

Figure 105: Seed germination in *A. sessilis* 'Red' using seed obtained from the open pollination experiment.

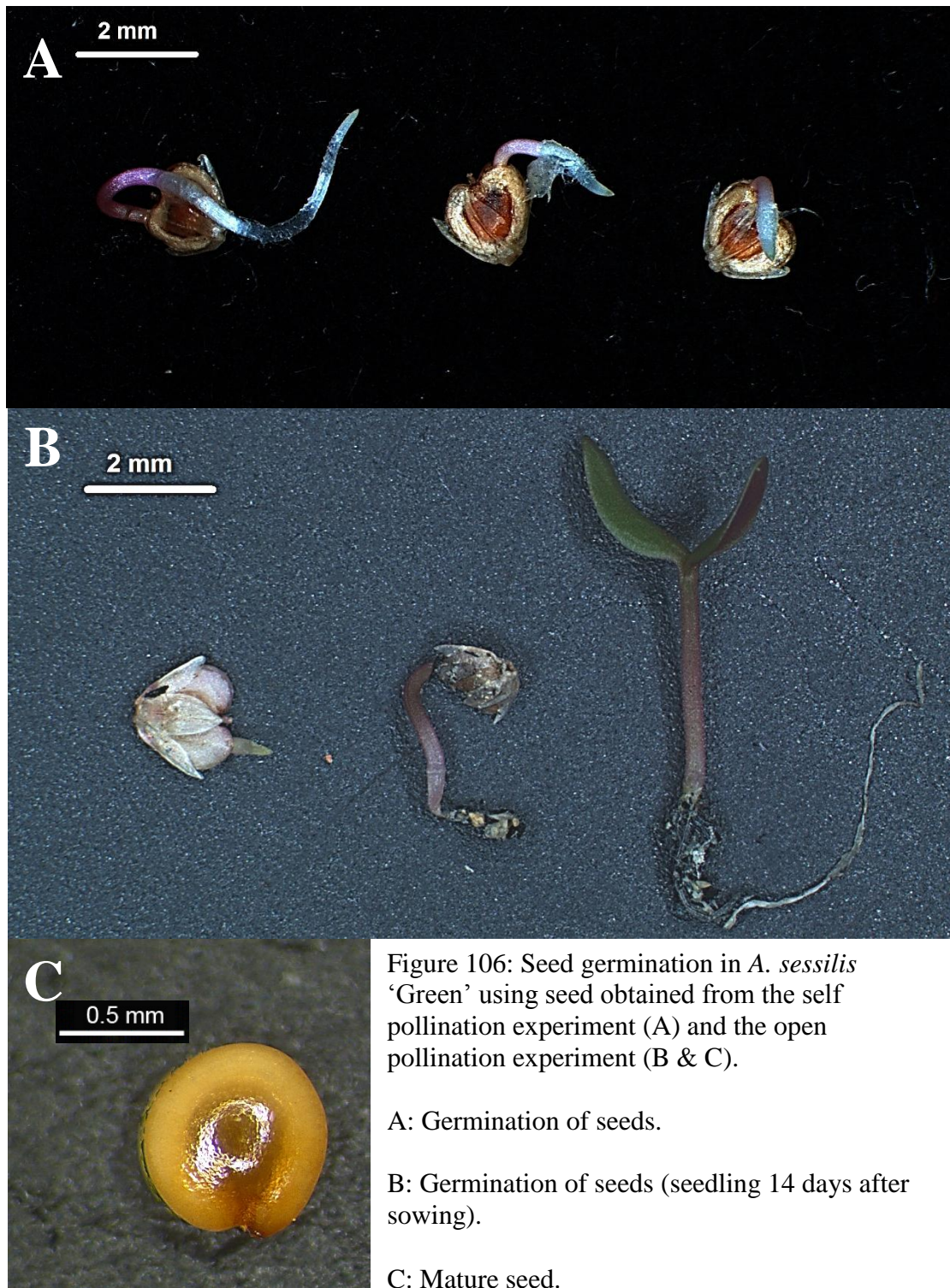
A: Radicle emerging.

E: Seed of seven days after flower anthesis.

B: Hypocotyl elongating.

C: Cotyledons emerged.

D: Mature seed.



