

## Fruit and Seed Formation



In general, plants reproduce either asexually i.e. without seed formation or sexually i.e. with seed formation. The parts of plants involved in asexual reproduction are called vegetative parts (e.g. leaves, roots, stem) and parts of plants involved in sexual reproduction are called reproductive parts (e.g. a flower).



### Formation of seed

After the fertilisation, the petals, stamen, style and stigma of the flower fall off.

- The sepal dries up and holds on to the ovule. Only the ovary remains. It contains the fertilised ovule.
- Each fertilised ovule contains a **zygote**. The zygote then begins to divide and forms an embryo.
- Embryo contains one or two cotyledons, which store food for future. The fertilised and developed ovule containing embryo is called a **seed**.



### Formation of fruit

- With time the seed hardens and dries.
- The ovary wall may harden and become a pod as in poppy, or it may become fleshy and succulent as in plums or tomatoes. The whole ovary after fertilisation grows to form the fruit.