

DIVERSIDADE DAS ANGIOSPERMAS (Filó ANTHOPHYTA ou MAGNOLIOPHYTA)



Clusia



Passiflora



Alpinia



Aristolochia



Stanhopea



Couroupita



Iris

DIVERSIDADE DAS ANGIOSPERMAS (Filó ANTHOPHYTA ou MAGNOLIOPHYTA)

Estrutura da aula:

1. Diversidade morfológica, de formas de vida e habitats
2. Origem do grupo e possíveis causas da rápida diversificação
3. Grandes grupos - a classificação tradicional e as evidências das filogenias modernas: o Sistema APG
4. Grandes grupos - caracterização geral: clados basais (clado ANA e clado magnoliídeas), monocotiledôneas e eudicotiledôneas (Rosídeas e Asterídeas).



Plantas floríferas (ANGIOSPERMAS) - fruto

295 mil espécies (revisão de todos táxons publicados - Christenhusz & Bing 2016)

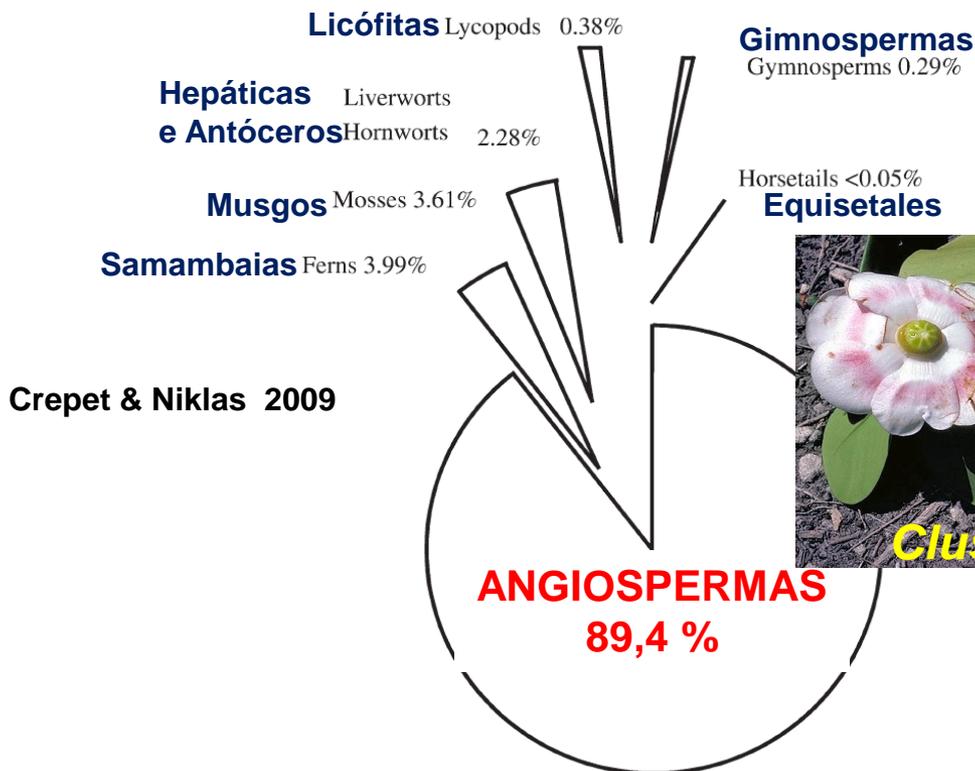
ou 450 mil espécies (estimativa - Pimm & Joppa 2015)

Diversidade relativa
das Embriófitas -
plantas terrestres

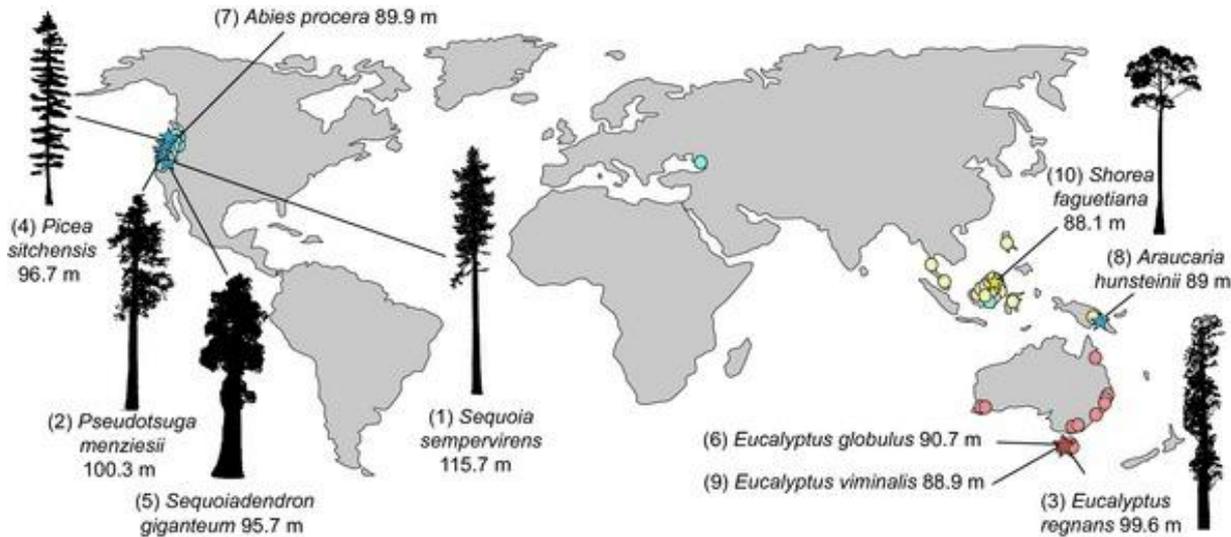
Região NEOTROPICAL

ca. 100.000 especies de plantas com
sementes:

ca. 37% das espécies conhecidas
(Antonelli & Sanmartín 2011)

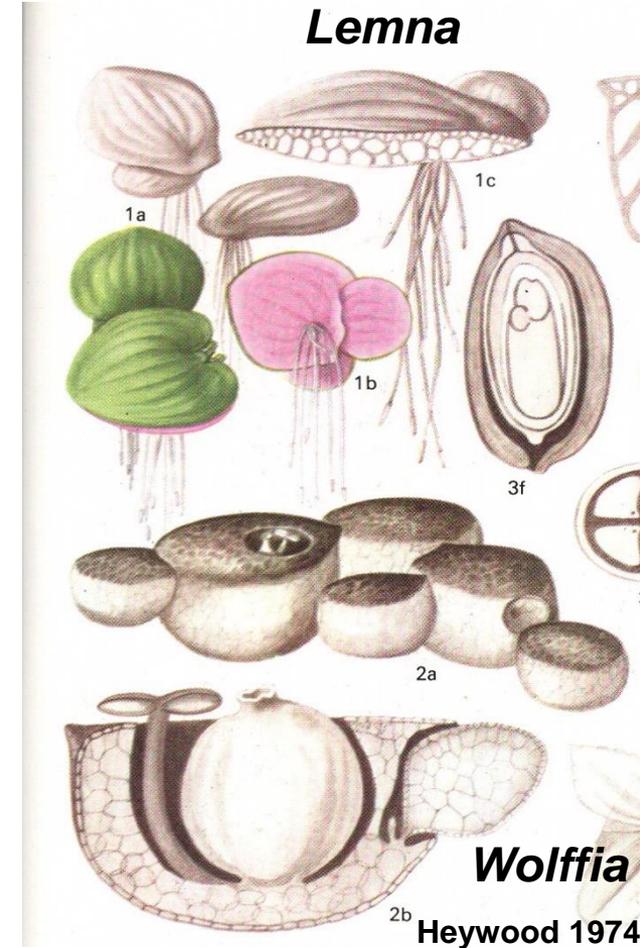


ANGIOSPERMAS- imensa diversidade morfológica



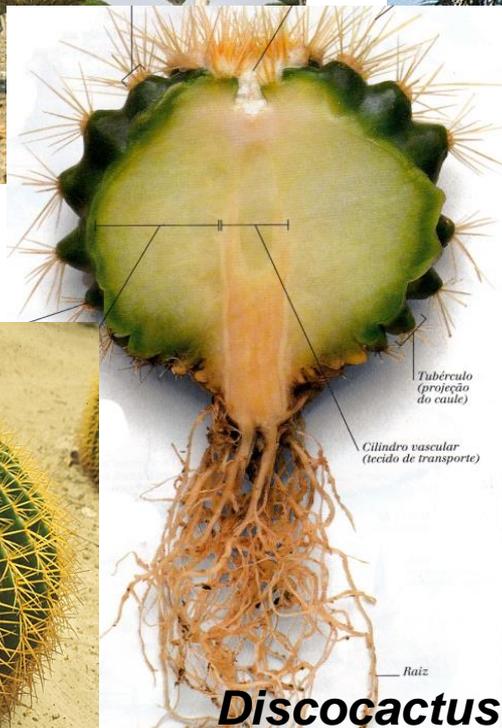
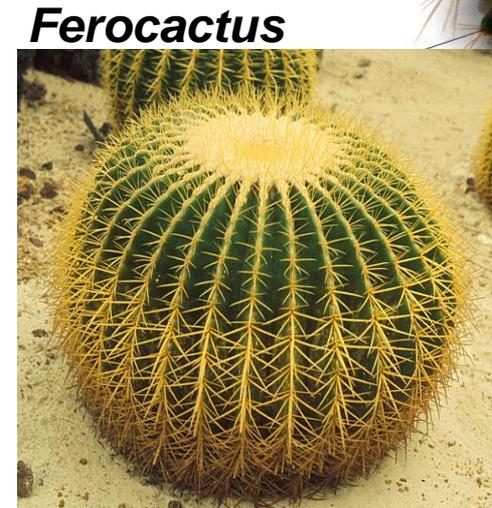
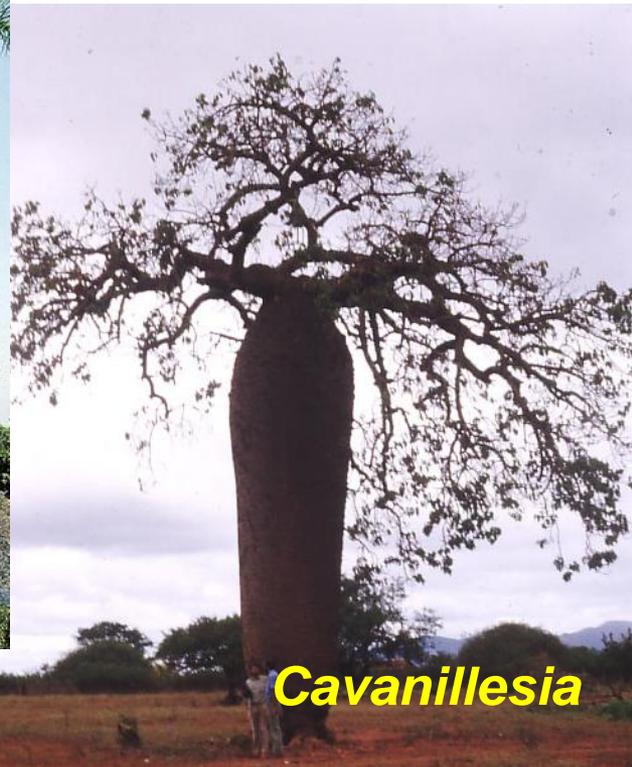
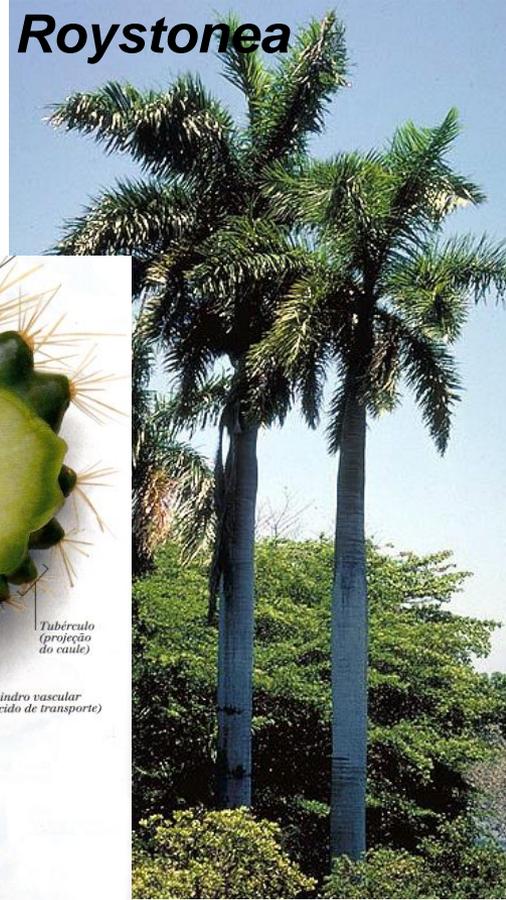
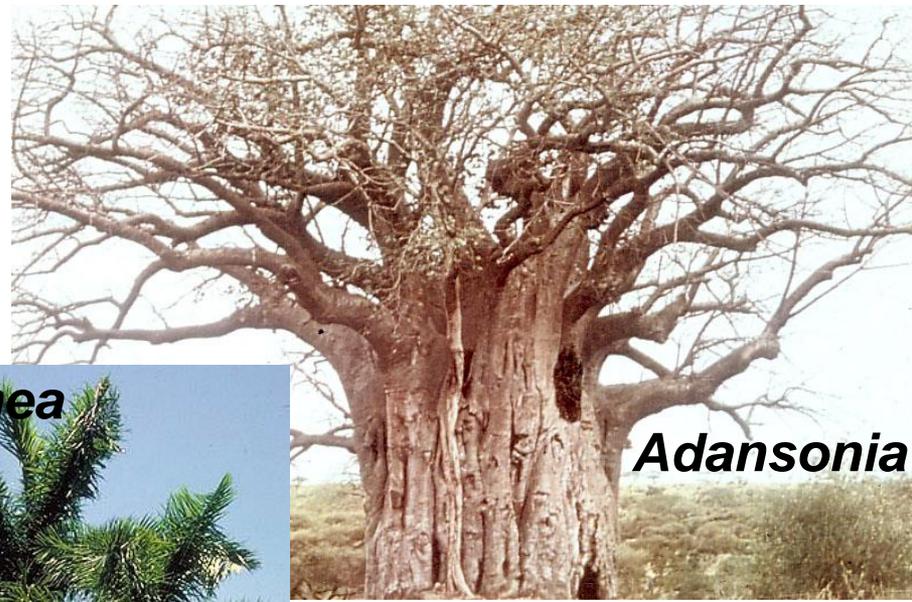
Distribuição global distribution das espécies de árvores conhecidas ultrapassando 70 m de altura - todas coníferas, exceto *Eucalyptus* (Myrtaceae) e *Shorea* (Dipterocarpaceae). (Tng et al. 2012)

***Eucalyptus regnans*,
Myrtaceae - 99,6 m
– a mais alta
angiosperma do mundo**



Araceae
aquáticas flutuantes,
milimétricas

DIVERSIDADE de formas de vida e habitats



DIVERSIDADE de formas de vida e habitats

Neoregelia



Tillandsia



Epífitas

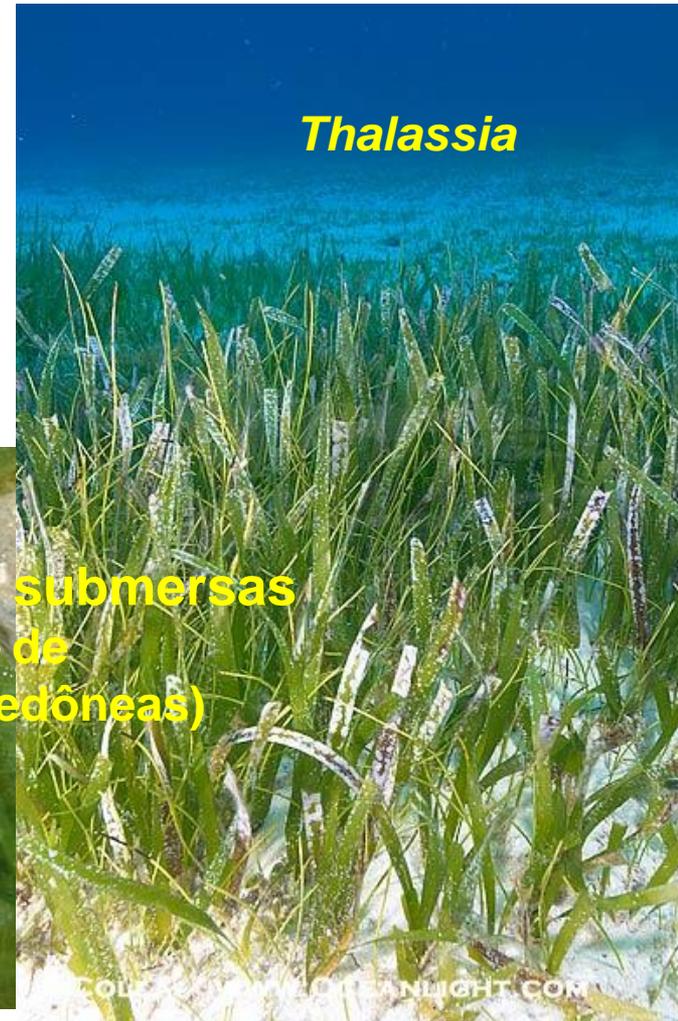
**Exemplos:
Bromeliaceae**

Halophila



**Marinhas submersas
(2 famílias de
monocotiledóneas)**

Thalassia

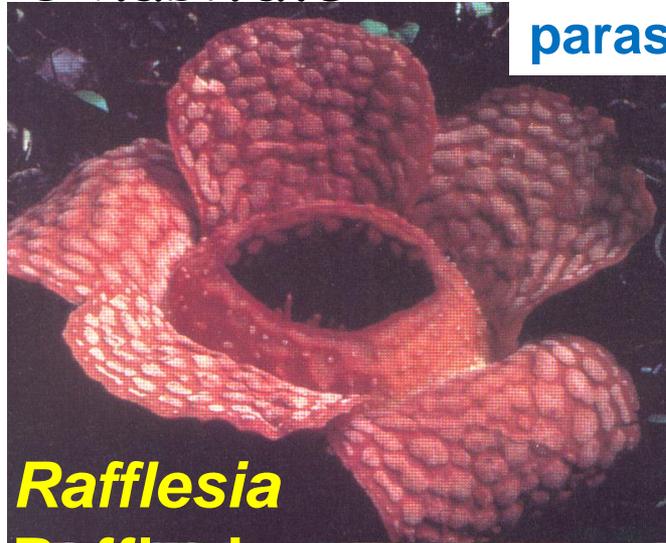


DIVERSIDADE de formas de vida e habitats

Cuscuta
Convolvulaceae

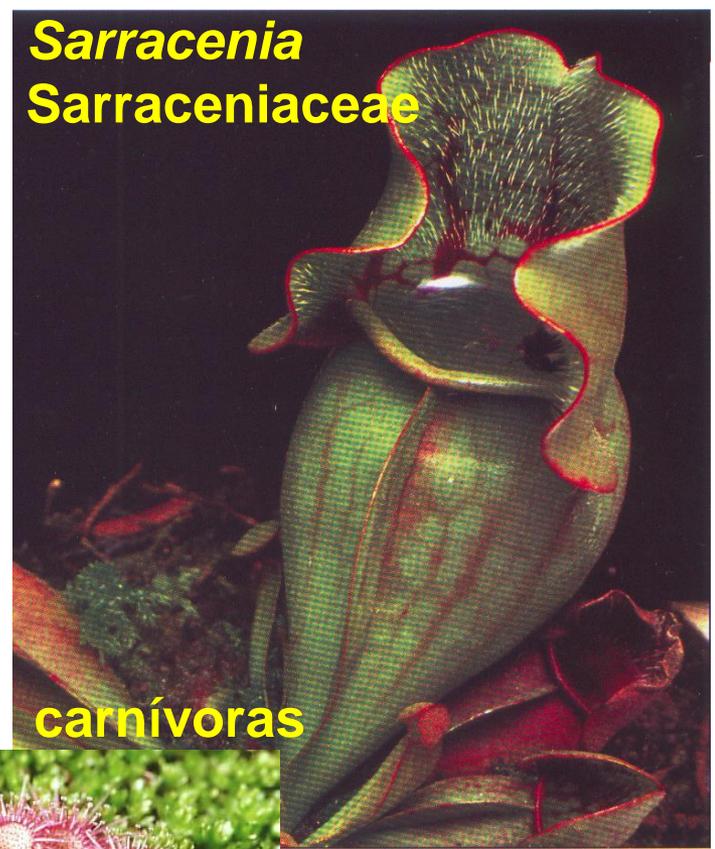


parasitas



Rafflesia
Rafflesiaceae

Sarracenia
Sarraceniaceae



carnívoras



Drosera

Droseraceae



Dionaea

Passiflora - gavinhas



DIVERSIDADE de formas de vida e habitats

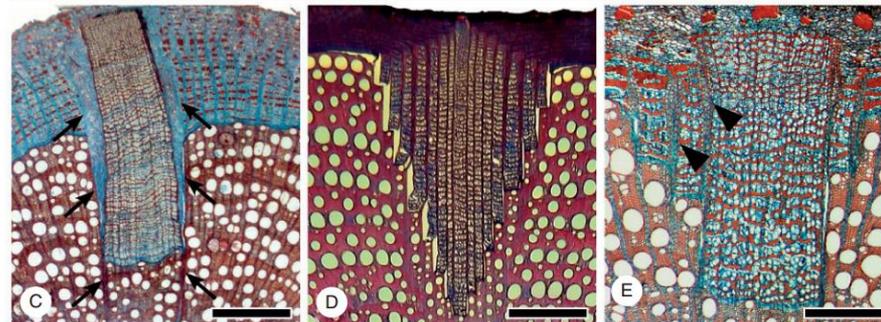
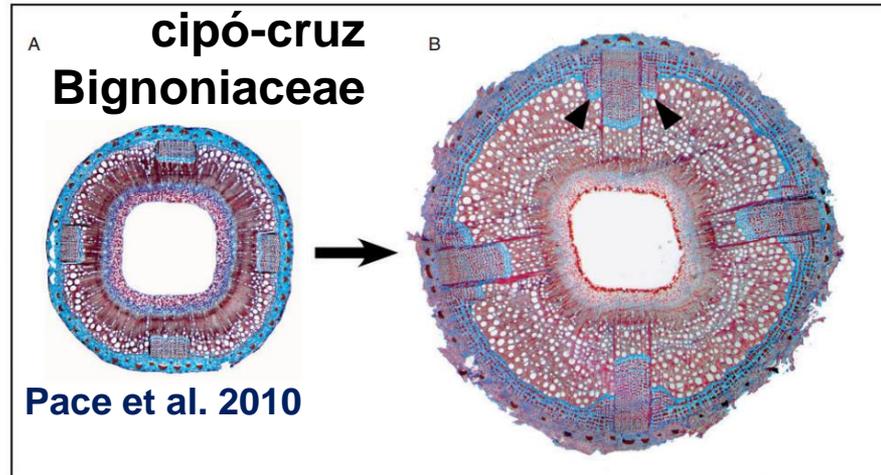
Anatomias variantes



LIANAS



**Phanera
Leguminosae**



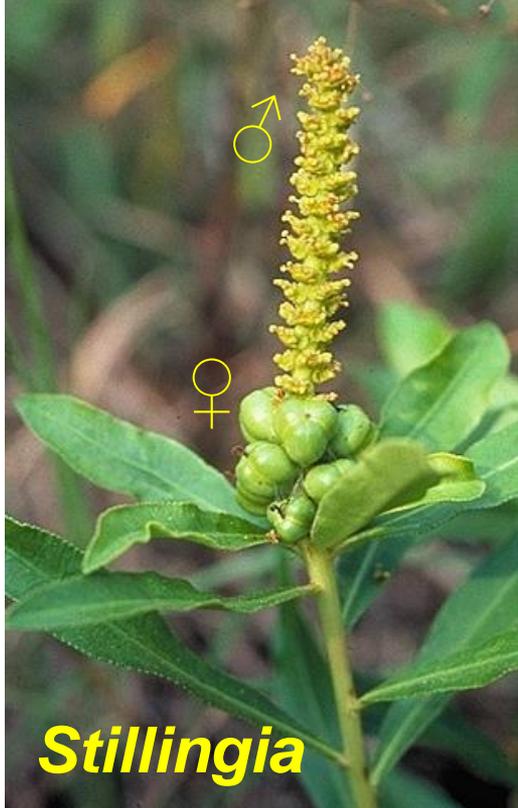
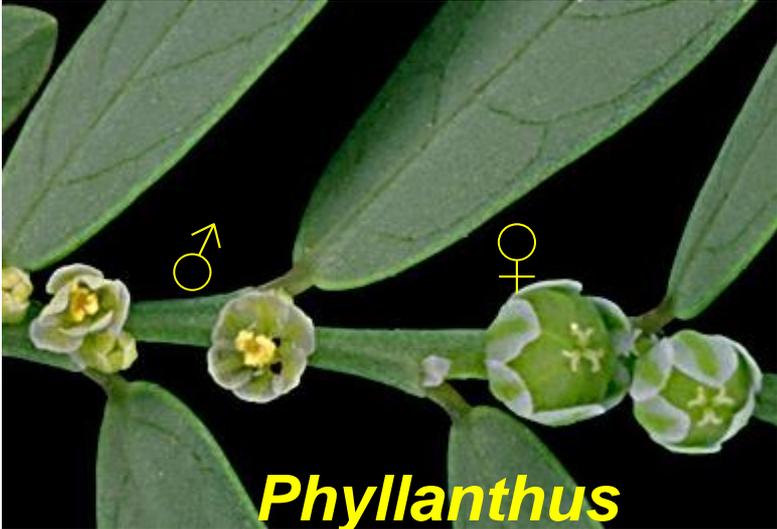
Flores e sexualidade

* Grupos viventes de Gimnospermas são monoicos ou dioicos

Maioria das Angiospermas é hermafrodita: flores bissexuadas, 70 % das spp atuais)



Flores unissexuadas



Exemplos: EUPHORBIACEAE, PHYLLANTHACEAE

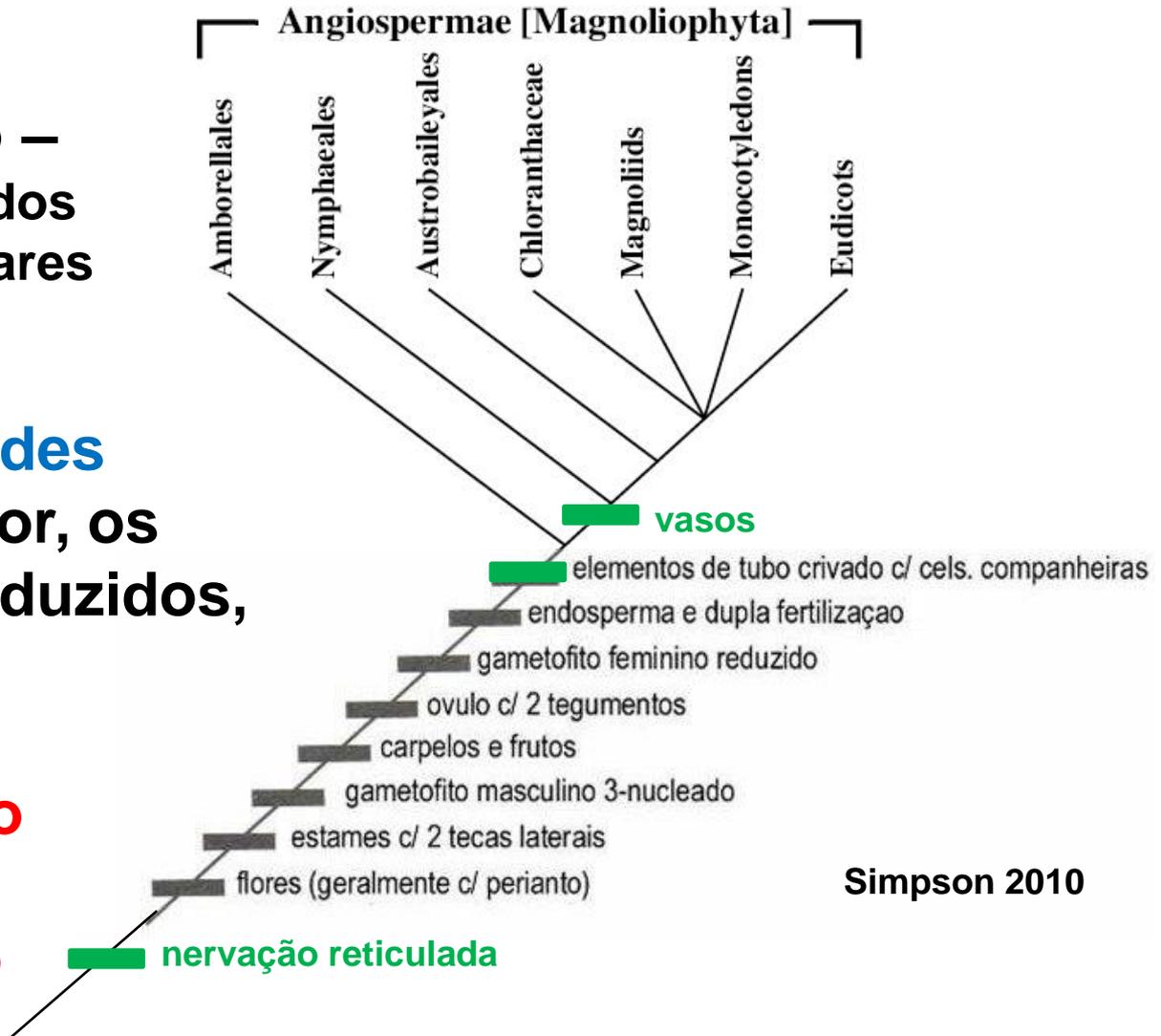
Na aula anterior:

❖ Angiospermas:

Grupo monofilético – alta sustentação por dados morfológicos e moleculares

❖ **Sinapomorfias** (muitas delas **novidades evolutivas**, como a flor, os gametófitos muito reduzidos, o carpelo, o fruto e o endosperma) -

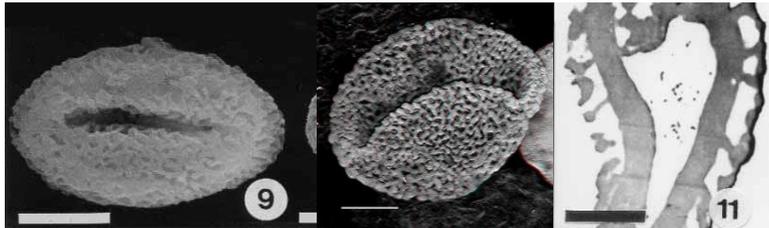
Podem ser causas do sucesso e da rápida diversificação do grupo?



Origem das angiospermas

ca. 144 M.a. - limite Jurássico/Cretáceo - sem evidências de angiospermas

ca. 136 M.a. - Valanginiano-Hauteriviano (Cretáceo inferior):

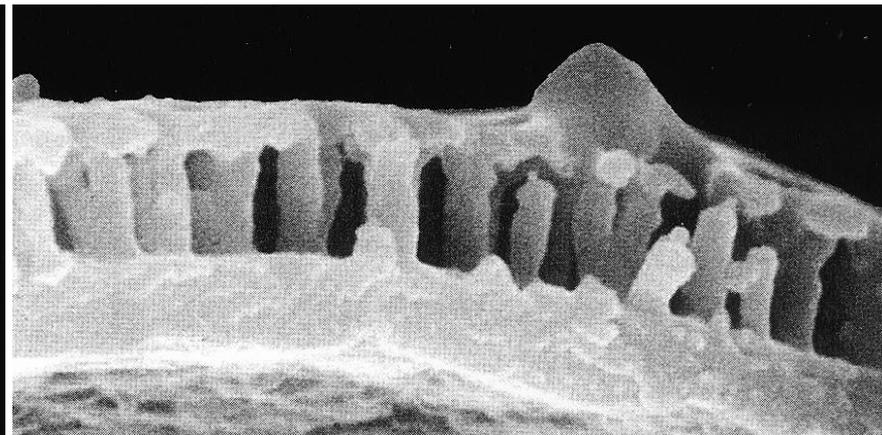


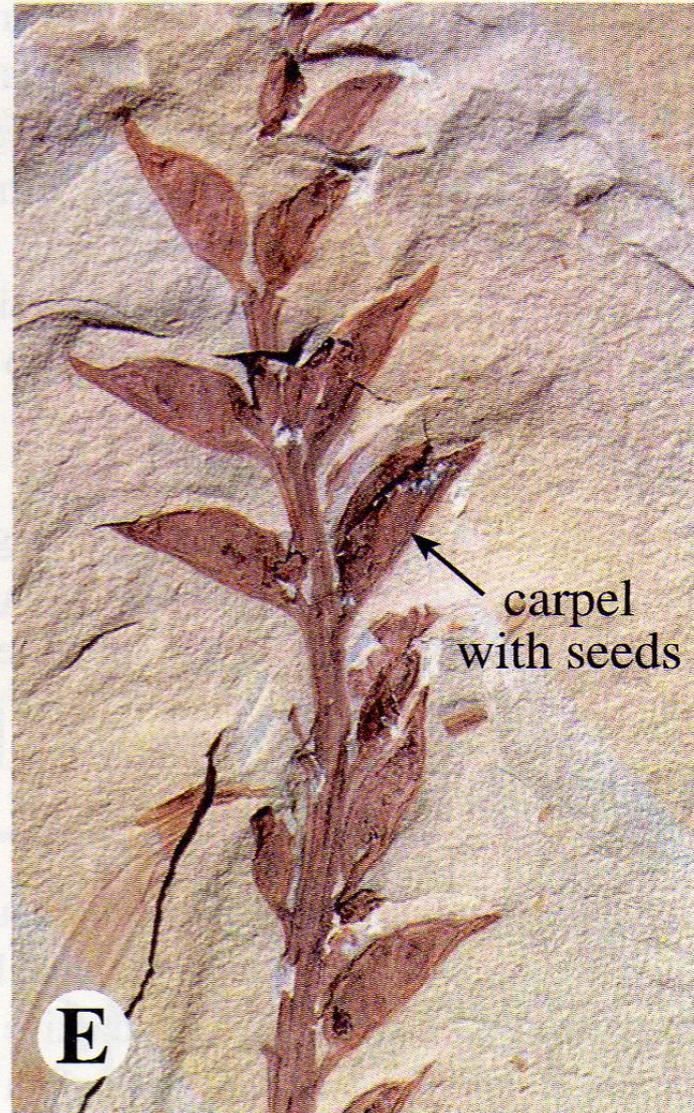
Clavatipollenites – pólen mais antigo de angiospermas (Zavada 2004)

pólen monossulcado com exina columelada
– primeira evidência incontestada de angiospermas



Kessler & Harley 2004





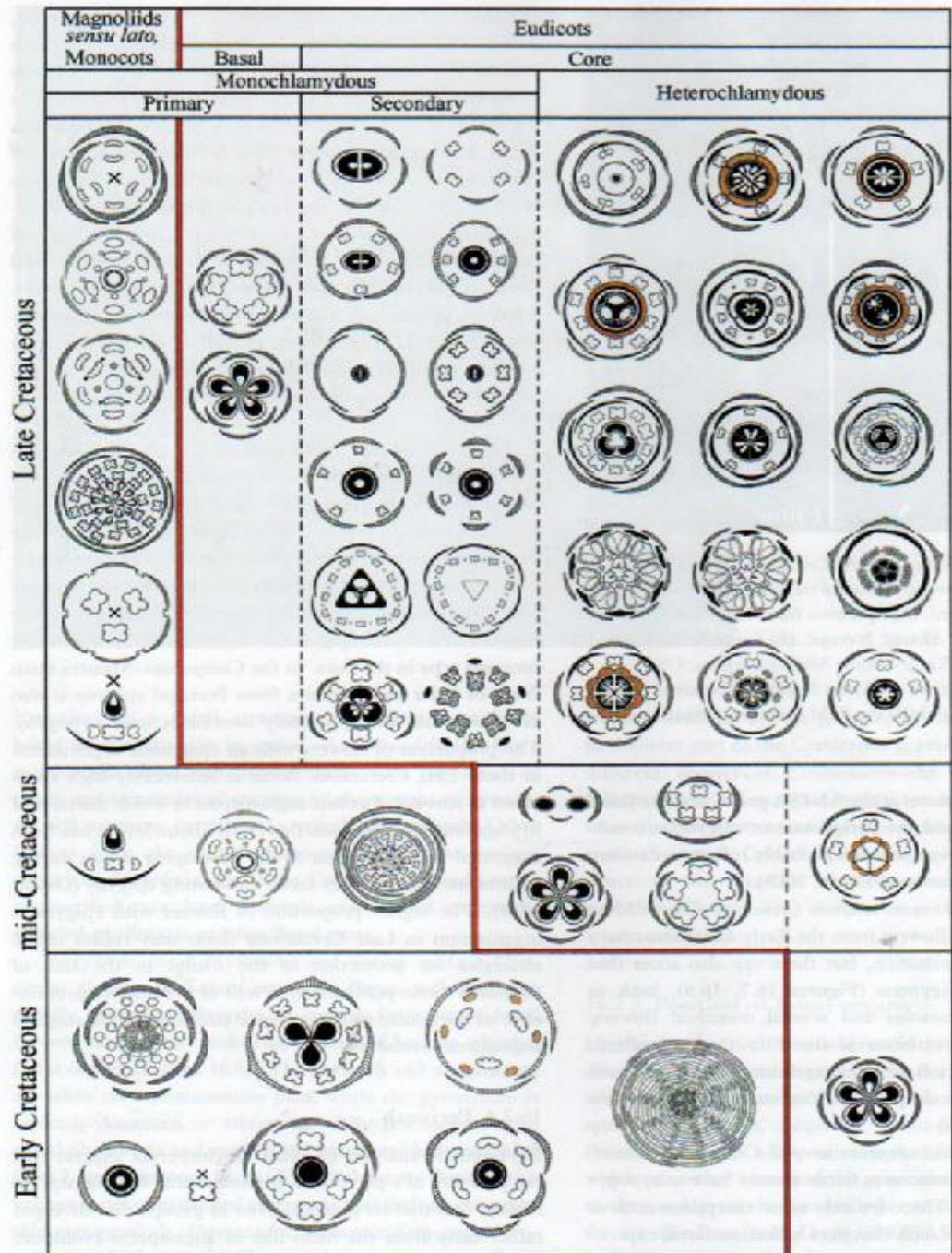
***Archaeoartocarya sinensis* - herbácea da China - 130 M.a.
O fóssil completo mais antigo de Angiosperma**

Simpson 2006

Diagramas
florais -
do Cretáceo
Inferior (130 m.a.)
ao Superior
(70 m.a.) -
Cada diagrama
denota uma
linhagem distinta
(família, por exemplo)

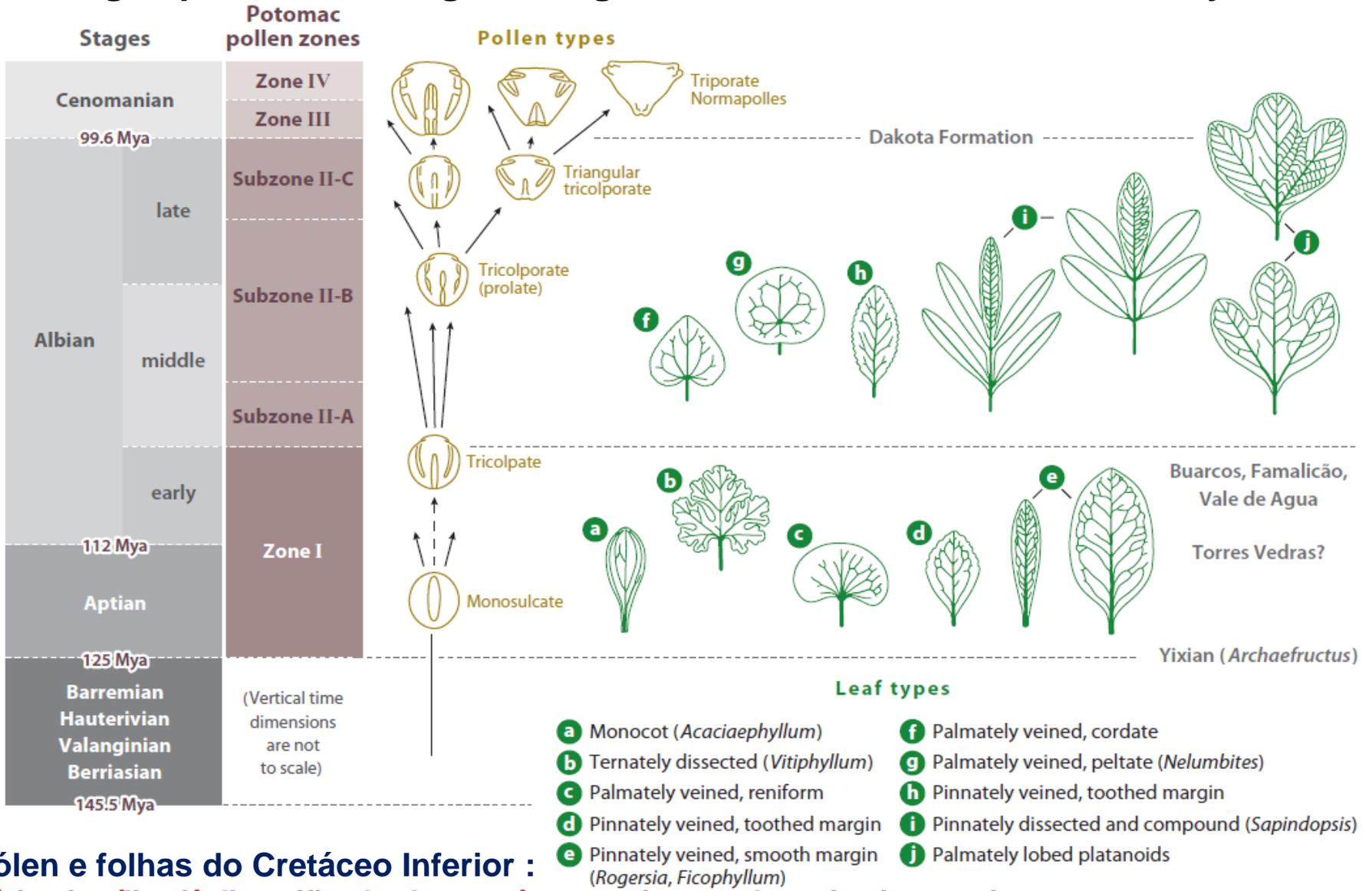
Rápida
diversificação
das
angiospermas

Friis et al.
2011



Angiospermas - Origem e registro fóssil – síntese em Doyle 2012

CRETÁCEO INFERIOR



Pólen e folhas do Cretáceo Inferior :

Várias famílias já diversificadas logo após o surgimento das primeiras angiospermas

Figure 1

Stratigraphic sequence of major angiosperm pollen and leaf types in the Potomac Group of eastern North America (modified from Doyle & Hickey 1976), with correlations of plant-bearing localities in other geographic areas. Abbreviation: Mya, million years ago.

