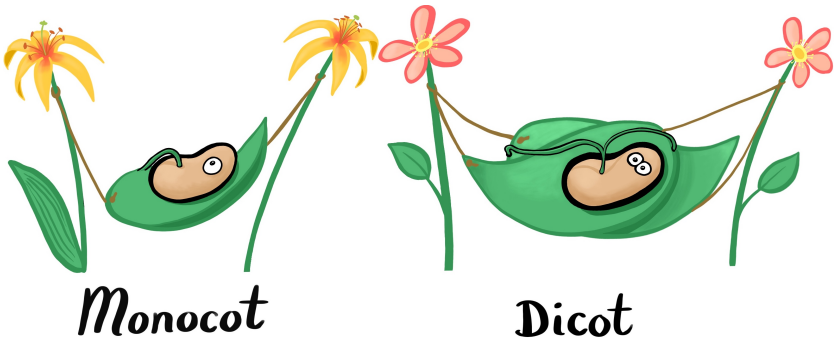
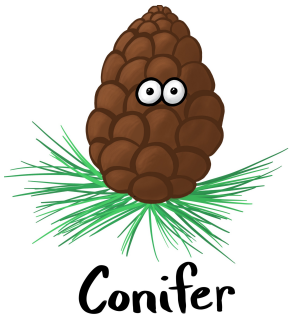
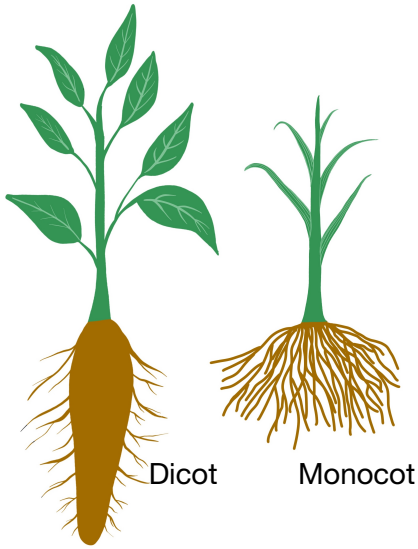
Seed Plants



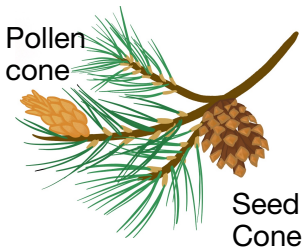


The two major phylum of plants that reproduce with seeds are flowering plants (Phylum Anthopyta) and conifers. Flowering plants are divided into two classes, monocots and dicots. “Mono” means one, “di” means two, and “cot” refers to the cotyledon, which is the first leaf to grow from a seed.

Monocots have one seed leaf. They have parallel veined leaves and fibrous roots. Fibrous roots are all about the same size. Monocot are simpler plants, like grasses, and their flower petals grow in sets of 3.



Dicots are plants with two seed leaves. They have net-veined leaves, which means they have a center vein with smaller veins branching from the center. Dicots have a taproot, which is one large root that grows faster than its small branch roots. Dicot flower petals grow in sets of 4 or 5.



Conifers get their name from their cones. There are seed cones (female) and pollen cones (male). Some conifers will have both pollen cones and seed cones. Dioecious trees have female and male trees of the same species, needing one of each to reproduce. Yews and Junipers produce berry-like cones. Conifer needle-like leaves often have a waxy coating that helps the snow fall off of them. Usually conifers have a shallow root system that spreads out far.

Jolie Canoli And Friends™

Plants Parts

What makes a plant a plant? Plants are living things that grow, eat, excrete, and reproduce. They have limited mobility because they are rooted to the ground. Plants are unique because produce their own food. The three basic parts of a plant are Leaves, Stem, and Roots.

Leaves
Leaves are like food production factories. They use the light from the sun to produce food.

Stem
The stem transports water and minerals to the leaves, and food to the roots.
Stems also prop up leaves to absorb more light.

Roots
Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
Roots anchor the plant in the ground.
Roots store food for future use.