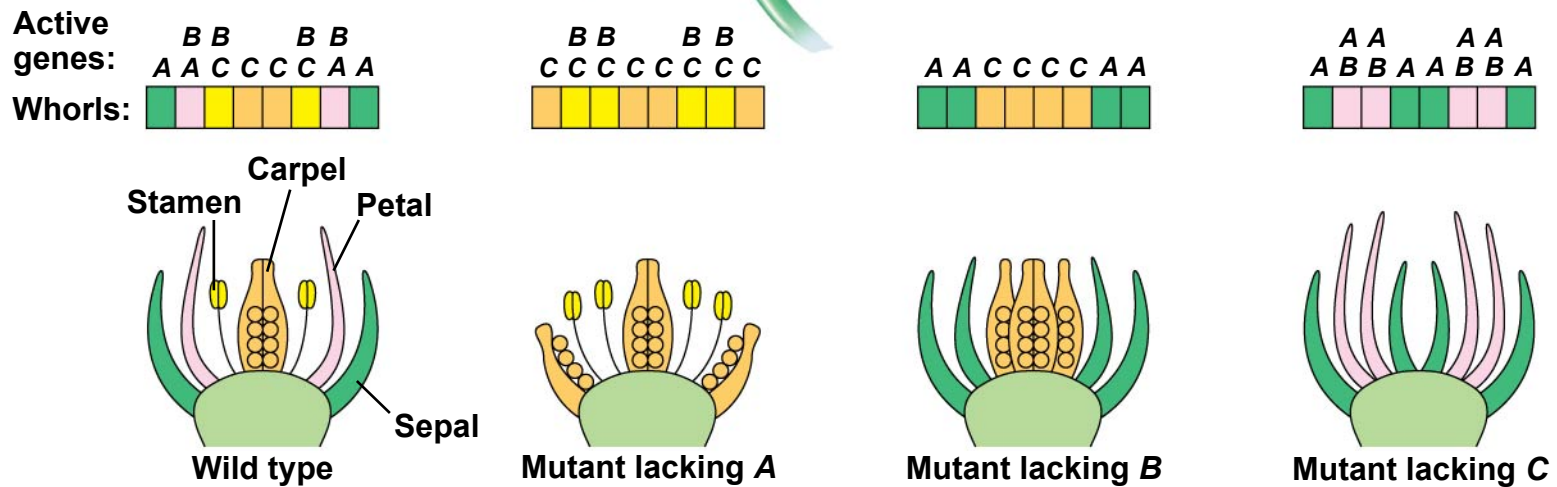
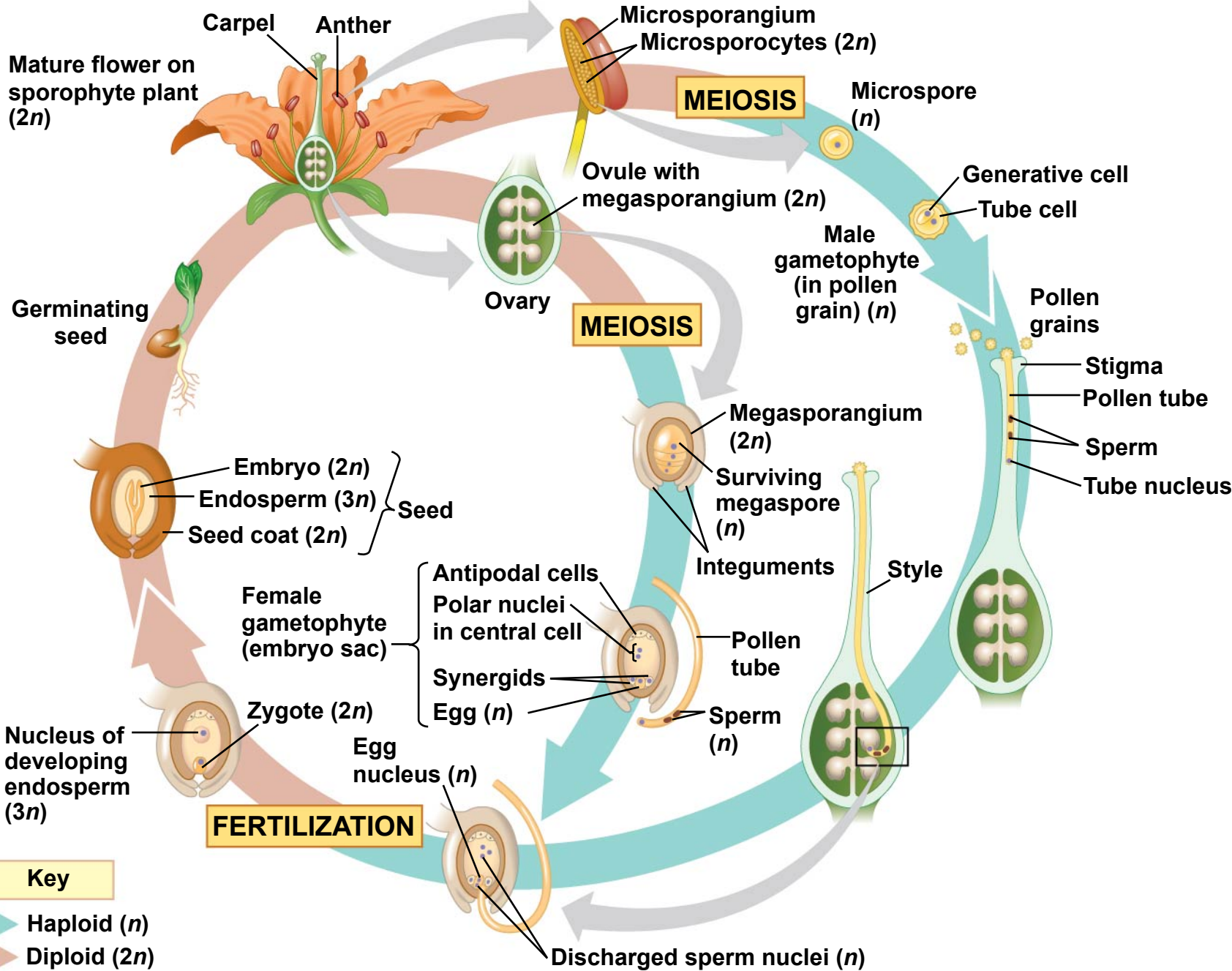


