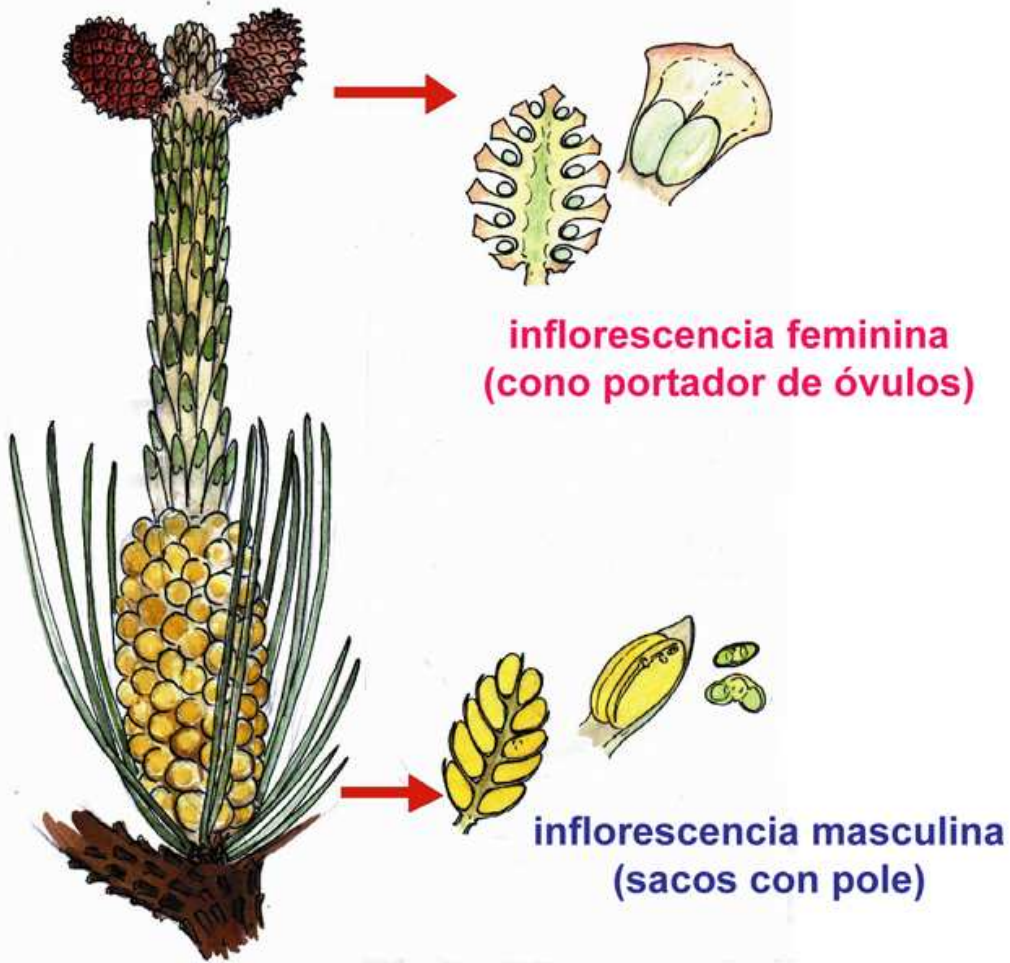


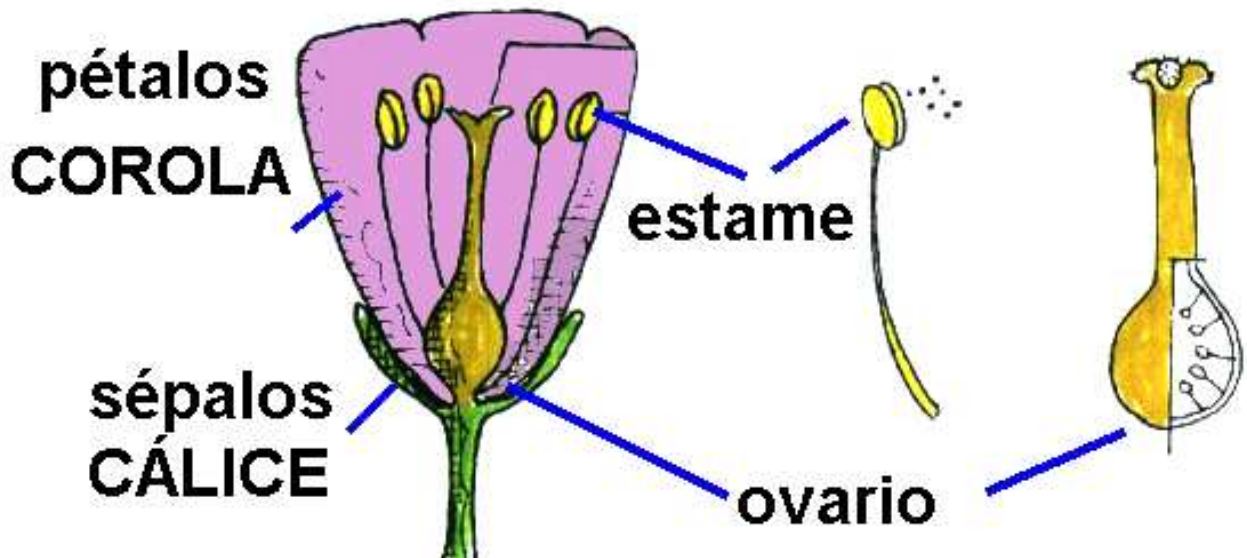
A FLOR

Parte da planta encargada da reprodución

ANXIOSPERMAS: flores primitivas, cos óvulos descubertos.



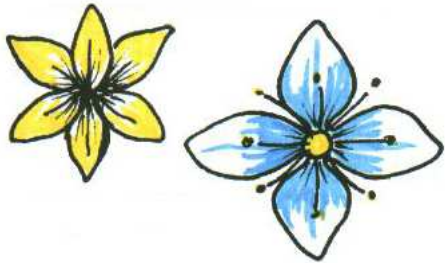
ANXIOSPERMAS: flores cos óvulos pechados en ovarios



FLORES DAS ANXIOSPERMAS

TIPOS

1) SEGUNDO A FORMA XERAL

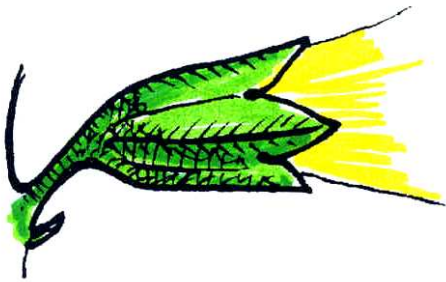


REGULARES: partes iguais

