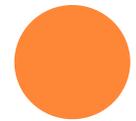
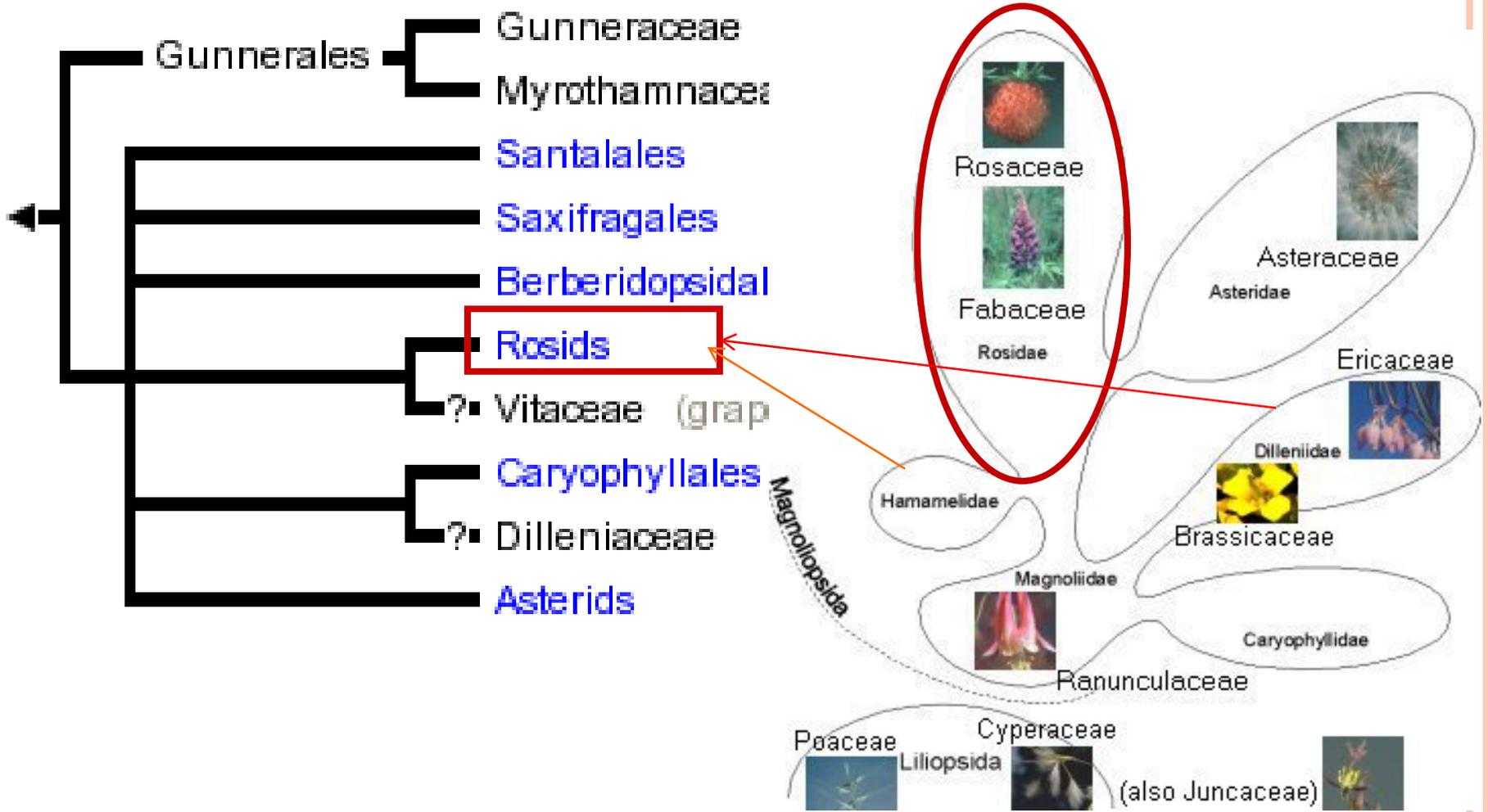


EUDICOTILEDÔNEAS



Eudicotiledôneas ROSÍDEAS

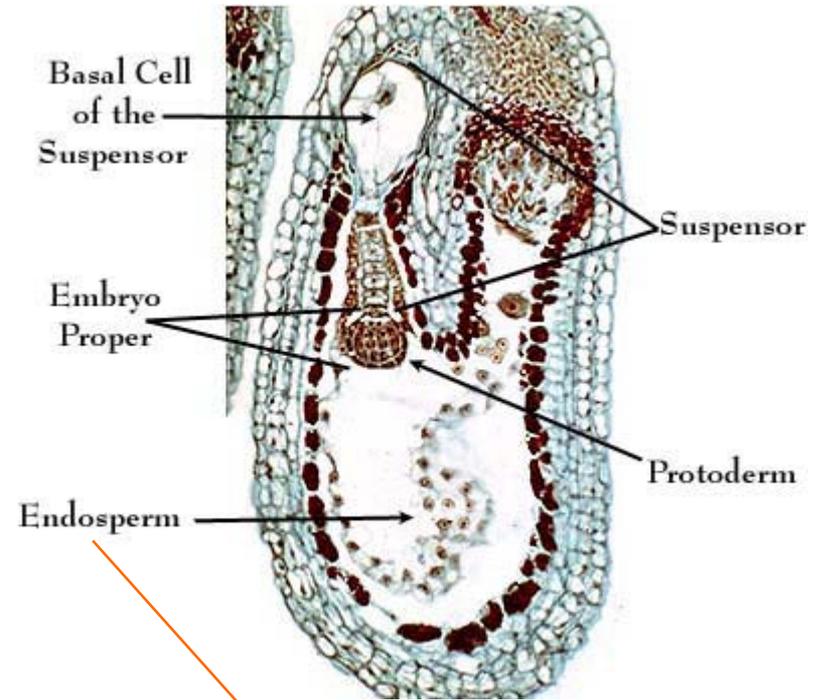
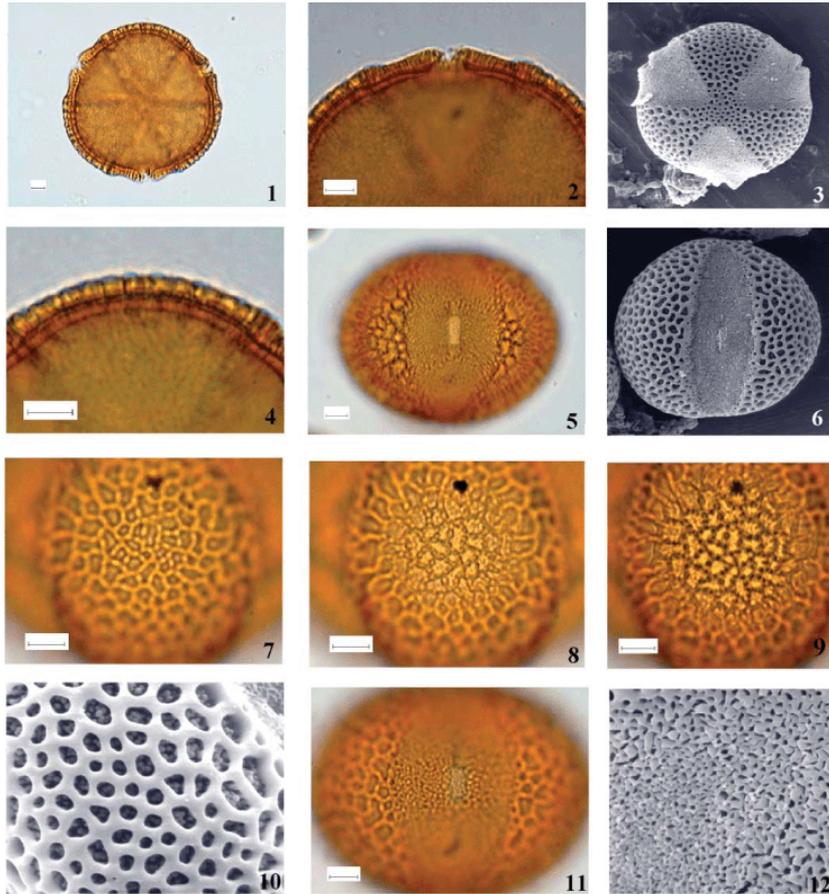
Flores diclamídeas dialipétalas



