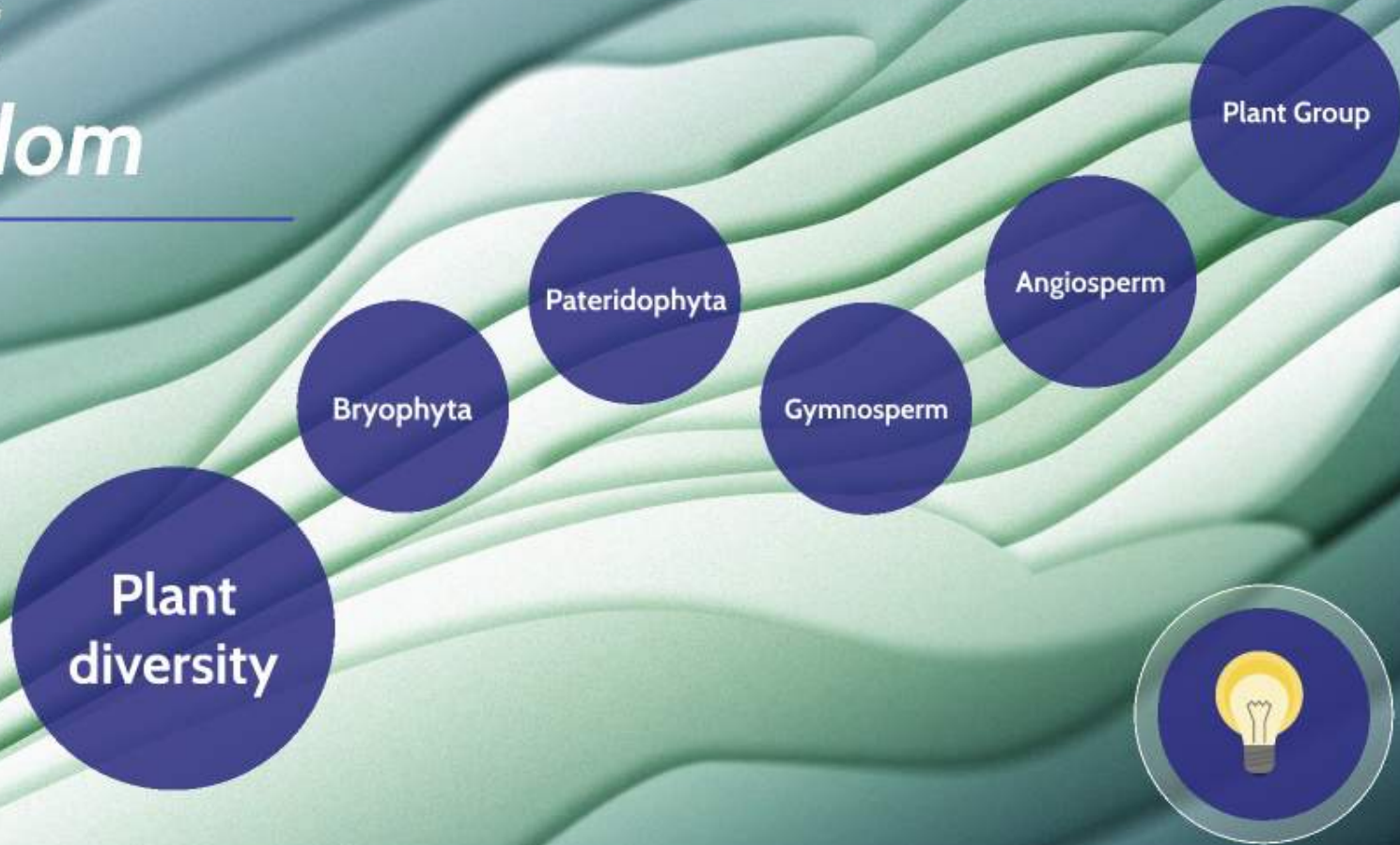


Plant Kingdom





Plant Kingdom



Bryophyta(Mosses)
Non-vascular plant



Genus: *Funaria*

Sporophyte

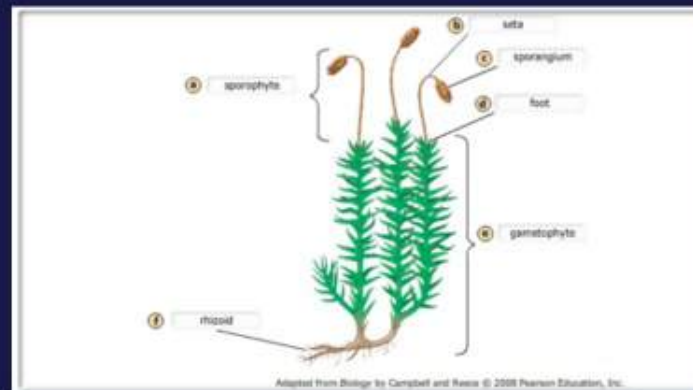
Gametophyte

Capsule

Plant specimen

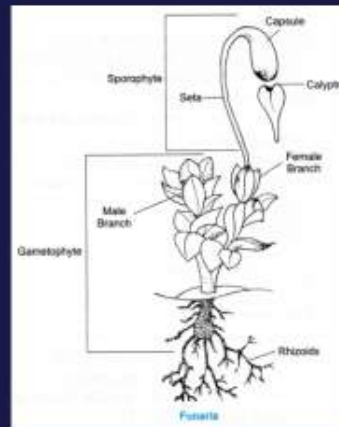
Sporophyte

The sporophyte consist of:
1-Foot (point of attachment)
2-Seta (stalk)
3- Capsule (spore case)