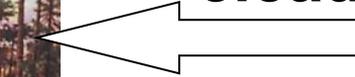
Carbonífero



Triássico



**Domínio de
coníferas e
cicadófitas**



Cretáceo inferior



**Origem das
angiospermas - 136 m.a.**

**Eoceno inferior
50 m.a.**

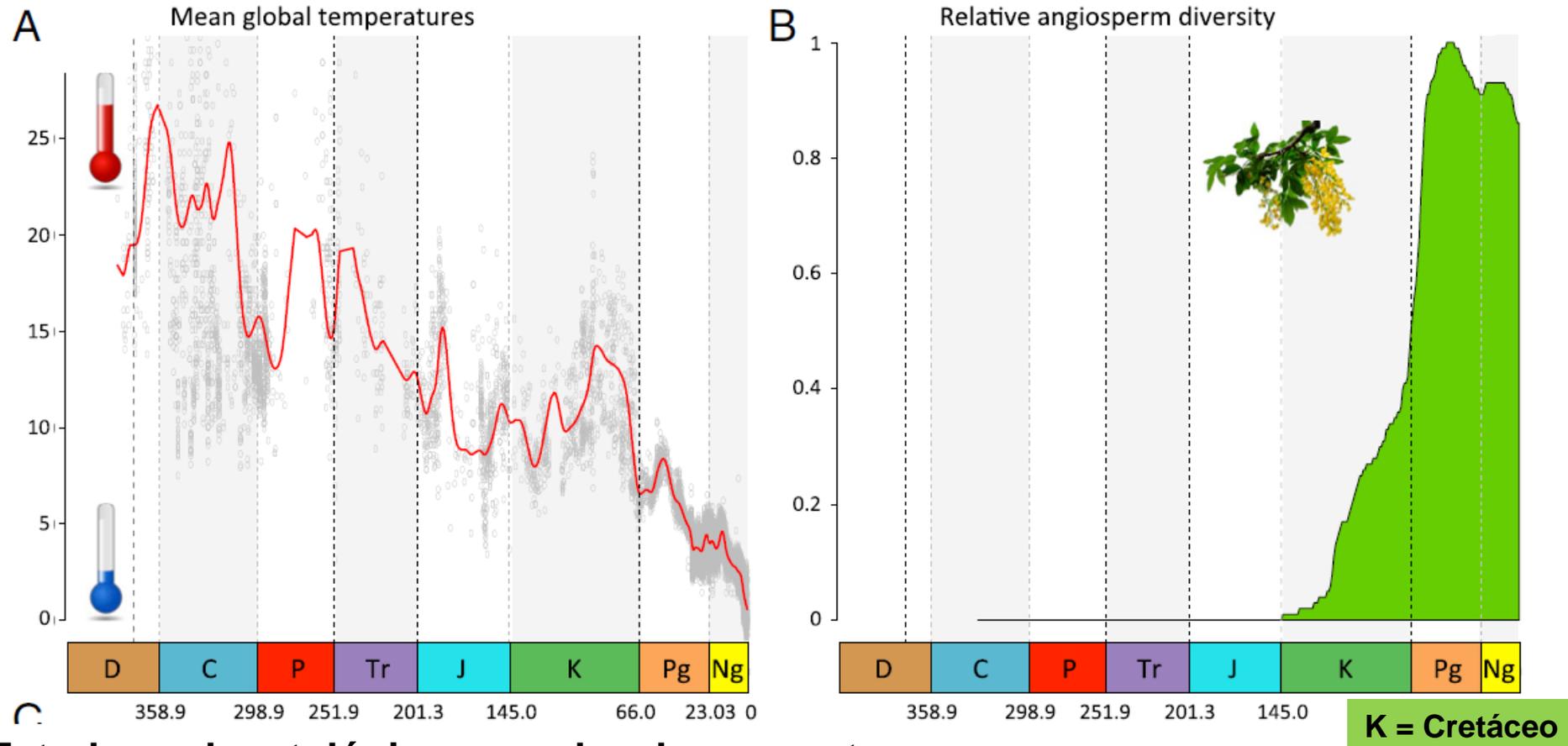


**Irradiação, diversificação e
domínio das angiospermas:
Cenozoico**

The rise of angiosperms pushed conifers to decline during global cooling

Condamine
et al. 2020

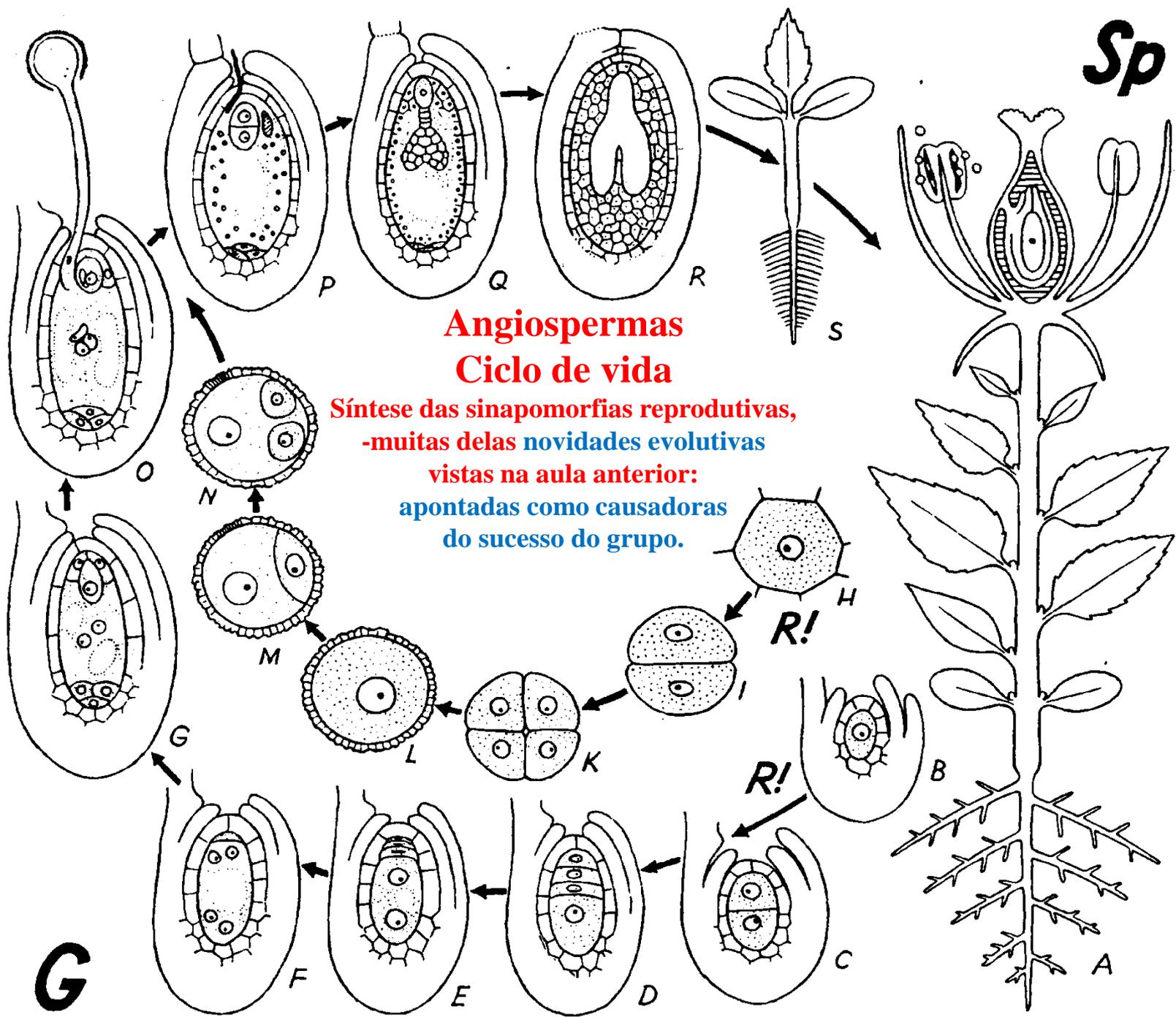
Fabien L. Condamine^{a,b,1}, Daniele Silvestro^{c,d,e}, Eva B. Koppelhus^b, and Alexandre Antonelli^{d,e,f,g}



Estudos paleontológicos e moleculares mostram que:

Extinção das coníferas aumentou a partir do Cretáceo médio (100-110 M.a.);

Competição direta com as angiospermas provocou aumento da extinção das coníferas ao “empurrar” para fora das regiões tropicais sua diversidade remanescente e dominância.



Angiospermas
Ciclo de vida

Síntese das sinapomorfias reprodutivas,
-muitas delas novidades evolutivas
vistas na aula anterior:
apontadas como causadoras
do sucesso do grupo.

Sp

Engler
1964

ABIÓTICA

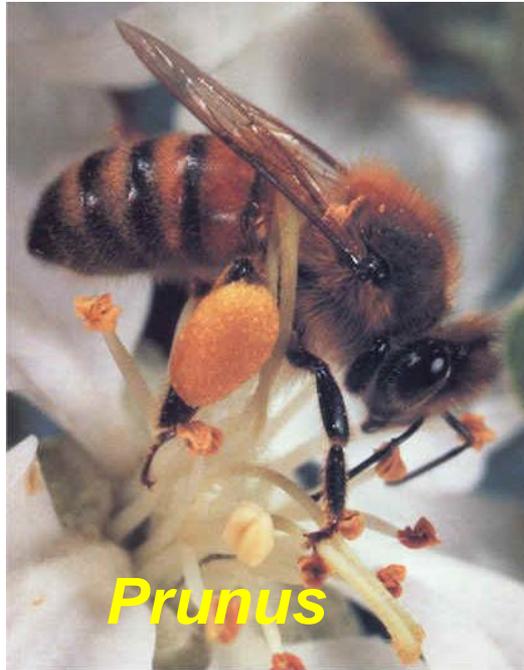


Poaceae

POLINIZAÇÃO

Ampla diversidade de vetores
nas angiospermas

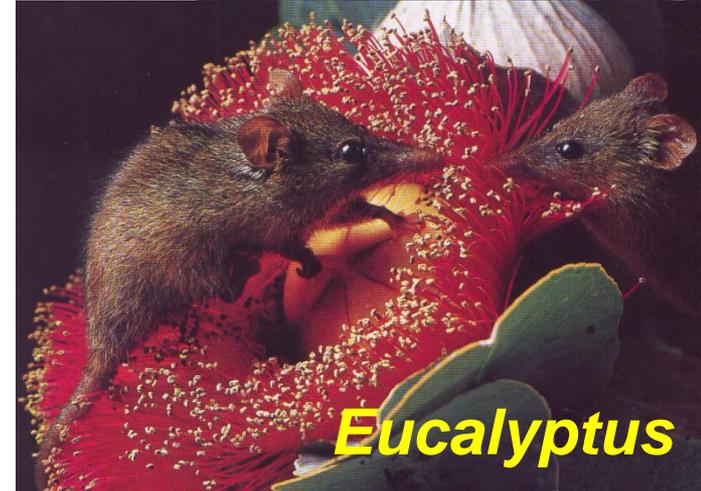
BIÓTICA



Prunus



Salvia



Eucalyptus



Passiflora



Photo: Tracy & Malcom Adams

Diversificação concomitante de angiospermas e grupos de insetos – mutualismo (e muitos casos de coevolução) : polinização

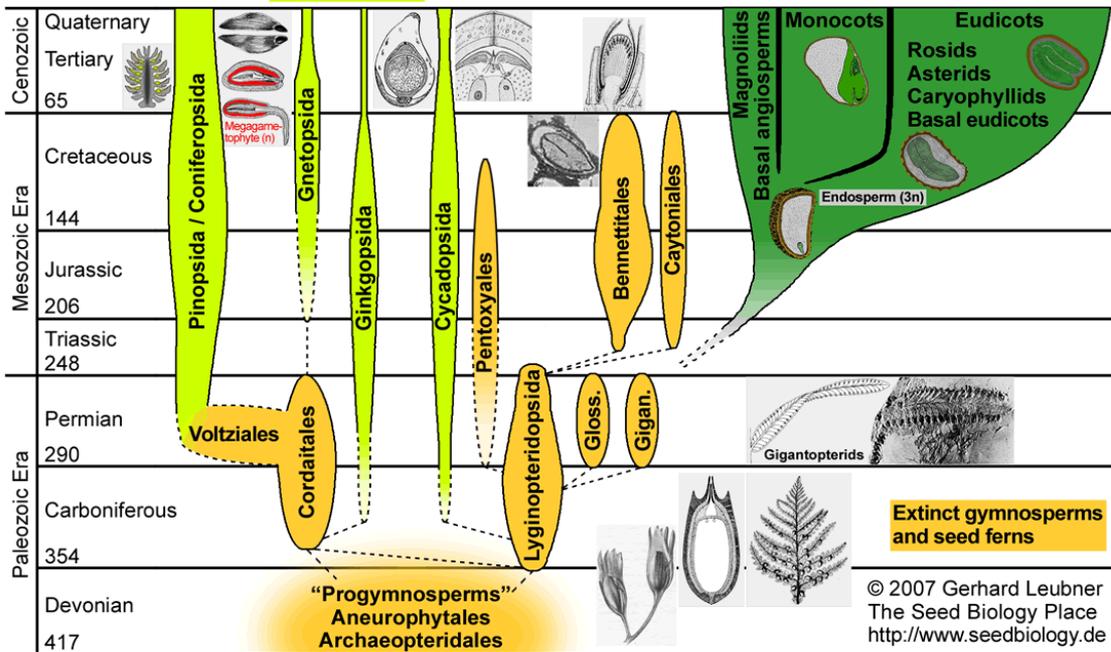


“Gimnospermas”

Angiospermas

Gymnosperms

Angiosperms

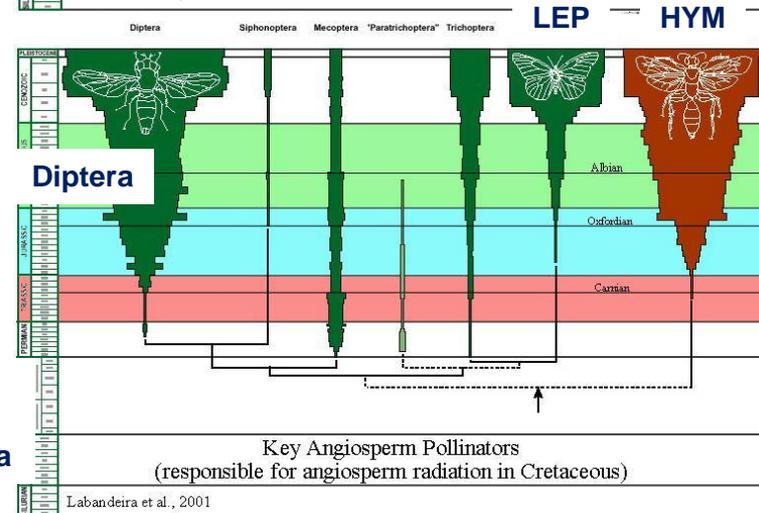
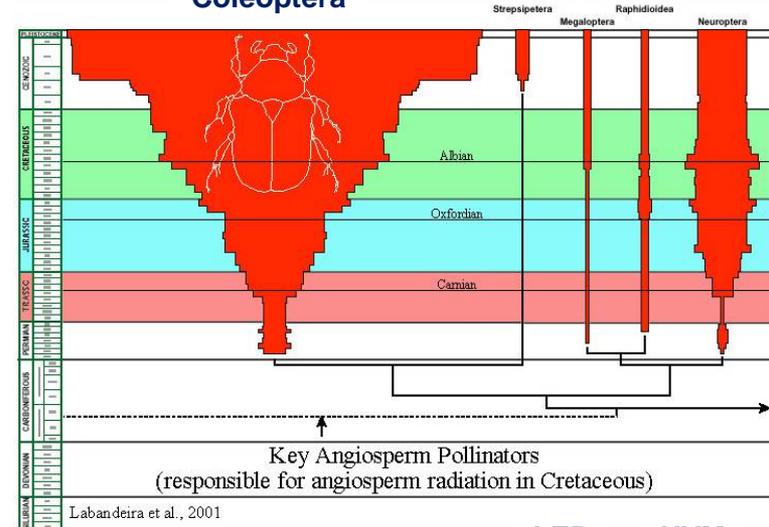


Seed plant phylogenetic tree considering major gymnosperm and angiosperm clades. Note that the precise evolutionary connections between the different gymnosperm groups are unknown and that the ancestors of angiosperms are unknown. Typical seed types visualize steps in the evolution of the seed. Extinct gymnosperm groups (fossils): Lyginopteridopsida (seed ferns, "Samentfarne", includes Devonian/Carboniferous Lyginopterids and Carboniferous/Permian Medullosans and other subgroups), Cordaitales, Voltziales, Pentoxylales, Bennettitales (cycadeoids), Caytoniales, Glossopteridales (glossopterids), Gigantopteridales (gigantopterids). Extant gymnosperm groups: Pinopsida/Coniferopsida (conifers, "Nadelbäume"), Ginkgopsida (ginkgos), Cycadopsida (cycads, "Palmfarne"), Gnetopsida (gnetophytes: Ephedridae, Gnetidae, Welwitschiidae). Angiosperms (flowering plants): Most important groups depicted. Time scale: Geological eras, periods, time in MYBP (million years before present). © 2007 G. Leubner, "The Seed Biology Place", <http://www.seedbiology.de>

Leubner 2007
 "The seed biology place"
www.seedbiology.de

LEP – Lepidoptera
 HYM - Hymenoptera

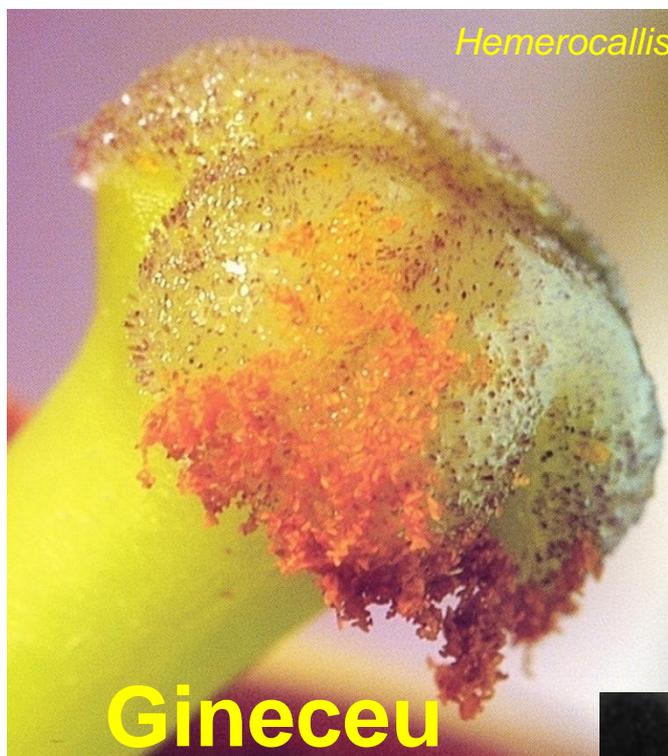
Coleoptera



Labandeira et al. 2001



Vinca

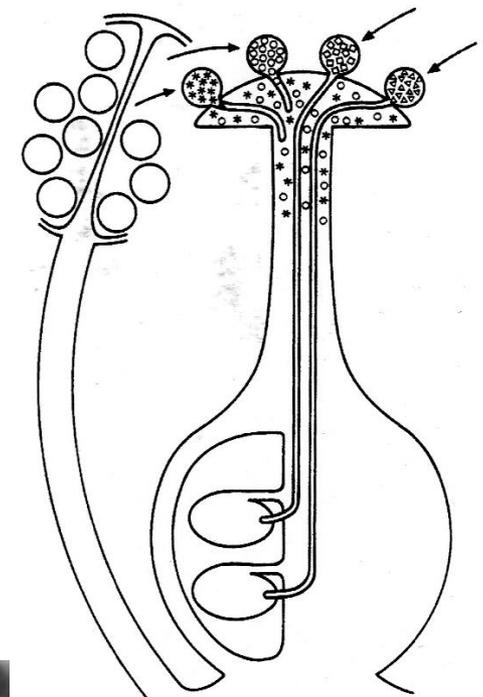


Hemerocallis

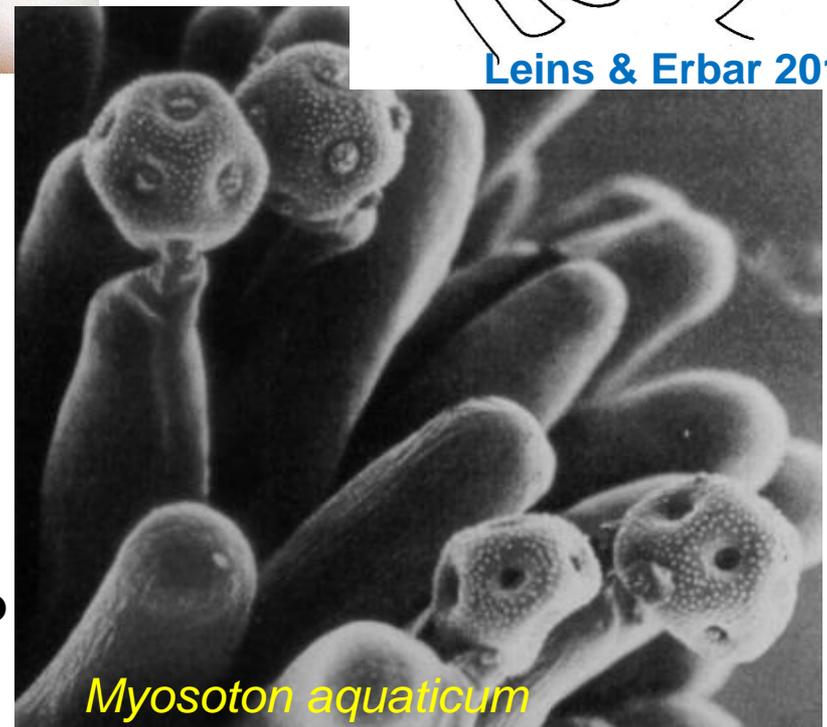
Gineceu

**seleção dos
pólenes no estigma
+
autoincompatibilidade
=**

**incremento da
variabilidade genética
das sementes e do sucesso
reprodutivo do grupo**

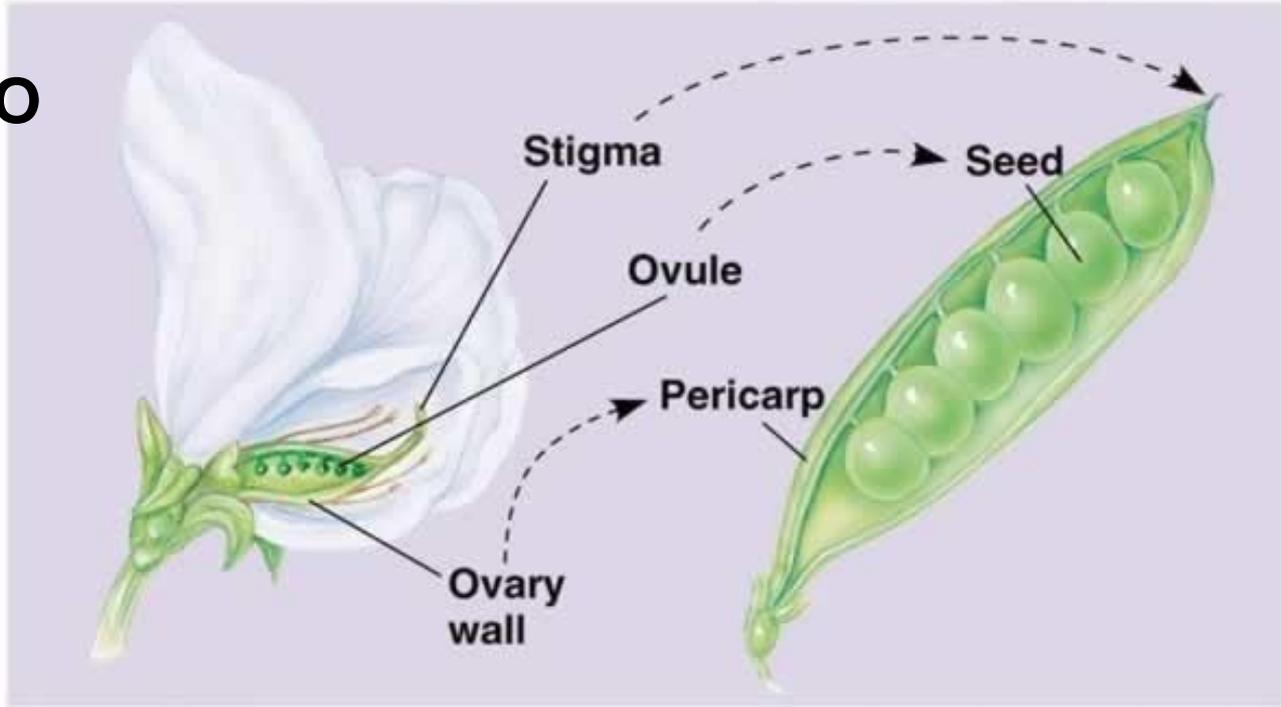


Leins & Erbar 2010



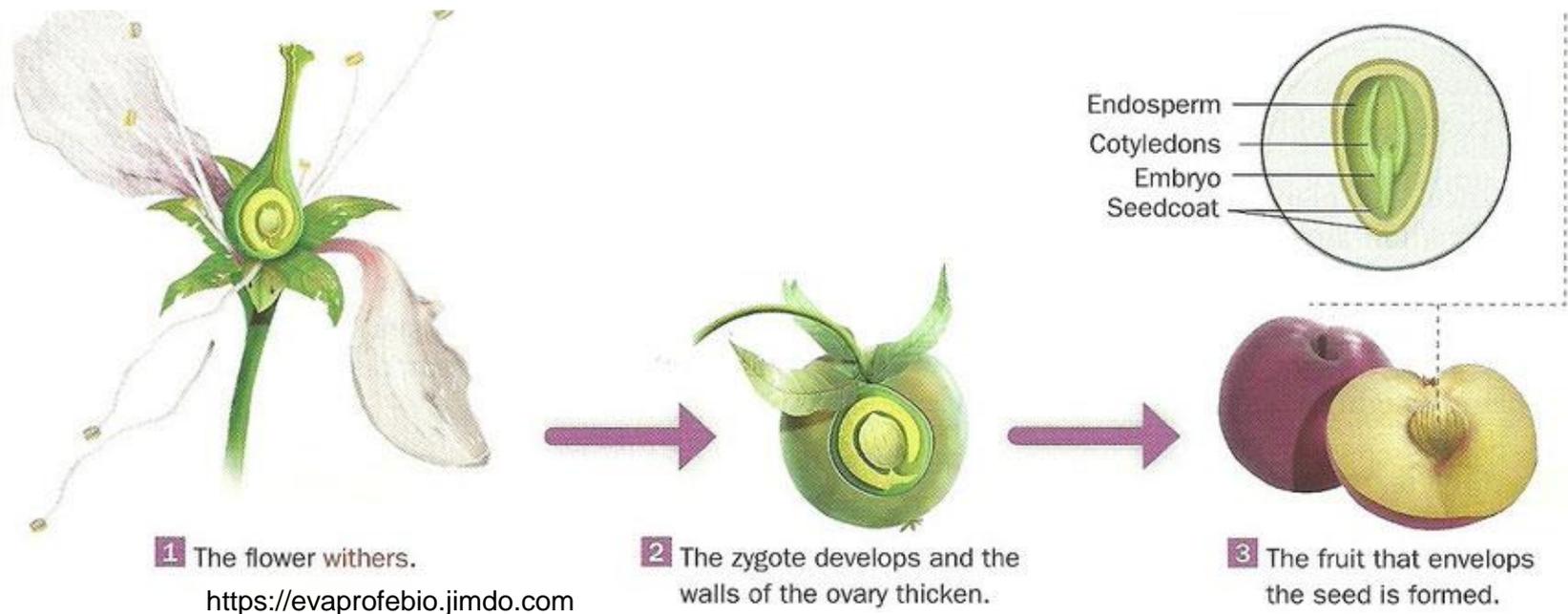
Myosoton aquaticum

Formação do FRUTO (a partir do ovário) após a fecundação dos óvulos (que originam as sementes)



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<http://biology4igcse.weebly.com/>



1 The flower withers.
<https://evaprofepbio.jimdo.com>

2 The zygote develops and the walls of the ovary thicken.

3 The fruit that envelops the seed is formed.

Passiflora edulis
Passifloraceae
Gerald D. Carr



Passiflora

BIÓTICA

DISPERSÃO

Ampla diversidade de vetores nas angiospermas



Blighia



Talinum

ABIÓTICA



Cereus



Viola



Sorbus



Bidens



Asclepias



Taraxacum

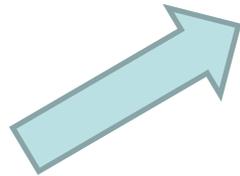
Did insect pollination cause increased seed plant diversity?

Gorelick 2001

record; (c) the family Poaceae (grasses) are wind pollinated, yet are exceptionally diverse and species-rich; and (d) the family Formicidae (ants) were not pollinators, yet are exceptionally species-rich and ecologically dominant. I enumerate many alternate (and seldom investigated) hypotheses for these patterns of seed plant diversity, keeping in mind that although I show that insect pollination was neither a necessary nor sufficient condition for large numbers of species, it may have played a substantial role in both plant and insect speciation. Alternatively, existing

ALTERNATE HYPOTHESES FOR ANGIOSPERM DIVERSITY

I list 20 hypotheses for angiosperm radiation and the apparent lack of radiation in other seed plants. I have categorized these hypotheses as coevolution models, breeding system models, and all other models. Many of these hypotheses may be related to each other (especially the coevolution models). Many of the mechanisms may, in reality, be occurring in tandem. Each of these hypo-

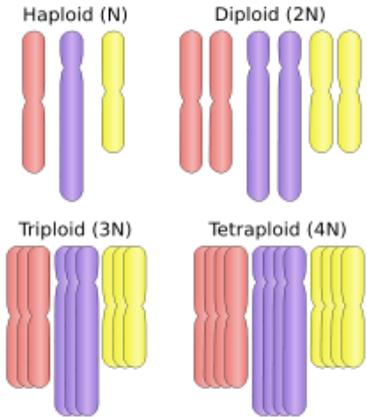


**Hipóteses
alternativas
para a rápida diversificação
das Angiospermas**

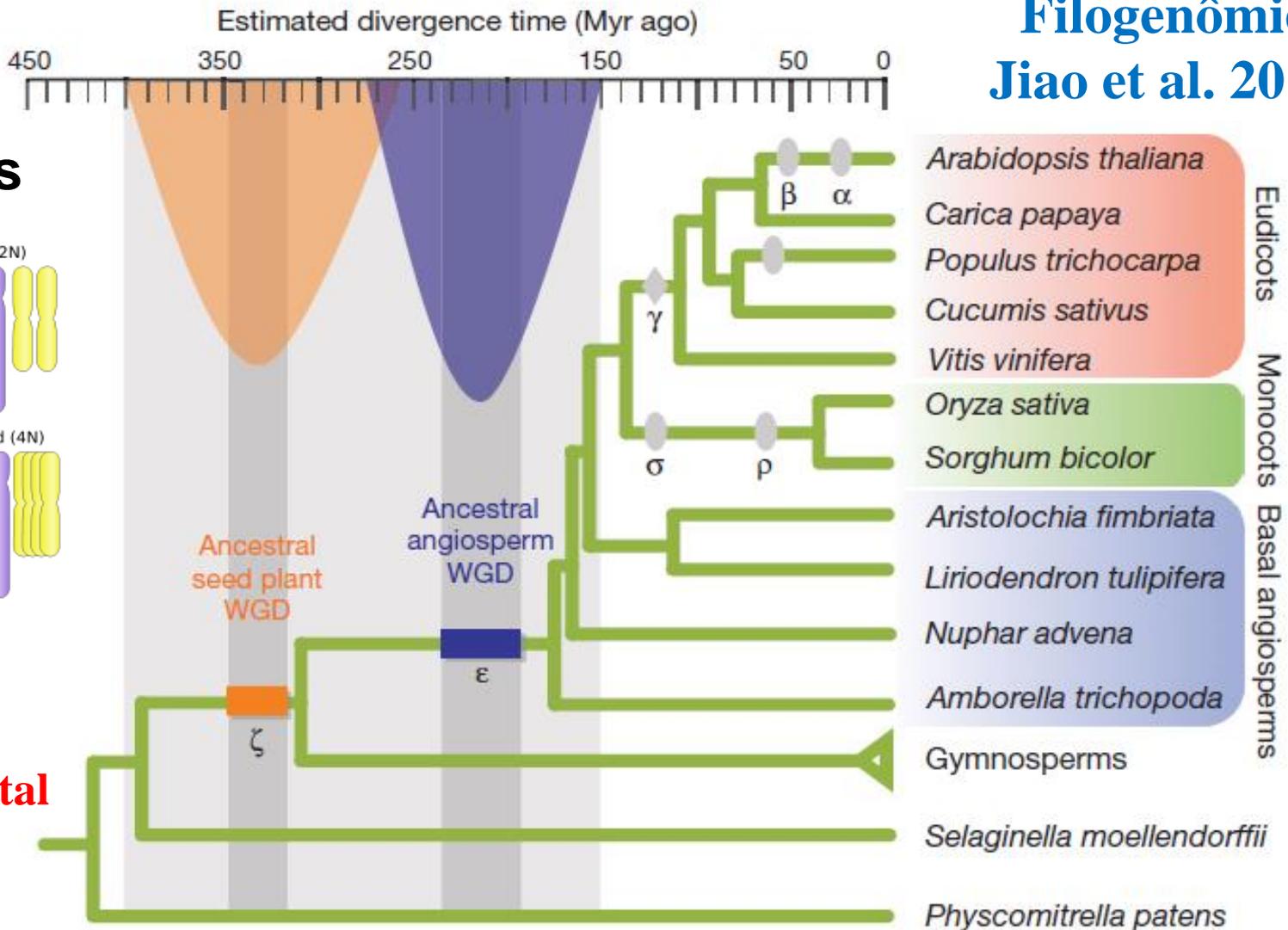
Coevolution models

- (1) Insect pollination resulted in increased speciation rates (Grant, 1949) and decreased extinction rates (Janzen, 1970; Raven, 1977; Burger, 1981).
- (2) Coevolution of flowering plants and seed dispersing animals resulted in increased speciation rates (McKey, 1975; Regal, 1977; Herrera, 1989) and decreased extinction rates (Tiffney & Mazer, 1995).
- (3) Proliferation of secondary chemical compounds in plants to deter herbivory resulted in increased plant speciation rates (Ehrlich & Raven, 1964; Raven, 1977; Pellmyr & Thien, 1986; Farrell, Dus-sord & Mitter, 1991; Pellmyr *et al.*, 1991; Scott *et al.*, 1992) and decreased extinction rates.
- (4) Closed carpels precluded animals from eating ovules (Arber & Parkin, 1907; Mulchay, 1981; Stewart, 1983), thereby decreasing extinction rates.
- (5) Speciation rates increased with increased stratification of shoot apices when in the presence of specialized meristematic herbivores, especially with clonal plants (Klekowski, Kazarinova-Fuksh-ansky & Mohr, 1985; Marcotrigiano, 2000). Angiosperms have greater stratification than other seed plants.

Hipóteses alternativas



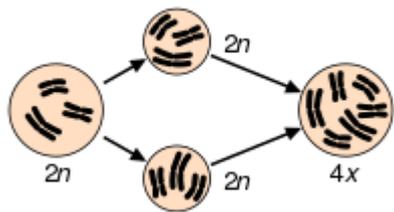
WGD:
Duplicação
de genoma total



12,6 milhões de sequências de linhagens-pivôs:
2 grupos de WGDs (whole-genome duplication)
antigos: 319 m.a. e 192 m.a. (poliploidização
seguida de perda de genes e diploidização)

Figure 3 | Ancestral polyploidy events in seed plants and angiosperms. Two ancestral duplications identified by integration of phylogenomic evidence and molecular time clock for land plant evolution. Ovals indicate the generally accepted genome duplications identified in sequenced genomes (see text). The diamond refers to the triplication event probably shared by all core eudicots. Horizontal bars denote confidence regions for ancestral seed plant WGD and ancestral angiosperm WGD, and are drawn to reflect upper and lower bounds of mean estimates from Fig. 2 (more orthogroups) and Supplementary Fig. 5 (more taxa). The photographs provide examples of the reproductive diversity of

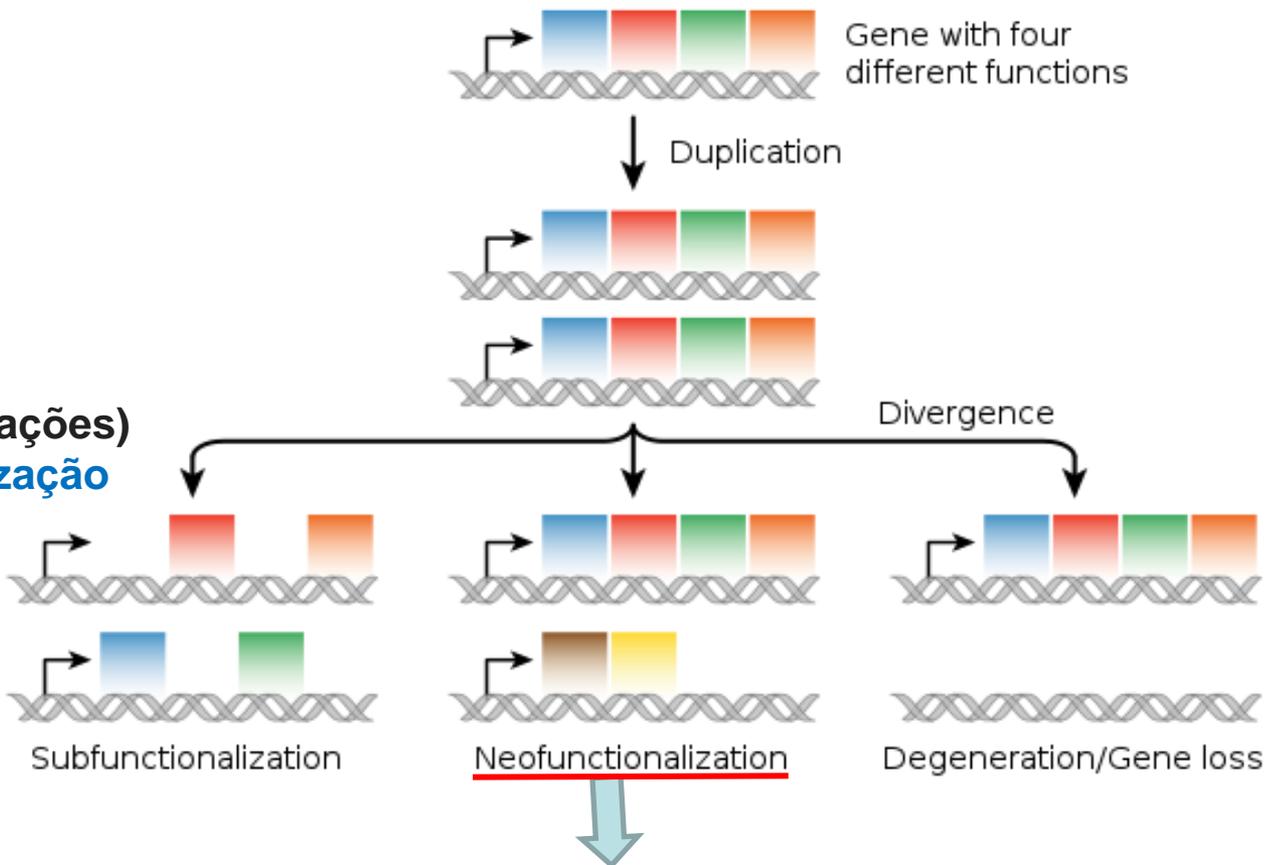
Evolutionary fate of duplicate genes



Speciation via polyploidy:

A **diploid** cell undergoes failed **meiosis**, producing diploid **gametes**, which self-fertilize to produce a tetraploid **zygote**.

As duplicações (poliploidizações) permitiram a **neofuncionalização de genes**, surgindo assim novas funções gênicas (por exemplo aquelas relacionadas ao desenvolvimento floral).



Gene duplications are an essential source of genetic novelty that can lead to evolutionary innovation.

Duplication creates genetic redundancy, where the second copy of the gene is often free from **selective pressure** —that is, **mutations**. If one copy of a gene experiences a mutation that affects its original function, the second copy can serve as a 'spare part' and continue to function correctly.

Thus, duplicate genes accumulate mutations faster than a functional single-copy gene.

over generations of organisms, and it is possible for one of the two copies to develop a new and different function.

Plants with double genomes might have had a better chance to survive the Cretaceous–Tertiary extinction event



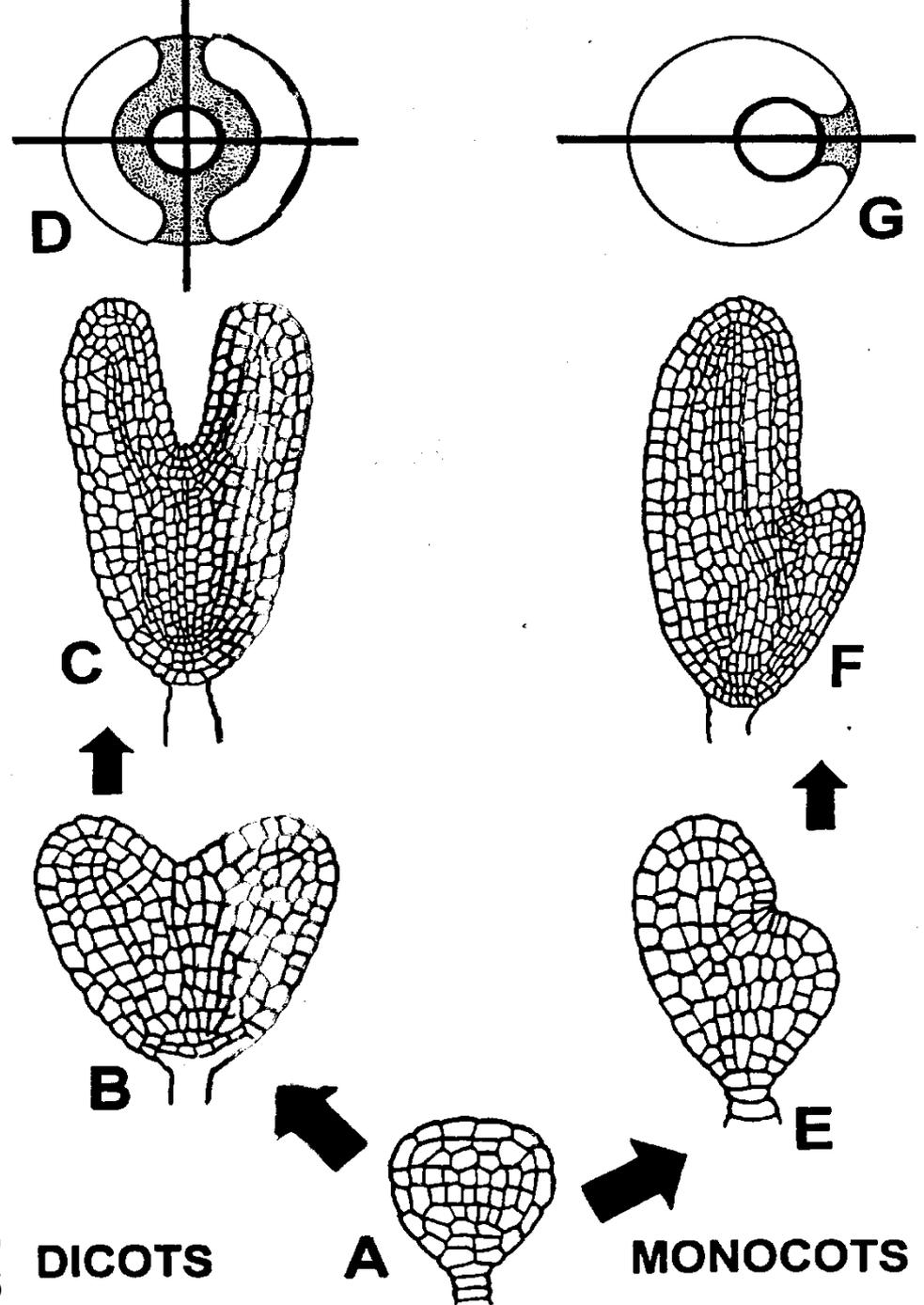
Filogenômica
Fawcett et al. 2009

Grandes grupos de Angiospermas

Embrião nas Espermatófitas

Nº de cotilédones foi usado para definir 2 grandes grupos em angiospermas

Gifford & Foster 1988,
Yamashita 1976



Grandes grupos de Angiospermas

Engler – **Syllabus**: 1892 (1964 - ed. 12, póstuma)

Divisão Angiospermae ou Anthophyta:

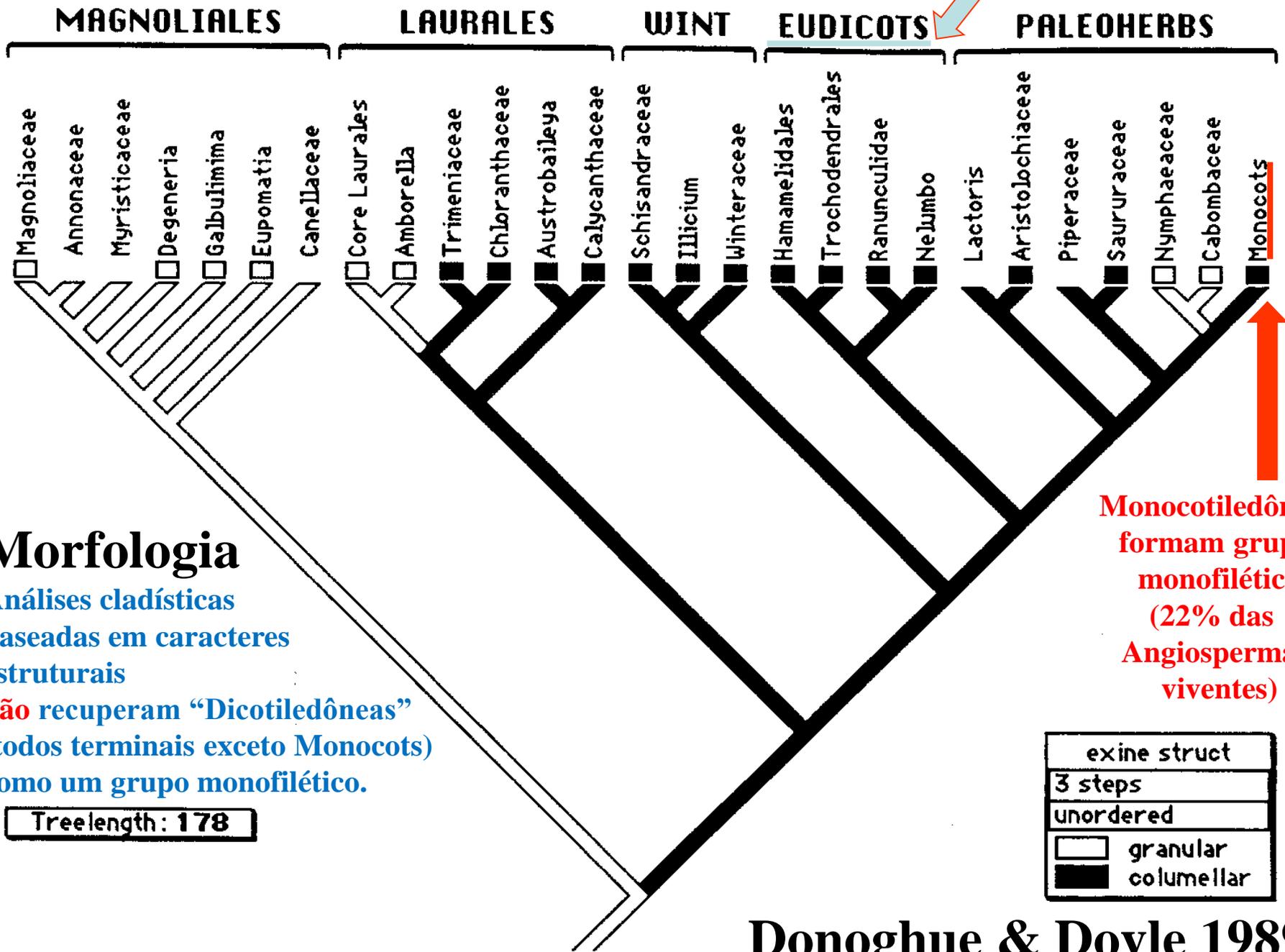


FIGURE 11.11 Adolf Engler (1844–1930), who, with his associate Karl Prantl, became famous for completing the only detailed classification of plants from algae to flowering plants.

