



Presentation of the reproduction of plants

Collège Notre-Dame;
Marvejols, Lozère, France

GONCALVES-NOVAIS Clara, CRUZ Mael, MARTINEZ Timéo and
BRUN Mindy.

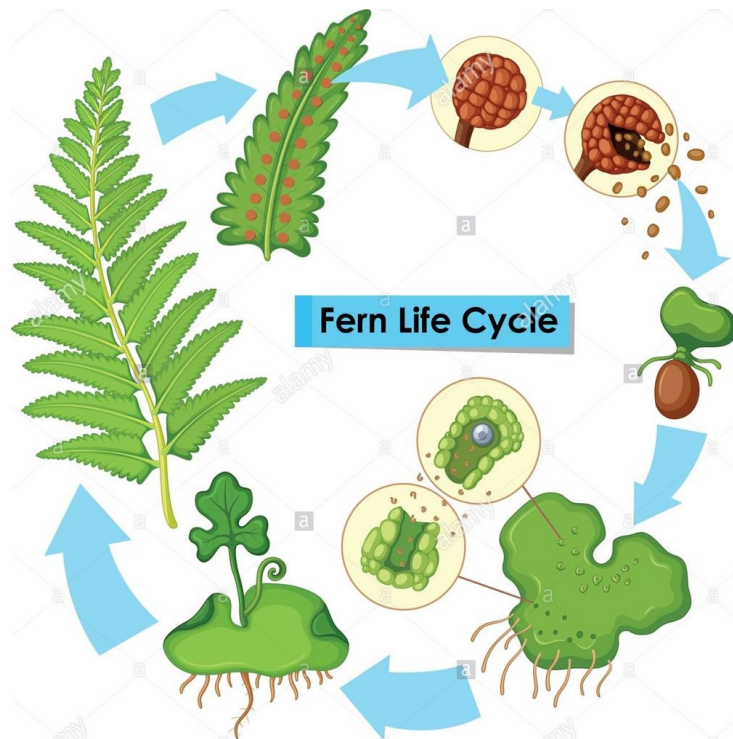
The image is a vertical split. The left half shows a vibrant green fern frond with multiple pinnules, set against a dark, blurred background. The right half shows a close-up of a bright green moss carpet covering a surface, with some darker, textured areas visible in the background. The text is centered across the middle of the image, overlapping both halves.

*Sexual reproduction of
ferns and mosses*

Reproduction of ferns



There are sporangia on the underside of fern leaves. When the sporangia are ripe, they open and release spores. Each spore will germinate on the ground and become a prothallus. The prothallus contains sperms and ovules. When it rains, sperms swim to the ovules to fertilize them. After fertilization, the egg will grow into a new fern.





