

1. Collect one of each of the plant parts listed. (All required to get points for more than one per type.)
2. Arrange carefully. Use one or 2 strips of clear tape to attach.
3. Identify by name, if possible. 1-2 points each.

I. FLOWERS and CONES are the sexual reproductive structures of seed p_ _ _ _ s.

A FLOWER that attracts pollinators
(They are colorful and/or have an odor. They may have pollen or nectar that the pollinators use for food.)



A FLOWER that depends on wind for pollination
(They are not so pretty; usually green. Grass flowers and corn "male tassels" are examples.)

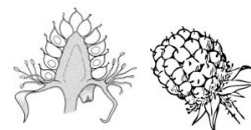


II. FRUITS form around s_____ for p_____ and SEED DISPERSAL. Dispersal means to _____.

A FRUIT for seed dispersal by wind.



A FRUIT for seed dispersal by animal eating.
1) Eating and tossing seeds or
2) Eating and depositing seeds in waste.



A FRUIT for seed dispersal by animal fur or hitch-hiking.



A FRUIT for seed dispersal by mechanical or "pop-out".



III. Seeds are tiny embryo plants with a food supply and protective seed coat.

A SEED smaller than a letter on this page. A tiny seed has little food and the new plant must find sunlight quickly.

A SEED larger than a letter on this page. New plants from large seeds can live for many days without sunlight

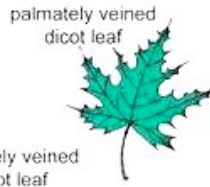
IV. LEAVES:

Leaves are usually flat to collect sunlight. They use water, carbon dioxide, green chlorophyll and light energy to store energy as _____.

Simple Leaf with pinnate (feather) vein pattern (venation).



pinnately veined dicot leaf



palmately veined dicot leaf



Simple leaf with palmate venation.

Simple leaf with parallel (side by side) venation.



Needle-like or scale-like leaf



Simple Leaf in deeply cut margins, or one with very smooth (entire) margins.



Compound leaf with palmate pattern or with a pinnate (feather) pattern.



V. A SEEDLING (new plant) with roots, stem(s) and leaves.

--	--