SOURCE: Photo courtesy of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Classe Monocotyledoneae
Classe Dicotyledoneae

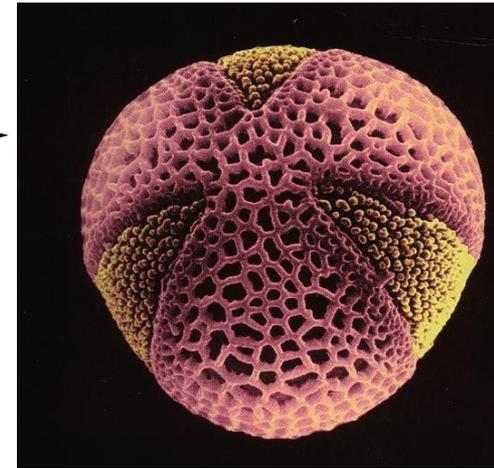
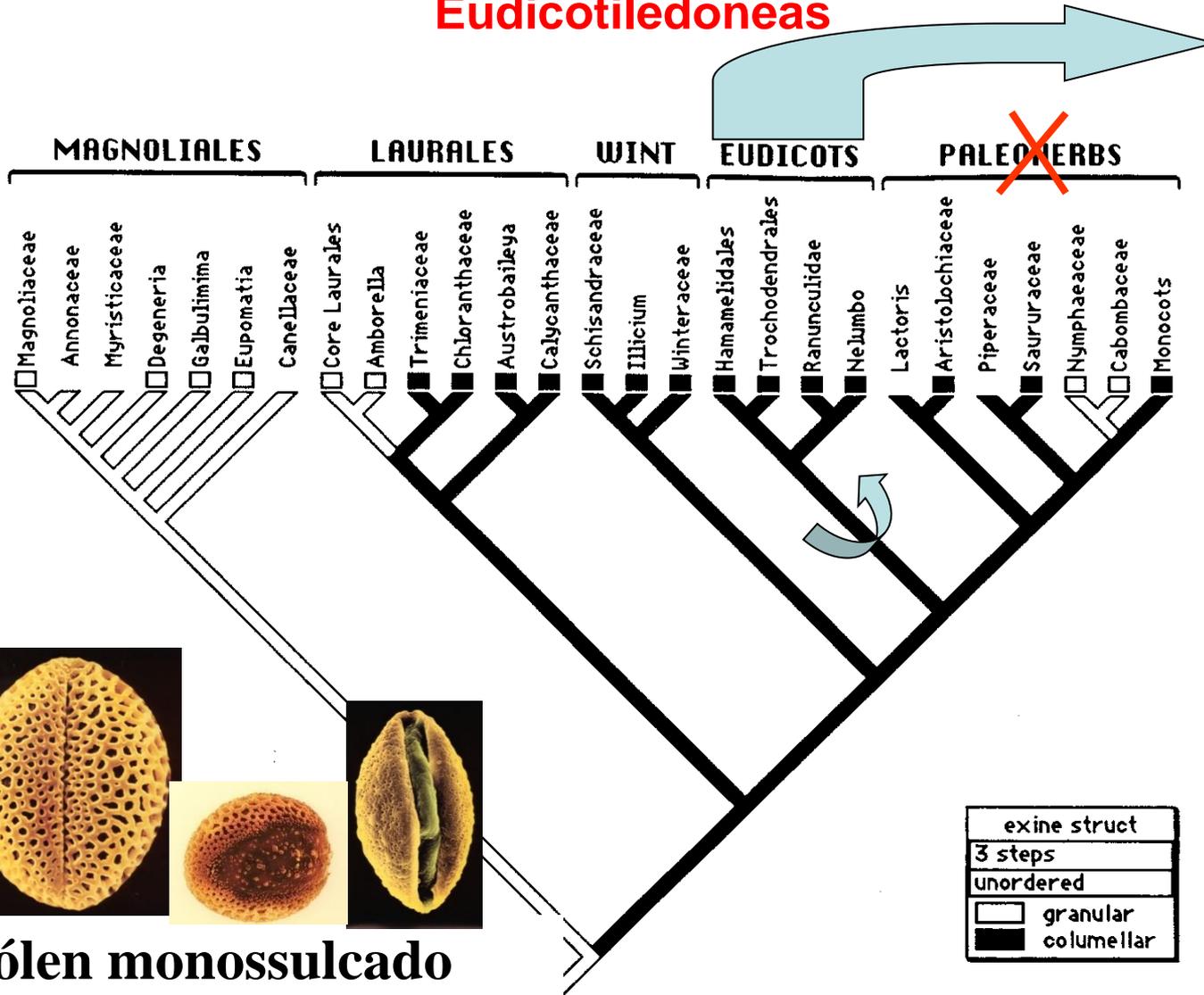
Classificação perdurou por décadas; reavaliada com análises cladísticas a partir dos anos 80



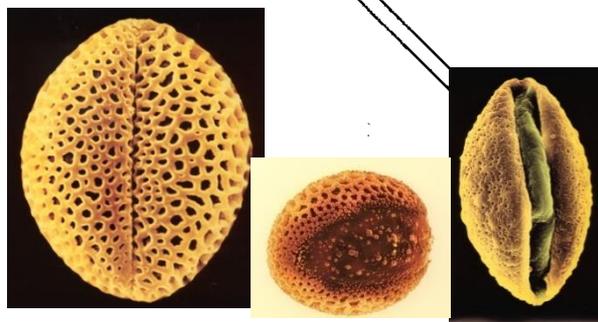
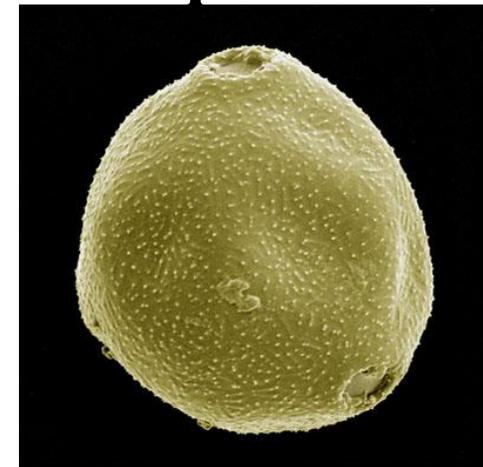
Donoghue & Doyle 1989

A análise revelou um clado bem sustentado com 75% das Angiospermas viventes:

Eudicotiledôneas

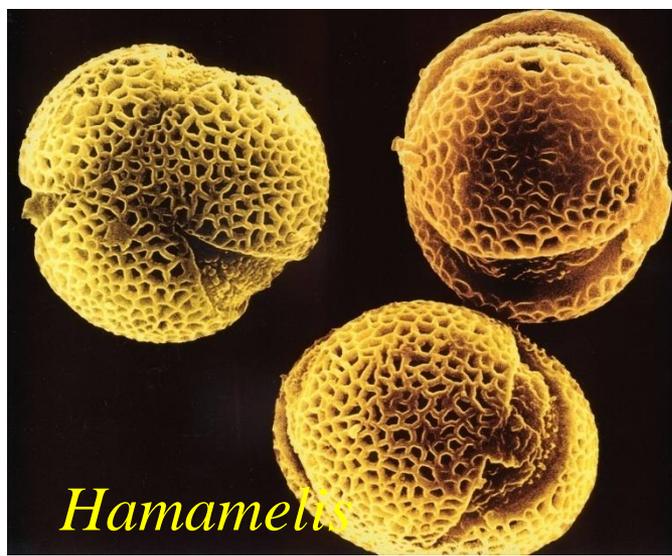


Pólen triapertuado - sinapomorfia



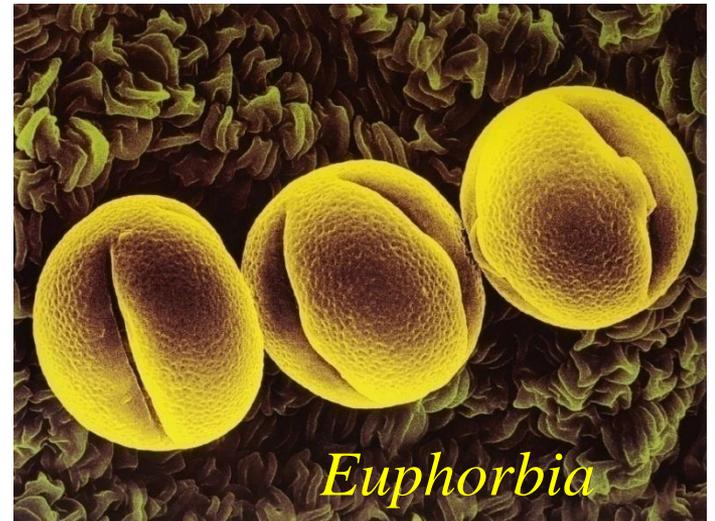
Pólen monossulcado
 (Simplesiomorfia mantida desde as primeiras Espermatófitas)

Donoghue & Doyle 1989



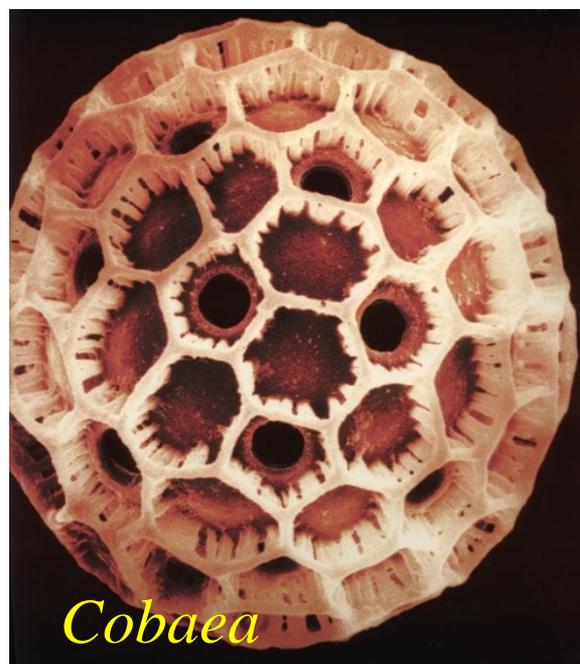
Hamamelis

pólen
tricolpado
Pólen
de
Eudicotiledôneas
- muito
diversificado

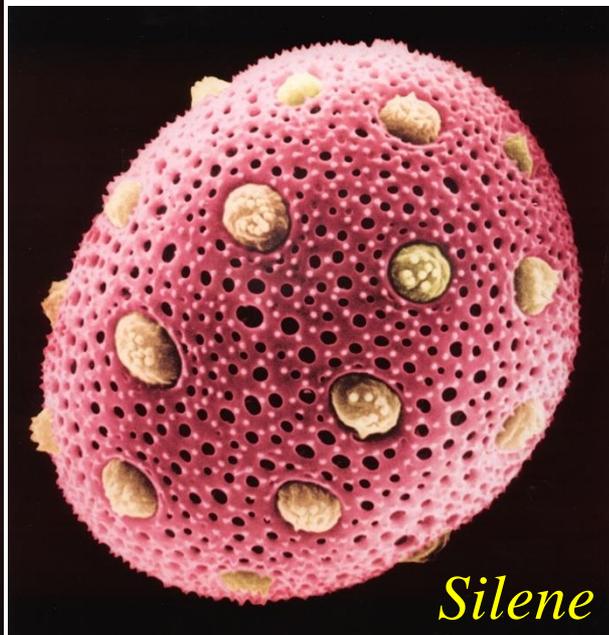


Euphorbia

pólen
tricolporado



Cobaea



Silene

pólen porado



Aesculus

Kessler & Harley 2004

Primeiras filogenias moleculares

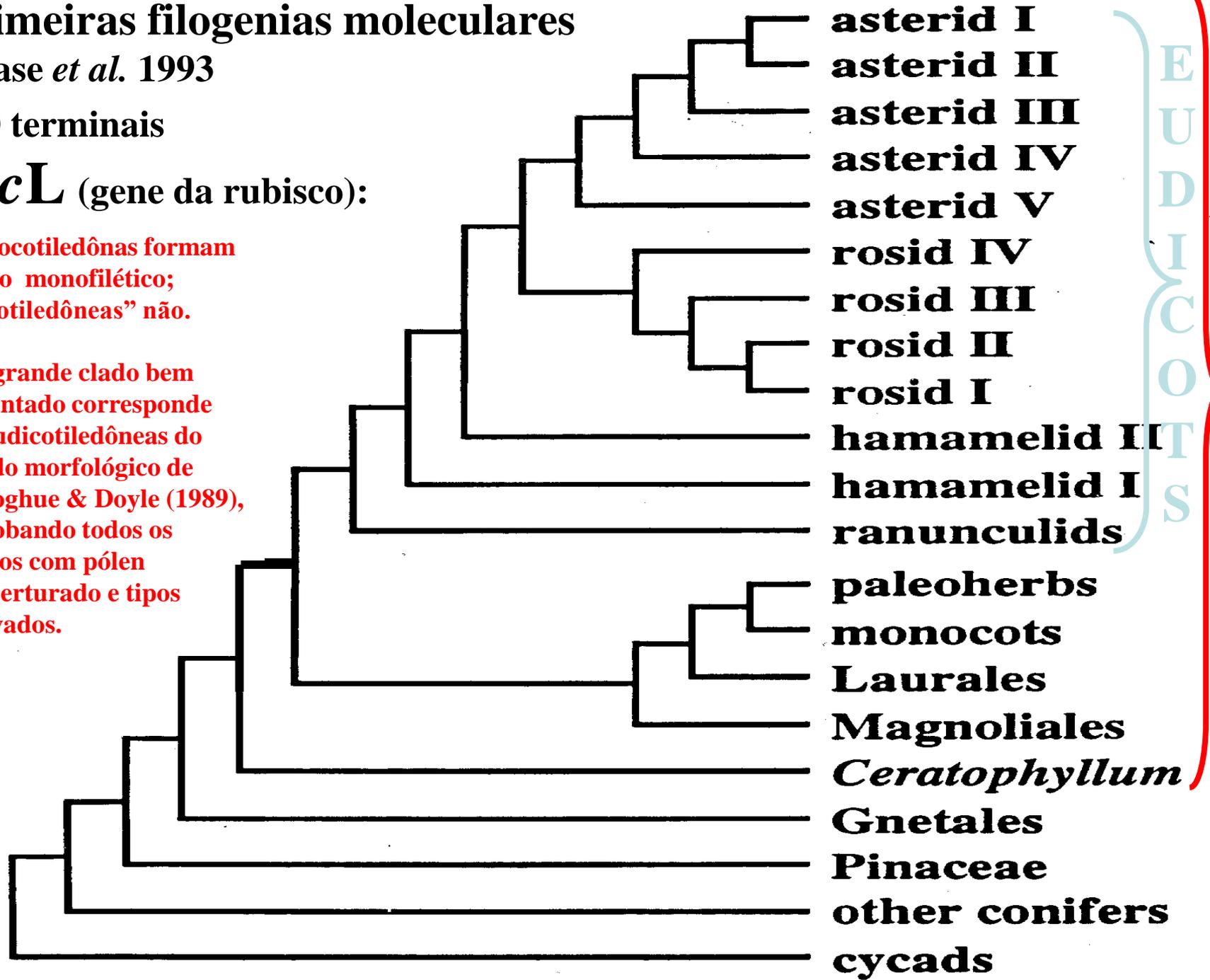
Chase *et al.* 1993

500 terminais

rbcL (gene da rubisco):

Monocotiledôneas formam grupo monofilético; "Dicotiledôneas" não.

Um grande clado bem sustentado corresponde às Eudicotiledôneas do estudo morfológico de Donoghue & Doyle (1989), englobando todos os grupos com pólen triaperturado e tipos derivados.



EUDICOTS

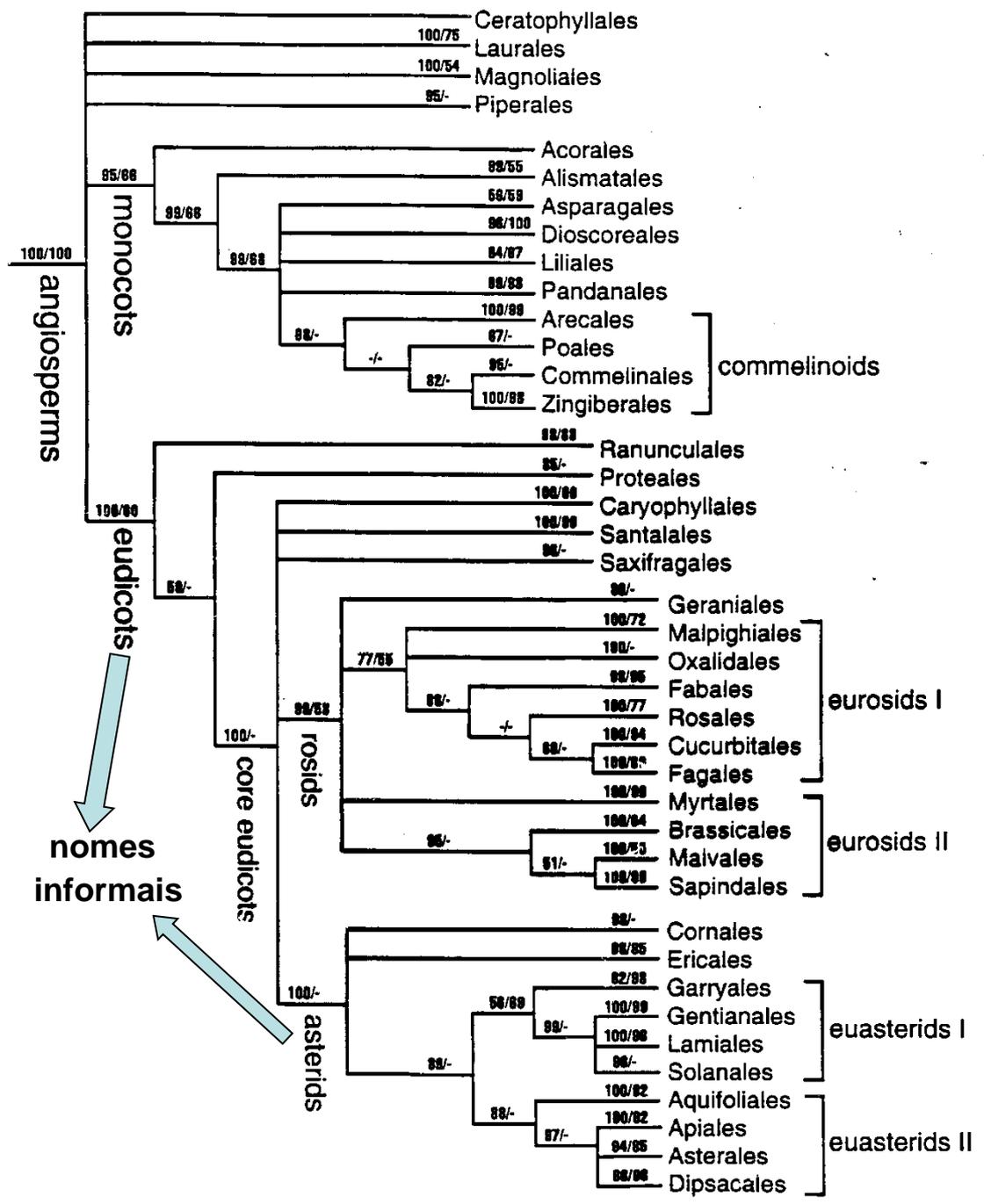
ANGIOSPERMS

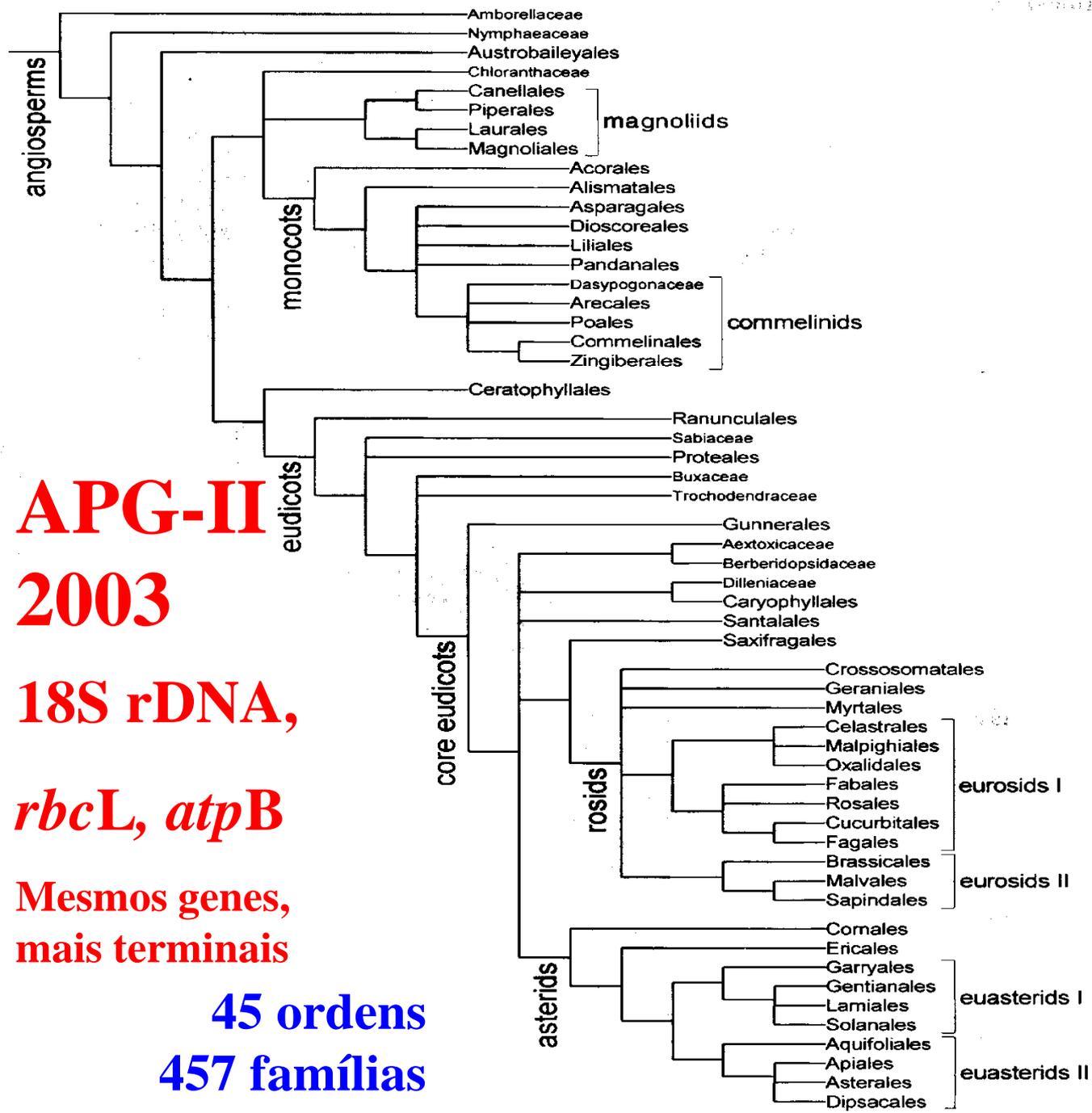
Com a adição de novos genes e de muito mais espécies estudadas, vários autores estabelecem um consórcio denominado:

Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (APG) 1998

rbcL, atpB
18S rDNA

- sistema de classificação em **ordens** (sufixo ALES)
- nomeados **somente** os grupos **monofiléticos**





**APG-II
2003**

18S rDNA,

rbcL, atpB

**Mesmos genes,
mais terminais**

**45 ordens
457 famílias**

APG-III 2009

18S rDNA

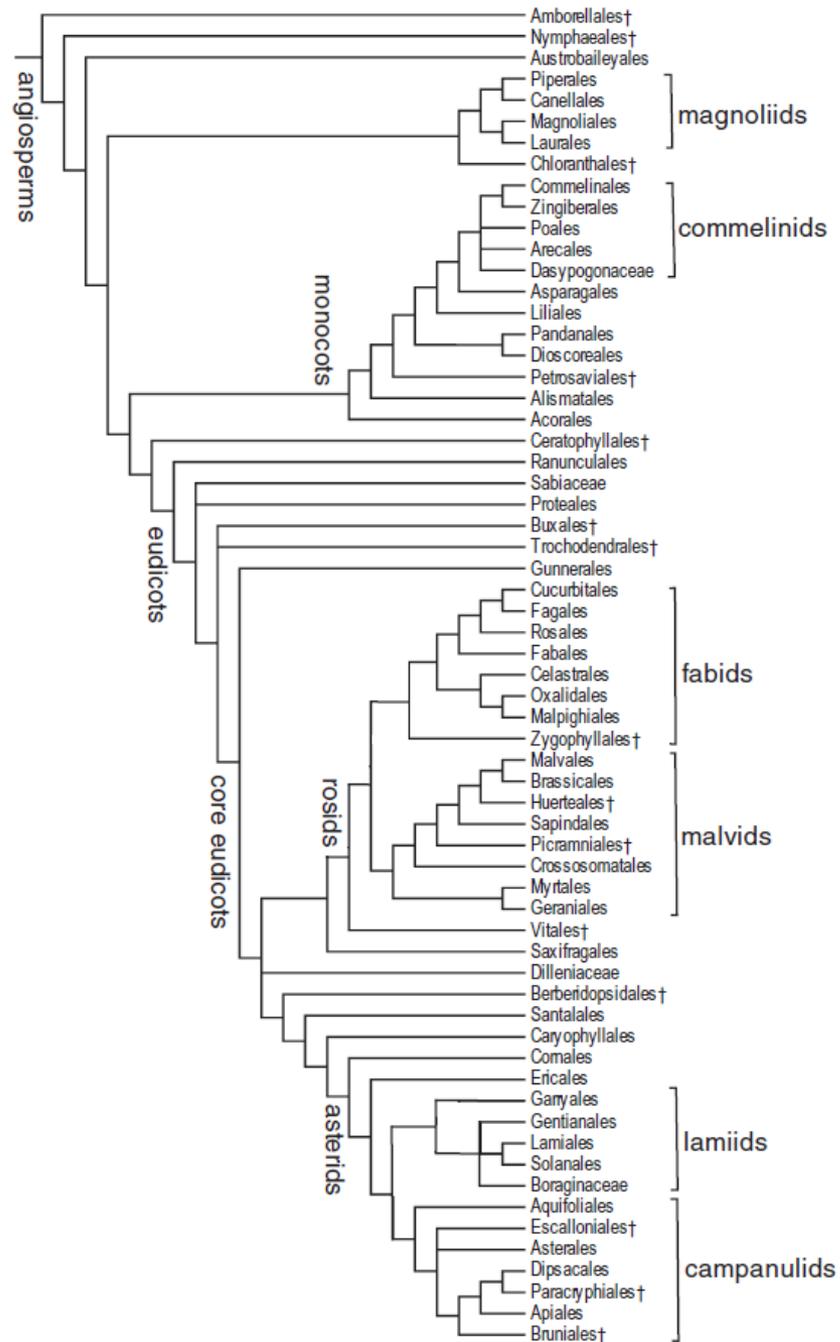
rbcL

atpB

atp1

matR

+ 61 genes de 45
táxons



APG-IV - 2016

18S rDNA

rbcL

atpB

atp1

matR

+ 61 marcadores de 45 táxons

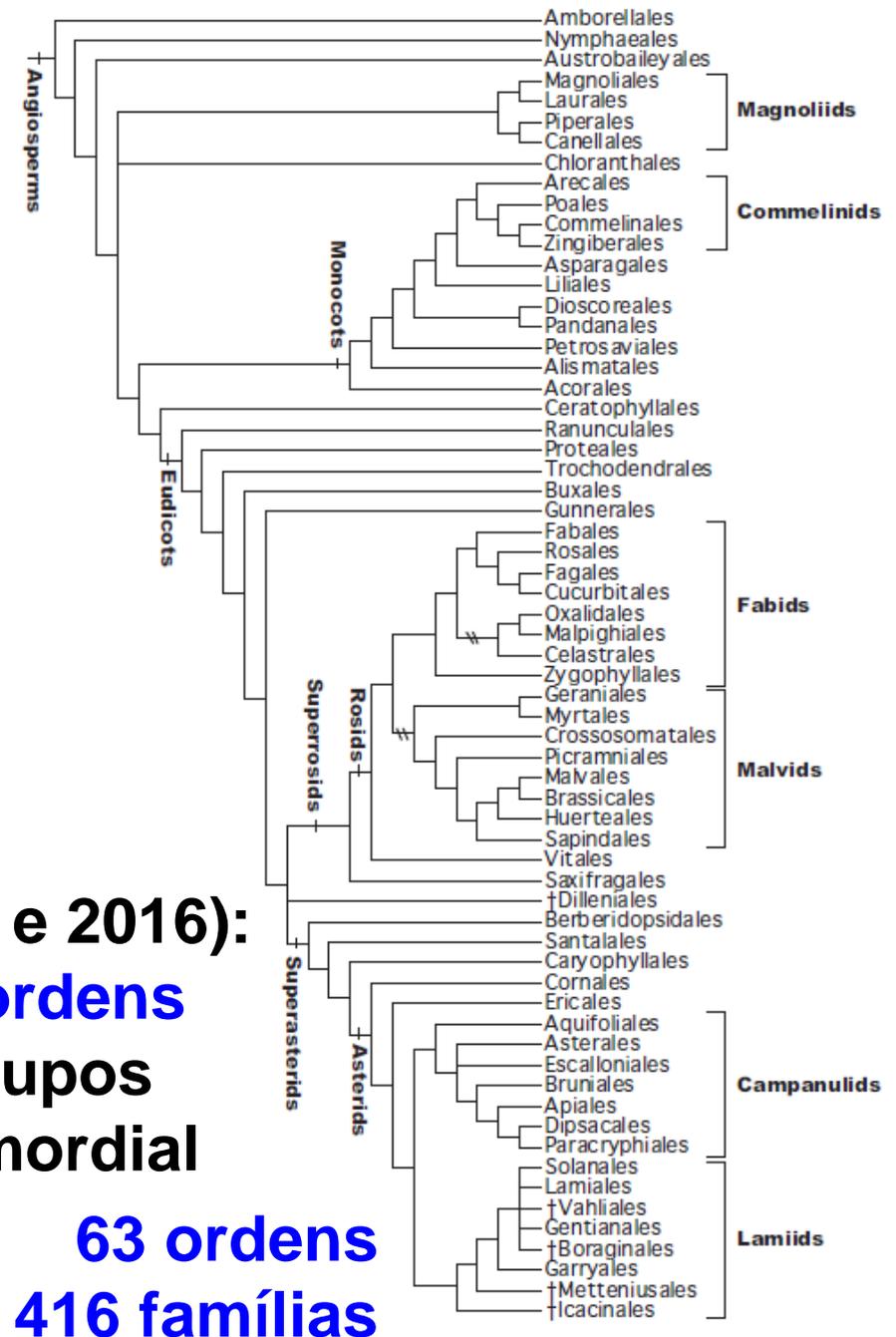
+ 17 genes dos 3 genomas de 640 táxons de angiospermas (Soltis et al. 2011)

+ 78 marcadores plastidiais codificadores de proteínas de 360 táxons de plantas verdes (incluindo algas) (Ruhfel et al. 2014)

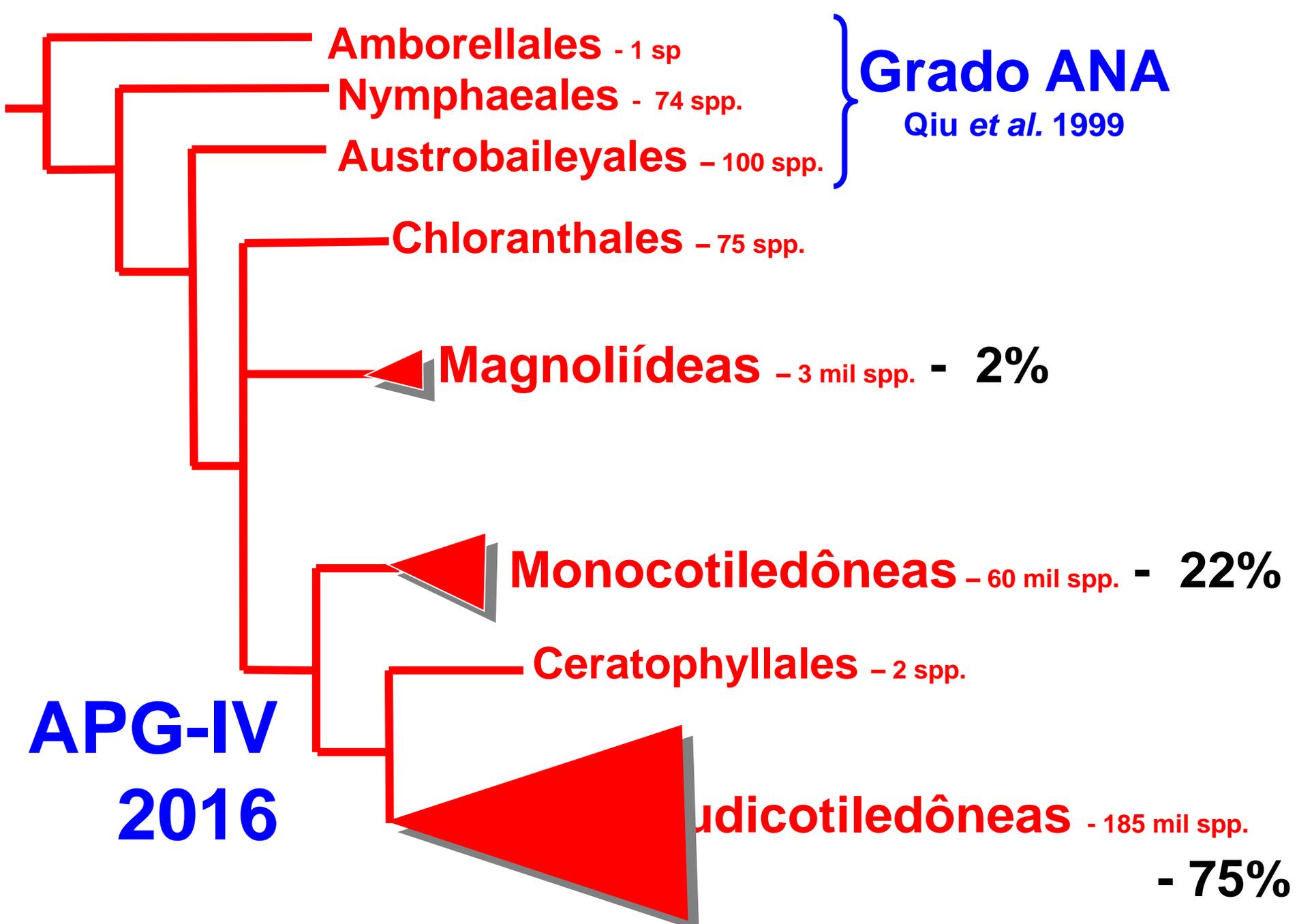
Sistema APG (1998, 2003, 2009 e 2016):

- sistema de classificação em **ordens**

- são nomeados **somente** os grupos que satisfazem a condição primordial de **monofiletismo**



63 ordens
416 famílias



Filogenia das ANGIOSPERMAS

Filo Anthophyta ou
Magnoliophyta

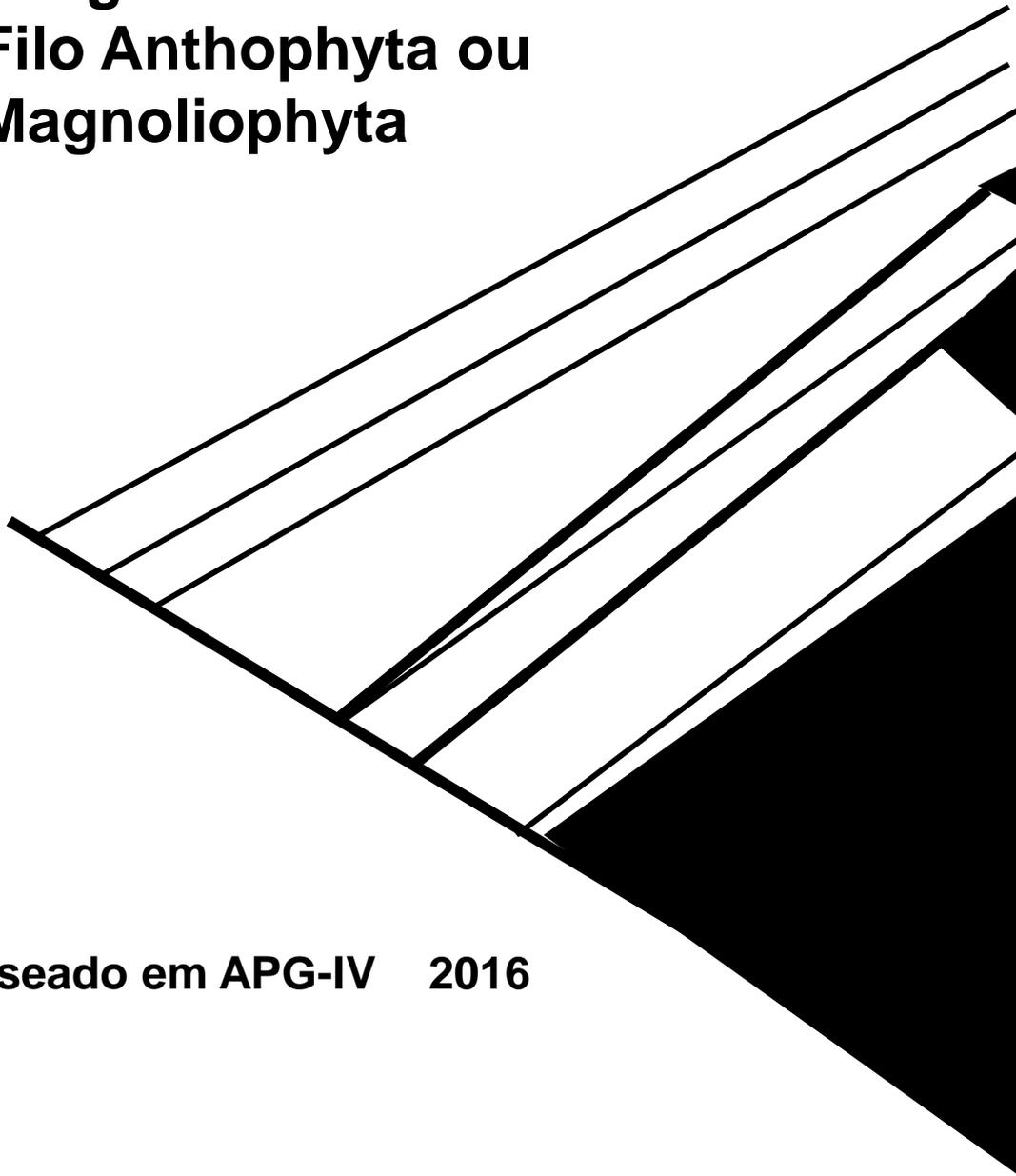
Nymphaeales } **Grado ANA**

Magnoliídeas 2%

Monocotiledôneas
22%

Eudicotiledôneas
75%

Baseado em APG-IV 2016

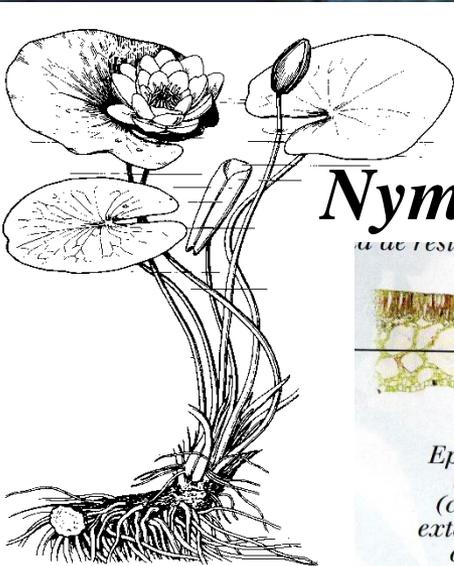


NYMPHAEALES

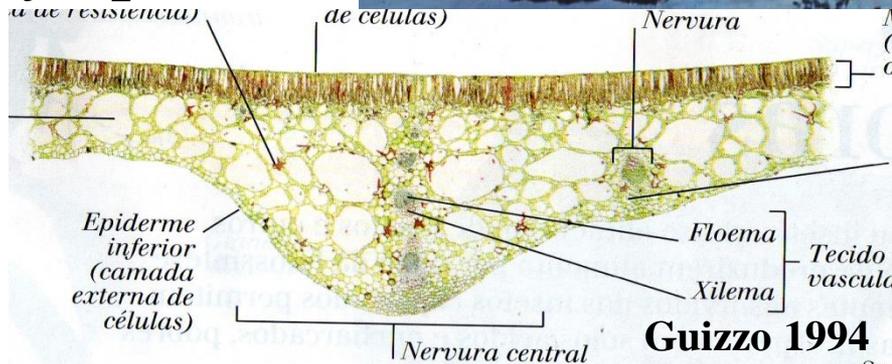
Ervas aquáticas
Nymphaeaceae



A. B. Joly



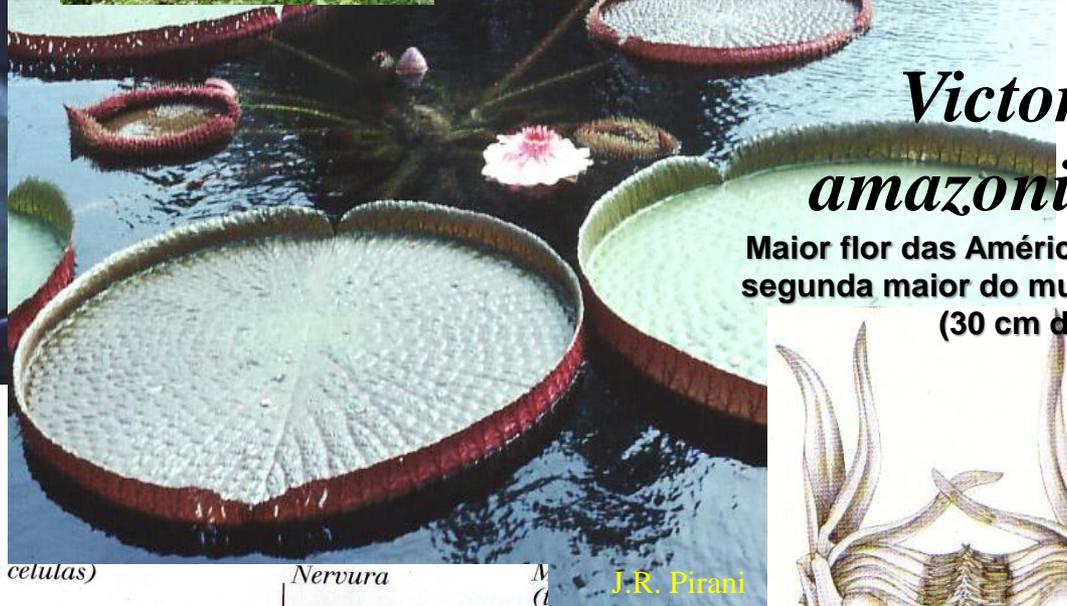
Nymphaea



Guizzo 1994



Nervação reticulada



J.R. Pirani

Victoria amazonica

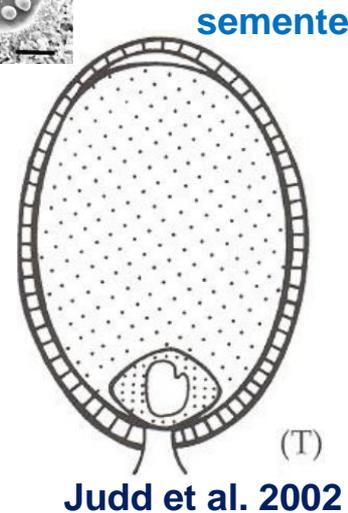
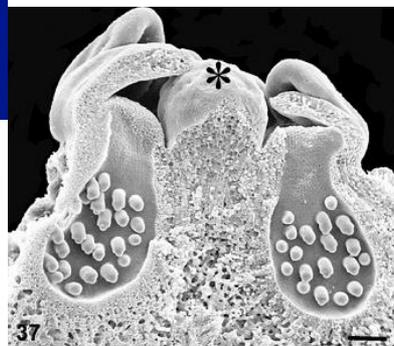
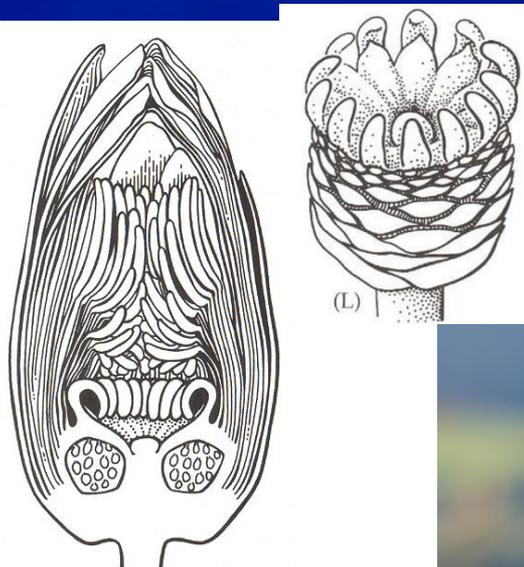
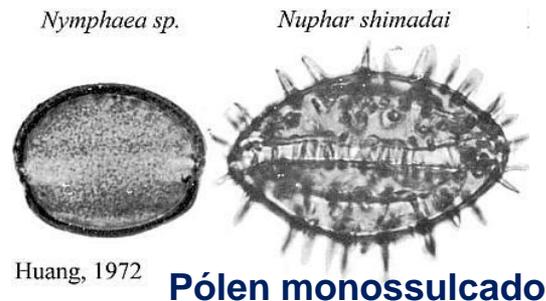
Maior flor das Américas e segunda maior do mundo (30 cm diâm.)



