

General Characteristics of Angiosperms

Angiosperms, also known as flowering plants, are the largest and most diverse group of plants. Here are some general characteristics of angiosperms:

1. Flowering

- Produce flowers, which are reproductive structures that contain the male and female reproductive organs.

2. Fruits and Seeds

- Produce fruits, which are mature ovules that contain seeds.
- Seeds are enclosed within the fruit, which provides protection and nourishment.

3. Vascular Tissue

- Have vascular tissues (xylem and phloem) that transport water, minerals, and food throughout the plant.

4. Plant Body

- Plant body is differentiated into roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruits.

5. Roots

- Roots are taproots or fibrous roots, and may be modified for storage or other functions.

6. Stems

- Stems are herbaceous or woody, and may be modified for climbing or other functions.

7. Leaves

- Leaves are highly variable in shape, size, and arrangement, and may be simple or compound.

8. Reproduction

- Reproduce sexually through flowers, which contain male and female reproductive organs.

9. Habitat

- Found in almost every habitat on Earth, from deserts to rainforests to oceans.

10. Economic Importance

- Angiosperms are the source of many crops, including fruits, vegetables, grains, and legumes.
- They are also the source of many medicines, fibers, and other products.

11. Diversity

- Angiosperms are incredibly diverse, with over 400,000 known species.
- They range in size from tiny duckweeds to massive eucalyptus trees.

12. Evolutionary Adaptations

- Angiosperms have evolved many adaptations to their environments, including flowers, fruits, and seeds.
- They have also evolved complex relationships with animals, including pollination and seed dispersal.