(a) A schematic diagram of the ABC hypothesis



(b) Side view of flowers with organ identity mutations





## Abiotic pollination by wind



**Hazel staminate  
flower (stamens only)**

**Hazel carpellate  
flower (carpels only)**

## Pollination by insects



**Common dandelion  
under normal light**



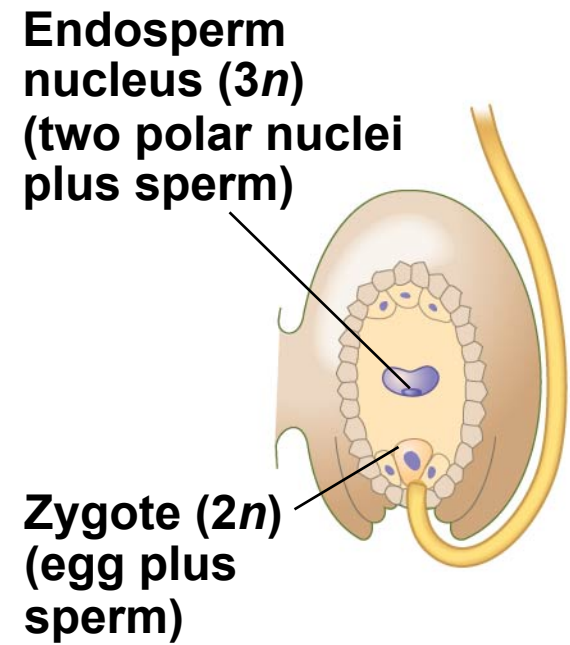
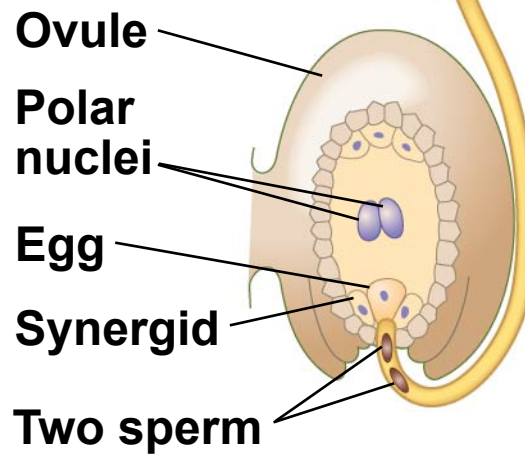
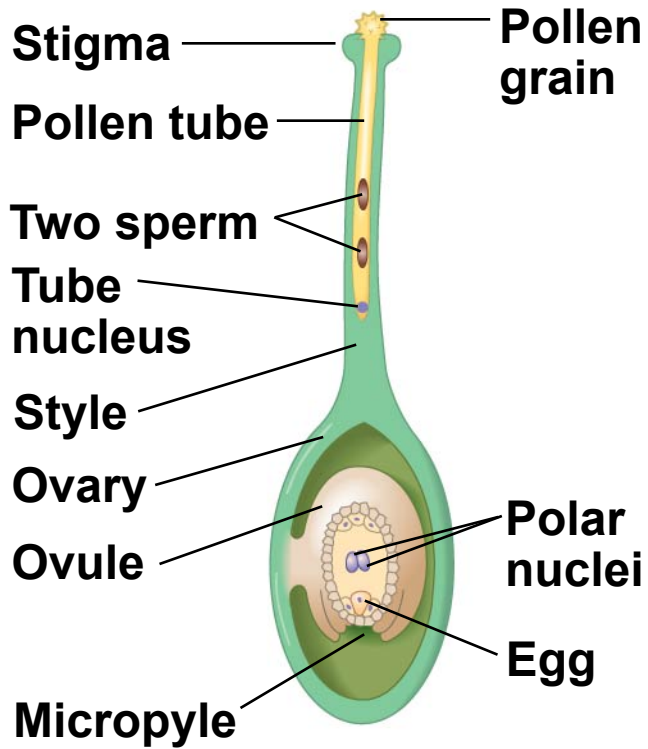
**Common dandelion  
under ultraviolet  
light**