Eudicotiledôneas ROSÍDEAS

Sinapomorfias micromorfológicas

Pólen com exina reticulada



Endosperma nuclear



Eudicotiledôneas ROSÍDEAS



Quimiotaxonomia: tanino

Eudicotiledôneas ROSÍDEAS



Quimiotaxonomia: látex, resinas,



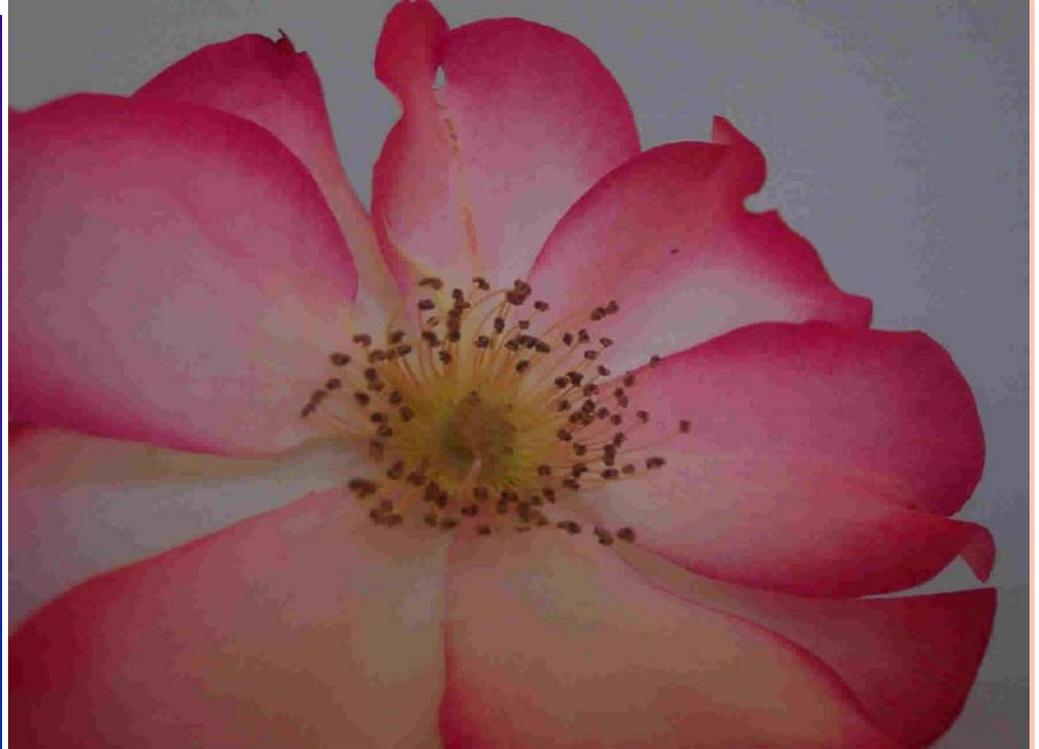
Eudicotiledôneas ROSÍDEAS



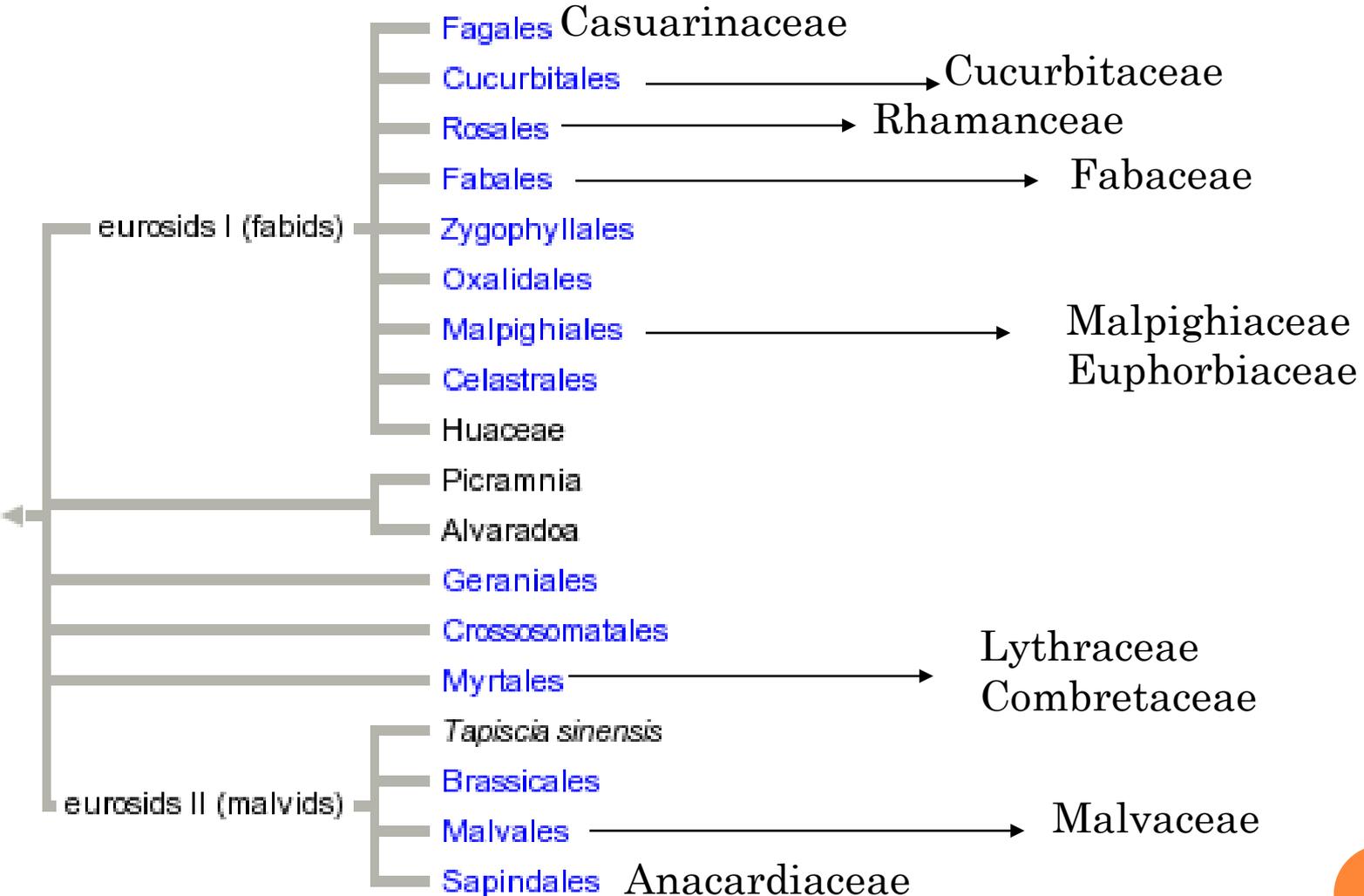
Quimiotaxonomia:
mucilagens e óleos essenciais
Ácidos elágicos
(Antioxidantes, responsáveis pela
morte natural das células)



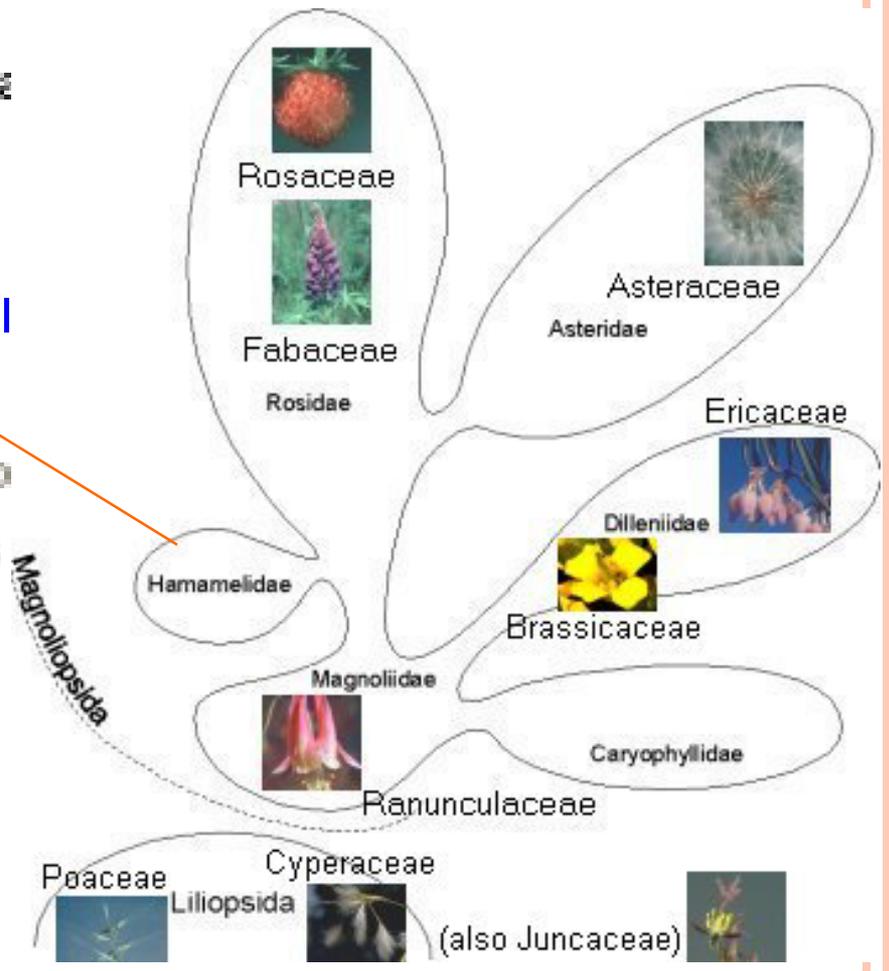
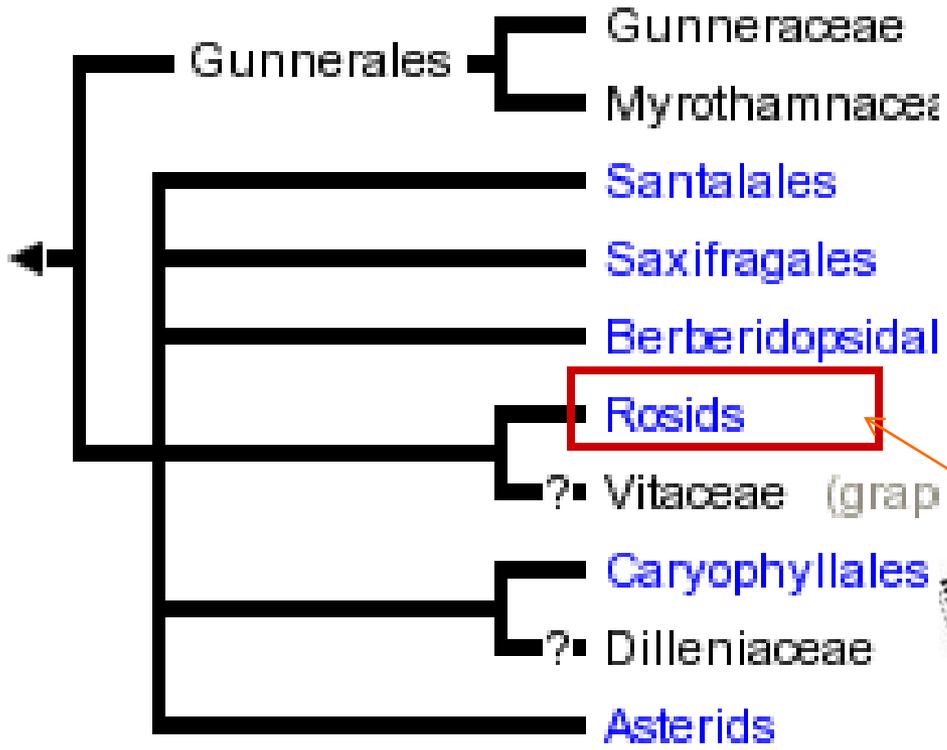
Androceu com dois ou mais verticilos de estames
Verticilo = arranjo circular de componentes similares
emergindo de um ponto comum ou nó.



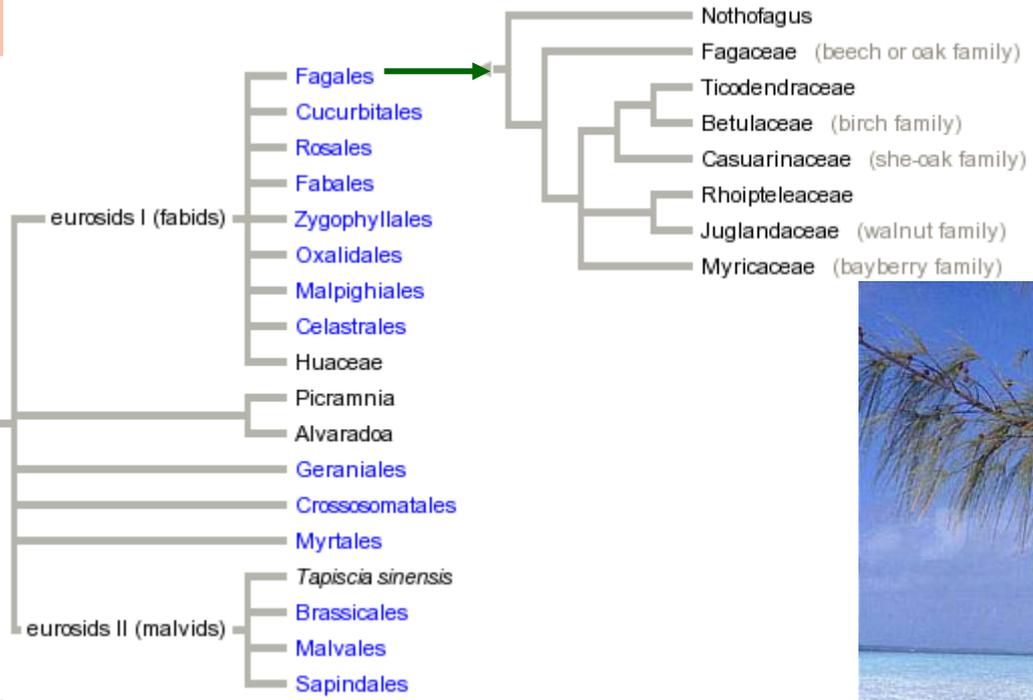
EUDICOTILEDÔNEAS ROSÍDEAS



EUDICOTILEDÔNEAS



Subclasse Hammamelidae - Cronquist (1988)



