









<h1>Plant Structures</h1>	
<p>Thorns</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharp, outgrowths from plant that protect is from being eaten - ex.- cactus, rose
<p>Poisons</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used to discourage plants from eating it; can have a foul taste; can sicken or kill - ex. poison ivy, poison oak
<p>Sepals</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small leaves located under the petals

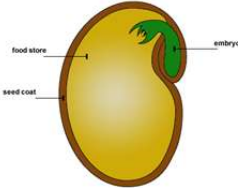
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<p>Flower</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produce seeds • colorful and have a scent to attract insects or other animals for pollination
<p>Stamen</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • male reproductive part of flower • filament- stalk part • anther- sticky top that produces pollen


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<p>Pistil</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • female part of flower • ovary- protects the new seed • ovule- contains the egg and the new seed when developing • stigma- sticky top where pollen grains land • style- stalk part of pistil that grows into a pollen tube after pollination occurs
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<p>Seeds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • embryo- young plant that develops from the fertilized egg; can have more than one cotyledon • stored food is found inside which helps the embryo develop • seed coat- protects the embryo and its food from drying out; allows the seed to remain inactive for a period of time; can be surrounded by a fruit 
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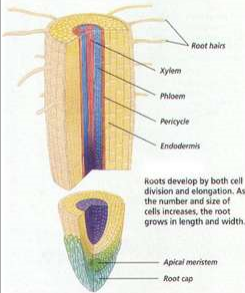
<p>Roots</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anchor the plant into the ground • absorb water and minerals from soil • store food • the more root area, the more water and minerals it can absorb
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<p>Types of roots</p>   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tap root <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one long, thick main root with many smaller roots branching off - examples- carrots, dandelions, cacti • fibrous root <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - many similar sized roots that form a dense, tangled mass - examples- grass, corn, onions
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Structure of a root



- Root cap- located at the bottom of the root that protects the root from injury from rocks as root grows; contains cells to grow more roots
- Root hairs- grow out of root's surface which absorb water and minerals; help anchor plant
- Xylem tissue- water and minerals move upward into the plant
- Phloem- transports food made in leaves downward to roots

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Stems



- carries substances between leaves and roots of plant
- provides support to plant and leaves
- contain xylem and phloem like roots
- 2 types
 - Herbaceous- green and soft; example- flowers
 - Wood- hard and rigid; contains many layers of tissue; examples- trees

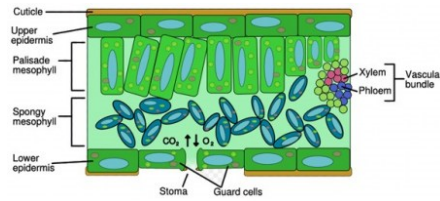
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Leaves

- capture the sun's energy to carry out photosynthesis
- come in a variety of shapes and sizes
- contain xylem and phloem

Leaf structure

- cuticle- waxy, waterproof coating to control transpiration
- upper leaf cells- contain chloroplasts
- lower leaf cells- allow carbon dioxide to reach cells for photosynthesis and oxygen to escape
- stomata- tiny pores that allow carbon dioxide in and oxygen and water vapor out



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