Gametophyte

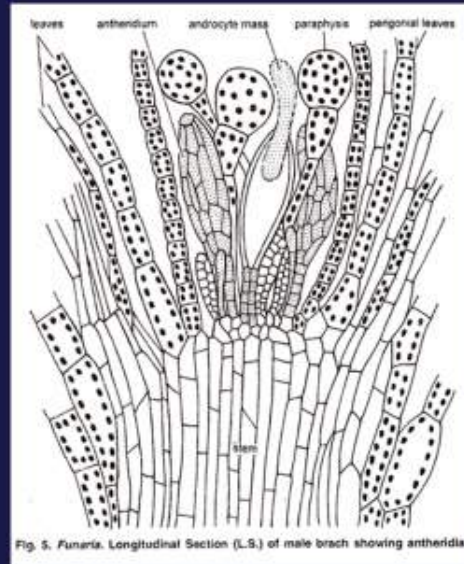
The gametophyte generation is the dominant generation of the life cycle



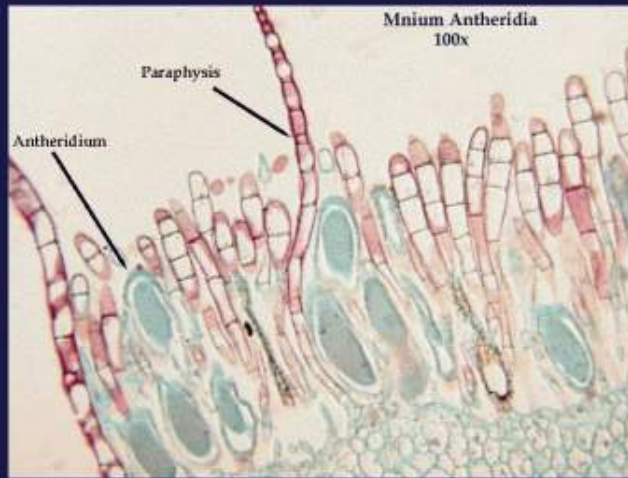
Antheridium

Archeogonium

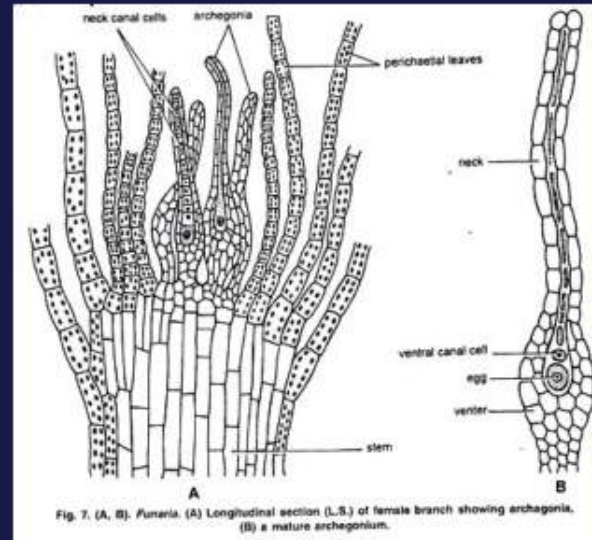
Antheridium



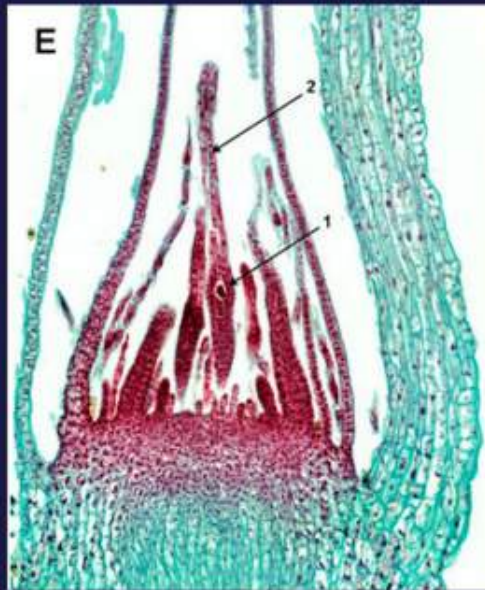
