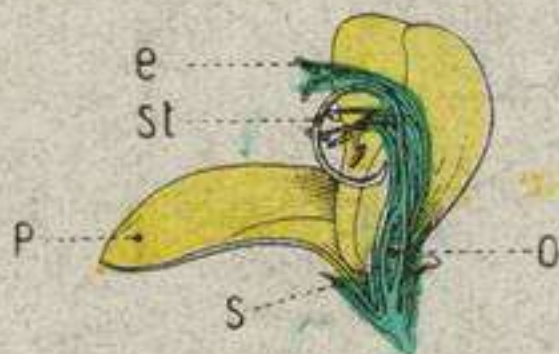
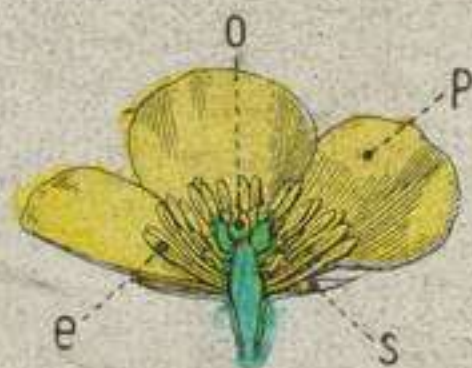


Pervenche.



Genêt.

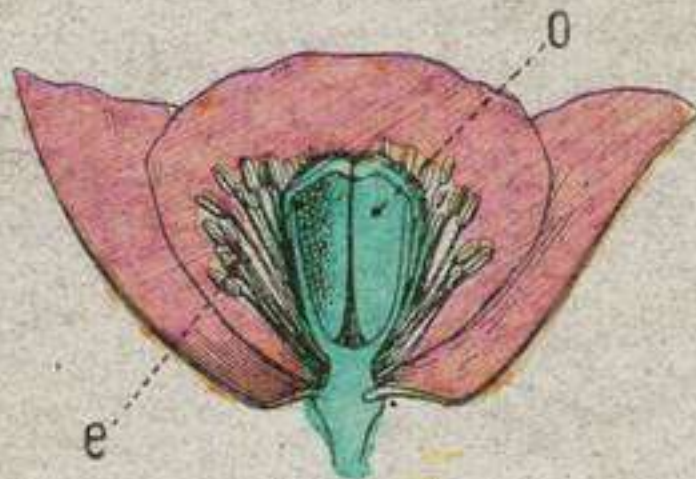


Renoncule-âcre.

Fleurs bisexuées ou hermaphrodites



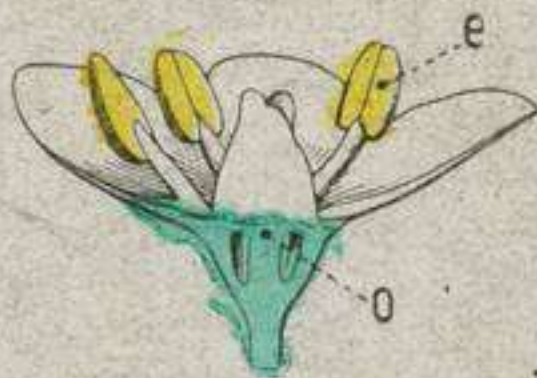
Jonc



Coquelicot



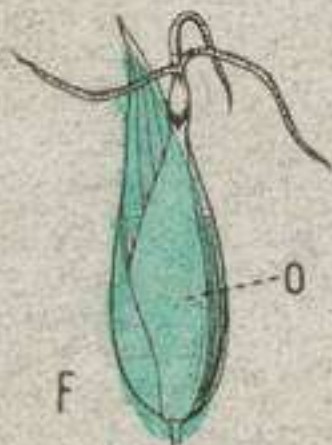
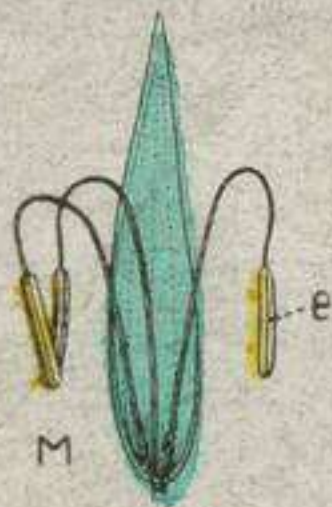
Benoite.



