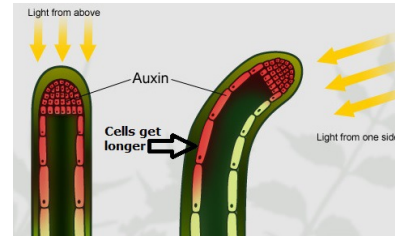
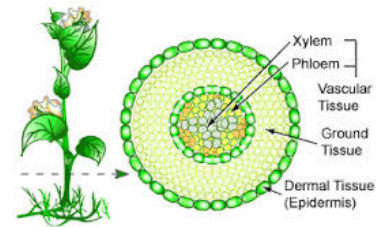


# Auxin



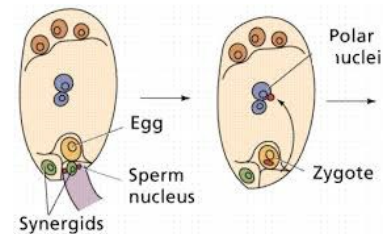
plant hormone responsible for a plant's response to light and gravity; stimulates cell elongation

# Dermal Tissue



type of plant tissue that is the outer covering of the plant and serves as a protective barrier

# Fertilization



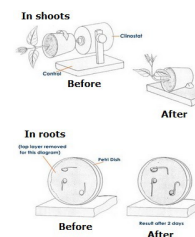
the fusion of nuclei from the pollen grain with nuclei in the ovule; this allows the flower to develop seeds

# Germination



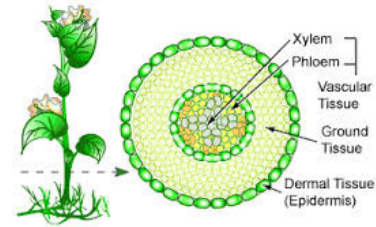
the process in which a flowering or coniferous plant emerges from a seed and begins growth

# Gravitropism



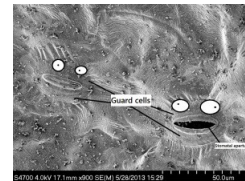
response of a plant to the force of gravity; also called geotropism

# Ground Tissue



type of plant tissue responsible for carrying out most of the plant's metabolic functions, such as photosynthesis

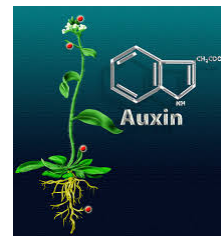
# Guard cells



NOTE: Eyes added for fun :)  
The "lips" are guard cells and the opening of the "mouth" is the stoma (pl. stomata).

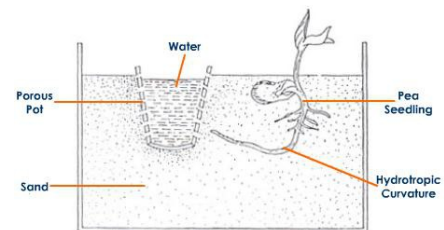
epidermal cells that control the opening and closing of stomata through turgor/water pressure in cells (open = turgid; closed = limp)

# Hormone



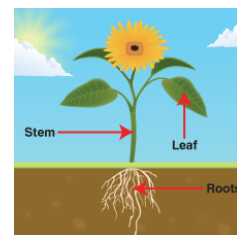
chemical produced in one part of an organism that affects another part of the same organism; aids in response of an organism to a stimulus (ex. auxin)

# Hydrotropism



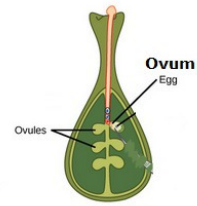
response of plants to water concentration

# Leaves



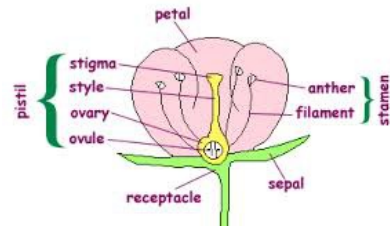
function as the major photosynthetic (food making & gas exchange) organ of a plant

Ova (sgl: ovum)



