MORFOLOGÍA DE LA FLOR

¨CLIVIA¨ *Clivia miniata* (Hook.) Regel

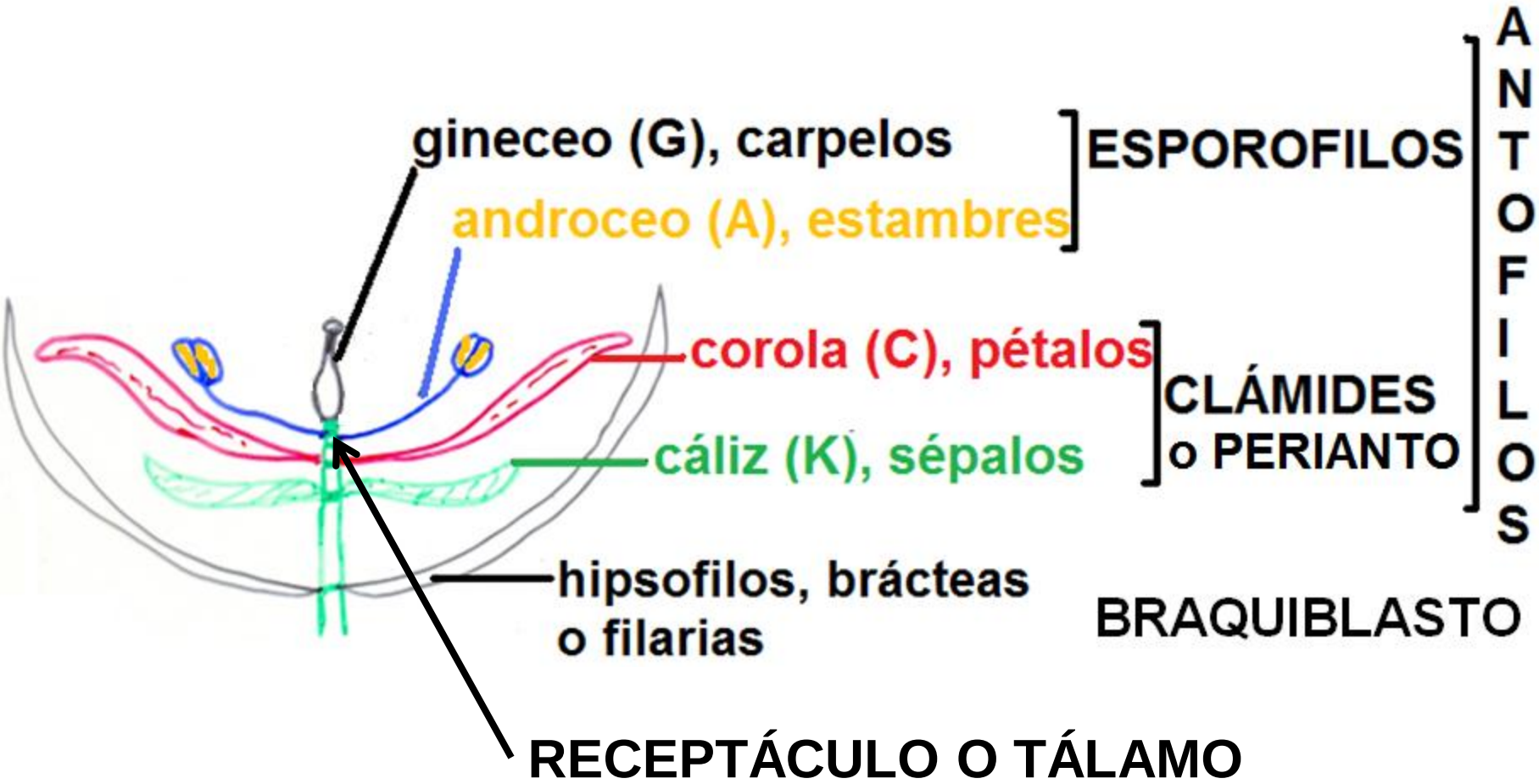
OBJETIVOS

- CONOCER QUE ES LA FLOR
- ESTUDIAR SUS CICLOS, LAS PARTES Y CARACTERÍSTICAS
- CONOCER ESTRUCTURA, SIMETRÍA, TIPOS DE PERIANTO, ANDROCEO Y GINECEO
- DIAGRAMA Y FÓRMULA FLORAL
- ESTABLECER CARACTERES DE DIFERENCIACIÓN ENTRE DICOTILEDÓNEAS Y MONOCOTILEDÓNEAS

Bibliografía

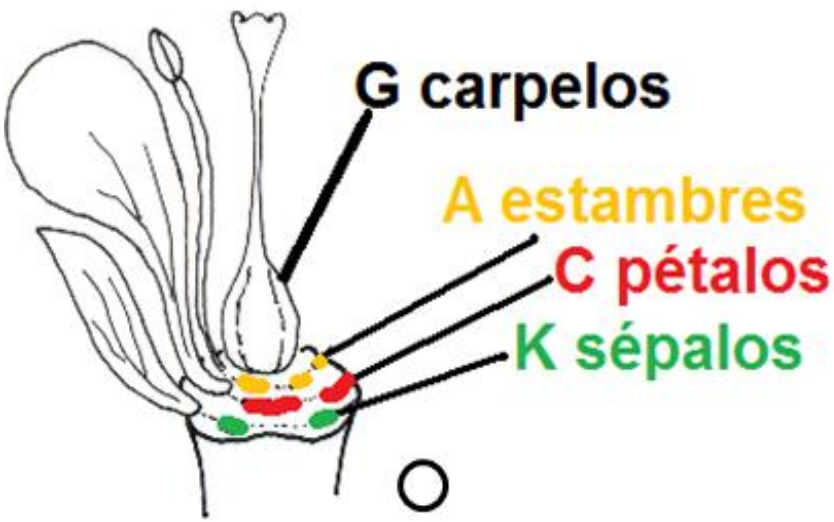
- **Dimitri MJ y EN Orfila.** 1985. Tratado de morfología y sistemática vegetal. Ed. Acme S.A.
- **Font Quer, P.** 1993. Diccionario de Botánica. Ed. Labor.S.A.
- **Harris JG & MW Harris.** 1994. Plant identification terminology: an illustrated glossary. Spring Lake Publishing
- **Strasburger, E. et al.** 1994. Tratado de Botánica. Ed. Omega S.A.
- **Valla, J.J.** 1979. Botánica. Morfología de las plantas superiores. Ed. Hemisferio Sur, Buenos Aires.
- **Morfología Vegetal** www.mvegetal.weebly.com/
- **Morfología de plantas vasculares** www.hiperbotanica.net

¿QUÉ ES LA FLOR?.....



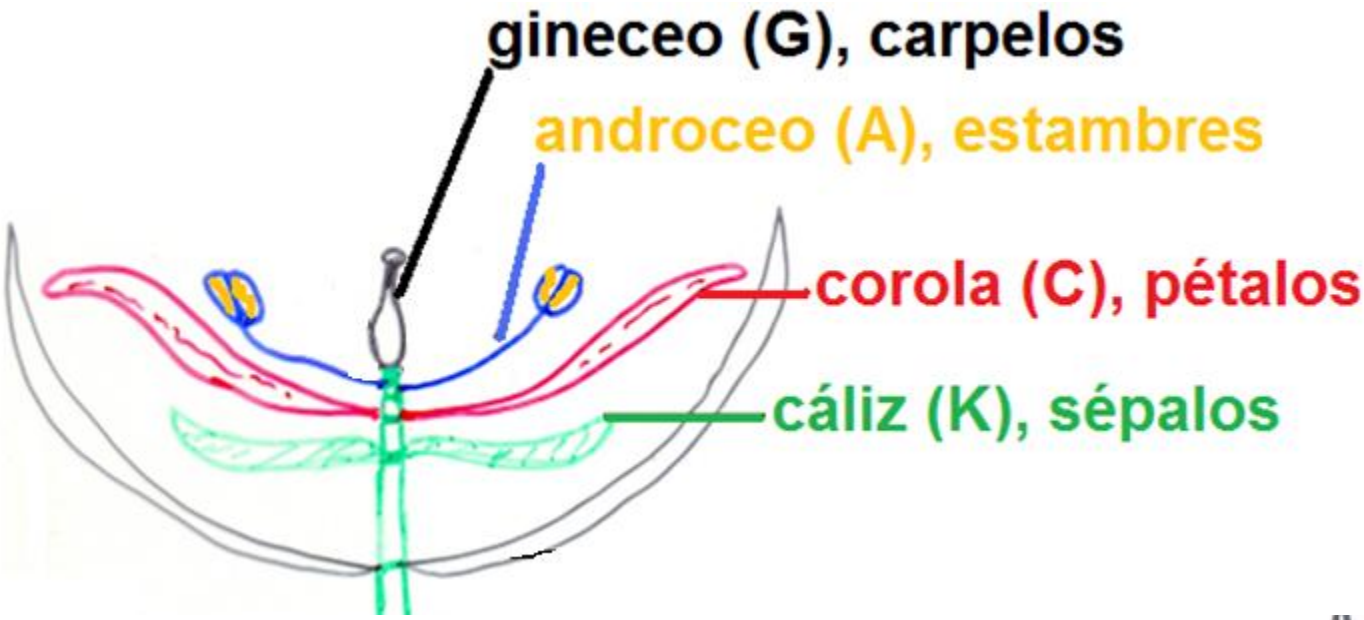
¿QUÉ ES LA ESTRUCTURA FLORAL?.....

