Part 5 Flowers and More

Name:

Part 5 Lesson 1 Leaf Identification

Find three leaves or more and create a rubbing in the space below using the side of a crayon.

Define a leaf in or around the rubbing? Once we learn about leaf identification can you describe some identifiable leaf structures / name the tree this leaf came from?

Blade: The entire _____ unit. Sometimes this is made up of several smaller leaflets.

Veins: Contain _____ tissues.

Leaf Margin: The _____ of the leaf.

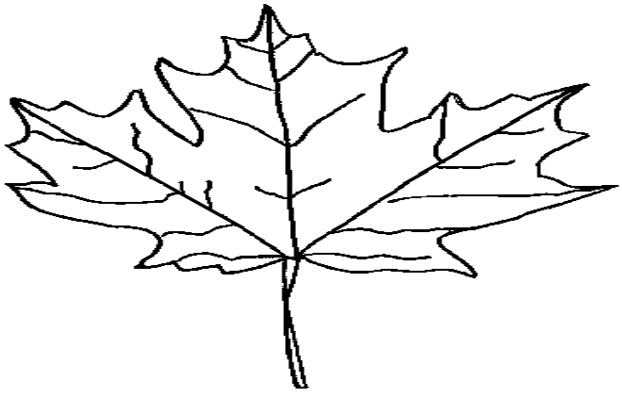
Leaf Base: Name for the blade close to the _____

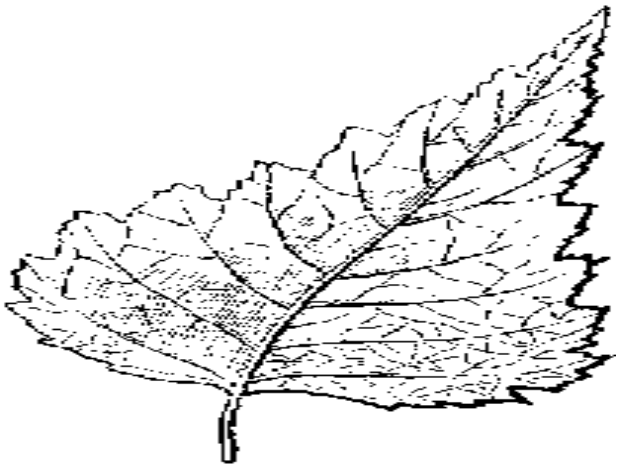
Leaf Apex: The _____ of the leaf.

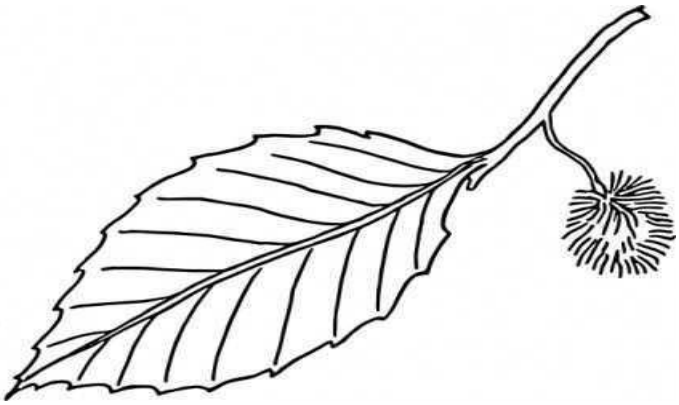
The Petiole: Thin _____ that connects the leaf blade to the stem.

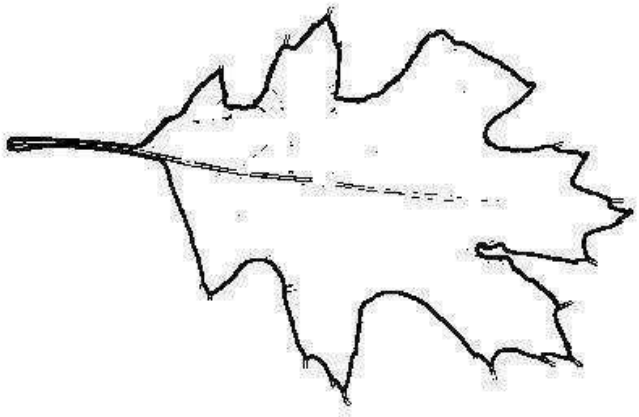
Please identify some of the structures on these leaves.

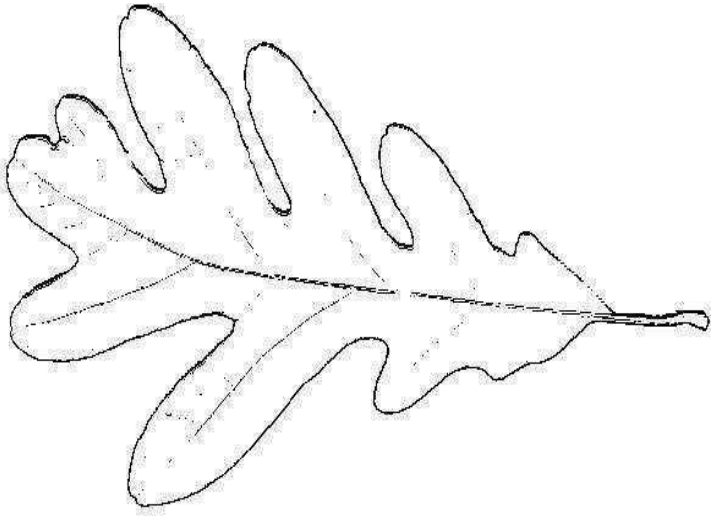
Please identify the tree based on the leaves/needles below. Sizes are not to scale!











Name this plant?

Poison Ivy: A North American _____ plant of the cashew family that secretes an irritant _____ from its leaves, which can cause _____.

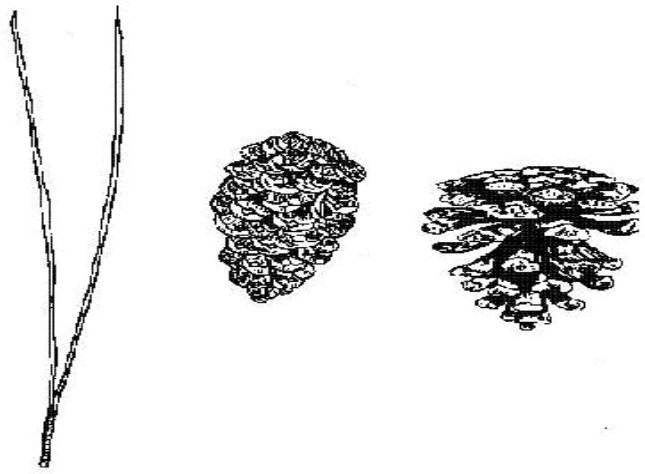
Please describe Poison Ivy in the Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. Sketches work as well.

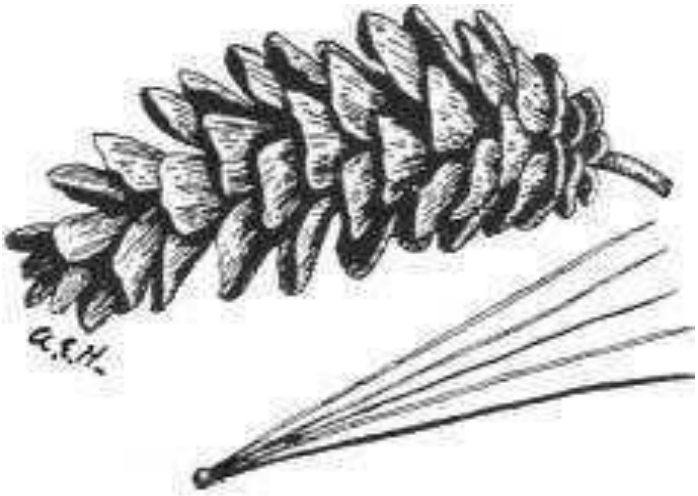
Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter

Quiz Wiz –Poison Ivy Identification. 1-10, Write <u>Poison Ivy</u> for the slides that are, and <u>Not Ivy</u> for the others.

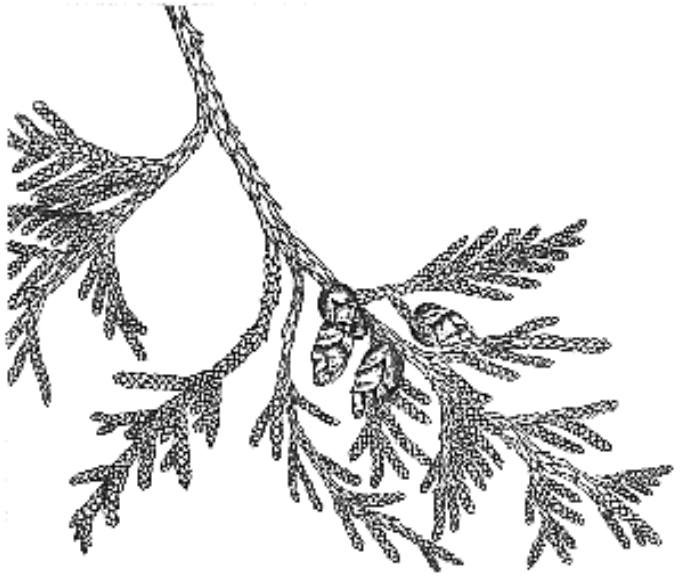
1)	2)	3)
4)	5)	6)
7)	8)	9)
10)	*11)	

Part 5 Lesson 3 Conifers





Friendly to the touch



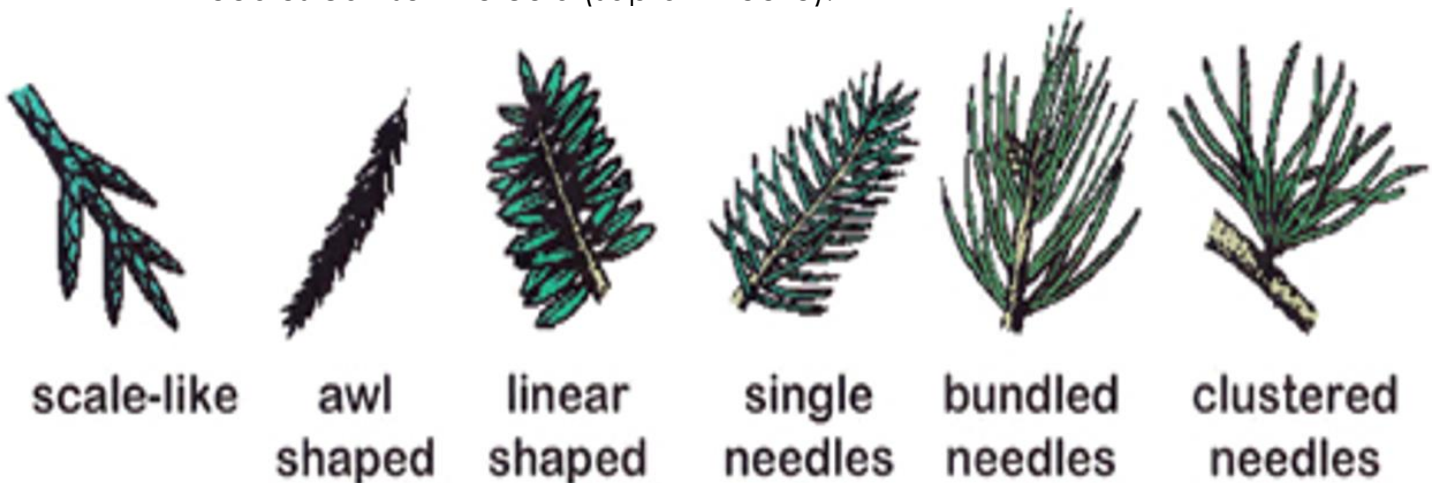
2 lines visible

Spiky to the touch

Deciduous**:** Plants and shrubs that _____ leaves in fall and grow them back in spring

Evergreens: Needles can survive _____, trees constantly grow and drop needles.