© Stephan Imhof

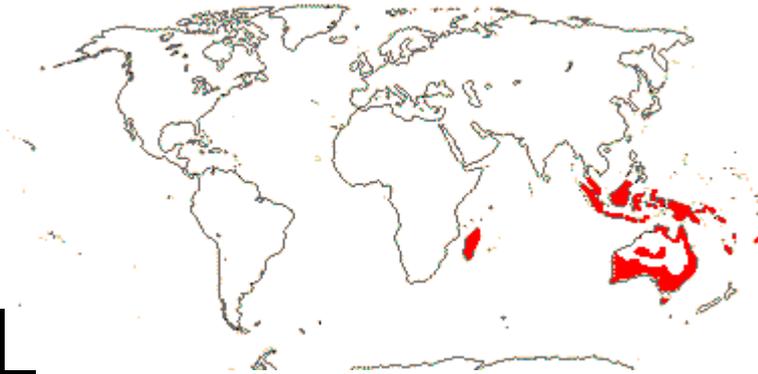


Copyright F. Billet



Casuarinaceae

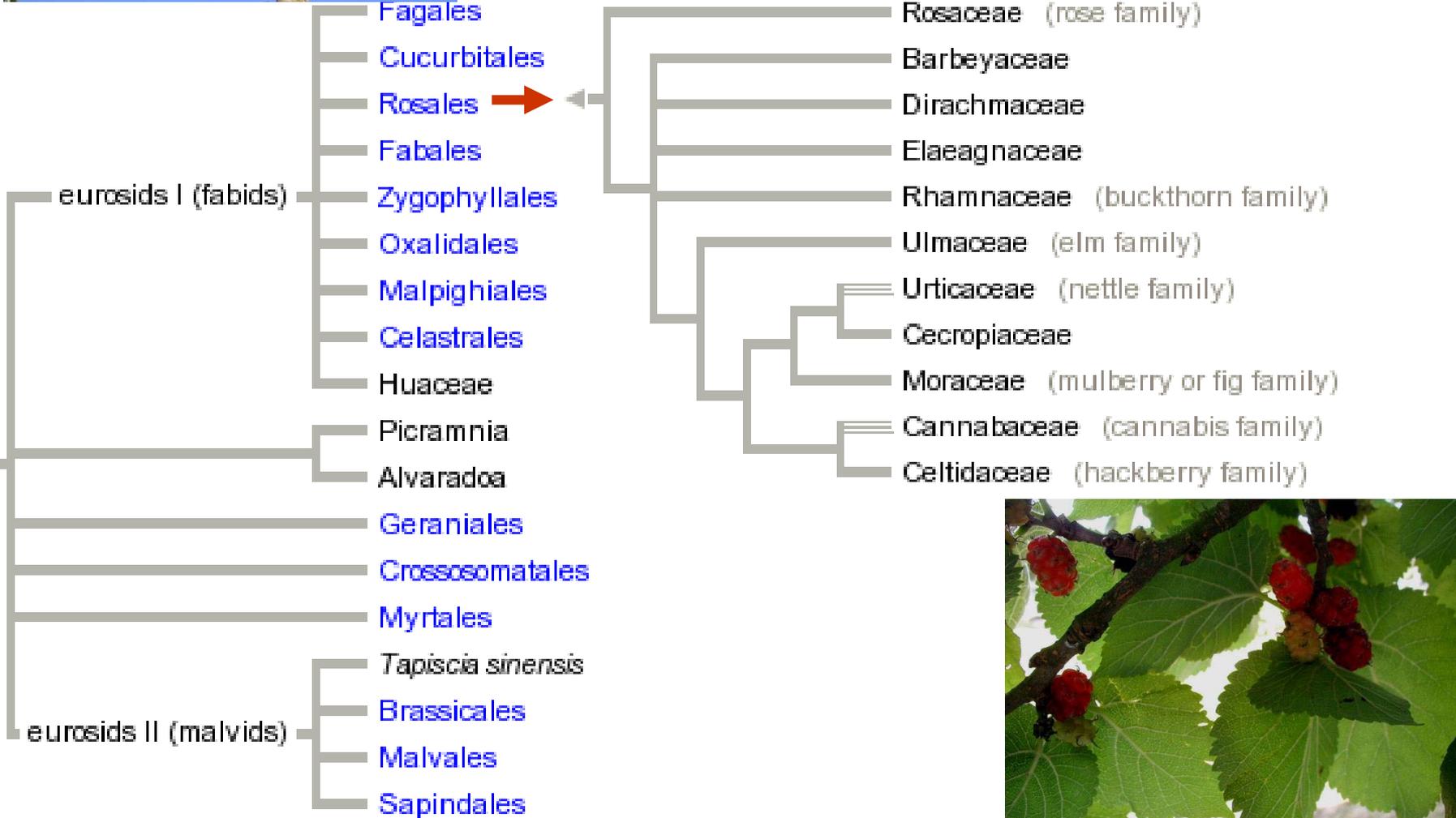
O T4 A1 G0
O T0 A0 G(2)



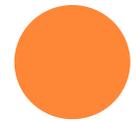
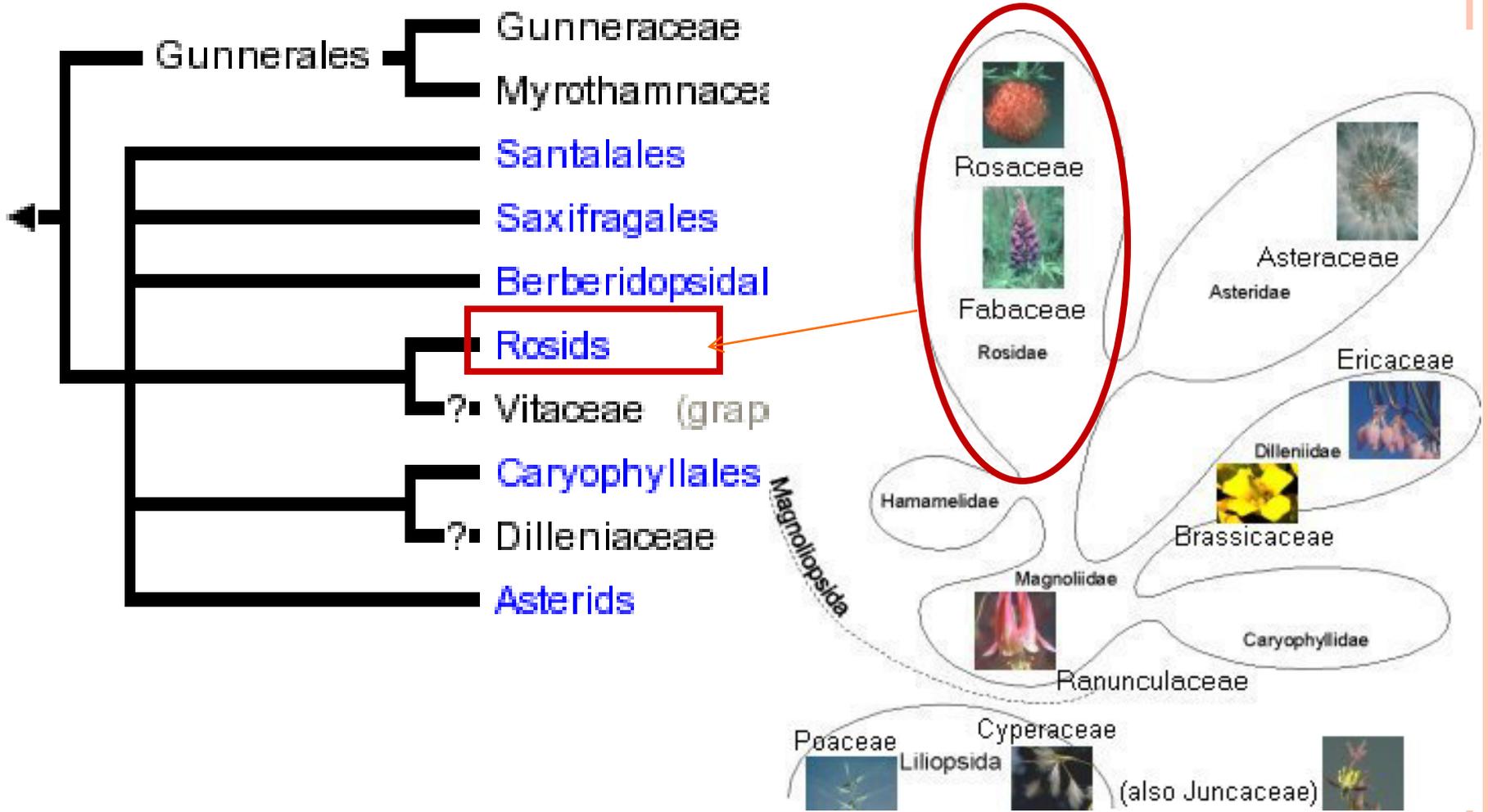
Bracteolas lenhosas