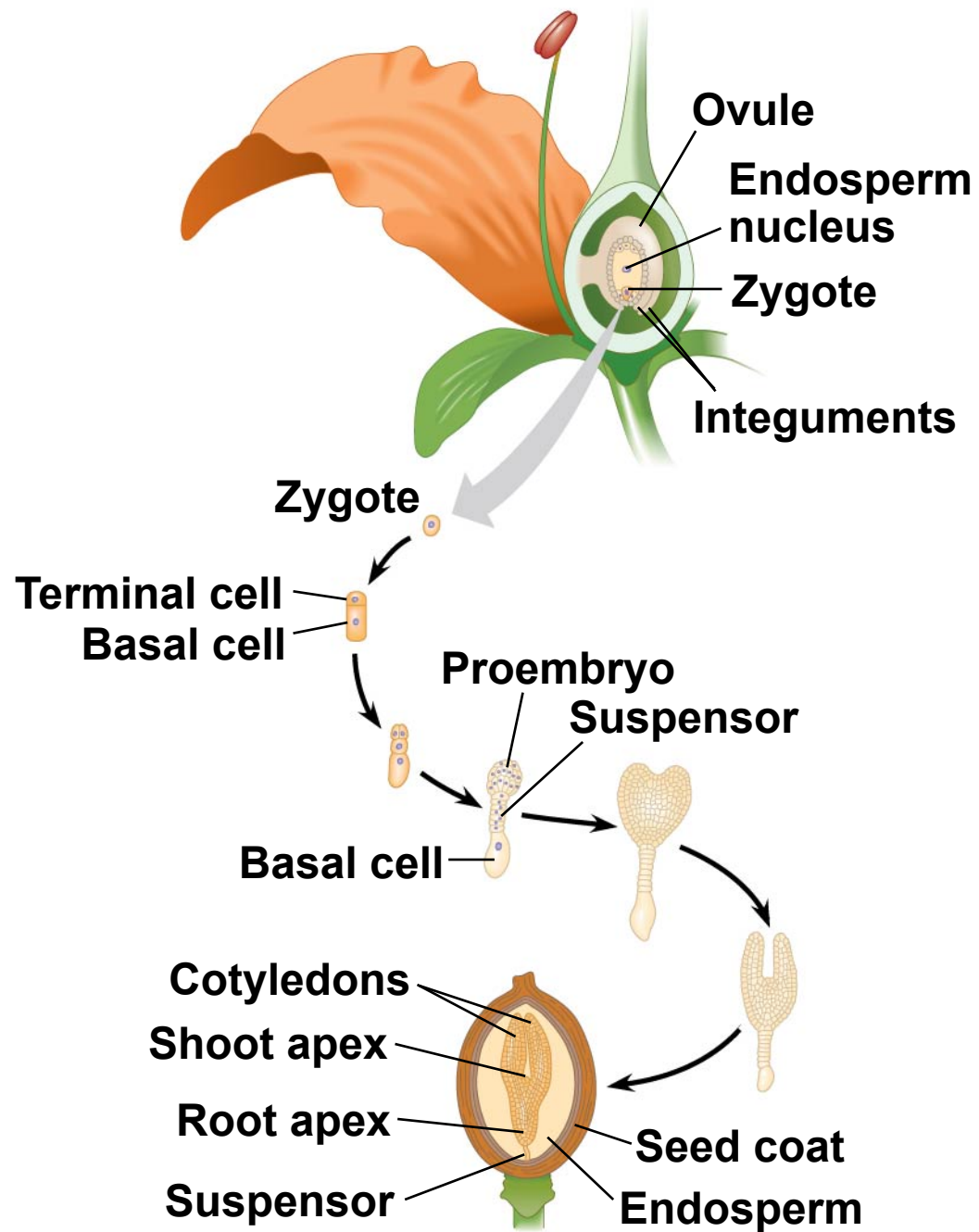
## Pollination by bats or birds

**Long-nosed bat  
feeding on cactus  
flower at night**

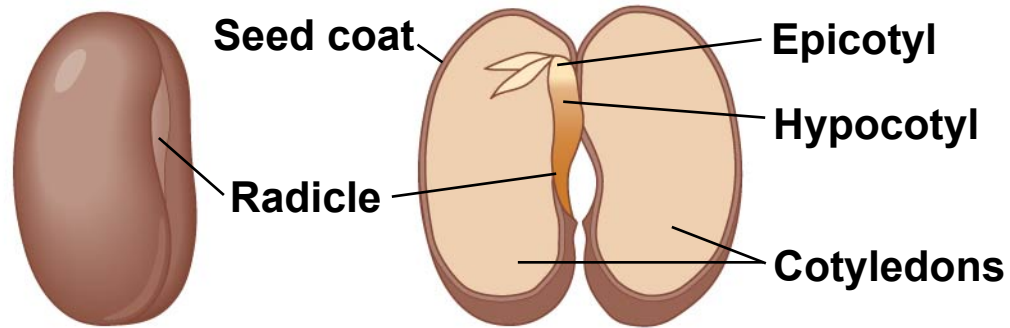