- Needles can survive cold (sap antifreeze).



Conifers, as their name hints, bear cones.

Quiz! 1-11, Name that tree based on the leaf / needles.

1)	2)	3)
4)	5)	6)
7)	8)	9)
10)	*11)	

Part 5 Lesson 4 Plant Life Cycles

Seed Plant Life Cycles.

All plants undergo _____l reproduction (two partners). When the sperm and egg come together you get a _____ / baby plant.

Gymnosperm: Non-flowering, seeds usually arranged on a _____.

Which is the male cone (pollen producer), and which is female (egg)?

A)	B)

Angiosperm: Flowering, covered seed, produce seeds enclosed in a fruit /ovary.

Which plant is an angiosperm, and which is a gymnosperm?

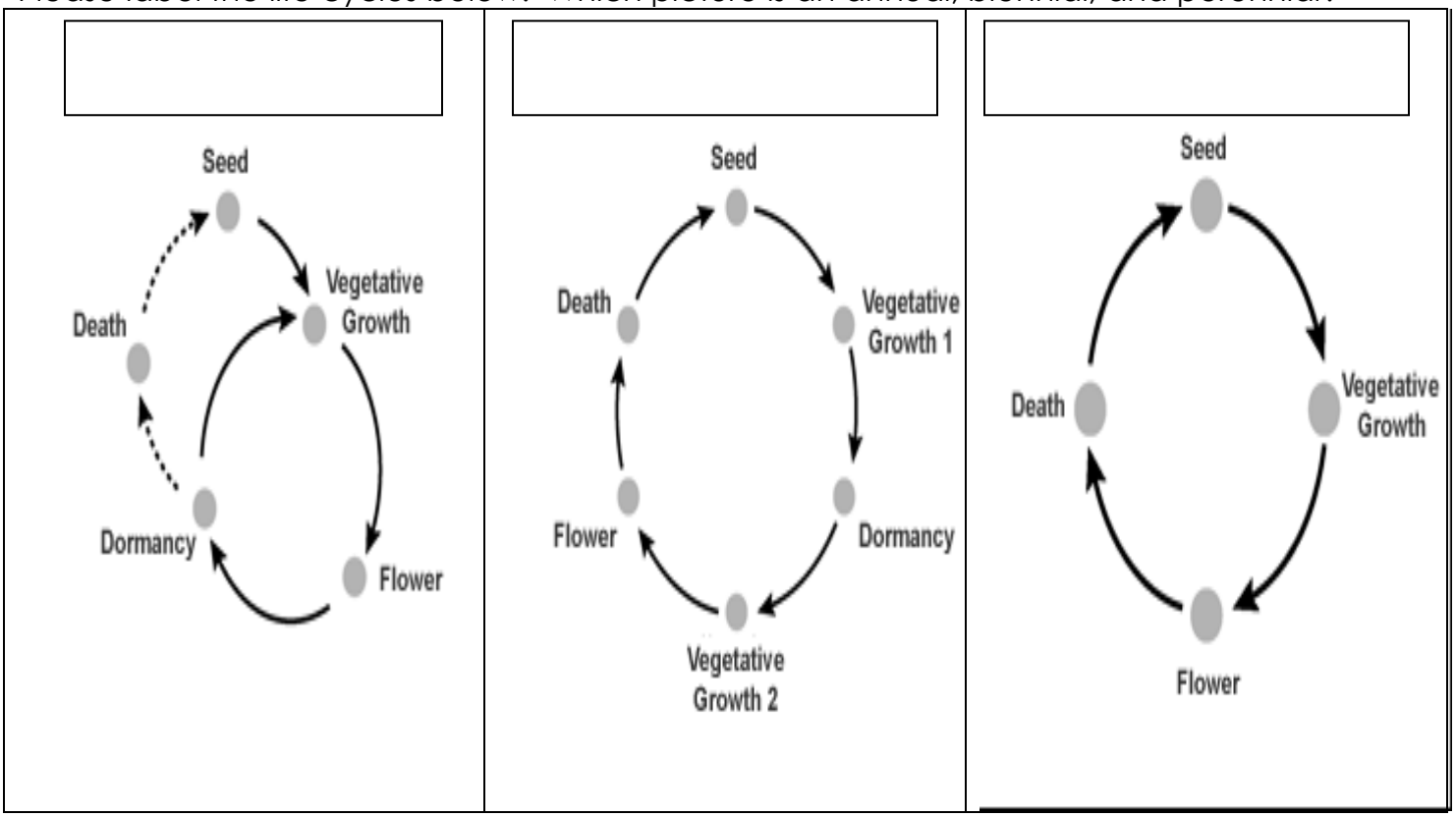
A)	B)

Annuals: Seed germinates, grows, and produces _____ seed, before dying.

Biennials: Plant _____ through first winter and produces seed before dying.

Perennials: Plants that live for _____ years producing seeds each year.

Please label the life cycles below. Which picture is an annual, biennial, and perennial?



Plant Life Cycles Dramatic Dance.

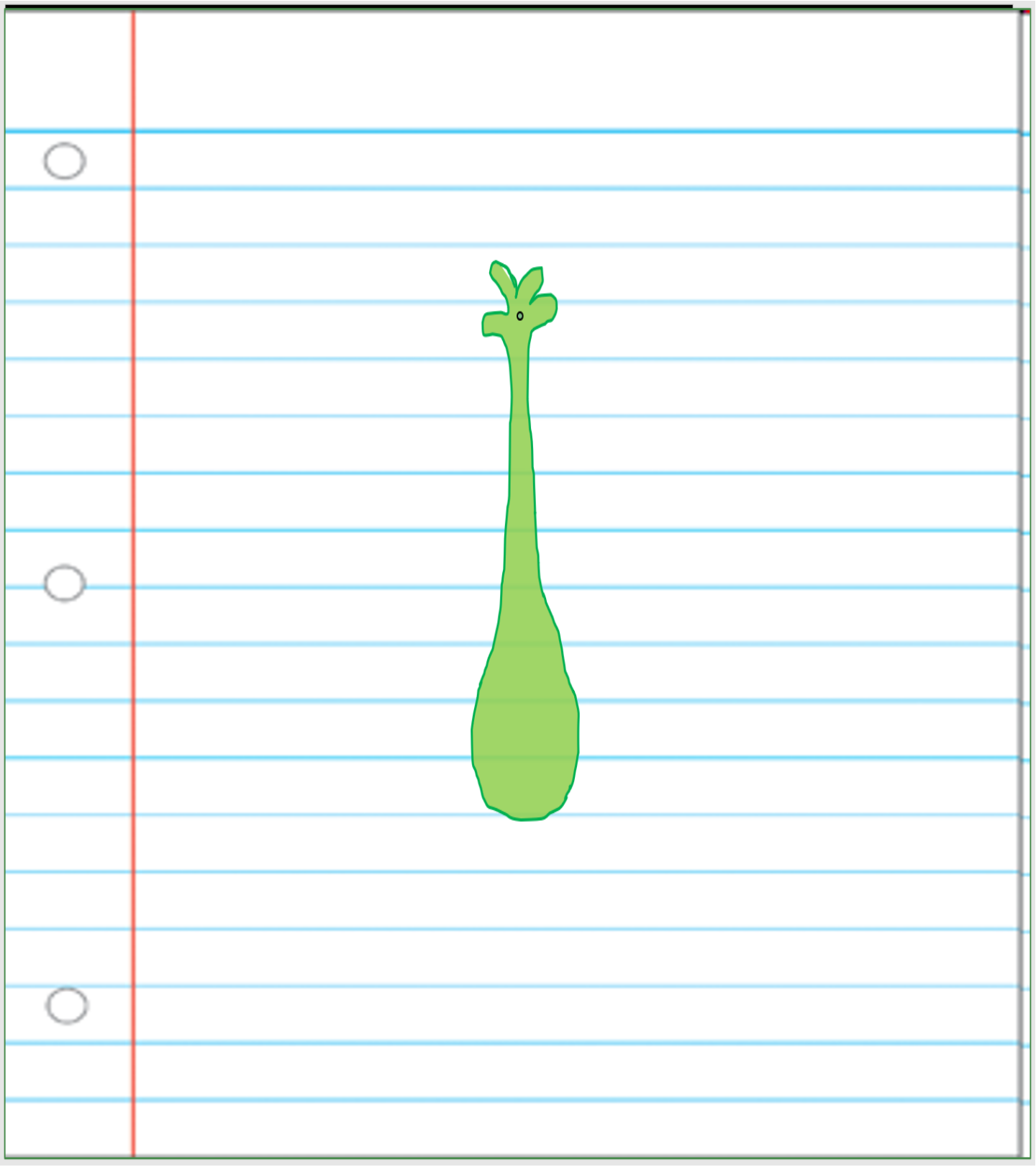
- Class will be divided into three groups (Annuals, Biennials, Perennials)
- Each group will have 15 minutes to plan an interpretive dance that explains their life cycle.
  - Group should not discuss life cycle with words but instead with dance and drama. Group can have a narrator only if really needed. (Not recommended)

Notes for Dramatic Plant Life Cycle Skit

Part 5 Lesson 5 Parts of a Flower

Flower: The reproductive organ of a plant that makes the _____.

Please draw a flower and label it as described in the slideshow.

