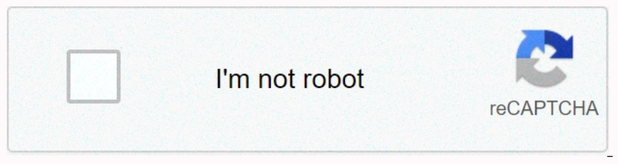

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Difference between seed and grain slideshare

Seeds against cereal Seeds are defined as an embryonic plant covered in a seed coat, often containing some food. It is formed from a ripe eggplant of plants after fertilization. The formation of seeds completes the breeding cycle in seed plants, which begins with the growth of flowers and pollination. The embryo grows from zigoth, and the seed coat grows from the rind of an egg. Grain is a small edient fruit, usually hard outside, harvested from herbactic crops. Grains mostly grow in a cluster atop a mature plant, and they include wheat, oats, rice and barley. Because grains tend to be grown on a large scale, they are considered the main crops, and they are the number one energy suppliers around the world. Technically speaking, we can refer to the seeds as an ovulate egg containing an embryo inside, while grain is a fusion of seed coats and fruits. In some grains, such as peanuts, the shell can be separated from the fruit to reveal the seeds. However, in other grains such as corn, seed coat and fruit cloth cannot be separated. Seeds typically have three main parts that are an embryo, seed coat and endosperm. Obviously, the embryo is the most important part because it is its cells that eventually differentiate and develop into the different tissues that make up the plant eventually. Seed coats and endosperm simply provide support, although they are crucial for embryo development. Grains provide food mainly from the fruit and vegetable part, for example, food from wheat grain comes from ground fruit, which is part of the grain. In crops such as proso, it is actually a seed that has properties very similar to the fruit parts of the grain, and that is why it is treated as grain in culinary terms. In seeds like peas (and pea seeds), areas of their embryo have very floury properties when dried comparable to cereals. They can be ground to get flour, which can be very similar to the one taken from typical grains in culinary terms. Summary 1. Seeds are an egg containing an embryo, and grain is a fusion of seed coats and fruits. 2. As a rule, seeds are planted to grow plants, and grains are harvested for food products. 3. Grains provide food from the fruit part, while the seeds mainly provide food from parts of the embryo. Custom search will help us improve. Rate this post! (10 votes, average: 3.00 out of 5) The main difference between seeds and grains is that the seeds are an embryonic plant, while the grain is the seeds or fruits of herbs. In addition, the three main parts of the seeds are embryo, endosperm and seed coating, while the grains contain an additional part called pericarp or bran. Seeds and grains are two structures produced as a result of sexual reproduction of higher plants. Also nuts are still species of seeds produced by trees. Key areas covered by 1. What is seeds - definition, features, importance of importance What is grain - definition, features, importance 3. What are the similarities between seeds and grain - Contour of common features 4. What is the difference between seeds and grain – comparing key differences in key terms of embryo, embryonic plant, endosperm, grain, bran, seeds, seed coating What is seeds Seeds - is fertilized eggs produced as a result of sexual reproduction of higher plants. Each seed contains an embryo that can germinate to produce a new plant. In addition, both angiosperms and hynosperms produce seeds. In angiosperms, the fruit covers the seeds, while hynosperms do not produce fruit covering the seeds. Therefore, the seeds of naked gymnastics naked. However, seeds are an advanced method of dispersing plants. Figure 1: Seeds In addition, the three main parts of the seed are an embryo, an endosperm, and a seed coat. The embryo is a developed zigot that further develops into a new plant. Second, endosperm is part of the seeds containing nutrients. It is formed as a result of a triple merger, which occurs only with angiosperms. Third, seed coating is a protective layer that keeps the embryo safe. What is grain A - a seed of herbs. Significantly, grains do not contain fruits. This is due to the laying of these seed in the wind for their overclocking. Four components of the grain are embryo, endosperm, seed coat and bran. Here, their embryo and endosperm are similar to those found in normal hinge. An additional part of the grain is pericarp or bran. Wheat bran, rice bran and corn bran are examples of bran, which are a mineral-rich, solid outer, protecting the embryo and endosperm. Actually, bran is part of the fruit that merges with the seed coat beans. Figure 2: Grains However, grains are not intended by nature for eaten. Also, most of them are toxic to animals in their raw state. Therefore, our ancestors ate a grain-free diet that helped their good health. Also, grains contain less nutrients. Therefore, most grainy foods are always fortified with vitamins and minerals. In addition, wholegrains are more nutritious than refined grains. On the other hand, most grains, in addition to rice, contain gluten, which is a protein with stretched repetitive amino acids. Unfortunately, gluten is difficult to digest by the