

Plant Glossary

Cotyledon: The plant's food that is stored in the seed.

Embryo: A baby plant that grow inside of the seed.

Germination: when a plant begin to grow out of the seed.

Nectar: the sugary liquid made by flowers.

Photosynthesis: The process where a plant makes it's own food.

Pistil: a flower part, where the eggs are made.

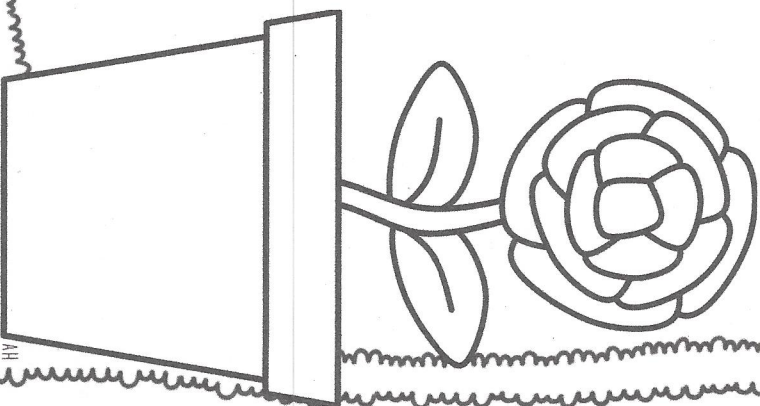
Pollen: the powder made by a flower

Pollination: the joining of flower pollen and eggs.

Seed Coat: A protective layer on the outside of a seed.

Stamen: a flower part, where pollen is made.

Veins: a transport system in the leaves that carries water and nutrients.