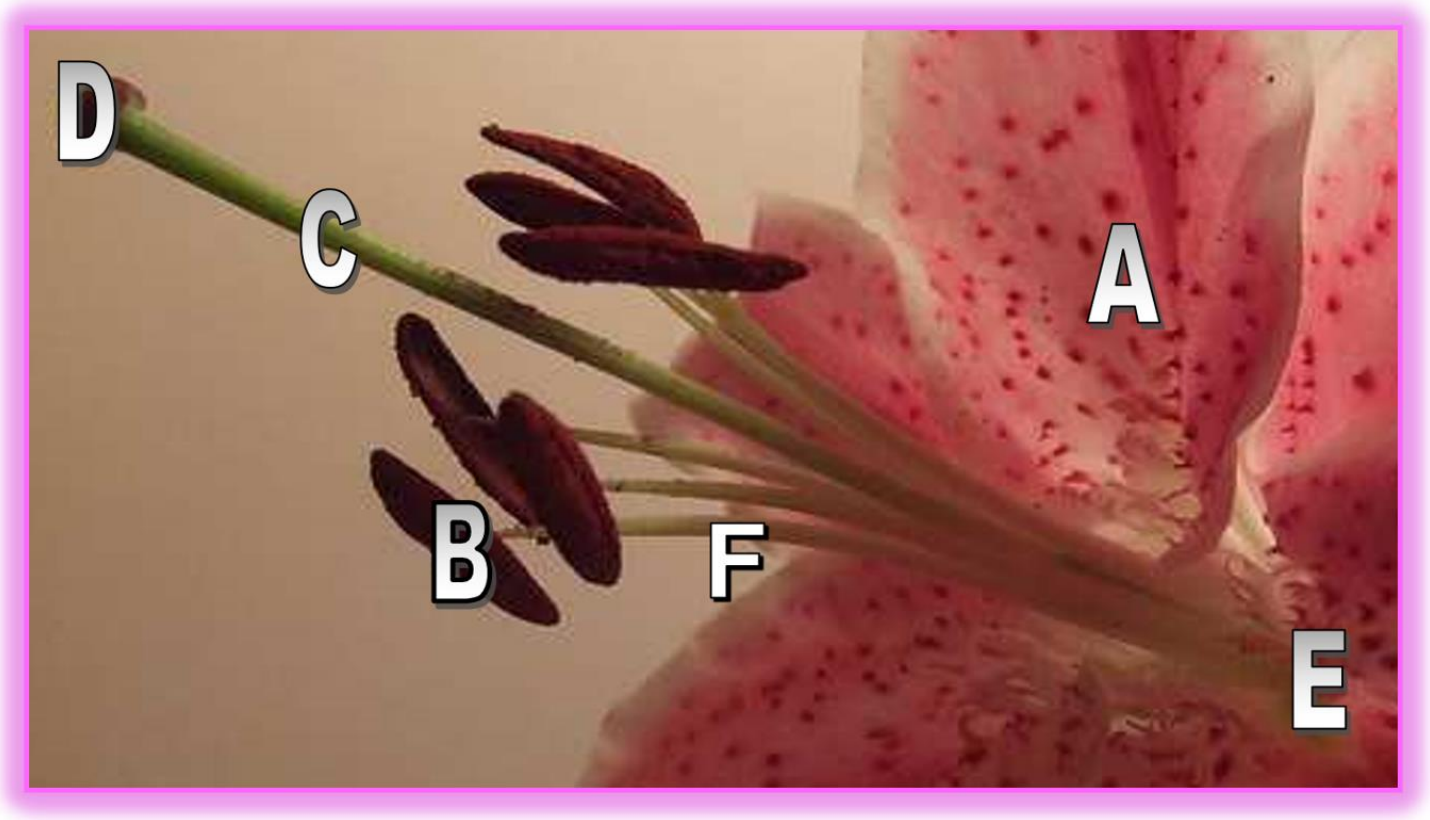


Stamen – _____ part of flower (sperm).
Filament: _____the anther.
Anther: Part of the stamen that holds the _____.

Pistil: Female part of flower (egg).
Stigma: Sticky bulb in the center of the flower. Receives the _____ grains.
Style: Long _____ that the stigma sits on top of.
Ovary: On bottom of the flower, has the _____inside and turns into the fruit. Contains the ovules.
Ovule: The part of the _____that becomes the seeds.
Petal: The colorful, often bright part of the flower. They attract _____.
Sepal: Green leaves that cover the outside of a flower bud to _____ the flower before it opens.

Please name A-F from the picture below.

A)	B)	C)
D)	E)	F)



Flowers attract pollinators through…
Fragrance (smell)
_____ (food)
Color (sight)

Part 5 Lesson 6 Flower Dissection

Activity! Flower Dissection.

- Remove the parts of the flower (Be delicate)
- Line them up in your journal and label them.
- Once labeled, place clear tape on top.

Quiz Wiz 1-10. Name that part of the flower. Same answers can be used more than once.

1)	2)	3)
4)	5)	6)
7)	8)	9)
10)	*11)	

Part 5 Lesson 7 Fruits and Vegetables

Fruit: The matured _____ in the pistil. Contains the seed.

Name A-K, Which is a fruit? And which is a vegetable? Try and provide what type of fruit if possible.

A)	B)	C)	D)	E)
F)	G)	H)	I)	J) K)

Part 5 Lesson 8 Parts of a Fruit

Parts of a fruit.

Exocarp / Epicarp: _____ covering of the fruit. "skin"
Mesocarp: _____ covering. "Flesh"
Endocarp: _____ covering, the stiff area around the seed. "Stone" "Pit"

Types of fruit
Fleshy Fruits

Berry: A fleshy fruit that contains one to _____ seeds. (No stony layer)
Tomato, Grape
Drupe is a type of fleshy fruit that has a _____ inner layer surrounding a single seed.
Plum, Peach
Pome: This fruit has a core as the true fleshy fruit, and it's surrounded by a fleshy good accessory layer.
Apple, Pear
Fleshy Aggregate Fruits: Develop from flowers with _____ pistils.
Strawberry, Blackberry

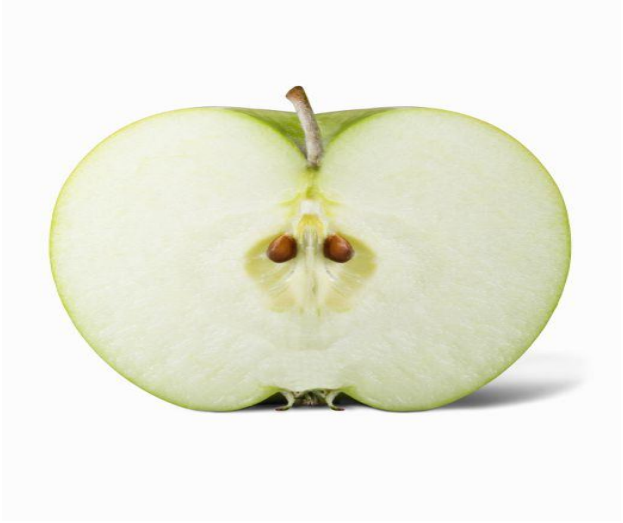
Fleshy Multiple Fruits: Form from a _____ of several flowers.

Pineapple, Fig

Activity! Fruit Dissection

- Please draw and label each fruit in your journal.
- What type of fruit it is? (From notes as we cover each fruit a sample may be delivered)
- Epicarp / Exocarp – (exo=outside).
- Mesocarop – (meso = middle).
- Endocarp – (endo = inner).
- Where fruit attaches to plant (old receptacle)

Name the types of fruit below. Ex, Apple is incorrect. Providing some extra info is advised.



Dehiscent Dry Fruits: A dry fruit that _____ at maturity releasing the seeds.

Legume (Dry Fruit): An elongated _____ splitting along two seams. (Beans)

Indehiscent Dry Fruits: Pericarp does not split open. These fruits usually contain only one seed (_____)

Describe some of the ways that people use plants.

Across

2. The reproductive organ of a plant that makes the seed.
4. D_____ Dry Fruits: A dry fruit that splits at maturity releasing the seeds.
7. Green leaves that cover the outside of a flower bud to protect the flower before it opens.
12. Fleshy _____ Fruits: Form from a cluster of several flowers. Ex-Pineapple, Fig
13. Sticky bulb in the center of the flower. Receives the pollen grains.
15. The colorful, often bright part of the flower. They attract pollinators and are pretty
17. _____ Ivy: a North American climbing plant of the cashew family that secretes an irritant oil from its leaves, which can cause dermatitis.
19. Inner covering of the fruit, the stiff area around the seed. “Stone” “Pit”
20. Leaf M_____: The edge of the leaf.
22. On bottom of the flower, has the seeds inside and turns into the fruit. Contains the ovules.
24. Plants and shrubs that lose leaves in fall and grow them back in spring.
27. This fruit has a core as the true fleshy fruit, and it’s surrounded by a fleshy good accessory layer. Ex-Apple, Pear
29. A fleshy fruit that contains one to many seeds. (No stony layer) Ex-Tomato, Grape
30. Plants that live for many years producing seeds each year.

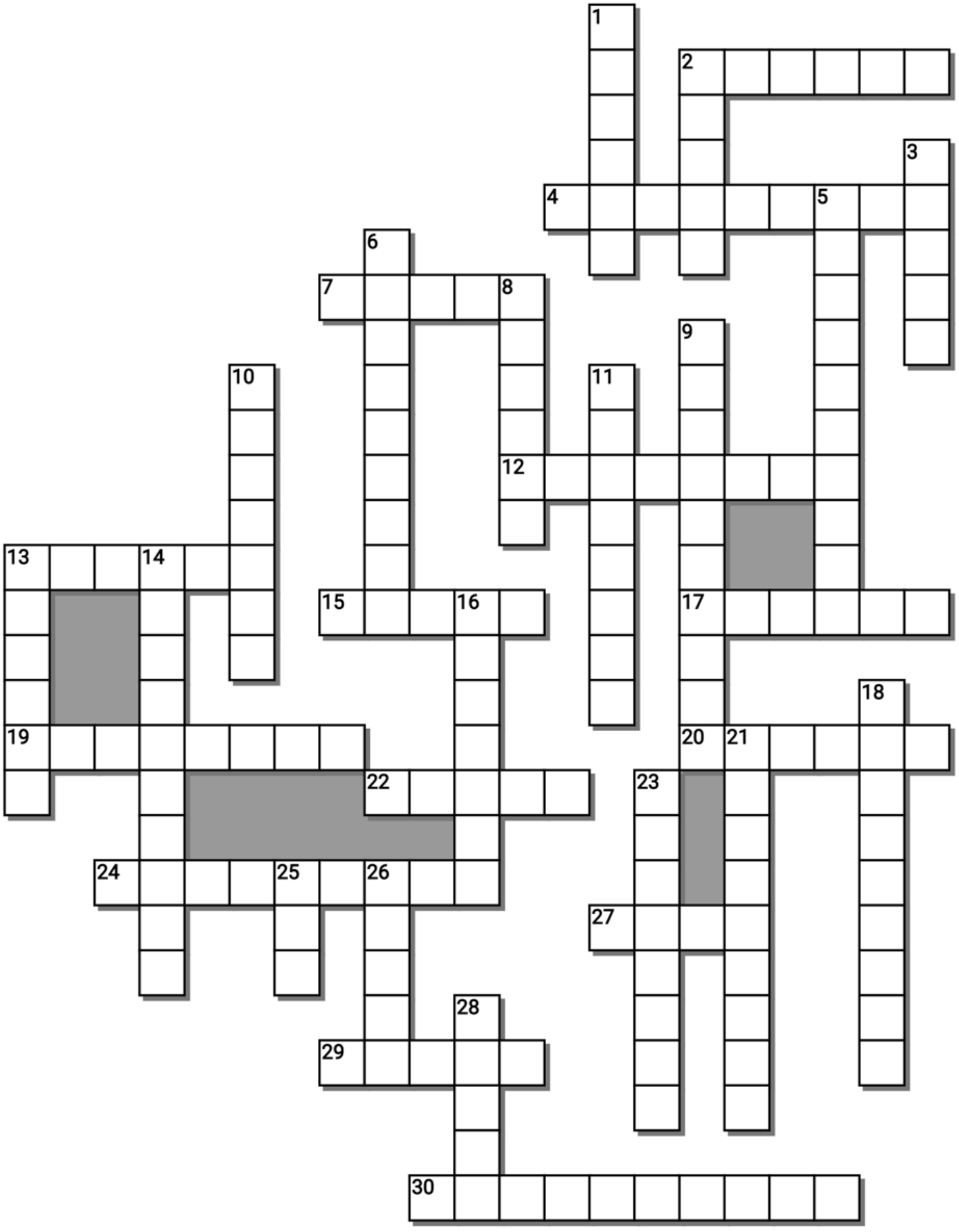
Down

1. Part of the stamen that holds the pollen.
2. The matured ovary in the pistil. Contains the seed.
3. Long stalk that the stigma sits on top of.
5. Needles can survive winter, trees constantly grow and drop needles.
6. Edible part of a plant that is not a sweet fruit or seed. Stalk, leaves, root, etc.
8. An elongated pod splitting along two seams. (Beans)
9. Flowering, covered seed, produce seeds enclosed in a fruit /ovary.
10. This is the outer covering of the fruit. “skin”
11. Supports the anther.
13. Male part of flower
14. Non-flowering, seeds usually arranged on a cone.
16. Seed germinates, grows, and produces new seed, before dying.
18. Plant lives through first winter and produces seed before dying.
21. Fleshy _____ Fruits: Develop from flowers with many pistils. Ex-Strawberry, Blackberry
23. This is the Middle covering. “Flesh” of the fruit
25. Indehiscent ____ Fruits: Pericarp does not split open. These fruits usually contain only one seed (Nuts)
26. The part of the ovary that becomes the seeds.
28. This is a type of fleshy fruit that has a stony inner layer surrounding a single seed. Ex-Plum, Peach