ESPIRALADA



CÍCLICA

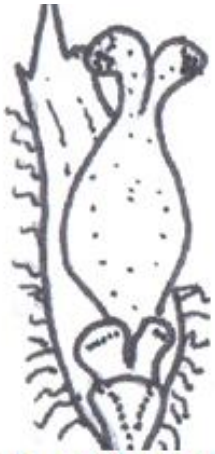
CLÁMIDES O PERIANTO.....



DICLAMÍDEA

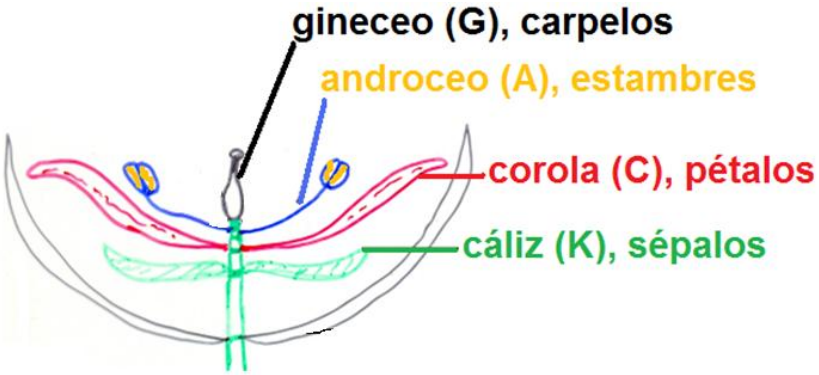
MONOCLAMÍDEA

ACLAMÍDEA



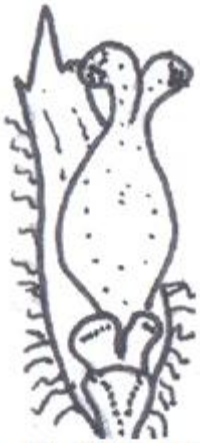
aperiantada

SEXUALIDAD DE LA FLOR

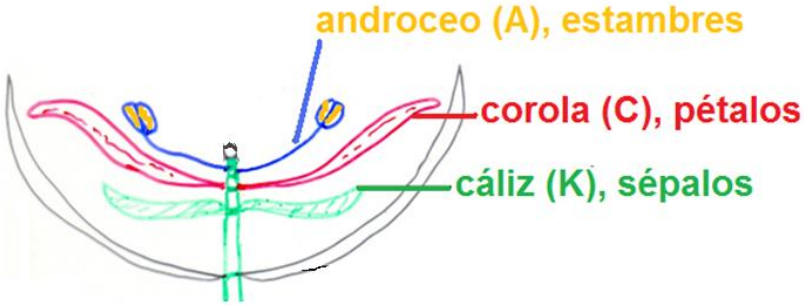


BISEXUAL

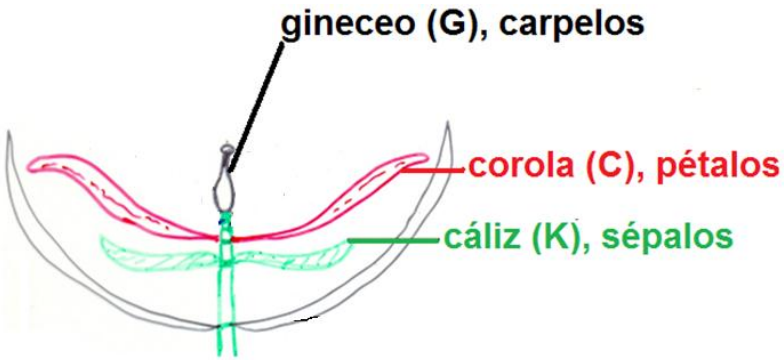
UNISEXUAL



pistilada

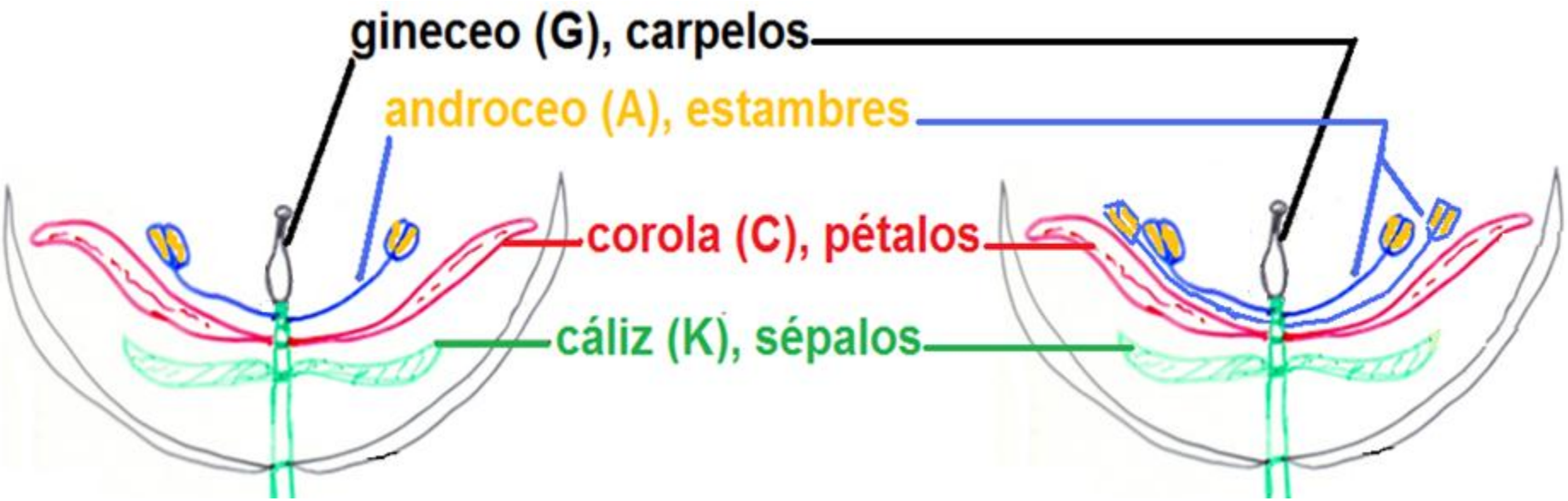


ESTAMINADA



PISTILADA

NÚMERO DE CICLOS.....