body. Prolamines are also another type of compound present in grains with an irritating effect on the immune system. Therefore, Crohn's and Celiac disease, irritable bowel syndrome and other indigestions are common diseases that can result from the negative health benefits of grain and grain seeds are two structures produced as a result of plant sexual reproduction. Both structures are able to develop into a new plant. They contain embryo, endosperm and seeds Seeds belong to a breeding unit of a higher plant capable of developing into another such plant, while grain refers to a single fruit or cereal seed used as food. Thus, this is a fundamental difference between seeds and grain. In addition, the main difference between seeds and grains is that the seeds are an embryonic plant produced as a result of sexual reproduction, while grain is a type of seed or fruit that is found mainly in herbs. Components The three main components of the seeds are embryo, endosperm and seed coating, while the four components of the grain are embryo, endosperm, seed coat and bran. So, that's the big difference between seeds and grain. Relationships with fruits In addition, the fruit covers the seeds of flowering plants while bare seeds are produced without fruit. By contrast, grains contain a fusion of seed coats and fruits. Viability Also viability is another difference between seeds and grain. The viability of seeds is important until the viability of grains is important. The importance of seeds can develop into a new plant while grains are used as food. As a food endosperm is used as food in the seeds while the fruit part is used as food beans. This is another important difference between seeds and grain. Seed treatment can be treated with fungicides and pesticides, while grains are not treated with fungicides or pesticides. Preview In addition, the seeds are suitable for previews of seed acts while the grains come under food acts. Examples of some examples of seeds are pumpkin seeds, sunflower seeds and sesame seeds, and some examples of grains are wheat, rice, corn and oats. Conclusion Seeds is an embryonic plant produced as a result of sexual reproduction of higher plants. Seeds of flowering plants are covered with fruits, while the seeds of g sportsprobestal are not covered with fruits. Seeds can develop into a new plant due to germination. By comparison, grain is grass seeds. As a rule, herbs do not produce fruits and their fruits are drained with seed coating. These grains are mainly used as food products. Therefore, the main difference between seeds and grain is their components and use. Reference: 1. Dupont, Tianna. Biology of seeds and seedlings. Penn State Extension, January 4, 2019, is available here2. Zerbe, Leah. 11 healthiest whole grains you should eat. Good Cleaning, Good Cleaning, September 7, 2018, Available here Image Courtesy: 1. various pumpkin-nuts-seeds-apple grains Bikanski (CC0) via PIXNIO2. Thadmoran's Dhaniyangal – Own Work (CC BY-SA 3.0) via Wikimedia Commons 1. SEED TYPE AND CHARACTERISTICS ▲ Seeds are protectors and prophecies of its kind. At the same time, the entire crop of farmers depends on the quality of the seeds they use for sowing or ▲ Seeds can be defined as fertilized egg-thy egg eggs consisting of stored food and seed coating, which is viable and has the ability to germinate. It can also be called a breeding unit of flowering plants and can be described as a plant embryo, dormant, surrounded by a supply of food and protective skin or a seed coat. ▲ Seeds are a living connection between the father and his procreation. Biologically, seeds are a ripe fertilized egg and a breeding/breeding unit of flowering plants. Agronomically seed material or reproduction is a living organ of harvest in rudimentary form used for reproduction. It can be any part of the harvest from which the new harvest will grow. 2. SEED CLASSES After harvesting seeds are subjected to analysis and germination of the test. Certification standards of each crop differ, but in all cases they lead to the sale of quality seeds to farmers. Four classes of pure seeds are recognized by the International Association for Crop Improvement. Breeder or core seed: It is directly controlled by an organization or sponsor of a breeder or institution plant. It involves an initial or repeated increase in foundation seeds. This is a seed that is produced directly under the supervision of the breeder. Foundation seeds: This includes elite seeds, will be a seed stock (seeds, tubers, bulbs, plants, etc.) that are so processed to preserve the specific genetic identity and purity that can be distributed by representatives of the experimental station. Foundation seeds are the source of all other certified seed classes, directly or through registered seed agencies. It is also known as the mother's seed. 3. Registered seeds: This is the repentance of the foundation seeds, which is so processed to maintain a satisfactory genetic identity and purity and has been approved by the certification agency. This seed class has a quality suitable for the production of certified seeds. It can be produced by a farmer and other producers under a special contract with a certifying agency. Certified seeds: This is a repentance foundation, registered or certified seed that is so processed to maintain the satisfactory genetic identity and purity that is approved by the certifying agency. This is a seed designed for use by farmers for crop production. Two classes of certified seeds are manufactured, i.e. F1 and F2. Hybrid seeds: the seed itself is produced by crossing two or more homozygose inbreeding lines to produce the desired type with high yield potential. Only F1 generation hybrids are recommended for use as seeds for commercial production. 