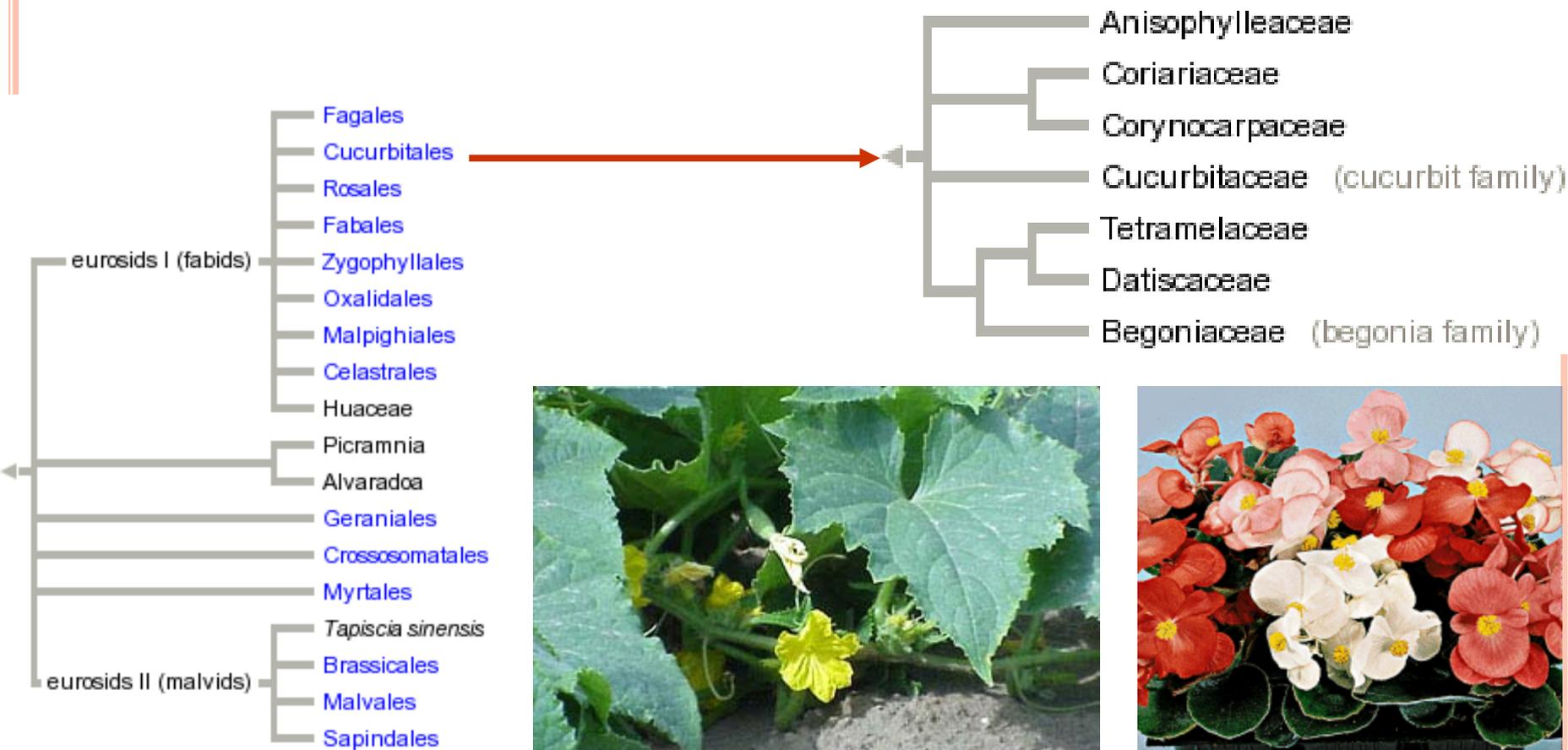
Inflorescências estrobiliformes





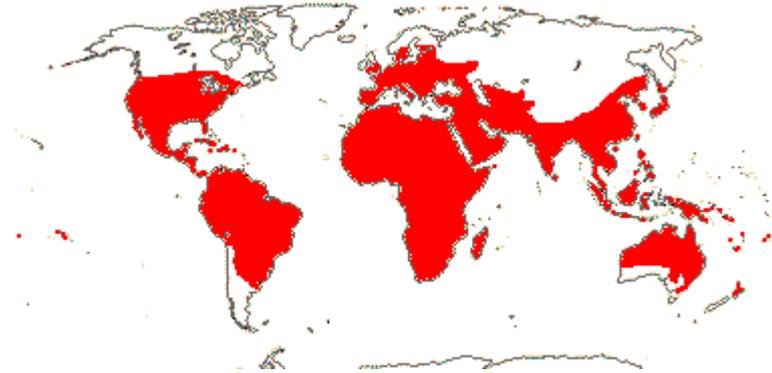
EUDICOTILEDÔNEAS





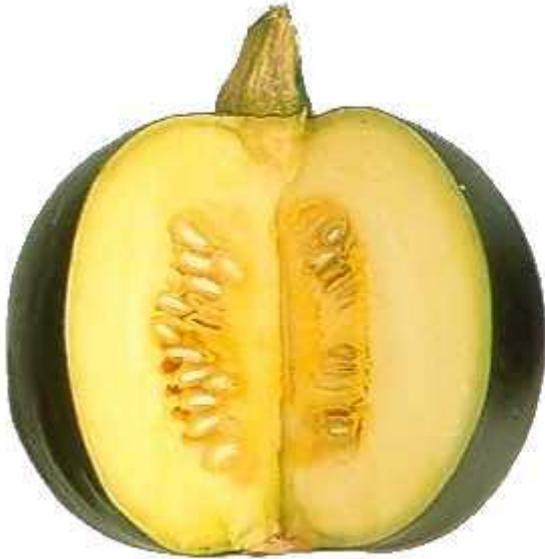
Cucurbitaceae

O K5 C5 A3 G0
O k5 C5 A0 G(3)