TETRACÍCLICA

PENTACÍCLICA

NÚMERO DE PIEZAS POR CICLO.....-MERA

TETRÁMERA **PENTÁMERA**

Clase DICOTILEDÓNEAS

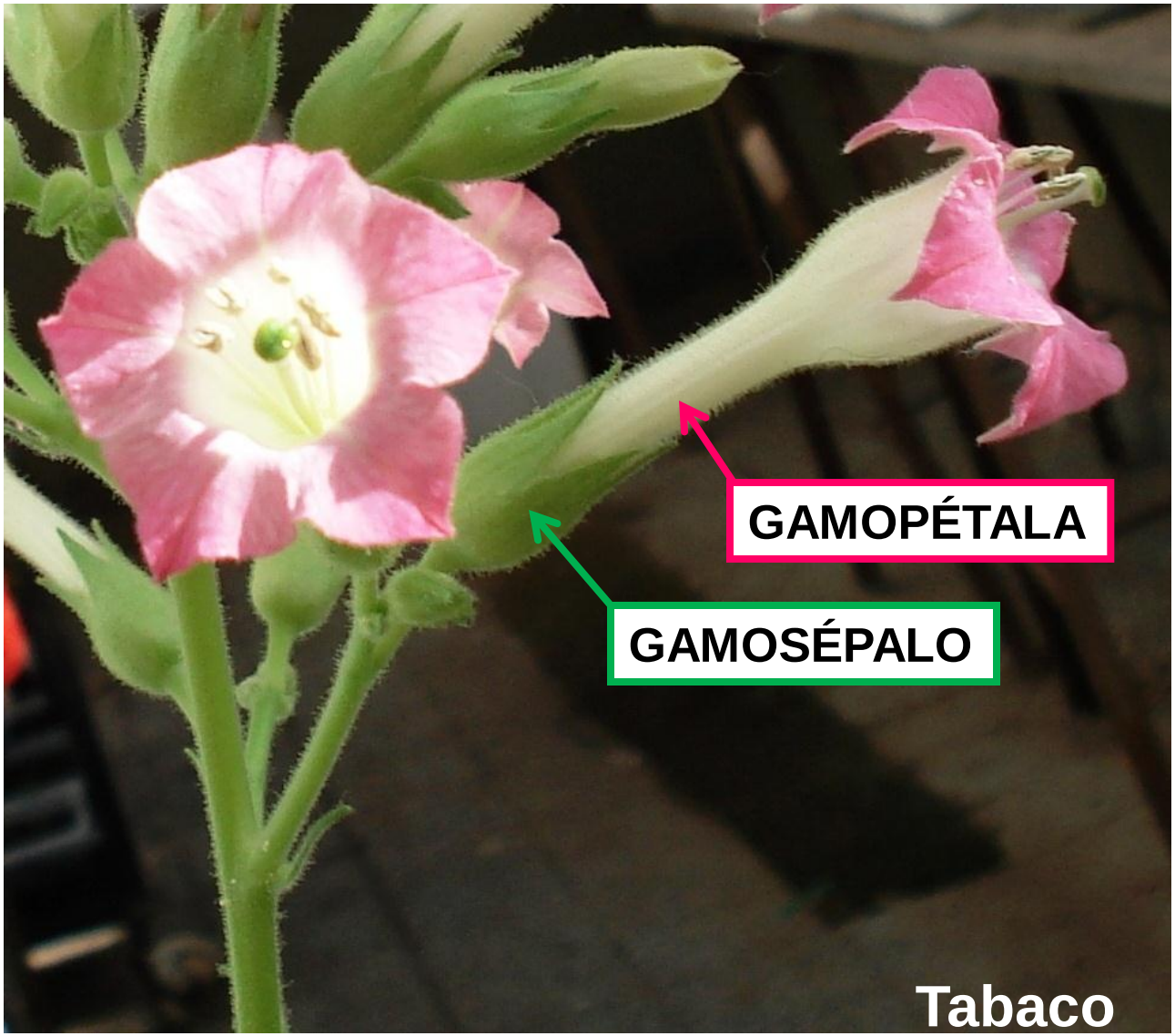
Foto María Alejandra Migoya

TRÍMERA

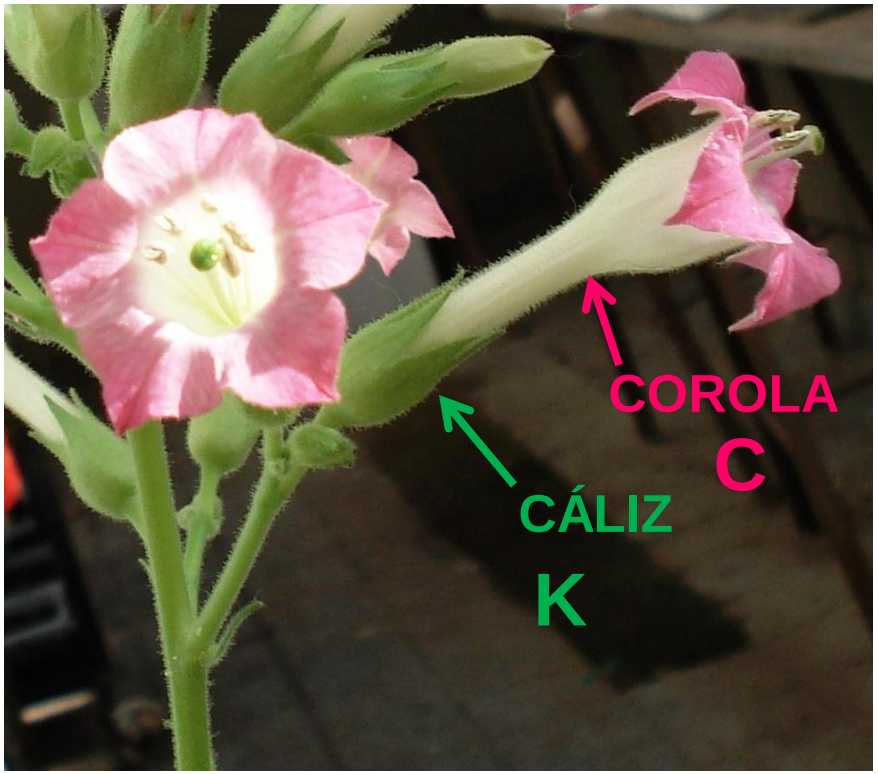
Clase MONOCOTILEDÓNEAS

CONCEPTO DE DIALI-

CONCEPTO DE GAMO-



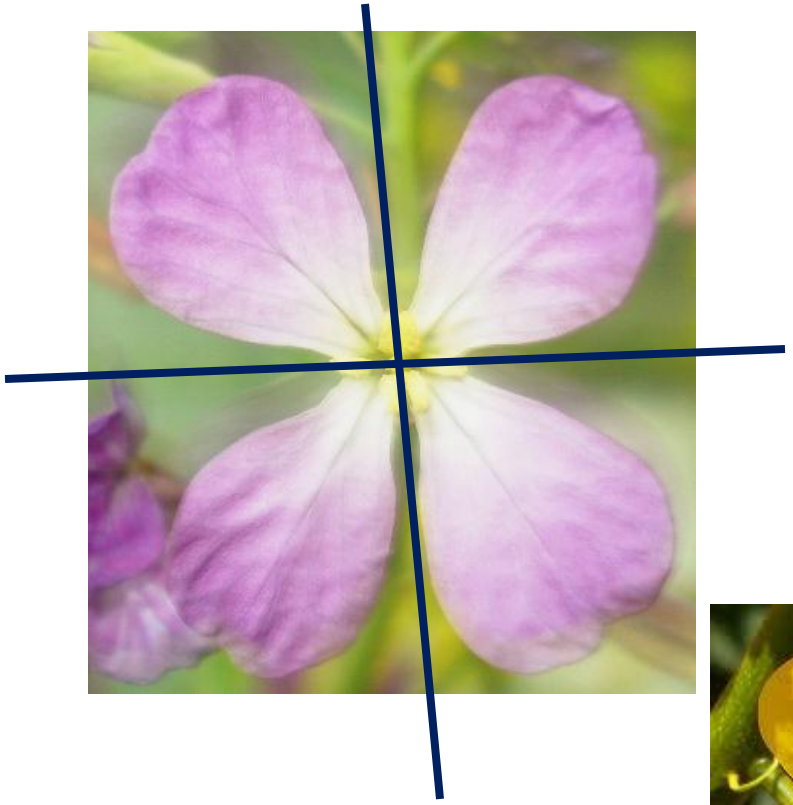
PERIANTO HETEROCLAMÍDEO
PERIANTO HOMOCLAMÍDEO
CLASE DICOTILEDÓNEAS



PERIANTO HOMOCLAMÍDEO TRÍMERO
CLASE MONOCOTILEDÓNEAS
PERIGONIO (TÉPALOS)