**Hummingbird  
drinking nectar of  
columbine flower**

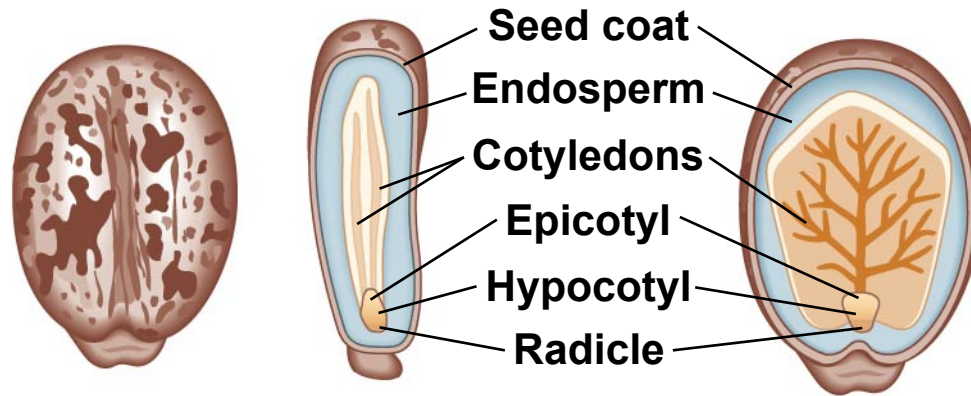




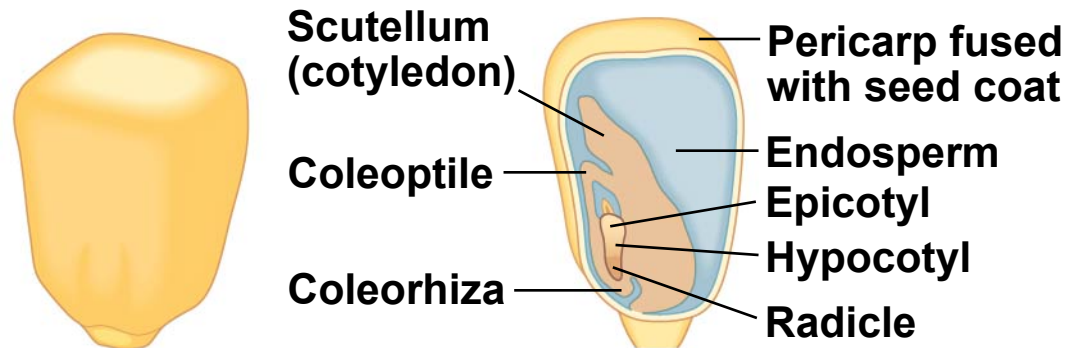




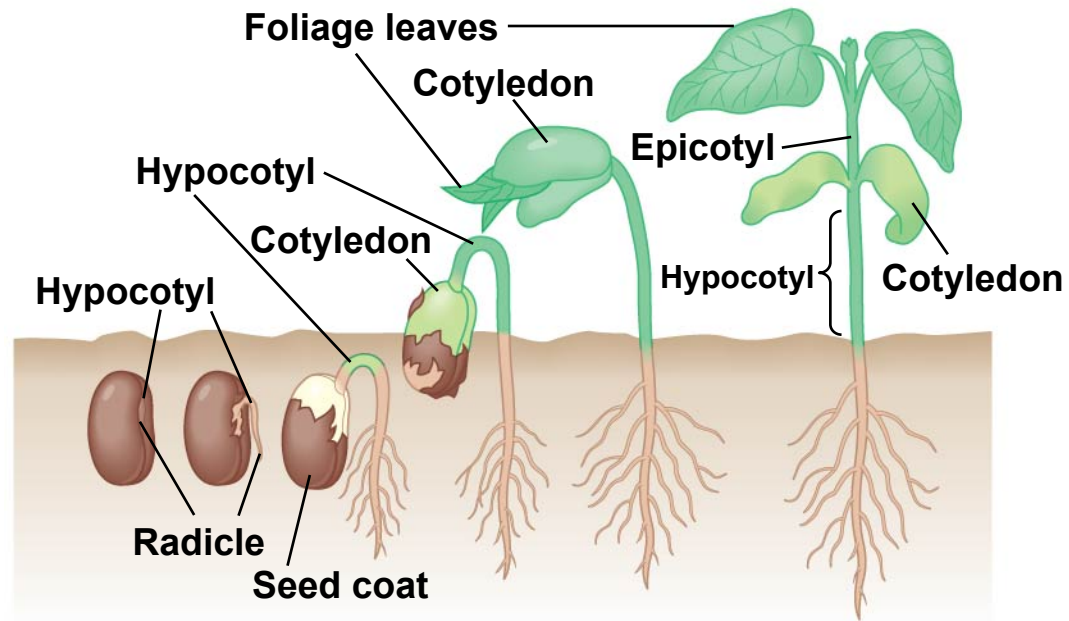
