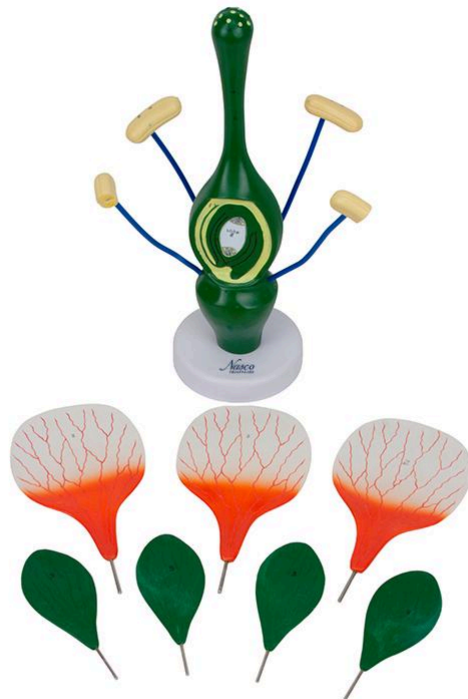
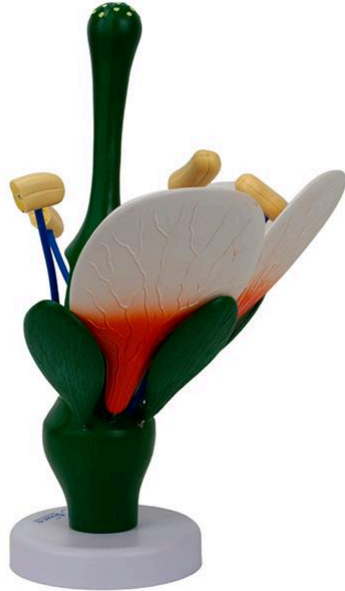




MG36118 | FLOWER DICOTILEDONEA ENLARGED, 8 PARTS





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This anatomical model accurately presents the anatomy of a dicotyledonous flower in cross-section, allowing for the detailed study of its internal and external structures. The main structures are numbered and identified on an information card, and the model is mounted on a base for easy viewing and handling.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of dicotyledonous flower anatomy in educational institutions, laboratories, scientific research, and botany class demonstrations. Allows for the detailed study of internal and external flower structures.

Technical Characteristics:

- * Detailed representation of the internal and external structures of a dicotyledonous flower.
- * Numbered and hand-painted for easy structure identification.
- * Produced with synthetic resin, approved in toxicological tests.
- * Manufactured from stable and durable synthetic material.
- * Includes an information card identifying the structures.
- * Replica of a natural mold.
- * Enlarged model relative to natural size.
- * Includes a polymer base for support.



3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This interactive platform aids learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Material: Synthetic resin.
- * Scale: Enlarged.
- * Includes information card.

Main Structures:

Petal: Petals are the modified leaves, usually colorful and showy, that make up the corolla of a flower. They play a crucial role in attracting pollinators.

Sepal: Sepals are the modified leaves, usually green, that form the calyx of the flower. They protect the reproductive organs of the flower during the development of the flower bud.

Male Stamen: The stamen is the male reproductive structure of the flower, composed of the filament and the anther.

Anther: The anther is the terminal part of the stamen, where pollen is produced.

Petal: (repeated in the input text) Petals are the modified leaves, usually colorful and showy, that make up the corolla of a flower. They play a crucial role in attracting pollinators.

Pollen Tube: The pollen tube is a tubular structure that develops from the pollen grain after pollination. It grows through the style to reach the ovary, allowing fertilization.

Antipodals: Antipodal cells are cells present in the embryo sac, at the opposite end of the egg cell. Their function is not fully understood, but they are believed to be involved in embryo nutrition.

Polar Nuclei: Polar nuclei are two nuclei present in the embryo sac. They fuse with the sperm nucleus to form the endosperm, the nutritive tissue of the seed.

Embryo Sac: The embryo sac, or female gametophyte, is the structure containing the egg



cell and other haploid cells essential for sexual reproduction.

Stigma: The stigma is the receptive part of the carpel, where pollen lands and germinates. Its surface usually has characteristics that facilitate pollen adhesion.

Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or the interactive 3D model.

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, offering an alternative for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with a good cost-benefit ratio, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise structure identification.

List of all visible structures:

- Petal
- Sepal
- Male Stamen
- Anther
- Petal
- Petal
- Pollen Tube
- Antipodals
- Polar Nuclei
- Embryo Sac
- Filament
- Petal
- Receptacle
- Filament
- Filament
- Filament
- Stigma
- Style
- Ovary
- Egg Cell