

Plant Vocabulary

Across

2. the part of a flower's stamen that contains the pollen; you can see these sticking out of the flower - they are the tips of the filaments.

7. a reproductive cell that can grow into a new organism without fertilization; spores develop on the underside of the fern's fronds and look like little dots; the spores are carried away from the leaves by wind and water. If the spore lands in moist, shaded soil, it can grow into a new plant.

8. male reproductive organ of a flower that produces pollen; the stamen is made up of two parts, the anther and the filament

14. the transfer of pollen from the stamen (male) to the stigma (female); pollen can be transported from one flower by other living organisms or the wind to another flower; this is how they reproduce.

16. the part of a flower's pistil that receives pollen and the pollen grain germinates; the stigma is the sticky

17. plants without flowers that use spores instead of seeds to reproduce: has a root system, a stem, and large divided leaves, called fronds; ferns grow in m

18. one of the often brightly colored leaves of a flower

19. a plant that uses flowers to reproduce; plants having seeds in a closed ovary; a plant that can produce fruit or flowers.

21. the process in which plants use the energy in sunlight to make food; green plants use their leaves to capture the sun's light and carbon dioxide from the air. They combined this with water taken in by the plant's roots. The result is sugar. This sugar gives the plant the energy it needs to grow. During photosynthesis plants release oxygen into the air for us to breathe.

22. a plant structure that contains a young plant, food supply, and protective coating; Seeds are used by plants to create new plants; a seed can only produce the kind of plant it came from.

23. de up of many cells; makes its own food through photosynthesis; all plants are living things, but they cannot move like animals; examples of plants include trees, grasses, flowering plants, and mosses.

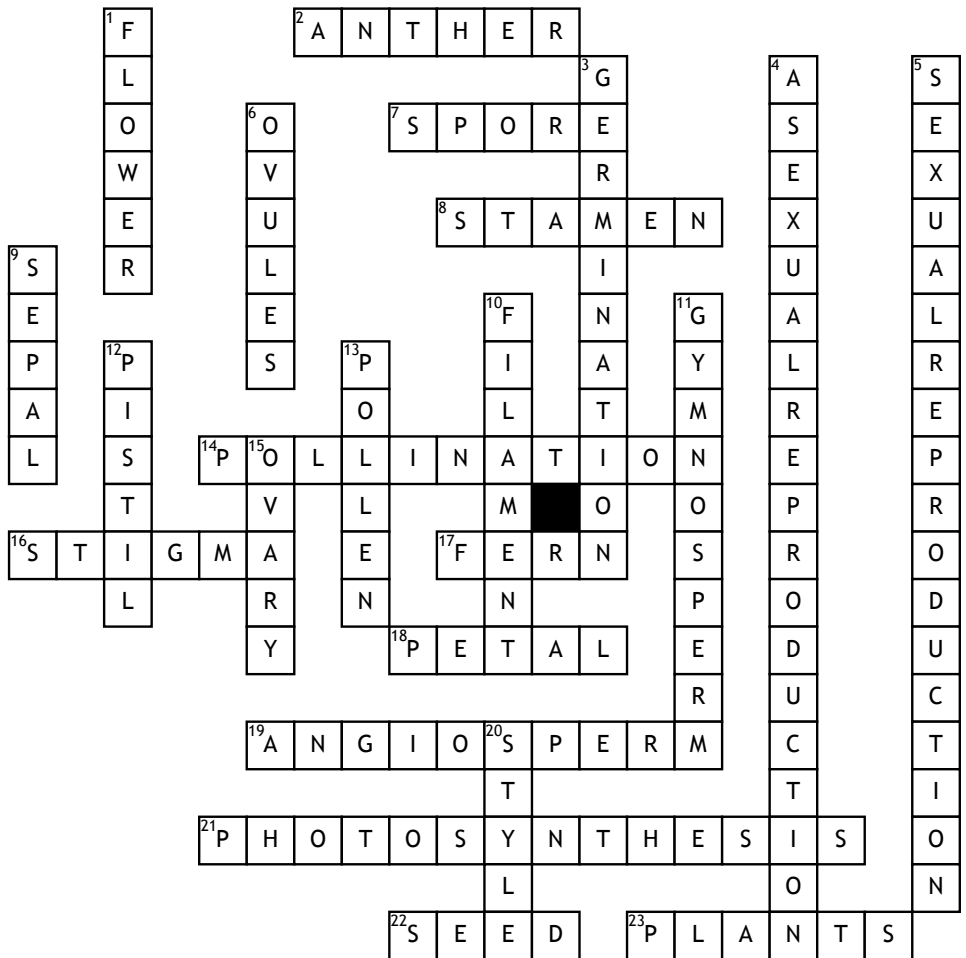
Down

1. In flowering plants (angiosperms) it begins with pollination, the transfer of pollen from anther to stigma on the same flower or to the stigma of another flower. Once the pollen grain lodges on the stigma, a pollen tube grows from the pollen grain to an ovule.

3. a young plant sprouts from a seed; first sprout will turn into a seedling and then a small plant; to germinate, a seed needs the right conditions, including water, nutrients, and temperature.

4. reproduction not requiring fertilization; its nucleus splits and the parent cell divides into two equal parts. Types of asexual reproduction include cell division, budding, fission, or spore formation, not involving the union of gametes

5. a biological process by which plants create offspring by combining their genetic material - sperm and egg, called gametes.



6. a small body that contains the female reproductive cell of a plant; develops into a seed after fertilization

9. a part of a plant, shaped like a leaf, that lies at the base of a flower; sepals hold and protect developing flower buds.

10. the part of a flower's stamen; the slender stalk, the filament supports the anther

11. seed plants (such as conifers - pine trees or cycads) that produce "naked" seeds not enclosed in an ovary; non-flowering plants; can not produce fruits, they produce cones reproduce by pollination and sexual reproduction.

12. the female reproductive organ of a flower that can be fertilized by pollen.

13. a yellow powder produced by the stamen of a flower; pollen fertilizes the pistil of another flower; without pollen, plants could not reproduce.

15. in the flowering plants, an ovary is a part of the female reproductive organ of the flower; it is the part of the pistil which holds the ovule(s) and is located above or below or at the point of connection with the base of the petals and sepals.

20. the part of the flower's pistil that is a long, slender stalk that connects the stigma and the ovary.