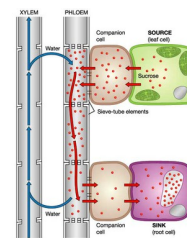
egg cells in plants

Petal



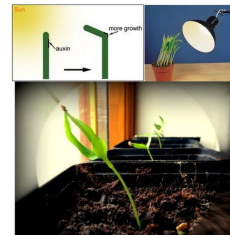
brightly colored structure just inside the sepals; attracts insects and other pollinators to a flower

Phloem



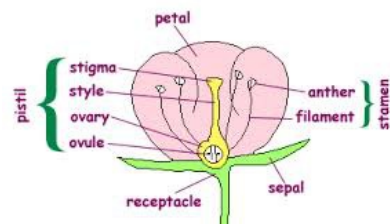
a tissue composed of living cells that make up bundles of tubes that transport food to all parts of the plant - (Down!)

Phototropism



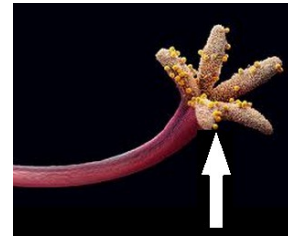
tendency of plants to grow toward a source of light

Pistil



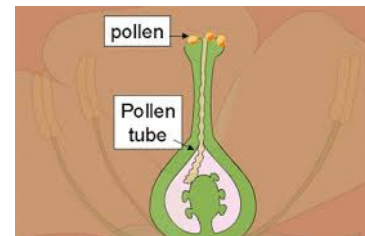
female part of the flower; made up of the stigma, style, ovary, ovule

Pollen



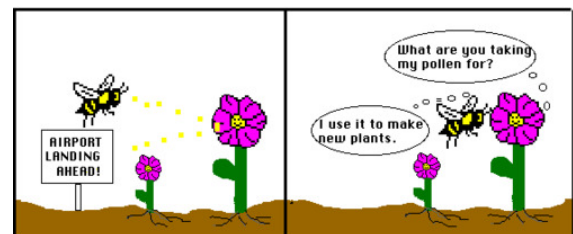
sperm cells in plants

Pollen tube



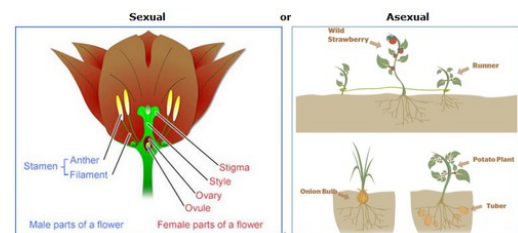
structure grown by a pollen grain from the stigma down to the ovule of a plant

Pollination



the prerequisite to fertilization; the transfer of pollen from the anthers of a flower to the stigma of the same flower or of another flower

Reproduction



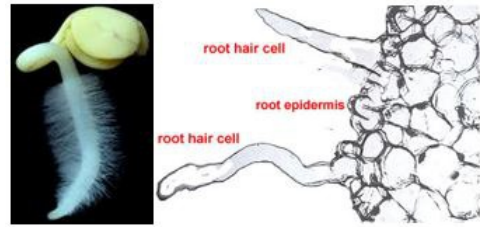
responsible for the continuation of plant species by sexual or asexual means

Response



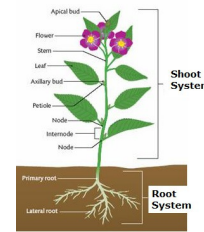
allows plants to receive information from their surroundings and translate it into some type of action

# Root hairs



hairlike outgrowth of a plant root that absorbs water and minerals from the soil

# Root System



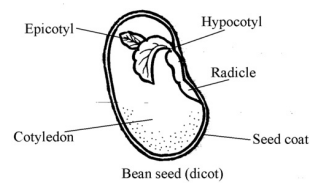
below-ground organs (roots)

# Roots



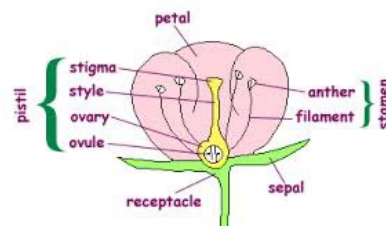
function for absorption of water and minerals, anchorage, food storage (some), reproduction (some)