**(a) Common garden bean, a eudicot with thick cotyledons**



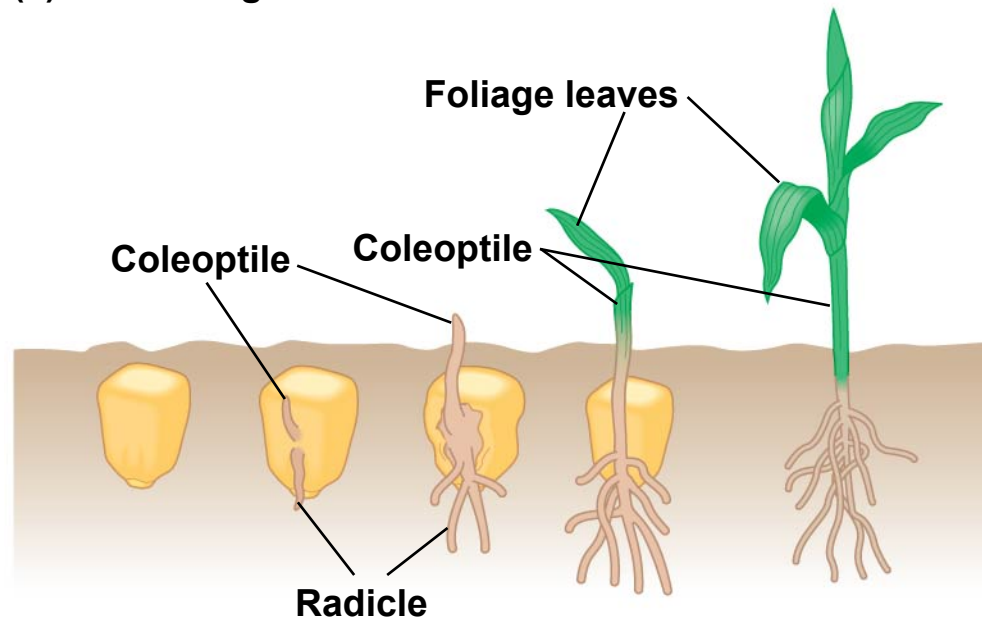
**(b) Castor bean, a eudicot with thin cotyledons**