Sureau.

Fleurs bisexuées ou hermaphrodites.





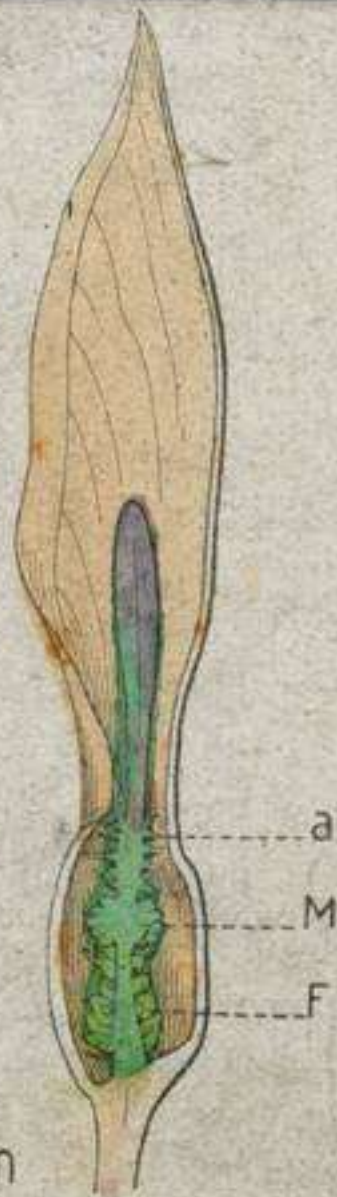
Lychnis blanc.

Carex.

