

Notes

Stamen:

The male reproductive organ of a flower, the stamen. With the exception of a few extinct angiosperms, the stamen consists of a long, thin stalk, the filament, terminating in a two-lobed anther. Four sac-like structures (microsporangia) produce pollen for pollination on the anther. At the base of the stamens, there are typically little secretory structures known as nectaries, which serve as food incentives for insect and avian pollinators. The collective term for a flower's stamens is androecium.

Gynoecium:

The gynoecium is the innermost part of a flower. It is made up of one or more pistils and is usually surrounded by the androecium, which is made up of the pollen-making stamens.

Placentation:

In biology, placentation is the process by which the placenta forms, takes its shape, and is set up. Placentation is the process by which nutrients, breathing gases, and water from the mother's tissue are sent to the growing embryo. In some cases, waste is also taken away from the embryo.