Heywood 1976

NYMPHAEALES - Nymphaeaceae

Flores polímeras: Sépalas 4-14, pétalas 8 - muitas, estames 8 – muitos, carpelos 3 – muitos.





www.discoverlife.org

Flores trímeras:
3 sépalas e 3 pétalas,
6 estames, 3 carpelos

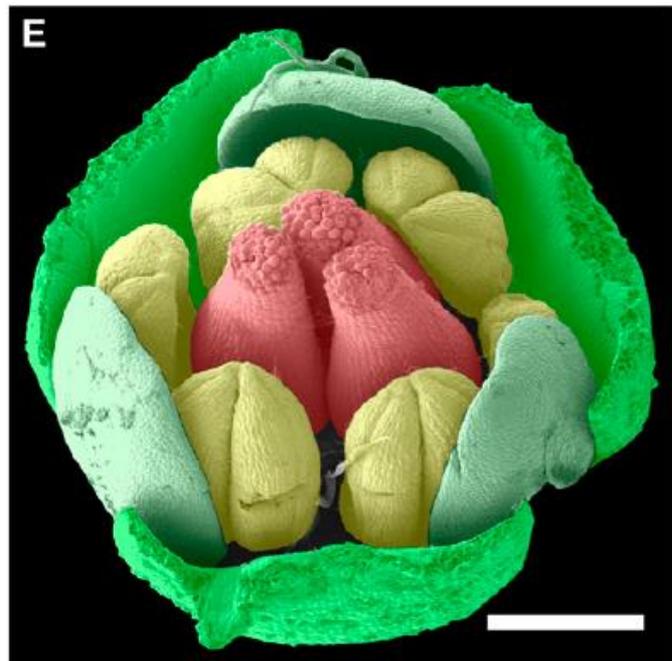


Erva aquática
com folhas emersas
simples e folhas
submersas divididas
em folíolos



NYMPHAEALES
CABOMBACEAE
Cabomba aquatica

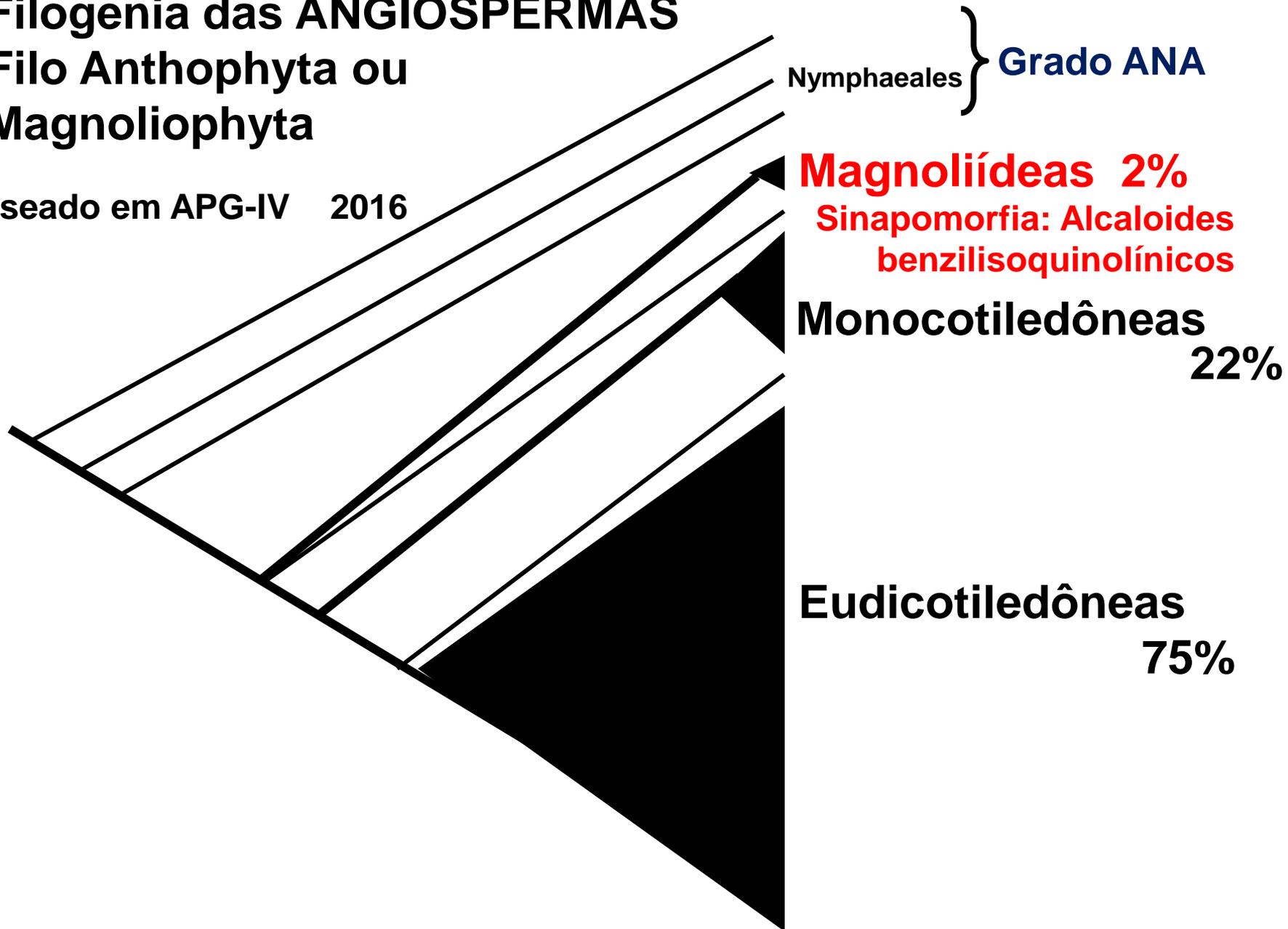
Rudall et al. 2009



Filogenia das ANGIOSPERMAS

Filo Anthophyta ou
Magnoliophyta

Baseado em APG-IV 2016





Pólen monossulcado



Clado Magnoliídeas 4 ordens

Folhas simples com
nervação reticulada



Liriodendron tulipifera

MAGNOLIACEAE (227 spp.)

Árvores com flores trímeras,
estames numerosos,
carpelos numerosos e livres entre si

Clado Magnoliídeas



pólen monossulcado



Gineceu apocárpico

Estames numerosos



MAGNOLIACEAE

Magnolia grandiflora Flor na abertura

Flor solitária
(uma flor no ápice de cada ramo)
Polinização por besouros

Flores trímeras, aromáticas, protogínicas,
com estames numerosos,
carpelos numerosos e livres entre si,
dispostos em espiral



MAGNOLIACEAE

Magnolia grandiflora
Flor após fecundação



Flor com eixo alongado, Gineceu apocárpico (carpelos livres entre si)



Magnolia grandiflora
Magnoliaceae
© G. D. Carr



Magnolia grandiflora

carpelos numerosos individualizados, dispostos em espiral



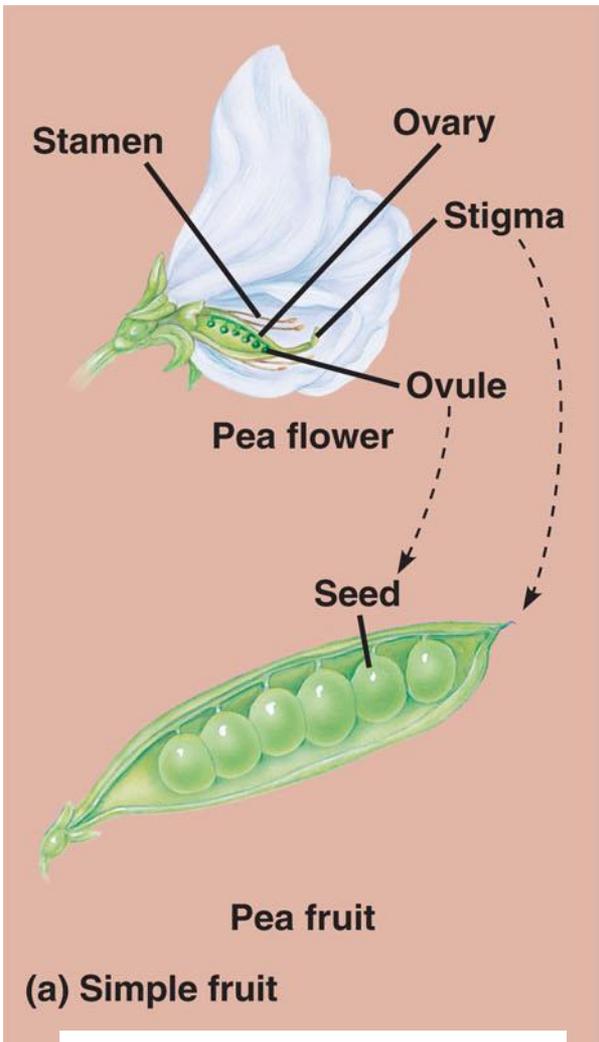
semente vermelha (dispersão por aves)

MAGNOLIACEAE

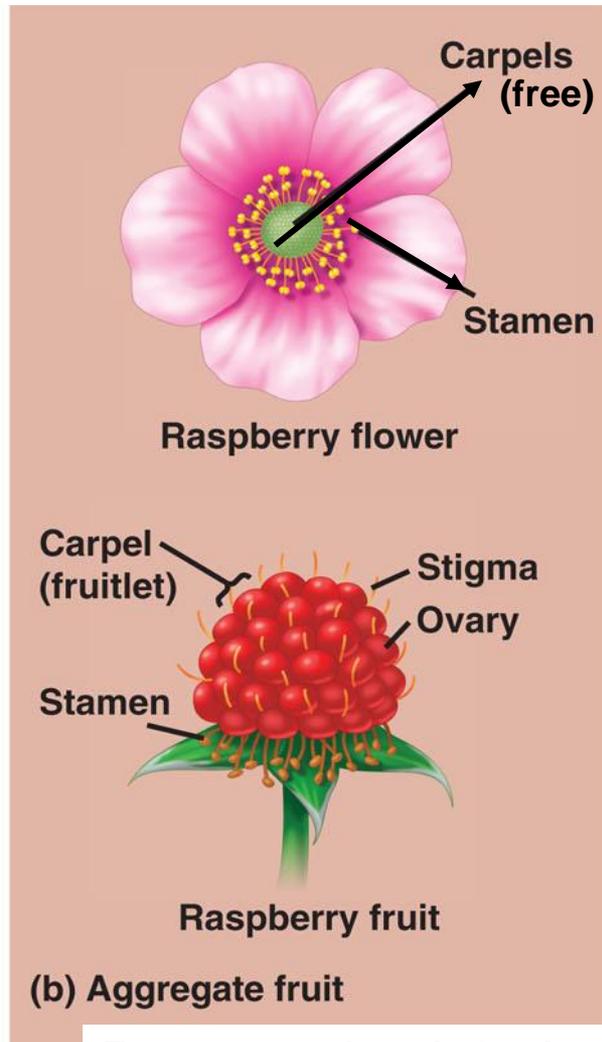
Magnolia grandiflora

Gineceu apocárpico originando o FRUTO AGREGADO

Relembrando os tipos de FRUTO: simples x agregado



Fruto simples = derivado do ovário de uma flor



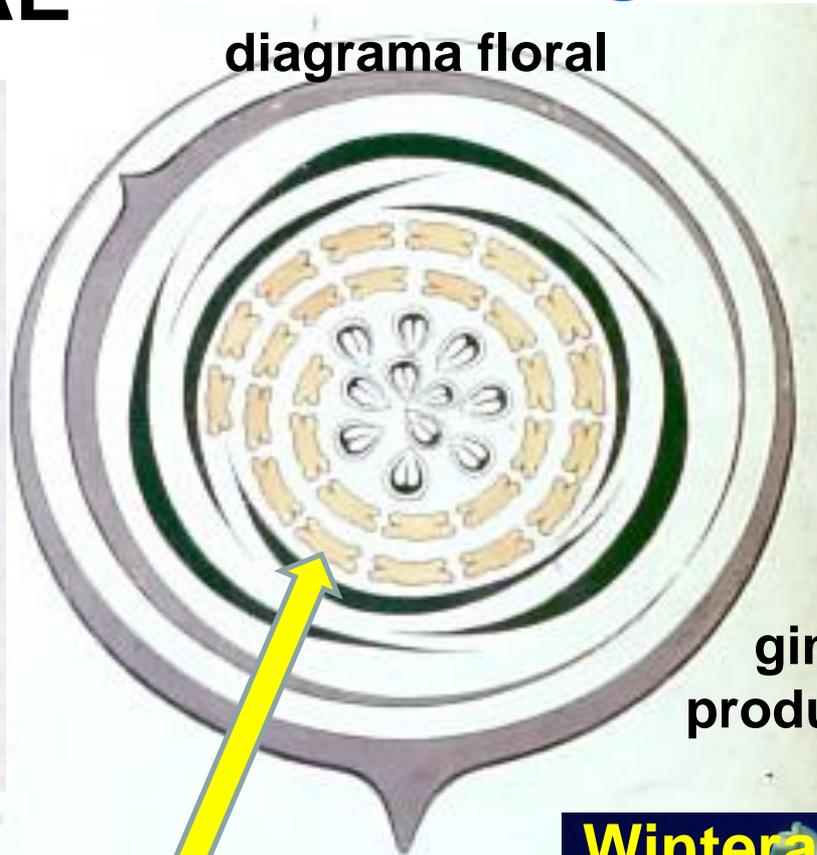
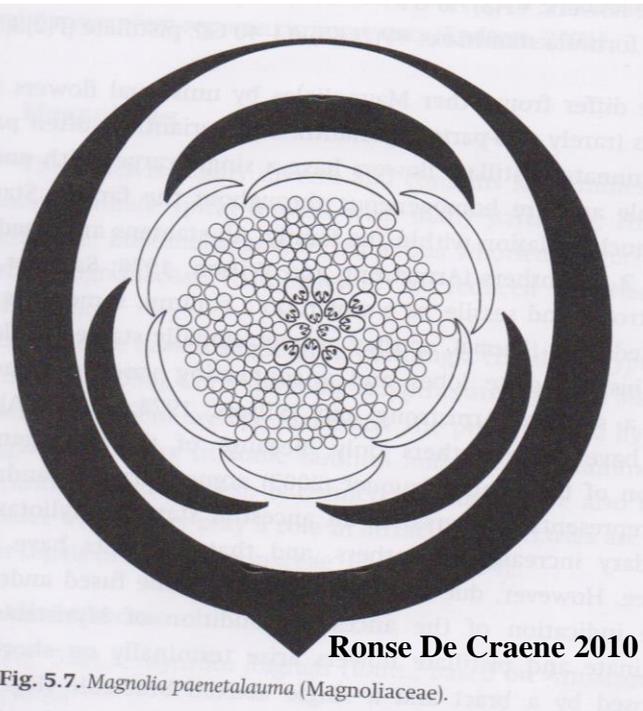
Fruto agregado = derivado de ovários livres de uma flor



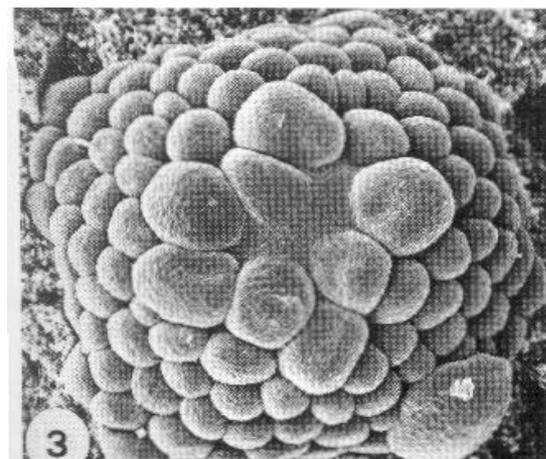
MAGNOLIACEAE

Clado Magnoliídeas

diagrama floral



gineceu apocárpico
produz fruto agregado

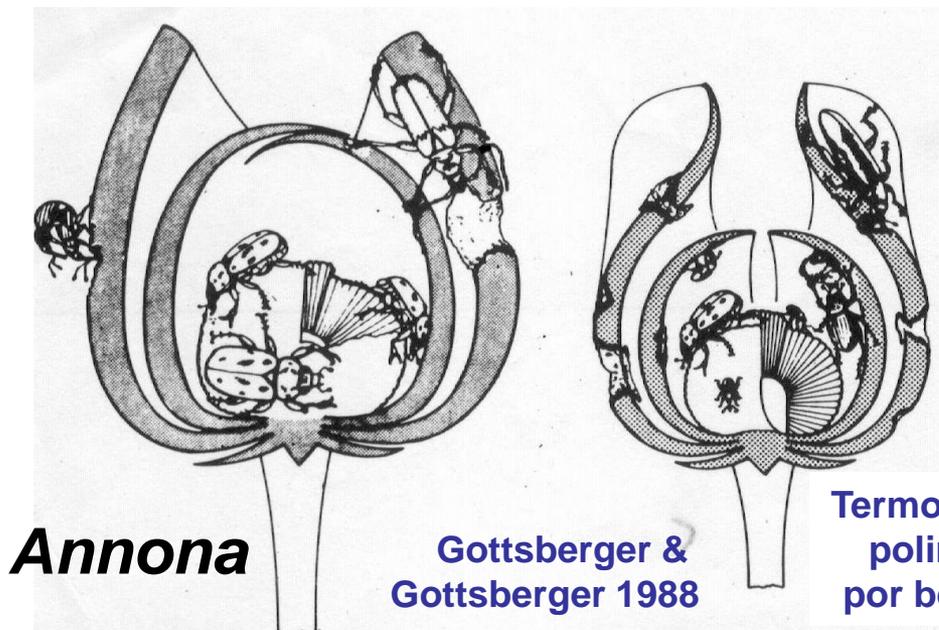


- flor estrobiloide
(eixo alongado, estames e carpelos espiralados)
- perianto trímero
- polinização por besouros



Clado Magnoliídeas

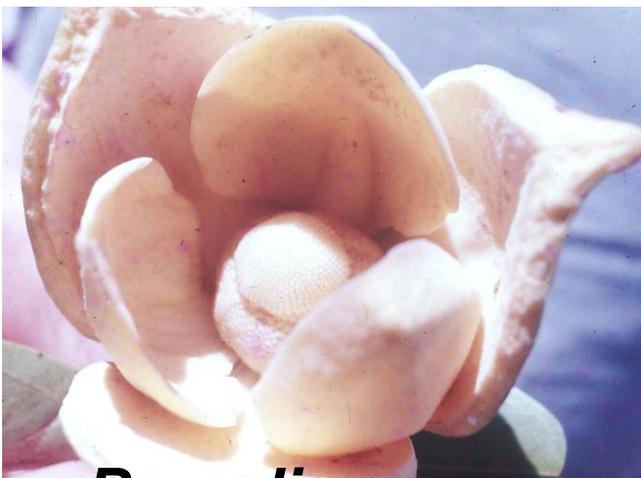
ANNONACEAE - 2.400 spp.



Annona

Gottsberger &
Gottsberger 1988

Termogênese,
polinização
por besouros



Porcelia



Flores trímeras, carnosas, aromáticas,
com estames numerosos,
carpelos numerosos e livres entre si



Xylopia

Clado Magnoliídeas Annonaceae



Annona muricata - graviola

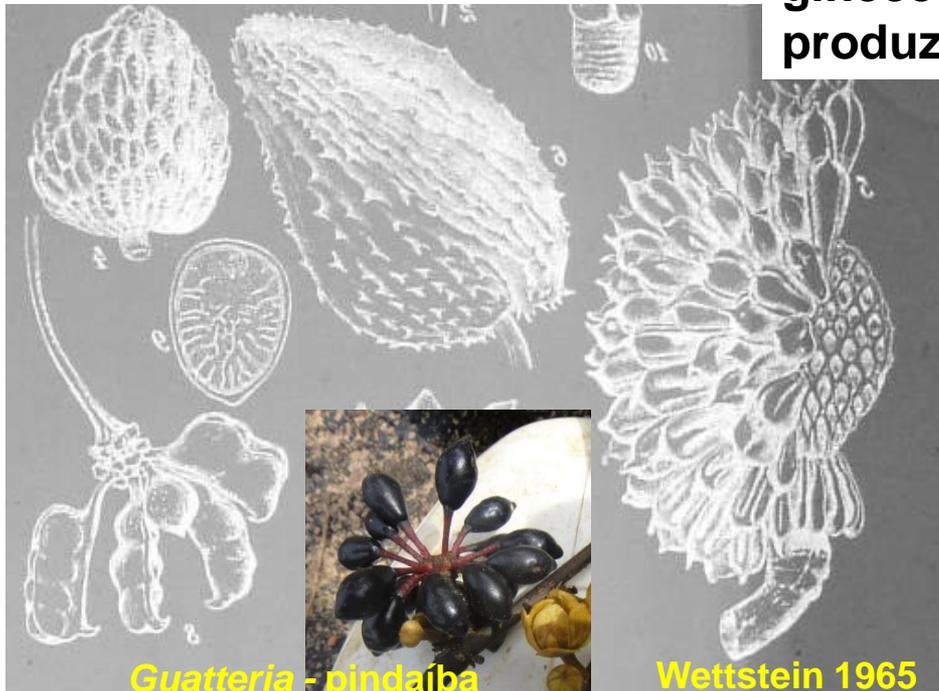


Magnolia sp.
Magnolia sp.
Magnolia sp.

Heywood
1976

Annona squamosa - pinha

gineceu apocárpico
produz fruto agregado



Guatteria - pindaíba

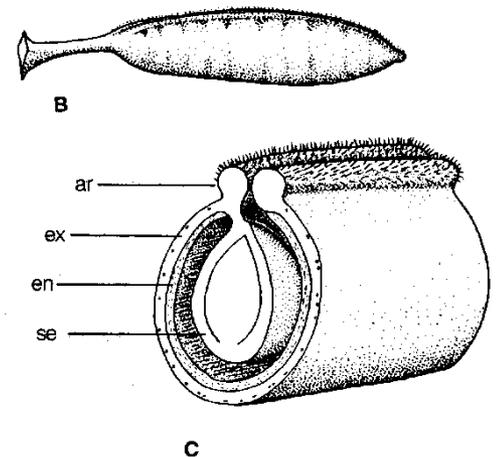
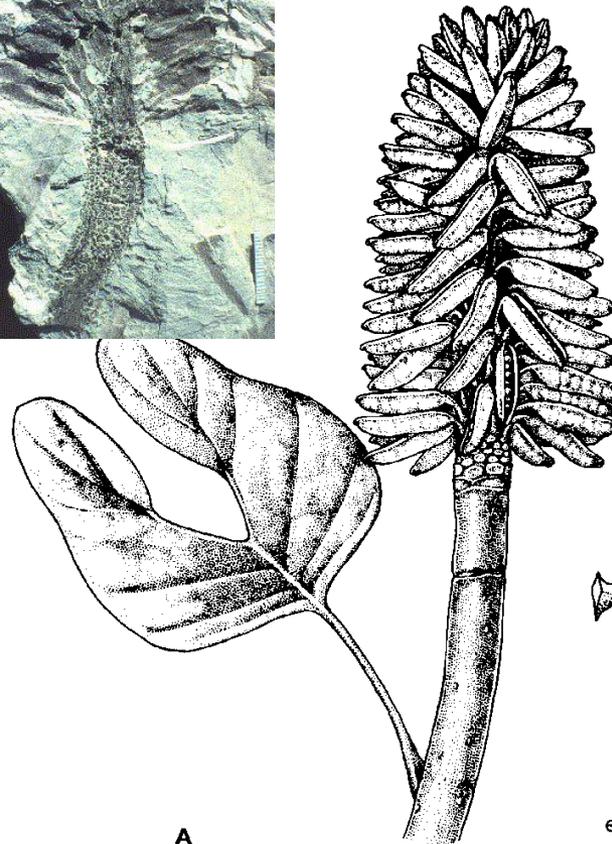
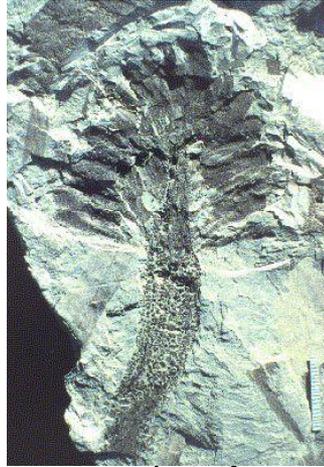
Wettstein 1965



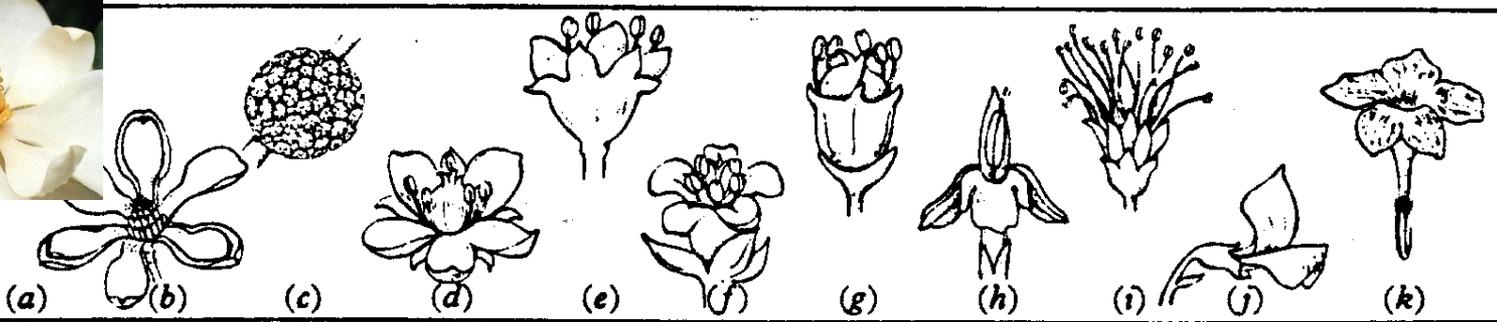
J.R. Pirani

Duguetia marcgraviana
araticum

**Grupo extinto
com flor estrobiloide,
similar a Magnoliaceae**



***Archaeanthus linnenbergerii*
Cretáceo inferior - Dilcher 1985**



Early Tertiary	Oligocene
	Eocene
	Paleocene
Late Cretaceous	Maastrichtian
	Campanian
	Santonian
	Coniacian
	Turonian
	Cenomanian
Early	Albian
	Aptian

Flores gamopétalas e flores zigomorfas surgem mais recentemente



Flores verticiladas, surgem depois

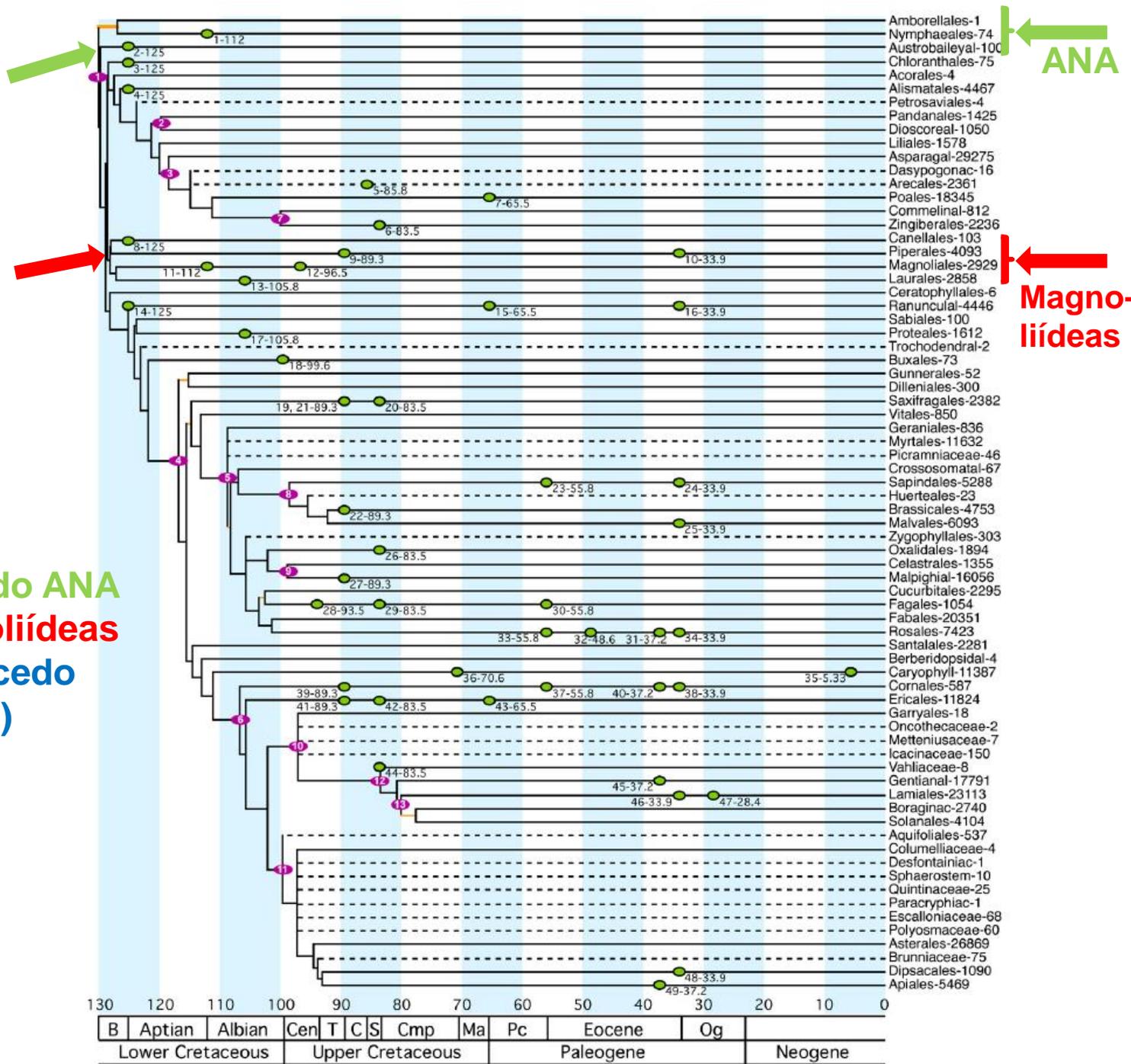
No registro fóssil, as flores estrobiloides estão entre as mais antigas

ANGIOSPERMAS

Árvore filogenética das ordens com datação molecular de clados:

atestam que as linhagens do **grado ANA** e do **clado Magnoliídeas** derivaram muito cedo (Cretáceo inferior)

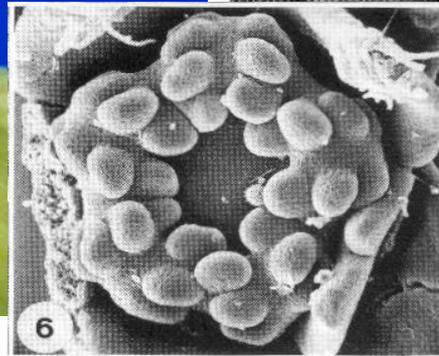
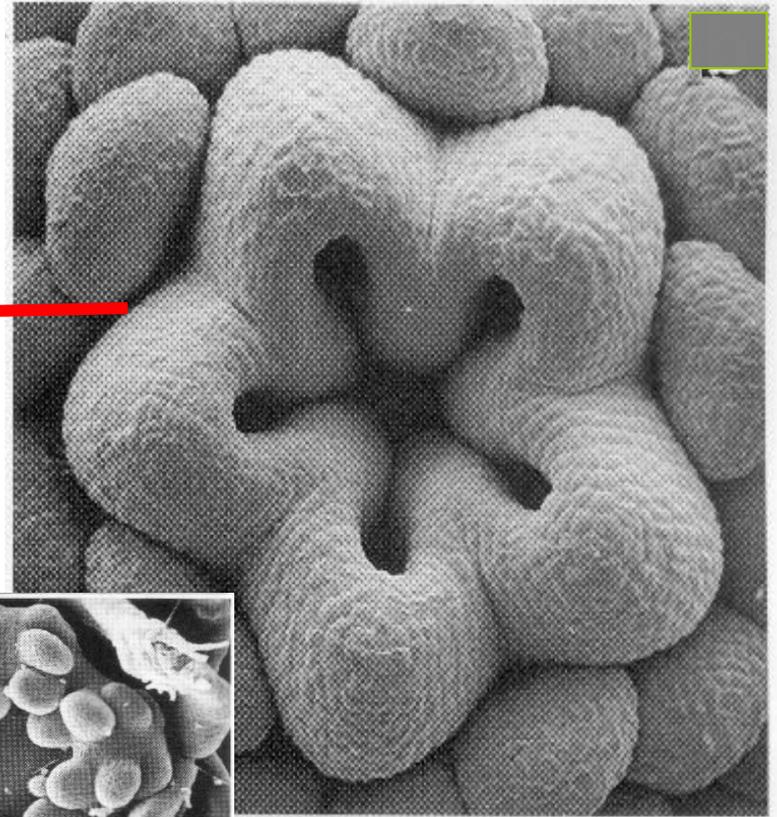
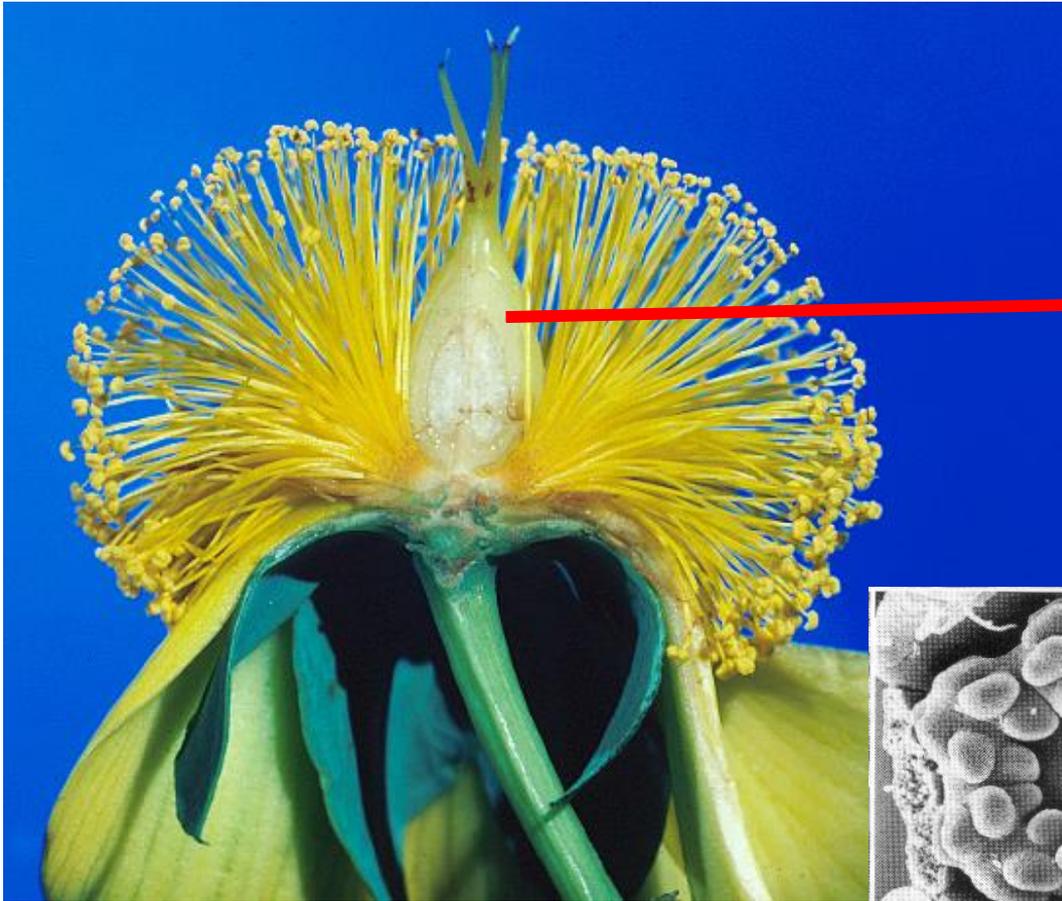
Magallón & Castillo 2009



Etapa importante da evolução floral

80% das angiospermas - ovário com partes unidas

União possibilitada pela organização verticilada dos elementos da flor



Leins 2000

Hypericum hookerianum

Magnolia grandiflora
Magnoliaceae



**Carpelos livres entre si, de disposição espiralada
(flor dita estrobiloide)**

**- provável plesiomorfia presente em vários grupos do
clado Magnoliídeas**

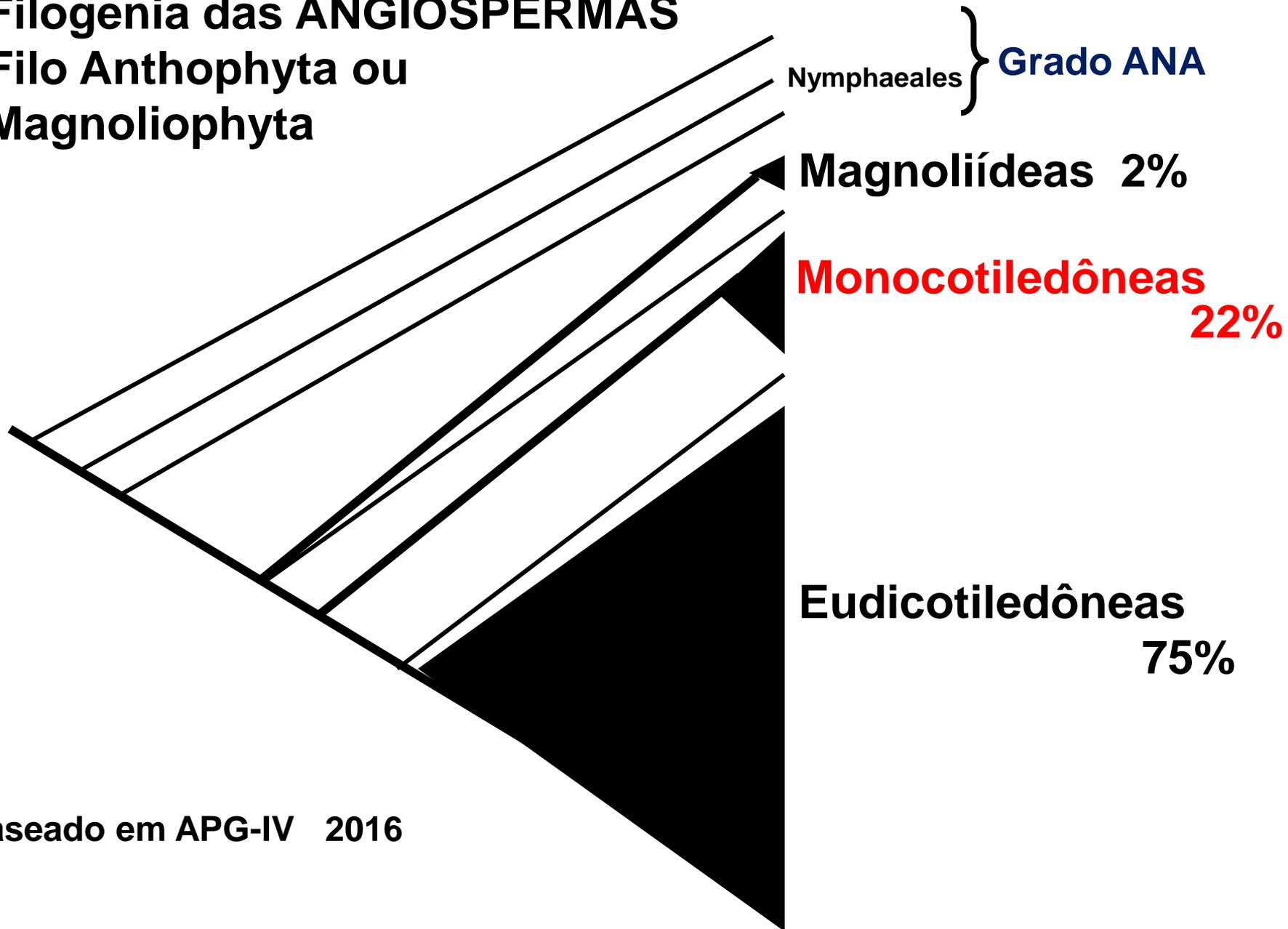
Sumário: características comuns em angiospermas basais (grupo ANA e clado magnoliídeas)

- ❖ **Flores polímeras ou trímeras, actinomorfas**
- ❖ **Flores com filotaxia espiralada (ao menos no androceu), ou verticilada**
- ❖ **Pólen geralmente monossulcado**
- ❖ **Gineceu súpero, geralmente com carpelos livres**