Under the
microscope



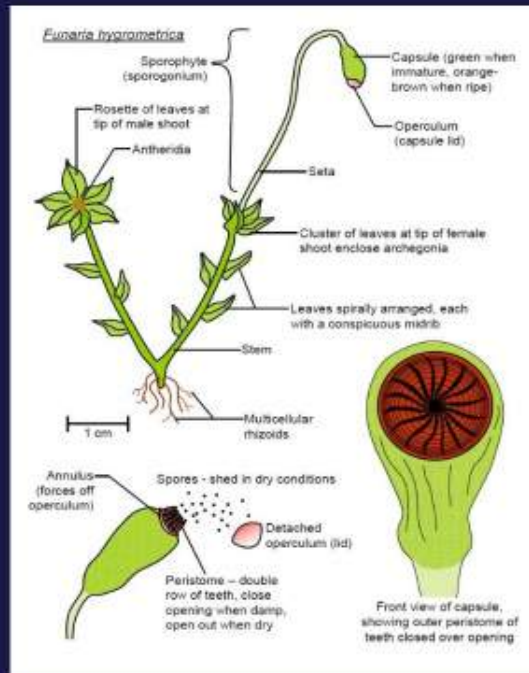
Archegonium



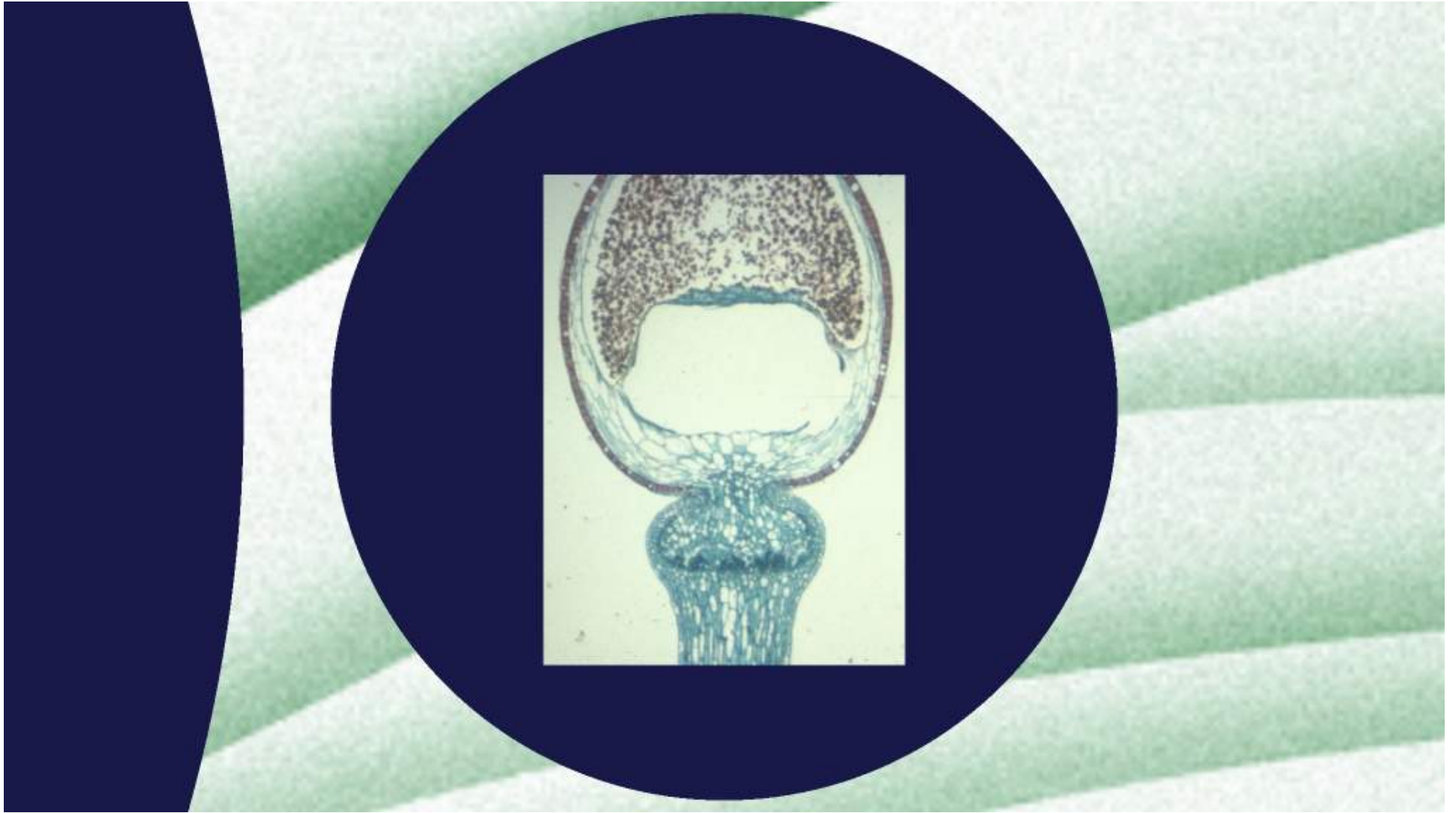
Under the microscope



Capsule

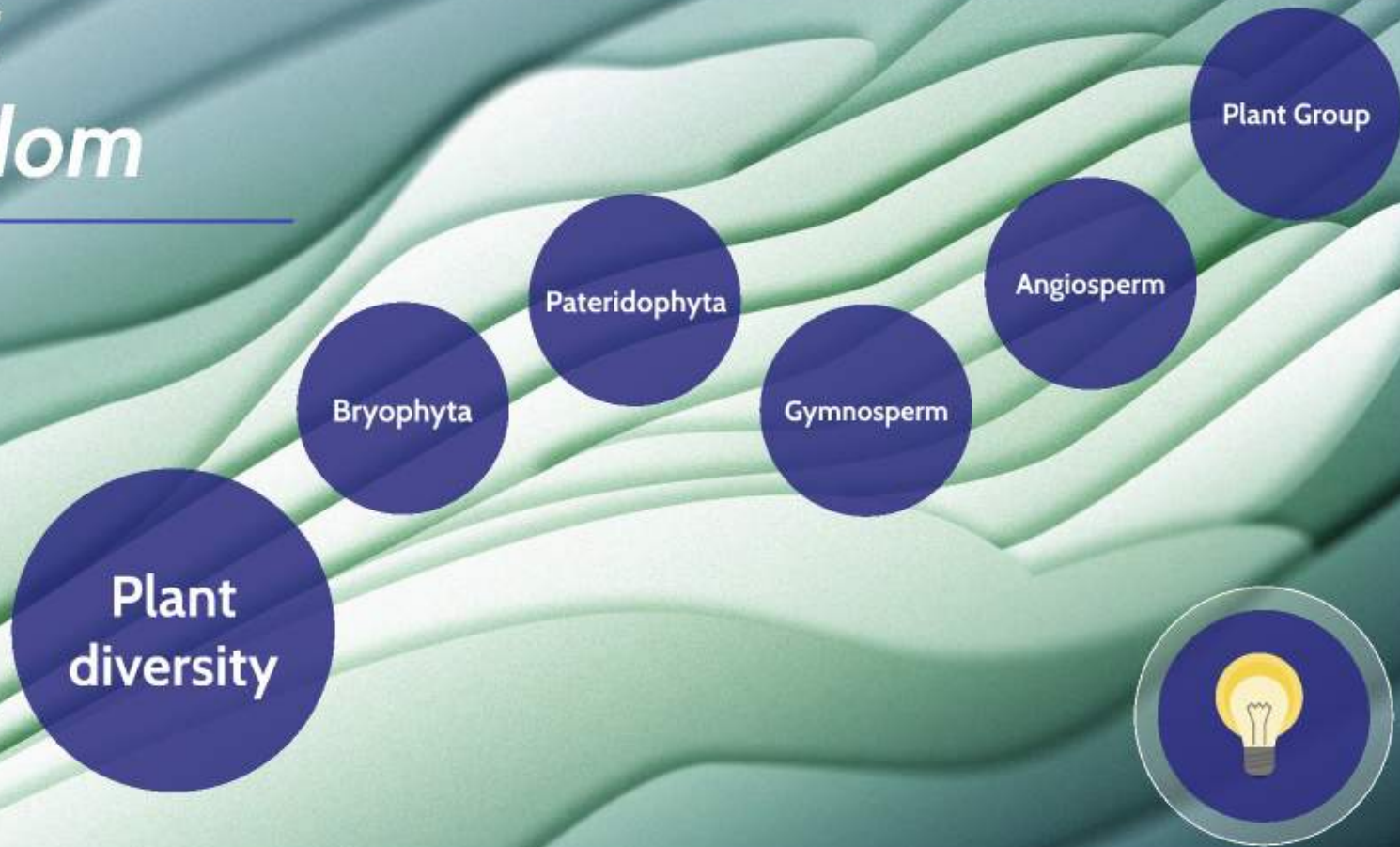


Under the
microscope





Plant Kingdom



Pteridophyta(Ferns)
Seedless vascular plant