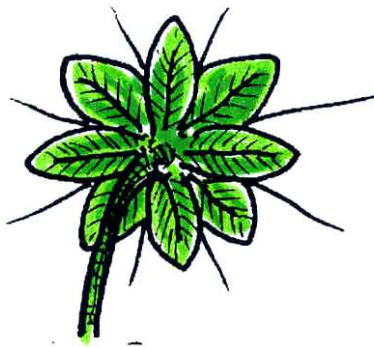


IRREGULARES: partes desiguais

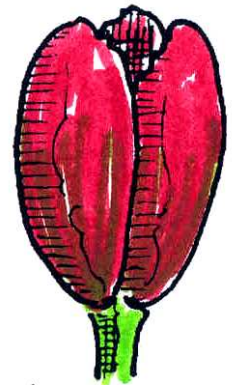
2) SEGUNDO O CÁLICE



sépalos soldados
(**GAMOSÉPALA**)

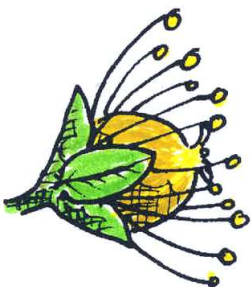


sépalos soltos
(**DIALISÉPALA**)



sépalos con cor
(**TÉPALOS**)

3) SEGUNDO A COROLA



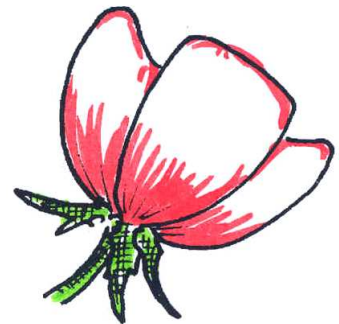
Sen corola, con cálice
(**APÉTALA**)



Sen corola nen cálice
(**ESPIDA**)