# Fleurs diclines



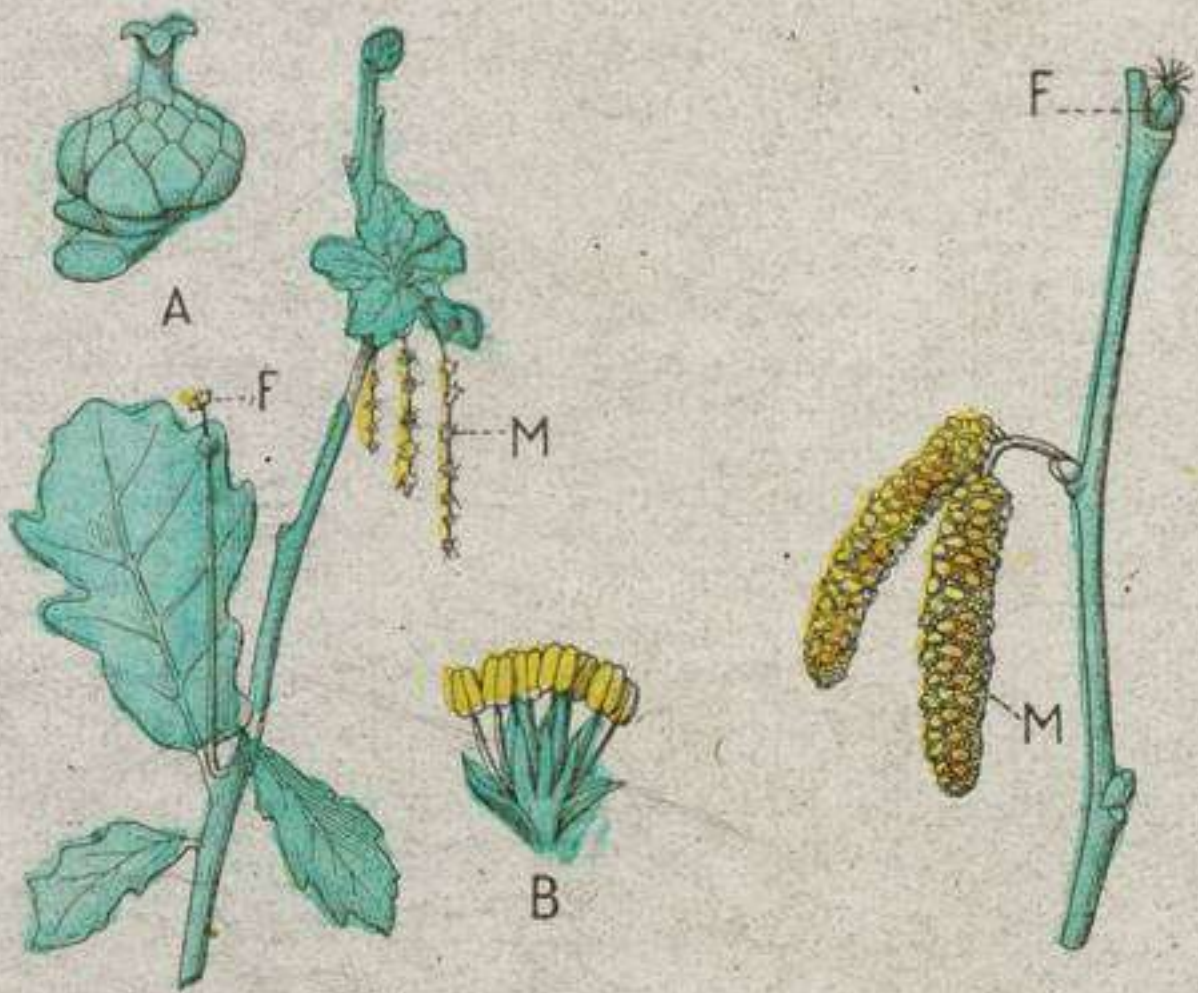
Houblon. F



Arum

Fleurs diclines.





Chêne.

Noisetier

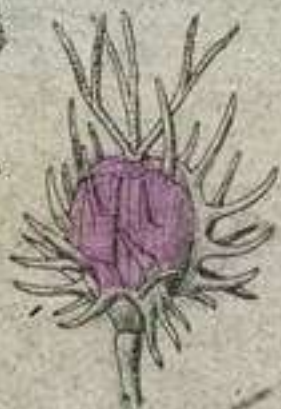
# Fleurs monoïques.





A

Ricin.



B



Mais.

Fleurs monoïques.

5



A



A'

Saule.



*Chaton mâle*



*Ch. femelle*

Fleurs dioïques.





M

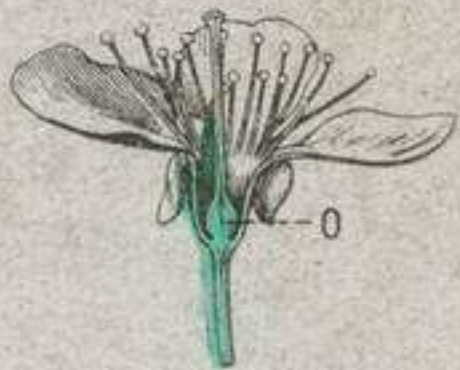
F

Chanvre.

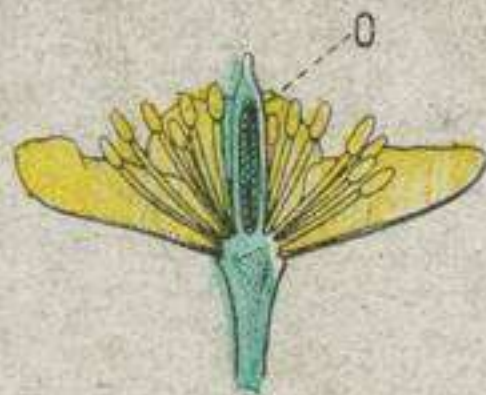
Fleurs dioïques.

