

Wednesday, Feb 14, 2018

Pick up: none

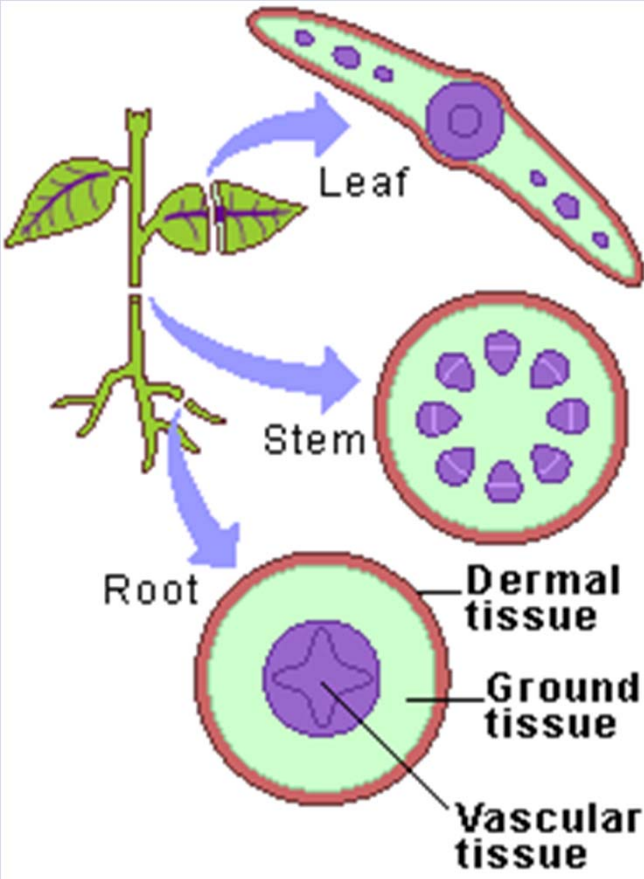
Today you will:

1. Monocot & Dicots
2. Plant tissues & classification

Homework/Planner:

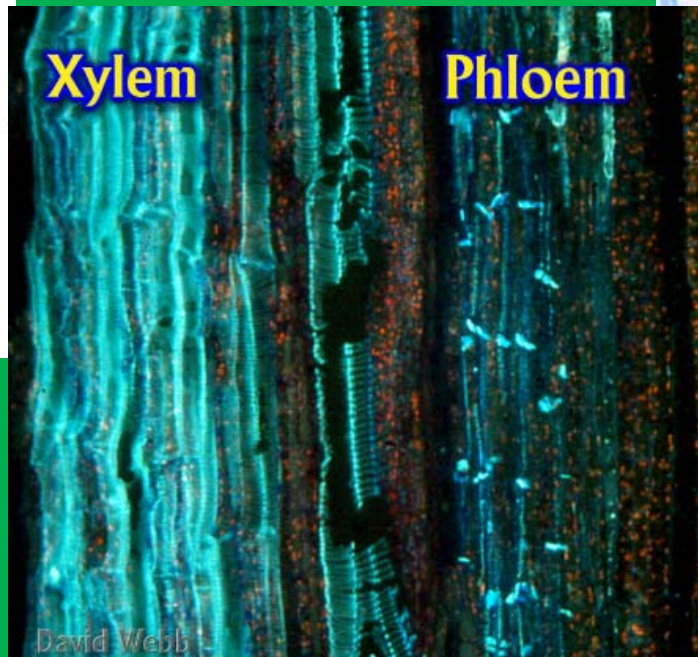
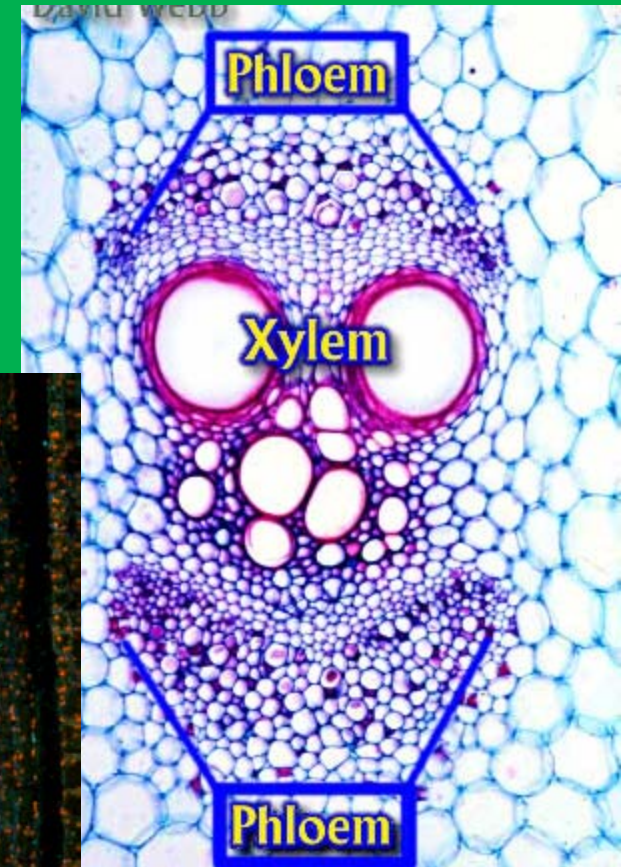
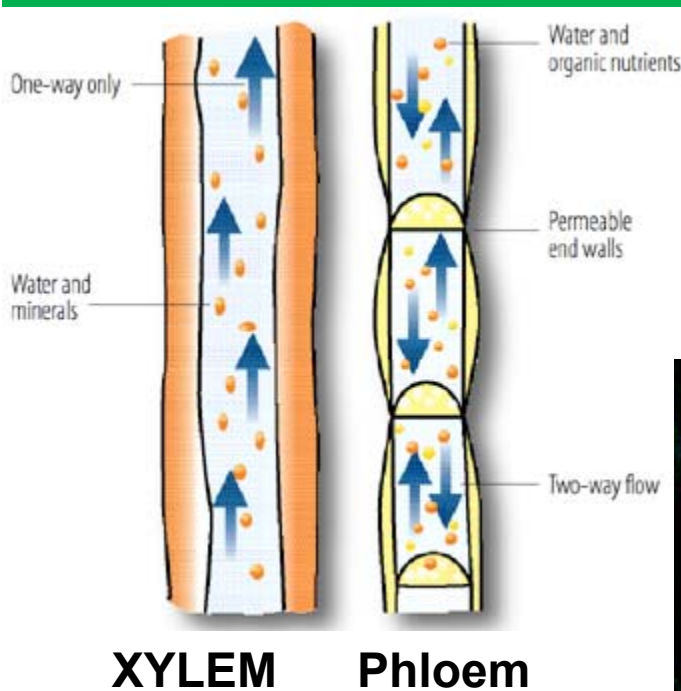
Quiz Tues!!!! Study and turn in Flower parts WS.