----------teacher can remove this word bank to make puzzle more challenging----------

Possible Answers

AGGREGATE, ANGIOSPERM, ANNUALS, ANTHER, BERRY, BIENNIALS, DECIDUOUS, DEHISCENT , DRUPE, DRY , ENDOCARP, EPICARP, EVERGREENS, FILAMENT, FLOWER, FRUIT, GYMNOSPERM, LEGUME, MARGIN, MESOCARP, MULTIPLE , OVARY, OVULE, PERENNIALS, PETAL, POISON, POME, SEPAL, STAMEN, STIGMA, STYLE, VEGETABLE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Part 5 Review Game Lesson 9

Name:

1-10 = 10 pts * = Bonus + 1 pt,
(Secretly write owl in correct space +1 pt)
Final Question = 5 pt wager

Due: Today
Score ____ / 100

IDENTITY CRISIS	THE WONDER YEARS	BOYS AND GIRLS	TOOTY FRUITY	BIG BERRY Bonus round 1 pt each
1)	6)	11)	16)	*21)
2)	7)	12)	17)	*22)
3)	8)	13)	18)	*23)
4)	9)	14)	19)	*24)
5)	10)	15)	20)	*25)

Final Question Wager ___ /5 Answer: _____

Part 5 Flowers and More

Name:

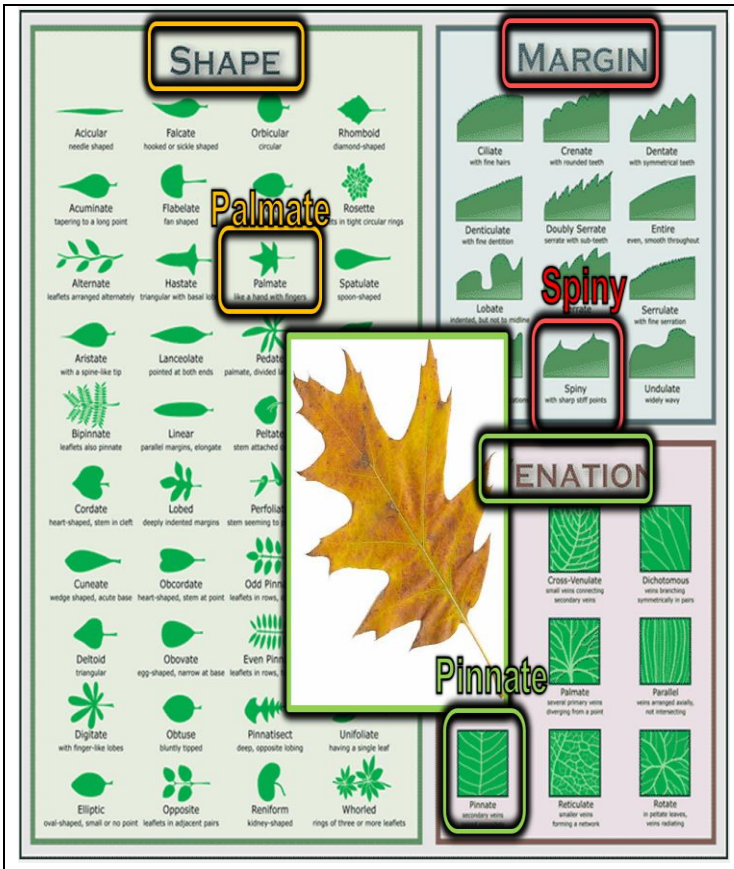
Part 5 Lesson 1 Leaf Identification

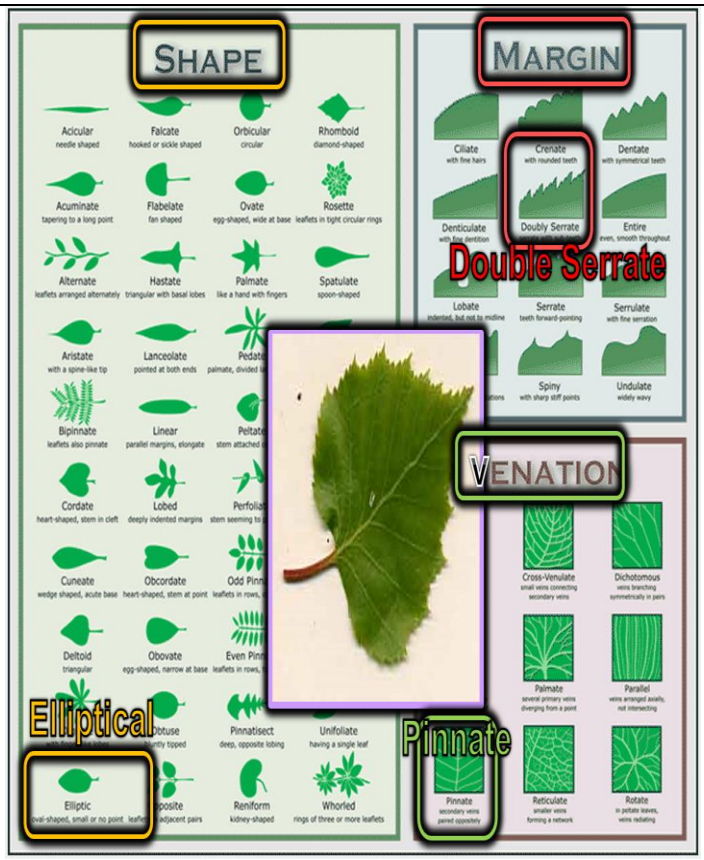
Find three leaves or more and create a rubbing in the space below using the side of a crayon.

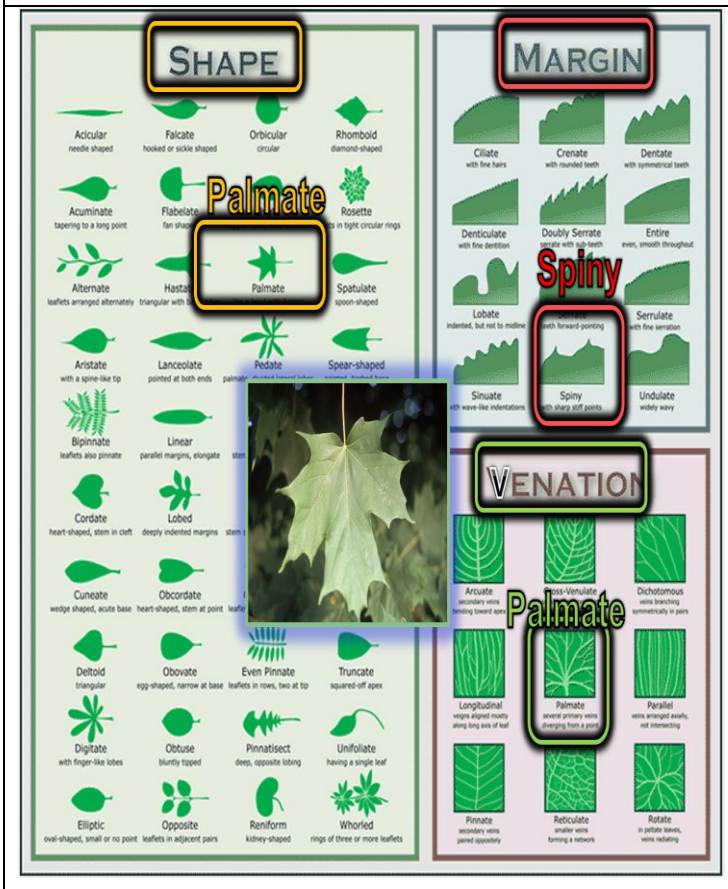
Define a leaf in or around the rubbing? Once we learn about leaf identification can you describe some identifiable leaf structures / name the tree this leaf came from?

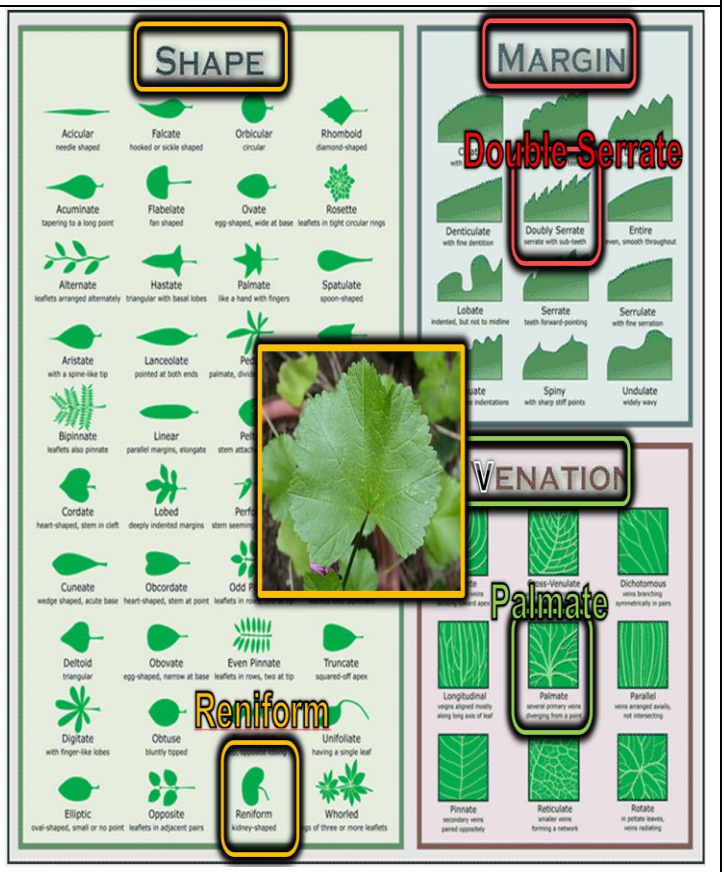
Blade: The entire leaf unit. Sometimes this is made up of several smaller leaflets.
Veins: Contains vascular tissues.
Leaf Margin: The edge of the leaf.
Leaf Base: Name for the blade close to the stem
Leaf Apex: The tip of the leaf.
The Petiole: Thin stalks that connects the leaf blade to the stem.