8

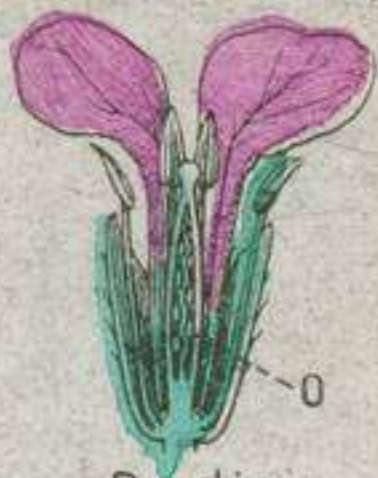




Cerisier



Chélidoine

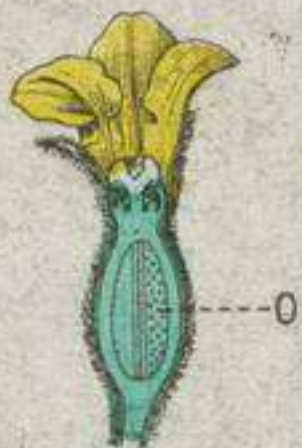


Radis.

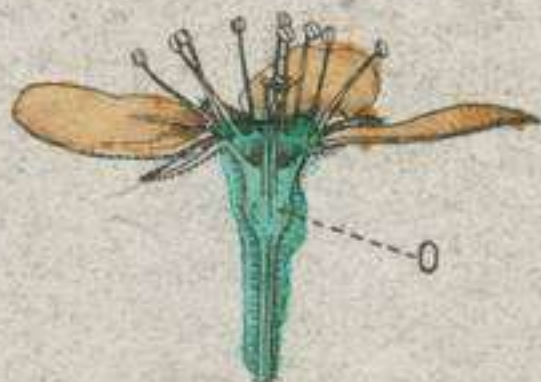


Pulsatille

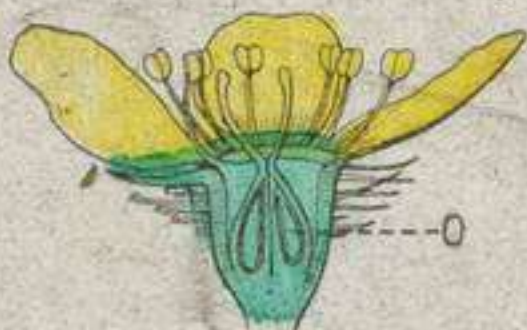
Fleurs à Ovaire supère ou libre.



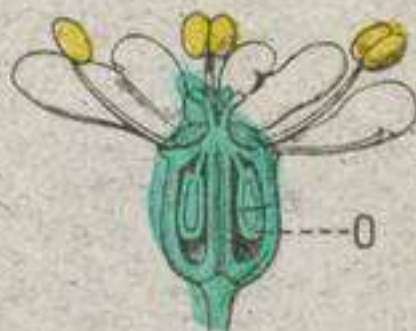
Courge



Pommier.



Aigremoine



Carotte

Fleurs à Ovaire infère ou adhérent.





Betterave



Anémone - Sylvie.



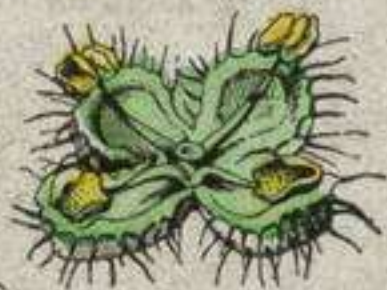
Sarrasin.



Saule. M. F

Fleurs incomplètes: Apétales.





A

B

Ortie.



A

B

F. sans étamines. *Courge.*

*Carex.*

Fleurs incomplètes: (suite) Unisexuées