4. The characteristic of a good seed Seeds in its real meaning should have the following symbols: 1. It should be true to its type. 2. Seeds should be healthy, clean and free from all inert materials and seeds sat down. 3. Seeds should be viable, the germination to the standard, and it has been tested recently. 4. Seeds should be uniform in texture and structure. Structure. Seeds should be truth-labeled and produced under due care and strict supervision so that it does not destit create quickly. 6. Seeds should not be affected by any seeds born with the disease. 5. According to their nature and precautions, what seeds are produced they are classified in: SEED COLOR TYPE TAG 1. Breeder seeds or core seeds Gold/ Yellow 2. Seeds of the foundation White 3. Certified Blue seeds 4. Registered seeds Violet 5. Truth-stamped seeds - SEED QUALITY: Viability and cheerfulness are two important characters of seed quality. Viability can express the percentage of germination, which indicates the number of seedlings produced by a given amount of seeds. The cheerfulness of seeds and seedlings is difficult to measure, often associated with low germination percentage, low germination rate and low cheerfulness. Seeds with low force may not withstand adverse condition in sowing. Seedlings may not have enough strength to appear if the seeds are planted too deeply or if the soil surface is crusted. 6. Germination is measured by two parameters: Germination percentage and germination rate. Cheerfulness is indicated by higher percentage of germination, high germination and faster growth of seedlings. The germination percentage is the number of seeds sprouting up to No. seeds are planted and expressed in two ways: 1. The number of days requires a given percentage of germination. 2. The average number of days required for the appearance of a radiator or plume. The purity of seed seeds is important and should be maintained during seed production. Seed impurities arise from cross-pollination, with mechanical mixture, etc. the purity of seeds is maintained by isolation and rumble. 7. It is necessary to prevent contamination of insulation by cross-pollination of other but related varieties. This is primarily achieved through distance, but it can also be achieved by fencing plants or growing plants in cases, fencing individual flowers or removing male floral parts and then using artificial pollination. The distance of isolation of different field and vegetable crops varies depending on the harvest, according to the type of seeds and different seed category, which will be produced as a foundation certified. Separation of different varieties is necessary for the production of self-dusting plants to prevent mechanical mixing of seeds during harvest. The main distance, usually indicated between the areas, is 3 meters. Roughing off type plants should be removed before flowering to avoid contamination of plants outside the type that can occur because recessive genes are present in heterosihytic conditions even in high-mosid varieties. Volunteer plants arising from randomly planted seeds or seeds produced by earlier crops are another source of contamination. 8. CULTIVAR This cultivated varieties. The variety is synonymous with diversity. A (In 2 2 is a subdivision of the species with some special characteristics. There are several varieties in rice (Oryza sativa), such as Saket-4, Samba mahsuri, Sarju-52 and each variety has different characteristics regarding tillering, plant height, duration, grain quality, etc. Sort is also a unique plant population, but it is artificially supported by human efforts and named. Many varieties cannot continue to exist without human effort. The sort must have a proper name so that it can be identified. HIBRIDIZATION Hybrid Line is generation F1 of two inbrid lines. Hybridization can be performed between two threaded lines (one cross) or two single crosses (double cross) and a covered line and an open pollination of the variety (top cross) or between one cross and a snow-covered line (three cross paths). Inbred lines are real breeding varieties that result from the violent self-dusting of selected parent plants, followed by the continuation of selection to the desired type in the next generation. Once the desired ones have been chosen it is supported by growing plants in isolation and allows them to cross pollination or self-pollinate naturally. 9. Seed analysis The optimal sowing stand depends on the quality of the seeds used and the soil environment in which it is planted. SEED TESTING This is a procedure for obtaining reliable information about five aspects of seed quality, viability, purity, viability, seed health and the presence of flailing seeds. The viability of testing the viability of seeds is the ability of uninspired seeds to germinate in favorable conditions. Petri dish / Rolled towel test is done to test the viability of the seeds. 