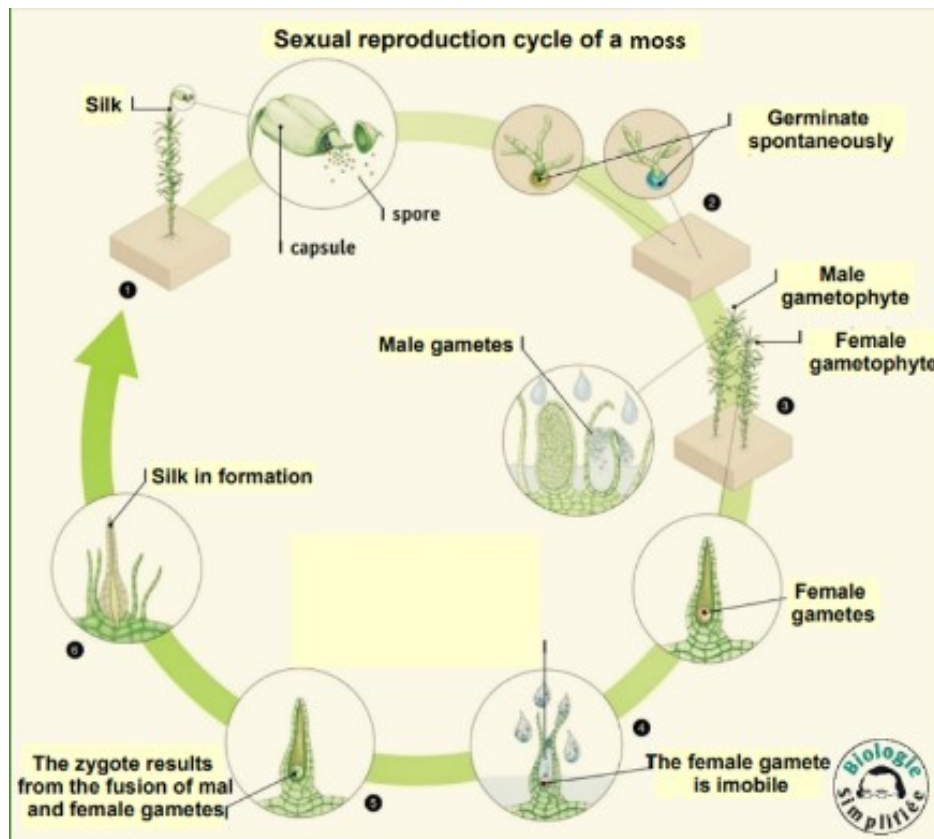
Mosses

At maturity, the capsule releases spores of two types. The spores fall to the ground and germinate.

Transported by rain or dew water, the male gametophyte pass to the female gametophyte.

Fertilization, that is to say the fusion of gametes, gives birth to a zygote.

This single cell multiplies to form a new sporophyte

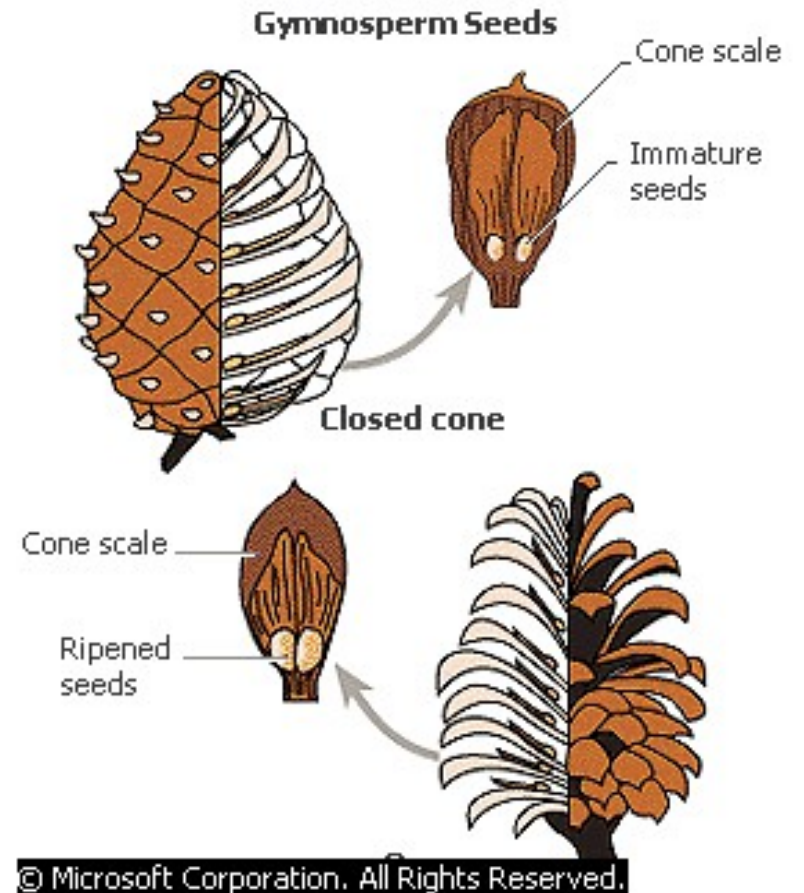




*Sexual reproduction
of resinous trees*

Definition

- *Gymnosperms are woody plants*
- *The seeds are on scales or arranged in cones*



An example : the pine

- The female cones are made of scales on which the eggs differ
- The male cones consist of stamens :
 - The pollen grains develop in two pollen sacs
 - The pollen grains are disseminated and carried by the wind



Fertilization

- The ovum + the pollen = grain develops
- The female cone dries out and the seeds are disseminated by the wind



- The embryo will develop and form a new tree

A close-up photograph of several pink cherry blossoms in full bloom, with some buds still visible. The flowers have five petals and numerous stamens with yellow anthers. The background is softly blurred, showing more branches and flowers.