Cucurbitaceae

Baga peponídeo

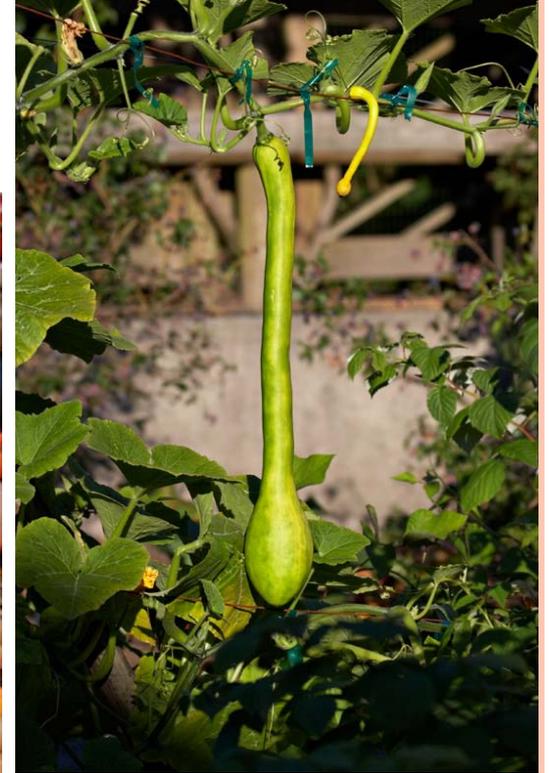


♂

Cucurbita pepo
Cucurbitaceae
© G. D. Carr

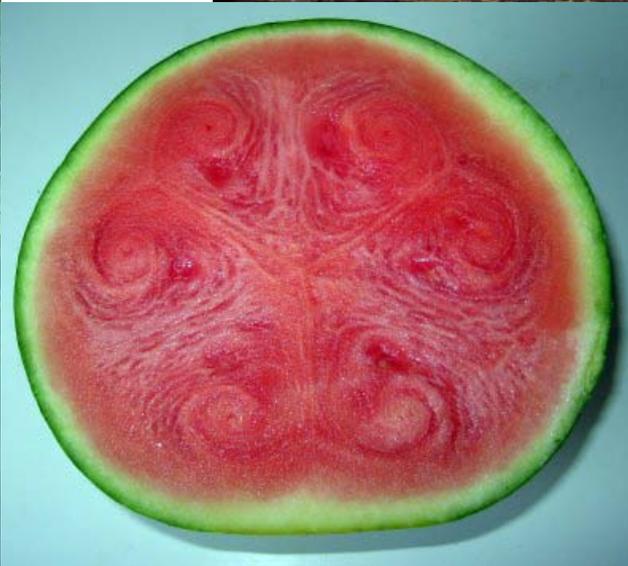


Cucurbitaceae *Cucurbita*



Cucurbitaceae

Citrullus



Cucurbitaceae



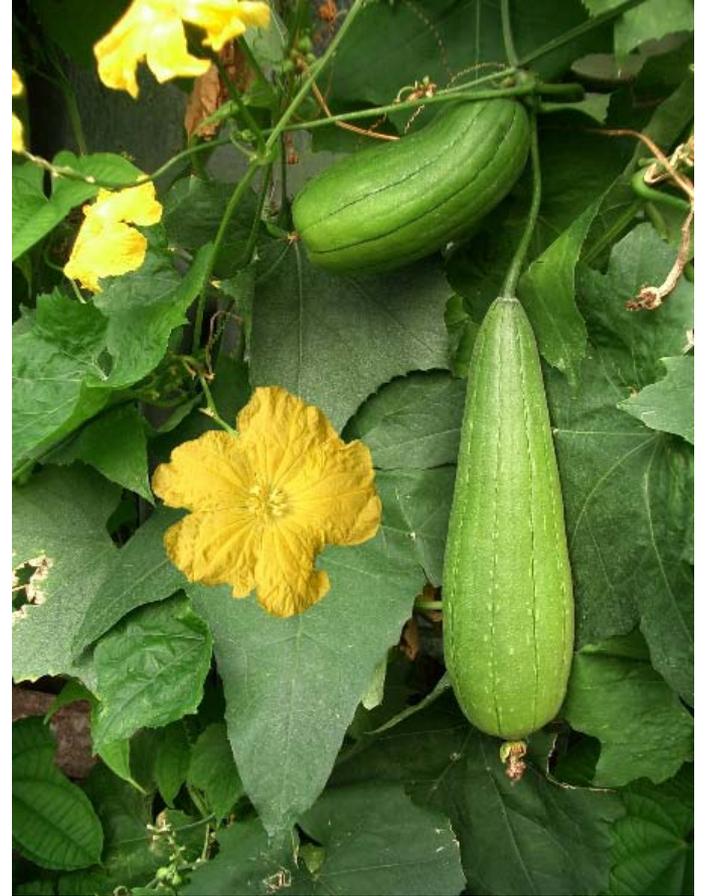
Cucurbitaceae

Sechium



Cucurbitaceae

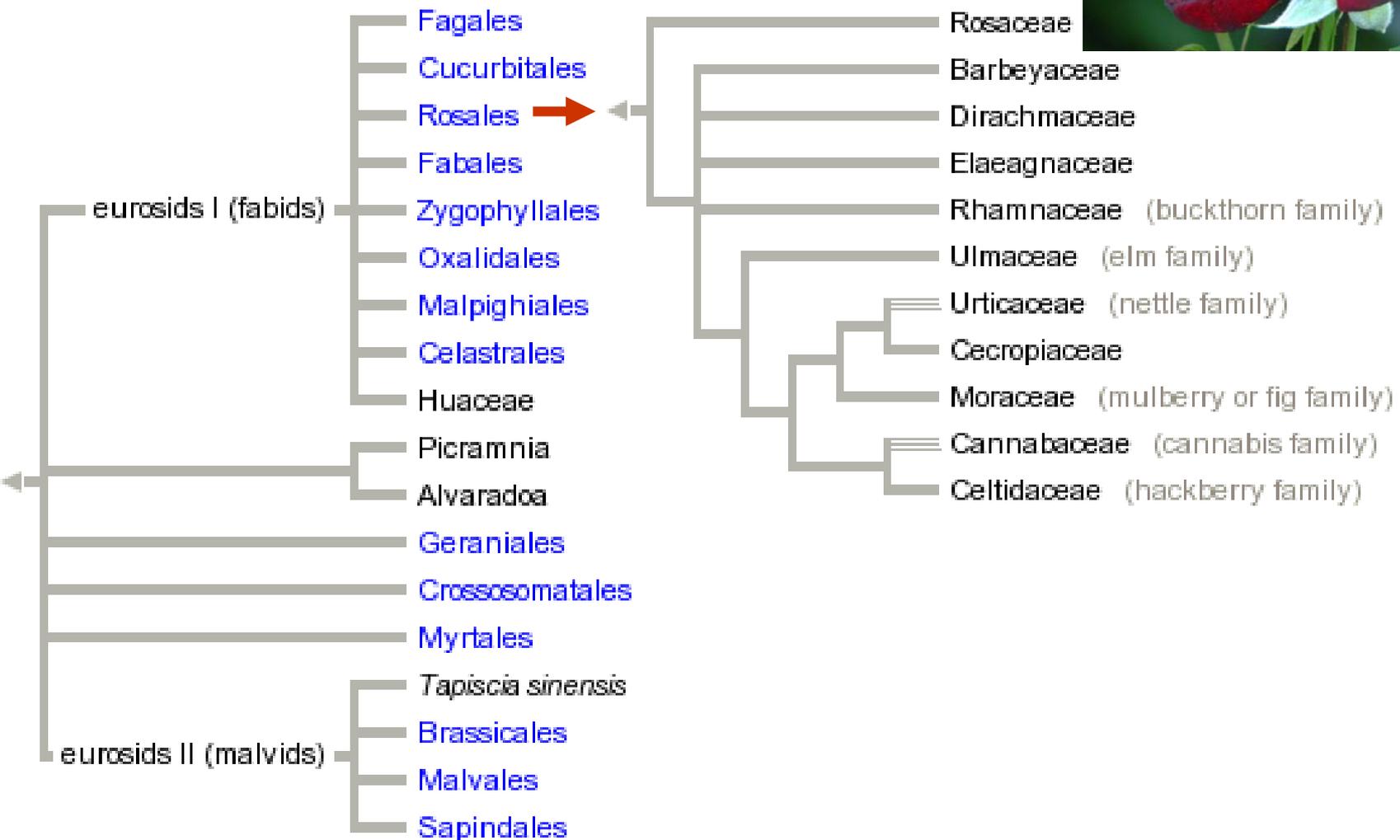
Luffa



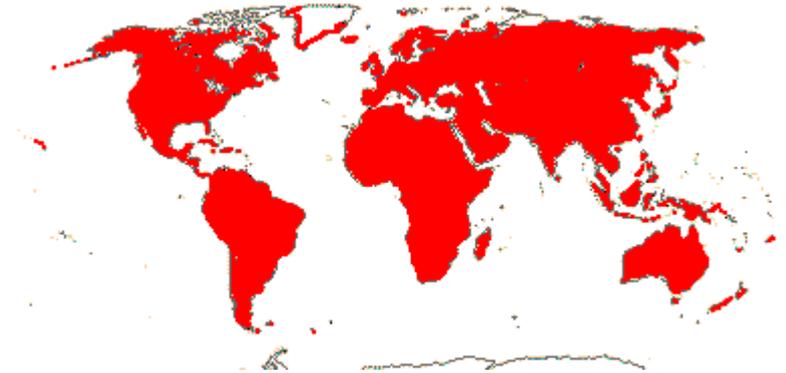
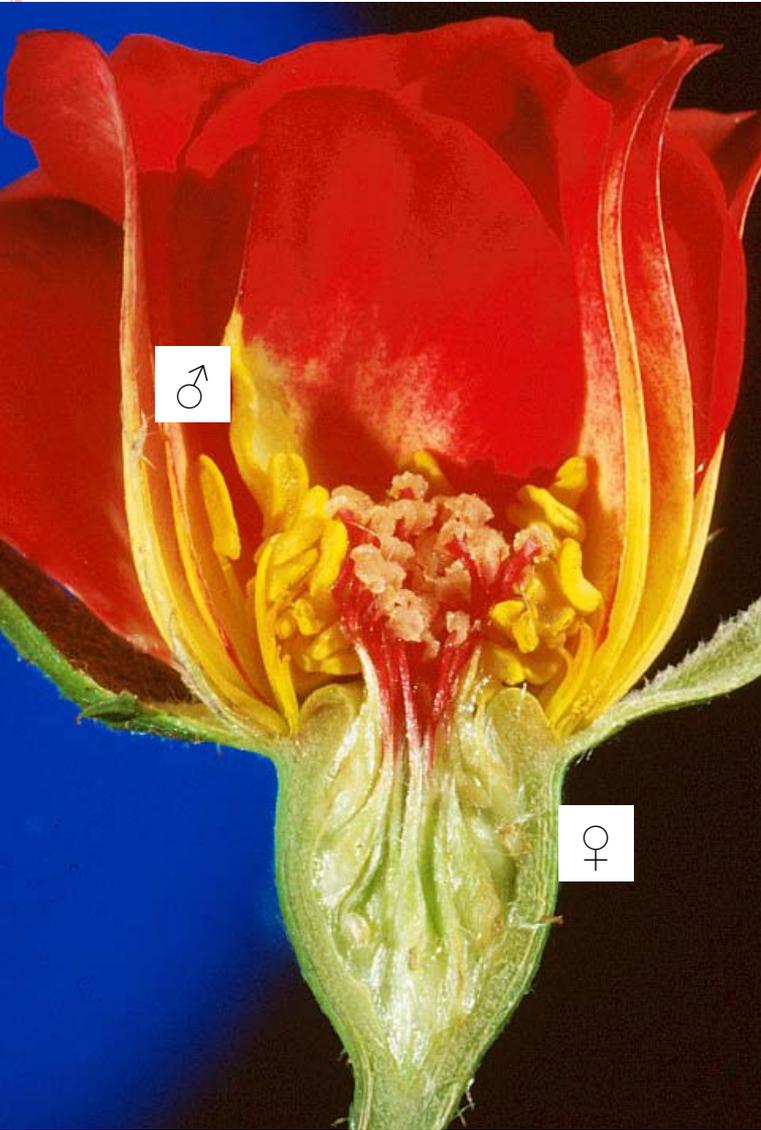
Cucurbitaceae

Lagenaria





Rosaceae $K^\infty C^\infty A^\infty \underline{G_{1-\infty}}$

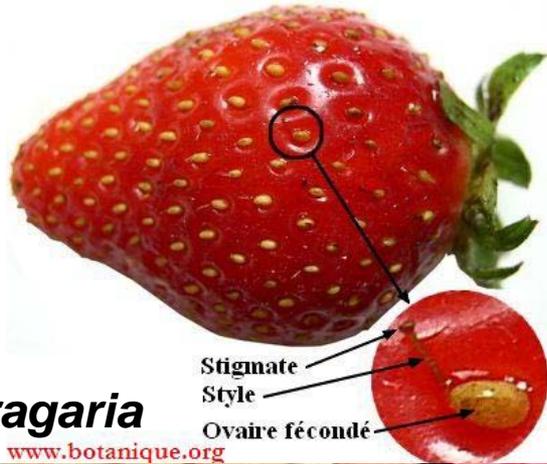


Carpelos livres inseridos em recéptáculo expandido (= hipanto ou hipânncio), formando flor perígena

FRUTO – RECEPTÁCULO + CARPELOS

www.botanique.org

Rubus



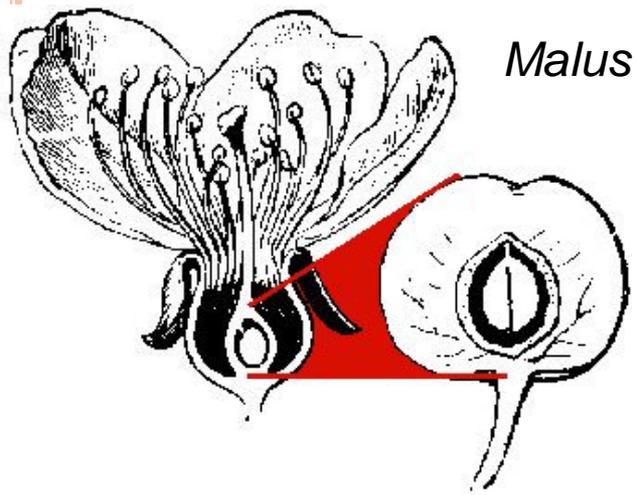
Fragaria

www.botanique.org



AGREGADO DE AQUÊNIOS INSERIDO NO HIPANTO





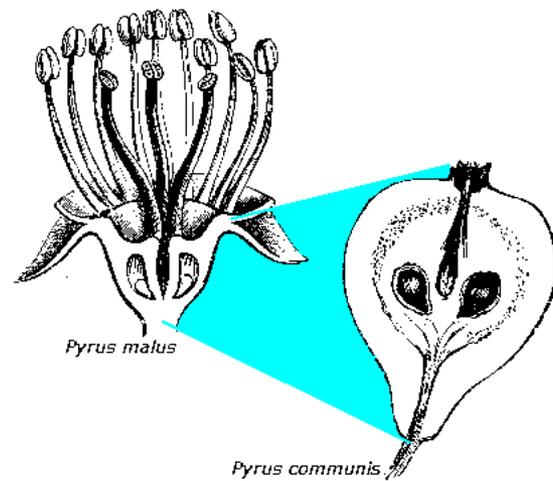
Malus



© Vicent Martínez c.



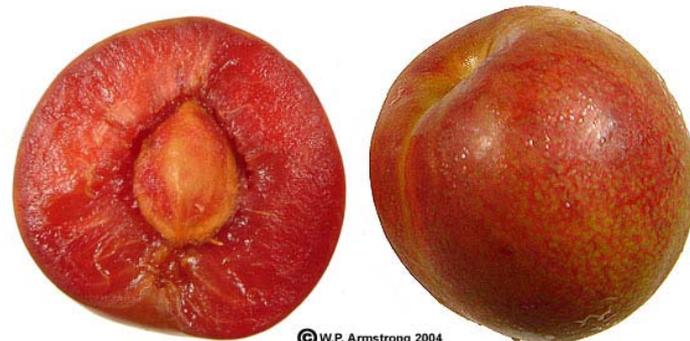
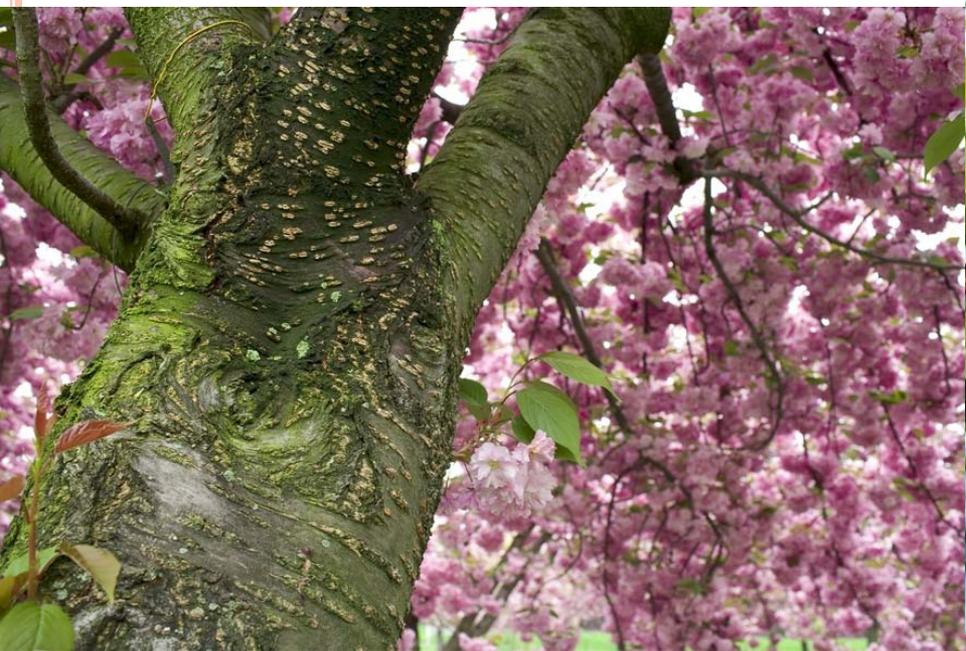
Pyrus sp. Porin päärynä



Pyrus malus

Pyrus communis





© W.P. Armstrong 2004



Prunus



Zizyphus joazeiro Mart.



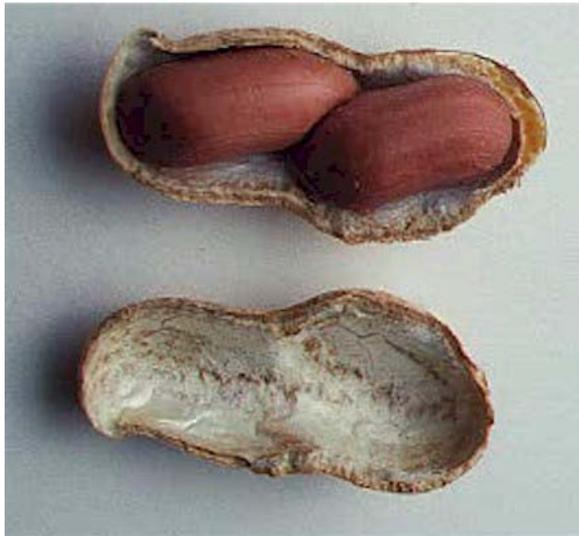
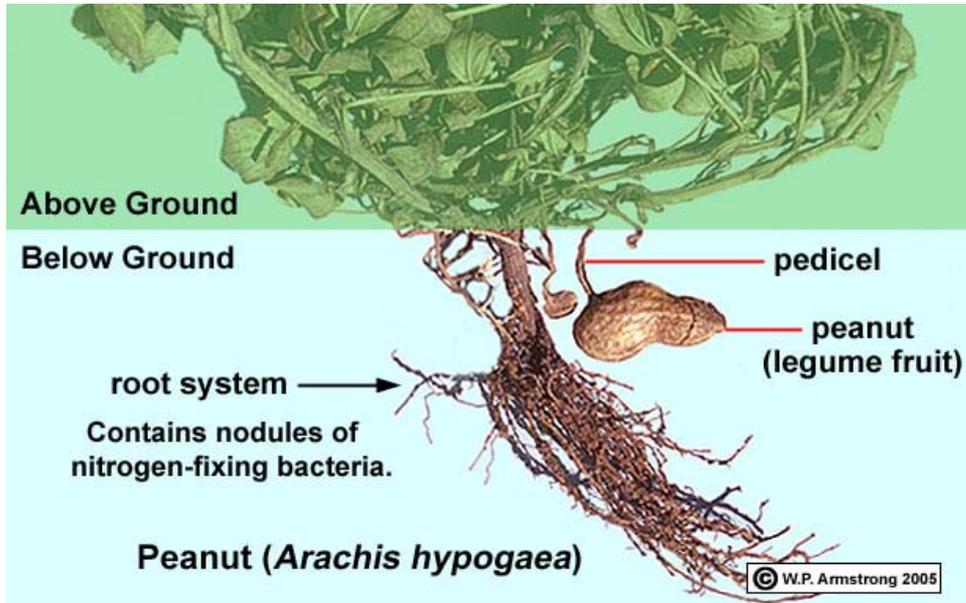
FABALES - FABACEAE (=LEGUMINOSAE)