# Seed



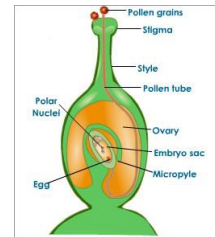
embryo of a living plant that is encased in a protective covering and surrounded by a food supply

# Sepal



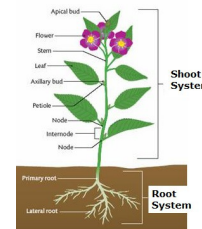
outermost circle of flower parts that encloses a bud before it opens and protects the flower while it is developing

# Sexual reproduction



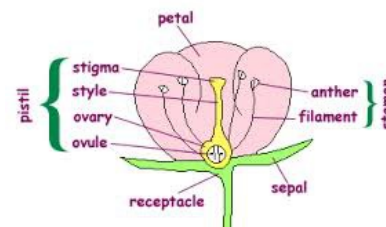
process by which two cells from different parents unite to produce the first cell of a new organism (sperm & egg : pollen & ovum)

# Shoot System



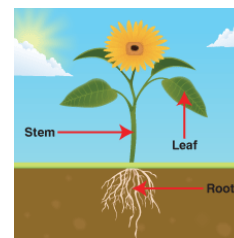
above-ground organs (leaves, stems, flowers)

# Stamen



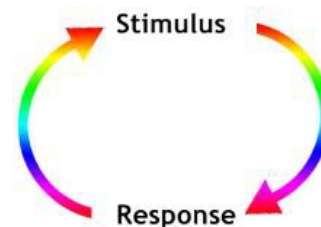
male part of the flower; made up of an anther and a filament

# Stems



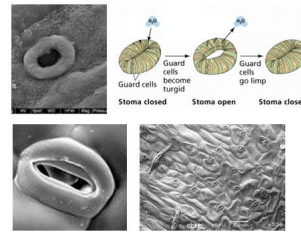
function to translocate water and minerals to the leaves; transport food (sap) downward from the leaves to the roots

# Stimulus



a signal from the environment

# Stomata (sgl. stoma)



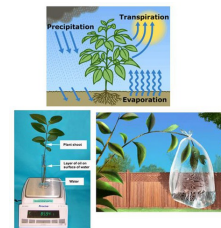
pores found in the leaf and stem that are used for gas exchange

# Thigmotropism



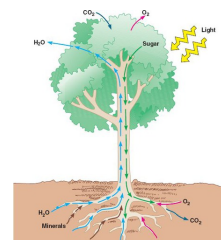
response of plants to touch

# Transpiration



the loss of water from a leaf through the stomata; this evaporation of water helps water travel up the plant as if being sucked up a straw

# Transport



the movement of water, minerals, nutrients and hormones through the roots, stems, and leaves of plants

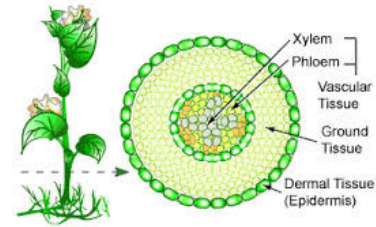
# Tropism



the process through which plants receive information from their environment and translate it into a response

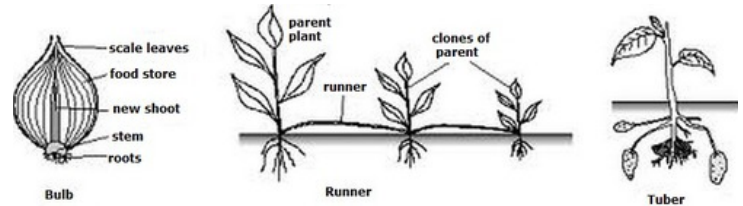


# Vascular Tissue



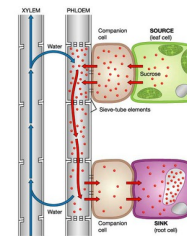
type of plant tissue specialized to transport needed substances throughout the plant, such as food and water

# Vegetative propagation



method of asexual reproduction in plants; new plants genetically identical to parent plant; seeds or spores not needed

# Xylem



layers of dead cells that make up bundles of tissue that transport water and minerals from the roots, through the stems, and to the leaves of a plant - (Up!)