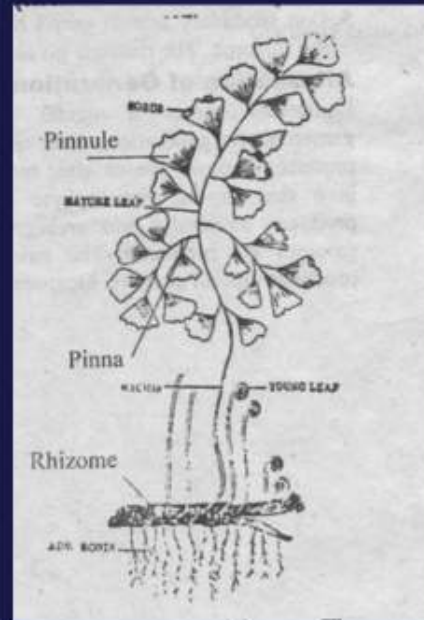
Genus:*Adiantum*

Sporophyte

Gametophyte

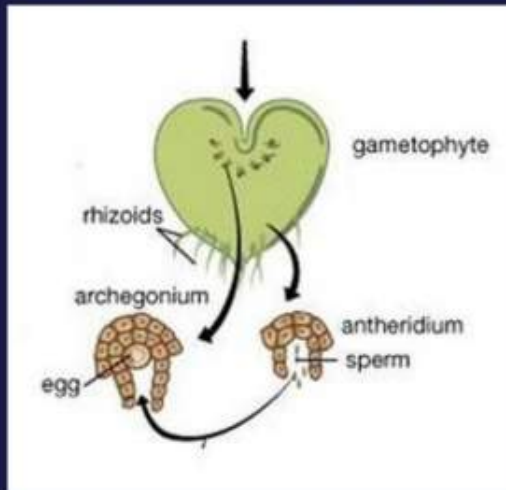
Sporophyte

The sporophytic generation is the dominant generation of the life cycle

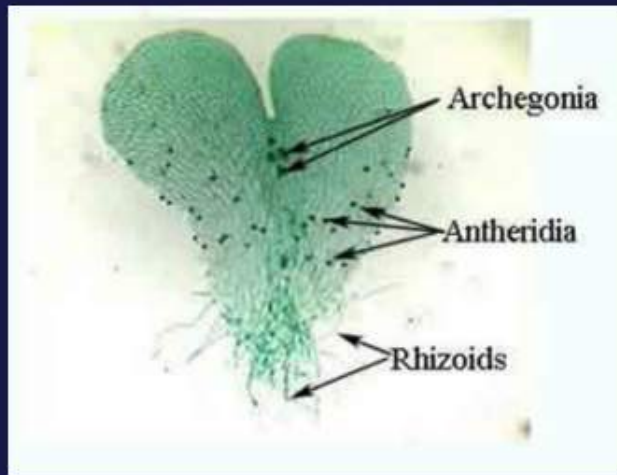


Gametophyte

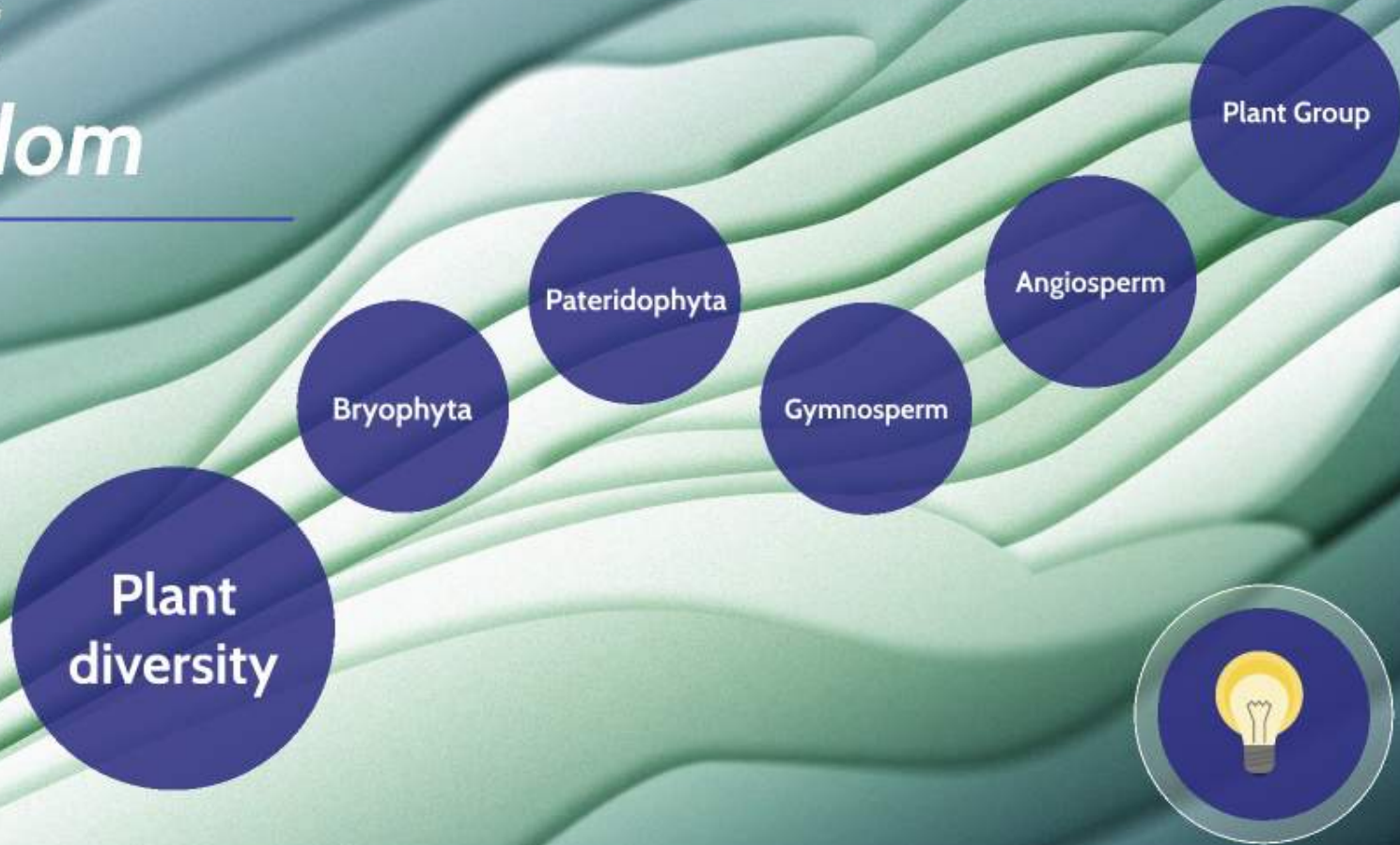
Free-living independent (Photosynthesis)



Under the
microscope



Plant Kingdom



Gymnosperm Division: Pinophyta

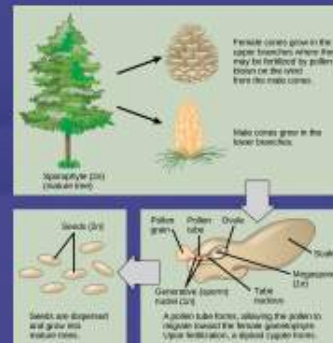
vascular plant-seed plant(naked seed)

1-Sporophyte:

The sporophytic generation is the dominant generation of the life cycle.

2-Gametophyte:

