

CC 5 : MORPHOLOGY OF ANGIOSPERMS

UNIT – 2

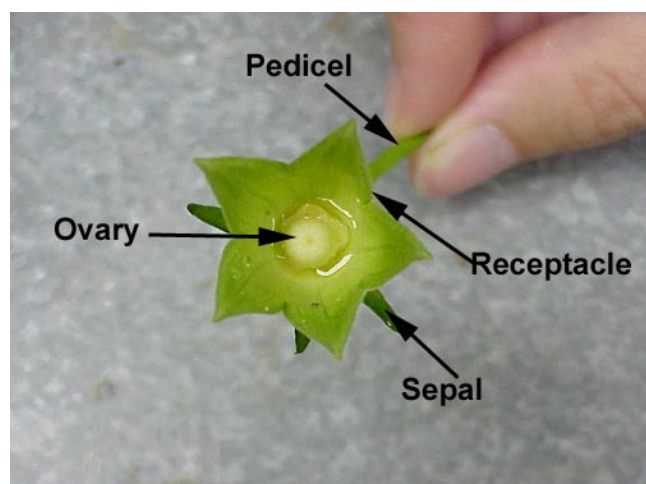
Flower
(Part 3)

Aestivation :

Aestivation is the mode of arrangement of the accessory members i.e. sepals or petals or tepals with respect to one another. There are five types of aestivation –

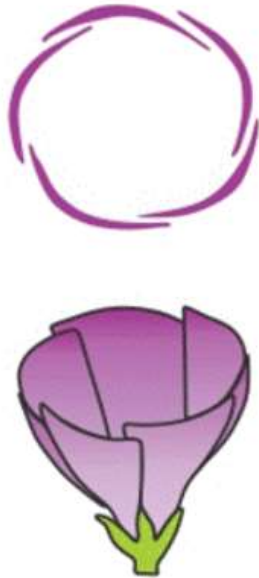
❖ **Valvate :**

In this type, either of the margins of sepals or petals or tepals either touch or lie in close association, but they do not overlap. e.g., sepals of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*.



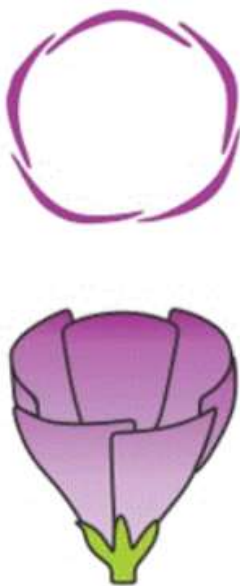
❖ **Twisted :**

Here, one margin of each sepal or petal or tepal overlaps the margin of neighboring one and another margin is overlapped by the margin of neighboring one. e.g., petals of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*.



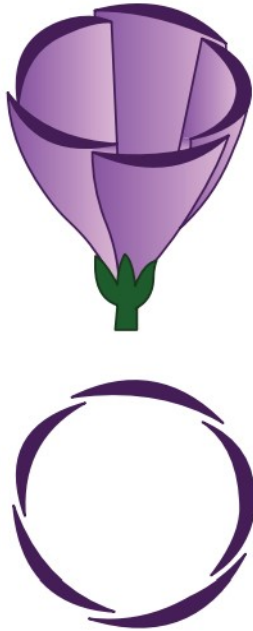
❖ **Imbricate :**

Here, the margins of sepals or petals or tepals are arranged in such a manner that one becomes completely external, another one completely internal, and the rest members are arranged like that of twisted one. e.g., petals of *Clerodendrum viscosum*.



❖ **Quincuncil :**

Here, the margins of sepals or petals or tepals are arranged in such a manner that two become completely external, another two completely internal, and the rest members are arranged like that of twisted one. e.g., petals of *Lantana camara*.



❖ **Vexillary :**

In this type, out of five members, the posterior odd petal is the largest and outermost, which overlaps the two lateral petals and the lateral petals in their turn partially overlap the two smallest and innermost petals. e.g., petals of *Pisum stivum*.

