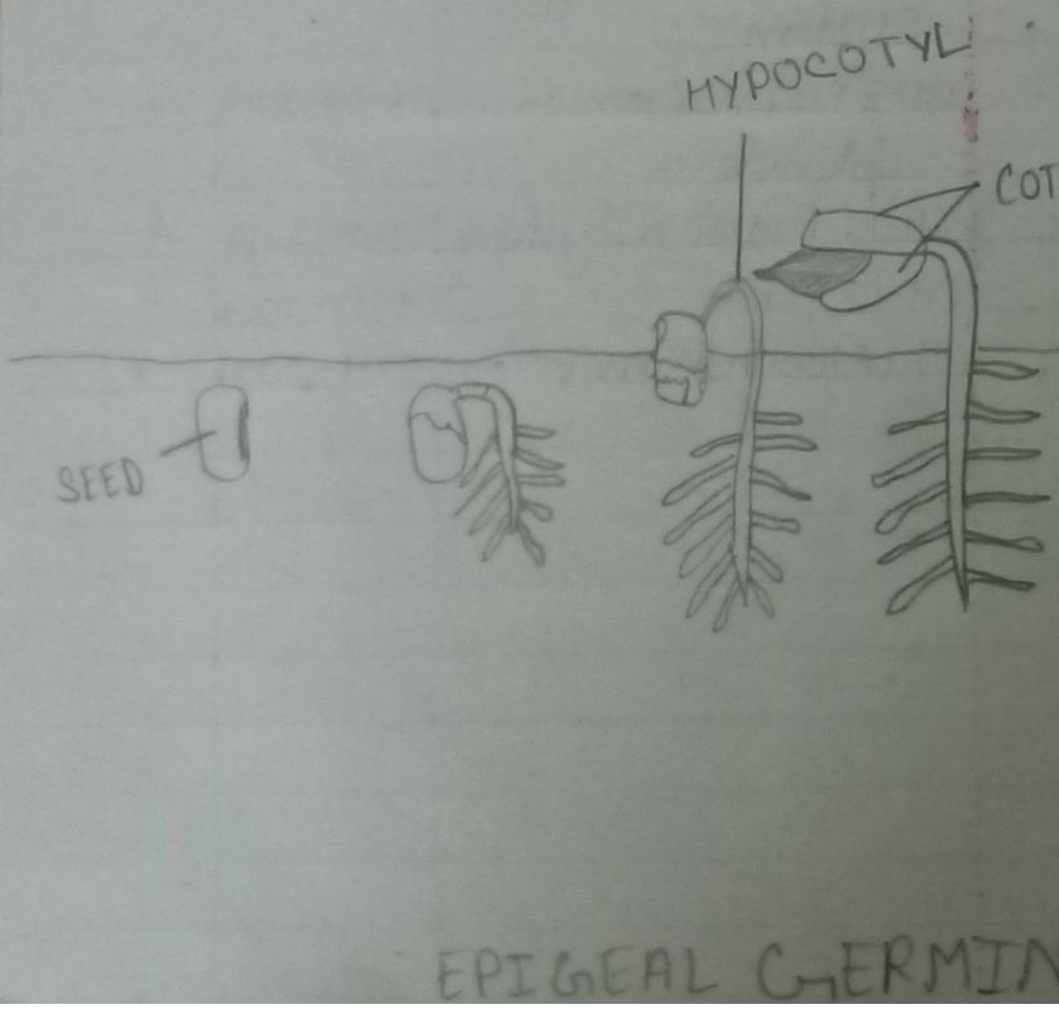
21/03/19

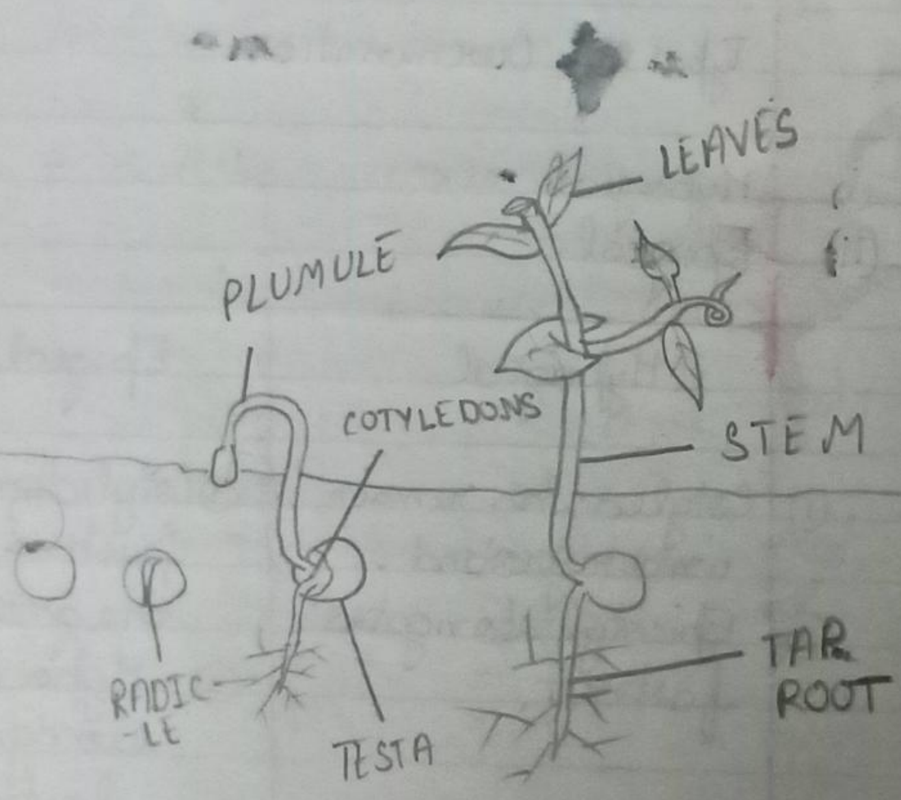
Types of Germination -

(i) Hypogeal -
(ii) Epigeal

	Hypogeal	Epigeal
	① Cotyledons remain underground.	① Cotyledons pushed above the ground.
	② Epicotyl elongates faster.	② Hypocotyl elongates faster.