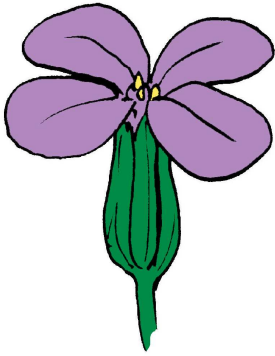


Pétalos soldados
(**GAMOPÉTALA**)

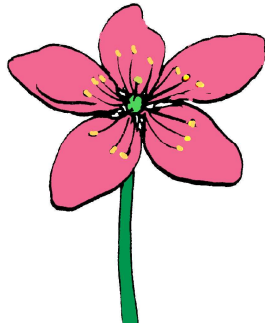


Pétalos libres
(**DIALIPÉTALA**)

FORMAS DA COROLA



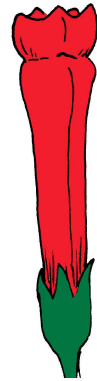
Cruciforme: catro pétalos opostos dous a dous



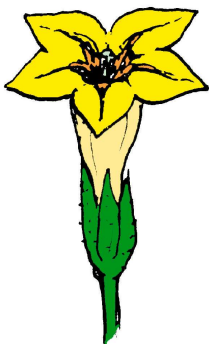
Rosácea: cinco pétalos de unlla curta.



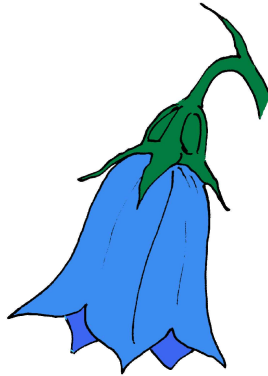
Claveliforme: pétalos anchos que se estreitan moito na base,



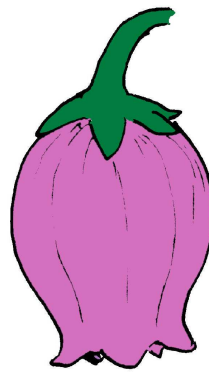
Tubulosa: pétalos soldados en forma de tubo.



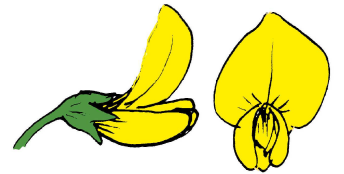
Flosculosa: tubulosa pentámera



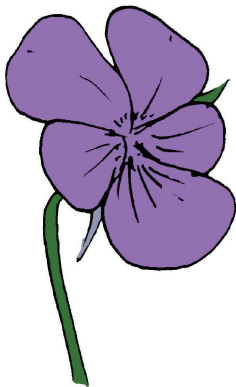
Acampanada



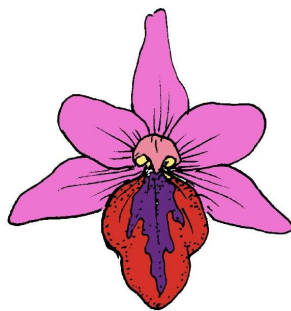
Urceolada: tubo abombado.



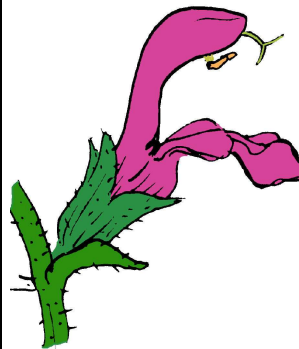
Papilionácea: cinco pétalos que se recubren uns aos outros: estandarte, ás e quilla



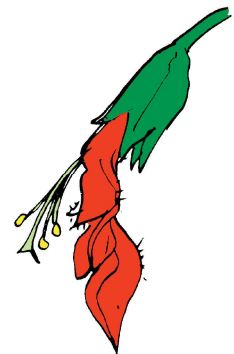
Violácea: cinco pétalos, un con esporón



Orquidácea: cinco pétalos, un moi modificado (labelo)



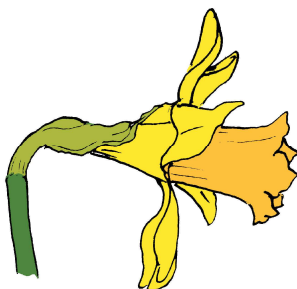
Bilabiada: pétalos soldados en dous grupos (3 e 2)



