**Flower and Different Parts of Flower**

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|  |  | **Reproduction** in crop plants may be by seeds, *sexual*, or by vegetative parts, *asexual*. In **sexual reproduction** specialized reproductive cells called *gametes* are formed, a process known as *gametogenesis*. Fusion of the male and female gametes leads to the development of an embryo and eventually the seed. Crop plants such as corn, wheat, rice, soybean, tomato, or common bean normally reproduce sexually and are multiplied from seeds  In **asexual reproduction** new plants arise from specialized vegetative organs such as tubers, rhizomes, runners, bulbs, corms, or by various artificial means of propagation such as rooting of plant cuttings, grafting, layering, or tissue culturing. Crops such as sugarcane, potato, bermudagrass, or cassava may reproduce sexually but are normally propagated asexually for commercial use.  ***KINDS OF FLOWERS*** |  |  |
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|  | ***Complete*** flowers contain all four floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, pistil),  ***Incomplete***, flowers are lacking one or more of these floral organs.  Complete flowers are borne on cotton, tobacco, rape, potato, cowpea, soybean, common bean, tomato, clovers, alfalfa, cabbage, and many other field and vegetable crop plants (Fig. 2.2A, B, C, and D). Flowers of buckwheat and sugarbeet are incomplete lacking petals and sepals. Crops belonging to the grass family, including corn, sorghum, millet, wheat, triticale, barley, oat, sugarcane, rice, forage grasses, and turf grasses, have incomplete flowers in which petals and sepals are lacking. |  |
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