

# Notes

The flower: It forms fruits and seeds. Flowers are angiosperms. Angiosperms reproduce sexually through blooms. Flowers may have stamen (male gametes) or carpel (female gametes) or both.

Parts of flower:

- **Calyx:** The sepals, also known as the calyx, are modified leaves that appear on the flower's outermost whorl.
- **Corolla:** petals of a flower are collectively known as the corolla.
- **Androecium:** Androecium, or male flower components, are the stamens, which each have a filament and pollen-producing anther.
- **Gynoecium:** The gynoecium is the innermost whorl of a flower; it contains pistils and is surrounded by pollen-producing stamens, the androecium.

**Aestivation:** the arrangement of petals and sepals in a flower bud before it opens.

- **Valvate:** When the margins of petals are in contact without overlapping.
- **Twisted:** When one margin of petal overlaps next one.
- **Imbricate:** When margin of petals overlaps one another in any direction.
- **Vexillary:** When large petal covers or folded over smaller petal.