3ª MAIOR FAMÍLIA DE ANGIOSPERMAE



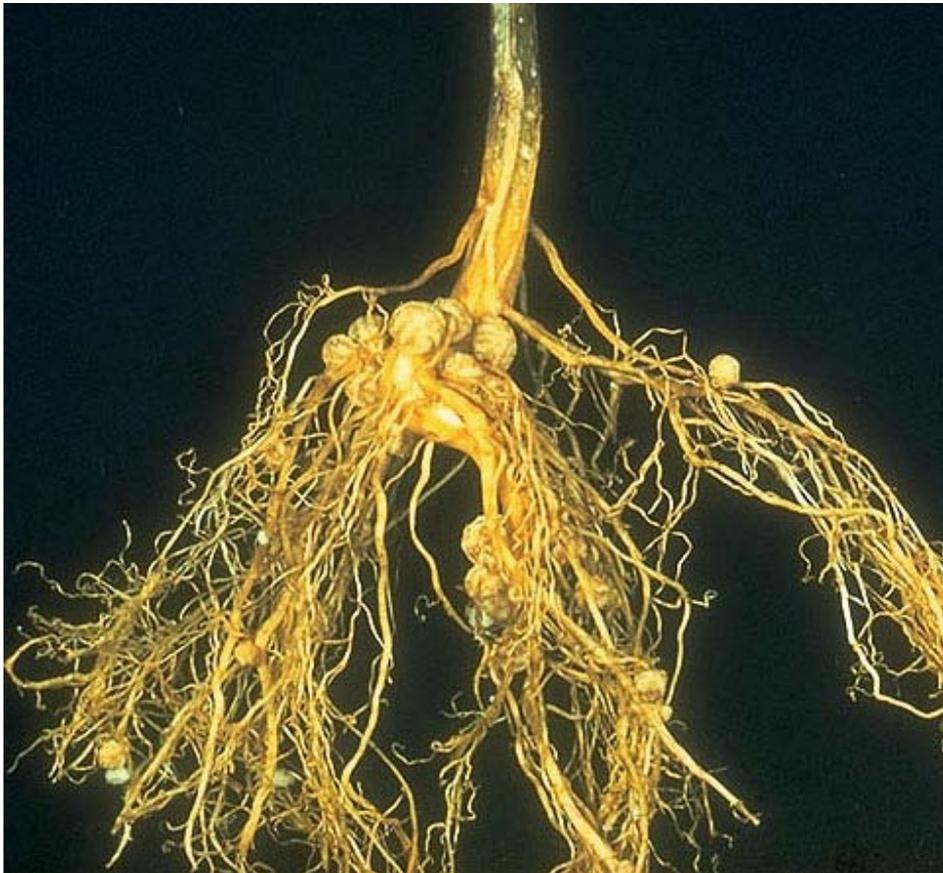
FABACEAE (=LEGUMINOSAE)

3ª MAIOR FAMÍLIA DE ANGIOSPERMAE

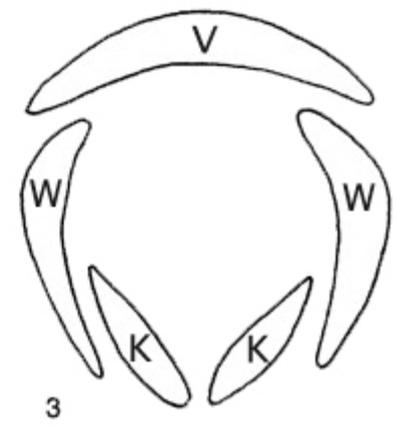
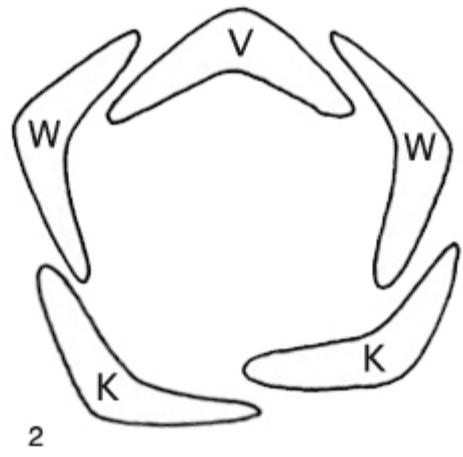
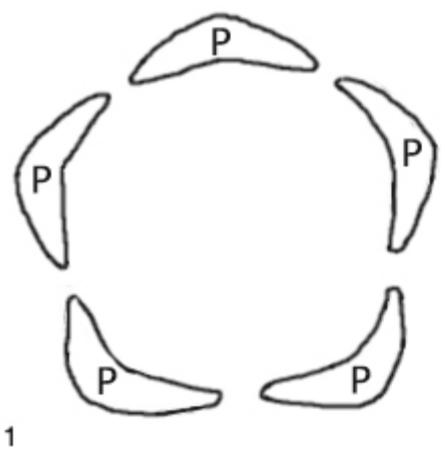
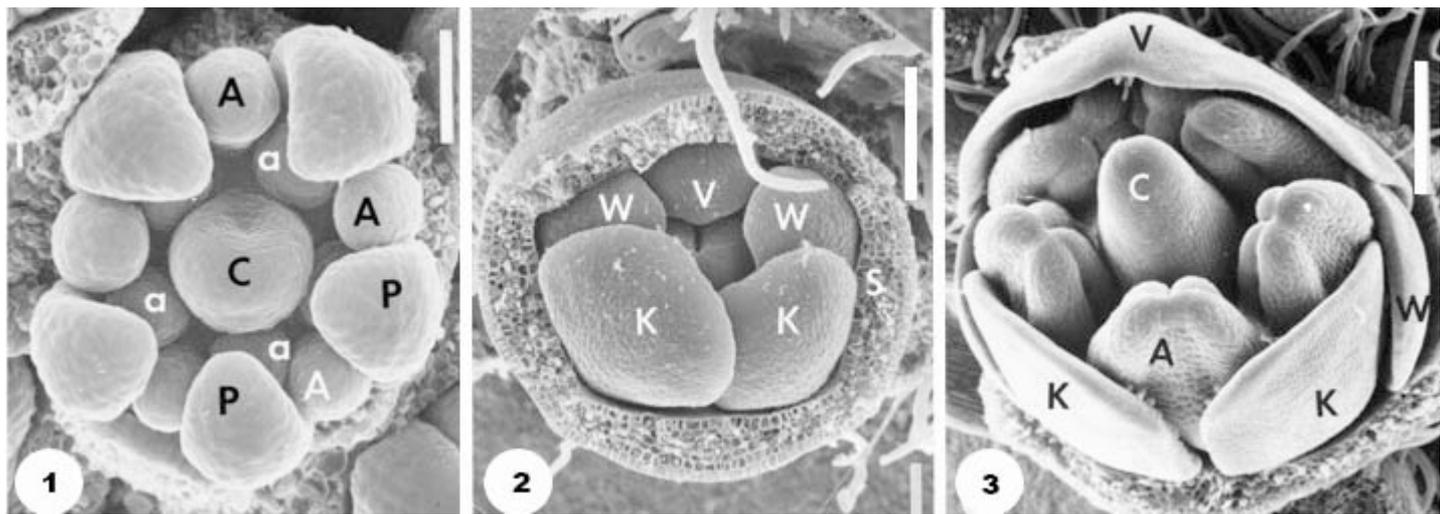




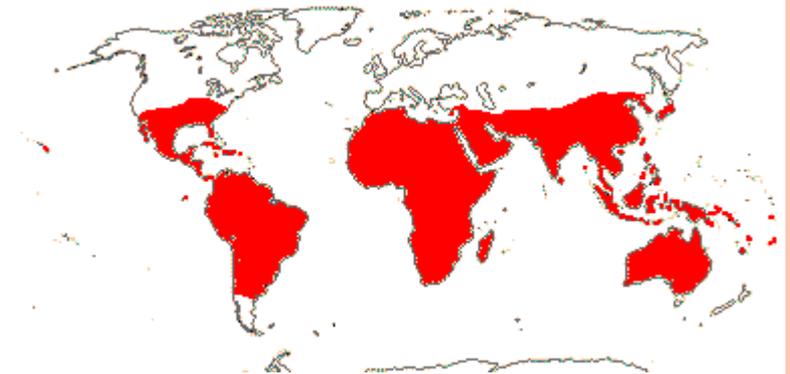
FABACEAE (=LEGUMINOSAE)



PRÉ-FLORAÇÃO E SUBFAMÍLIAS



Fabaceae – subfamília Mimosoideae
0 k(5) C(5) A 10-∞ G1



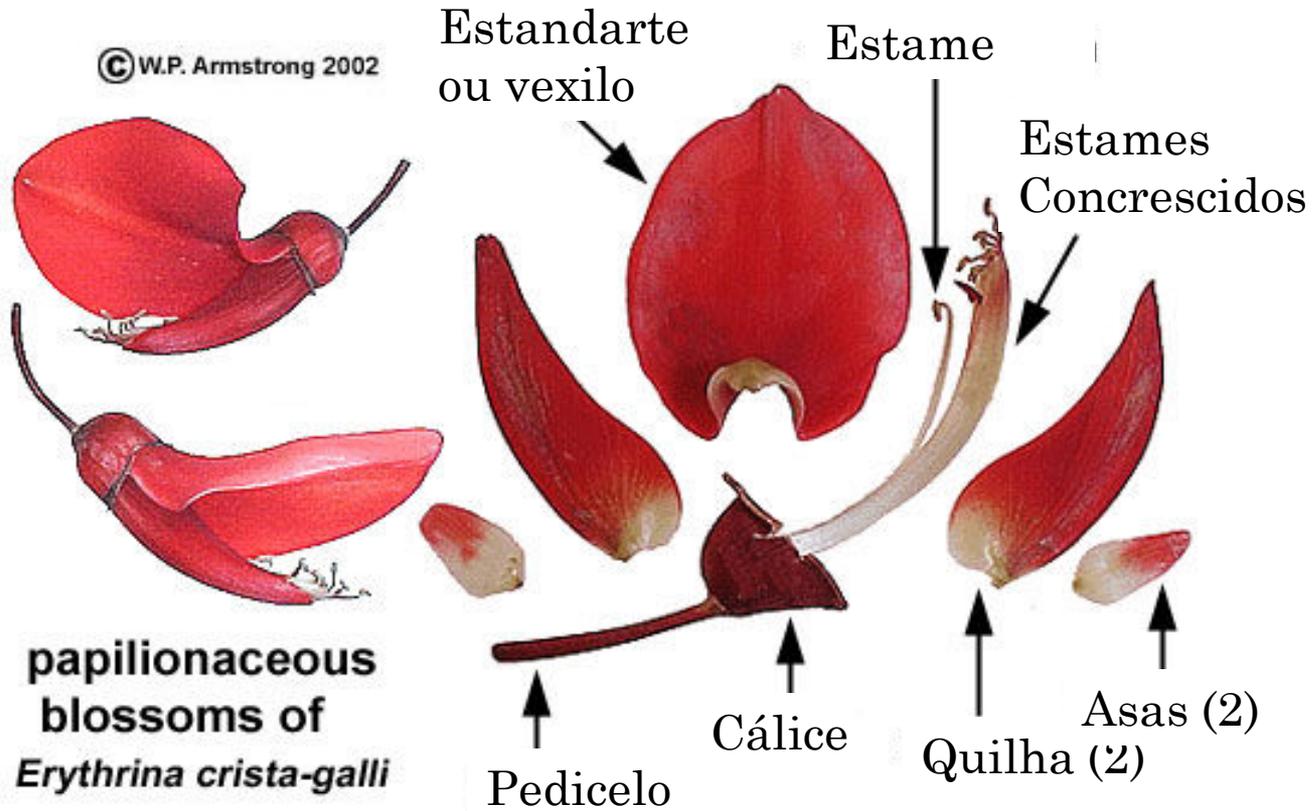
Fabaceae – subfamília Faboideae ou Papilionideae