Cornell Notes

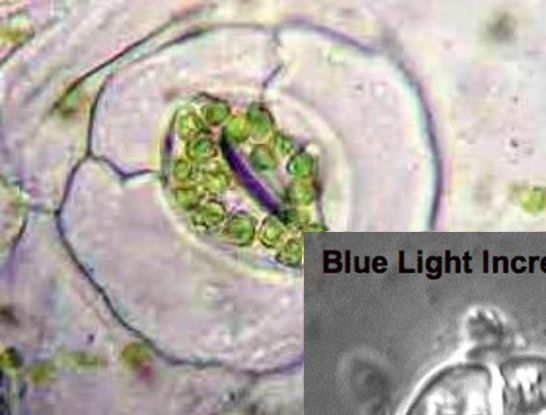
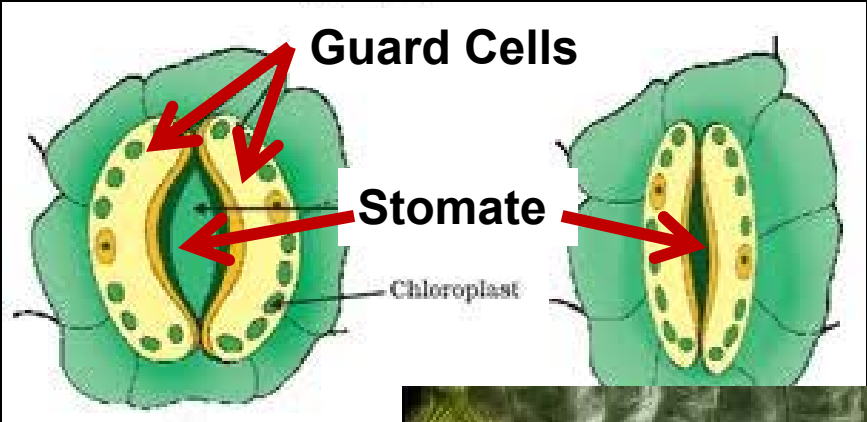
| TISSUES IN PLANTS | Function | Location |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| A) DERMAL | Protect, prevent water loss |  <p>The diagram illustrates the location of three types of plant tissues. On the left, a small green plant with a stem, leaves, and roots is shown. Three blue arrows point from different parts of the plant to magnified cross-sections on the right. The top arrow points to a 'Leaf' cross-section, showing a central vein and surrounding cells. The middle arrow points to a 'Stem' cross-section, showing a central vascular cylinder surrounded by ground tissue and an outer dermal layer. The bottom arrow points to a 'Root' cross-section, showing a central vascular cylinder surrounded by ground tissue and an outer dermal layer. Labels 'Dermal tissue', 'Ground tissue', and 'Vascular tissue' are placed to the right of the root cross-section with lines pointing to their respective parts.</p> |
| B) GROUND | Photosynthesis, food storage, support | |
| C) VASCULAR | Transport of food, water, minerals | |

Cornell Notes

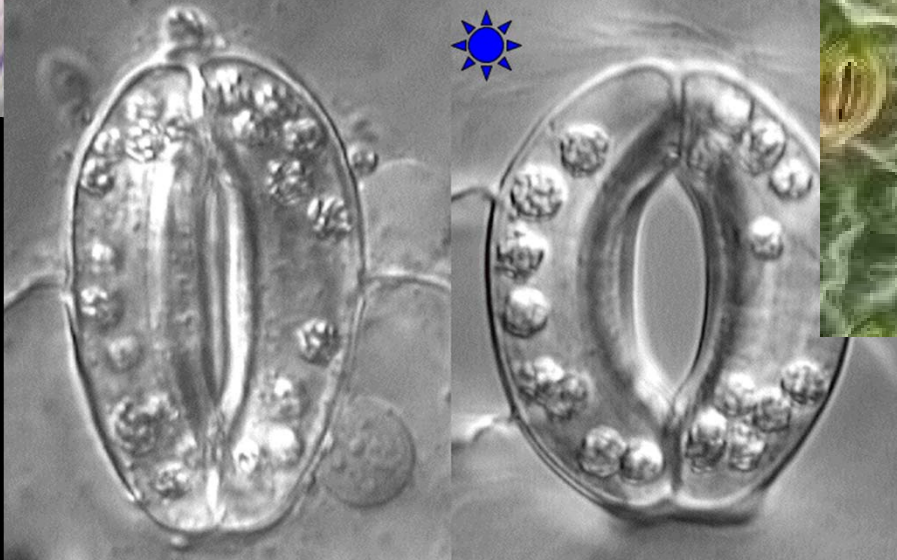
Stems: transport, support



Guard Cells = controls opening of stomata



Blue Light Increases Guard Cell Turgor, Opening Stomata



So what IS Vascular Tissue?

Vessels that move food, nutrients, waste, oxygen, carbon dioxide, water throughout the organism.