10. TETRASOLIUM TEST This is a calorie test in which biochemical reaction causes the test decision to change color under certain conditions. Tetrezolyum (2,3,5- trypnyl tetrazolyum chloride) is colorless, but changes to a red insolvective compound called formagan after hydrogen ion is reduced. Viable seeds will change color to red, dead or non-calculated seeds remains colorless. This test is fast and reliable. PURITY SEEDS This is the percentage of pure seeds (seeds without pollutants) in the tested sample. Pollutants include seeds of other crops, seeds and inert substances. PURE LINE SEED Pure Seed Line (PLS) is the percentage of the desired variety that will germinate. It is a function of both percentage purity and percentage germination, it is calculated as a percentage. Percentage (PLS) = (% germination x % purity) / 100 11. SEED VIGOUR Indicates the properties of seeds that determine its potential for the rapid, uniform emergence and development of normal seedlings in a wide range of field conditions. It is influenced by genetic factors and external state of the environment during the development of seeds and maturity. The environment of high temperature and humidity adversely affects the cheerfulness of the seeds. SEEDS Assesses the presence of pathogens and pest on the wall. Seed health can be evaluated visually (test change, color, presence of spores, etc.) after incubation on the appropriate environment for the development of the disease. It can also be determined by a biochemical test, such as analysis of an enzyme associated with immunosorbent (EIA). 12. DORMANCY SEEDS Induced or secondary dormansia, some seeds may reach dormans through seed interaction with the environment (temperature). Such dormance can continue even after the removal of seeds from such an environment. When non-sleepy inactive seeds are buried deep in the soil, inadequate light, temperature, excess carbon dioxide or their combination can cause dormans. Such dormance continues until the seeds delove the conditions necessary for its rupture. Forced DORMANCY Some seeds have dormans thrown at them due to conditions of inadequate oxygen, excess carbon emissions, cold temperatures, ethylene, etc. caused by man or nature, called violent or environmental dormansia. Seed awax does not germinate under such a forced adverse condition. Weed seeds buried deep in the soil are put under violent dormansia. 13. RELATIVE DORMANCY Some salad varieties germinant well at 20o C or below. However, they are dormant at high temperatures (thermal dormansia) and require light to germinate. EPICOTYL DORMANCY Some plant species show epicotil dormansia, a combination of root and epicotyl dormantium, or double dormansia, as in the case of Sanginaria sps. This can be overcome by wet storage of 1.0 to 10o C within two to three months after the seeds germinate to form the root. PLURAL DORMANCY Some seeds required one cold period after radiator and embryos matured. Over the next summer, a radiator appears and is installed. However, epicottyl remains dormant until the next cold period. 14. ECOLOGICAL CONTROL OF DORMANCY SEEDS Environmental control of seed dormancy: 1. Temperature: Some seeds required a low temperature to break dormans. Temperatures up to 10oC are sufficient to disrupt dormancy. Low-temperature treatment can inhibit the content of sleeping seed inhibitors and high temperatures. Typically, increase dormans seeds rather than improve germination. 2. Light: A mild seed requirement can cause germination when seeds reach the soil surface or surrounding vegetation has been broken. This is a common requirement for the germination of many germination seeds. 3. Water: Seed coatings may contain a large amount of some osmotic materials that may limit the amount of water entering the embryo using osmotic agents. The water itself can facilitate dormans in many types of seeds specifically from the seed coating. Drying can ease dormans in some cases, as in the wall 15. The viability of seed viability is the ability of seeds to germinate to maintain its normal life process, ability to grow either or of their living condition. Viable seeds can germinate in favorable conditions, subject to the removal of dormans. Viable seeds can be dormant or inactive. In optimal conditions, viable reed seeds germinate in ten days, and the harvest germinates within 7 days. The longevity of longevity of longevity seeds or the duration of seed viability depends on the storage environment and the genetic constitution of the seeds. This storage environment can extend the life expectancy of one species and shorten it. Even when the seeds are intact by the parent plant, the seeds can eventually be restrained depending on the weather and other biotic factors. Relatively dry weather is favorable for good seeds. The maturity stage when harvesting is the main factor responsible for part of the change in viability and seed side. Seeds can be uninhabitable due to various causes such as mechanical injuries, insects, disease damage and aging. Aging.

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