P_k P_c $P_{c\ 3+3}$ $P_{c\ (3+3)}$

SIMETRÍA FLORAL



ACTINOMORFA

RADIADA

ASIMÉTRICA As

ZIGOMORFA

BILATERAL

El Cáliz. Símbolo: **K**

SÉPALOS

decíduo, caedizo o efímero

persistente y acrescente

Physalis sp. Camambú

La Corola. Símbolo:**C**

PÉTALOS

PREFLORACIÓN

VALVAR

CONTORTA

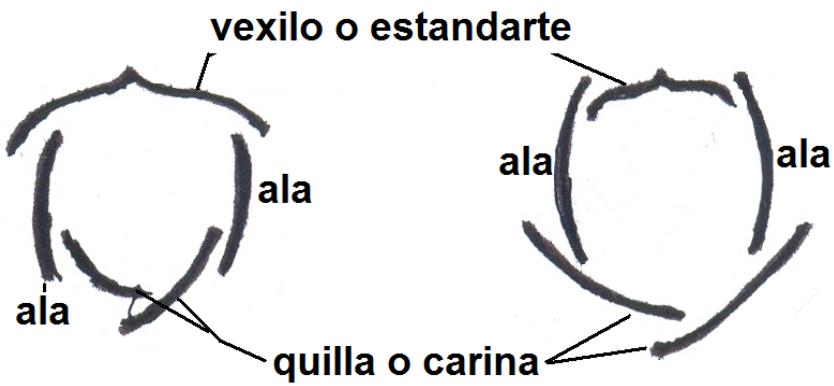
LEGUMINOSAE
MIMOSOIDEAE

ORDEN
CONTORTALES

Acacia aroma **¨aromo¨**

Vinca major **¨vinca¨**

Prefloración imbricada

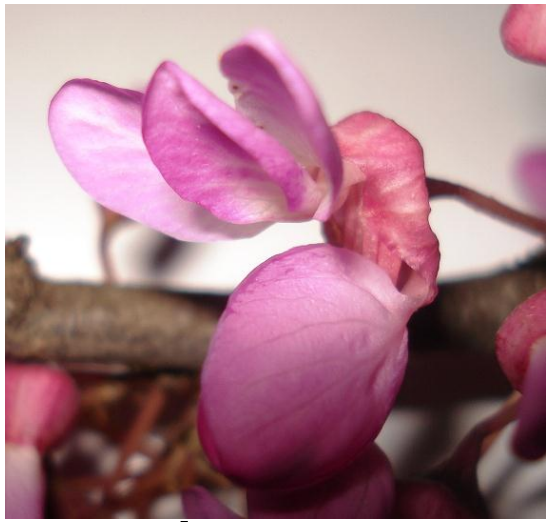


VEXILAR **CARINAL**

LEGUMINOSAE PAPILIONOIDEAE

LEGUMINOSAE CAESALPINIOIDEAE

Haba



Árbol de Judea

TIPOS DE COROLAS

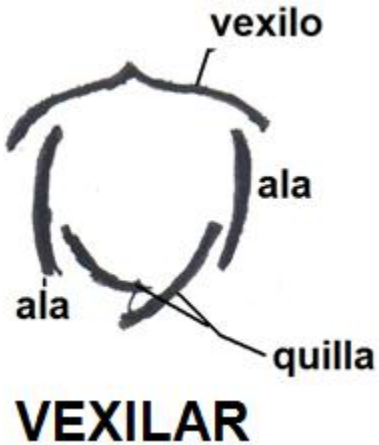
DIALIPÉTALAS

ACTINOMORFAS

CARIOFILÁCEA
CRUCIFORME
ROSÁCEA

ZIGOMORFAS

PAPILIONADA o
AMARIPOSADA

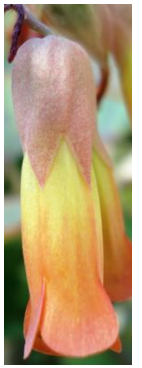


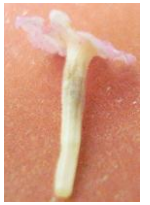
TIPOS DE COROLAS

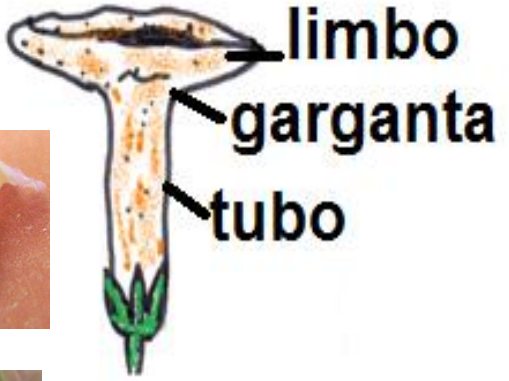
GAMOPÉTALAS

ACTINOMORFAS

HIPOCRATERIFORME
CAMPANULADA
INFUNDIBULIFORME
ROTADA
TUBULOSA
URCEOLADA

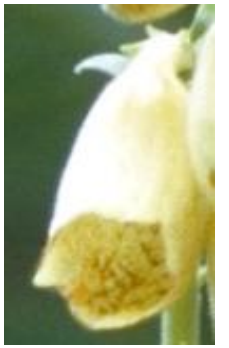


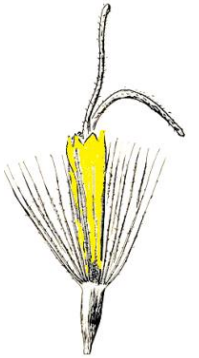




ZIGOMORFAS

BILABIADA
PERSONADA
DIGITALIFORME
LIGULADA



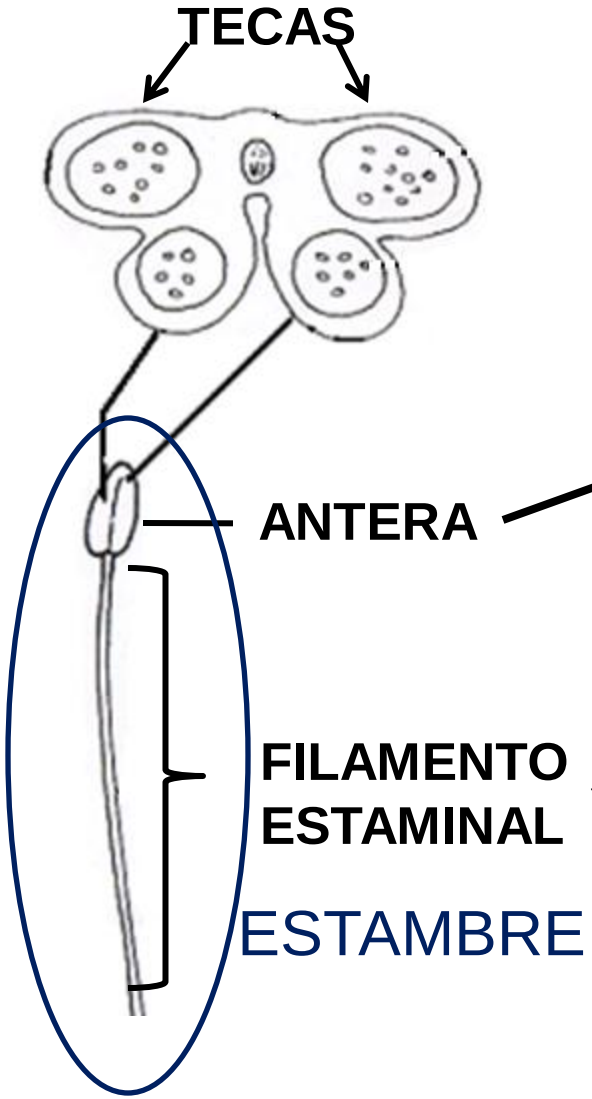


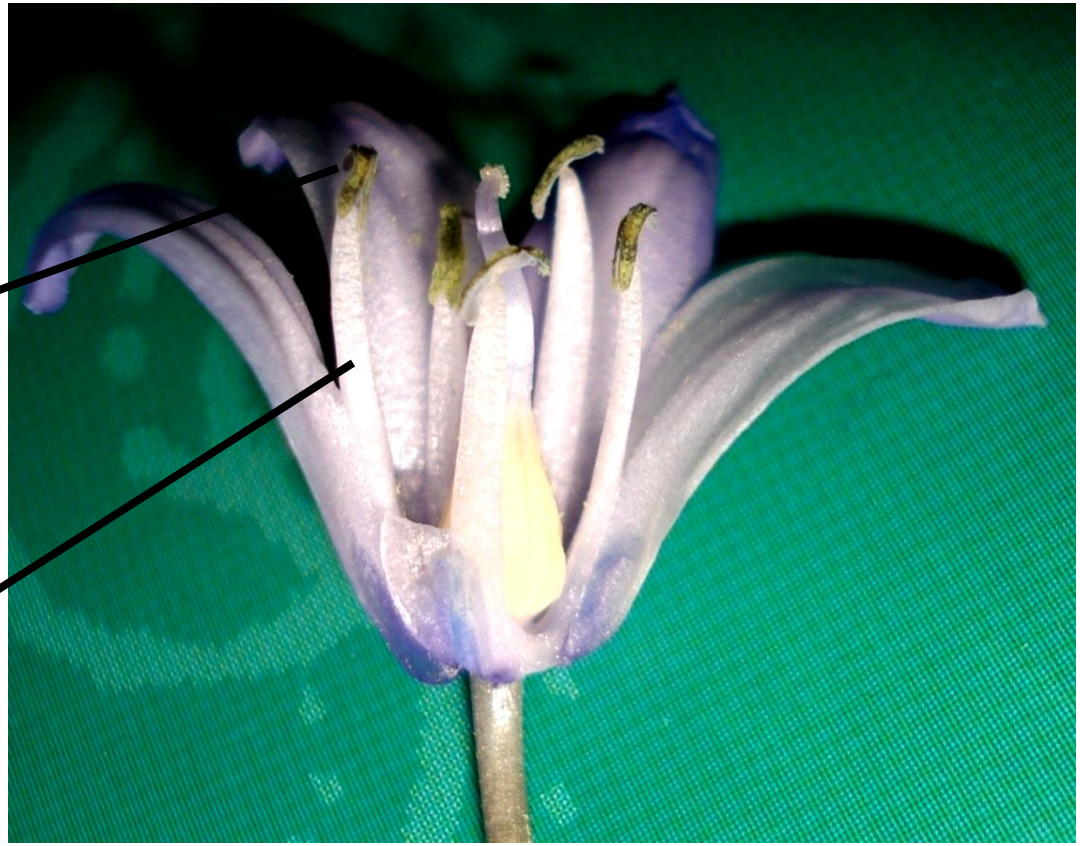
LÍGULAS – CORONA o PARACOROLA - PARAPERIGONIO