☉ k(5) C5 A 10 G1

Corola papilionada



Subfamília Faboideae

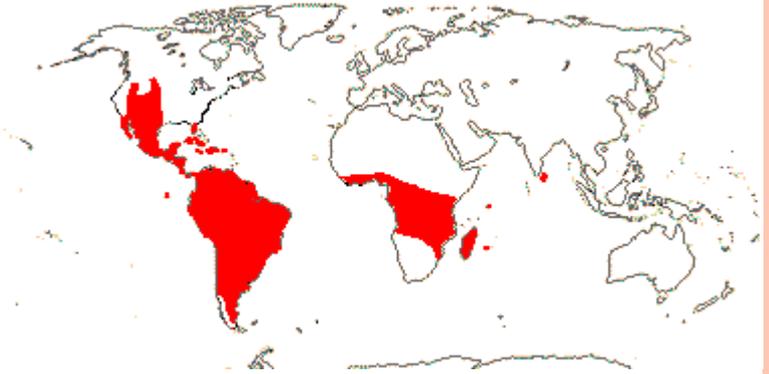


Université Libre de Bruxelles - Iconothèque



Fabaceae – subfamilia Caesalpinoideae

⊕ k5 C5 A10 G1

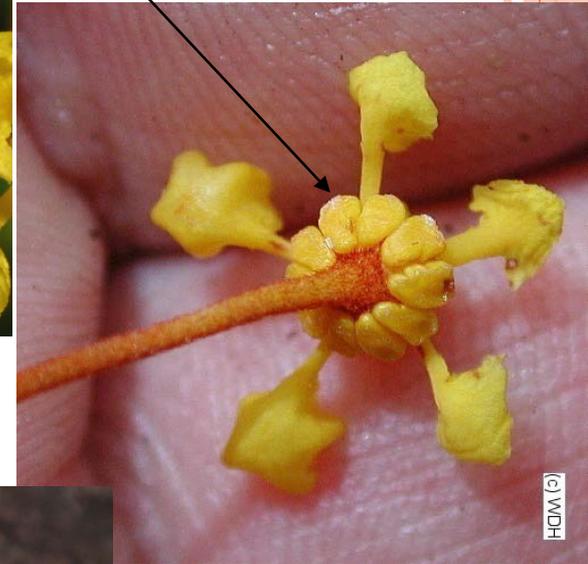


Malpighiales - Malpighiaceae

Pétalas fimbriadas



5 pares glândulas



Bagas



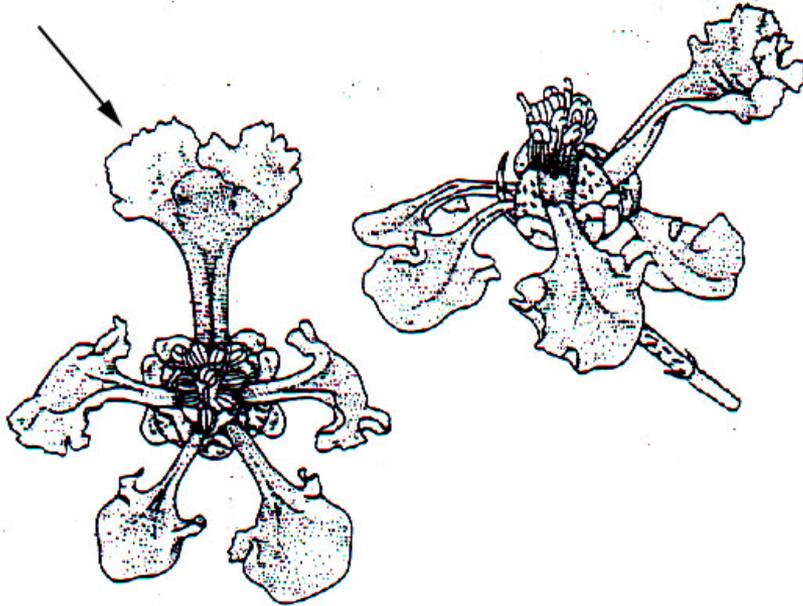
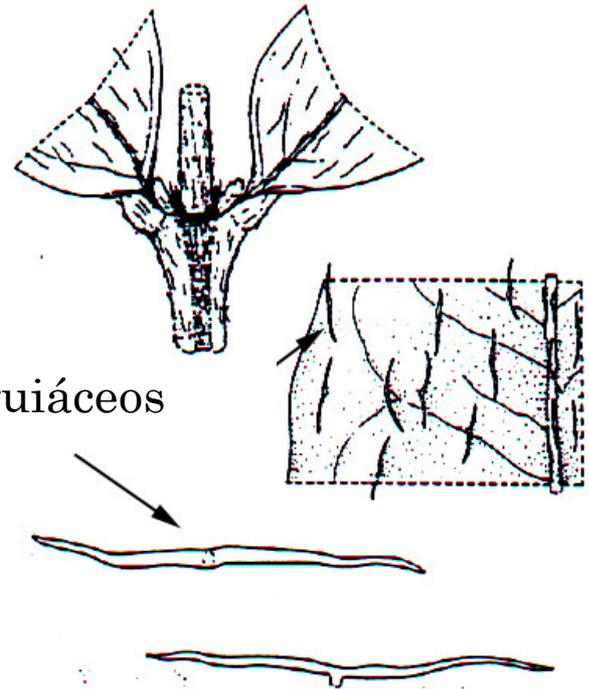
Sâmaras



Pétalas ünguiculadas



Tricomas malpiguiáceos



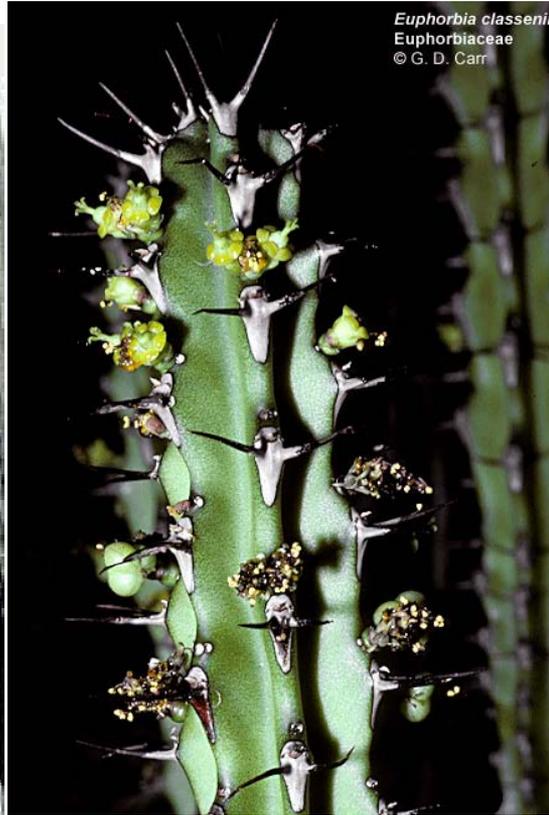
Malpighiales - Euphorbiaceae



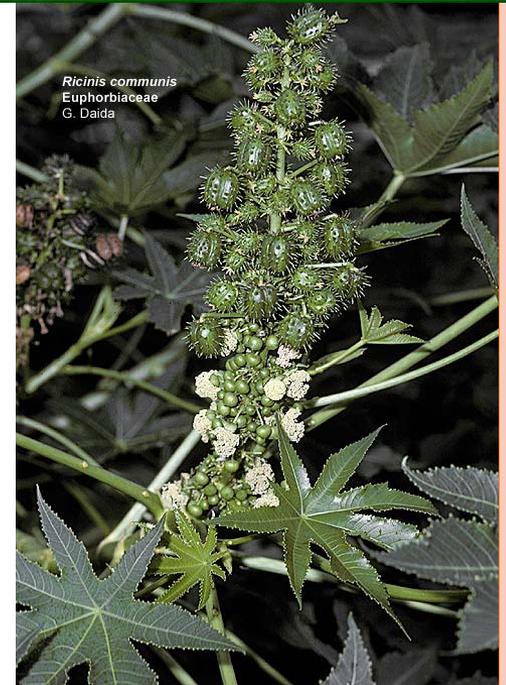
Euphorbiaceae



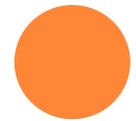
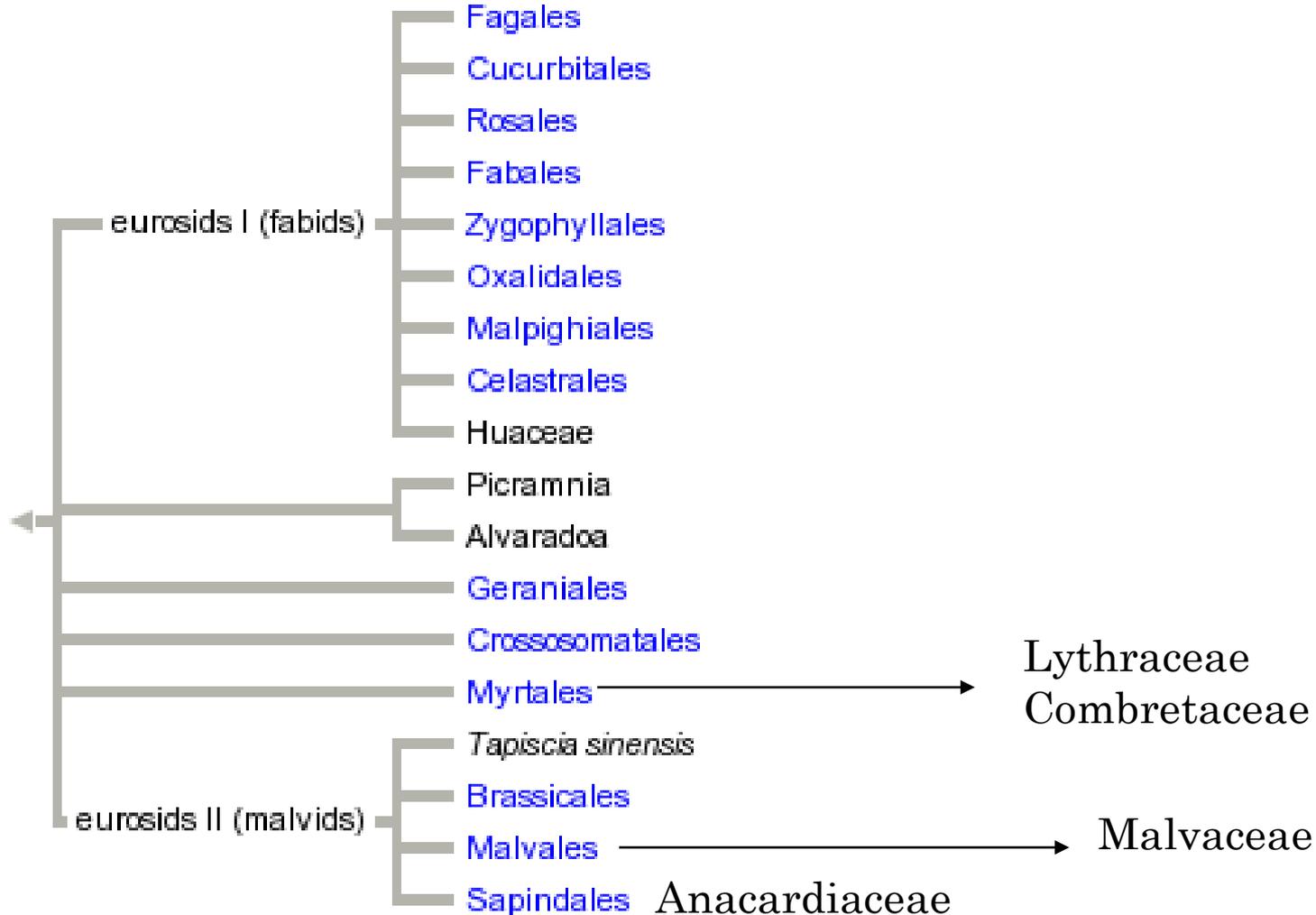
Euphorbia classenii
Euphorbiaceae
© G. D. Carr