- ❖ **Clado das Magnoliídeas:
Alcaloides benzilisoquinolínicos**

Filogenia das ANGIOSPERMAS

Filo Anthophyta ou
Magnoliophyta



Nymphaeales

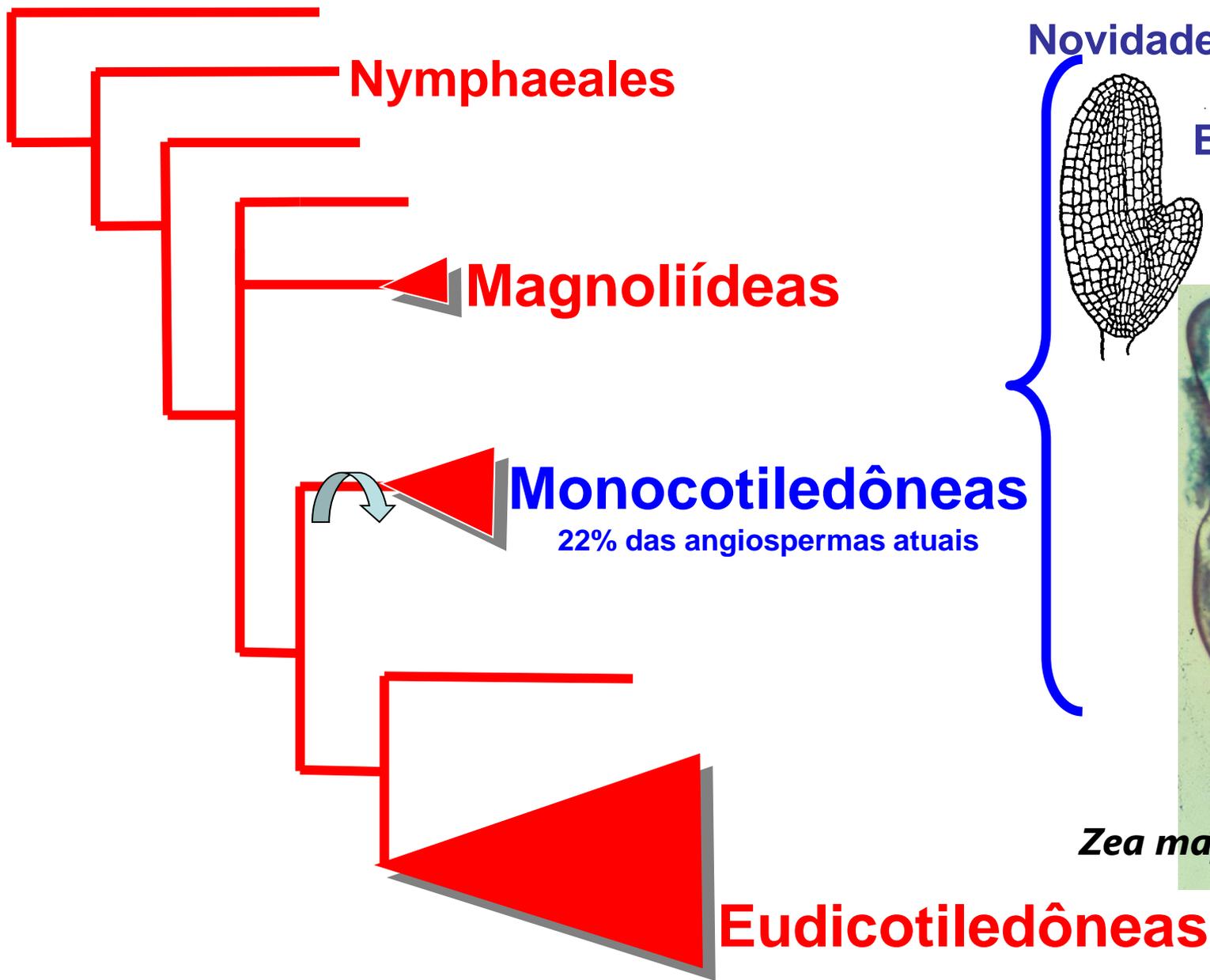
Grado ANA

Magnoliídeas 2%

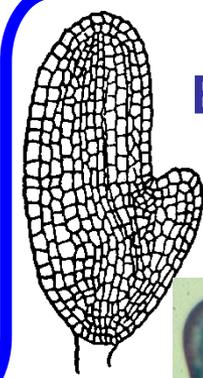
Monocotiledôneas
22%

Eudicotiledôneas
75%

Baseado em APG-IV 2016



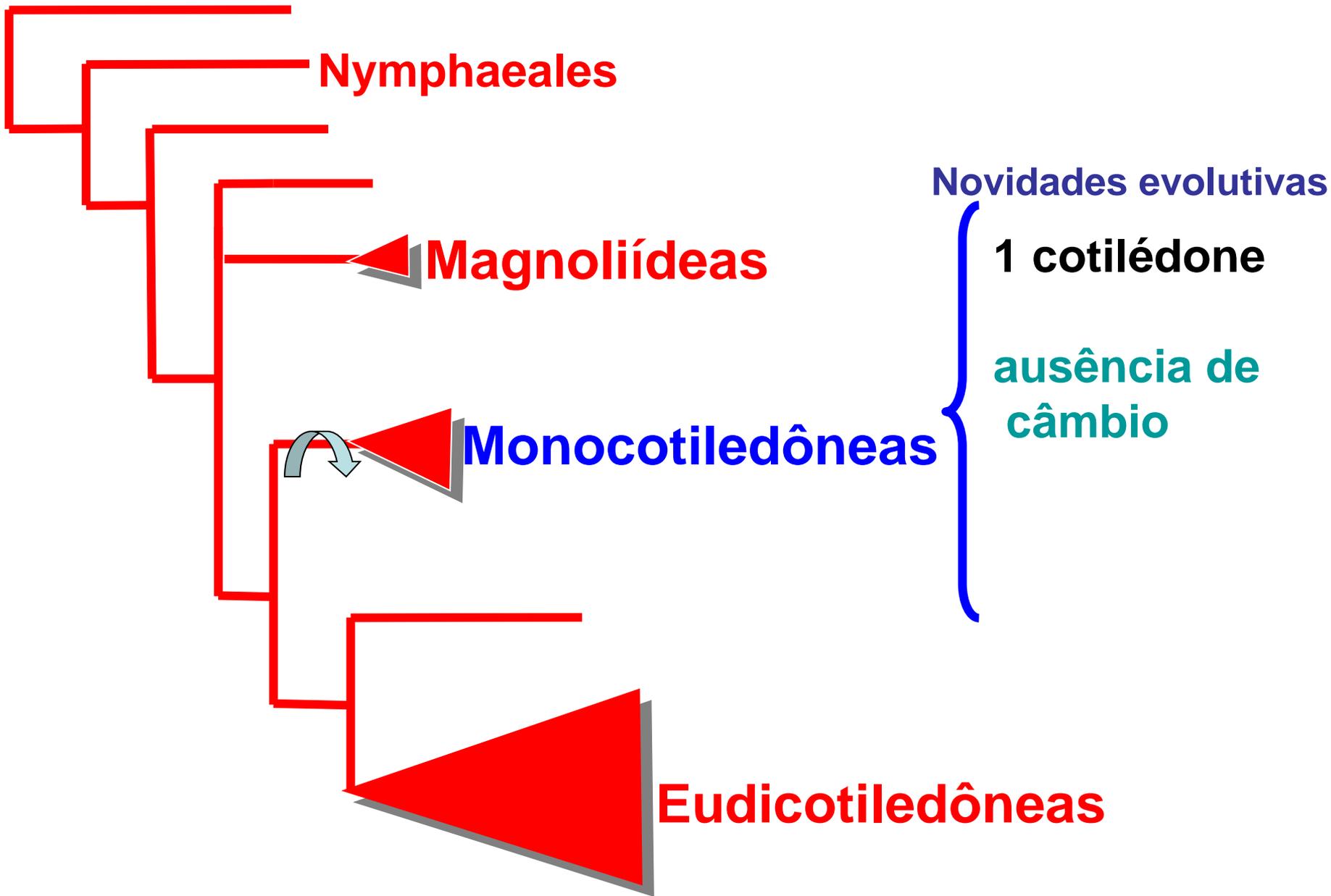
Novidades evolutivas



Embrião com 1 cotilédone



Zea mays

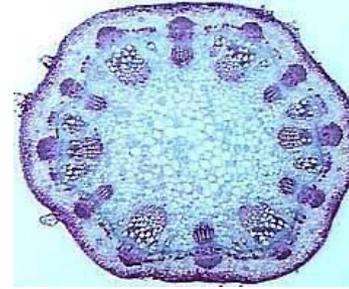


Licófitas e monilófitas

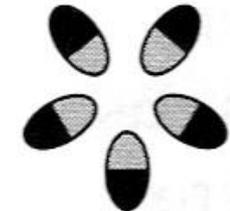
Protostelic	Siphonostelic
	

ESTELOS

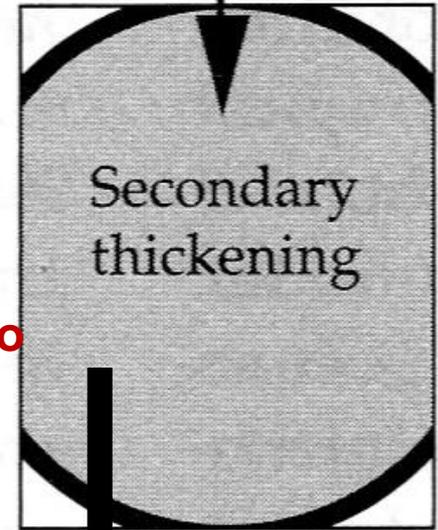
Lignófitas



Eustelic

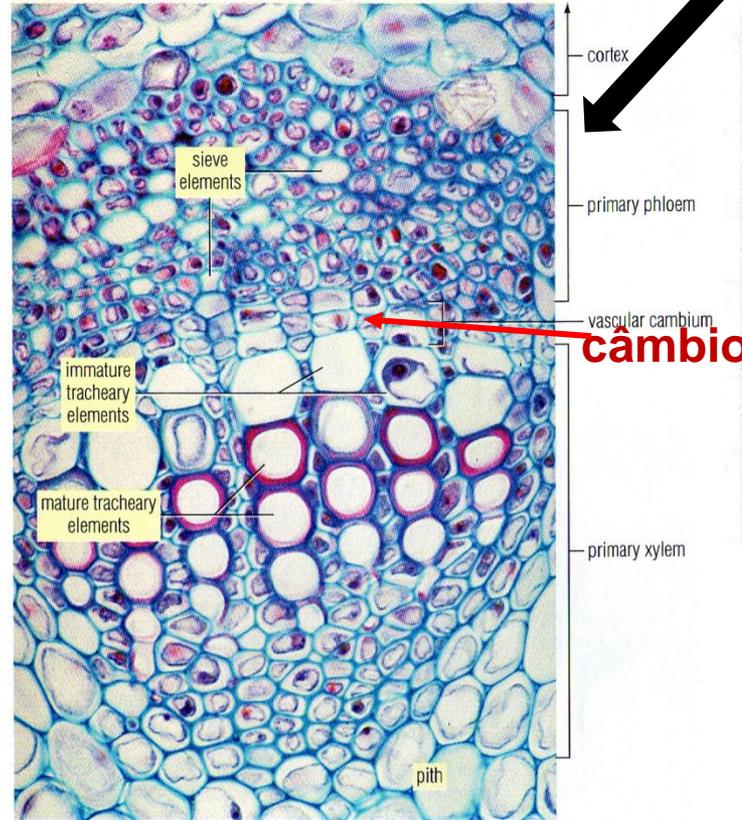
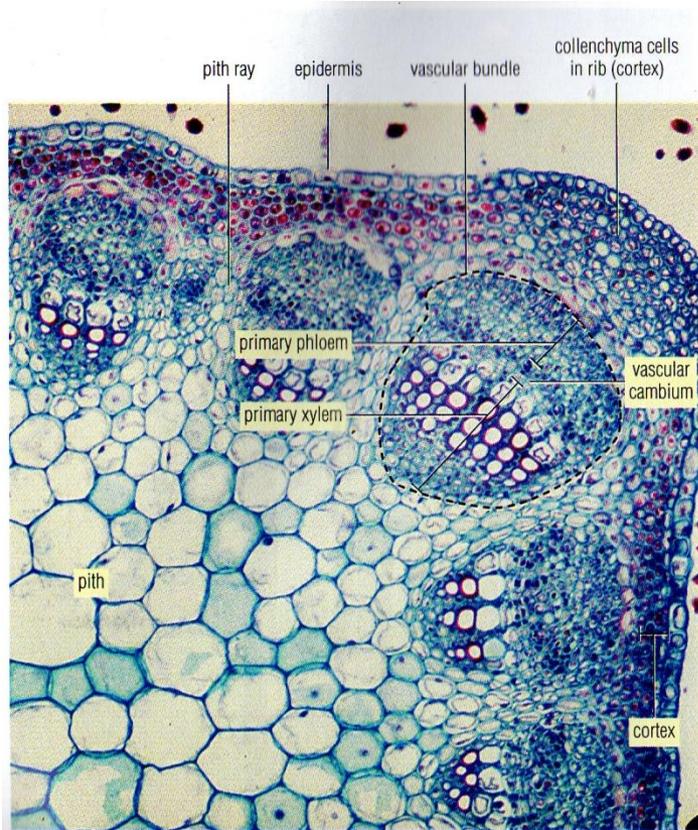


Primary eustele



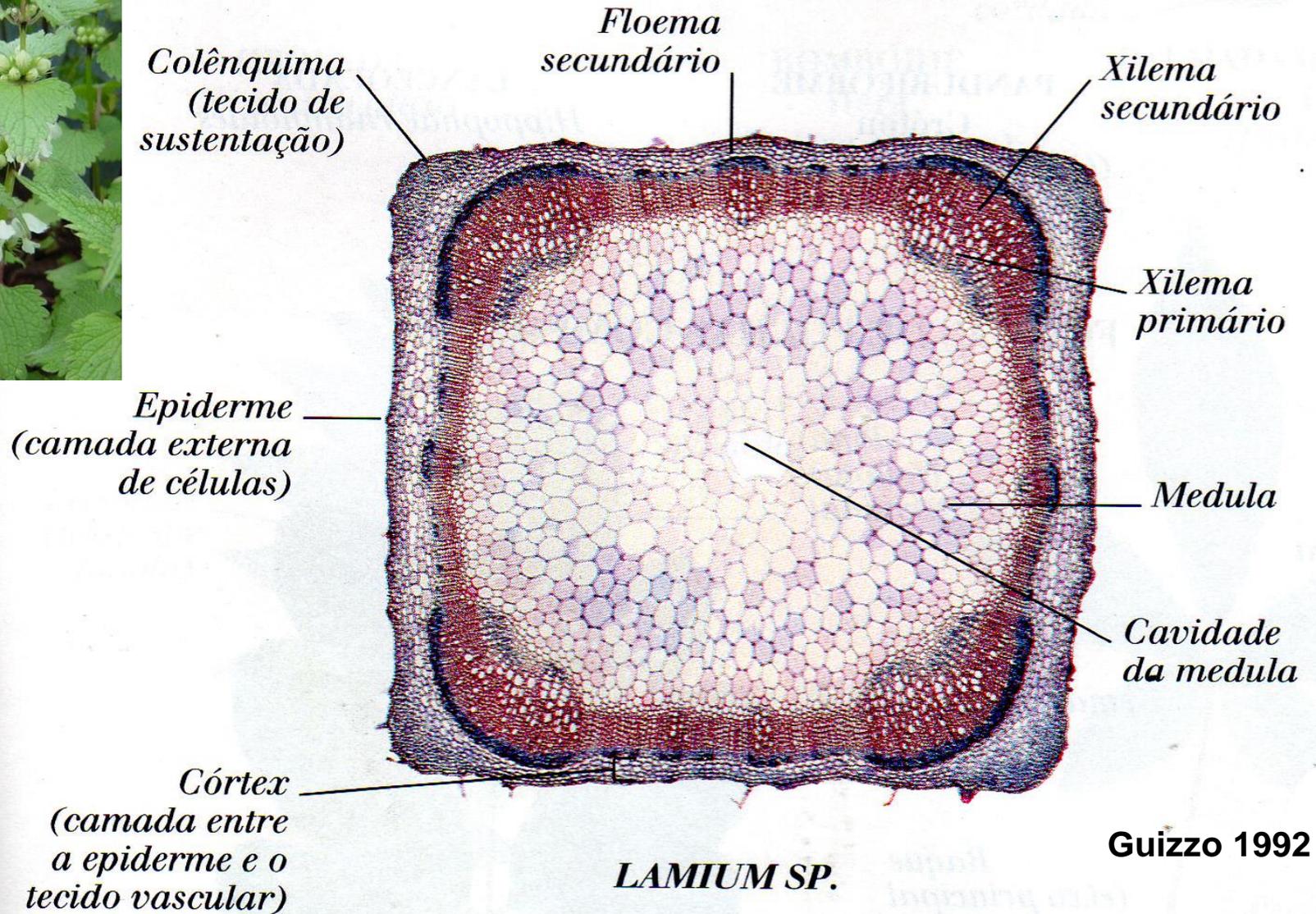
Cronk 2009

Crescimento secundário em espessura proporcionado pelo câmbio



Medicago – alfafa – LEGUMINOSAE - eudicotiledônea
Perry & Morton 1996

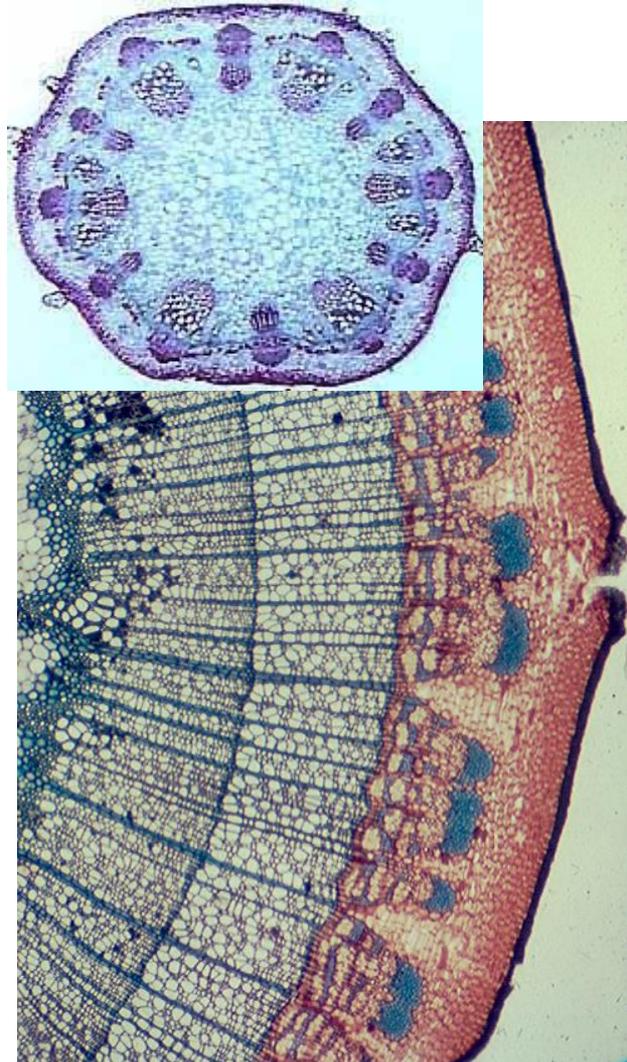
**Lignófitas podem ser ERVAS
mas geralmente possuem crescimento secundário:**



LAMIACEAE - eudicotiledônea

Eustelo:

Lignófitas em geral



Liriodendron
Magnoliaceae, magnoliídeas

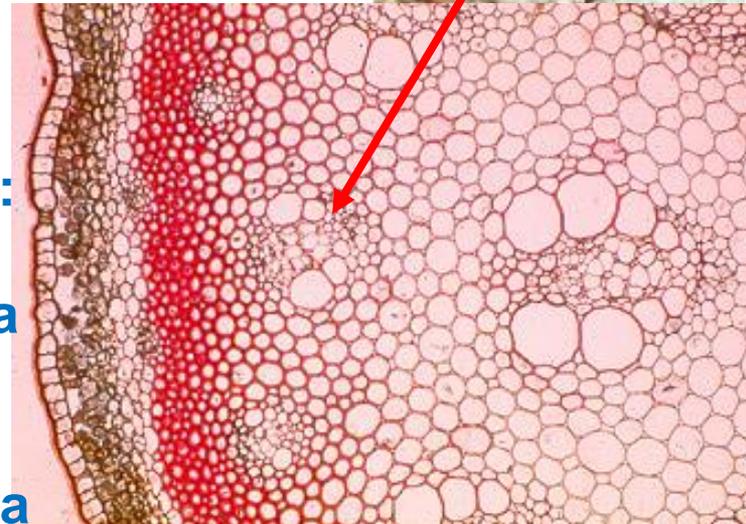


Chlorophytum

Atactostelo
(feixes dispersos):

Associado à perda
do câmbio!

Novidade evolutiva
de monocotiledôneas



Asparagus

Alternativas de crescimento sem um câmbio:
Ervas com sistema radicular fasciculado

Sistema radicular

pivotante

x

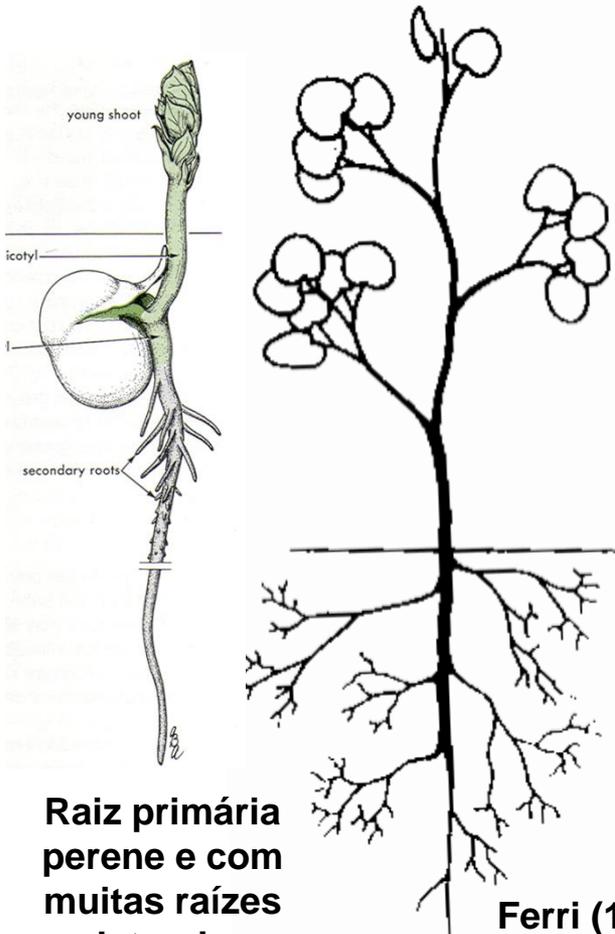
fasciculado

Lignófitas em geral

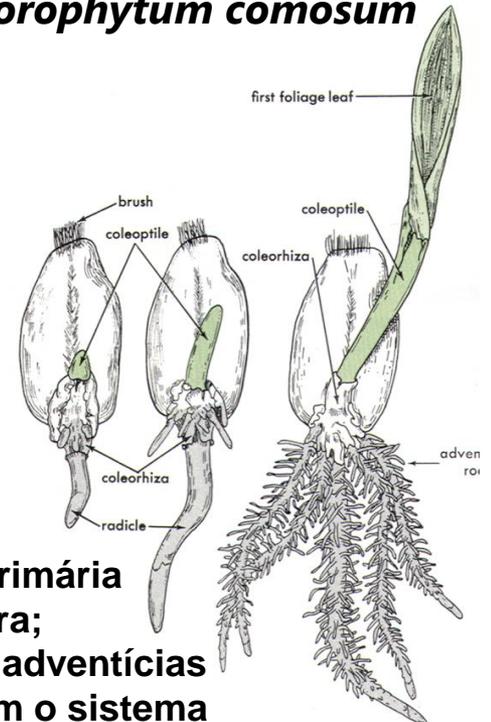
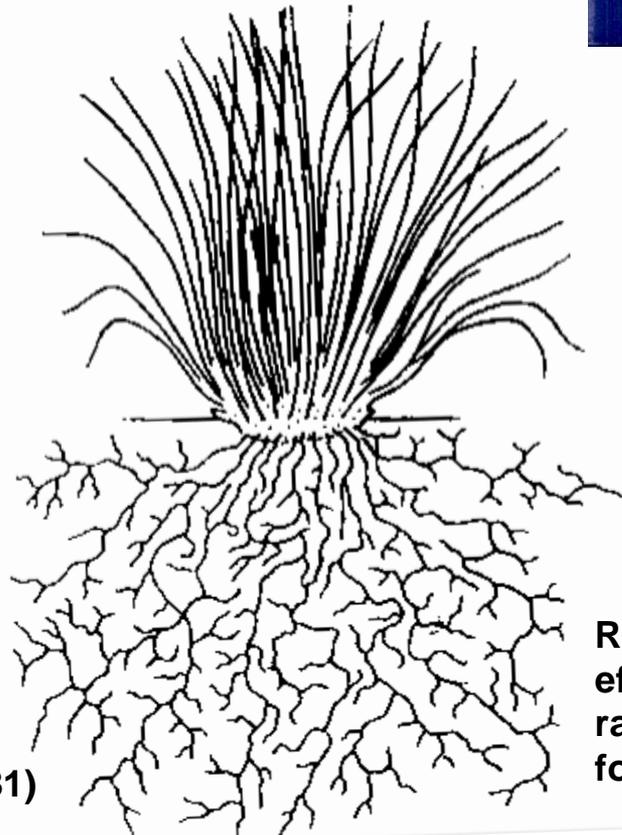
Monocotiledôneas



Chlorophytum comosum



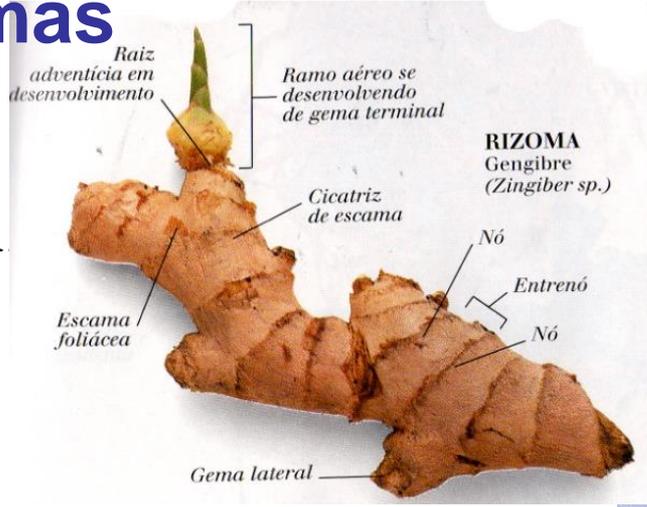
Ferri (1981)



Raiz primária efêmera;
raízes adventícias formam o sistema

Alternativas de crescimento sem um câmbio:
 Ervas com sistemas caulinares compactos e
 geralmente subterrâneos – colonização de ambientes abertos,
 com as gemas protegidas da seca, do frio, ou do fogo

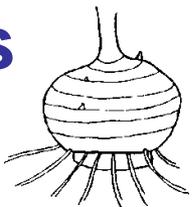
rizomas



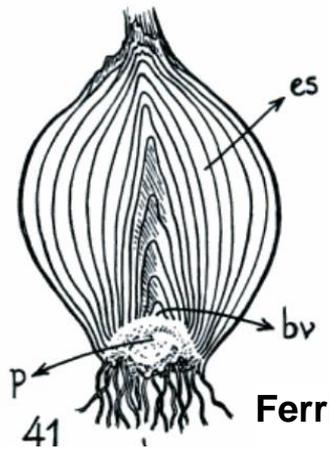
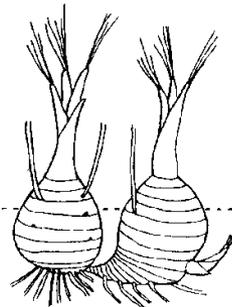
Alpinia
Zingiberaceae

bulbos

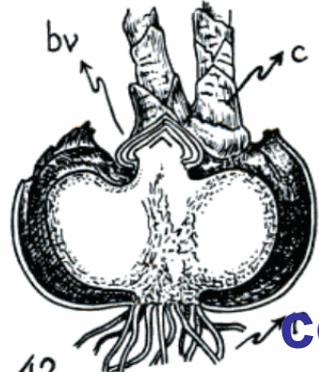
Allium
Alliaceae



modificado de
 Holttum (1955)



Ferri (1981)



Gladiolus Iridáceae

cormos



Dracaena draco
Asparagaceae
Canárias



urbanpalms.com

Kingia australis
Austrália

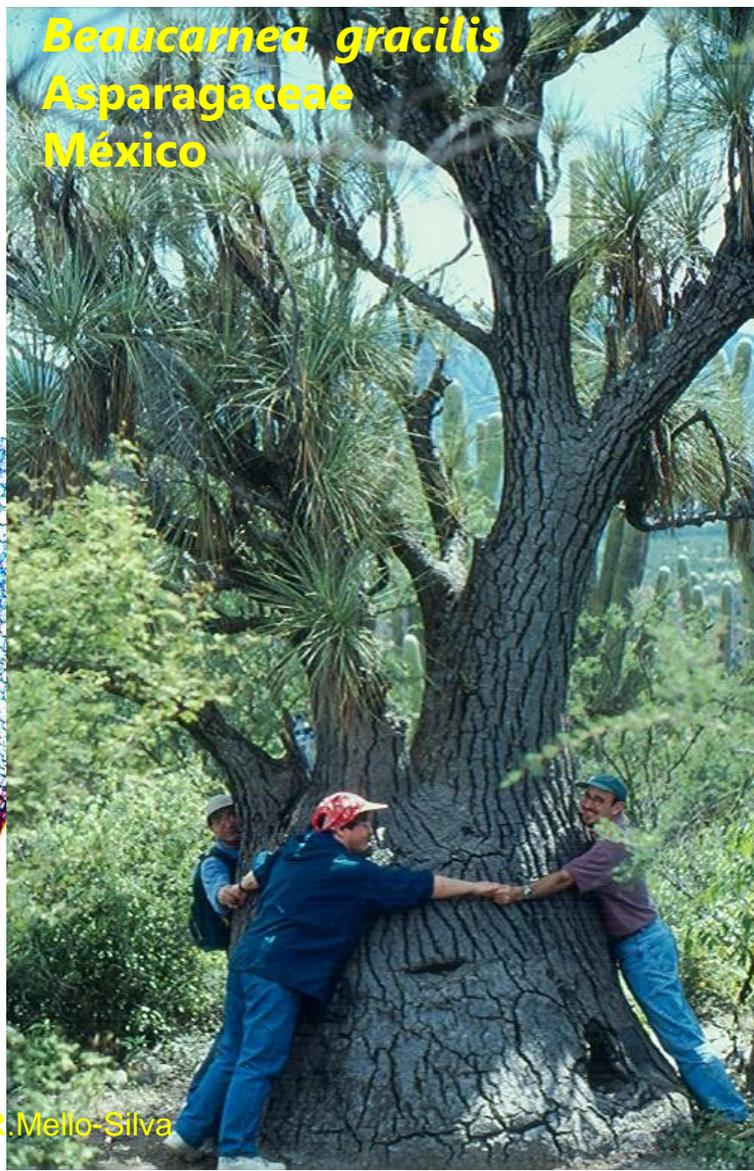


Bob Gibons

Alternativas de crescimento sem um câmbio:

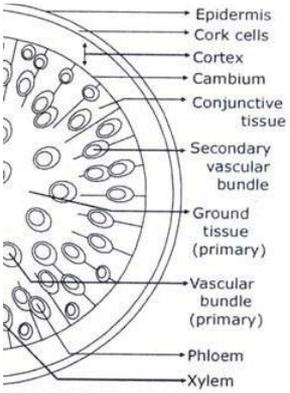
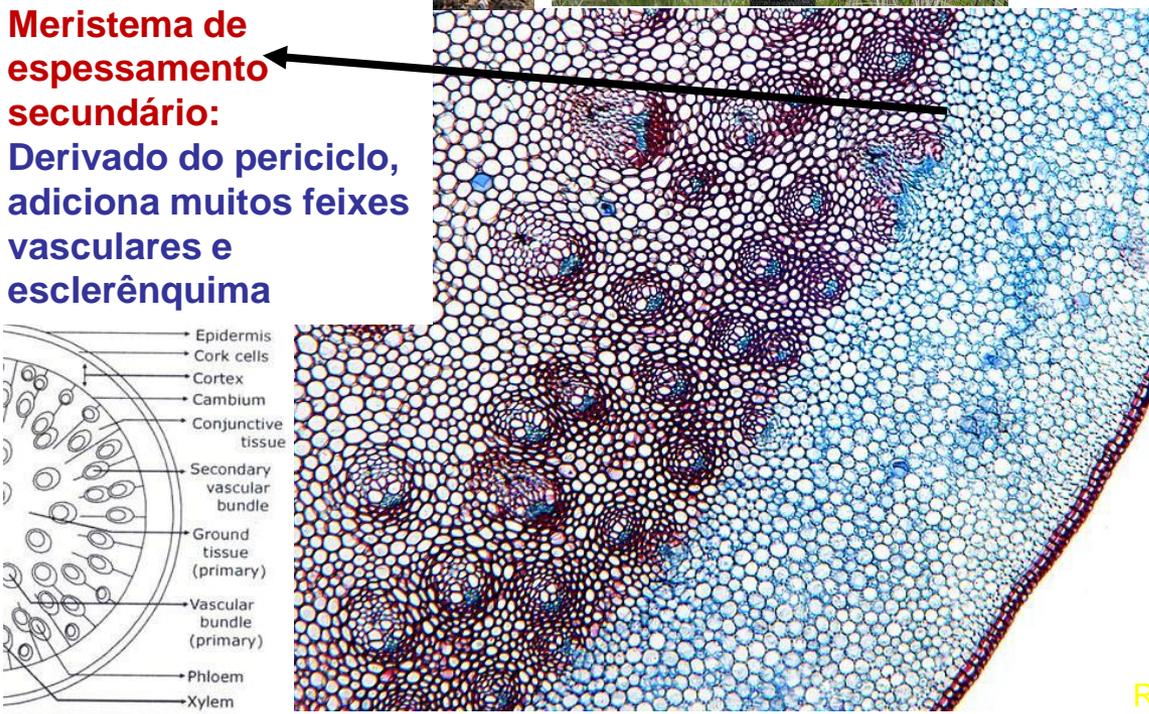
Gigantismo secundário

Beaucarnea gracilis
Asparagaceae
México



R.Mello-Silva

Meristema de espessamento secundário:
 Derivado do periciclo, adiciona muitos feixes vasculares e esclerênquima



of *Dracaena* (Diagrammatic).

www.sciencephoto.com

Alternativas de crescimento sem um câmbio:



Veitchia - Palmae

Folhas gigantescas



Bananeira-do-viajante
Ravenala madagascariensis
Strelitziaceae



bainha foliar

Base foliar invaginante (BAINHA)



Roystonea
Palmeira-imperial,
Arecaceae

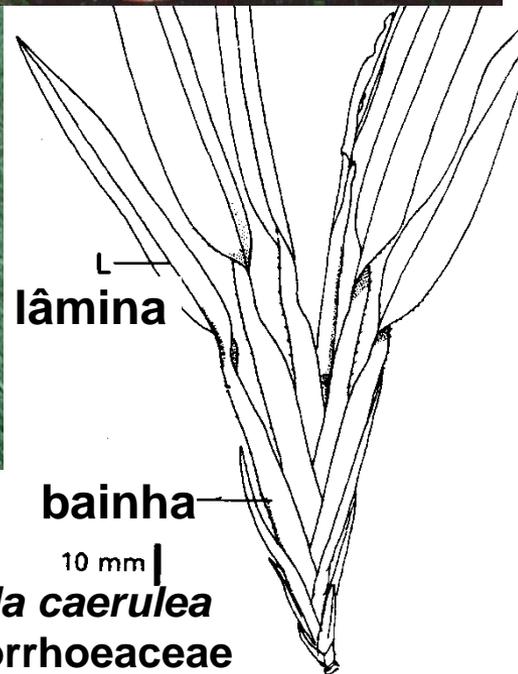
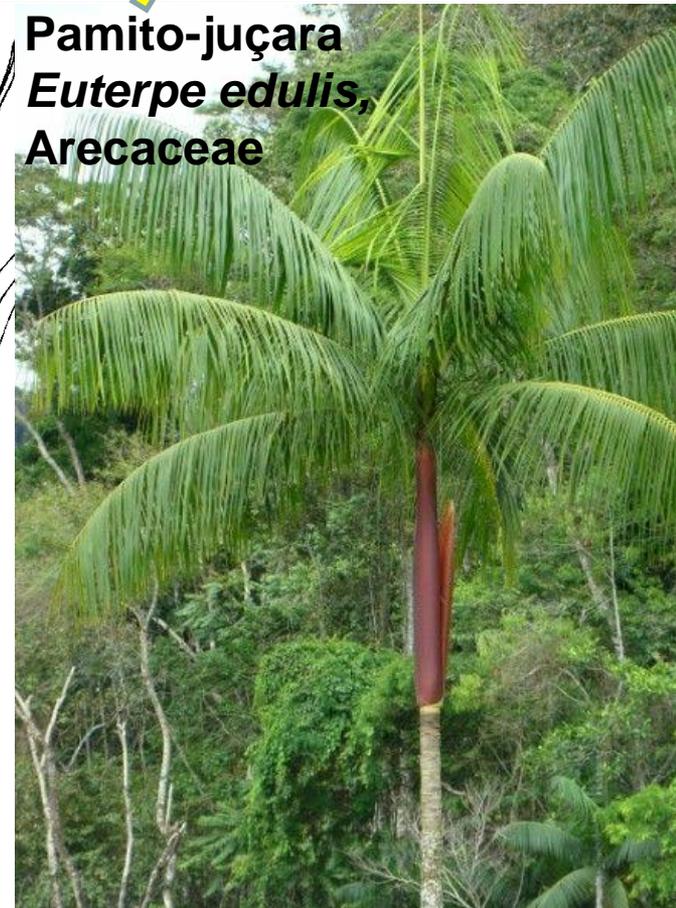


Dypsis



bainhas foliares
enroladas em torno
do ápice caulinar

Pamito-juçara
Euterpe edulis,
Arecaceae



Dianella caerulea
Xanthorrhoeaceae

A bainha protege o caule
e suas gemas

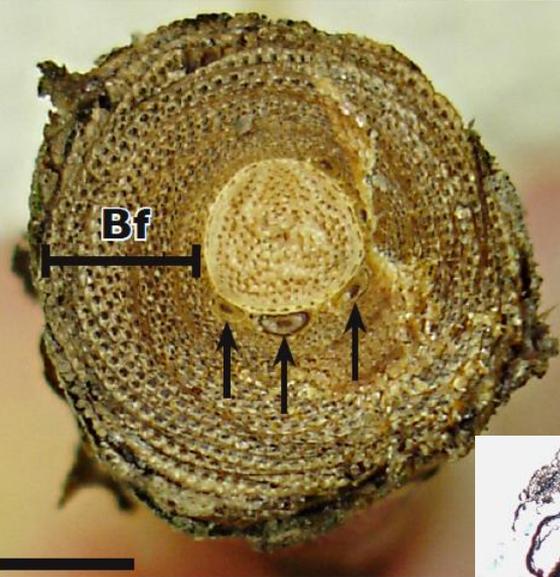
Base foliar invaginante (BAINHA)



Canela-de-ema

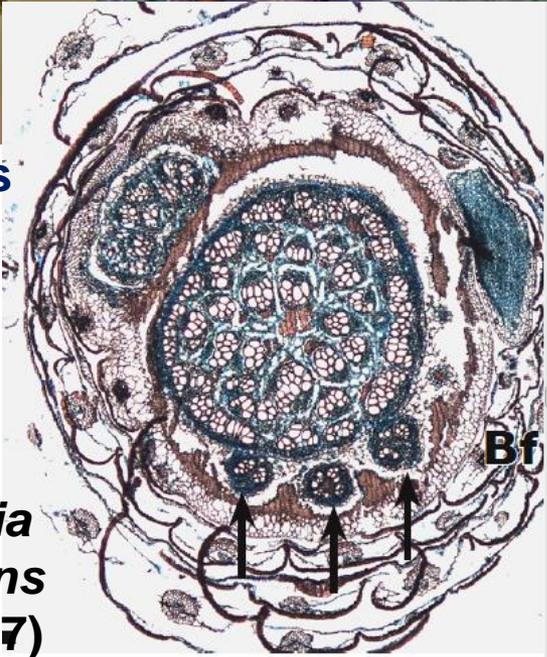
Vellozia glabra

Velloziaceae



Bainhas persistentes em torno do caule delgado, entreameadas por traços foliares e raízes adventícias

Vellozia declinans
(Cattai 2007)



Nervação foliar paralela

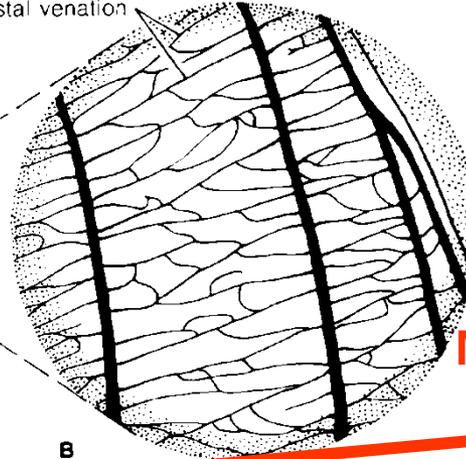
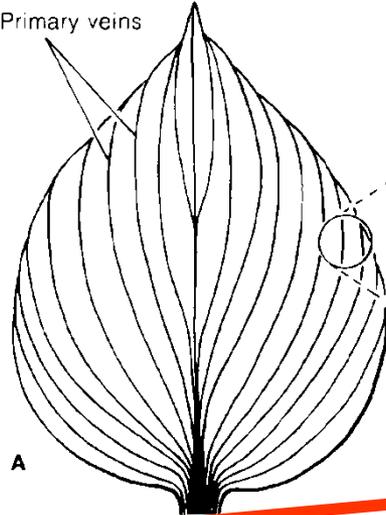
(excepcionalmente há reticulação, mas não há terminações livres)

Hosta
Liliaceae

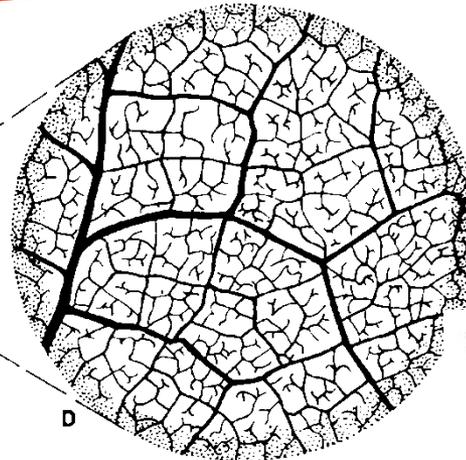
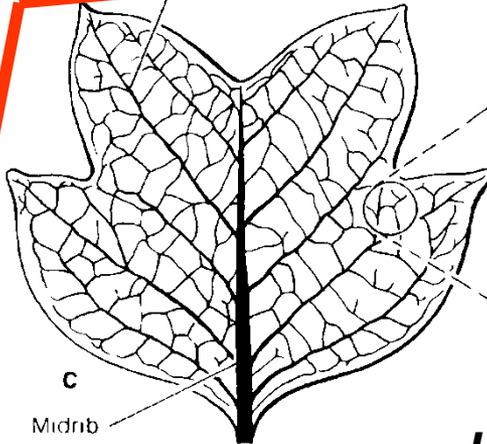
MONOCOTILEDÔNEAS

Primary veins

Intercostal venation



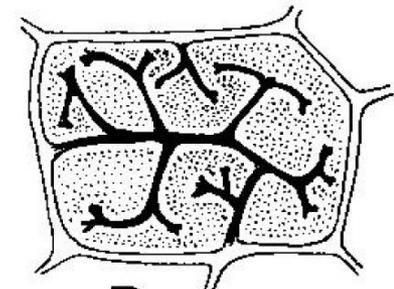
Secondary veins



Demais Angiospermas

Nervação reticulada:

Nervuras de vários calibres, retículos densos e com terminações livres



Midrib

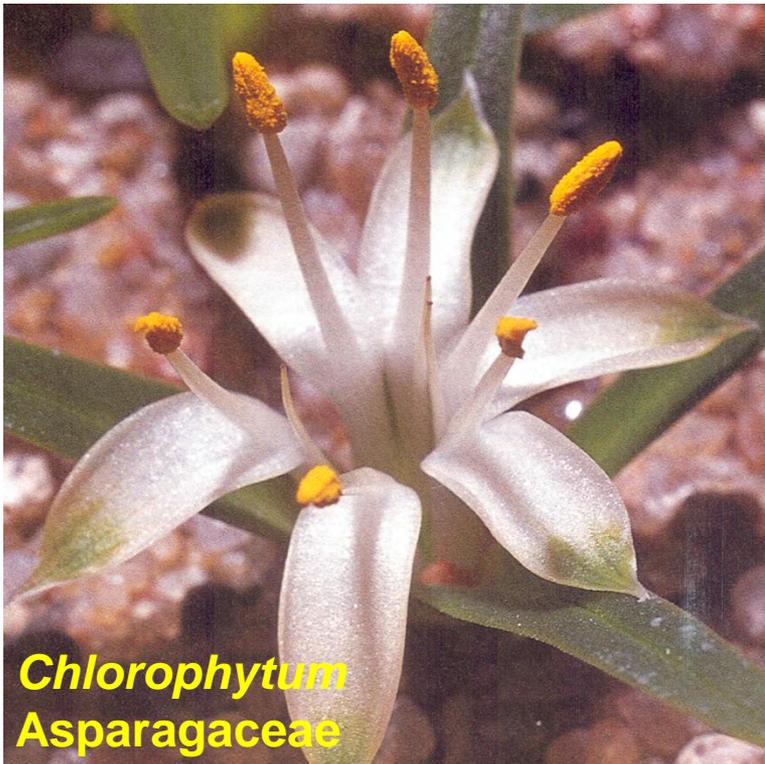
Pray (1954, 1955)

Liriodendron
Magnoliaceae,
Magnoliídeas

Trimeria floral - Provável simplesiomorfia compartilhada com Magnoliídeas e espécies do grado ANA



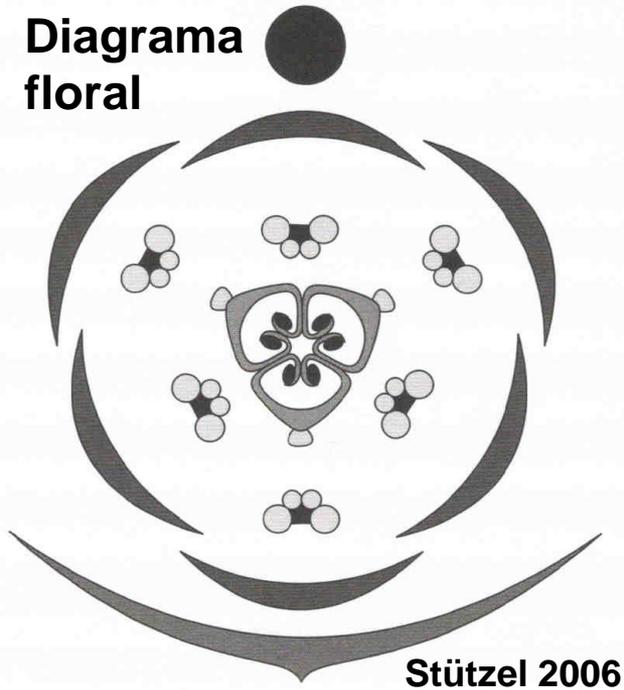
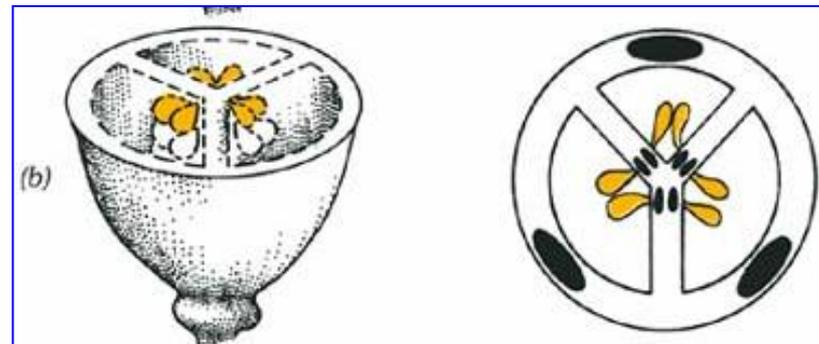
Tradescantia
Commelinaceae



Chlorophytum
Asparagaceae



Lilium Liliaceae

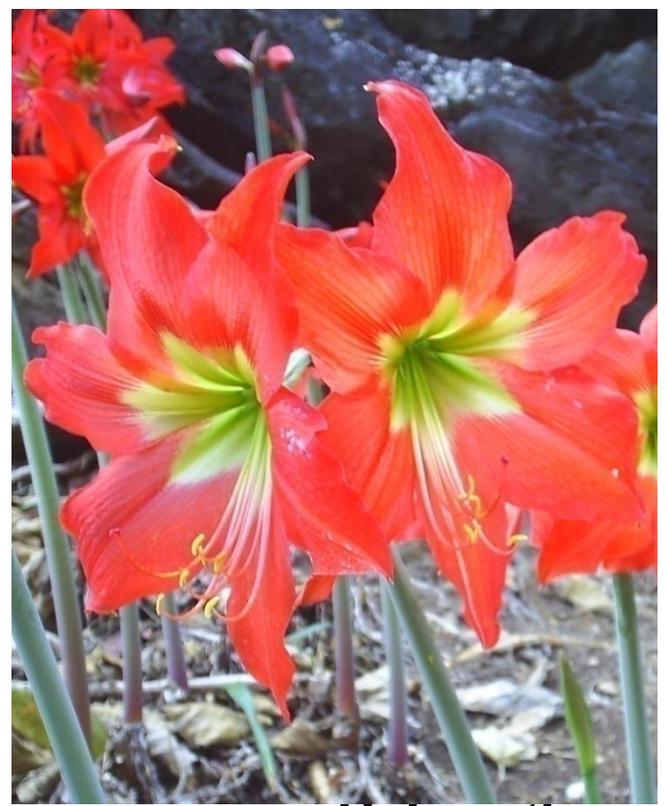
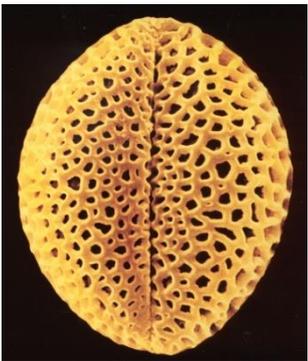


Liliaceae (*Lilium*)

* P3+3 A3+3 G(3)