El Androceo. Símbolo: **A**

ESTAMBRES

Androceo (estambres)





DEHISCENCIA DE LAS ANTERAS

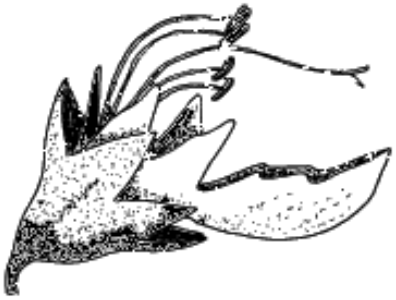
longitudinal

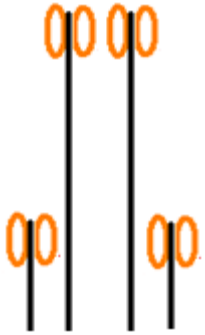
poricida

valvar

ANDROCEO DIALISTÉMONO, POLISTÉMONO

ANDROCEO DIDÍNAMO

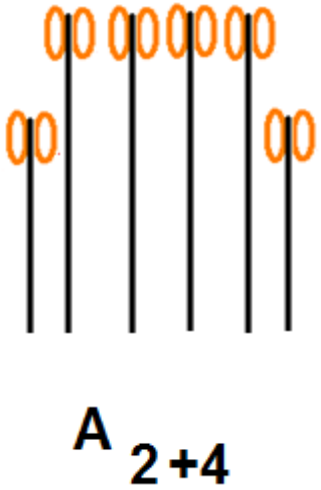




A_{2+2}

Romero, fam. Labiadas o Lamiáceas

ANDROCEO TETRADÍNAMO



ANDROCEO GAMOSTÉMONO

fam. Leguminosas o Fabáceas

***Hipericum* sp.**
fam. Hipericáceas

MONADELFO

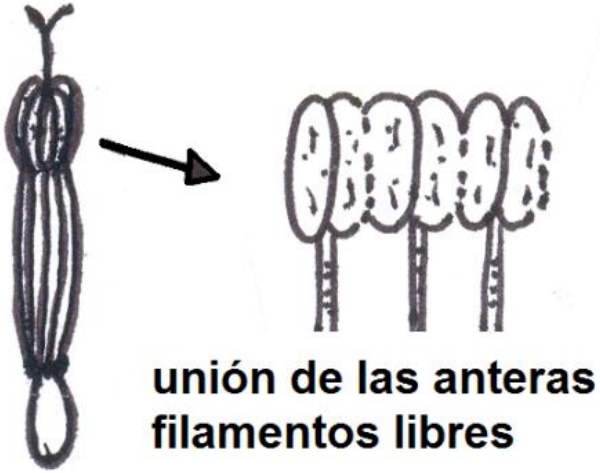
DIADELFO

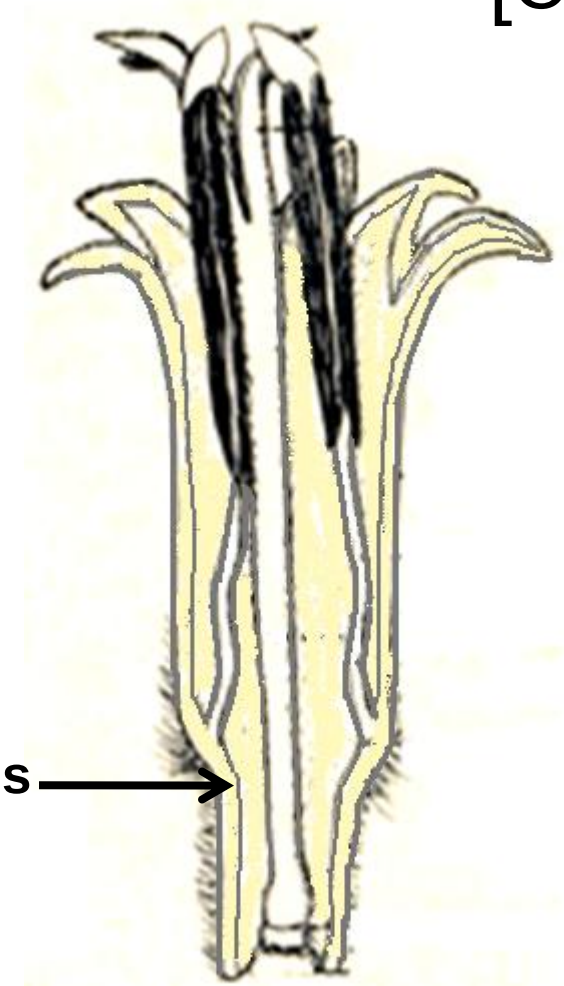
POLIADELFO

Rosa china, fam. Malváceas

ANDROCEO SINANTÉREO CON ESTAMBRES EPIPÉTALOS

[C (5) A (5)]



