



Fig. 35: Aestivation of Corolla

- (i) **Valvate:** When all the members of a whorl are present in a circle and their margins simply remain in contact with each other but do not overlap, it is called **valvate aestivation** e.g. **Mustard, Radish.**
- (ii) **Twisted:** When the sepals or petals arrange in a manner that one margin of each floral leaf is overlapping one margin of the next one and its other margin is overlapped by the previous one, it is called **twisted aestivation**, e.g. **China-rose.**
- (iii) **Imbricate:** When one of the sepal or petal is completely **internal** and it is overlapped at both the ends by the floral leaves. One floral leaf is completely **external** i.e. having both free ends and the remaining floral leaves have one end free and another end overlapped, it is called **imbricate**, e.g. **Gold-mohur.**
- (iv) **Vexillary or imbricate-descending:** In this type one sepal or petal is the outermost and posterior in position. It is the largest one and called **standard** or **vexillum**. Two are present on the lateral sides, called **wings** or **alae** and two are small and anterior in position. They are nearly overlapped by the two lateral ones, they are known as **Keel**.
- (v) **Quinquincial:** Imbricate aestivation with 5 petals.
 - (a) Two are exterior
 - (b) Two are interior
 - (c) One has one margin free and other margin covered.

Perianth: When calyx and corolla are not differentiated and fuse together to form a common structure, it is called **perianth**.

- (i) **Tepal:** A segment or part of perianth.
- (ii) **Polytepalous:** Free tepals.
- (iii) **Gamotepalous:** Fused tepals.
- (iv) **Sepaloid:** Green sepal like perianth.
- (v) **Petaloid:** Coloured petal like perianth.
- (vi) **Aestivation:** Arrangement of tepals in perianth.