Please identify some of the structures on these leaves.


SHAPE
MARGIN
VENATION
Palmate
Spiny
Pinnate


SHAPE
MARGIN
VENATION
Double Serrate
Elliptical
Pinnate


SHAPE
MARGIN
VENATION
Palmate
Spiny
Palmate

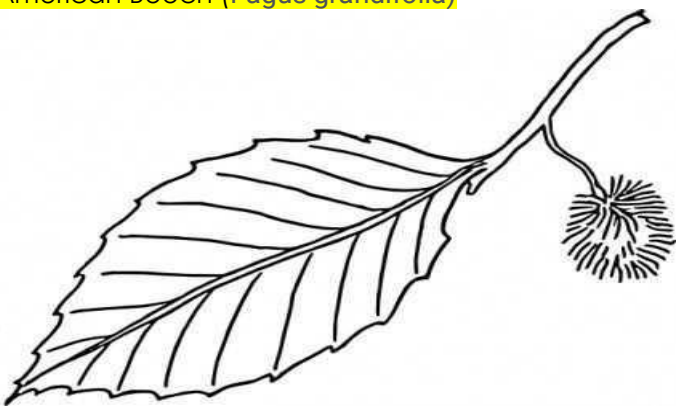

SHAPE
MARGIN
VENATION
Double Serrate
Palmate
Reniform

Please identify the tree based on the leaves/needles below. Sizes are not to scale!

Sugar Maple

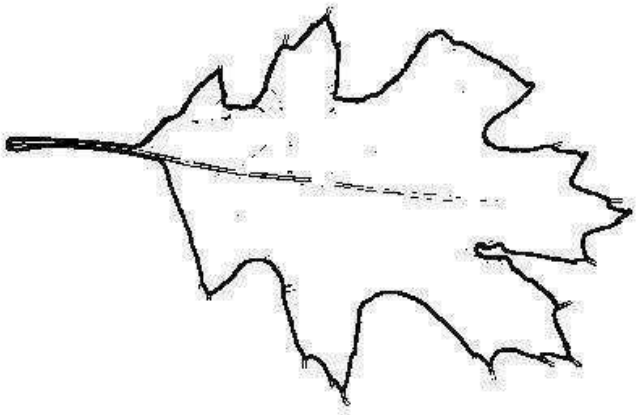
White Birch (Betula papyrifera)

American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)

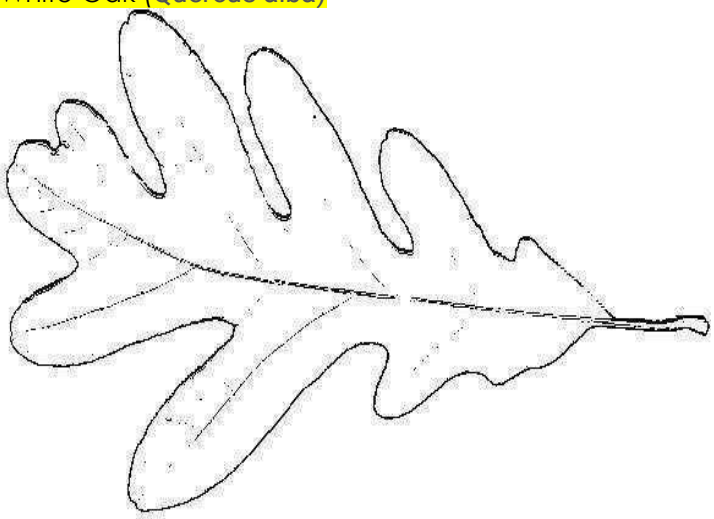


Red Maple (Acer rubrum)

Red Oak (Quercus rubra)



White Oak (Quercus alba)



Name this plant? Poison Ivy (Toxicodendron radican)

1. Compound leaves with three leaflets (leading to the saying "leaves of three, let it be")
2. The stalk of the middle leaflet is much longer than the stalks of the two side leaflets.
3. The edges can be smooth or coarsely toothed.
4. Surface can be glossy or dull.

Poison Ivy: A North American climbing plant of the cashew family that secretes an irritant oil from its leaves, which can cause dermatitis.

Please describe Poison Ivy in the Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. Sketches work as well.

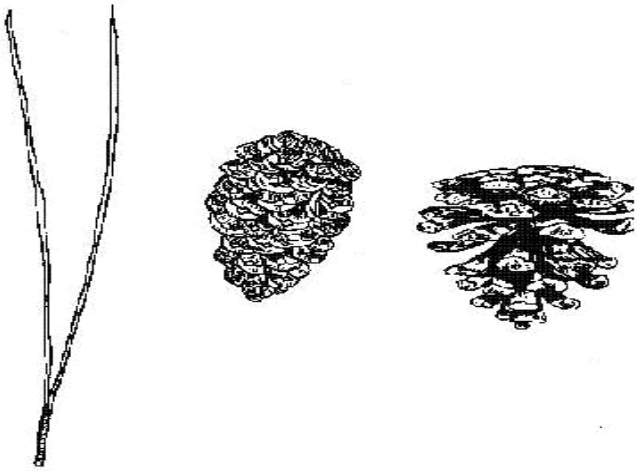
Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
 In the spring, the leaves are a darker red sometime with some green. They will turn green in the summer	 See above description	 Fall turns berries darker, dried, and wrinkled, and the leaves turn a brilliant scarlet or russet brown before falling to the ground.	 Winter makes all of the leaves drop, leaving only bare sticks, whip-like stems, or climbing vines remaining. Don't touch vines! You can still get dermatitis in the winter if you come in contact with oil in vines.

Quiz Wiz –Poison Ivy Identification. 1-10, Write Poison Ivy for the slides that are, and Not Ivy for the others.

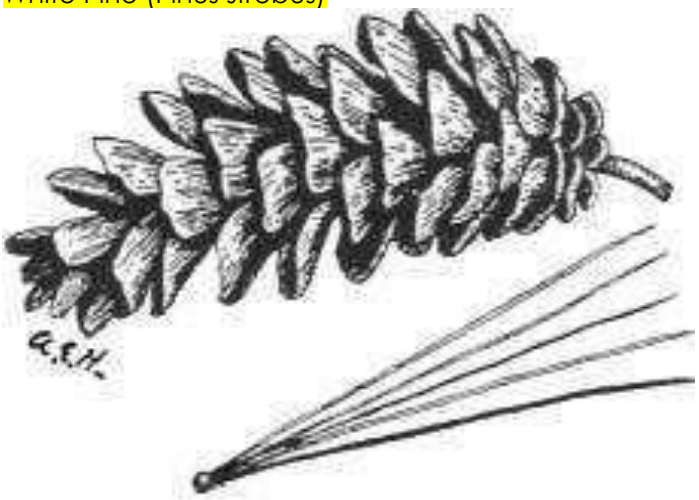
1) It's Poison Ivy	2) Not Poison Ivy	3) Not Poison Ivy
4) It's Poison Ivy	5) Not Poison Ivy	6) Not Poison Ivy
7) It's Poison Ivy	8) Not Poison Ivy	9) It's Poison Ivy
10) It's Poison Ivy	*11) Jumanji	

Part 5 Lesson 3 Conifers

Red Pine (Pinus resinosa)



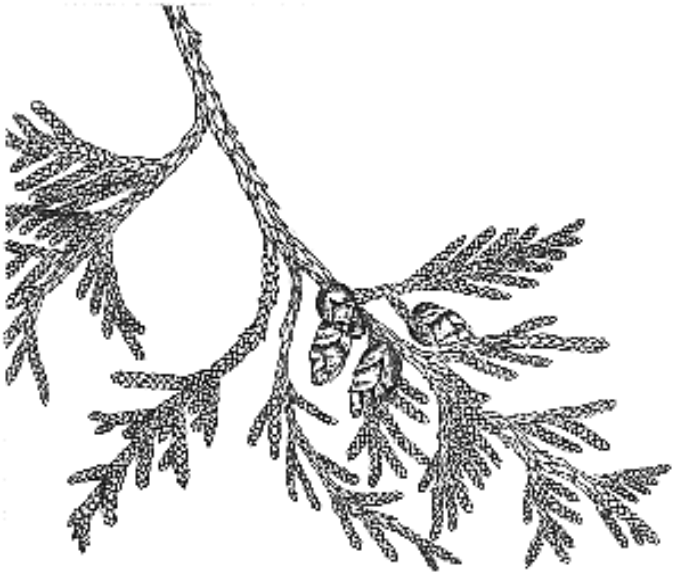
White Pine (Pinus strobus)



Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)

Friendly to the touch

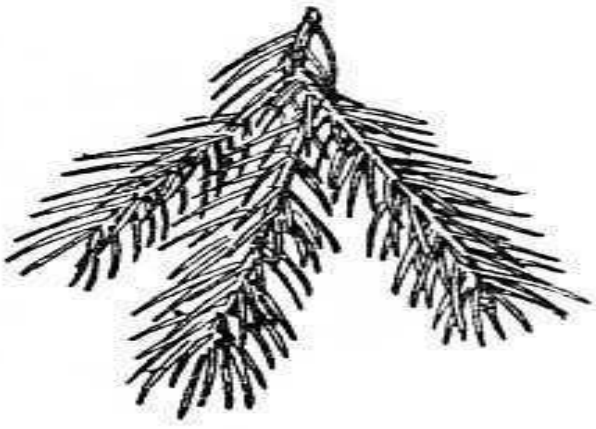
North Atlantic White Cedar (Chamaecyparis thyoides)



Hemlock (Tsuga is a genus of conifers)

2 lines visible

Spruce (genus Picea,)

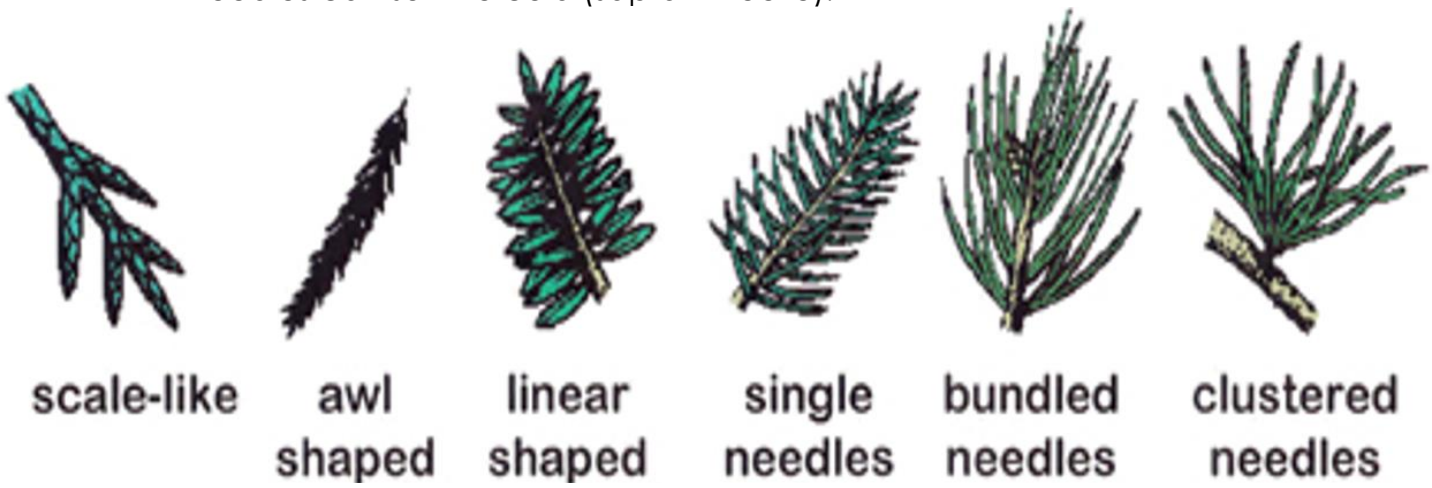


Spiky to the touch

Deciduous: Plants and shrubs that drop leaves in fall and grow them back in spring

Evergreens: Needles can survive winter, trees constantly grow and drop needles.