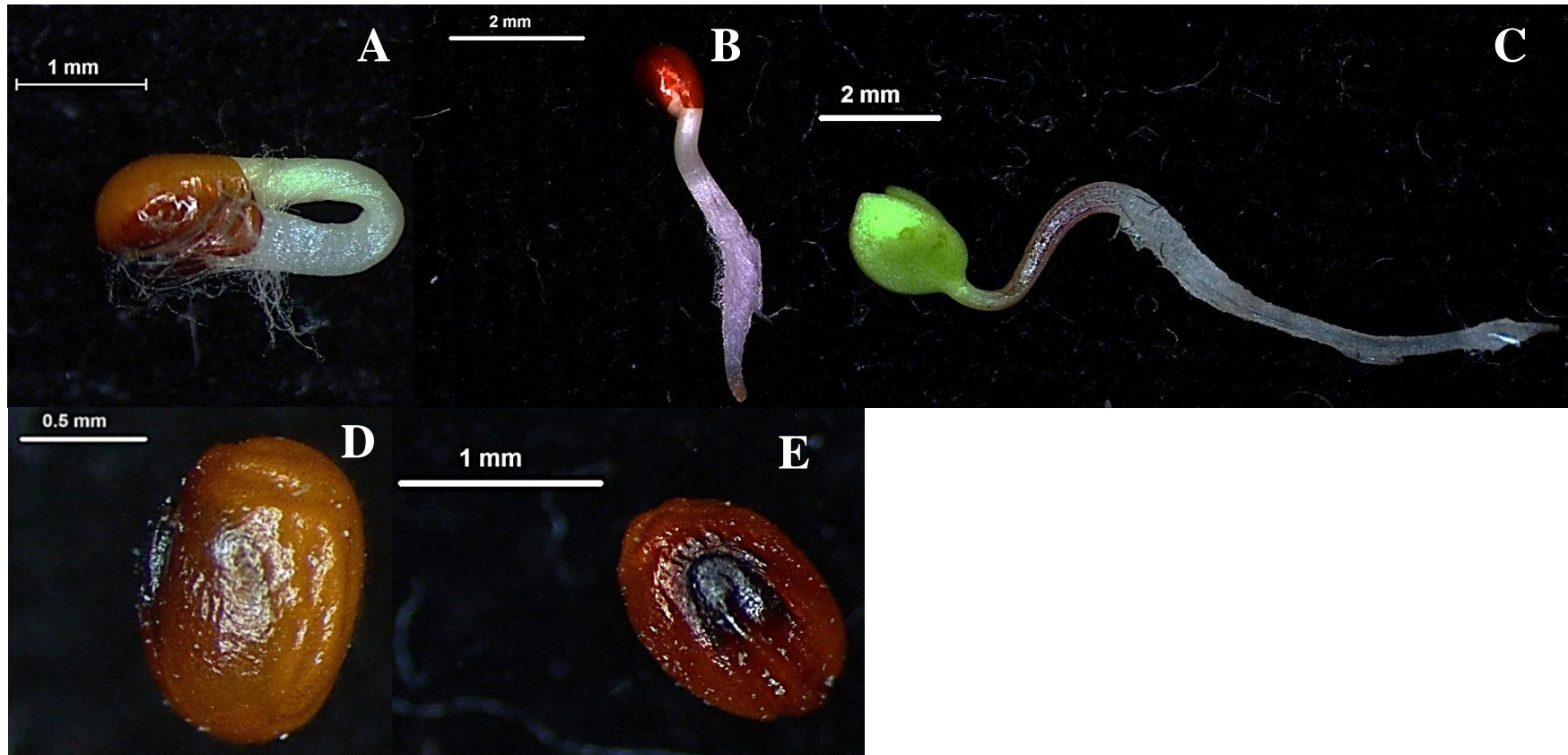


Figure 107: Seed germination of *A. brasiliana* using seed obtained from the offsprings of the self pollination experiment.

- A: Radicle emerging from the seed coat six days after sowing.
- B: One day after emergence of the radicle, the hypocotyl elongates.
- C: Two days after emergence of radicle, cotyledons are fully emerged.
- D: Seed in equatorial view. The seed is ellipsoid, glabrous, shiny and brown.
- E: Seed in polar view.

