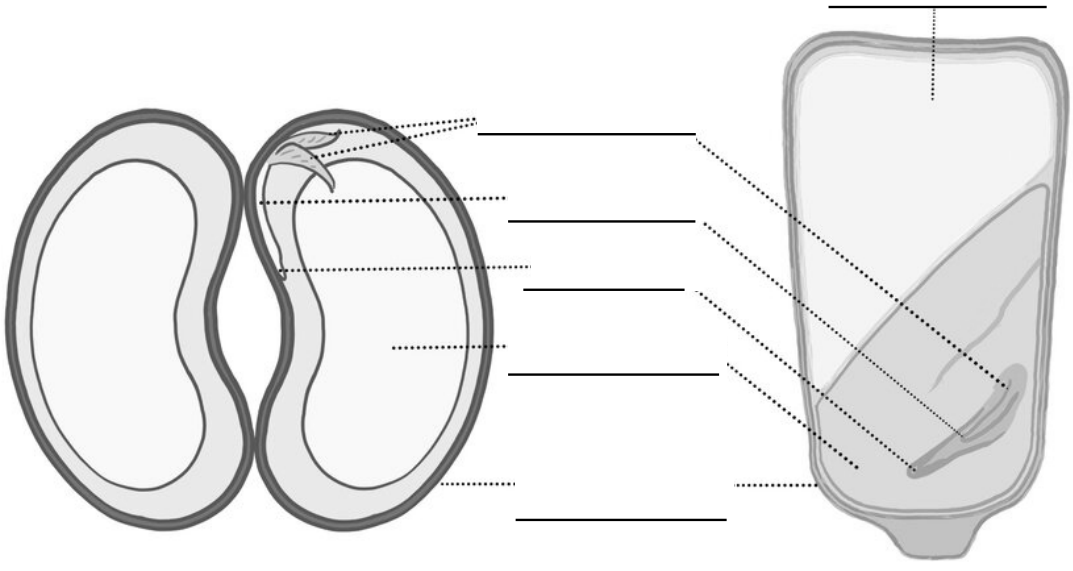
DICOT EMBRYO MONOCOT EMBRYO



Seed Coat (Pericarp): covers the kernel and regulates moisture and oxygen to stimulate germination, often removed for edibility
Endosperm: provides nutrition to the growing seed as protein and starch, surrounds the embryo
Radicle: first root that anchors the seed into the ground during germination
Cotyledon: seed leaf within the embryo that provides the seedling with nutrition and protection
Embryo: seed part that grows through germination and sprouts into a mature seedling, multi-cellular

Flowering plants are divided into two categories:

DICOT

- has two cotyledons
- leaves have veins that branch out on either side of the leaf from the middle vein or have leaves that branch out from a single vein
- flower parts in multiples of fours or fives
- taproot system with one large root at the base of the plant with smaller roots that branch out from it
- strawberries, tomatoes, squash, peas, beans, lentils, potatoes, sunflowers, roses

MONOCOT

- has one cotyledon
- have veins that are parallel
- have flower parts in threes or multiples of threes
- have a root system that is composed of a network of fibrous roots that arise from the stem of the plant called adventitious roots
- daffodils, ginger, tulips, onion, garlic, corn, rye, banana, sugarcane