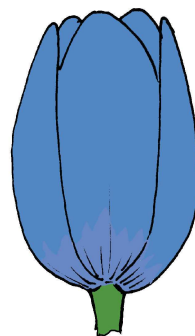
Labiada: labio de tres pétalos



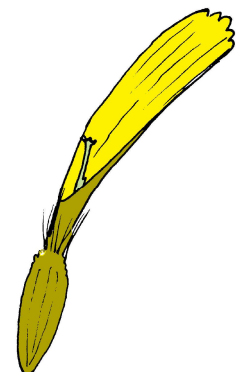
Personada: bilabiada cos labios moi próximos e tubo repregado



Coroa: falsa corola situada no interior da outra

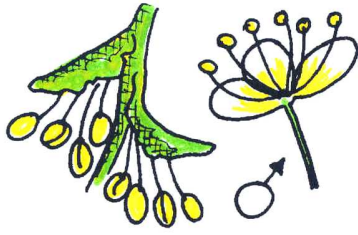


Lílfacea: tres pétalas e tres sépalas de igual cor e consistencia (tépalos)

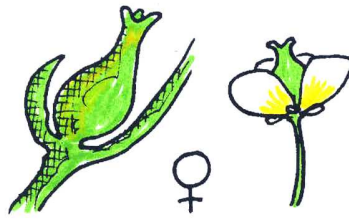


Ligulada: pétalos soldados a xeito de língua

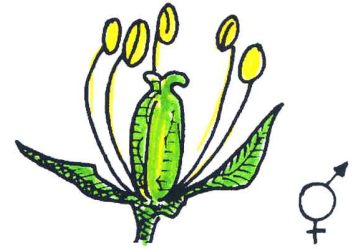
4) SEGUNDO O SEXO



MASCULINA
unisexual con estames

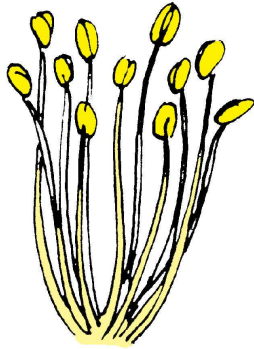


FEMININA
unisexual con pistilo



HERMAFRODITA
con estames e pistilo

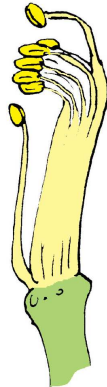
DISPOSICIÓN DOS ESTAMES



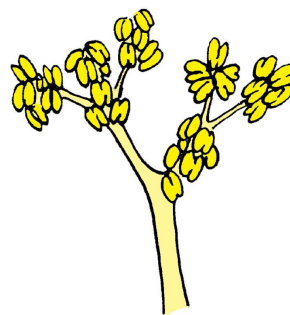
Libres



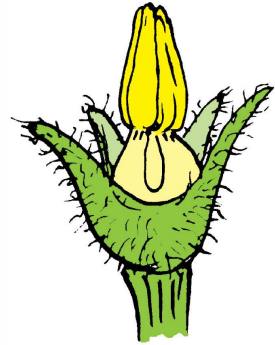
Unidos nun feixe



Unidos en
dous feixes



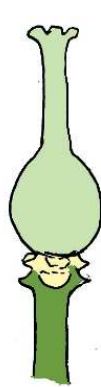
En varios feixes



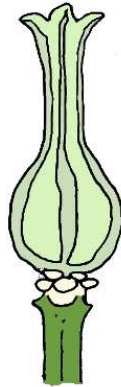
Anteras soldadas

CARACTERÍSTICAS DOS CARPELOS

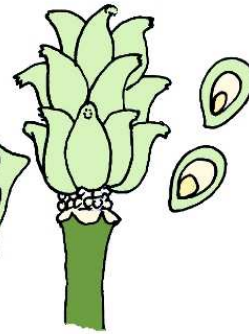
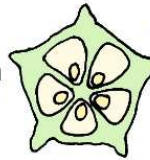
1. NÚMERO DE CARPELOS



Único (monocarpelar)

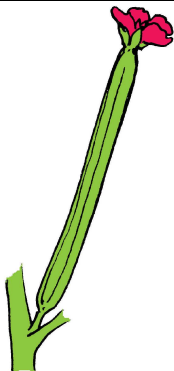


Varios unidos (pluricarpelar)