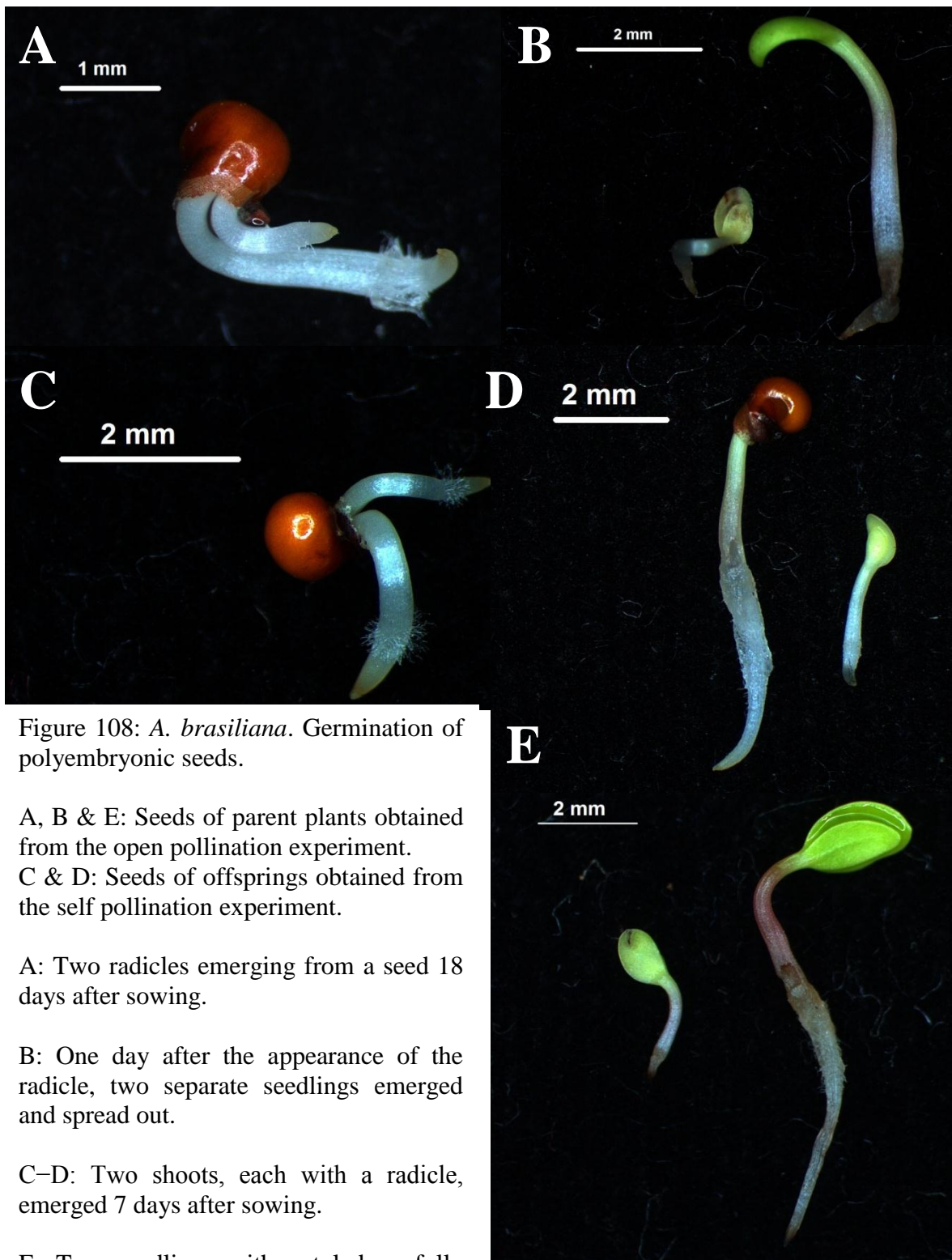


Figure 108: *A. brasiliiana*. Germination of polyembryonic seeds.

A, B & E: Seeds of parent plants obtained from the open pollination experiment.
 C & D: Seeds of offsprings obtained from the self pollination experiment.

A: Two radicles emerging from a seed 18 days after sowing.

B: One day after the appearance of the radicle, two separate seedlings emerged and spread out.

C–D: Two shoots, each with a radicle, emerged 7 days after sowing.

E: Two seedlings with cotyledons fully emerged.