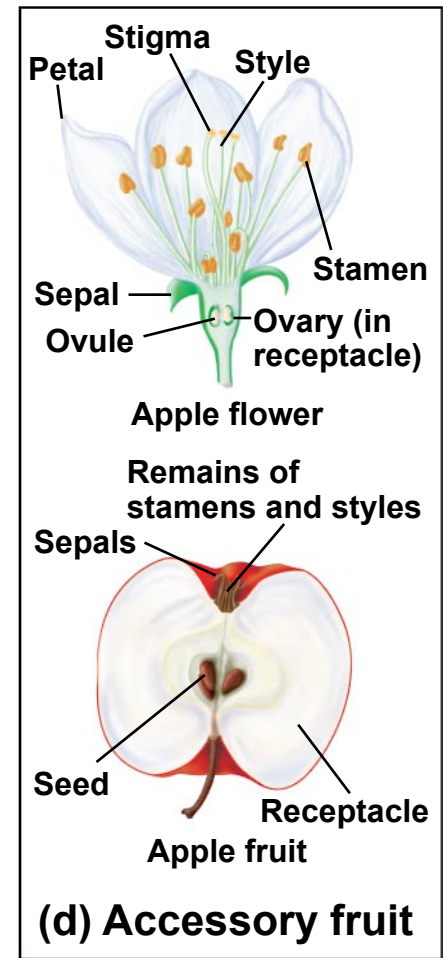
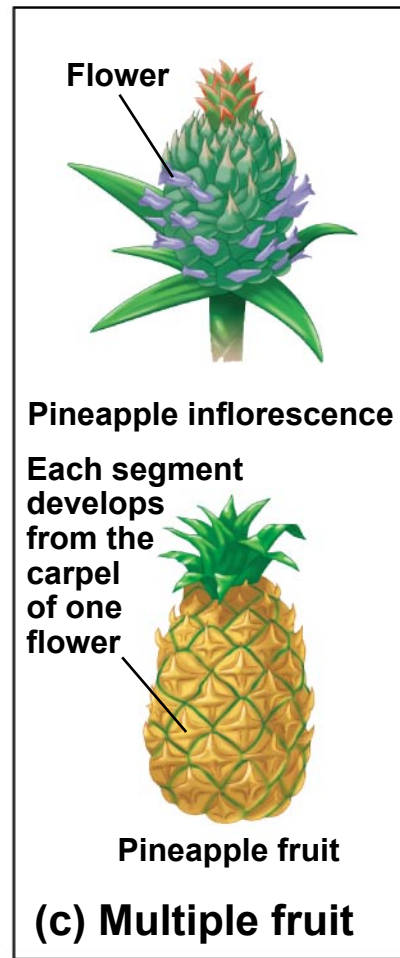
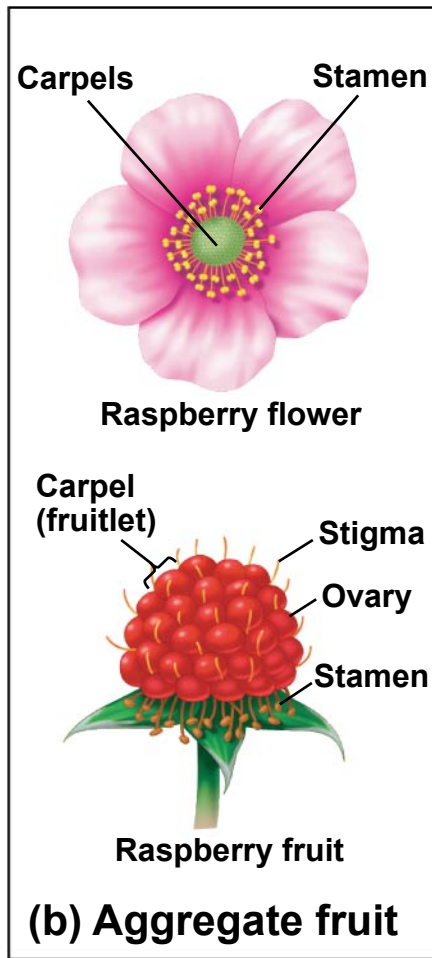
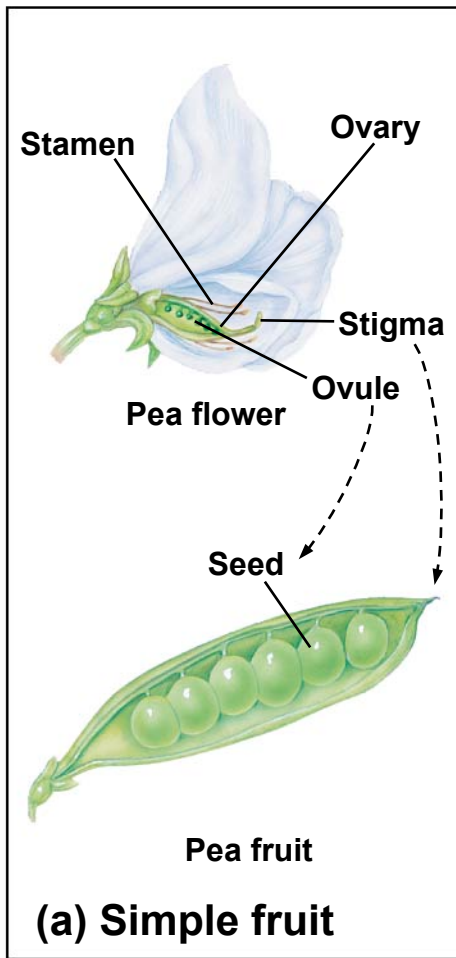
**(c) Maize, a monocot**