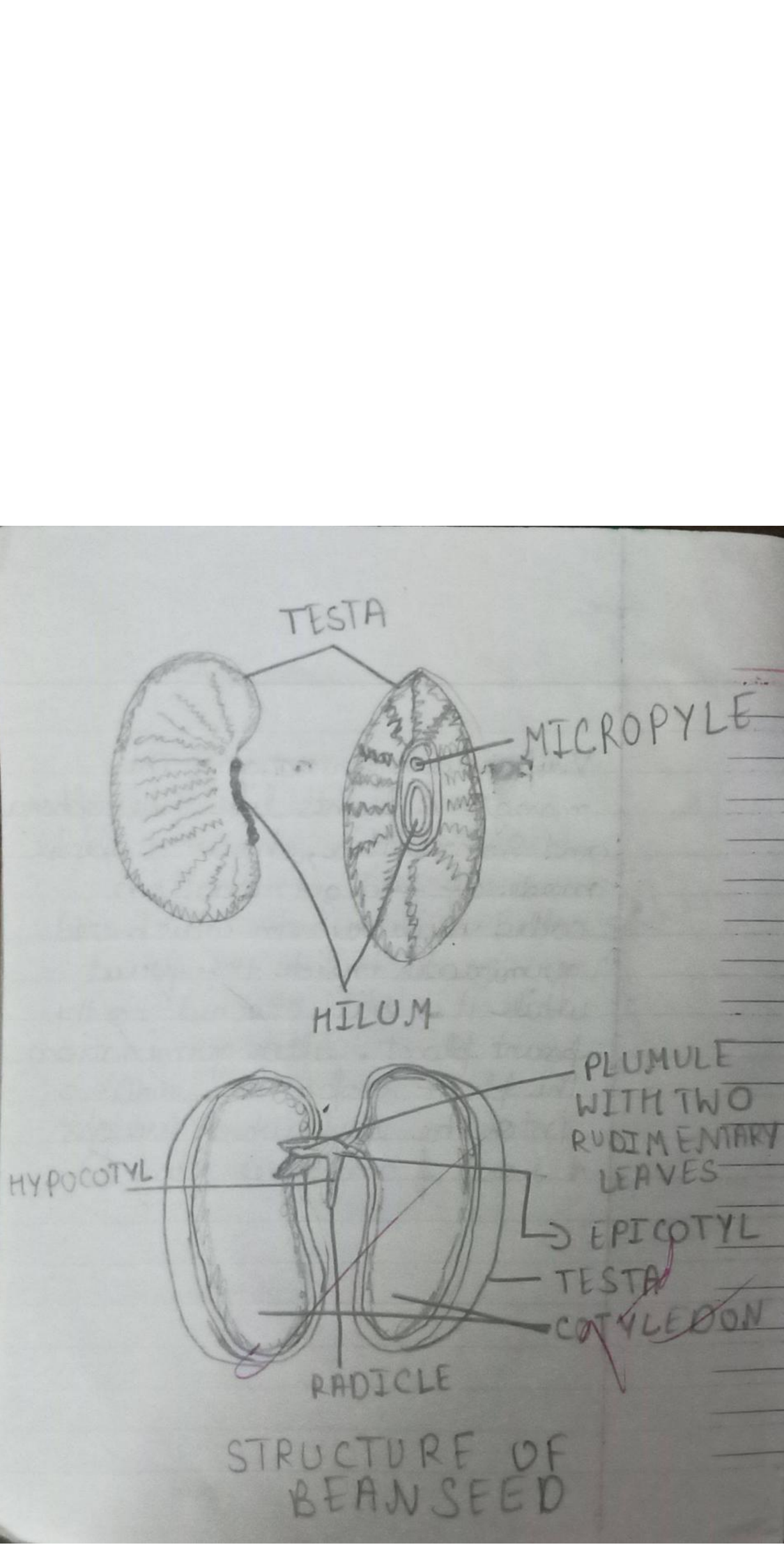


EPIGEAL GERMINATION



HYPOGEAL GERMINATION

Viviparous Germination The mangrove plants like Rhizophora and Sonneratia, show a special mode of seed germination called viviparay in which seed germinates inside the fruit while it is still attached to the parent plant. After germination the plant drops the seedling into the soil which develops a root and fixes itself.

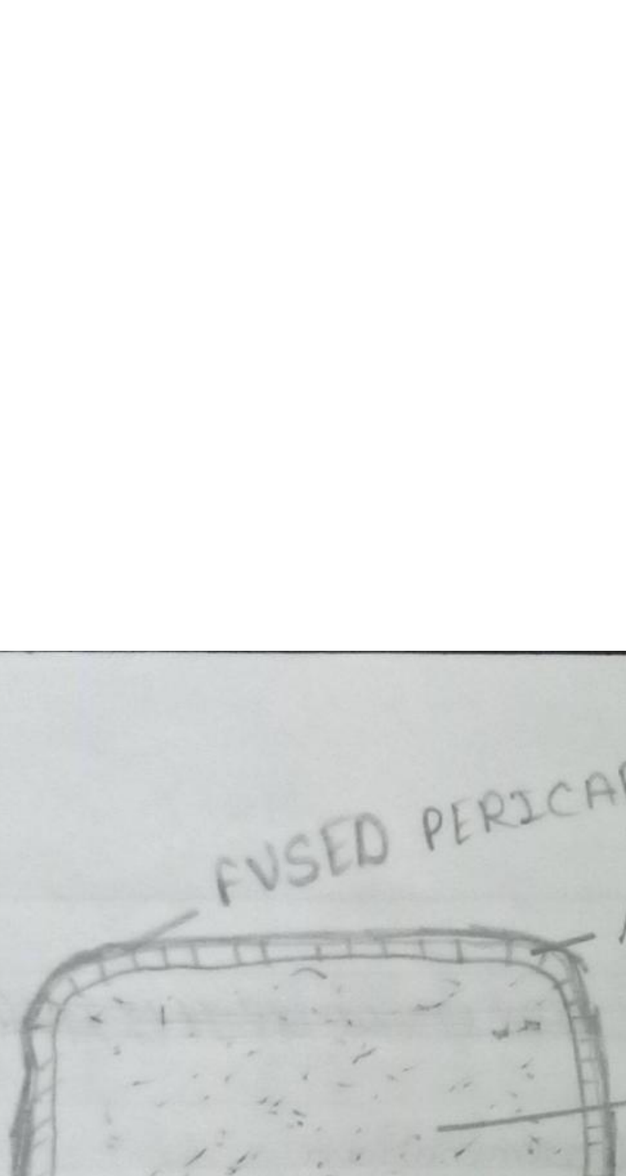


STRUCTURE OF BEANSEED

~~STRUCTURE OF A MONOCOTYLEDON~~

Germination

* Process of formation of a seedling developed from the embryo.
* Three conditions necessary for germination
  (i) Water
  (ii) Optimum Temperature
  (iii) Oxygen



MAIZE GRAIN

STRUCTURE OF A MONOCOT SEED
(Maize Grain)

In this seed, fruit wall and seedcoat are fused together. Therefore, outermost layer is rich in protein called as aleurone layer. Embryo consist of cotyledon scutellum, the radicle and plumule.