*The sexual reproduction
of flowering plants*

The sexual reproduction of flowering plants

1. When the seed germinates, it forms a plant.

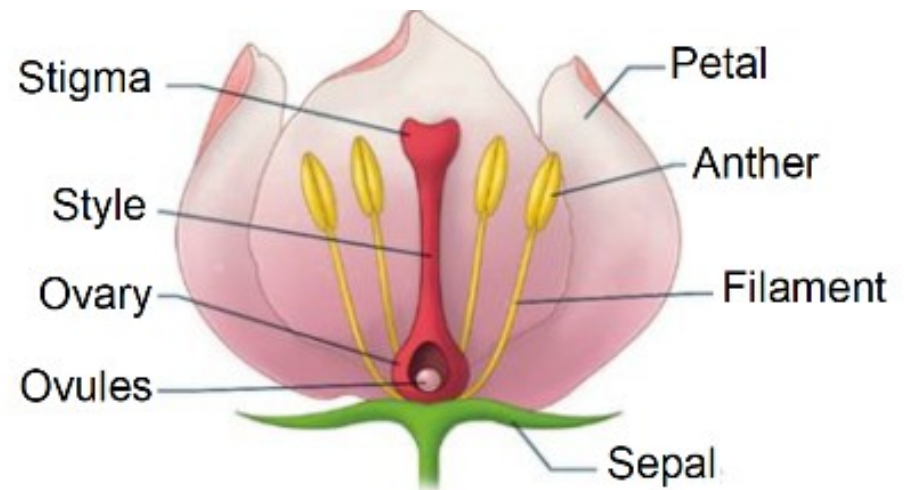


2. The gametes meet thanks to the wind, the humans or the insects which put the **pollen** on the **stigma** of the flowers.

Definitions :

Pollen : the male gametes

Stigma : the female gametes



The sexual reproduction of flowering plants

3. When the pollen arrives in the pollinic tubes, it goes to the **ovums**. The fertilization will take place.
4. When the **ovary** is fertilized, it becomes a fruit which wraps up the seed.
5. The seeds in the fruit, fall with it. When it's on the ground, the seeds are transported by animals which eat them. The cycle starts again !

Definitions :

Ovums : ovums are in the ovary

Ovary : what contains the ovums





Asexual reproduction

Definition :
Reproduction without fertilization

4 sorts of reproduction :

from stolons



from bulbs



from tubers



from rhizomes



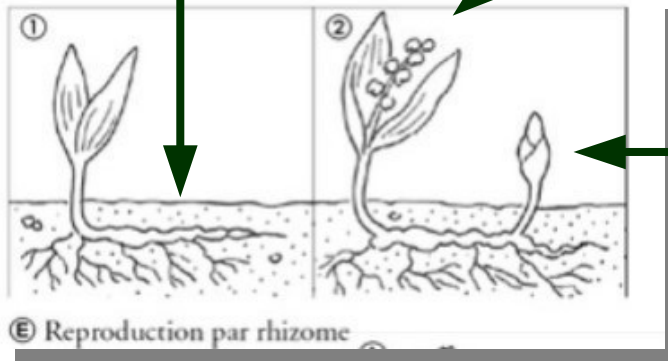
The lily of the valley

1

Reproduces underground, from horizontal creeping stems : rhizomes.

2

On the rhizomes, buds form which will give flowering shoots.



3

A new lily of the valley

Strawberries



2

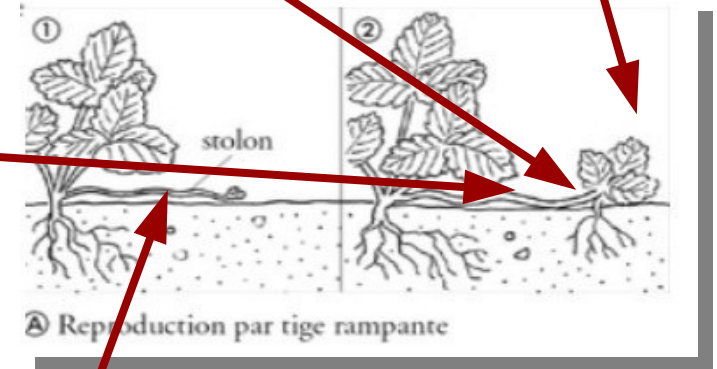
Stolons
are aerial stems that grow
from the mother plant

3

Get rooted at the
nodes

4

Give new plants



1

Reproduce naturally
from stolons

*Thank you for listening to our
presentation !*



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