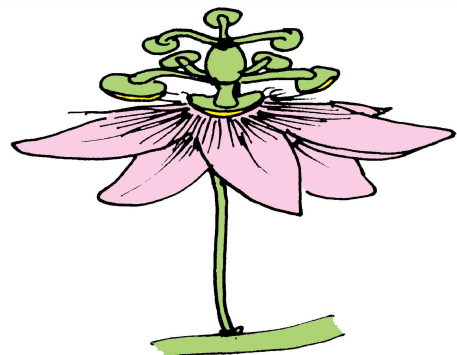
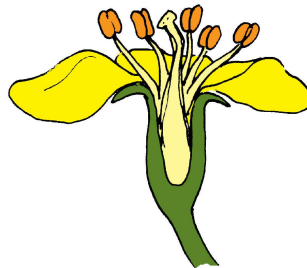


Varios soltos

2. POSICIÓN DO OVARIO



Ífero: na parte inferior da flor

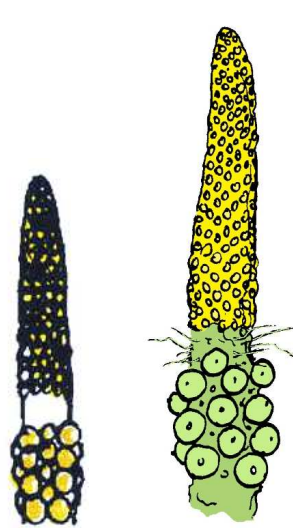


Súpero: na parte superior da flor

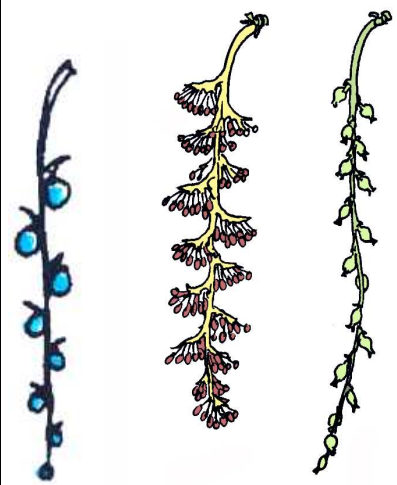
INFLORESCENCIAS: AGRUPACIÓNS DE FLORES



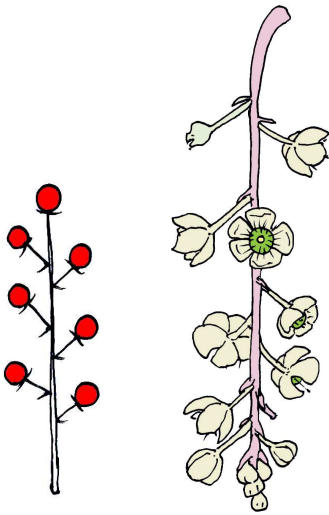
ESPIGA: flores sen rabo apegadas a un eixo



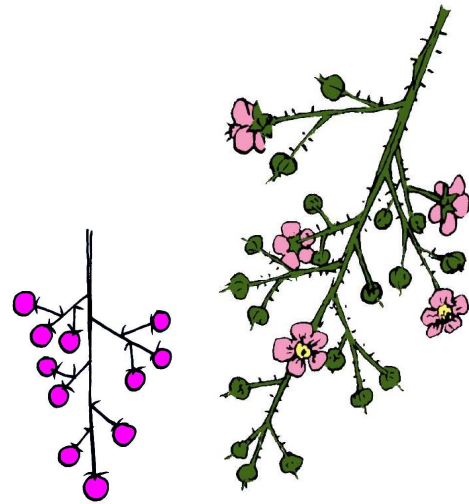
ESPÁDICE: espiga co eixe grosso



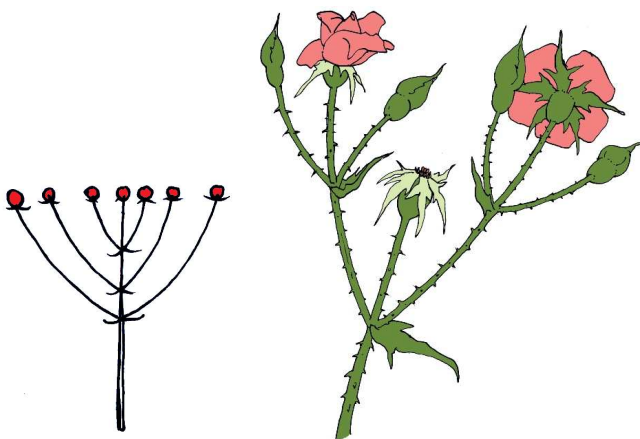
AMENTO: flores moi xuntas arredor dun eixo colgante, sen brácteas