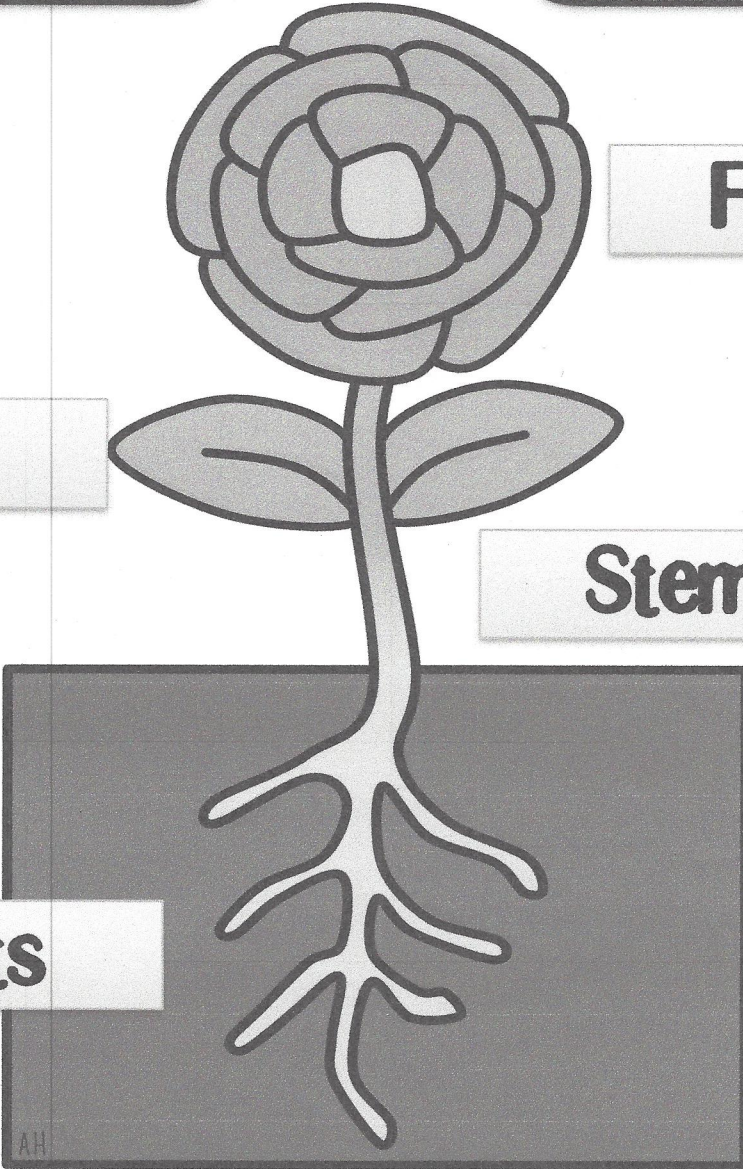
Parts of a Plant

Flower

Leaf

Stem

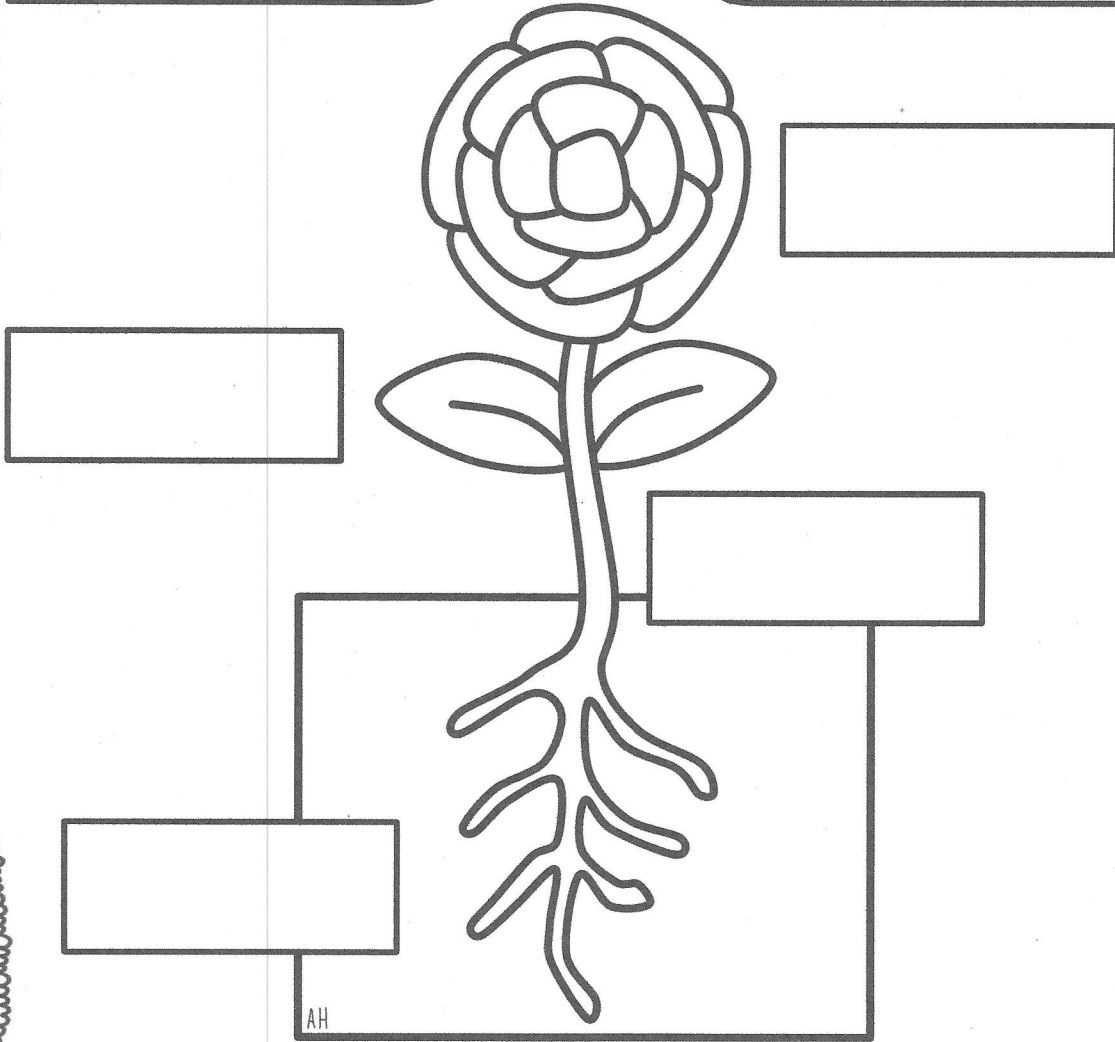
Roots



AH

Name: _____

Parts of a Plant



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Cut out the labels and glue them in the correct place on the plant diagram.

