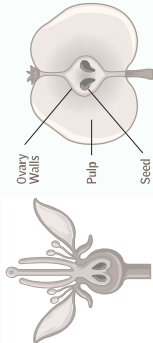


# Bearing Fruit

Once the flower is fertilized, its ovary matures and develops, first to protect the seed forming within it and then to disperse the seed. The stigmas and anthers wither, and the ovary transforms into fruit. Its wall forms the cover, or pericarp. Fruits and seeds are of great economic importance because of their key role in human nutrition. The endosperms of some seeds are rich in starch, proteins, fats, and oils. ●

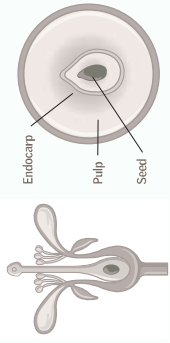
## Simple Fruits

come from a single flower. They may contain one or more seeds and be dry or fleshy. Among them are drupes, berries, and pomes.



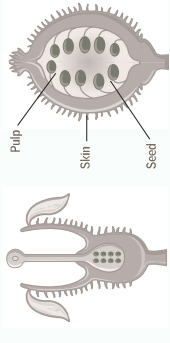
**A** POMES

are fleshy fruits that come from epigynous flowers, or flowers whose enclosed ovaries lie below the place where the other parts of the flower are attached. The floral receptacle thickens and forms an edible mesocarp. Apples are one example.



**B** DRUPES

are fleshy fruits, leathery or fibrous, which are surrounded by a woody endocarp with a seed in its interior. They are generally derived from hypogynous flowers—flowers whose ovaries lie above the point where the other flower parts are attached. An example is the peach.

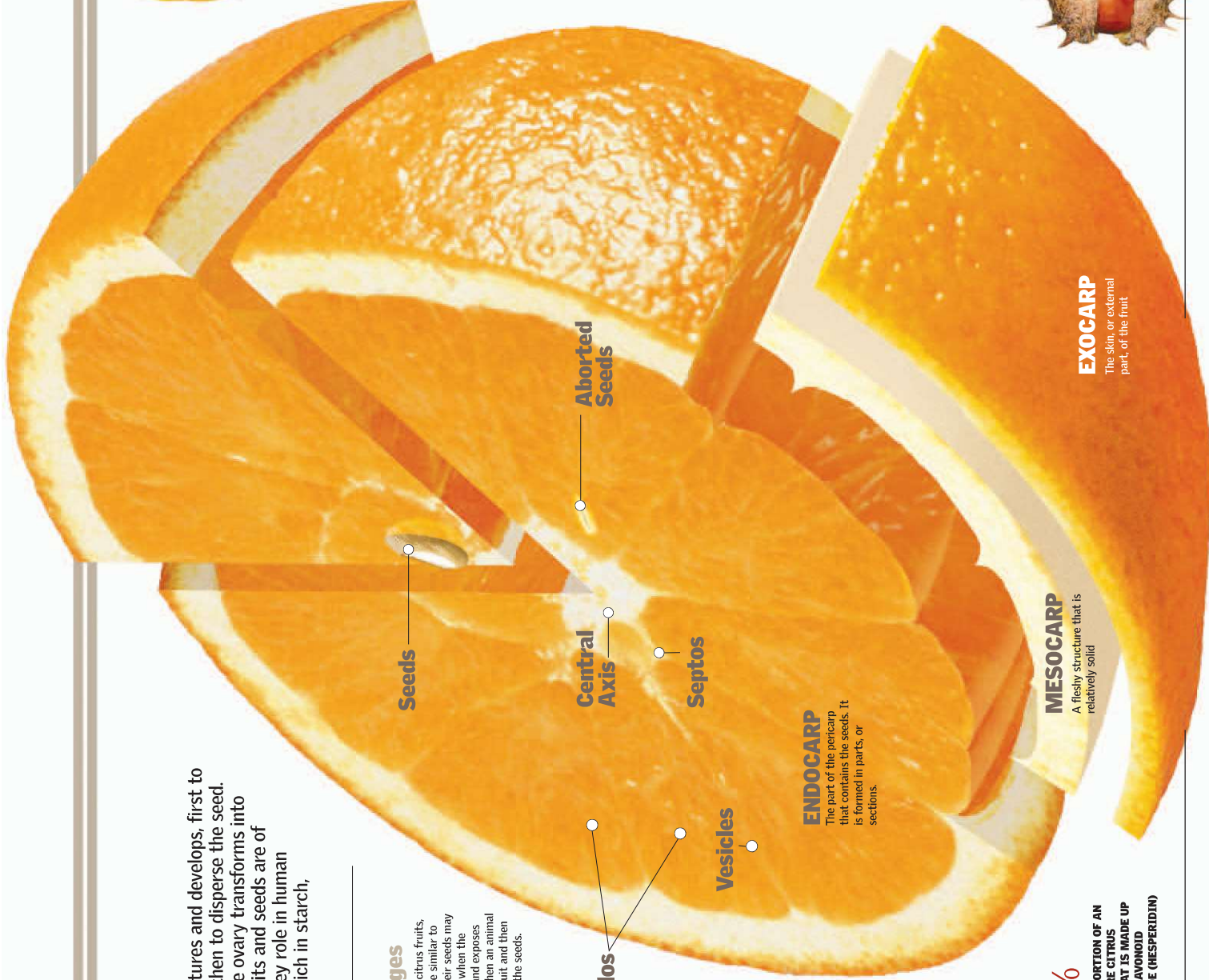


**C** BERRIES

When they mature, berries generally have a bright color and a fleshy or juicy mesocarp. They come from either epigynous or hypogynous flowers. The grape is an example.

## Oranges

Like other citrus fruits, oranges are similar to berries. Their seeds may propagate when the fruit rots and exposes them or when an animal eats the fruit and then defecates the seeds.



14%

THE PROPORTION OF AN IMMATURE CITRUS FRUIT THAT IS MADE UP OF THE FLAVONOID GLYCOSIDE (HESPERIDIN)

## Section

A sac that fills with juices (reserves of water and sugar) produced by the ovary walls

## Peel

It consists of the mesocarp and exocarp of the fruit. It is soft and secretes oils and acids. However, in the case of a nut, its hard "peel" is its endocarp.

## Multiple Fruits

are those that develop from the carpels of more than one flower, in a condensed inflorescence. When they mature, they are fleshy. An example is the fig.

FIG  
Condensed fruit

BLACKBERRY  
In this aggregate fruit, each berry is a fruit.

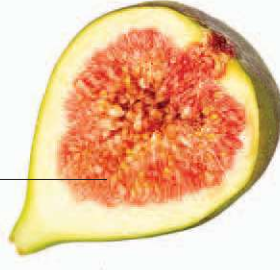


**A** AGGREGATE FRUIT

The fruit is made of numerous drupelets that grow together.

**B** SYCONIUM

The fruit axis dilates and forms a concave receptacle with the shape of a cup or bottle.



## Dry Fruits

are simple fruits whose pericarps dry as they mature. They include follicles (magnolias), legumes (peanuts, fava beans, peas), pods (radishes), and the fruits of many other species, including the majority of cereals and the fruits of trees such as maple and ash. Most deliscent fruits (fruits that break open to expose their seeds) are dry fruits.



ENDOCARP

MESOCARP

EXOCARP