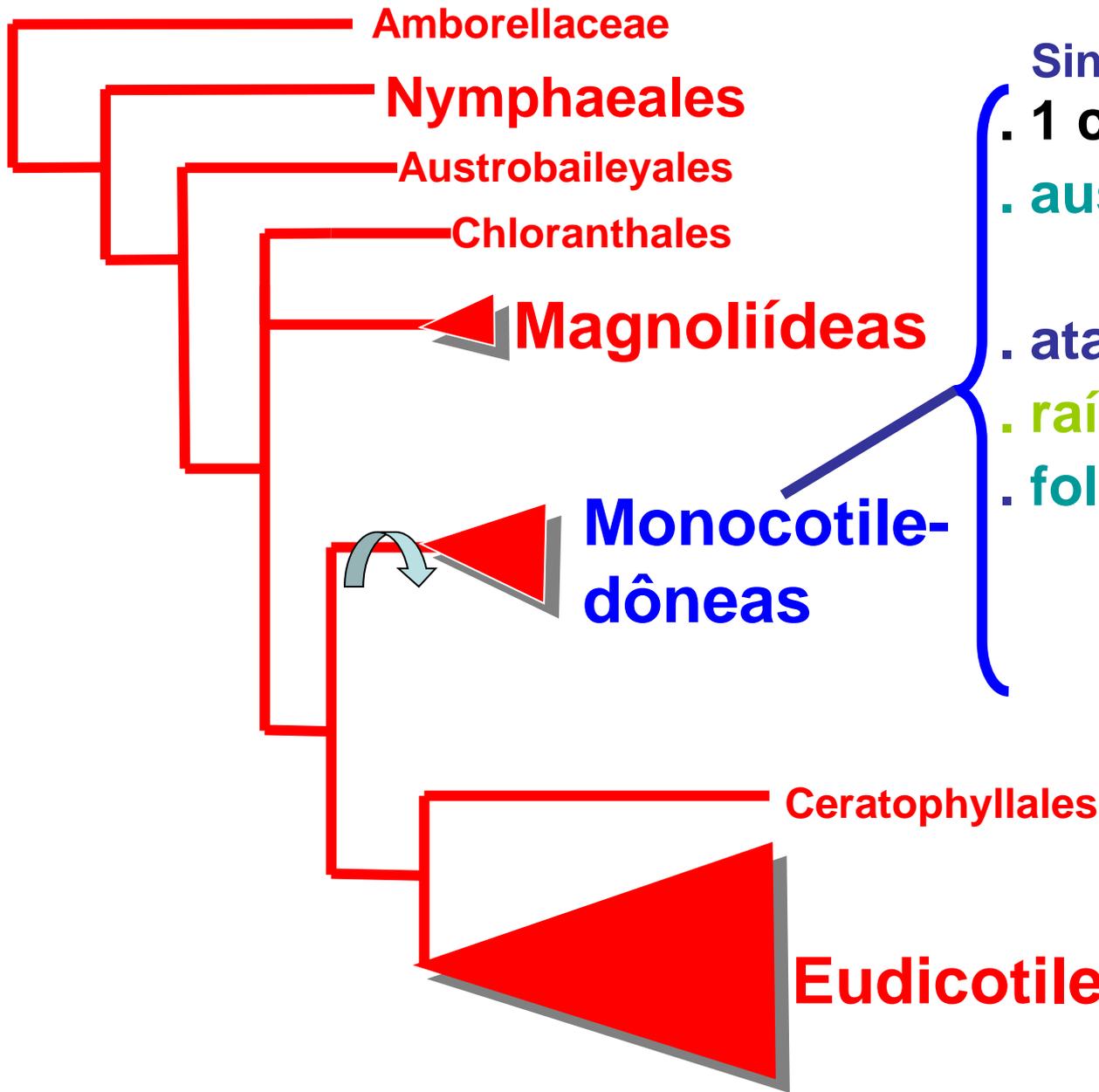
Trimezia
IRIDACEAE



Habranthus
AMARYLLIDACEAE



Vellozia
VELLOZIACEAE



Sinapomorfias:

- . 1 cotilédone
- . ausência de câmbio
- . atactostelo
- . raízes fasciculadas
- . folhas com bainha, paralelinérveas



Famílias importantes de MONOCOTILEDÔNEAS

Orchidaceae
Poaceae (Gramineae) } 2 das 4 maiores
famílias de
angiospermas

Bromeliaceae

Araceae

Arecaceae (Palmae)

- caracteres gerais e exemplos de importância biológica e econômica

ORCHIDACEAE

c. 26.000 espécies

Orquídeas

Terrestres
ou na grande
maioria epífitas



ORCHIDACEAE

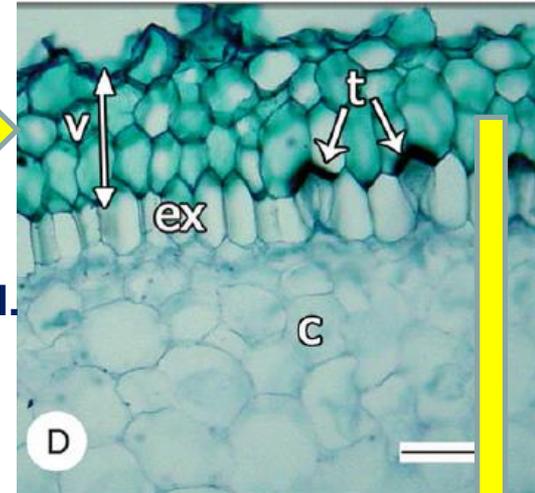
Orquídeas

velame:

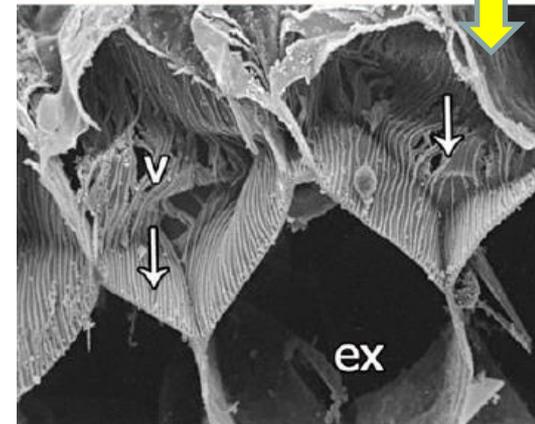
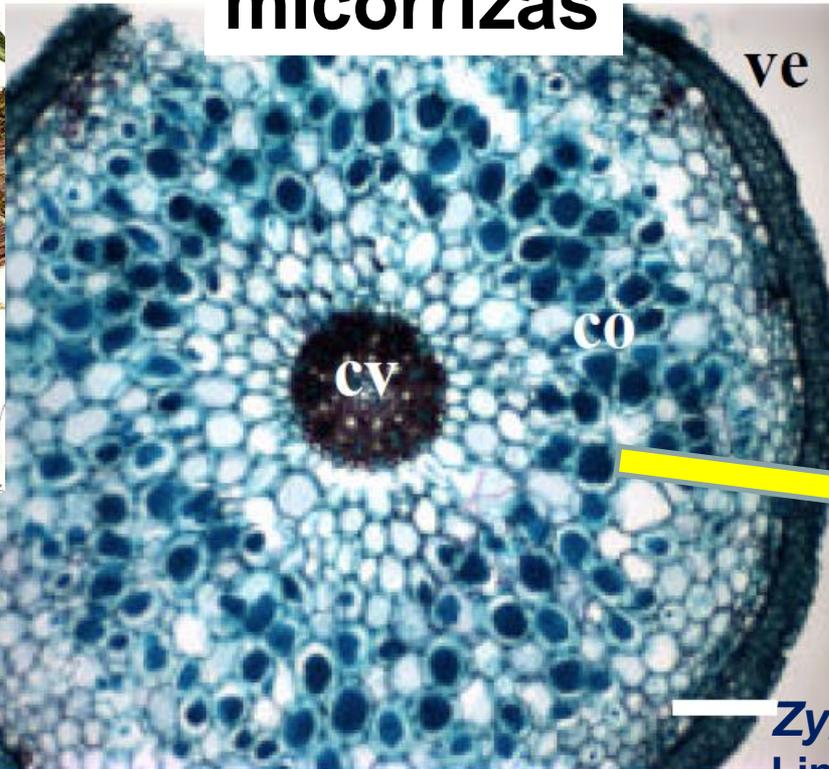
epiderme múltipla

composta de células mortas
muito absorptivas (umidade e
nutrientes da atmosfera)

Prescottia
Figueiroa et al.
2008

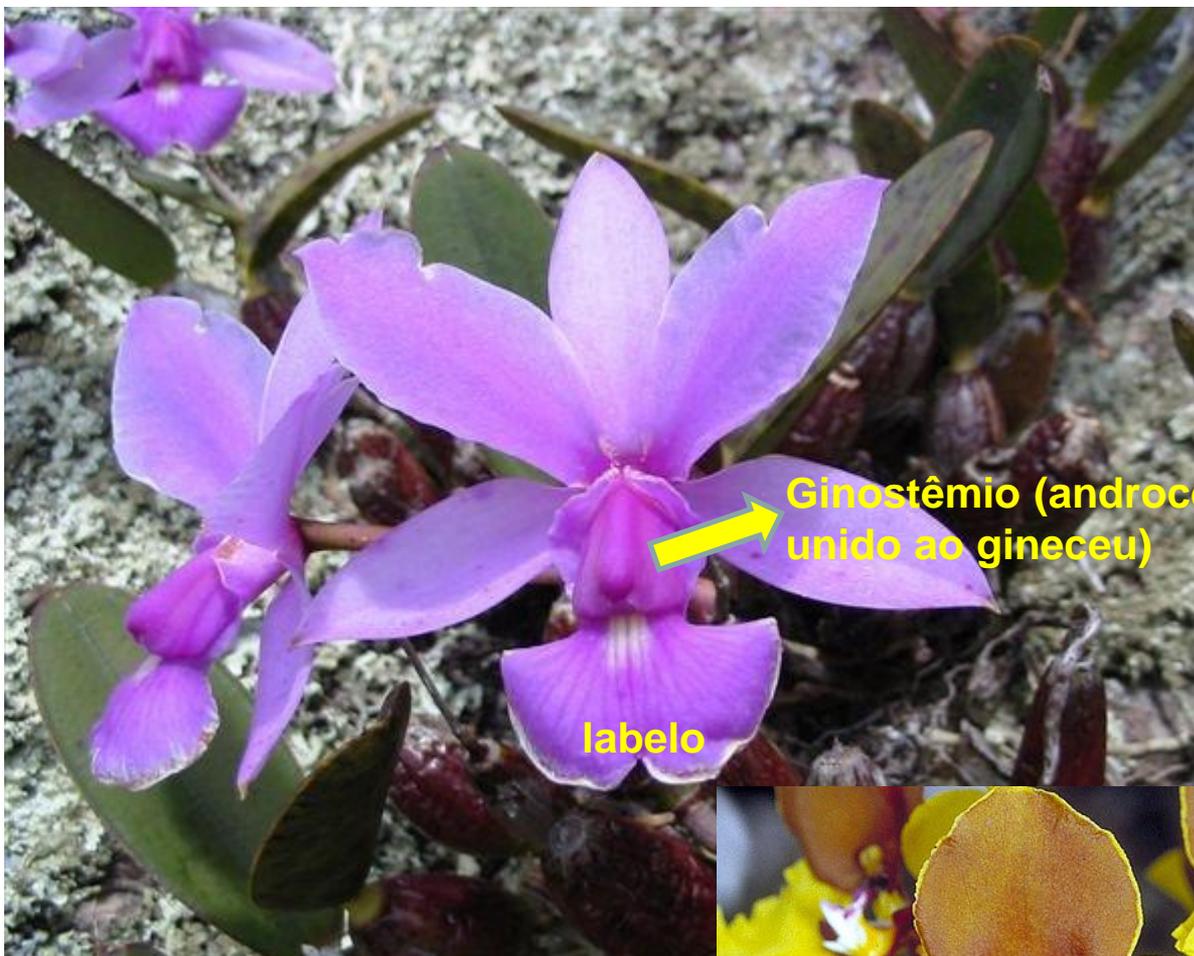


micorrizas

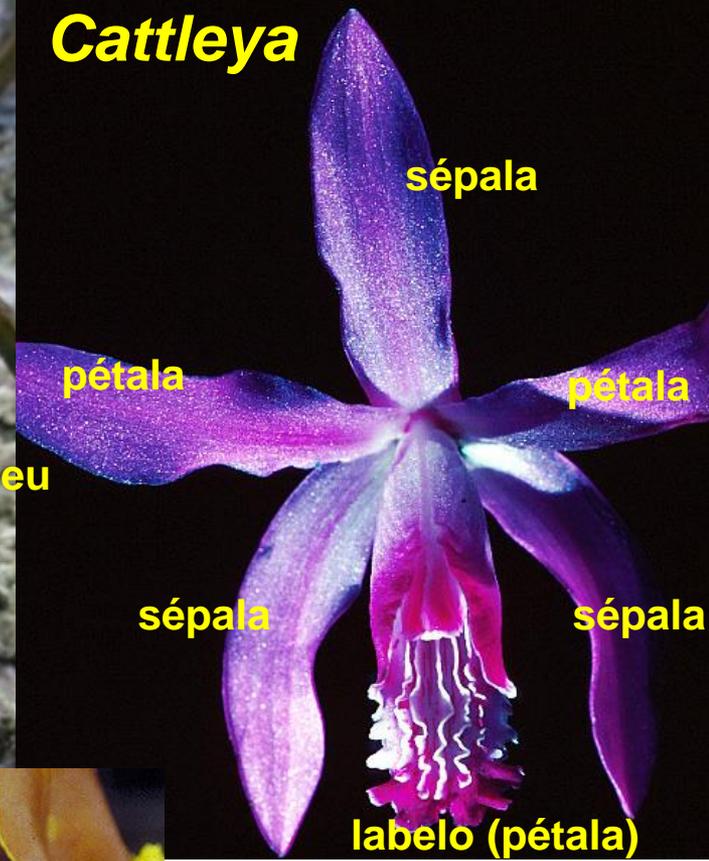


**Endomicorriza – hifas
fúngicas no interior das
células corticais**

Zygopetalum
Linhares 2006



Cattleya

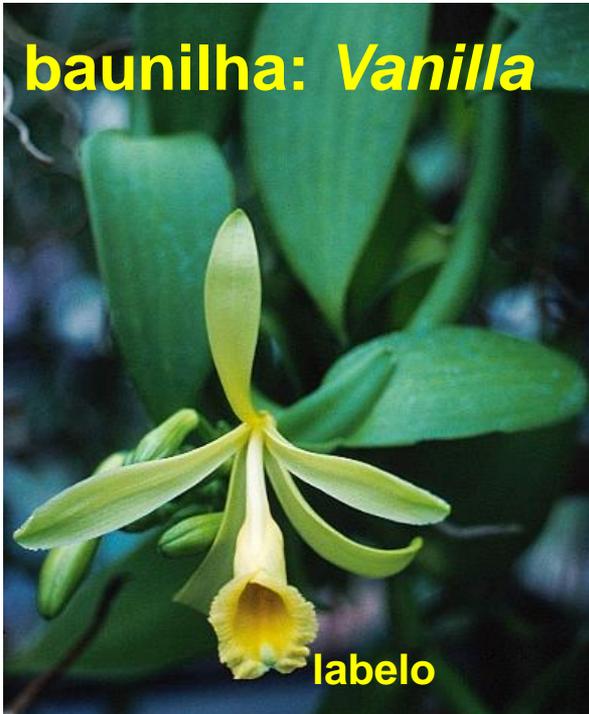


Laelia

ORCHIDACEAE

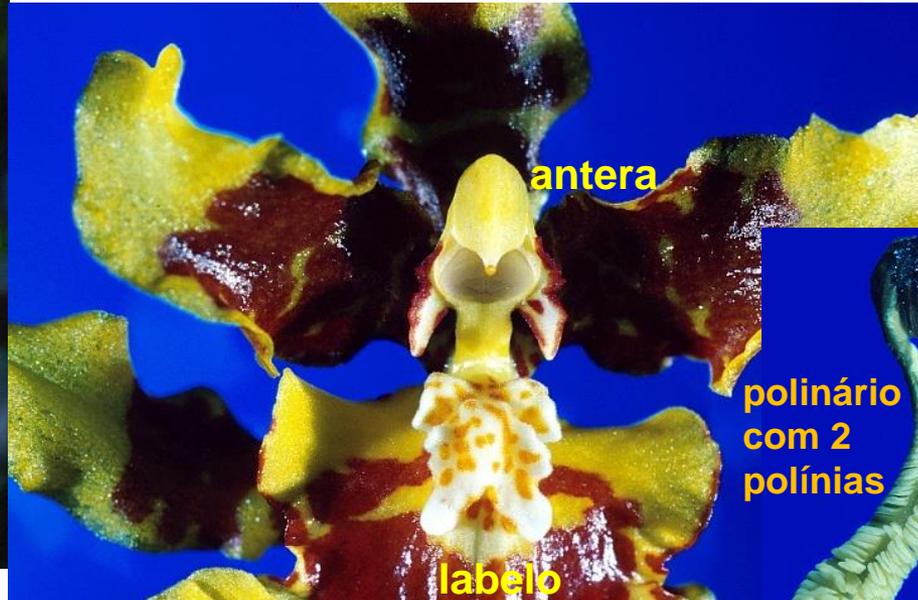


baunilha: *Vanilla*



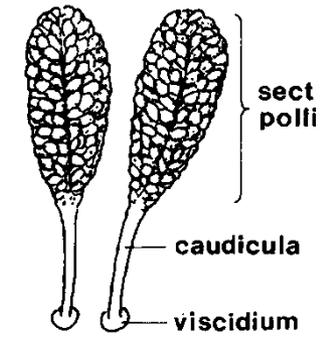
labelo

ORCHIDACEAE polinários



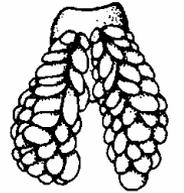
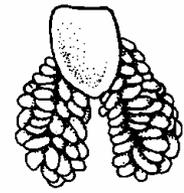
antera

labelo



pollinaria

polinário com 2 polínias



Epidendrum



antera

estigma



***Euglossa* com polínios de *Gongora* no dorso**



polinários aderidos ao estigma

***Dendrocalamus*
bambu gigante**



**POACEAE
ou GRAMINEAE**

**Flores reduzidas
polinizadas pelo vento**

**anteras pendentes
expostas ao vento**



bainha

**Colmo
Caule com nós e
internós bem evidentes
Folhas longas e
estreitas, com bainha
evidente**

***Arundo donax*
cana-brava**



11.330 espécies

**Estigmas plumosos
expostos ao vento**

Flores masculinas
reunidas no ápice
da planta



***Zea mays*, Gramineae**



Flores femininas
reunidas em
espigas densas
laterais

brácteas

Triticum
trigo

Espigas com brácteas envolvendo as flores reduzidas



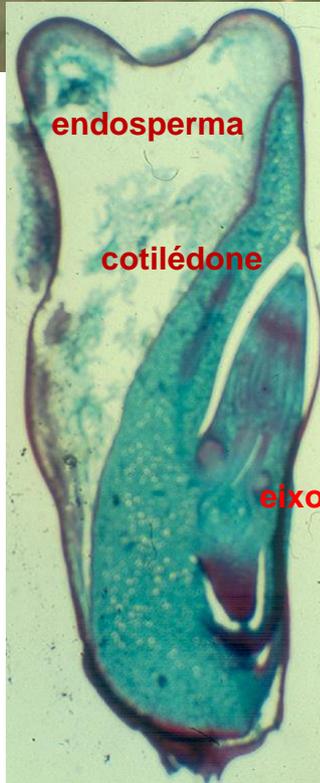
Andropogon



brácteas

Uniola

Oryza
arroz



endosperma

cotilédone

eixo hipocótilo-radícula



Zea - Fruto de milho com uma semente cotilédone grande, endosperma amiláceo

Poaceae ou GRAMINEAE cereais

Dispersão dos frutos por vento ou animais

BROMELIACEAE

3.400 spp.



Dependência recíproca:
a bromélia com folhas
vermelhas (ao lado) e
um *Ramphodon naevius*

Aechmea



Neoregelia

Terrestres, epífitas,
ou rupícolas



Vriesea



Tillandsia
Epífitas com
tricomas
absortivos



**Quesnelia
marmorata**

ARACEAE

c. 4.000 espécies

Anthurium - antúrios

Spathiphyllum – bandeira-branca



www.bing.com

espata
(bráctea)



Espiga
(flores
sésseis,
reduzidas)

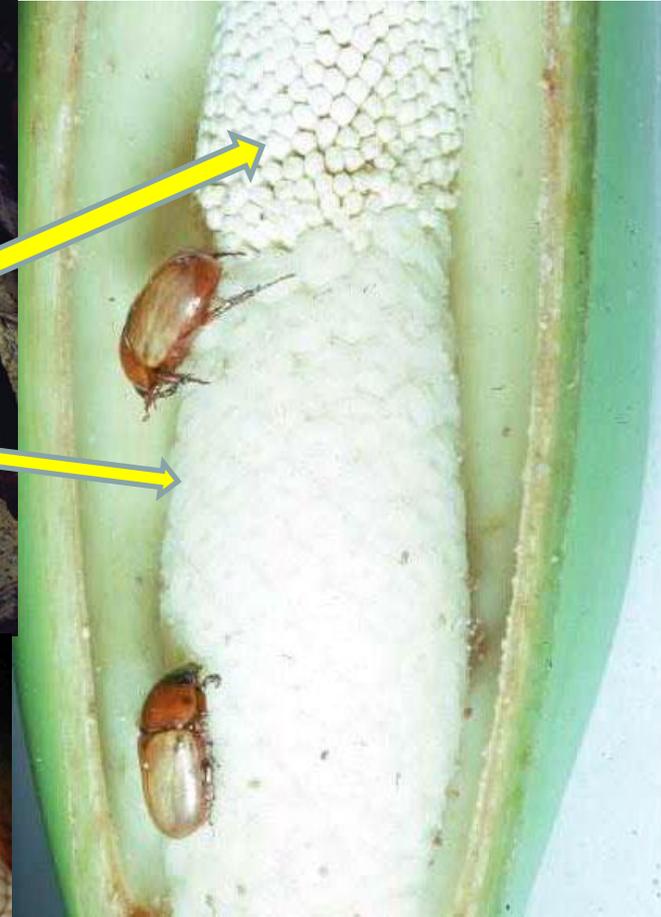
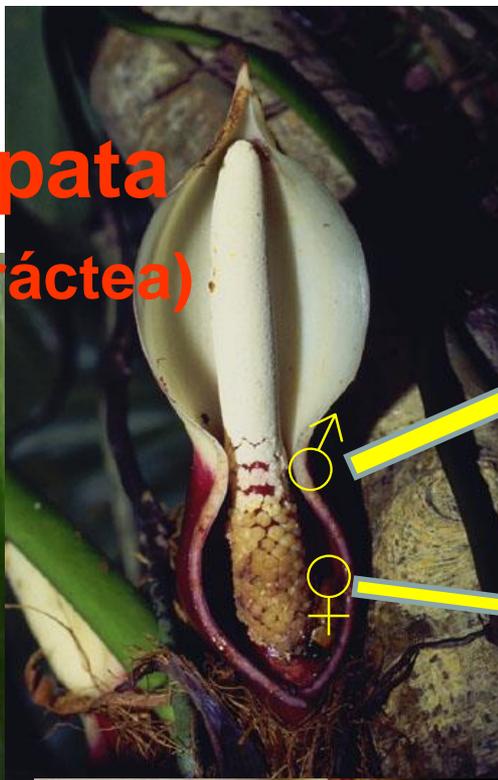


Tania Maria

ARACEAE

Imbê - *Philodendron*

espata
(bráctea)



**Termogênese;
polinização por
insetos, geralmente
besouros**

**Espiga
(flores
sésseis,
reduzidas)**

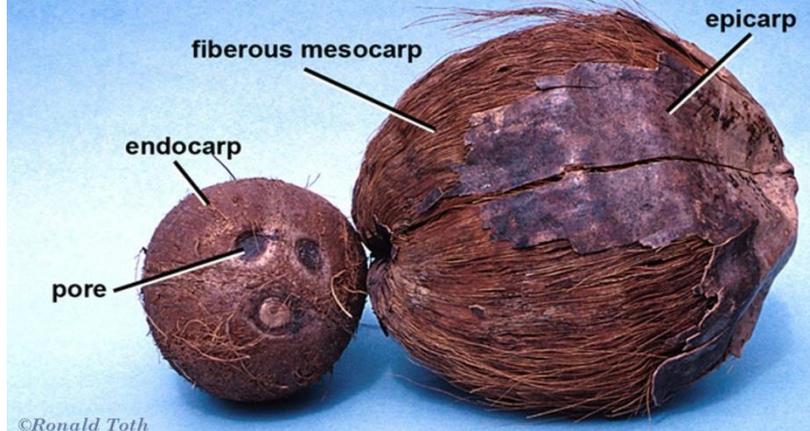


Cocos nucifera
Frutos



Cocos nucifera
(nuculanium)

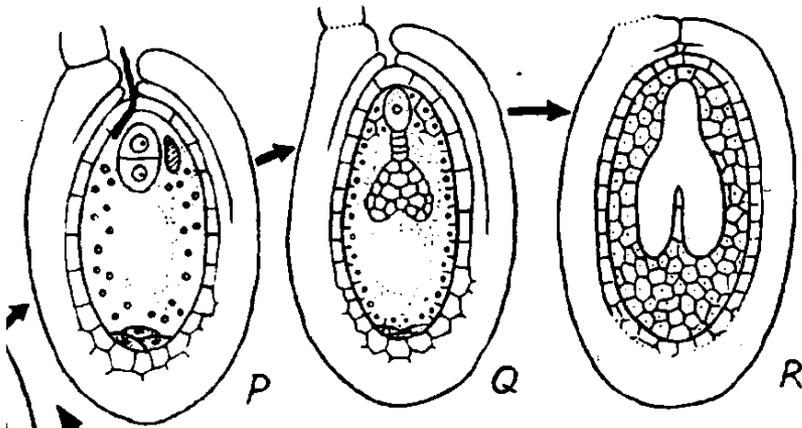
mature fruit and "stone"



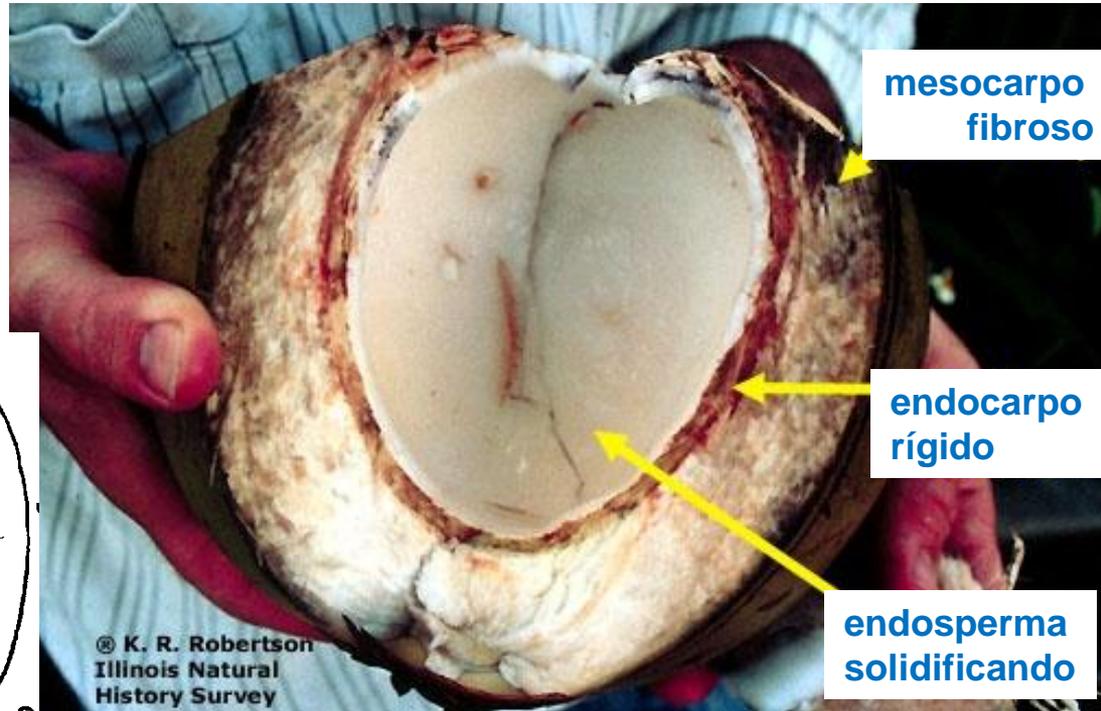
©Ronald Toth

PALMAE ou ARECACEAE

Em numerosas angiospermas o endosperma passa por uma fase cenocítica ("água" do coco) e depois se celulariza e acumula reservas



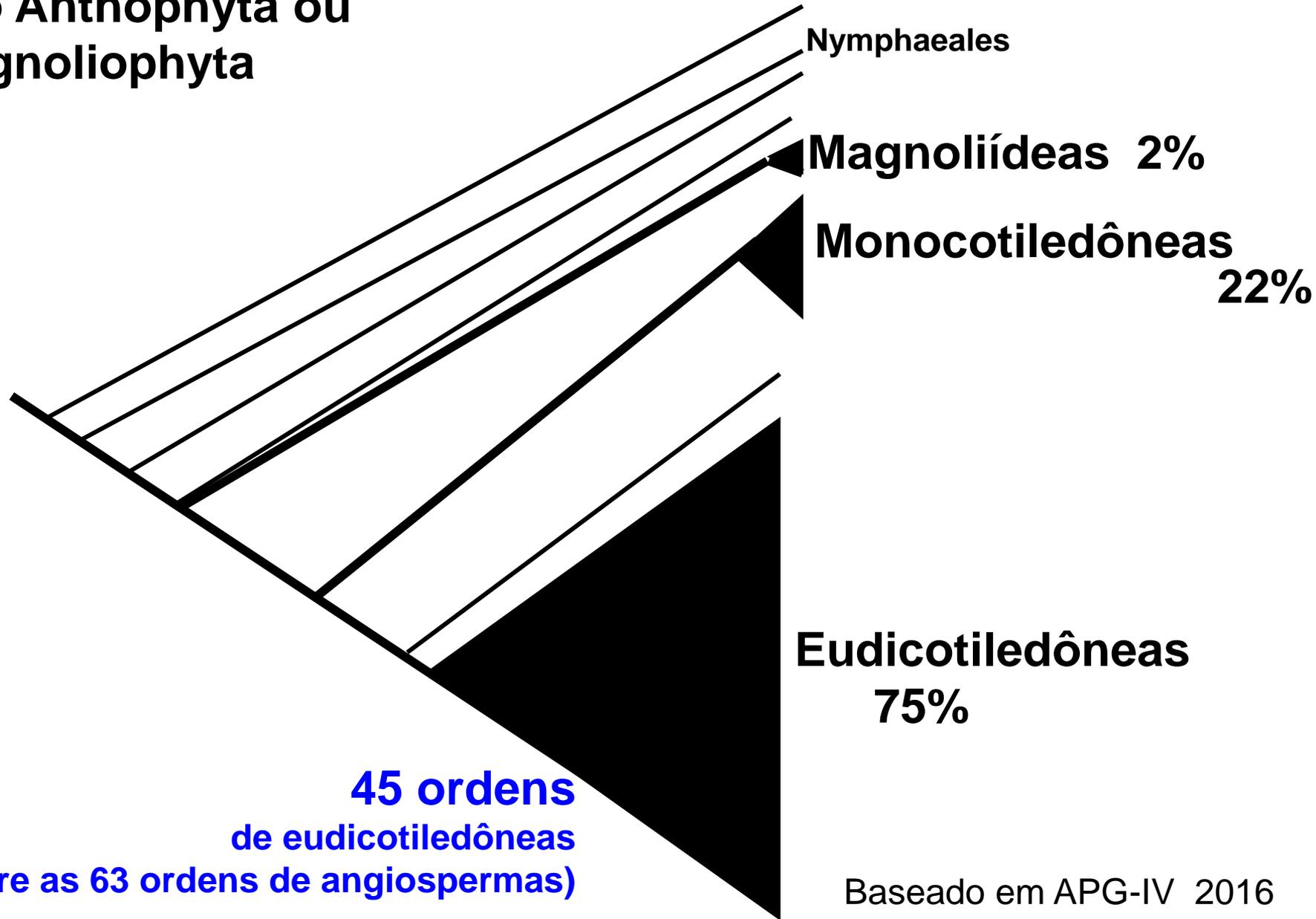
Engler 1976



© K. R. Robertson
Illinois Natural
History Survey

Filogenia das ANGIOSPERMAS

Filo Anthophyta ou
Magnoliophyta



Nymphaeales

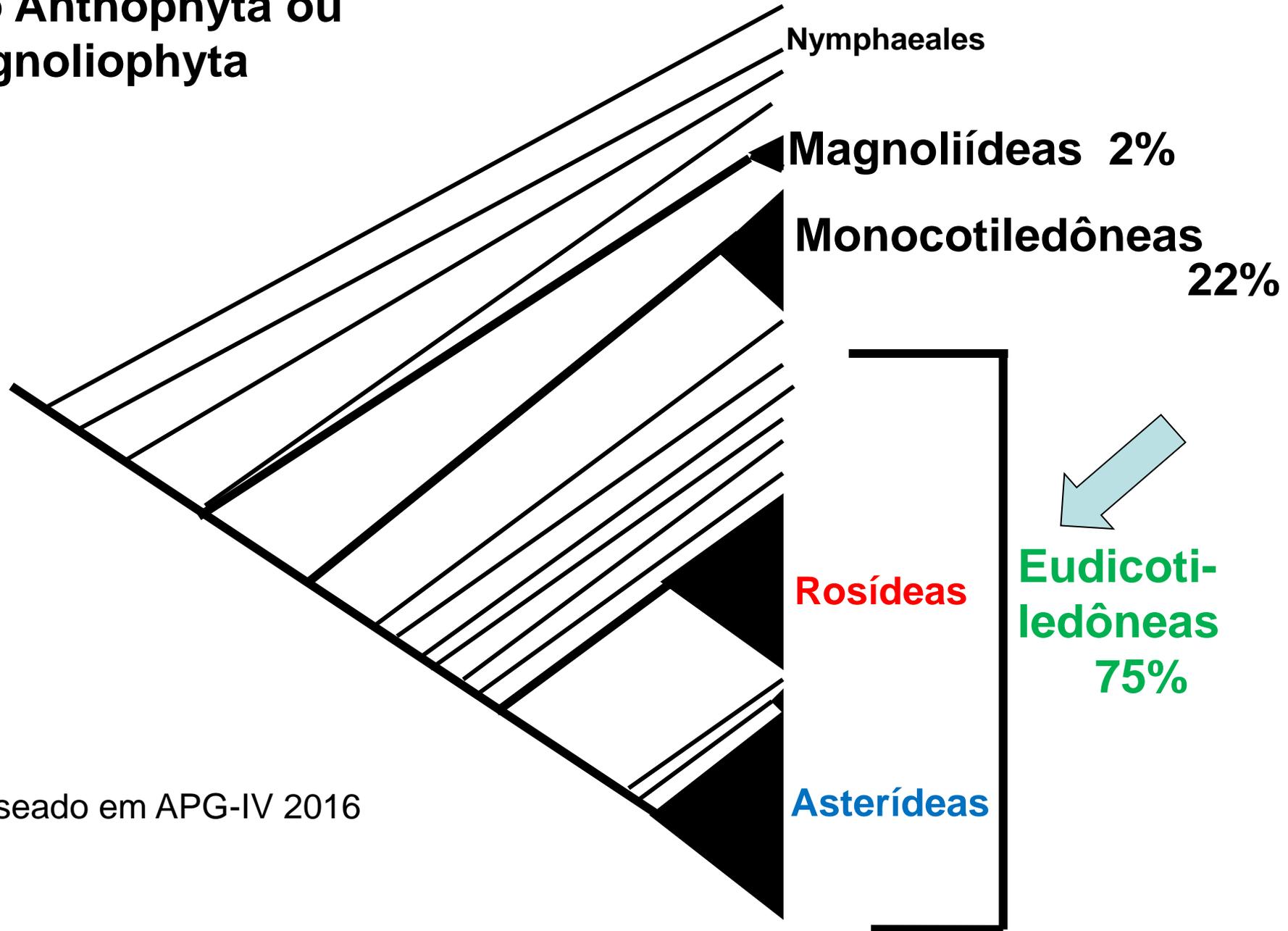
Magnoliídeas 2%

Monocotiledôneas
22%

Eudicotiledôneas
75%

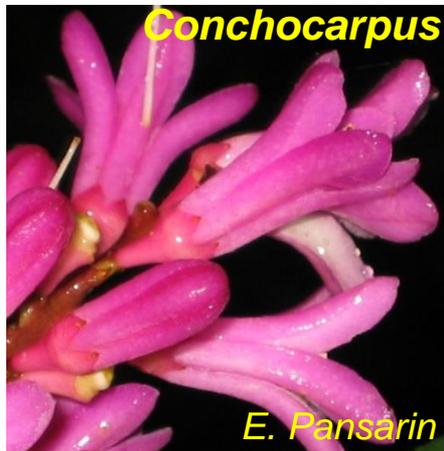
Filogenia das ANGIOSPERMAS

Filo Anthophyta ou
Magnoliophyta



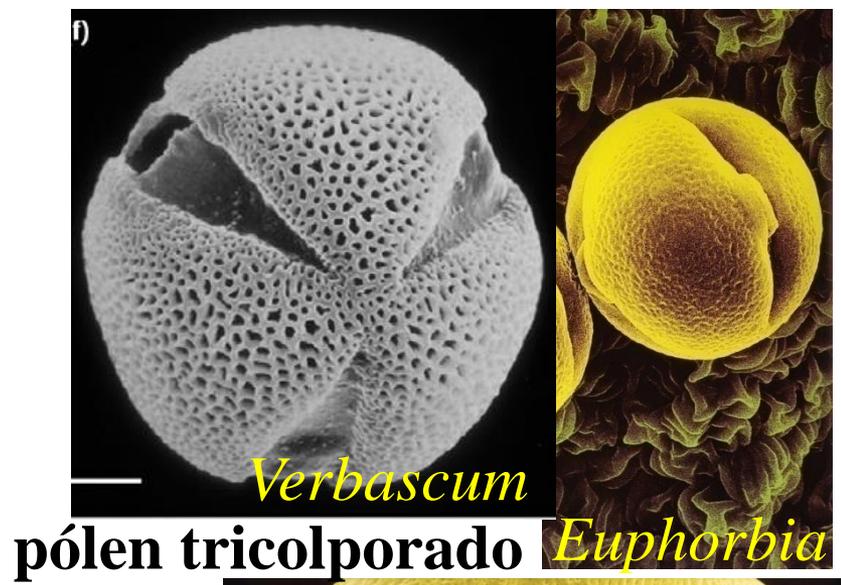
Baseado em APG-IV 2016

EUDICOTILEDÔNEAS





**pólen
tricolpado**

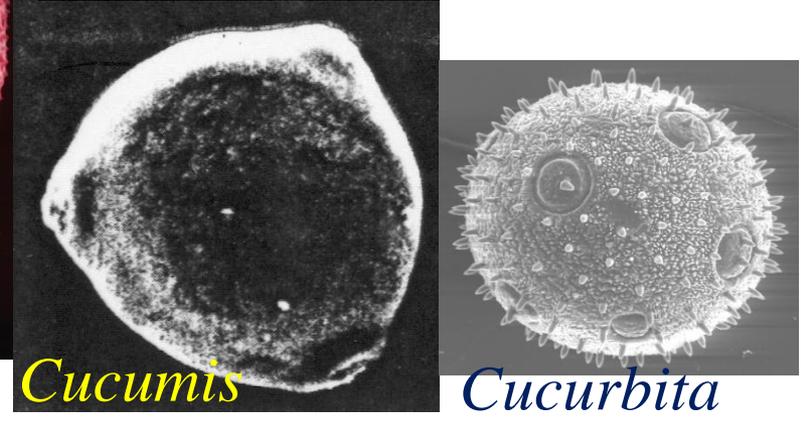


pólen tricolporado

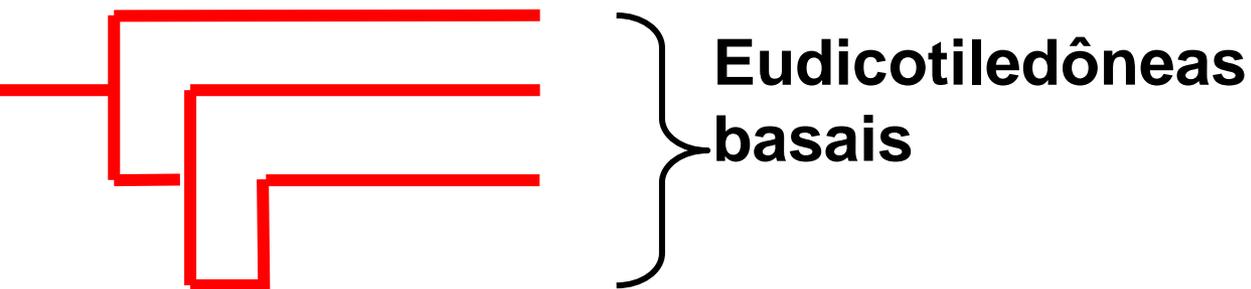
EUDICOTILEDÔNEAS
imensa diversidade polínica



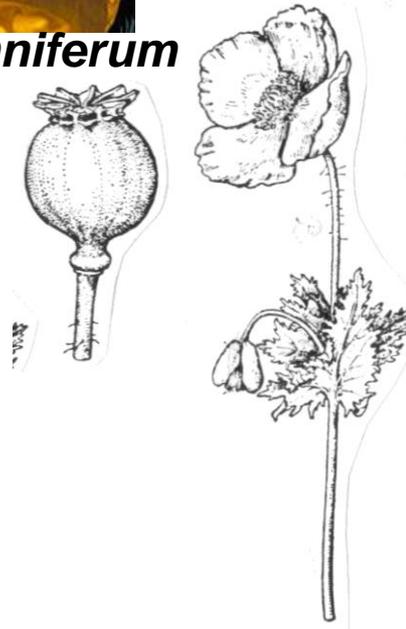
pólen porado



Cucurbita



Papaver somniferum
papoulas,
morfina



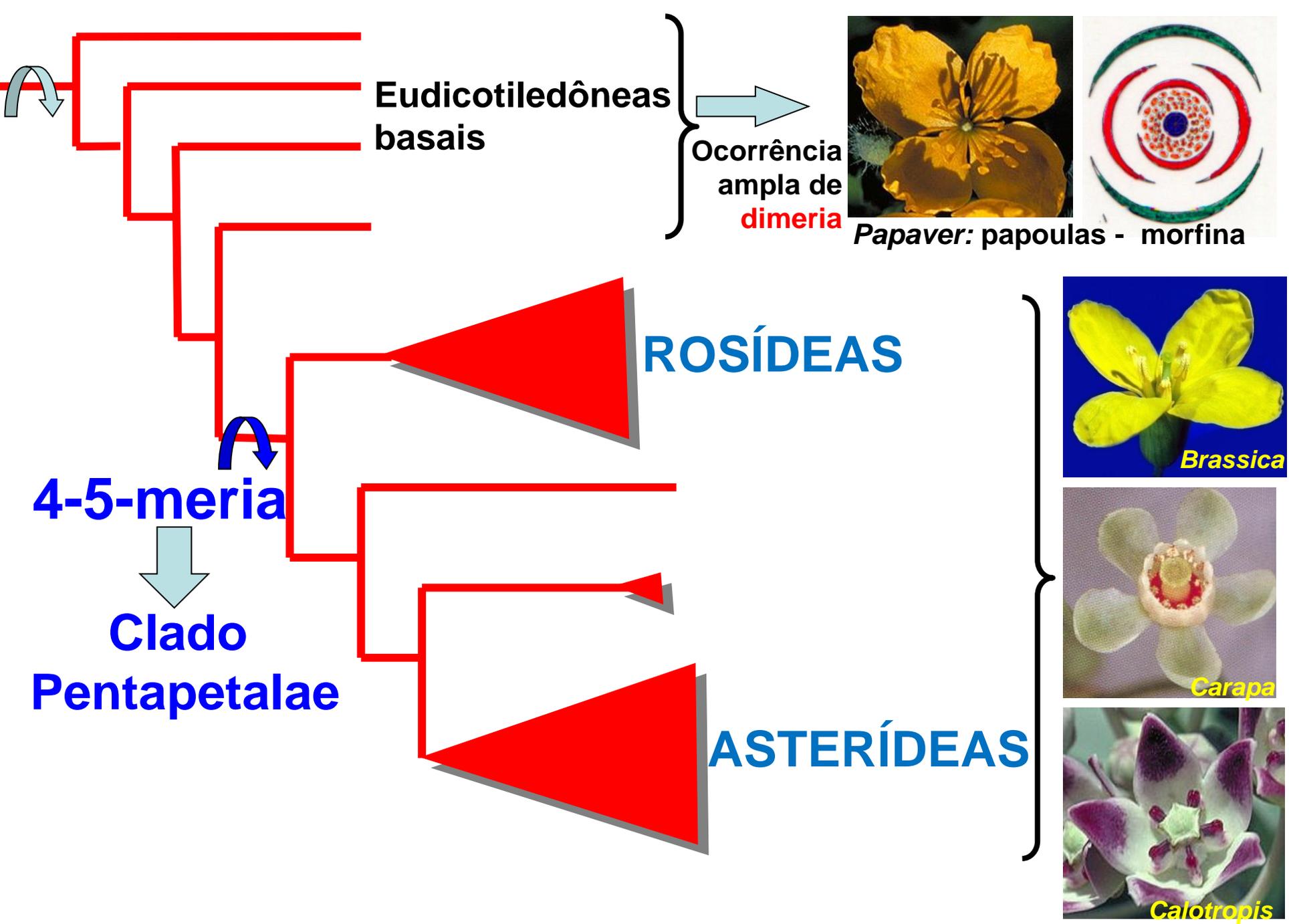
4-5-meria

ROSÍDEAS

Caryophyllales

ASTERÍDEAS

c. 96 famílias



Eudicotiledôneas - APG-IV – 2016

2 clados maiores:

ROSÍDEAS

c.140 famílias

c. 83.840 spp.

1/4 das angiospermas

1 das 4* maiores famílias de

Angiospermas:

LEGUMINOSAE (ou FABACEAE)

Outras famílias importantes:

Moraceae

Myrtaceae

Melastomataceae

Euporbiaceae

ASTERÍDEAS

c. 103 famílias

c. 100.590 spp.

