

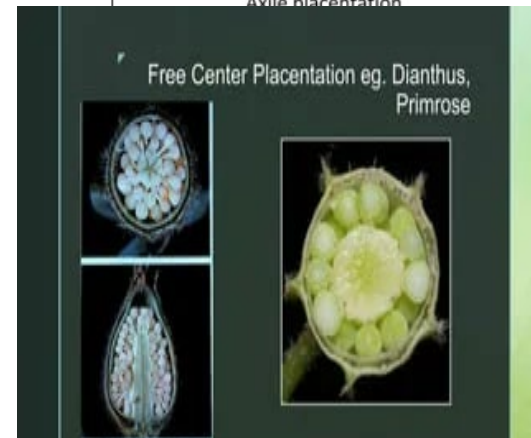
Fig: Parietal placentation

3- Axile: This type of placentation is seen in a bi- or multi-carpellary, syncarpous ovary. The carpel walls meet in the center of the ovary, where the placenta is formed like a central column. The ovules are borne at or near the center of the placenta in each locule. eg, **Malvaceae, Potato, Onion, Lemon, Orange and Tomato.**



Axile placentation

4- Free central: This type of placentation is found in a syncarpous gynoecium. The ovary is unilocular, and the ovules are borne on the axis in the centre of the ovary. Placentation is axile in beginning. After sometimes walls of the chamber are destroyed and only the ovulated central axis is found, e.g., **Primrose, Dianthus (Caryophyllaceae).**



5- Superficial – This type of placentation is found in a multi-carpellary syncarpous gynoecium. The ovules are attached to the walls of the locule, e.g., **Nymphae (Water lily).**



6- Basal placentation: The ovary is unilocular and a single ovule is borne at the base of the ovary. e.g. Sunflower (Asteraceae family).