ACIO: flores con rabo apegadas a un eixo



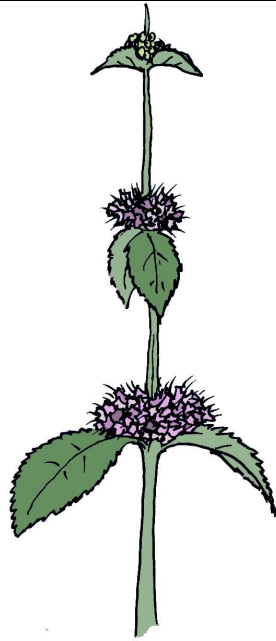
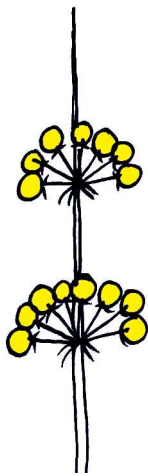
PANÍCULA: acio composto



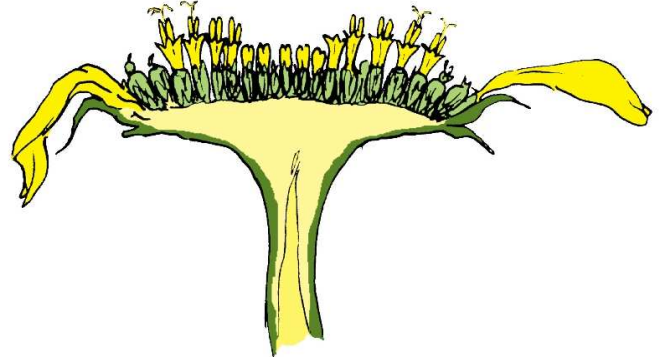
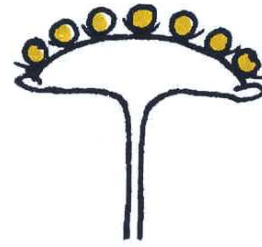
CORIMBO: os rabos das flores saen dun eixo e acadan a mesma altura



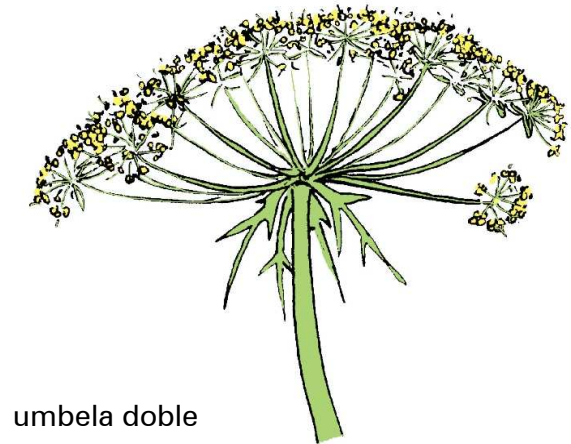
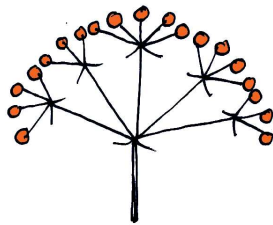
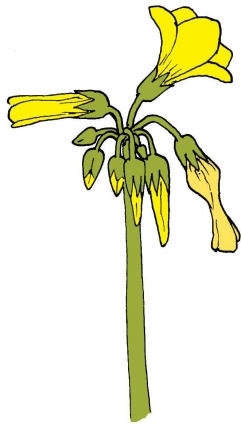
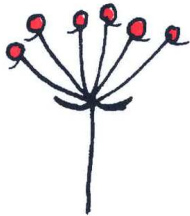
CIMAS: grupos ramificados de flores que aparecen na parte alta da planta



VERTICILO: flores dispostas arredor dun punto do talo



CAPÍTULO ou cabeza: flores sen rabo apoiadas nunha superficie



umbela dobre

UMBELA: grupo de flores con rabo que saen do mesmo punto