1/3 das angiospermas

1 das 4* maiores famílias de

Angiospermas:

ASTERACEAE (ou COMPOSITAE)

Outras famílias importantes:

Rubiaceae

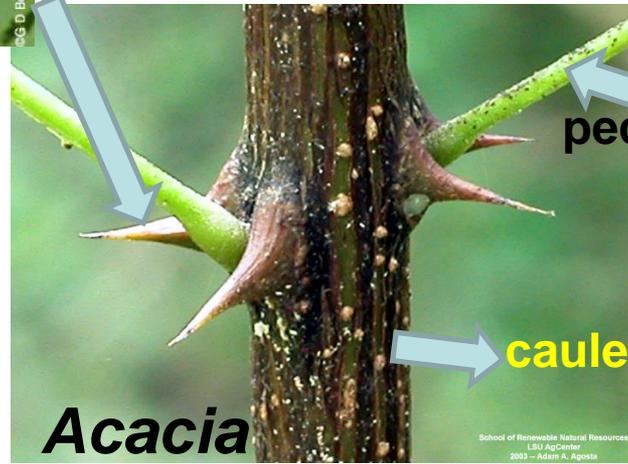
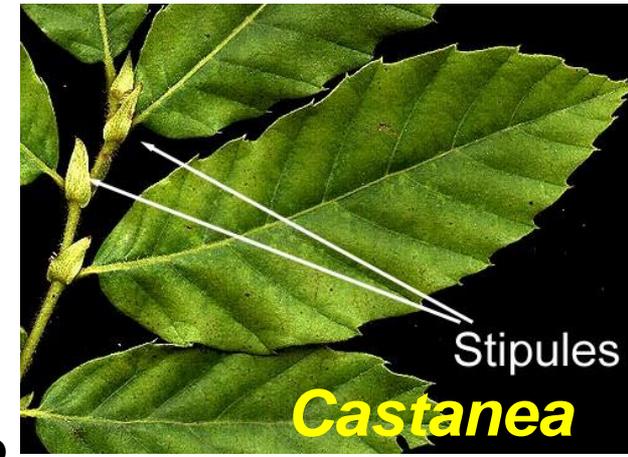
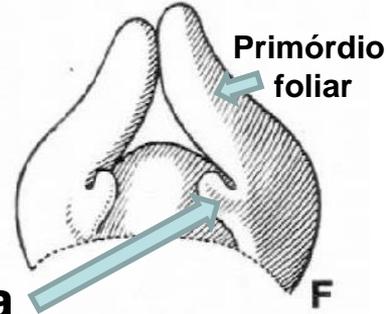
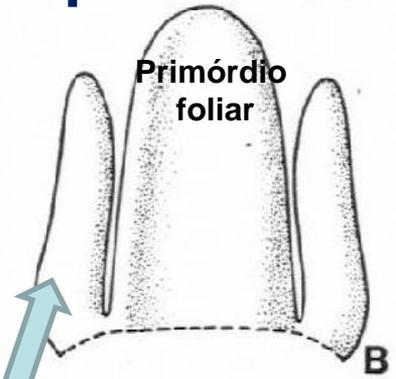
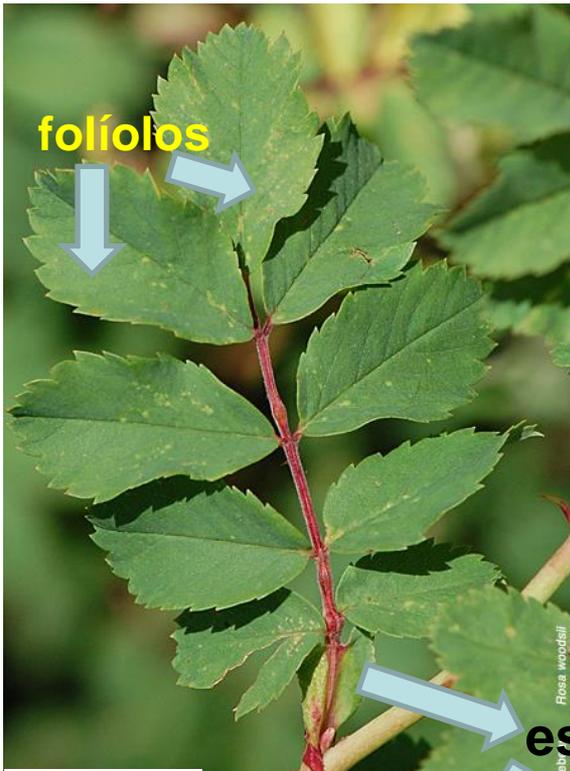
Lamiaceae

Solanaceae

***As outras 2 maiores famílias das Angiospermas são Orchidaceae e Poaceae, ambas no clado Monocotiledôneas**

Eudicotiledôneas ROSÍDEAS - sinapomorfias

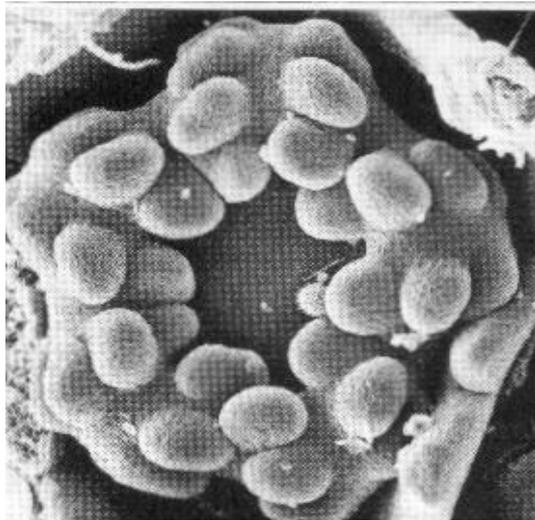
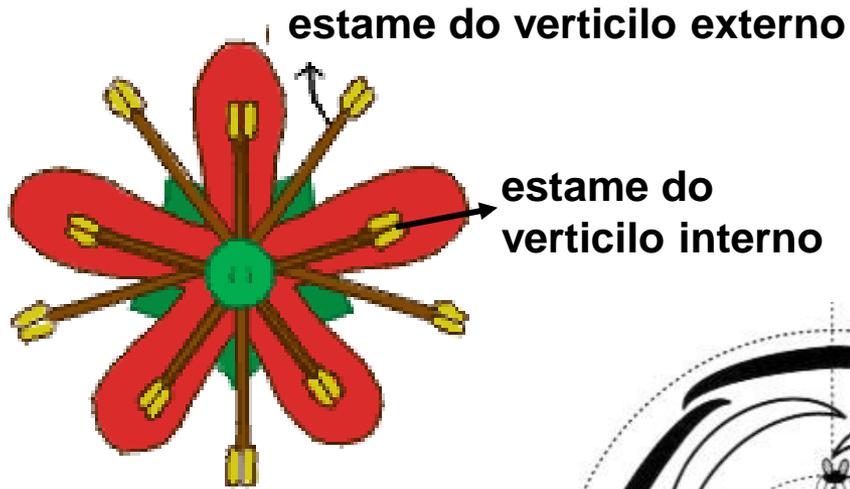
Estípulas



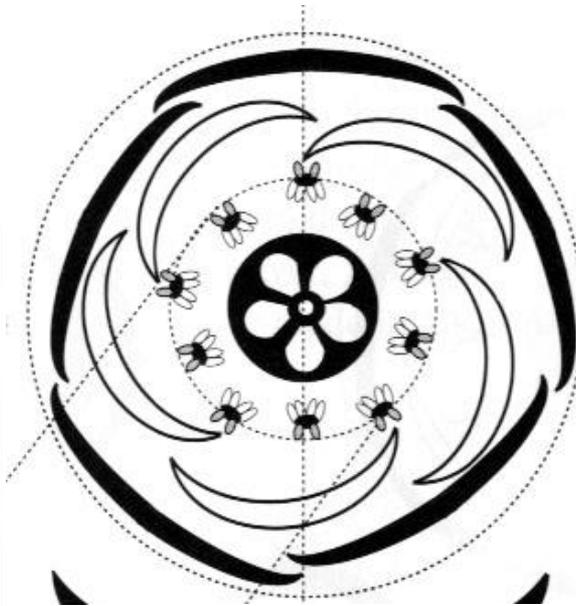
Estípulas são projeções da base das folhas, geralmente pareadas nos 2 flancos do pecíolo. Podem ser expandidas e fotossintetizantes, ou fornecer proteção à gema axilar, ou estarem modificadas em espinhos e glândulas.

ROSÍDEAS - sinapomorfias

Flor diplostêmone: 2 verticilos de estames

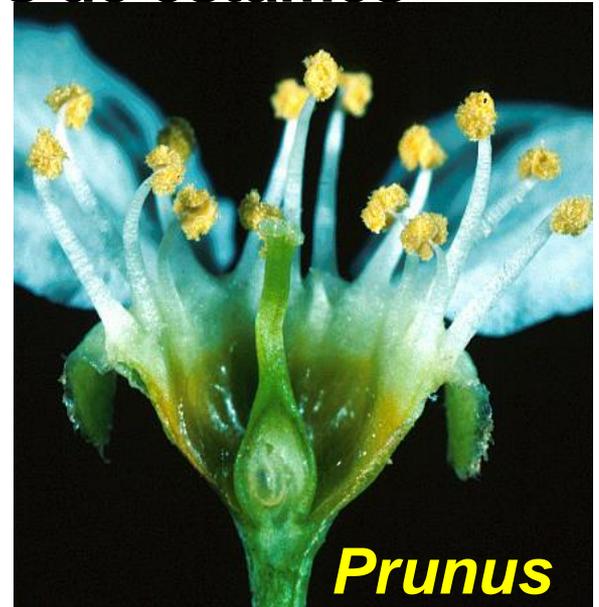


Kitaibelia Endress 1994



Medinilla

Ronse De Craene 2010



Prunus



Arenaria

ROSÍDEAS - característica comum: pétalas livres



Malus
Rosaceae

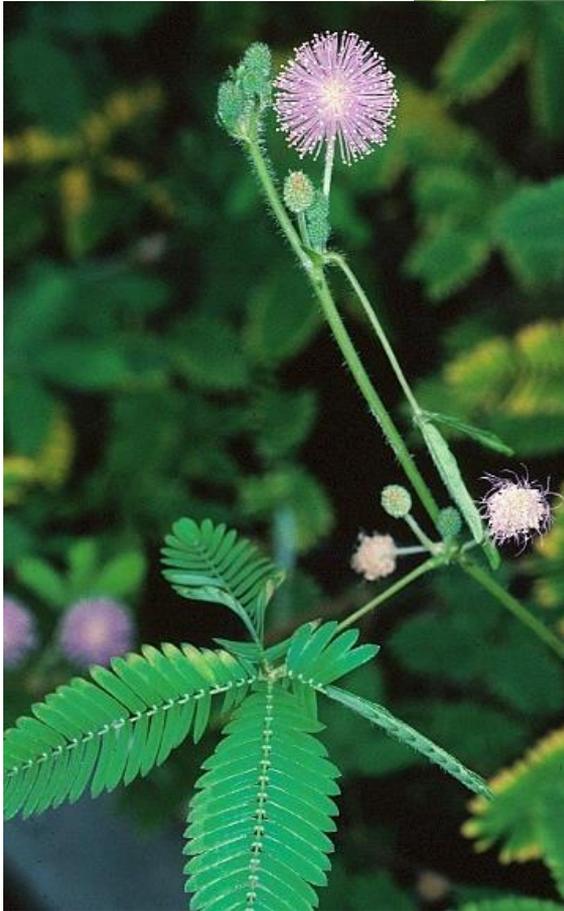


Malpighia
Malpighiaceae

Tipos variados de FRUTOS

Eudicotiledôneas

Rosídeas



LEGUMINOSAE

ou FABACEAE

ca. 19.580 spp.

Uma das 4 maiores famílias de angiospermas

Folhas compostas com

pulvinos:

dilatações na base do pecíolo
e na base dos folíolos,
que permitem movimentos
(à noite ou em momentos
de alta insolação, ou bem
rápidos em consequência
de toque mecânico como

Mimosa pudica)

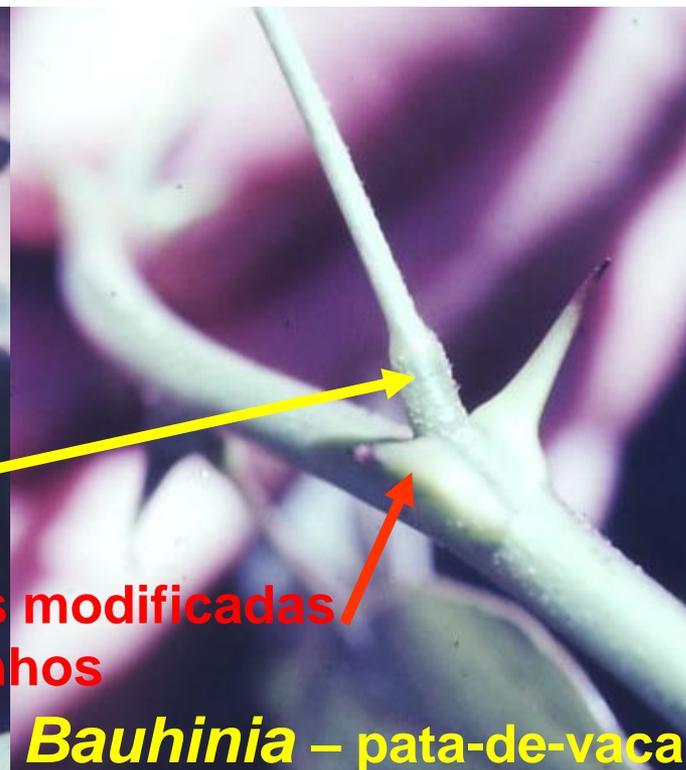
sensitive ou dormideira

Rosídeas - LEGUMINOSAE



Pulvino

**estípulas modificadas
em espinhos**



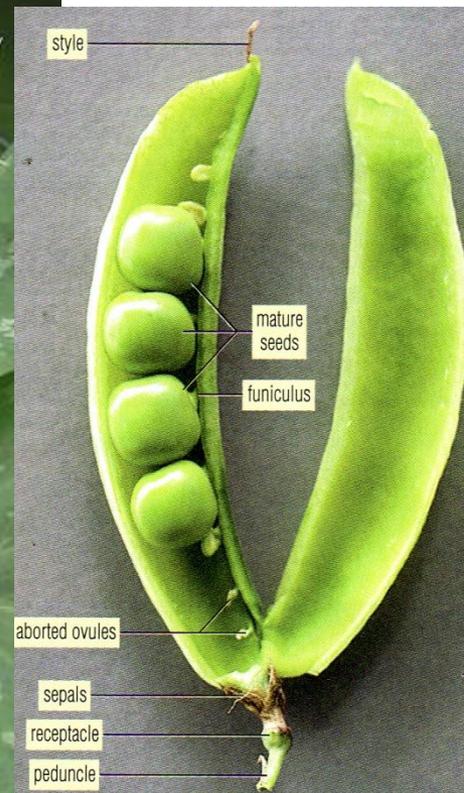
Bauhinia – pata-de-vaca



FABACEAE ou LEGUMINOSAE

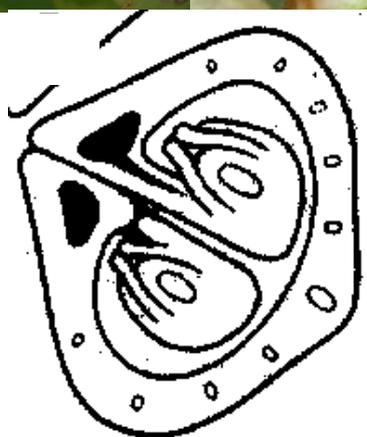
Rosídeas

LEGUME



Perry & Morton
1996

jatobá
Hymenaea



ervilha *Pisum sativum*

LEGUME: fruto derivado de **gineceu unicarpelar** que se abre em 2 valvas

LEGUMINOSAE:

Rosídeas

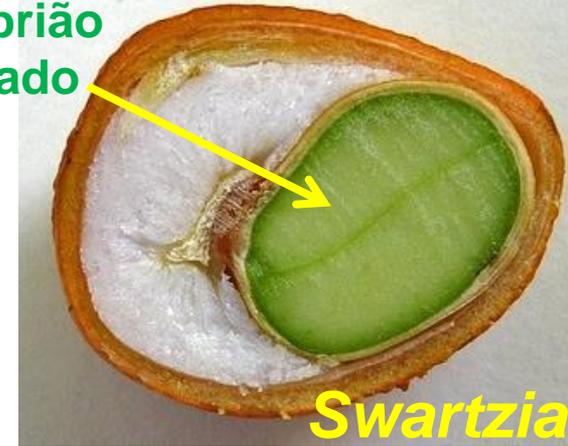
o grupo do feijão e da soja é o maior, caracterizado pelo **hilo na semente**:

Leguminosae/150

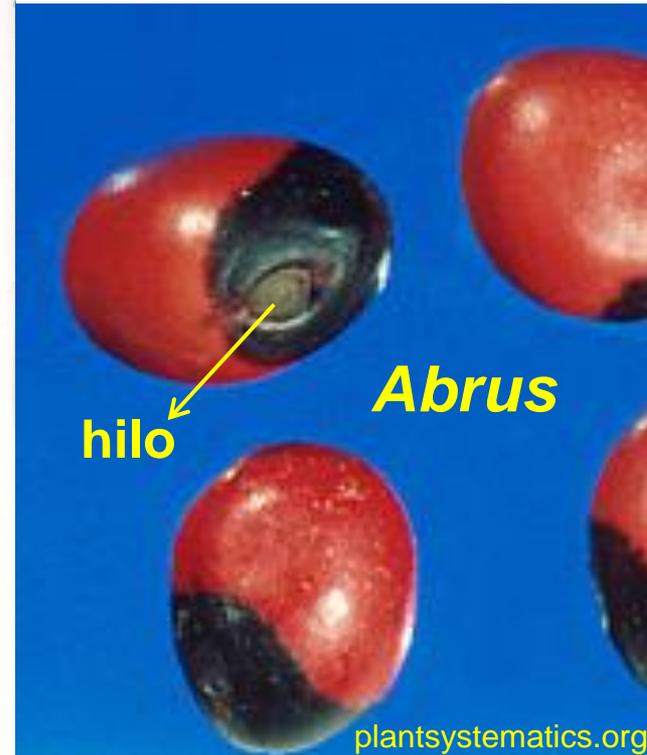


Heywood 1976

Também típico de Leguminosae é o **embrião clorofilado**



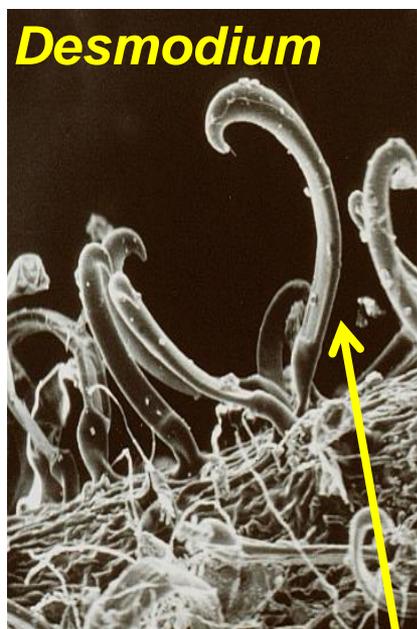
Swartzia



hilo

Abrus

plantsystematics.org



Desmodium



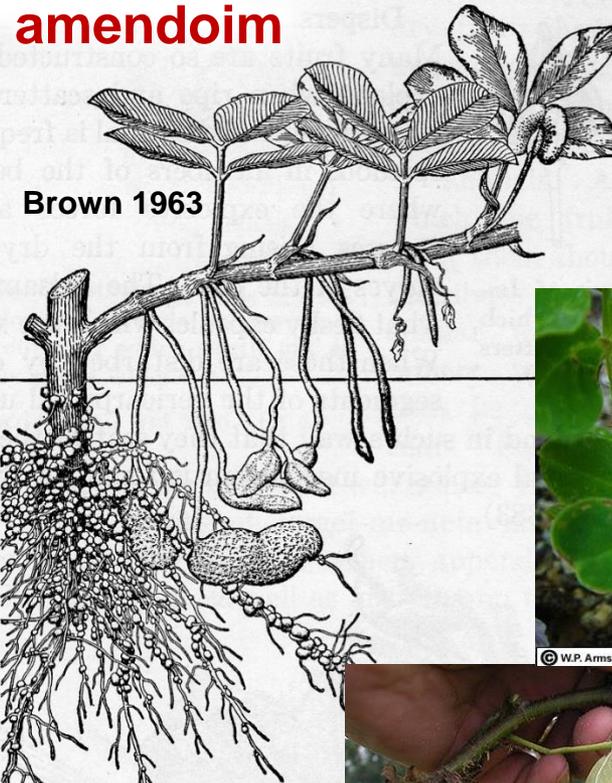
Tipuana
Tipuana tipu

Tipuana
fruto
alado

LEGUMINOSAE:

Variações no tipo de fruto e muitas formas de dispersão das sementes

Arachis hypogaea **amendoim**



Brown 1963

Polinização por Insetos;
pedicelo floral alonga-se e “enterra” o fruto jovem, que se desenvolve subteraneamente



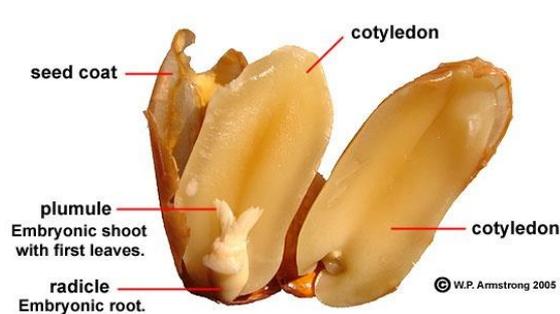
© W.P. Armstrong 2005



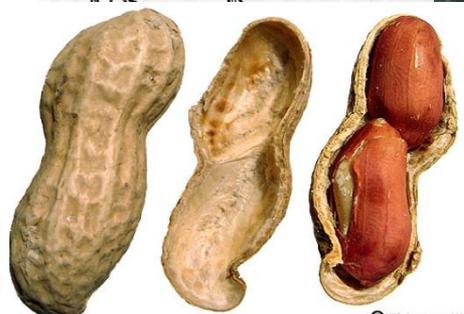
Plant Systematics

Sâmara:
dispersão
por vento

Carrapichos, com cerdas ou ganchos:
dispersão por animais



Peanut Seed (*Arachis hypogaea*)



Armstrong 2005

© W.P. Armstrong 2005



Wikipedia

FABACEAE ou LEGUMINOSAE

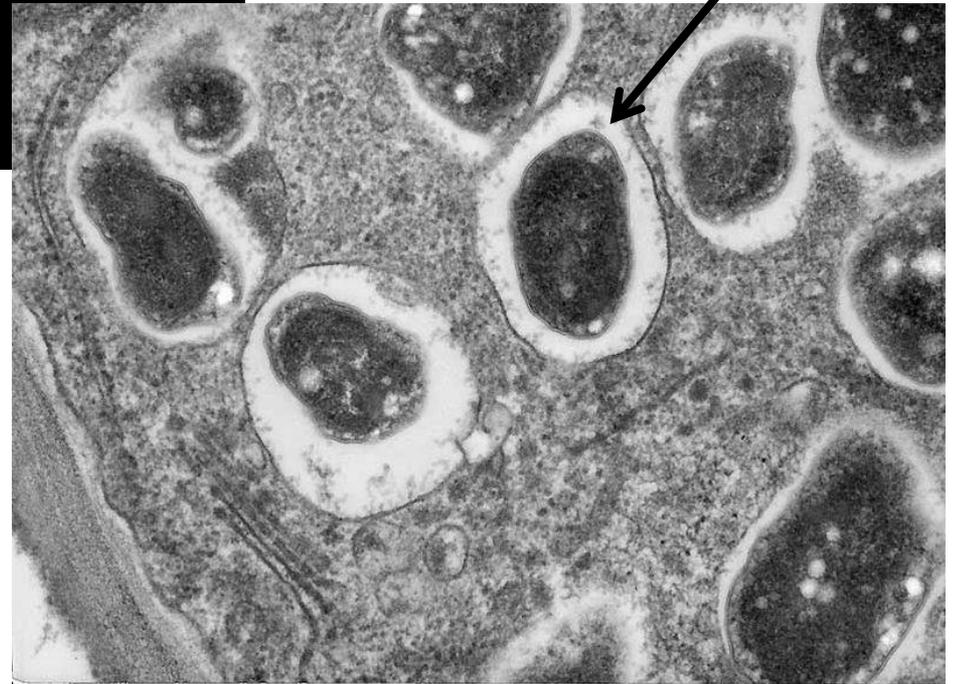
Rosídeas

**Nódulos radiculares
em alfafa (*Medicago italica*)**

**Simbiose com
bactérias nitrificantes
do grupo *Rhizobium***

bacteriossomo

***Bradyrhizobium*
em raiz de soja
(*Glycine max*)**



Rosídeas MYRTACEAE – 5.900 spp.



Psidium guajava
goiaba

Folhas opostas
(nos grupos
sulamericanos)

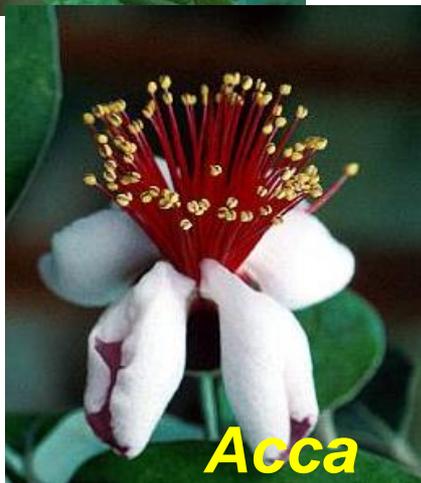


glândulas oleíferas
no parênquima



Calypttranthes

- 4-5-meras
- estames numerosos
- ovário ínfero



Acca



Campomanesia



Eugenia punicifolia

Restos das sépalas no ápice do fruto, evidenciando que é derivado de ovário ínfero



Syzygium jambo-rosa



Campomanesia guabiroba

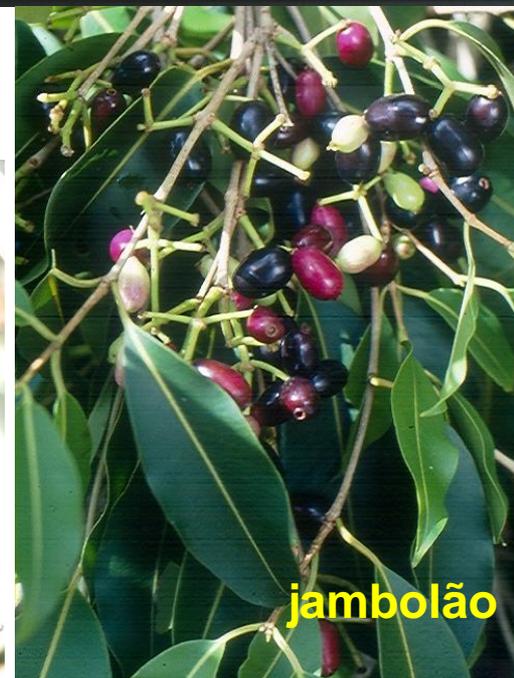
Rosídeas MYRTACEAE

Muitas frutas comestíveis: goiaba, pitanga, jambo, jambolão, jabuticaba, guabiroba, uvaia;

Cravo-da-índia – culinária e óleo antisséptico



Plinia cauliflora,
jabuticaba



jambolão

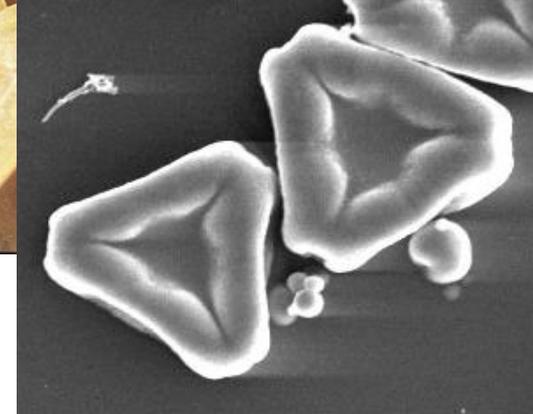
Rosídeas

MYRTACEAE

Eucalyptus

Maioria na Austrália

Folhas alternas



Pólen da família é bem peculiar:
âmbito triangular com aberturas unidas



Eucalyptus regnans
é a mais alta angiosperma
do mundo (99,6 m)
Tasmânia

MELASTOMATACEAE

Rosídeas

4.960 spp.

Anteras porcidas:
abrem por poro apical



Tibouchina



Lavoisiera



Folhas opostas-cruzadas



Miconia



Leandra

Folhas curvinérveas



EUPHORBIACEAE

Rosídeas

Látex

6.745 spp.

Hevea brasiliensis

seringueira



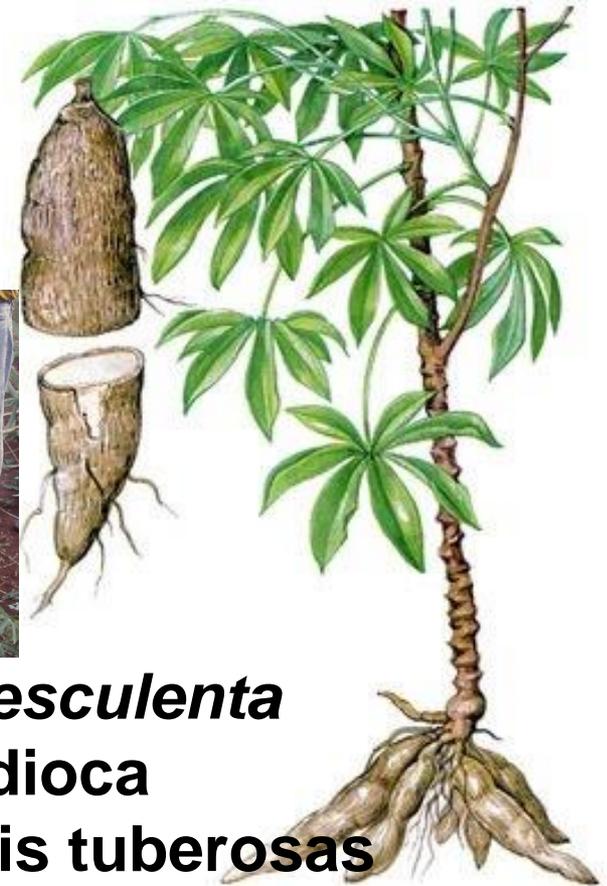
Euphorbia pulcherrima



Flores
unissexuadas,
reduzidas



Manihot esculenta
mandioca
raízes laterais tuberosas



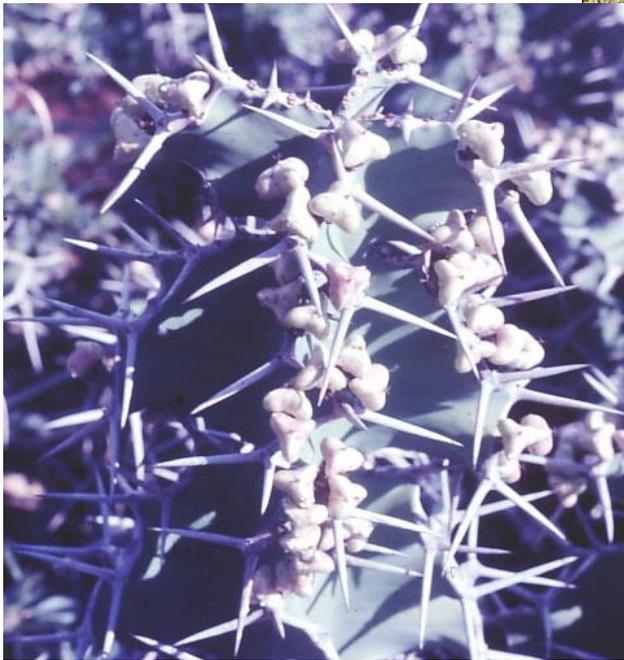
infojardim.com

Rosídeas EUPHORBIACEAE

Espécies **cactiformes**,
na maioria africanas,
constituem claro
exemplo de
**convergência
evolutiva**



Euphorbia cooperi



frutos secos
tricocas

*Euphorbia
grandicornis*



estípulas modificadas
em um par de espinhos

cicatriz de folha
(que cai muito cedo)

CACTACEAE

não pertence à
linhagem das Rosídeas

Não possuem estípulas;
as folhas são modificadas em espinhos.

Flores polímeras grandes.

Fruto carnoso

Todas Cactáceas são
neotropicais,
constituem claro
exemplo de
convergência evolutiva
com *Euphorbia*



Carnegiea
cacto-saguaro



Pilosocereus



Hylocereus
pitaia



Ferocactus



Rhipsalis,
cacto-macarrão

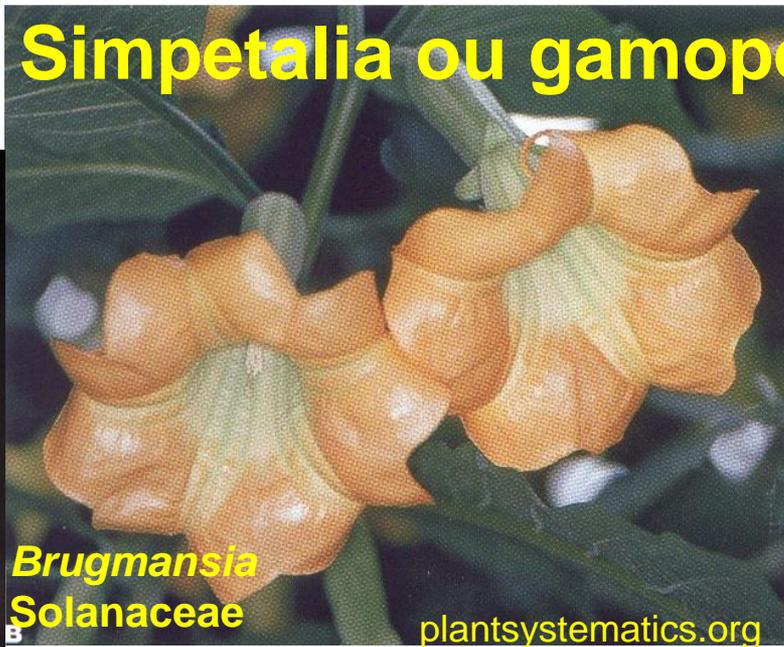


Schlumbergera,
flor-de-maio



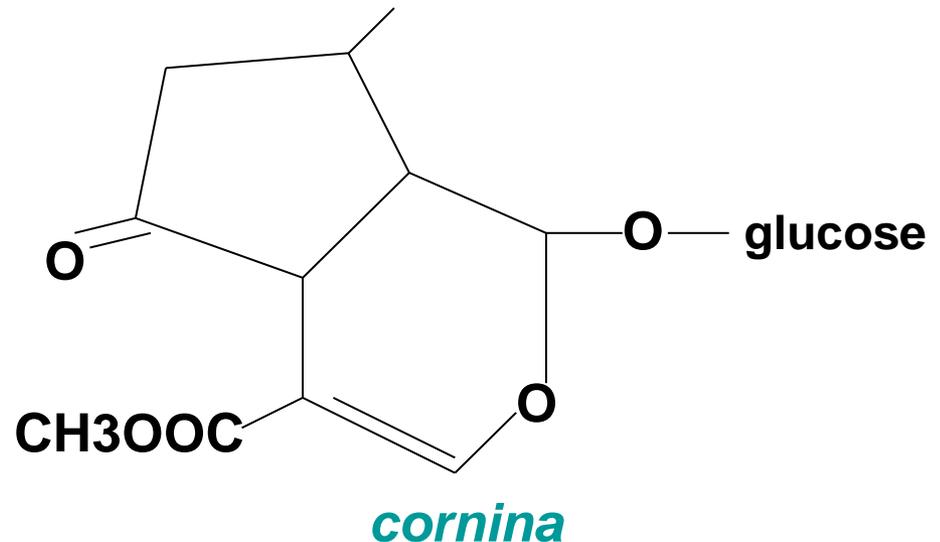
Eudicotiledôneas ASTERÍDEAS

sinapomorfias



Simpetalia ou gamopetalia

iridoides
(alcaloides
derivados de
monoterpenoides)



Asterídeas BIGNONIACEAE

Tabebuia



ipê-rosa



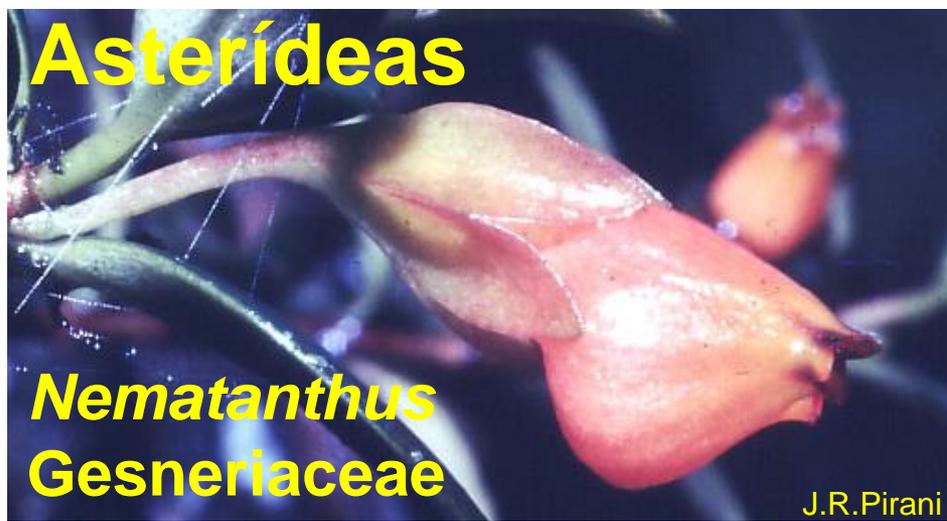
ipê-branco



Handroanthus
ipê-amarelo



Spathodea, tulipa-africana



Asterídeas

**Nematanthus
Gesneriaceae**

J.R.Pirani



**Salvia
Labiatae**

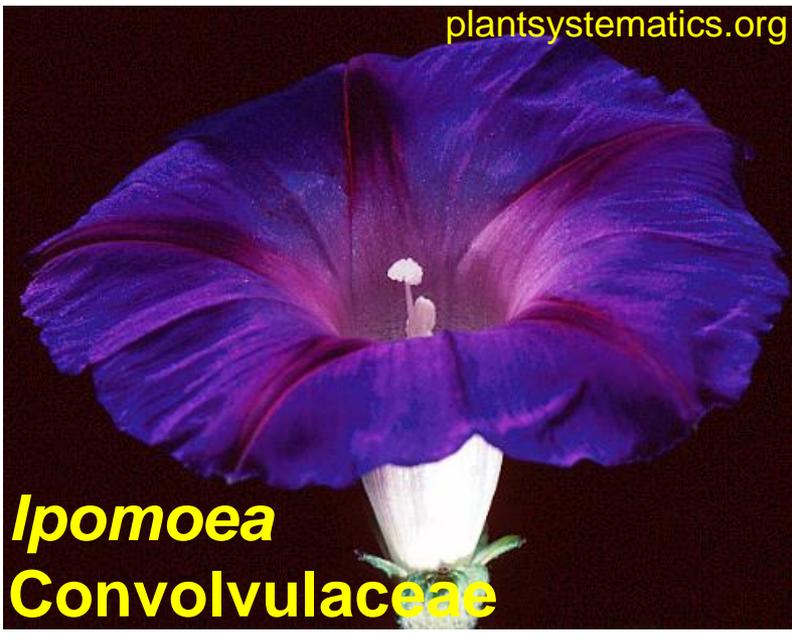
J.R.Pirani



**Campsis
Bignoniaceae**



plantsystematics.org

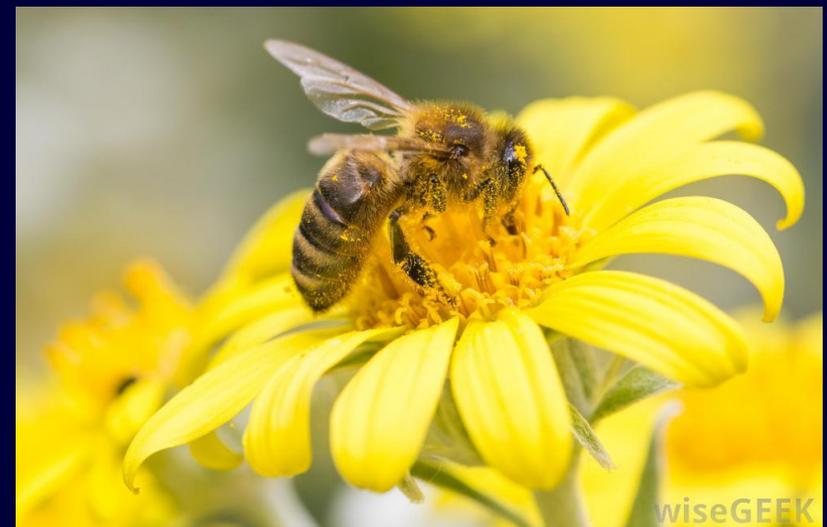


**Ipomoea
Convolvulaceae**

plantsystematics.org

Asterídeas

Estratégias variadas de polinização



Arquitetura e Simetria floral

Corola gamopétala restringe acesso aos recursos florais e permitiu ampliação das estratégias e novas especializações

LAMIACEAE 7.280 spp. Asterídeas

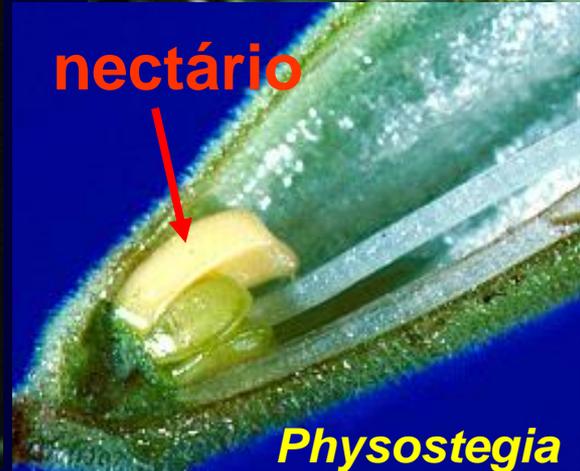
- oleíferas



Flores
fortemente
zigomorfas



Folhas
opostas



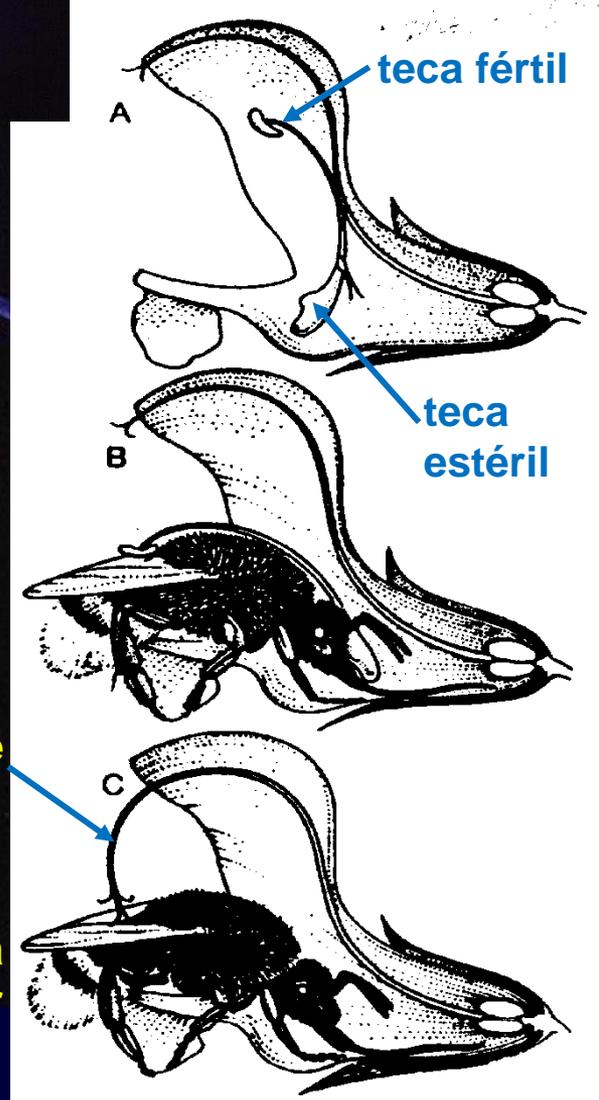


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Ao empurrar uma alavanca formada por tecas esterilizadas o visitante recebe pólen no dorso

estilete recurvado para baixo na fase feminina da flor



plant systematics.org

Asterídeas

Salvia LAMIACEAE

ASTERACEAE

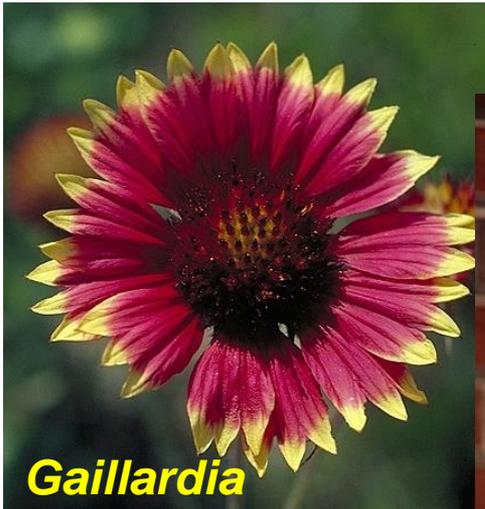
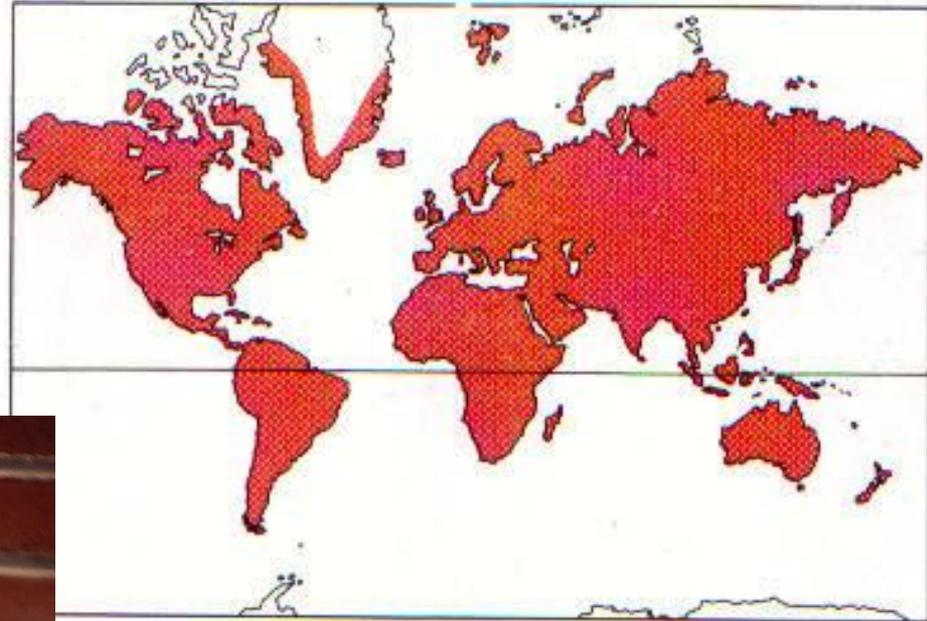
OU

COMPOSITAE

25.040 espécies

Uma das 4 maiores famílias de angiospermas

Asterídeas



Gaillardia



**Cynara
cardunculus
alcachofra**

Number of genera: about 1,100
Number of species: about 25,000
Distribution: cosmopolitan.
Economic uses: food plants (eg lettuce, artichokes, sunflower),
ornamentals (chysanthemums, dahlias), insecticide (pyrethrum) and
medicines and drugs.

