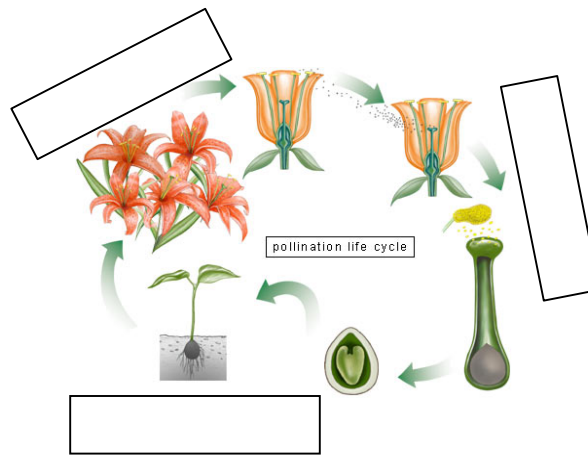


Plant Reproduction

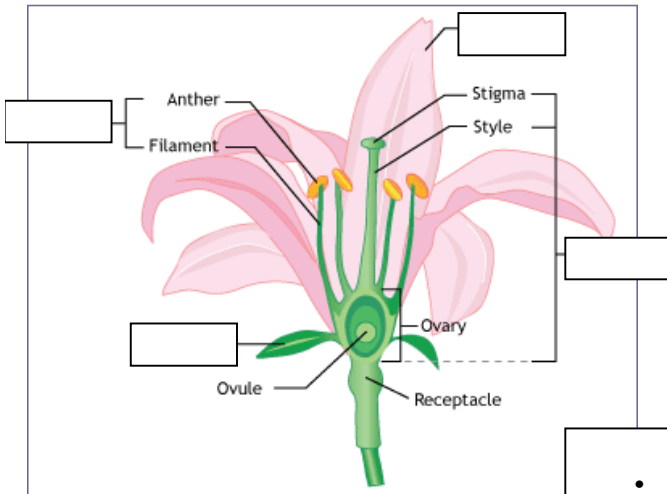
Plant Life Cycle

1. Pollen is produced by the _____. It contains sperm cells.
2. _____ moves away from the plant via the wind or other pollinators (birds & bees)
3. The pollen lands on the _____ of another plant and _____ the eggs within the ovary
4. The flower petals fall off, the ovary develops into a _____ that encloses the _____
5. Fruits are _____ in a variety of ways (wind, animals) Fruits are not always _____, anything with a seed inside can be considered a fruit (helicopters, acorns, dandelions)



Asexual Reproduction in Plants

- Many plants can _____ themselves, a process called VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION
- Strawberry plants and other vine like plants send out _____ called **rhizomes**, which grow into new plants
- some plant clippings will grow into _____ plants (a Potato will grow into a new plant)



Flower (Angiosperms only)

- Reproductive organ of the plant
- Flowers are usually both _____ and _____
- The _____ part of the flower is the STAMEN
- The _____ part of the flower is the PISTIL

Plant Growth and Development

- _____ occurs when a seed sprouts (usually caused by changes of _____ and moisture)
- Monocots have 1 _____ (cotyledon), Dicots have 2 _____

Plants have special cells for _____:

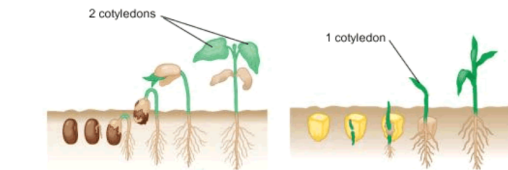
Plants grow only at their tips in regions called

MERISTEMS

VASCULAR CAMBIUM is the area of the plant that makes more xylem and phloem



Tree Rings tell the age of a tree, each ring represents a growing season. The photo shows a tree who has been through _____ growing seasons. The lighter thinner rings are _____ periods.



3 Types of Life Cycles

1. **Perennials** - live _____ years, and reproduce many times, woody plants are perennials
2. **Annuals** - a plant that completes its life cycle in _____ growing season (grows, reproduces and then dies)
3. **Biennials** - takes _____ growing seasons to complete, it reproduces in the second growing season