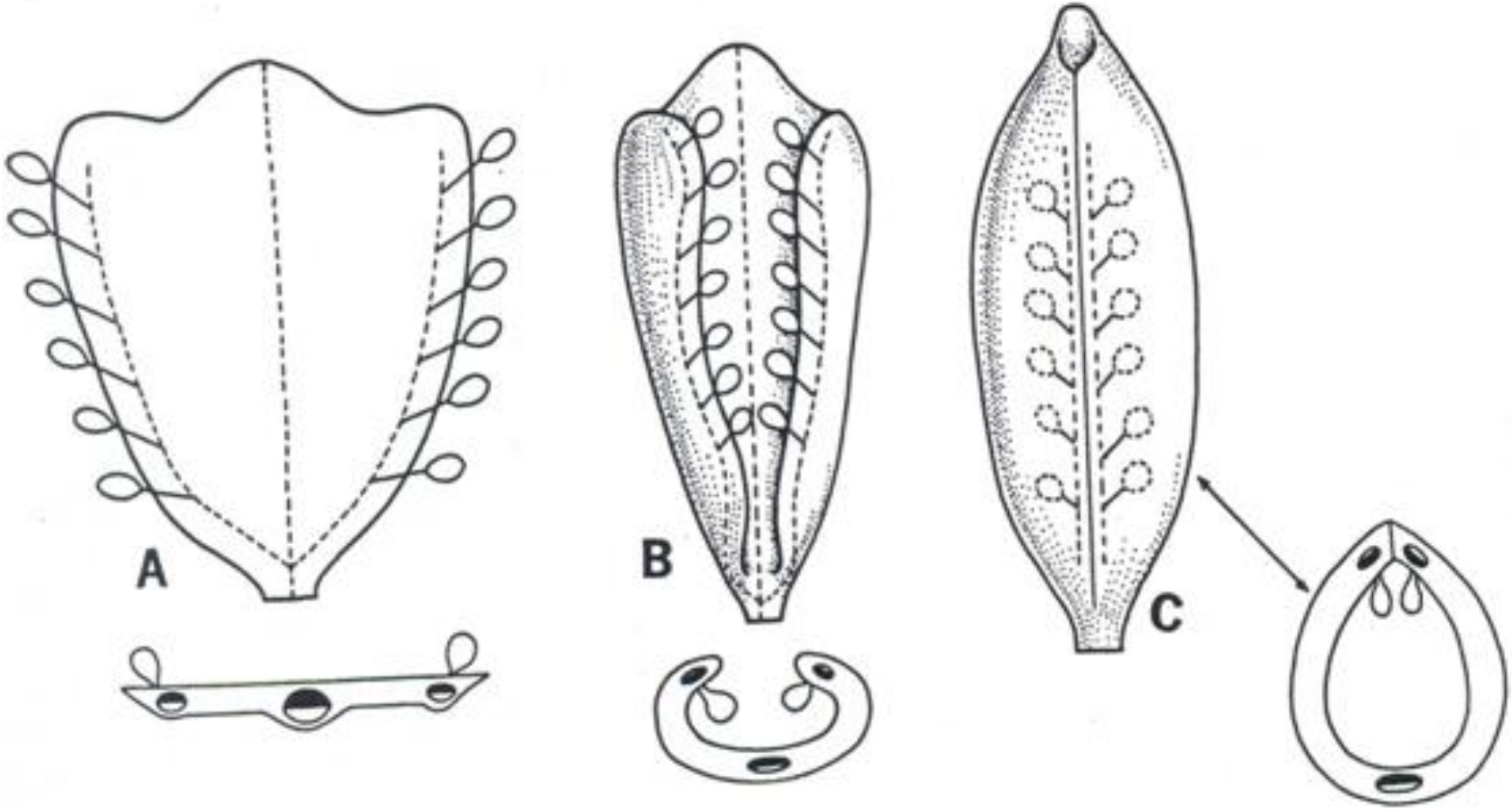


fam. Compuestas o Asteráceas

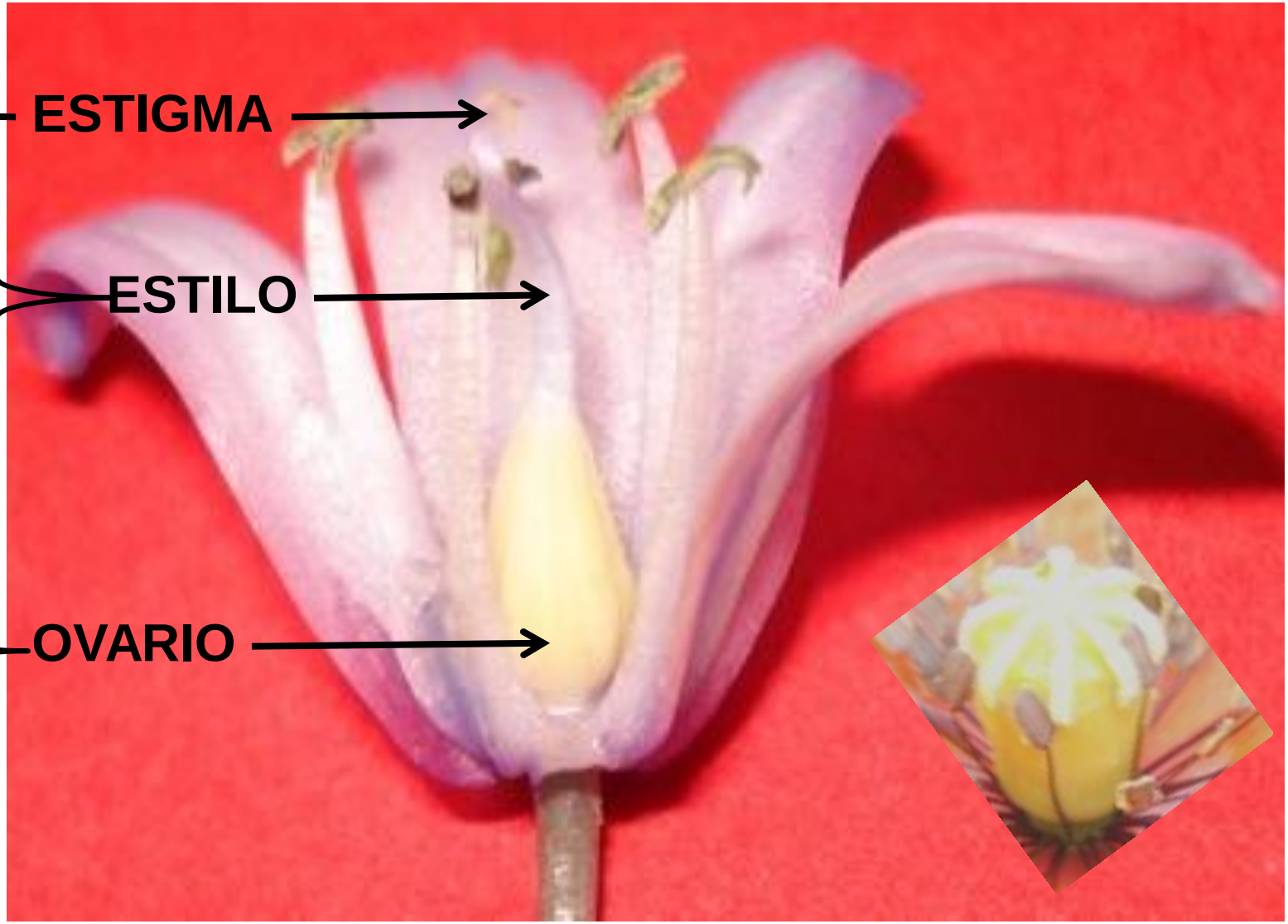
El Gineceo. Símbolo: **G**

CARPELOS

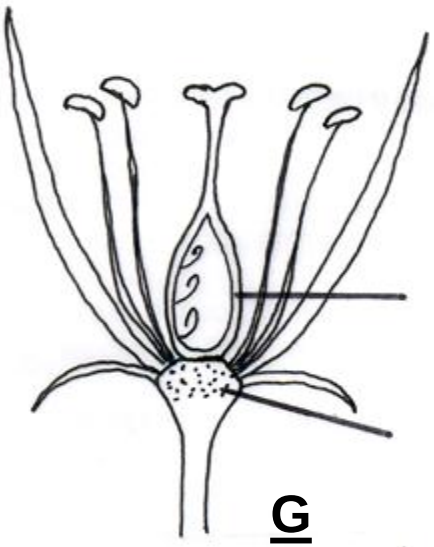
HOJA CARPELAR o CARPELO



GINECEO (CARPELOS)