Microscopic gametes dependent on surrounding sporophyte tissue for nutrition

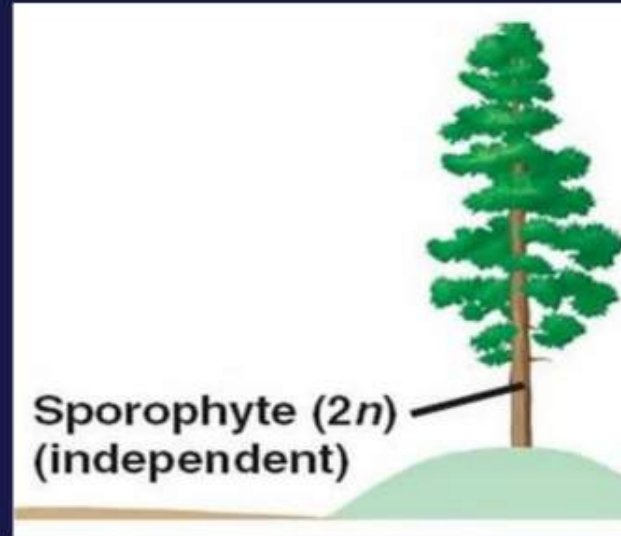


Sporophyte

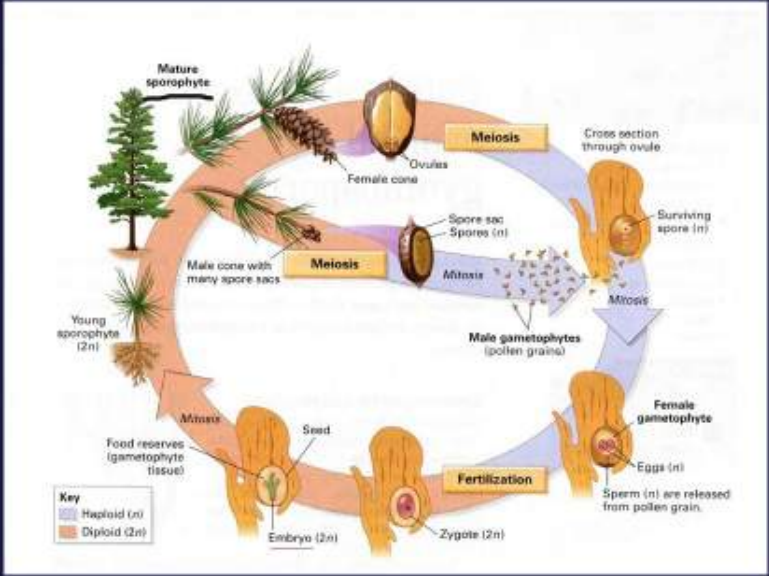
Gametophyte

Sporophyte

The sporophytic generation is the dominant generation of the life cycle



Gametophyte



Female cone

Male cone

Female cone

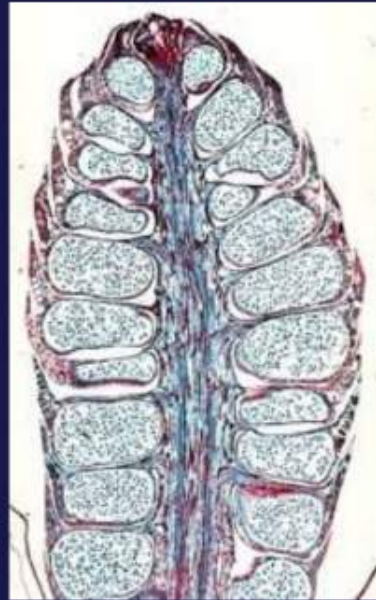


Under the
microscope

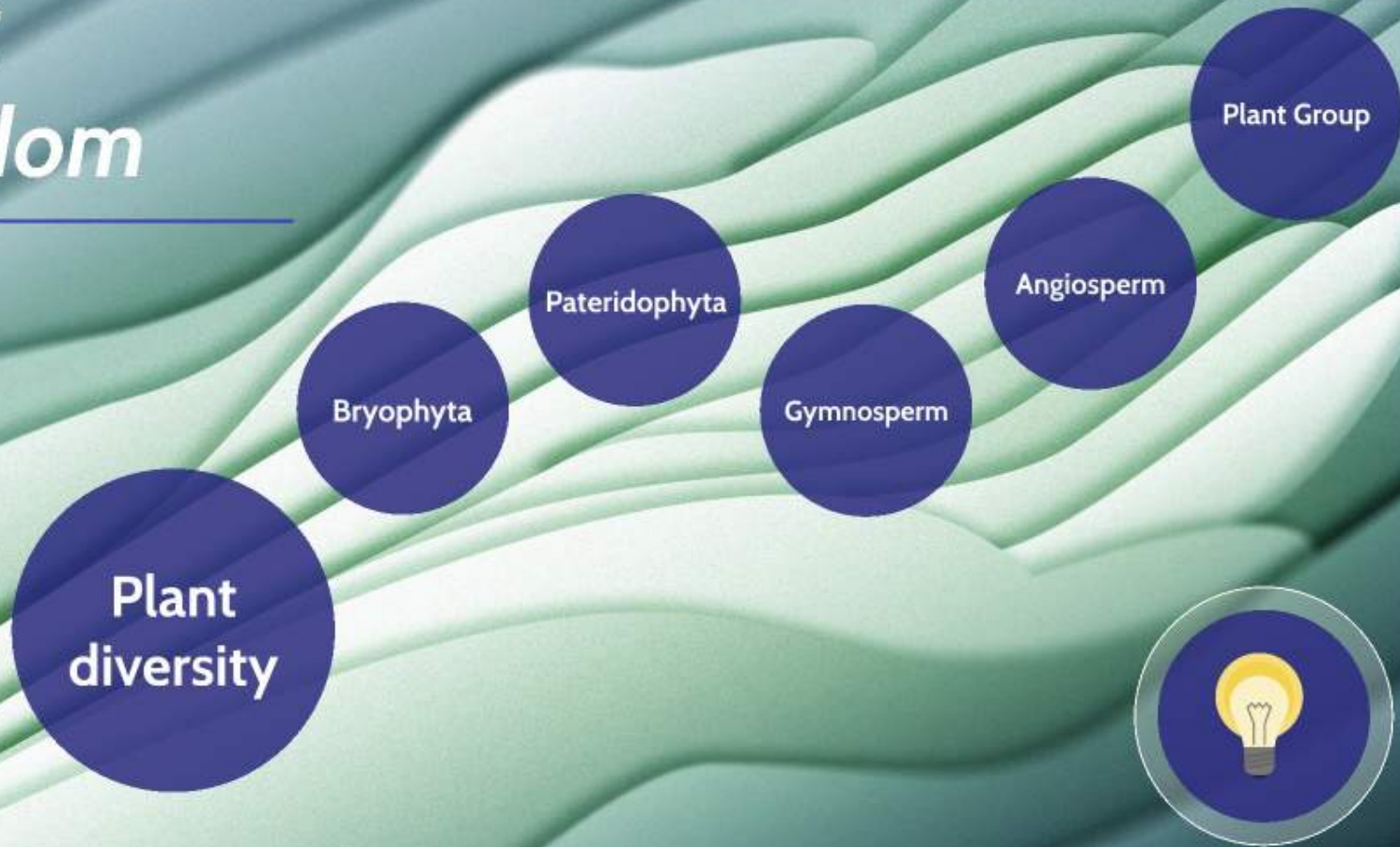




Under the
microscope



Plant Kingdom



Angiosperm

vascular plant-seed plant(covered seed)

Flowering plants

1-Sporophyte:

The sporophytic generation
is the dominant generation of the life cycle.