Flower

Roots

Leaf

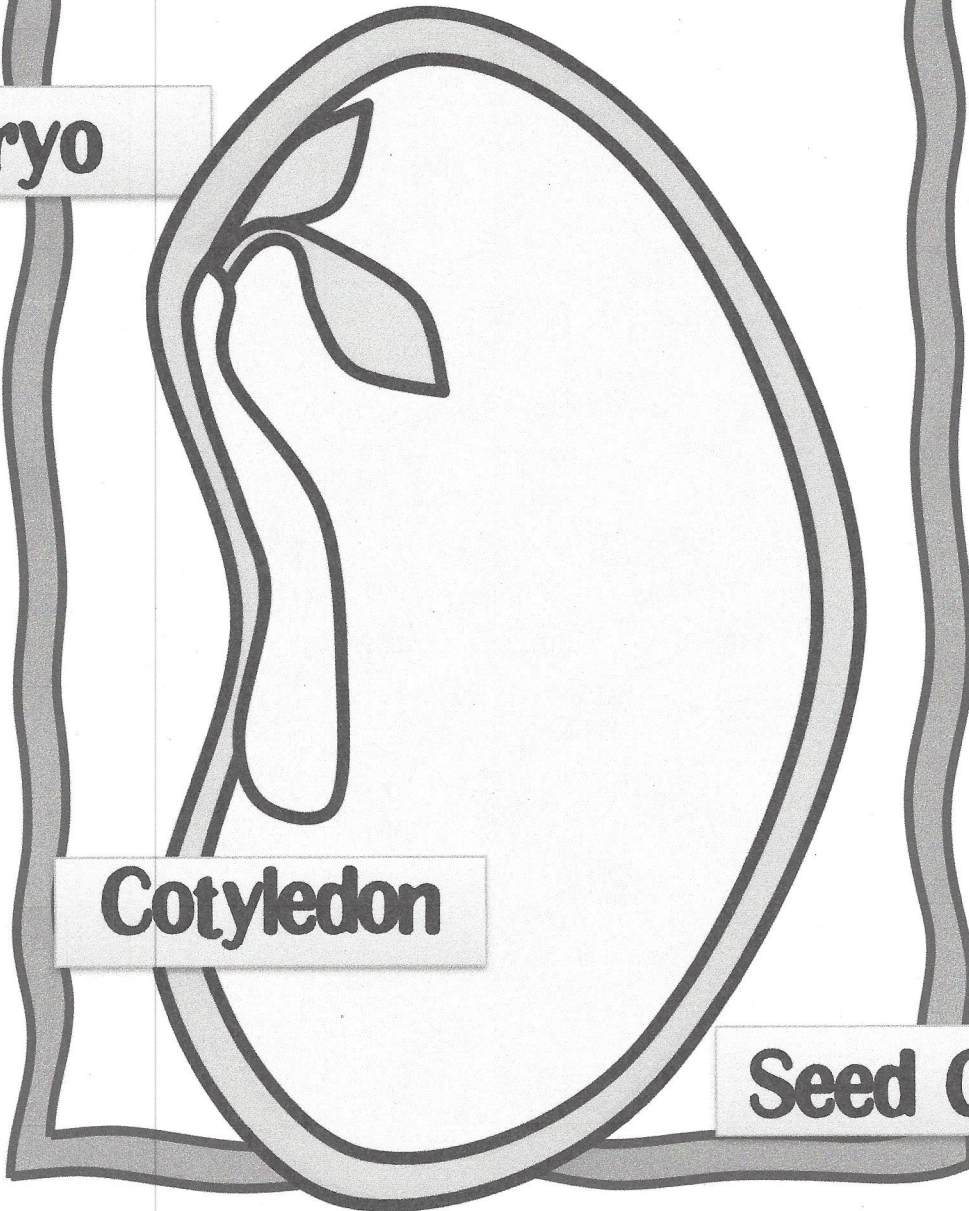
Stem

Parts of a Seed

Embryo

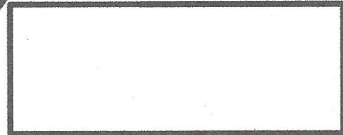
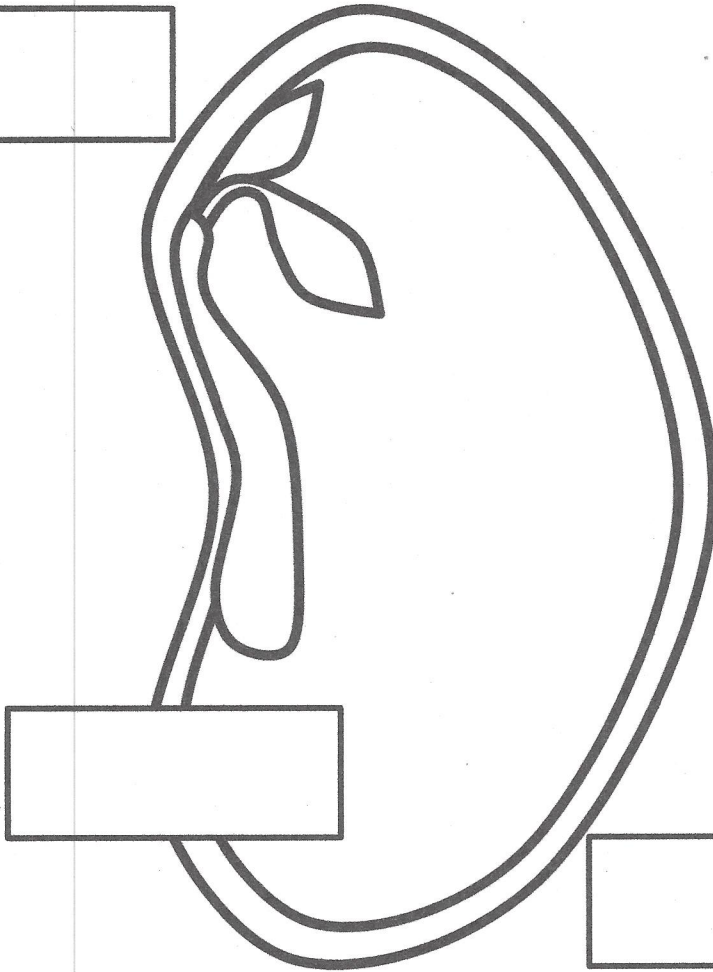
Cotyledon