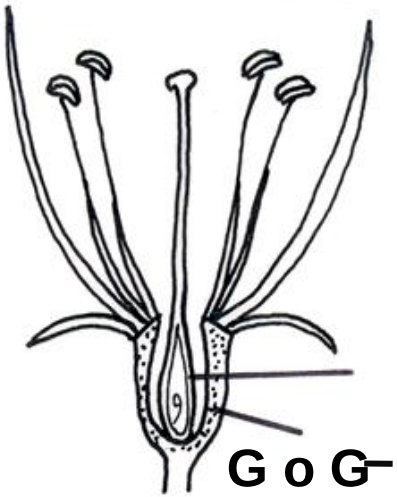


POSICIÓN DEL GINECEO



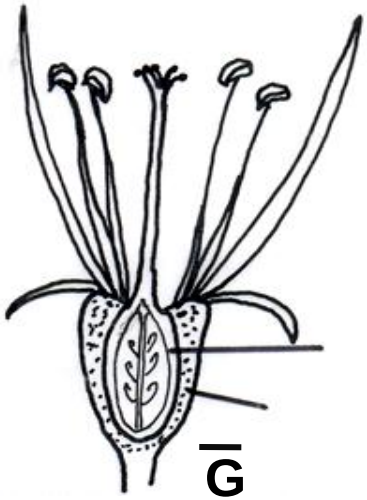
$\underline{G}$

GINECEO SÚPERO - FLOR HIPOGINA



G o G–

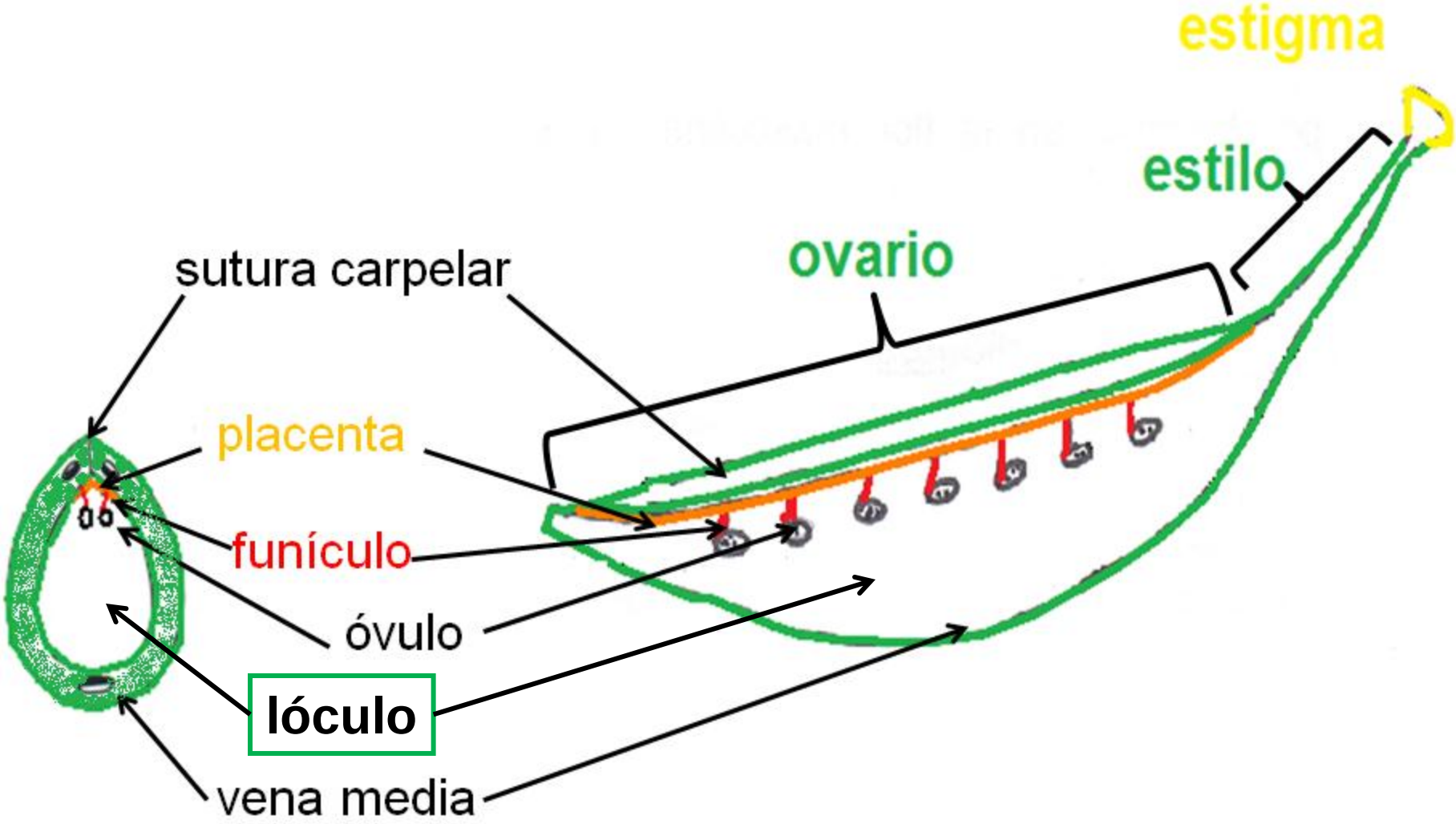
GINECEO MEDIO
FLOR PERIGINA



$\overline{G}$

GINECEO ÍNFERO
FLOR EPIGINA

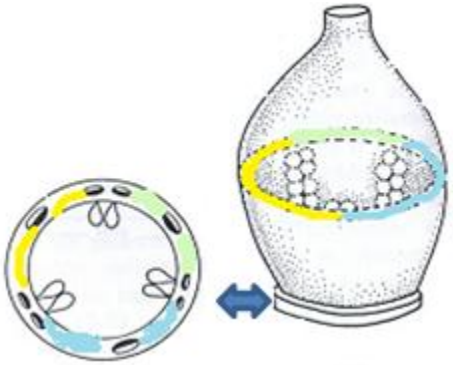
OVARIO: sus partes



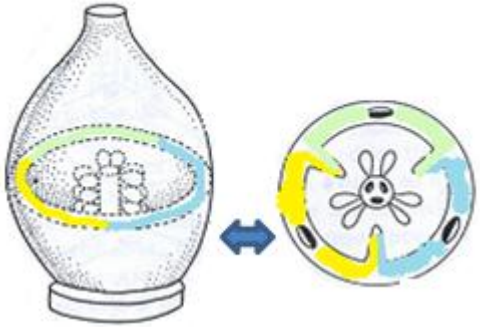
OVARIO UNICARPELAR, UNILOCULAR

PLACENTACIÓN

Basal



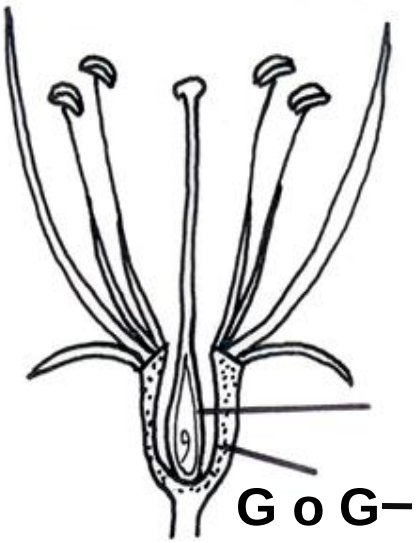
Parietal

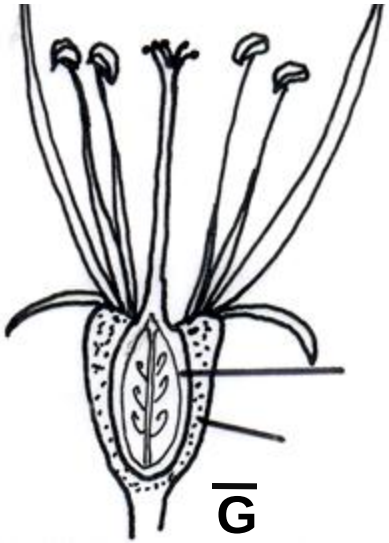


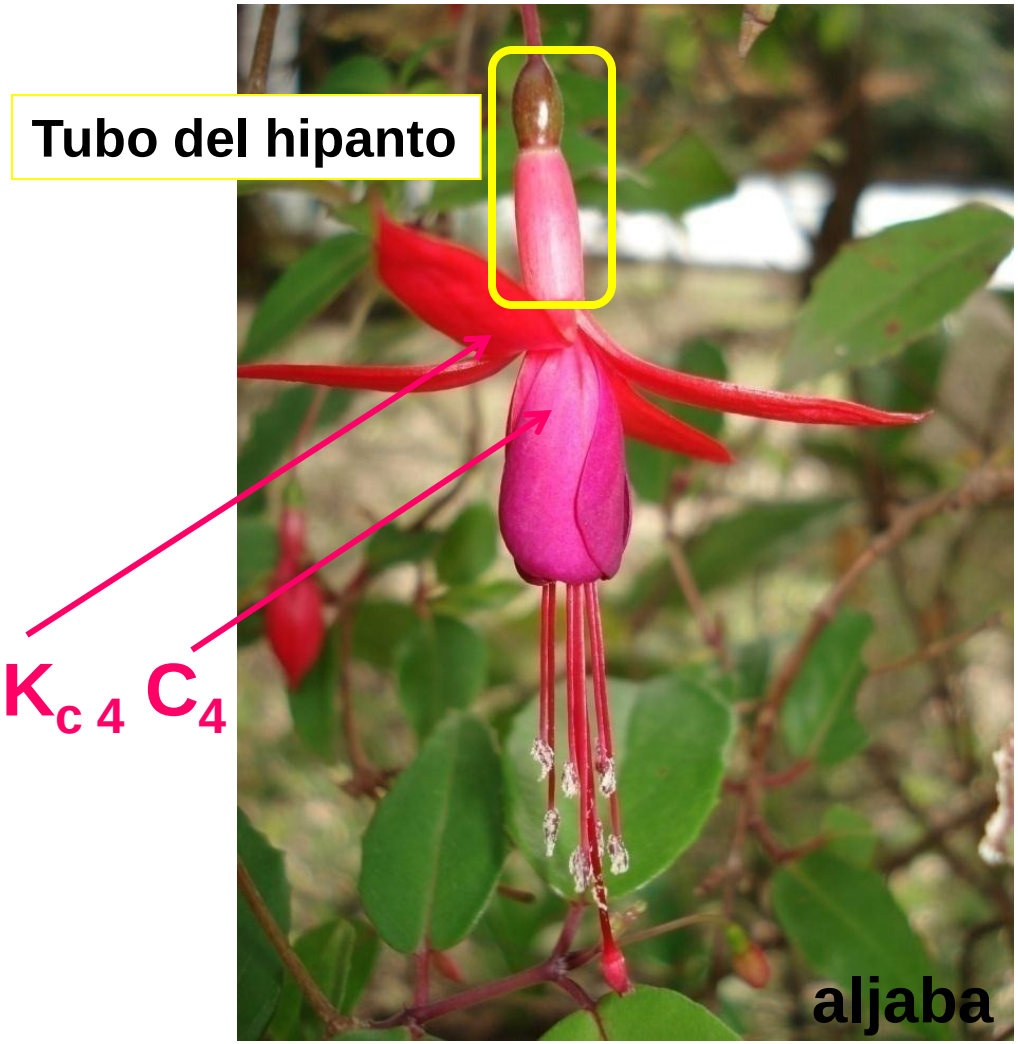