- Needles can survive cold (sap antifreeze).



Conifers, as their name hints, bear cones.

Quiz! 1-11, Name that tree based on the leaf / needles.

1) White Oak (Quercus alba)	2) Hemlock (Tsuga is a genus of conifers)	3) Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
4) Red Pine (Pinus resinosa)	5) Red Oak (Quercus rubra)	6) American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
7) North Atlantic White Cedar (Chamaecyparis thyoides)	8) White Pine (Pinus strobus)	9) White Birch (Betula papyrifera)
10) Spruce (genus Picea,)	*11) Christmas Vacation	

Part 5 Lesson 4 Plant Life Cycles

Seed Plant Life Cycles.

All plants undergo sexual reproduction (two partners). When the sperm and egg come together you get a zygote / baby plant.

Gymnosperm: Non-flowering, seeds usually arranged on a cone.

Which is the male cone (pollen producer), and which is female (egg)?

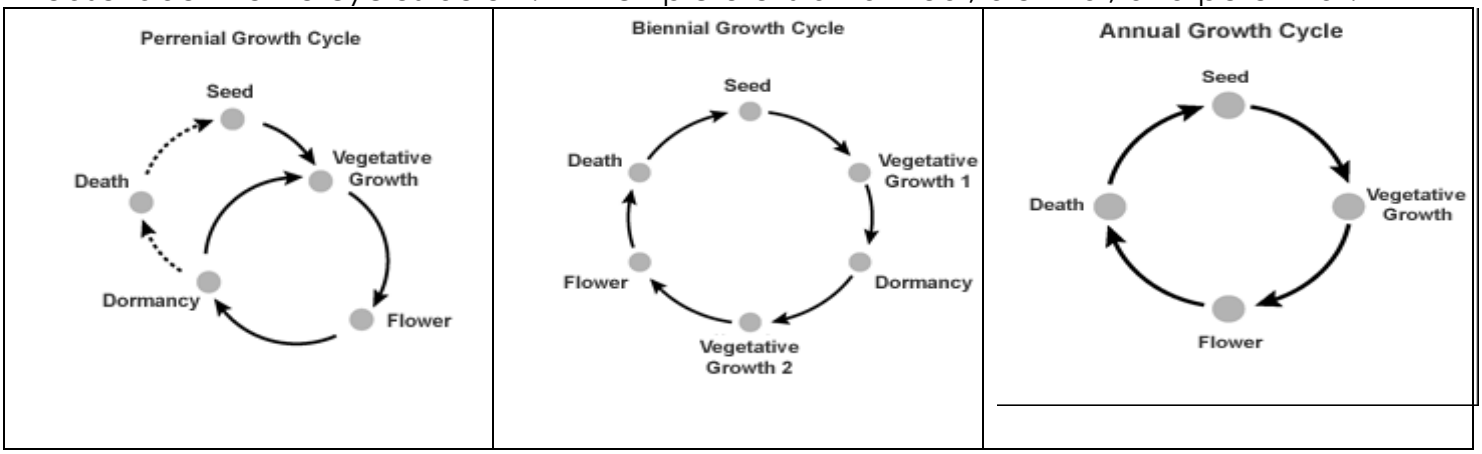
A) Female Cone -Seeds	B) Male Cone (Pollen / Sperm)

Angiosperm: Flowering, covered seed, produce seeds enclosed in a fruit /ovary.

Which plant is an angiosperm, and which is a gymnosperm?

A) Angiosperm (Flowering)	B) Gymnosperm (Cone Bearing)

Annuals: Seed germinates, grows, and produces new seed, before dying.
Biennials: Plant lives through first winter and produces seed before dying.
Perennials: Plants that live for many years producing seeds each year.
Please label the life cycles below. Which picture is an annual, biennial, and perennial?



Plant Life Cycles Dramatic Dance.

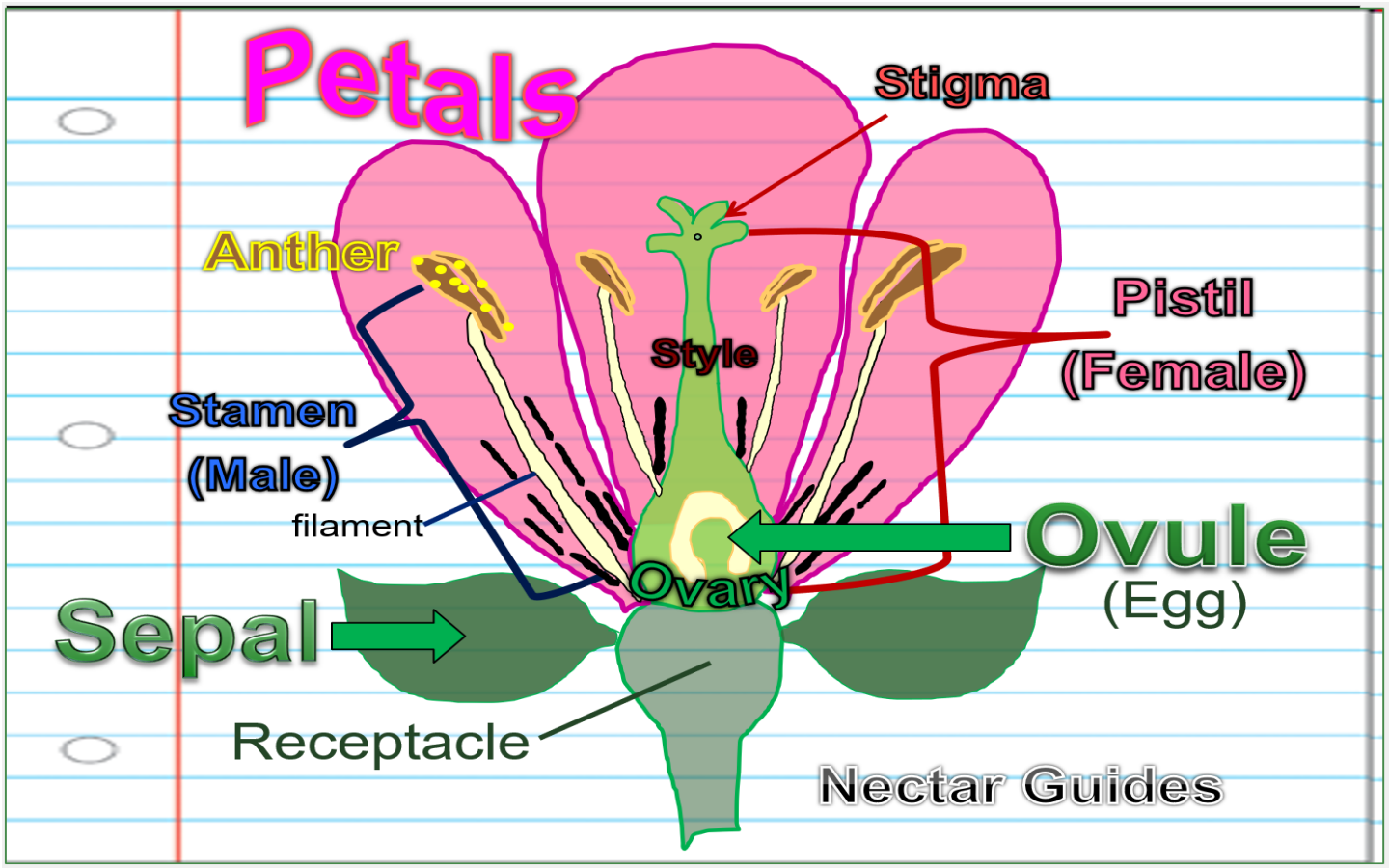
- Class will be divided into three groups (Annuals, Biennials, Perennials)
- Each group will have 15 minutes to plan an interpretive dance that explains their life cycle.
  - Group should not discuss life cycle with words but instead with dance and drama. Group can have a narrator only if really needed. (Not recommended)

Notes for Dramatic Plant Life Cycle Skit

Part 5 Lesson 5 Parts of a Flower

Flower: The reproductive organ of a plant that makes the seed.

Please draw a flower and label it as described in the slideshow.