2-Gametophyte:

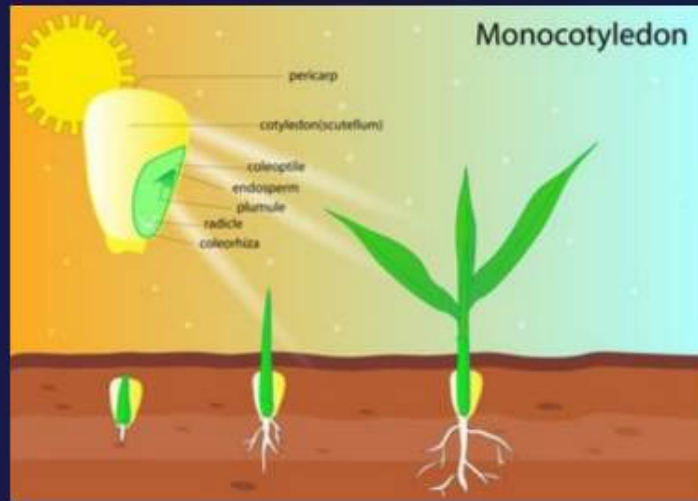
Microscopic gametes dependent on
surrounding sporophyte tissue for nutrition

Monocotyledon

Dicotyledon

Comparison

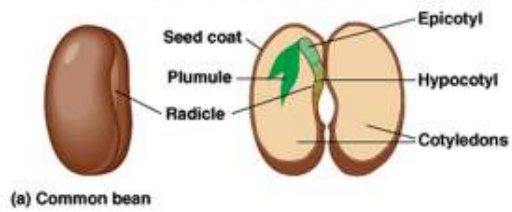
Monocotyledon













Dicotyledon

9.3.3 Dicot seed structure

The IB calls the seed coat a "testa"



MONOCOTS				
				
One cotyledon	Veins usually parallel	Vascular bundles usually complexly arranged	Fibrous root system	Floral parts usually in multiples of three
EMBRYOS	LEAF VENATION	STEMS	ROOTS	FLOWERS
DICOTS				
				
Two cotyledons	Veins usually netlike	Vascular bundles usually arranged in ring	Taproot usually present	Floral parts usually in multiples of four or five

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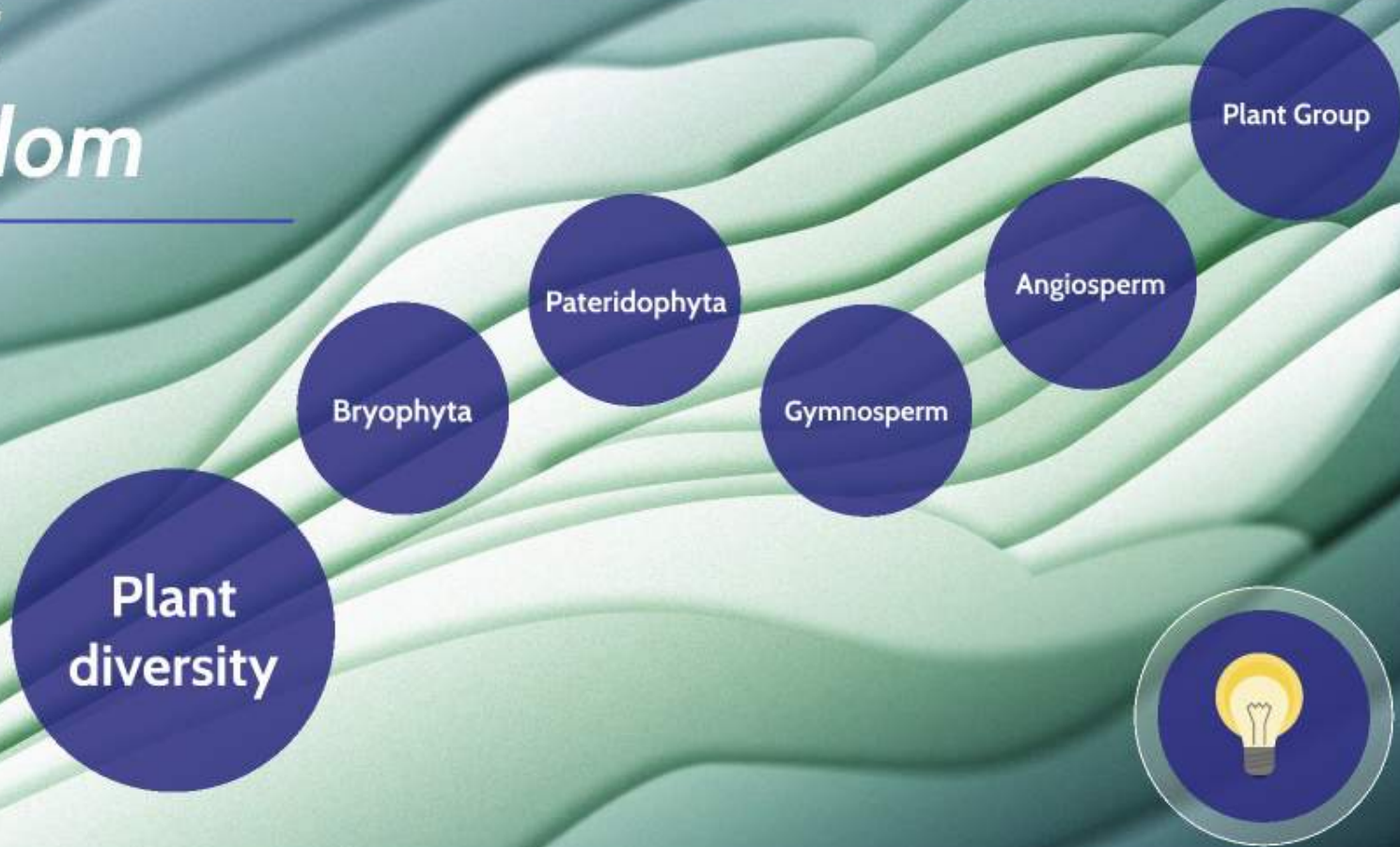
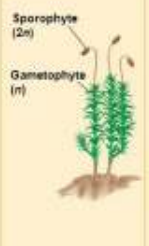