Central

axilar o axial

CONCEPTO DE HIPANTO







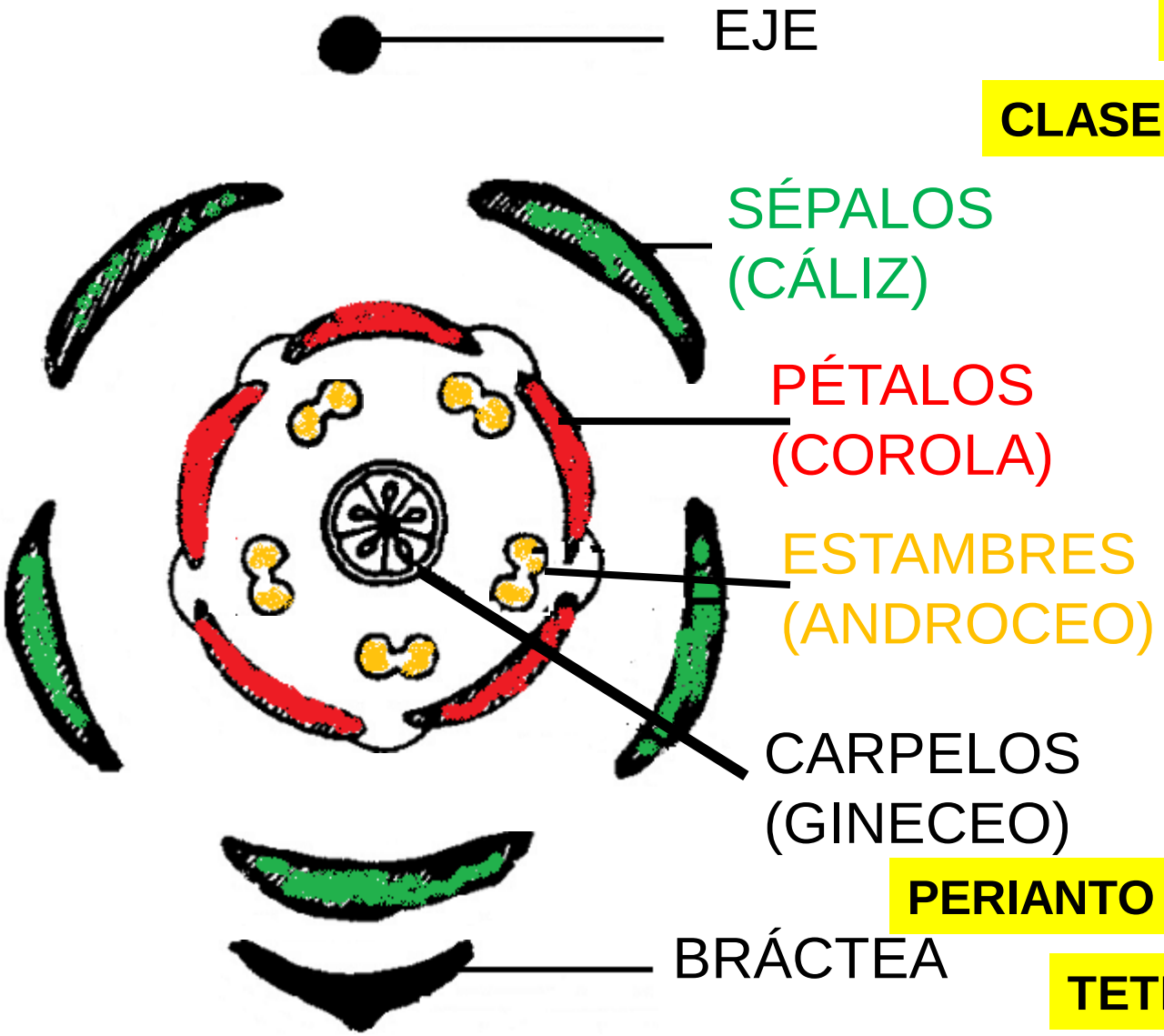
fam. Onagráceas

DIAGRAMA FLORAL

Y

FÓRMULA FLORAL

Diagrama floral



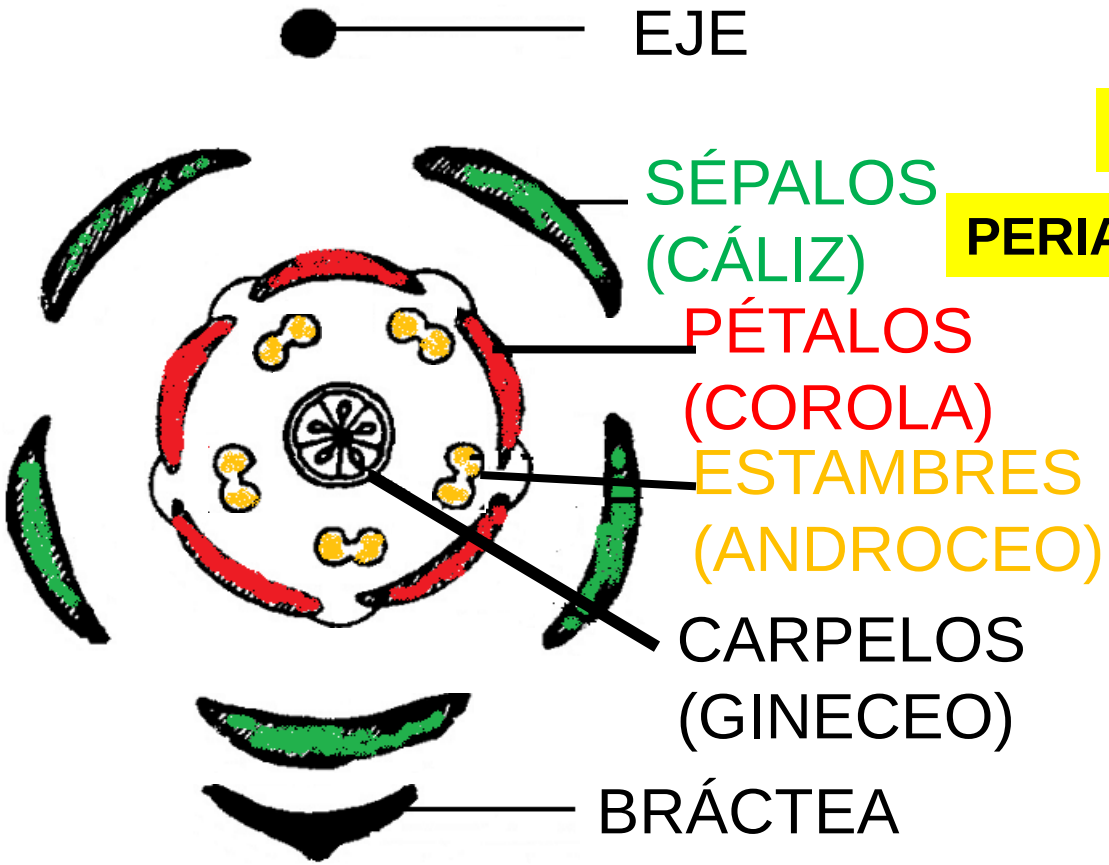
PENTÁMERA

CLASE DICOTILEDÓNEAS

PERIANTO HETEROCLAMÍDEO

TETRACÍCLICA

Fórmula floral

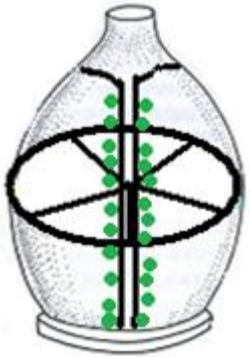


PENTÁMERA

CLASE DICOTILEDÓNEAS

PERIANTO HETEROCLAMÍDEO

TETRACÍCLICA



Nro. lóculos

$\bigcirc \quad \times \quad K_5 \; C_{(5)} \; A_5 \; \underline{G}_{(5)} \; {}^{5}/_{\infty}$ **Nro. de óvulos por lóculo**