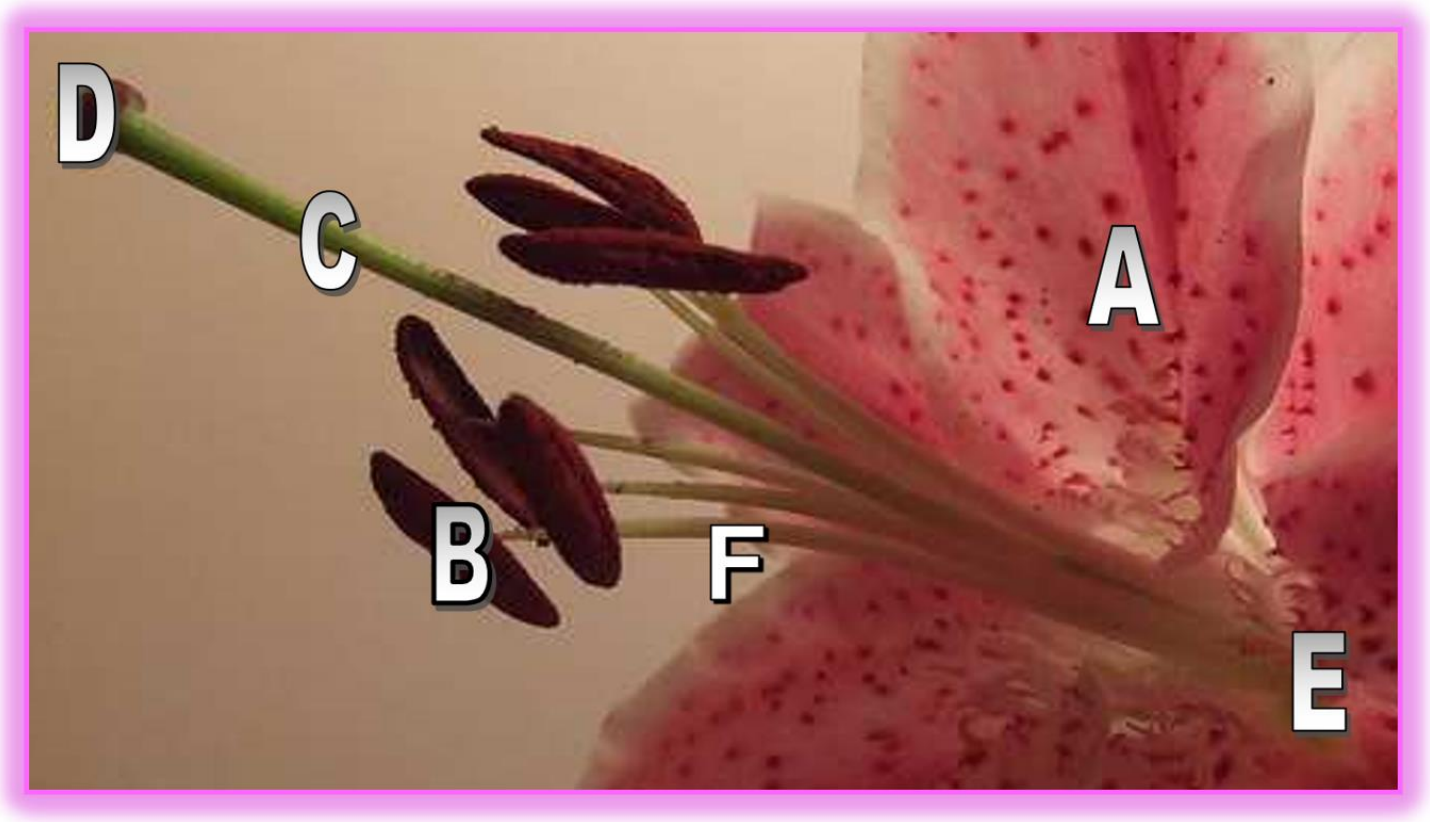


Stamen – Male part of flower (sperm).
Filament: Supports the anther.
Anther: Part of the stamen that holds the pollen.

Pistil: Female part of flower (egg).
Stigma: Sticky bulb in the center of the flower. Receives the pollen grains.
Style: Long stalk that the stigma sits on top of.
Ovary: On bottom of the flower, has the seeds inside and turns into the fruit. Contains the ovules.
Ovule: The part of the ovary that becomes the seeds.
Petal: The colorful, often bright part of the flower. They attract pollinators.
Sepal: Green leaves that cover the outside of a flower bud to protect the flower before it opens.

Please name A-F from the picture below.

A) Petal	B) Anther	C) Style
D) Stigma	E) Ovary / Ovule	F) Filament



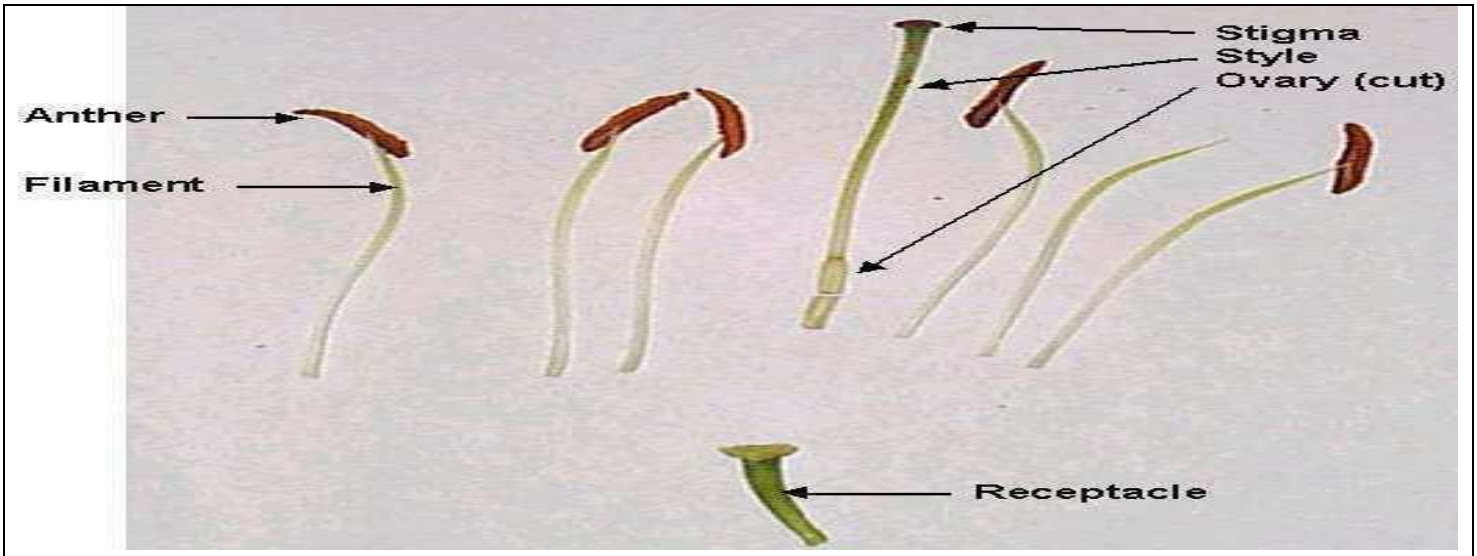
Flowers attract pollinators through…

Fragrance (smell)
Nectar (food)
Color (sight)

Part 5 Lesson 6 Flower Dissection

Activity! Flower Dissection.

- Remove the parts of the flower (Be delicate)
- Line them up in your journal and label them.
- Once labeled, place clear tape on top.



Quiz Wiz 1-10. Name that part of the flower. Same answers can be used more than once.

1) Filament	2) Ovules	3) Petals
4) Stigma	5) Sepals	6) Anther
7) Ovary	8) Style	9) Anther
10) Sepals	*11) Polar Express	

Part 5 Lesson 7 Fruits and Vegetables

Fruit: The matured ovary in the pistil. Contains the seed.

Name A-K, Which is a fruit? And which is a vegetable? Try and provide what type of fruit if possible.

A) Fruit	B) Fruit	C) Vegetable	D) Fruit	E)Vegetable
F) Fruit	G) vegetable	H) Fruit	I) Fruit	J) Fruit K) Fruit

Part 5 Lesson 8 Parts of a Fruit

Parts of a fruit.

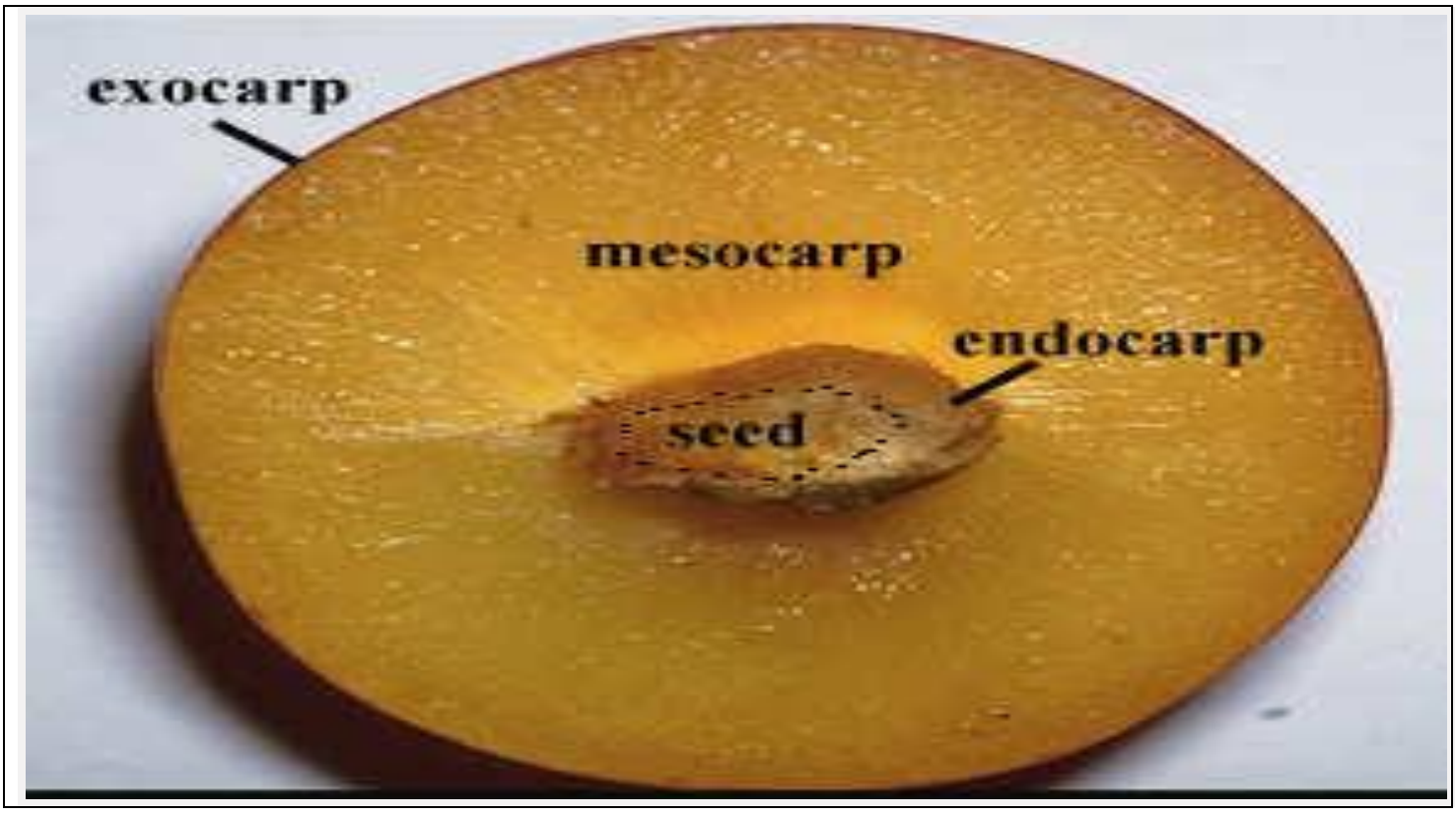
Exocarp / Epicarp: Outer covering of the fruit. "skin"
Mesocarp: Middle covering. "Flesh"
Endocarp: Inner covering, the stiff area around the seed. "Stone" "Pit"

Types of fruit
Fleshy Fruits

Berry: A fleshy fruit that contains one to many seeds. (No stony layer)
Tomato, Grape
Drupe is a type of fleshy fruit that has a stony inner layer surrounding a single seed.
Plum, Peach
Pome: This fruit has a core as the true fleshy fruit, and it's surrounded by a fleshy good accessory layer.
Apple, Pear
Fleshy Aggregate Fruits: Develop from flowers with many pistils.
Strawberry, Blackberry
Fleshy Multiple Fruits: Form from a cluster of several flowers.
Pineapple, Fig

Activity! Fruit Dissection

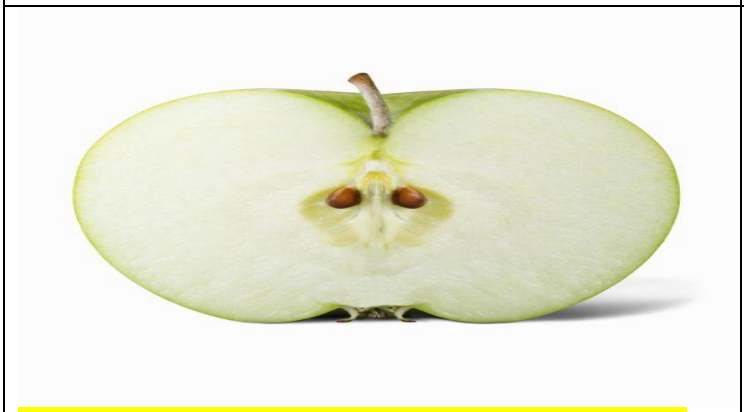
- Please draw and label each fruit in your journal.
- What type of fruit it is? (From notes as we cover each fruit a sample may be delivered)
- Epicarp / Exocarp – (exo=outside).
- Mesocarop – (meso = middle).
- Endocarp – (endo = inner).
- Where fruit attaches to plant (old receptacle)



Name the types of fruit below. Ex, Apple is incorrect. Providing some extra info is advised.