(a) Common garden bean



(b) Maize



## Dispersal by water



Coconut seed embryo, endosperm, and endocarp inside buoyant husk

## Dispersal by wind



Giant seed of the tropical Asian climbing gourd  
*Alsomitra macrocarpa*



Dandelion "seeds" (actually one-seeded fruits)

Dandelion fruit



Winged fruit of a maple



Tumbleweed



## Dispersal by animals



**Fruit of puncture vine  
(*Tribulus terrestris*)**



**Squirrel hoarding seeds or fruits  
underground**



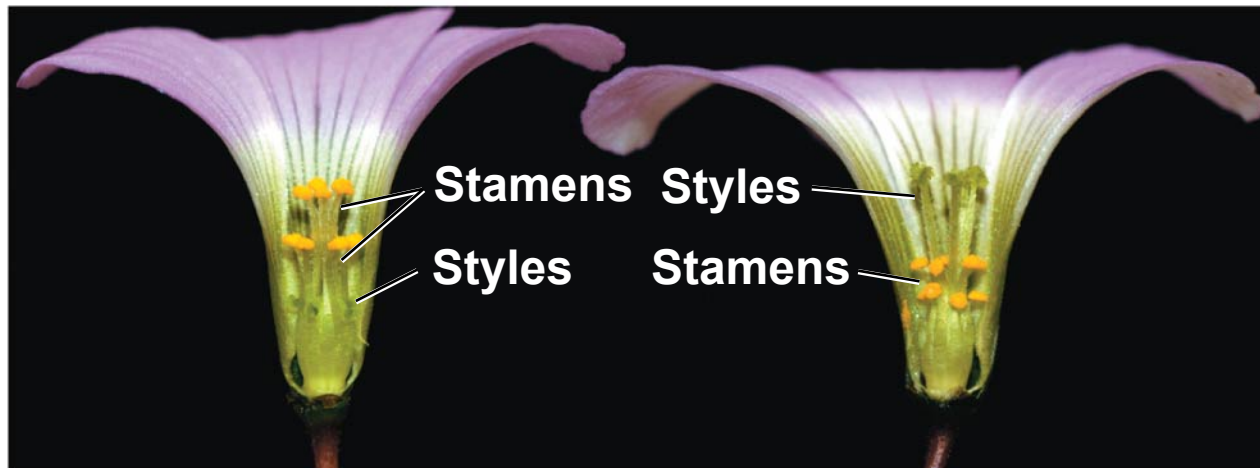
**Seeds dispersed in black bear feces**



**Ant carrying seed with  
attached "food body"**



**(a) Staminate flowers (left) and carpellate flowers (right) of a dioecious species**



**Thrum flower**

**Pin flower**

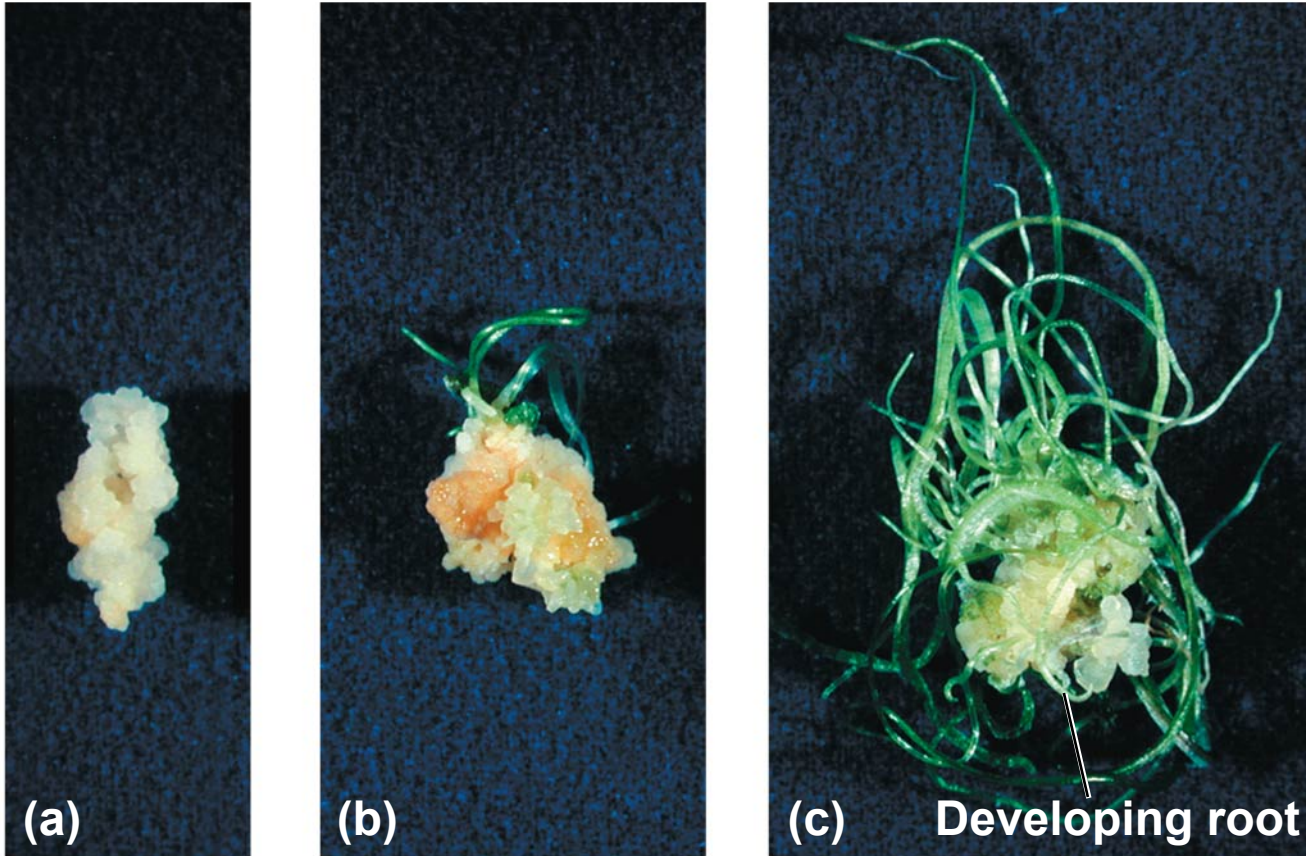
**(b) Thrum and pin flowers**





## Asexual reproduction in aspen trees





**Laboratory cloning of a garlic plant**





