

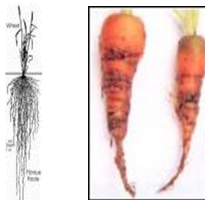
Roots



- 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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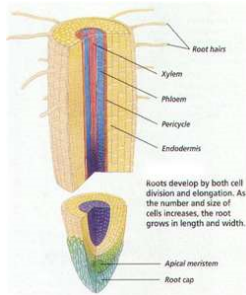
Types of roots



- tap root
 - one long, thick main root with many smaller roots branching off
 - examples- carrots, dandelions, cacti
- fibrous root
 - 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

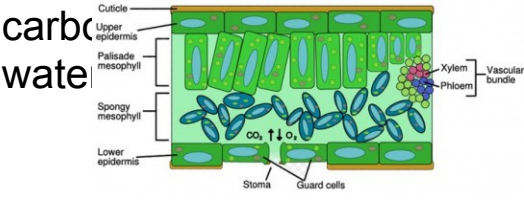
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Stems



- 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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<p>Leaves</p> <p>Leaf structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capture the sun's energy to carry out photosynthesis • come in a variety of shapes and sizes • contain xylem and phloem • 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 and water 
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