Spore producing	• produce spores for reproduction • spores are smaller than a seed • almost all flowerless plants produce spores • examples - moss, liverworts, hornworts, ferns
Seed producing	• reproduces through seed • make their own seeds • new plants grow from seeds 2 types - Gymnosperms- evergreen trees - Angiosperms- flowers, fruits and veggies

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Gymnosperms  	• cone bearing plants • largest group of seed producing plants • most are evergreen plants • never have flowers • needle like leaves • naked seeds- not protective covering • examples: cycads, conifers, ginkgoes, gnetophytes 

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Angiosperms

- can produce flowers or fruit
- grow their seeds inside an ovary
  -ovary-reproductive part inside flower
- flower becomes a fruit containing seeds
- food is stored in one or two seed leaves called cotyledons

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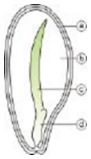
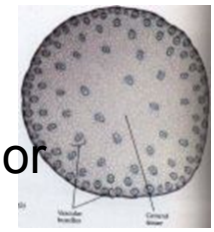
Monocots



- seed leaves with one food storage area
- flowers have 3 petals or petals in multiples of 3
- leaves are long and slender with veins that are parallel
- vascular tubes are scattered randomly throughout the stem
- examples: grass, lily, daisy, corn, rice and tulip



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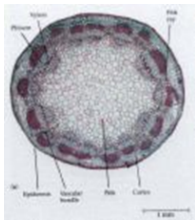
Dicots



- seed leaves with two food storage areas
- flowers have 4 or 5 petals or petals in multiples of 4s or 5s
- leaves are wide with branching veins
- vascular tubes are in a circle in the stem
- examples: roses, dandelions, maple trees and oak trees

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