Seed Coat



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Parts of a Seed



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Cut out the labels and glue them in the correct place on the plant diagram.

Embryo

Seed Coat

Cotyledon

The Seed

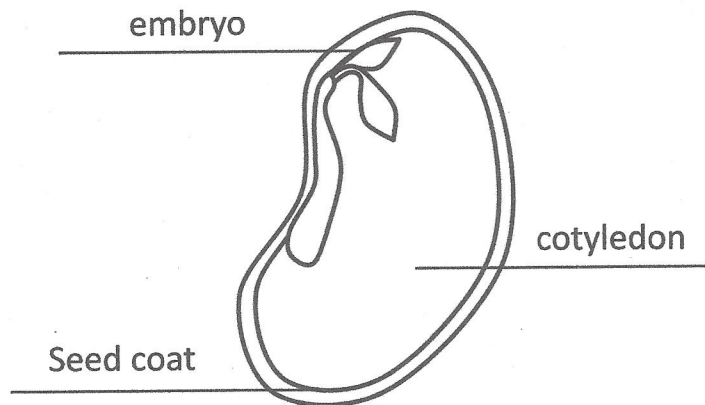
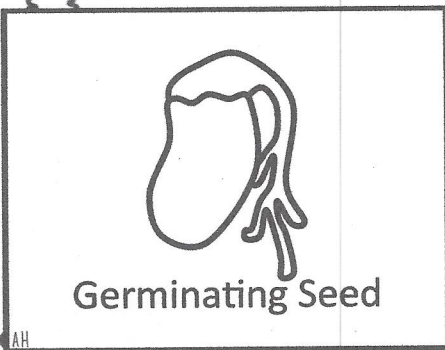
Every plant starts as a seed. In fact, the seed is the home of a baby plant until it sprouts. If you cut a seed in half, you will probably be able to see a tiny plant! The baby plant is called the embryo. The embryo already has leaves and roots. The seed keeps the embryo safe with its protective outer cover called the seed coat. The seed coat also helps to protect the baby plant's food. The plant food is called cotyledon. The cotyledon will be the plant's source of food until the plant is older and able to produce its own food.

Seeds need their own space to grow so that they aren't competing with other plants for all of the water and nutrients. Since seeds fall from their parent plant, they need to spread to find their own space. Some seeds spread when they are blown by the wind. The seed coat helps them move in the air. In fact, a maple seed coat develops wings and looks like a helicopter as it moves through the air. Other seeds are spread by animals. The animal will eat the seed or the fruit full of seeds and then leave the seeds in a new area later. Seeds can also be moved by water. A coconut seed is often moved by water. The coconut seed has been known to cross oceans!

Once a seed has been moved to a place that has the soil, sunlight and water that the seed needs, it begins to grow. When the plant and roots start to grow, or sprout out of the seed coat, we call it germination. When a plant germinates, the seed knows which way is up and down. It will automatically make the root grow down and the leaves and stem will grow up. The cotyledon will continue to provide the plant with nutrients during the germination process.

Not every seed will become a plant. Some seeds will never be moved to a good environment to grow. Some seeds are even harvested for you and I to eat! Did you know that peanuts, beans and peas are all seeds?

Seeds come in all sizes. The seed of a palm tree is the largest seed. It can get up to 9 feet around and weigh 40 pounds! The orchid flower has the smallest seed. It would take about a million orchid seeds to equal the weight of a paperclip! They are so small that they just look like dust. No matter what size they are, a seed is the beginning of all plant life!



Name: _____

The Seed

1. What is an embryo?

2. What is cotyledon?

3. Why is the seed coat important?

4. Why does a seed to travel to a different place to grow?

5. What is it called when the roots begin to spout outside of the seed?

6. Name three seeds that you can eat according to the text.