Berry: A fleshy fruit that contains one to many seeds. (No stony layer) Tomato, Grape

Drupe is a type of fleshy fruit that has a stony inner layer surrounding a single seed.Plum, Peach



Pome: This fruit has a core as the true fleshy fruit, and it's surrounded by a fleshy good accessory layer.

Fleshy Aggregate Fruits: Develop from flowers with many pistils. Strawberry, Blackberry

Fleshy Multiple Fruits: Form from a cluster of several flowers. Pineapple, Fig

Fleshy Aggregate Fruits: Develop from flowers with many pistils. Strawberry, Blackberry

Dehiscent Dry Fruits: A dry fruit that splits at maturity releasing the seeds.
Legume (Dry Fruit): An elongated pod splitting along two seams. (Beans)

Indehiscent Dry Fruits: Pericarp does not split open. These fruits usually contain only one seed (Nuts)

Dehiscent Dry Fruits: A dry fruit that splits at maturity releasing the seeds.
Legume (Dry Fruit): An elongated pod splitting along two seams. (Beans)

Indehiscent Dry Fruits: Pericarp does not split open. These fruits usually contain only one seed (Nuts)

Describe some of the ways that people use plants.
Plants provide us with food, fiber, shelter, medicine, and fuel. The basic food for all organisms is produced by green plants. In the process of food production, oxygen is released. This oxygen, which we obtain from the air we breathe, is essential to life.

Across

2. The reproductive organ of a plant that makes the seed.
4. D_____ Dry Fruits: A dry fruit that splits at maturity releasing the seeds.
7. Green leaves that cover the outside of a flower bud to protect the flower before it opens.
12. Fleshy _____ Fruits: Form from a cluster of several flowers. Ex-Pineapple, Fig
13. Sticky bulb in the center of the flower. Receives the pollen grains.
15. The colorful, often bright part of the flower. They attract pollinators and are pretty
17. _____ Ivy: a North American climbing plant of the cashew family that secretes an irritant oil from its leaves, which can cause dermatitis.
19. Inner covering of the fruit, the stiff area around the seed. “Stone” “Pit”
20. Leaf M_____: The edge of the leaf.
22. On bottom of the flower, has the seeds inside and turns into the fruit. Contains the ovules.
24. Plants and shrubs that lose leaves in fall and grow them back in spring.
27. This fruit has a core as the true fleshy fruit, and it’s surrounded by a fleshy good accessory layer. Ex-Apple, Pear
29. A fleshy fruit that contains one to many seeds. (No stony layer) Ex-Tomato, Grape
30. Plants that live for many years producing seeds each year.

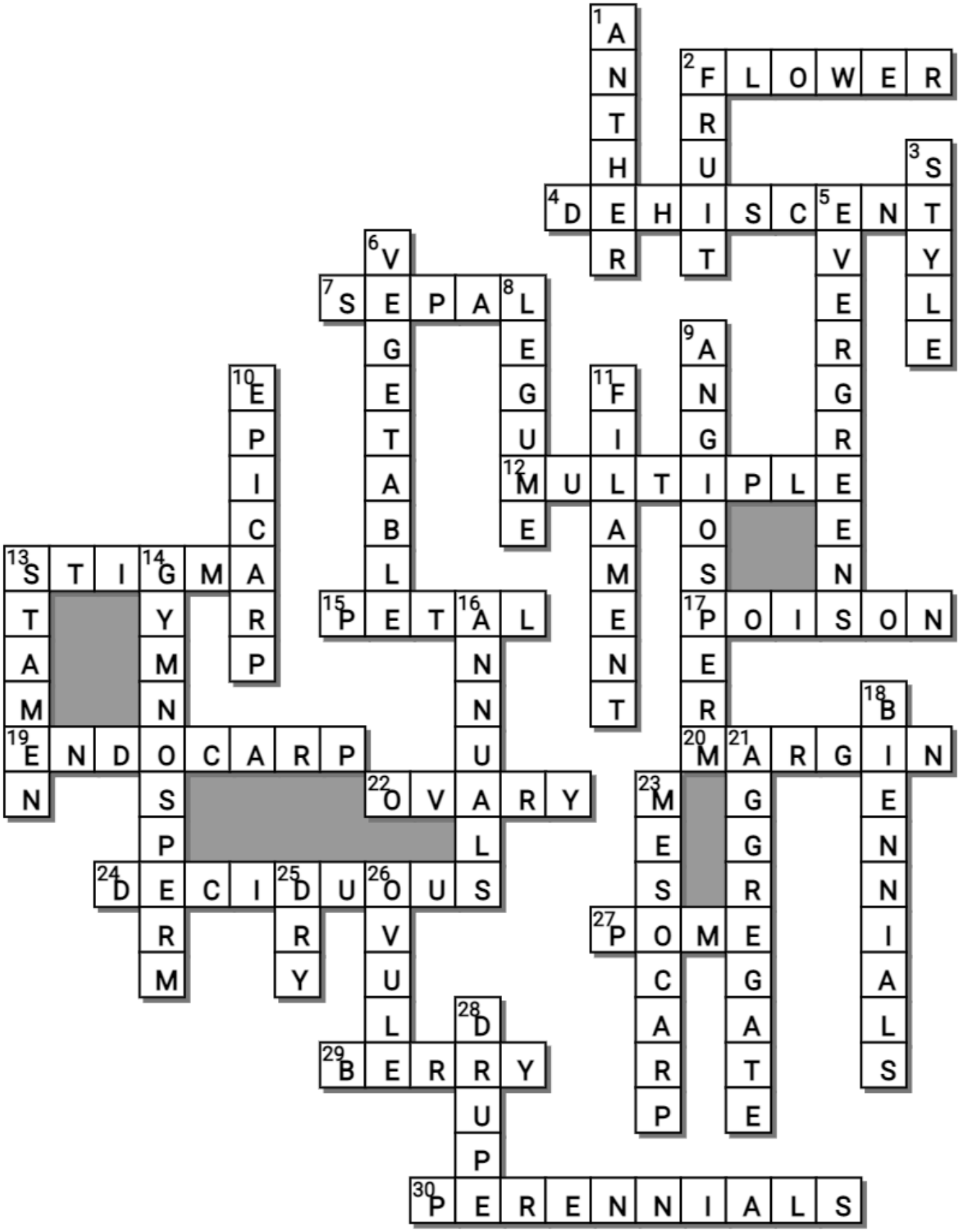
Down

1. Part of the stamen that holds the pollen.
2. The matured ovary in the pistil. Contains the seed.
3. Long stalk that the stigma sits on top of.
5. Needles can survive winter, trees constantly grow and drop needles.
6. Edible part of a plant that is not a sweet fruit or seed. Stalk, leaves, root, etc.
8. An elongated pod splitting along two seams. (Beans)
9. Flowering, covered seed, produce seeds enclosed in a fruit /ovary.
10. This is the outer covering of the fruit. “skin”
11. Supports the anther.
13. Male part of flower
14. Non-flowering, seeds usually arranged on a cone.
16. Seed germinates, grows, and produces new seed, before dying.
18. Plant lives through first winter and produces seed before dying.
21. Fleshy _____ Fruits: Develop from flowers with many pistils. Ex-Strawberry, Blackberry
23. This is the Middle covering. “Flesh” of the fruit
25. Indehiscent ____ Fruits: Pericarp does not split open. These fruits usually contain only one seed (Nuts)
26. The part of the ovary that becomes the seeds.
28. This is a type of fleshy fruit that has a stony inner layer surrounding a single seed. Ex-Plum, Peach

----------teacher can remove this word bank to make puzzle more challenging----------

Possible Answers

AGGREGATE, ANGIOSPERM, ANNUALS, ANTHER, BERRY, BIENNIALS, DECIDUOUS, DEHISCENT , DRUPE, DRY , ENDOCARP, EPICARP, EVERGREENS, FILAMENT, FLOWER, FRUIT, GYMNOSPERM, LEGUME, MARGIN, MESOCARP, MULTIPLE , OVARY, OVULE, PERENNIALS, PETAL, POISON, POME, SEPAL, STAMEN, STIGMA, STYLE, VEGETABLE


1 ANTHER
2 FLOWER
3 STYLE
4 DEHISCENT
5 VERGENCE
6 VEGETABLE
7 SEPAL
8 LEGUME
9 ANGIOSPERM
10 EPICARP
11 FILAMENT
12 MULTIPLE
13 STAMEN
14 GYMNOSPERM
15 PETAL
16 ANNUAL
17 POISONOUS
18 BENIGN
19 ENDOCARP
20 MESOCARP
21 ARGININE
22 OVARY
23 MEGASPORE
24 DECIDUOUS
25 DERMAL
26 VULVA
27 POMEGRANATE
28 DAIRY
29 BERRY
30 PERENNIALS

Part 5 Review Game Lesson 9

Name:

1-10 = 10 pts * = Bonus + 1 pt,
(Secretly write owl in correct space +1 pt)
Final Question = 5 pt wager

Due: Today
Score ____ / 100

IDENTITY CRISIS	THE WONDER YEARS	BOYS AND GIRLS	TOOTY FRUITY	BIG BERRY Bonus round 1 pt each
1) White Oak (*Quercus alba*)	6) Perennial (owl +1)	11) Pollen	16) Letter C	*21) CHRUNCH BERRIES
2) Maples	7) Biennals	12) Letter A (Has male and female)	17) Sepals	*22) FRUIT STRIPES
3) North Atlantic White Cedar (Chamaecyparis thyoides)	8) Deciduous	13) A=Anther B=Filament C=Stamen	18) Fruit	*23) BLUEBERRIES FOR SAL
4) Hemlock (Tsuga is a genus of conifers)	9) Sexual Egg Zygote	14) Ovary	19) A=Vegetable B= Fruit	*24) PAUL BUNYAN AND BABE
5) White Pine (Pinus strobus)	10) Angiosperm Gymnosperm	15) A=Stigma B=Style C=Pistil	20) Drupe Exocarp Mesocarp Endocarp	*25) FRUIT OF THE LOOM

Final Question Wager ___ /5 Answer: Aggregate Fruit, Dehiscent Dry Fruit, Pome, Berry