Euphorbiaceae



EUDICOTILEDÔNEAS ROSÍDEAS



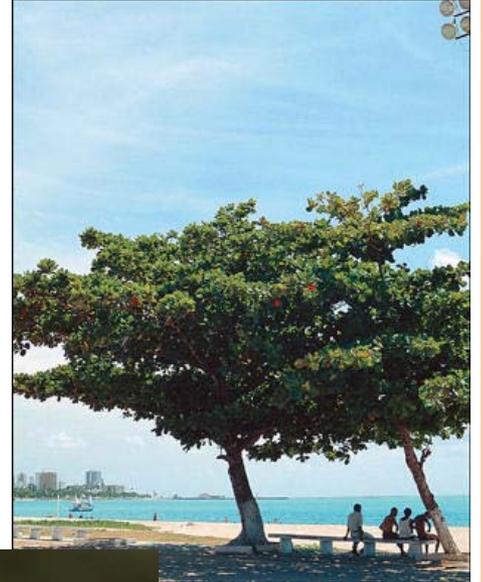
MYRTALES - LYTHRACEAE



Punica granatum L.



MYRTALES - COMBRETACEAE

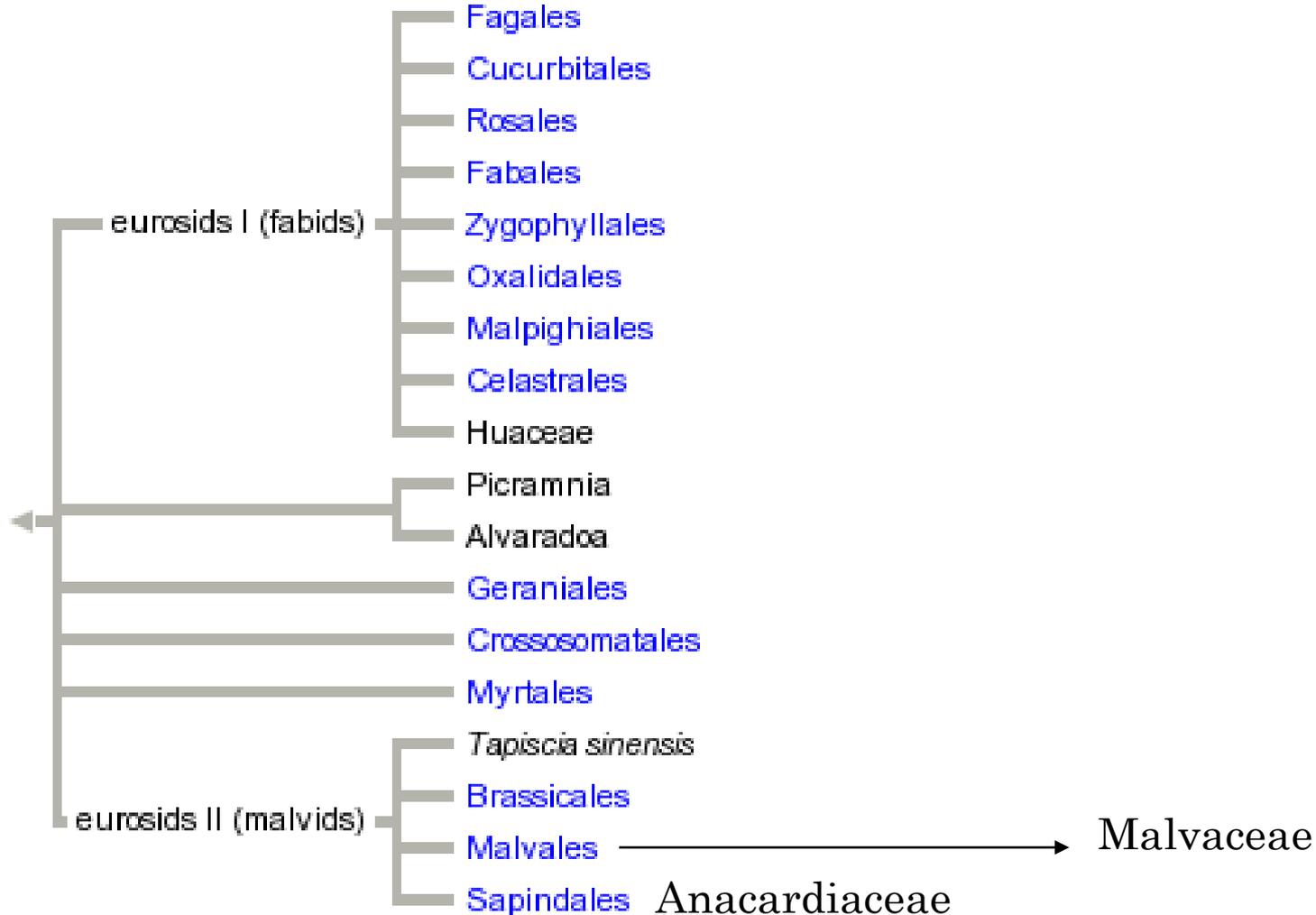


Conocarpus erectus L. “mangue-de-botão”

Laguncularia racemosa (L.) C.F. Gaert. “mangue-branco”



EUDICOTILEDÔNEAS ROSÍDEAS



Malvales - Malvaceae

O K5 C5 A(∞) G(5)



(+ Tiliaceae + Sterculiaceae *in lato sensu*)



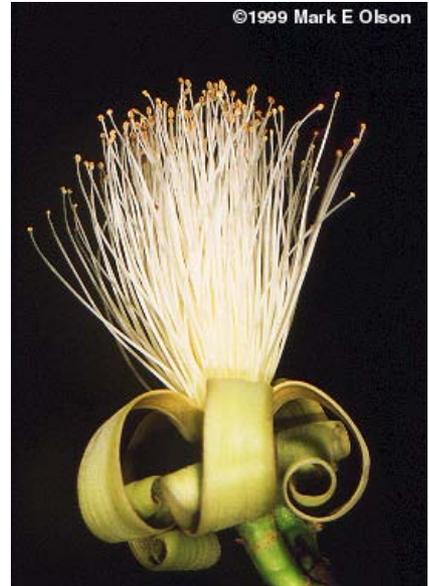
Luehea “açoita-cavalo”



Theobroma “cacaueiro”



+ Bombacaceae



TURNERACEAE



MALVALES - ANACARDIACEAE



Anacardium occidentale L.
©Thomas Schoepke
www.plant-pictures.com

MALVALES - ANACARDIACEAE



MALVALES - ANACARDIACEAE

Spondias



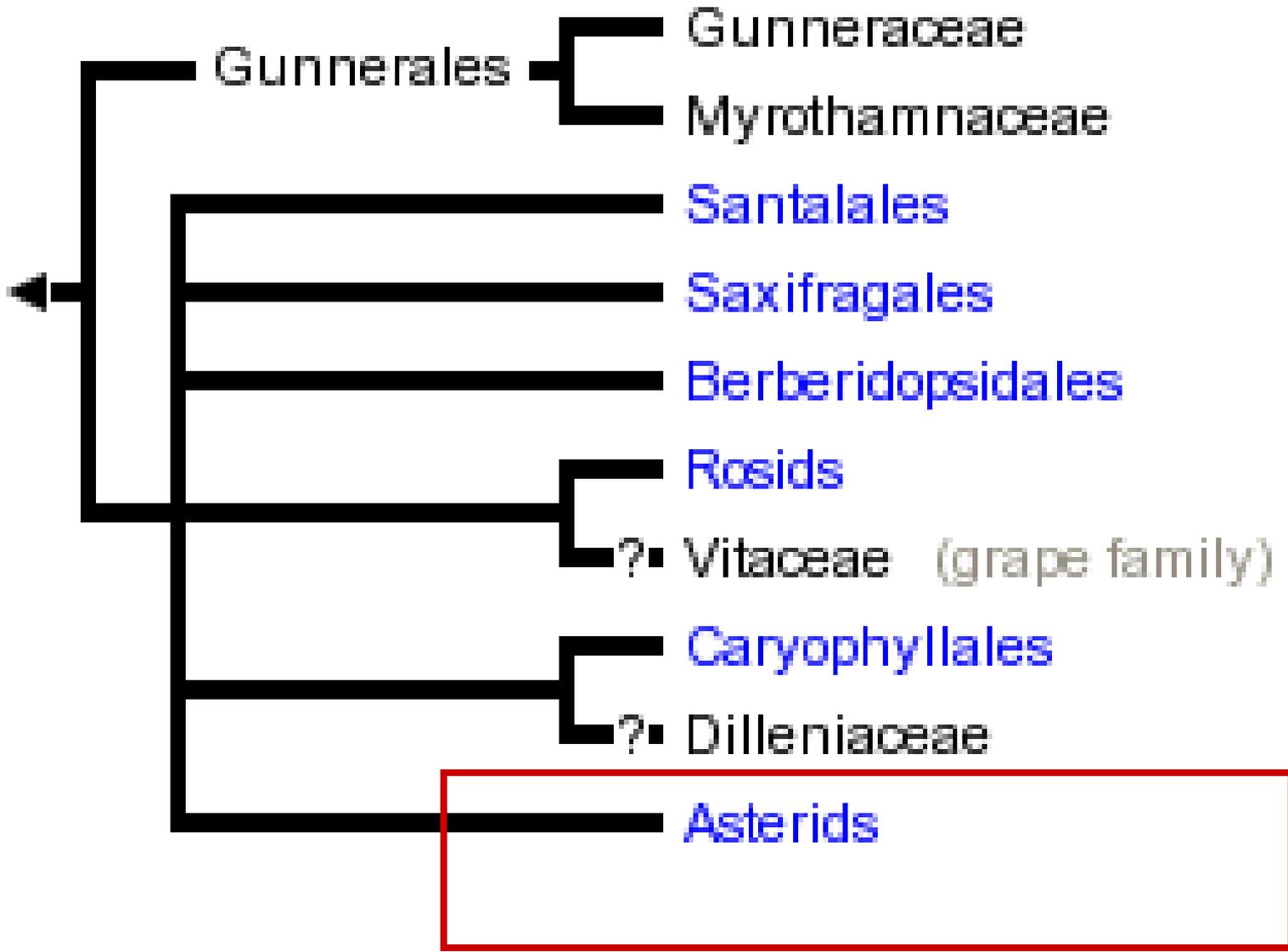
ANACARDIACEAE



doce de cajun



EUDICOTILEDONEAS



EUDICOTILEDÔNEAS