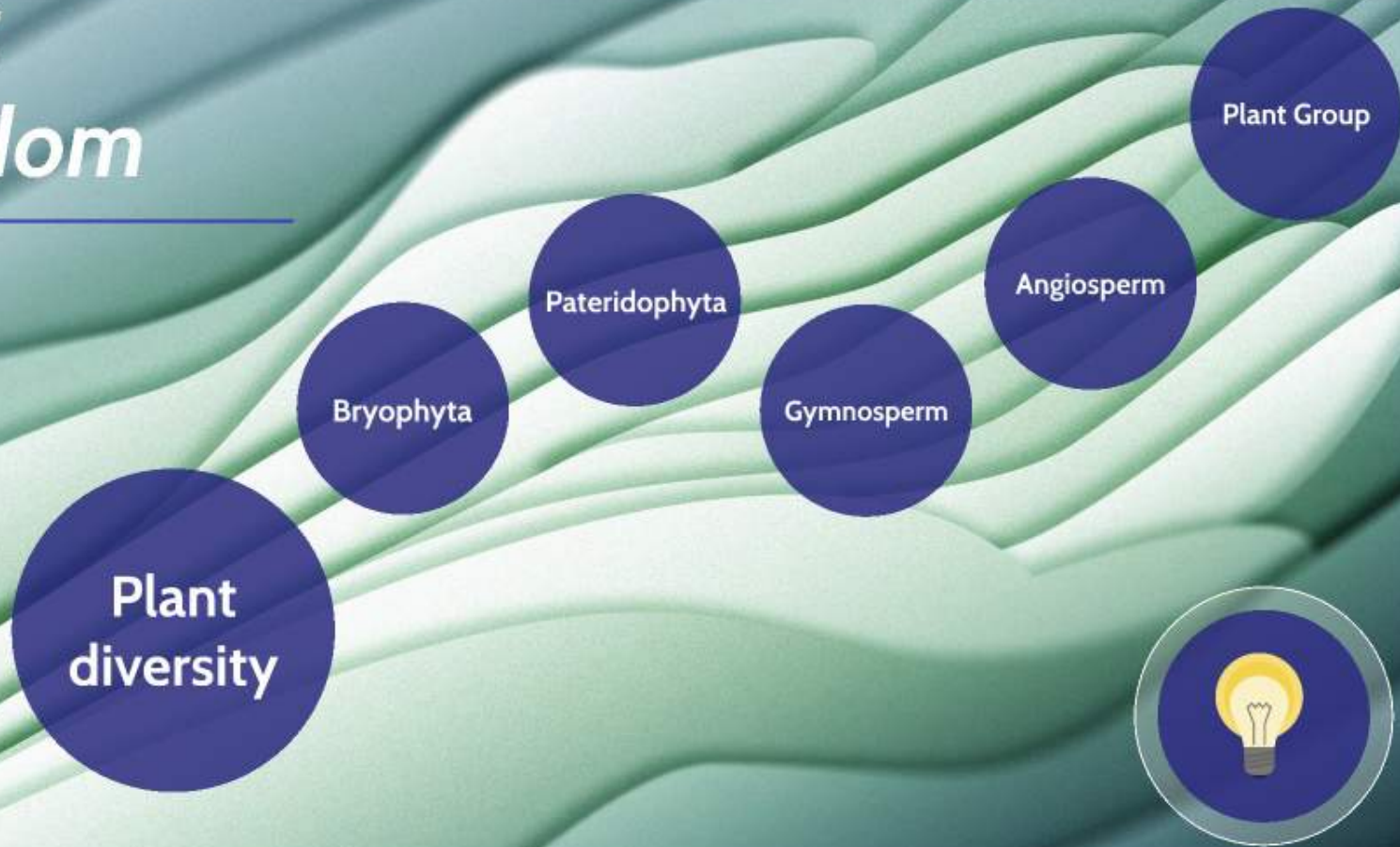



Figure 30.2

	PLANT GROUP			
	Mosses and other nonvascular plants	Ferns and other seedless vascular plants	Seed plants (gymnosperms and angiosperms)	
Gametophyte	Dominant	Reduced, independent (photosynthetic and free-living)	Reduced (usually microscopic), dependent on surrounding sporophyte tissue for nutrition	
Sporophyte	Reduced, dependent on gametophyte for nutrition	Dominant	Dominant	
Example	 <p>Sporophyte (2n) Gametophyte (n)</p>	 <p>Sporophyte (2n) Gametophyte (n)</p>	<p>Gymnosperm</p>  <p>Microscopic female gametophytes (n) inside ovulate cone Microscopic male gametophytes (n) inside pollen cone Sporophyte (2n)</p>	<p>Angiosperm</p>  <p>Microscopic female gametophytes (n) inside these parts of flowers Microscopic male gametophytes (n) inside these parts of flowers Sporophyte (2n)</p>
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You don't have to be
great to start, but you
have to start to be great.

Zig Ziglar

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