Heywood 1976

ASTERACEAE

Não acumulam amido e sim inulina
(oligossacarídeo)

inflorescência típica: **CAPÍTULO**

Flores do raio (periféricas)



Helianthus annuus

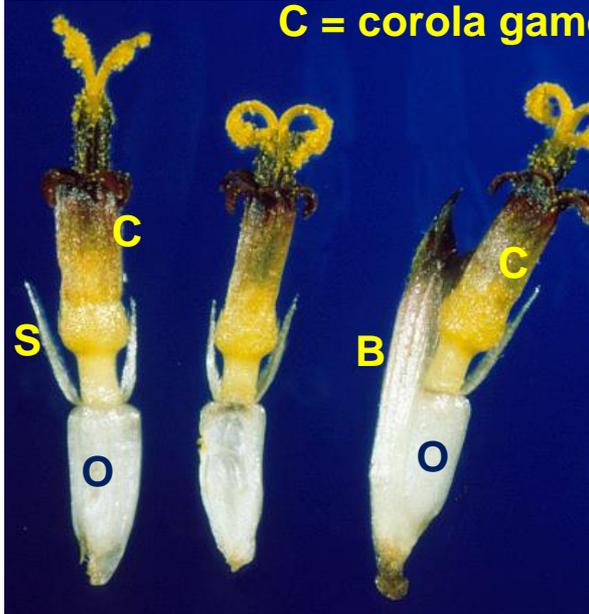
Flores do disco
(centrais)



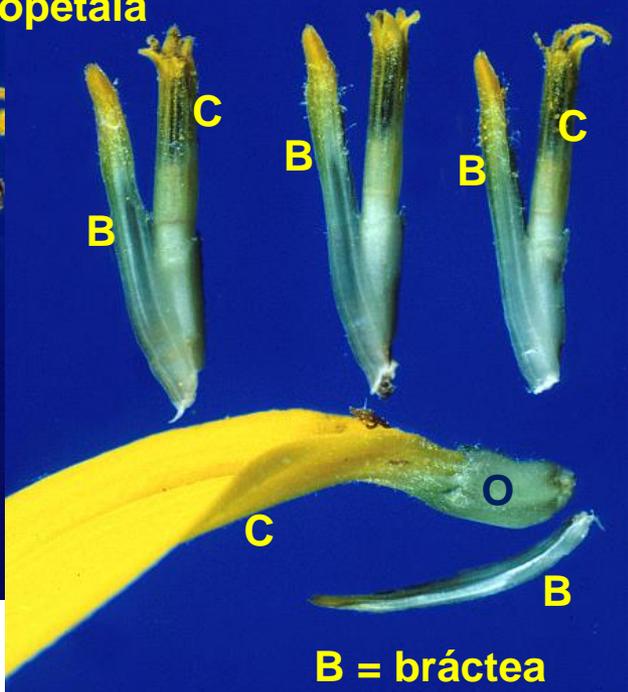
Asterídeas

plantsystematics.org

C = corola gamopétala



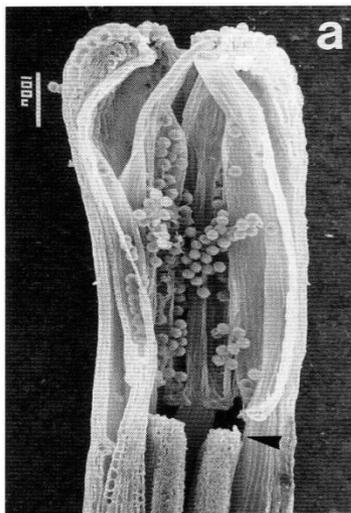
S = sépala
O = ovário ínfero



B = bráctea

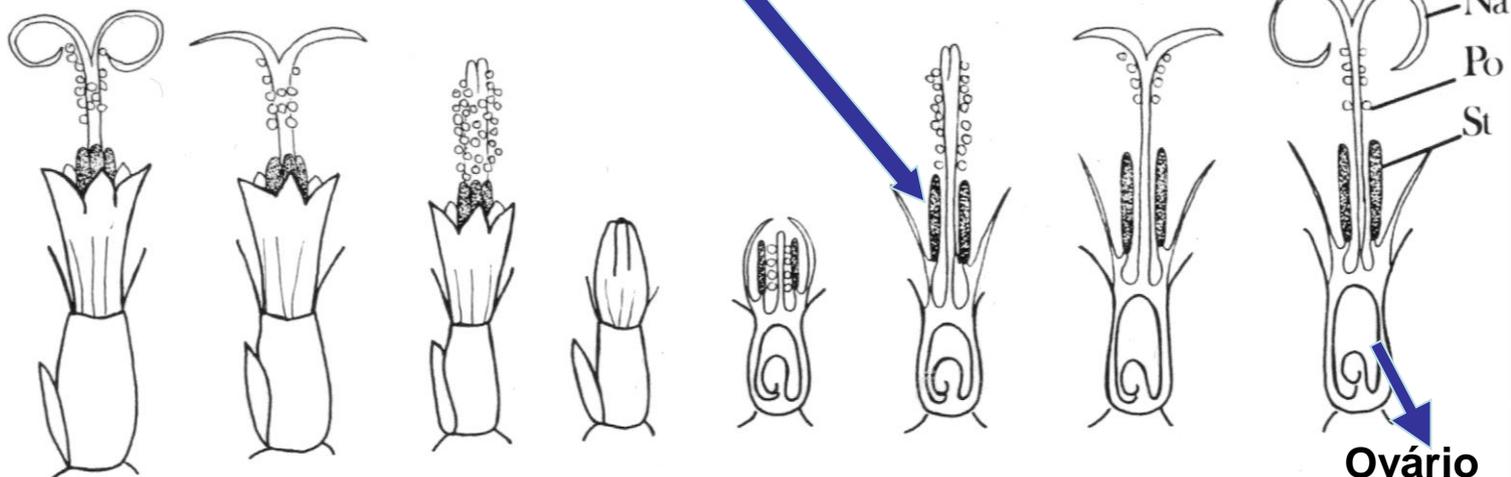
Asterídeas

ASTERACEAE - CAPÍTULO

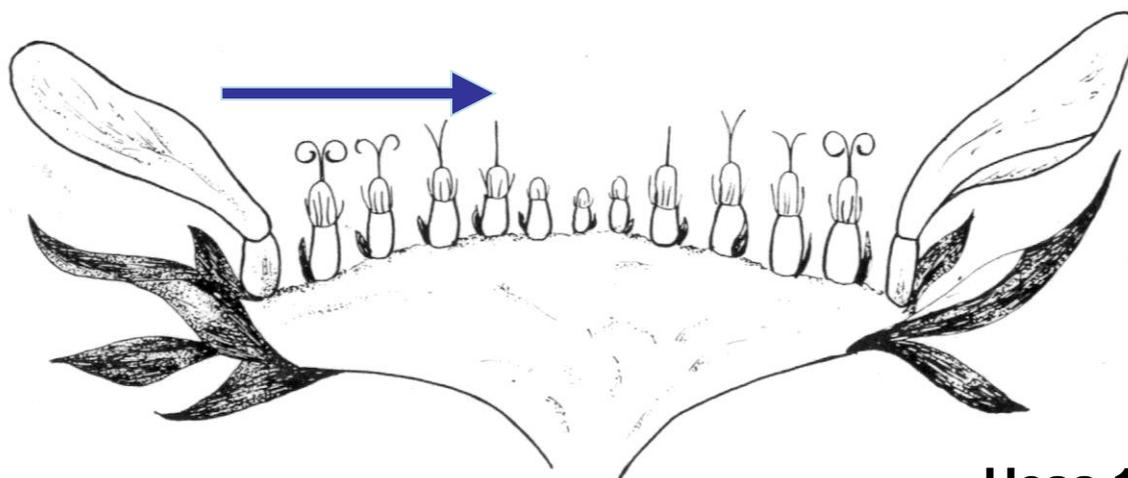


Estigma especializado em varrer o pólen das anteras

Leins & Erbar 2010



Flores amadurecem gradualmente da periferia para centro; estiletos arrastam o pólen para fora da tubo de anteras, só depois a face receptiva dos 2 estigmas se expõe



Capítulo em corte longitudinal

Hess 1983

Asterídeas **ASTERACEAE** - **CAPÍTULO**

**Polinização:
plantas generalistas**



plantsystematics.org



Helianthus annuus
girassol



Fernando Costa

***Aspilia* sp.**

ASTERACEAE Polinização: plantas generalistas

***Cirsium helenioides* - com vários visitantes:**



***Zygaena* - mariposa**



***Melanargia*
- borboleta**



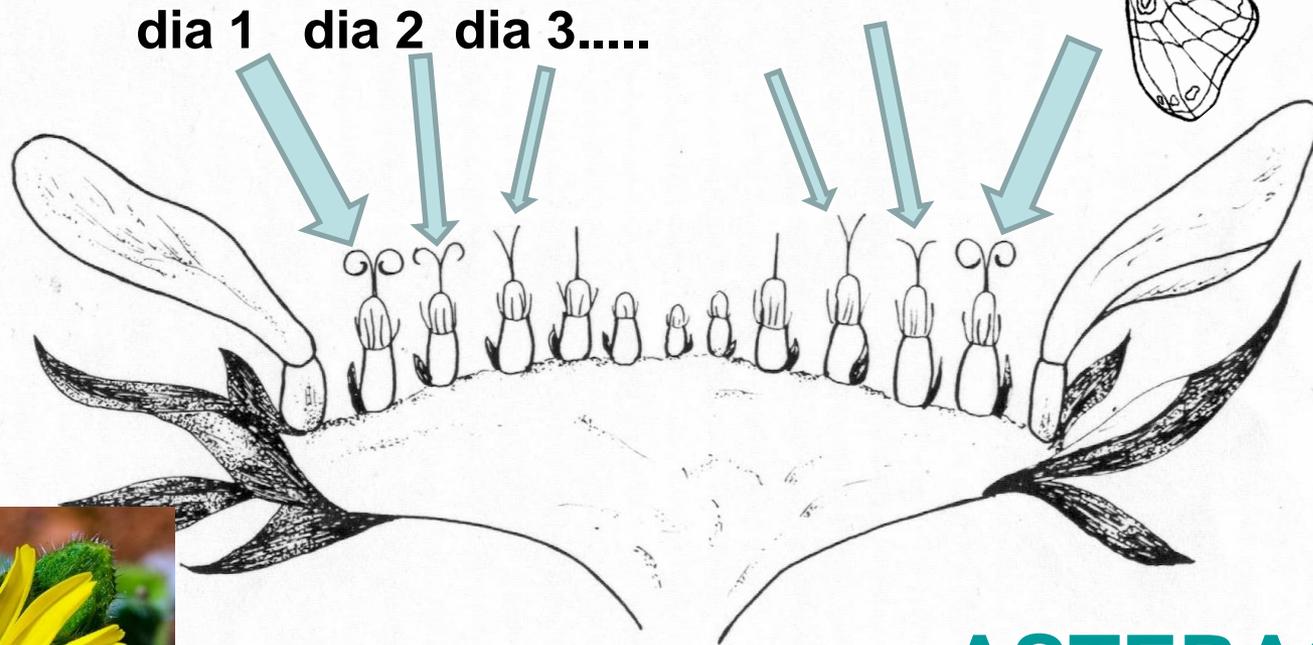
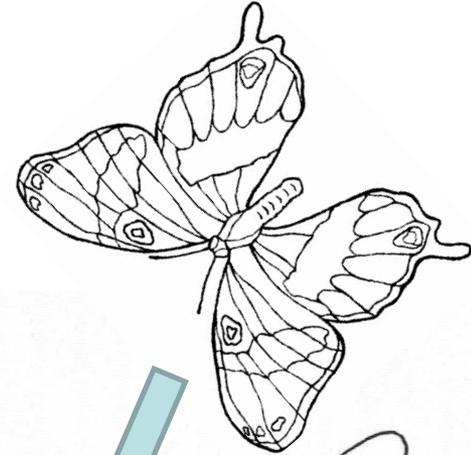
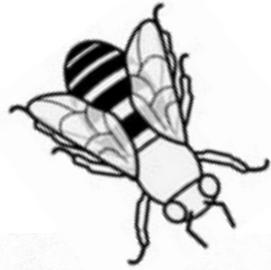
Cerambicidae - besouro



***Bombus*
- mamangava**

Leins & Erbar 2010

CAPÍTULO: alta diversidade genética entre as sementes, distintos polinizadores trazem pólen de fontes variadas em dias diferentes ao longo da duração da inflorescência



(adaptado de Hess 1983)

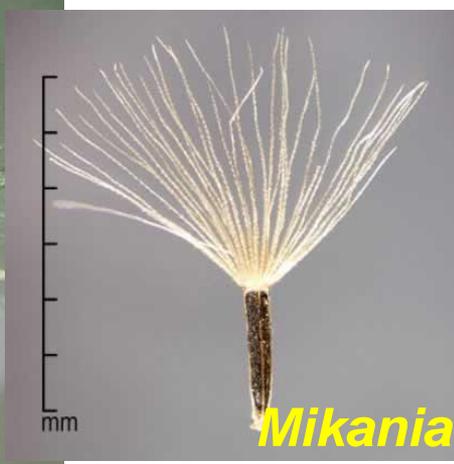
ASTERACEAE
Asterídeas





Lactuca - alface

plantsystematics.org



Mikania



Liatris

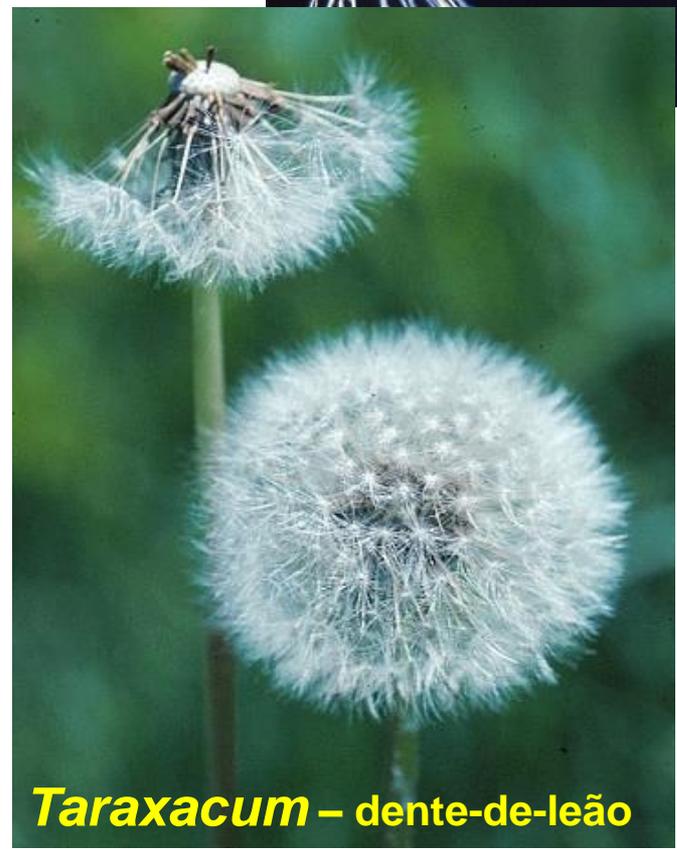


Helianthus



Cirsium

plantsystematics.org



Taraxacum - dente-de-leão



Bidens

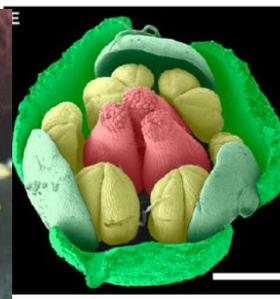
carrapichos

Acanthospermum

ASTERACEAE

Dispersão
por vento ou animais

Nymphaeales



Nas angiospermas basais: flores polímeras ou 3-meras

Magnoliídeas



SÍNTESE:

Monocotiledôneas

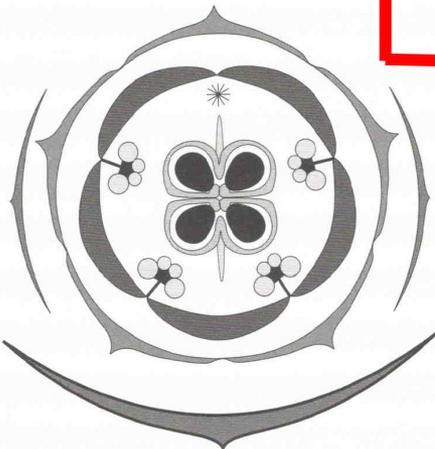
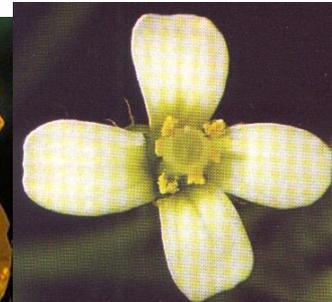
Nas monocotiledôneas: flores 3-meras



Ceratophyllales

Eudicotiledôneas

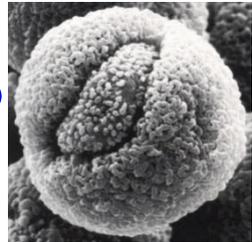
Flores 2-meras e 4-5-meras
sinapomorfia



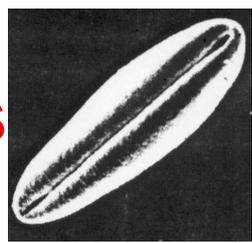
**APG IV
2016**

Nymphaeales

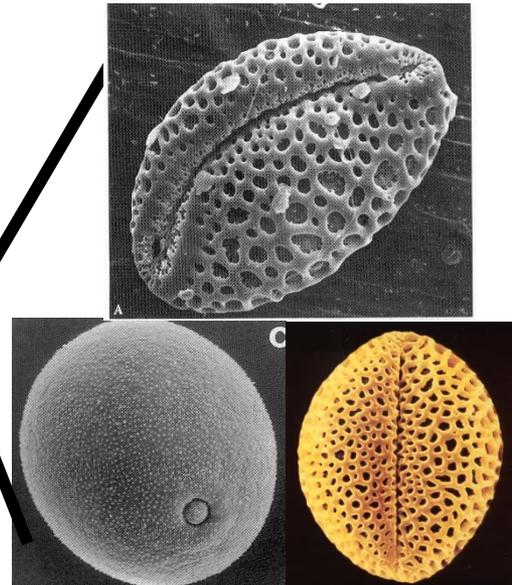
**Grado
ANA**



Magnoliídeas



Monocotiledôneas



SÍNTESE:

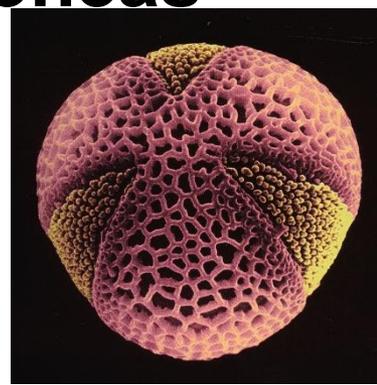
**Grado ANA +
Magnoliídeas +
Monocotiledôneas
conservam o pólen
monossulcado
(simplesiomorfia pois
surgiu no ancestral
das Espermatófitas)**

Eudicotiledôneas

ou

Tricolpadas

**surgimento há
125 M.a.**



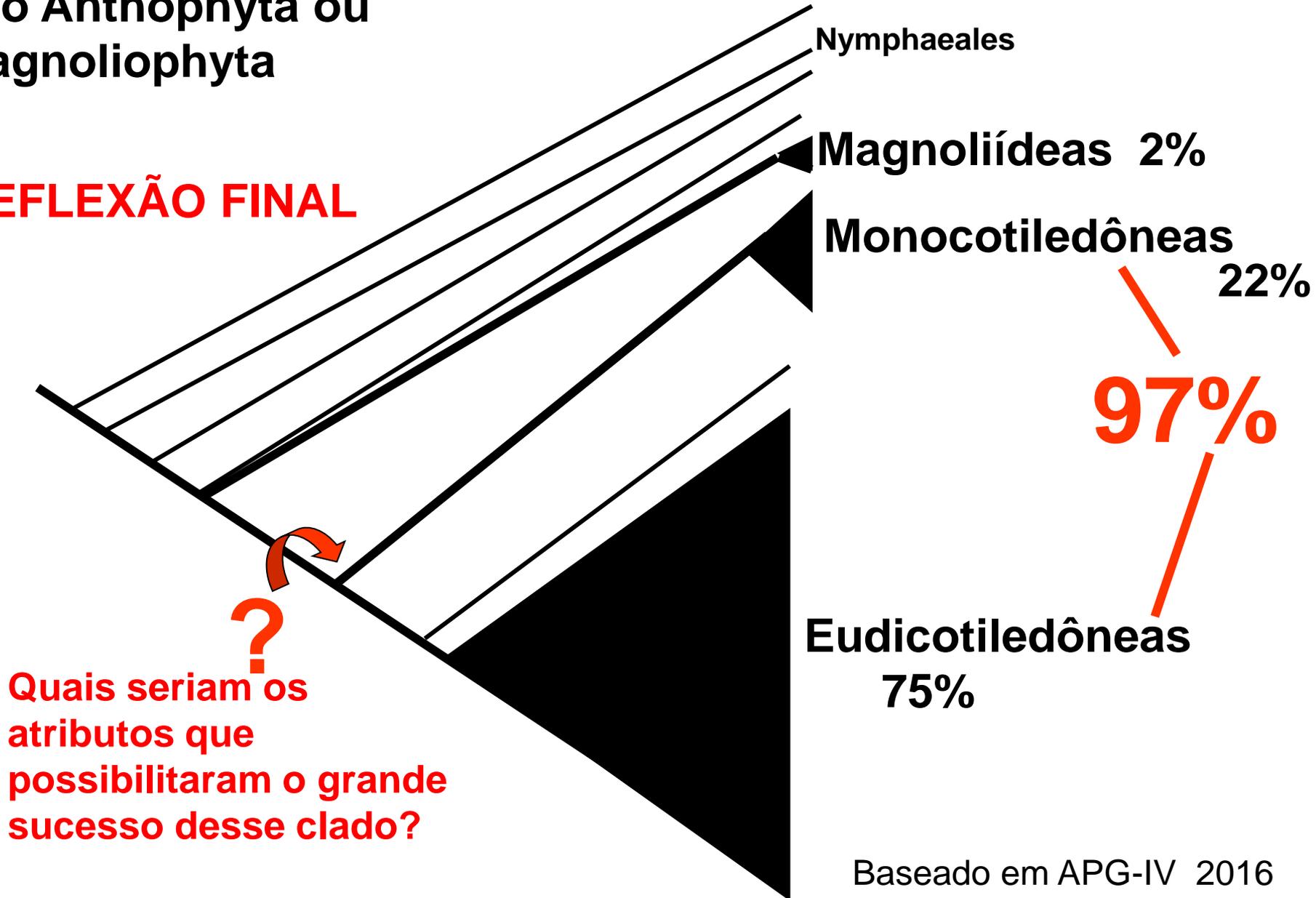
**Pólen tricolpado: sinapormofia
de Eudicotiledôneas**



Filogenia das ANGIOSPERMAS

Filo Anthophyta ou
Magnoliophyta

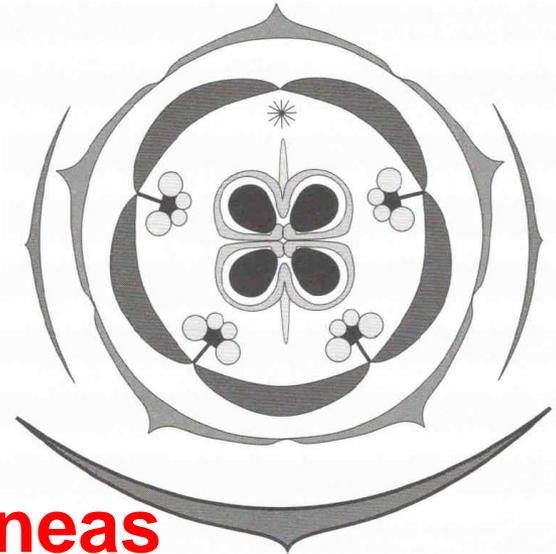
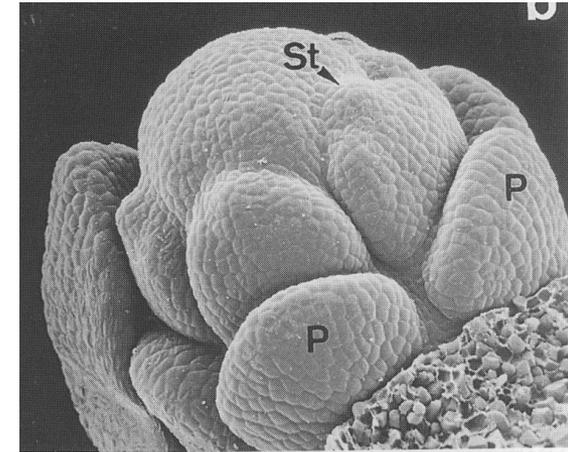
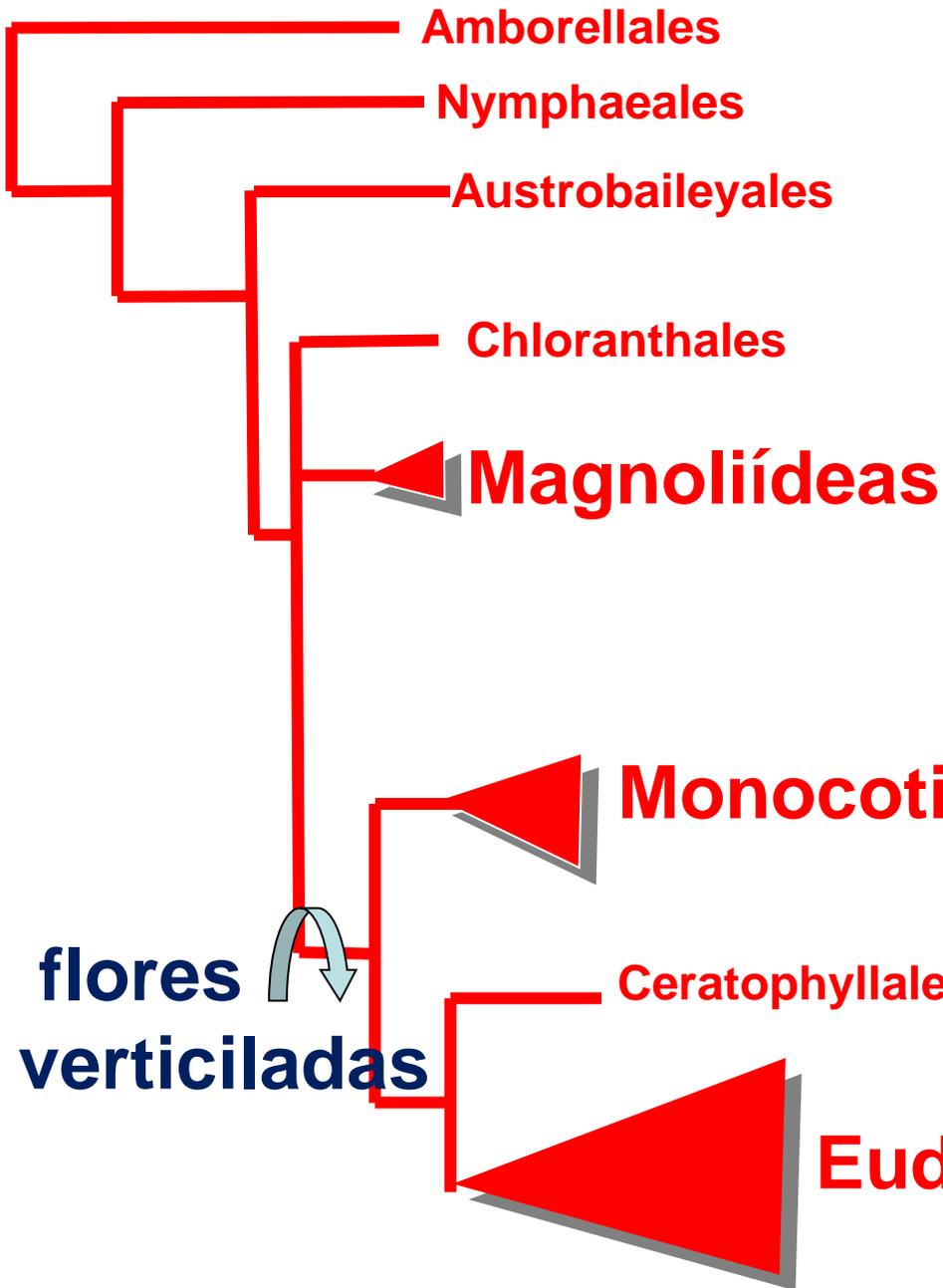
REFLEXÃO FINAL

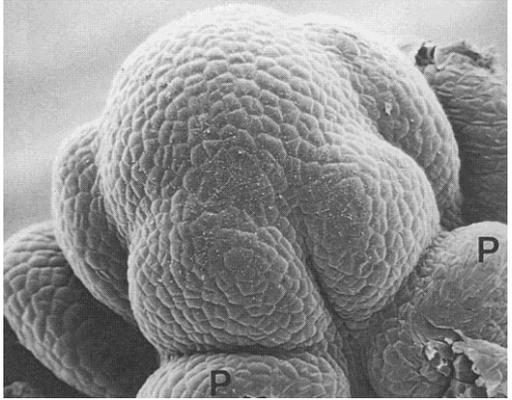
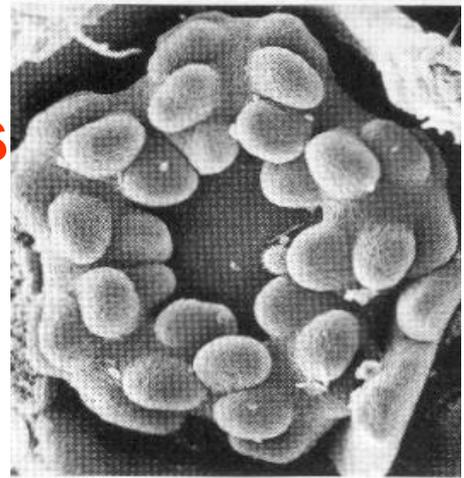
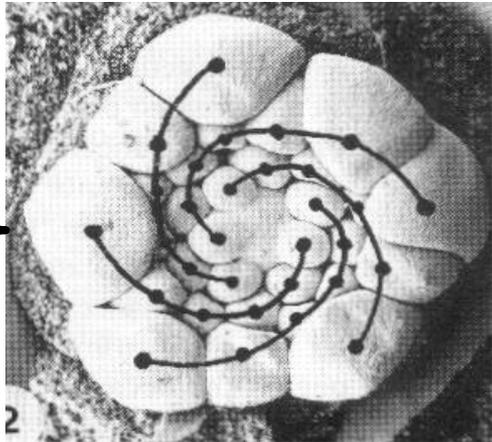
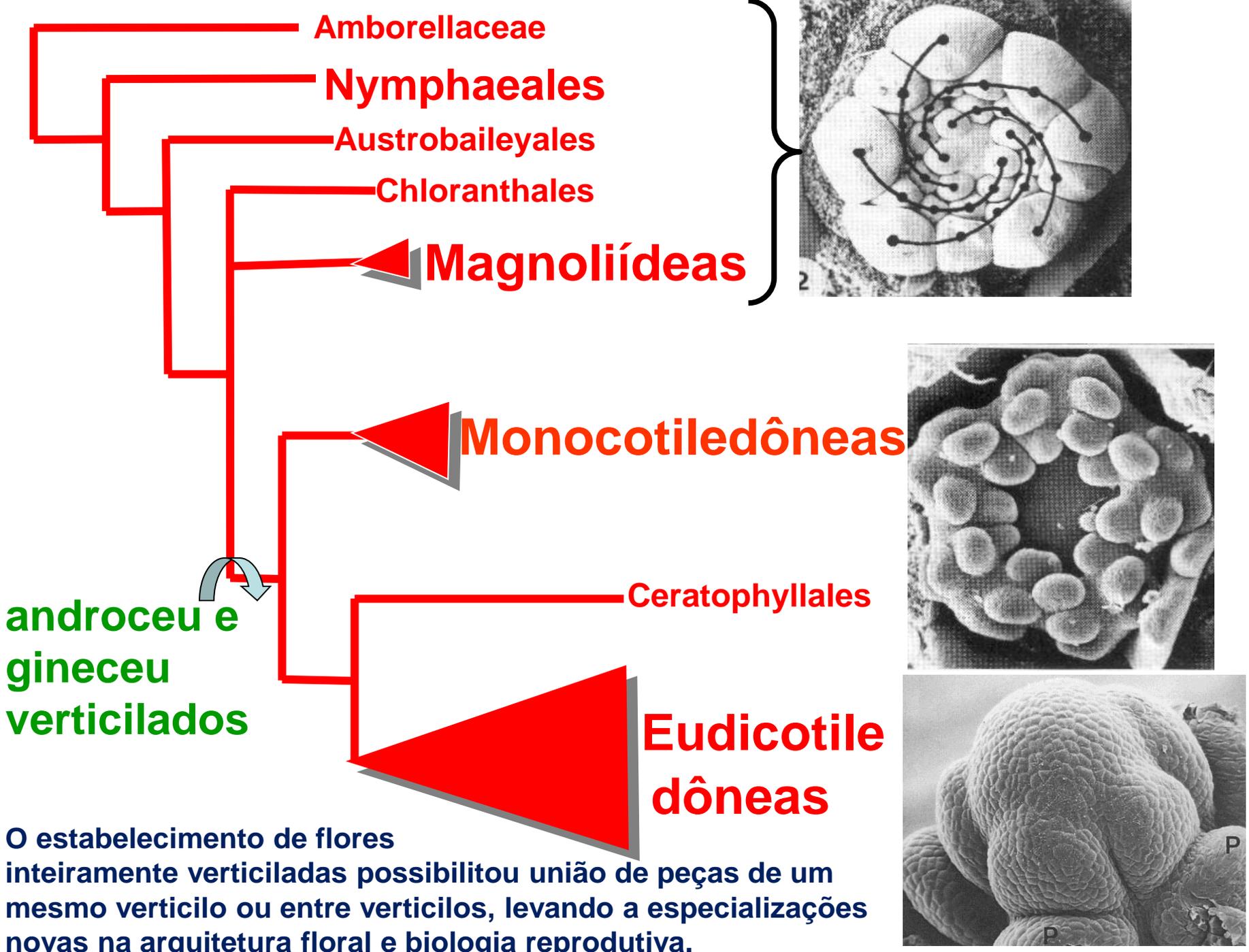


Quais seriam os atributos que possibilitaram o grande sucesso desse clado?

Baseado em APG-IV 2016

APG IV 2016

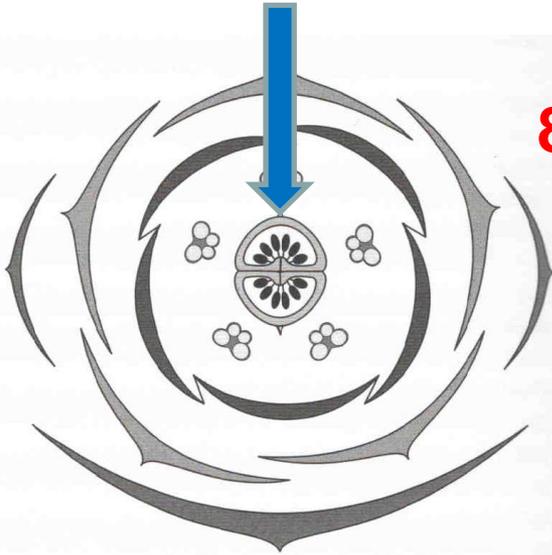




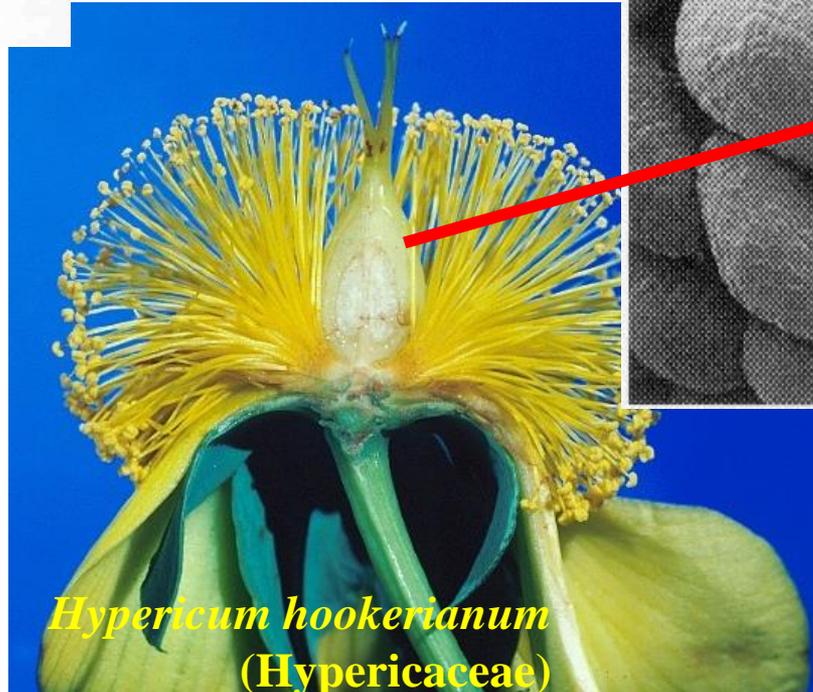
SINCARPIA

- união possibilitada pela organização verticilada

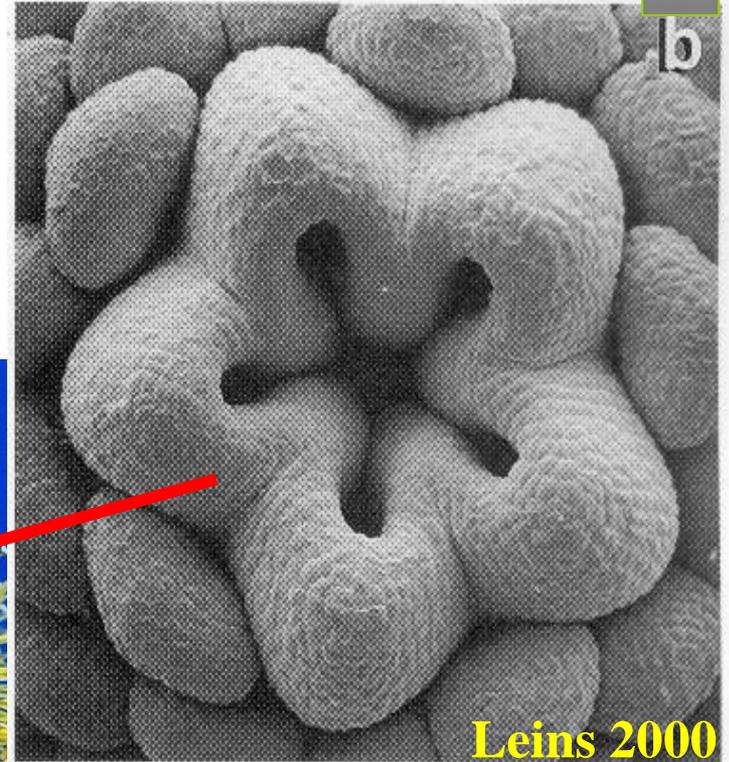
80% das angiospermas



Flores com um só ovário (uni a multicarpelar):
Polinização centralizada,
seleção dos tubos polínicos,
otimização do número de óvulos fecundados;
sementes com maior diversidade genética.



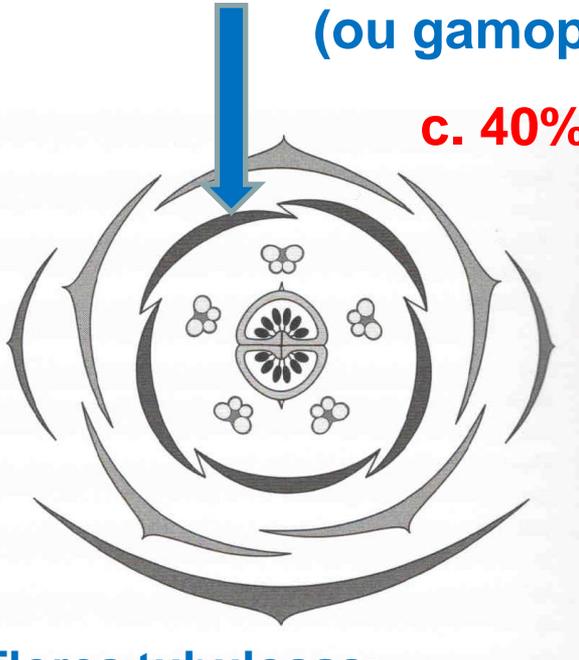
Hypericum hookerianum
(Hypericaceae)



SIMPETALIA - união possibilitada pela organização verticilada

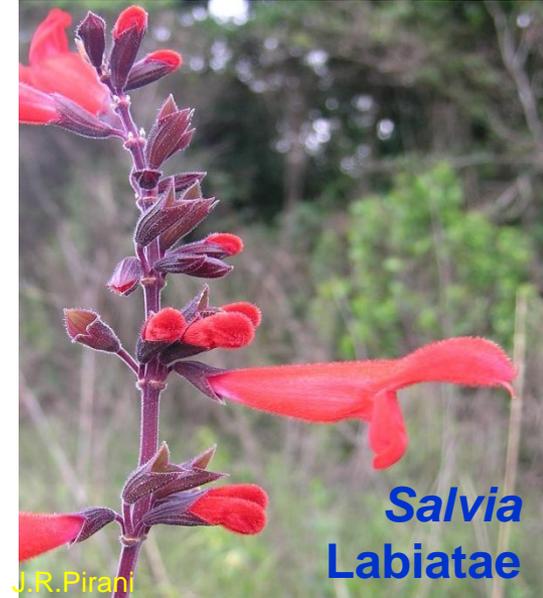
(ou gamopetalia)

c. 40% das angiospermas



Nematanthus
Gesneriaceae

J.R.Pirani



Salvia
Labiatae

J.R.Pirani

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Flores tubulosas:
polinização
especializada:
atratividade visual,
restrição do acesso
aos recursos florais
(néctar e pólen).



Campsis
Bignoniaceae



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Ipomoea
Convolvulaceae



Tecomaria

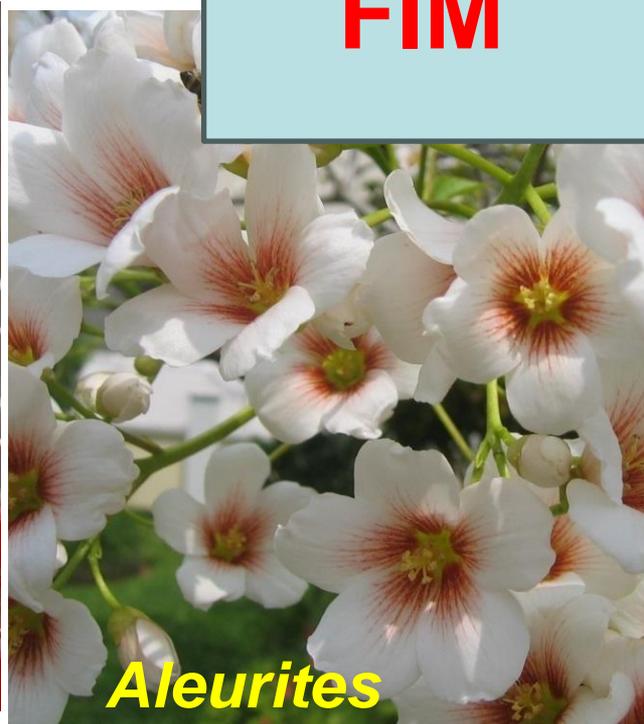


Couroupita

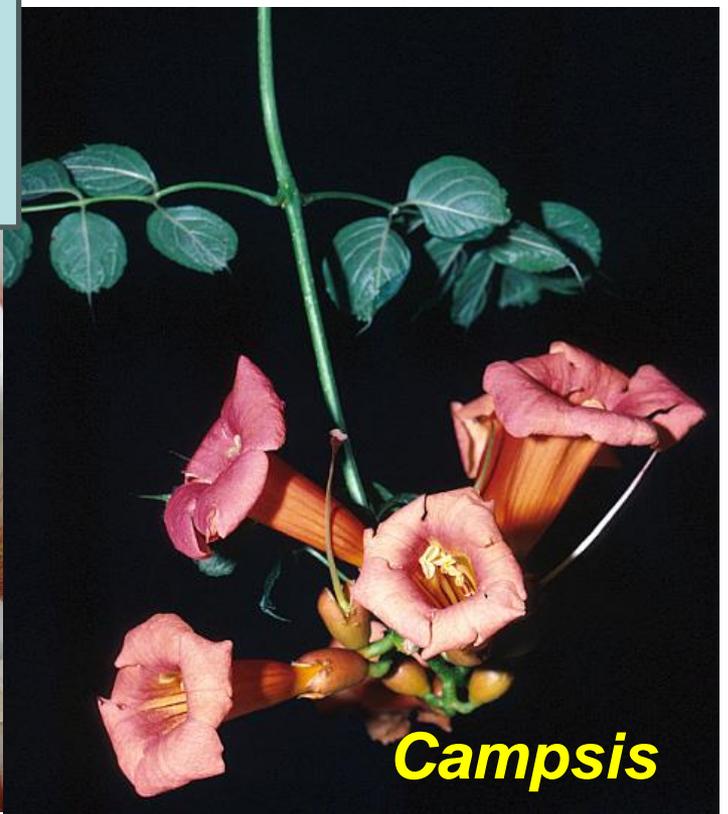
FIM



Lobelia



Aleurites



Campsis