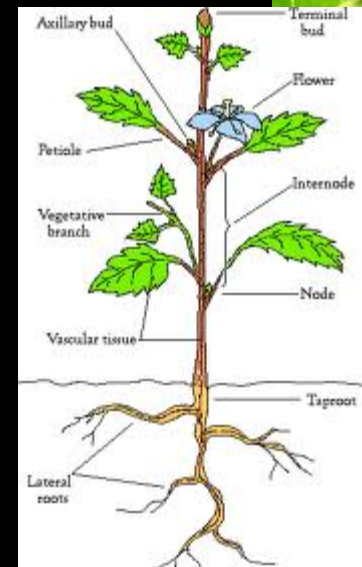
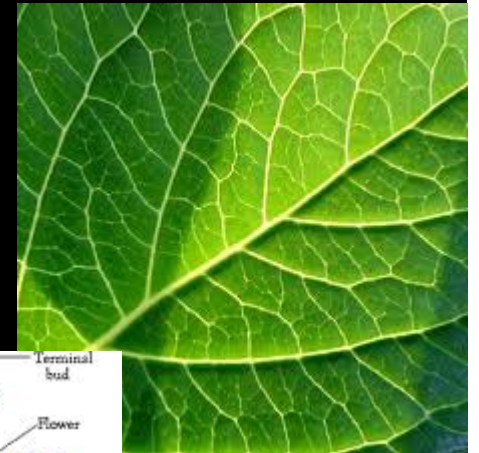
In Animals:

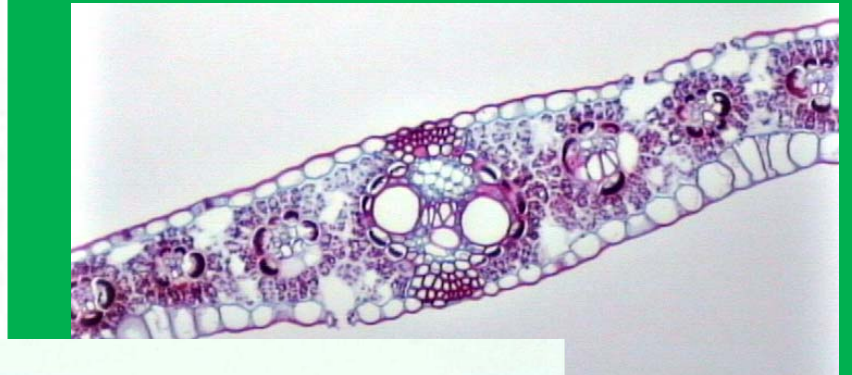
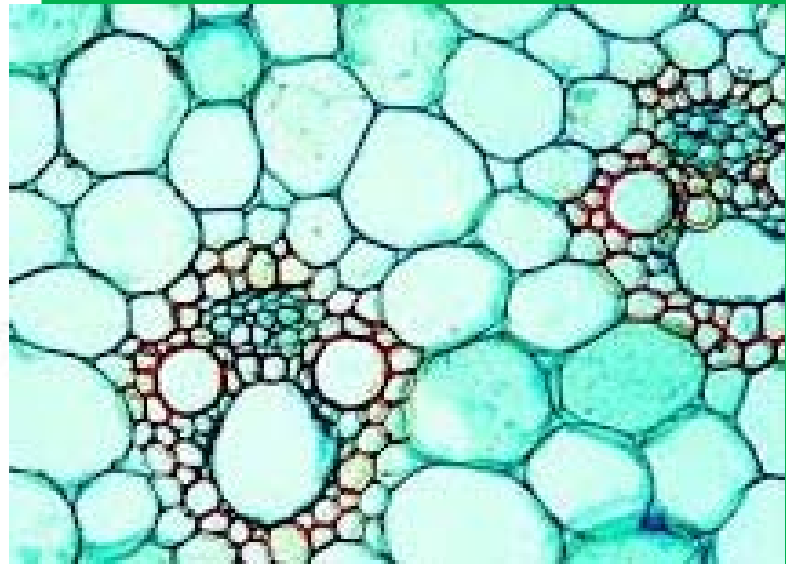
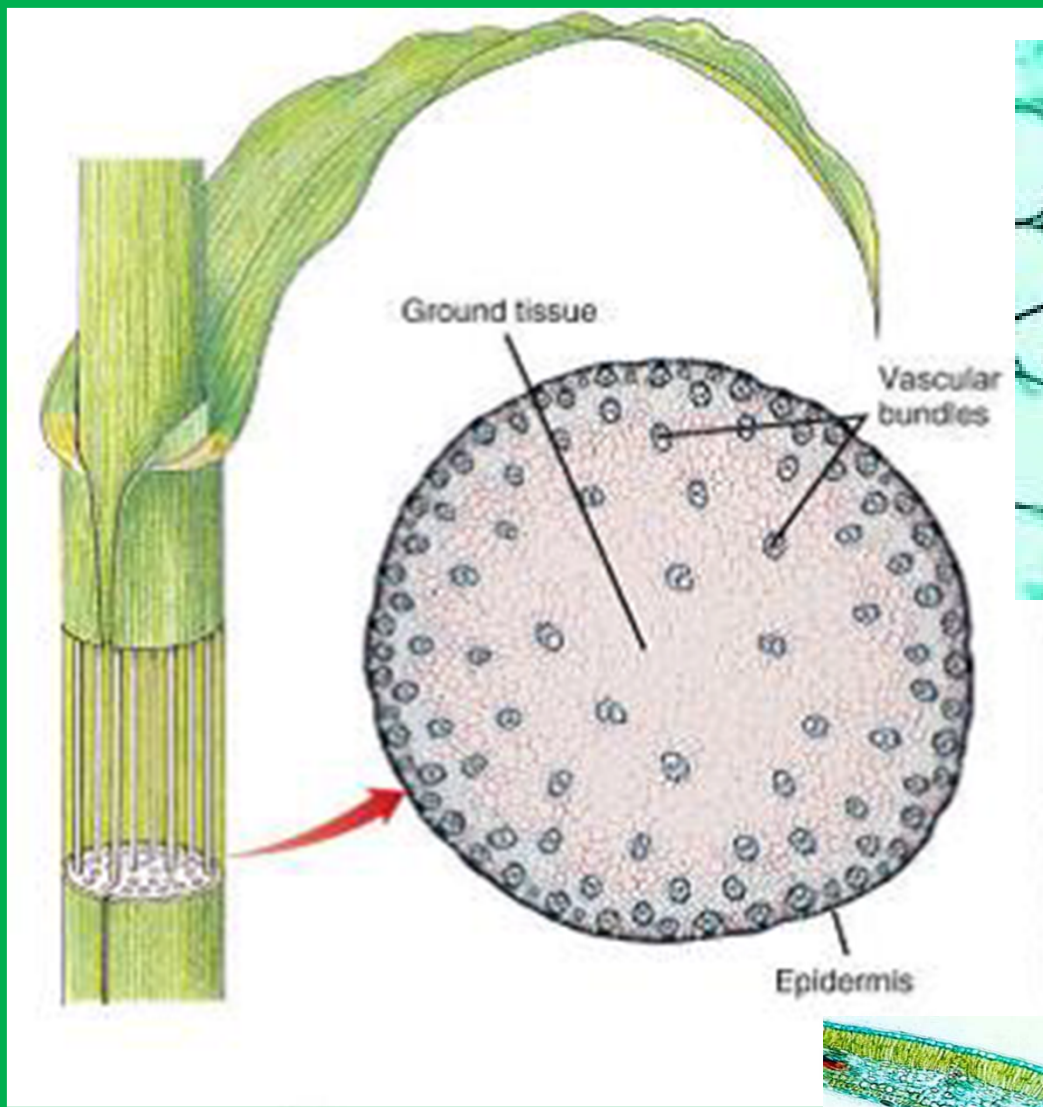
- Arteries
- Veins



In plants?

- Xylem
- Phloem





Angiosperm

Flowering plant-Seeds enclosed in ovary

Deciduous-looses leaves

Flat leaves



Gymnosperm

NO flowers-seeds in cones or on scales

Green all year (except Cypress)

Needle shaped leaves



A. FRUITS

B. CONES

C. POLLEN

D. SEEDS

•Develops from ovary of flower

•Where seeds develop

•Produce male sperm!

•Fertilized egg of a flowering plant containing an embryo that grow into new plant



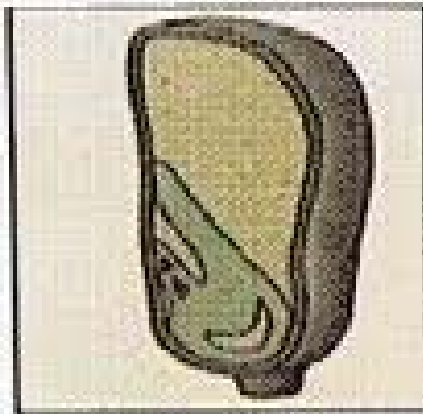
Smaller male cone releases pollen

MonoCots vs DiCots

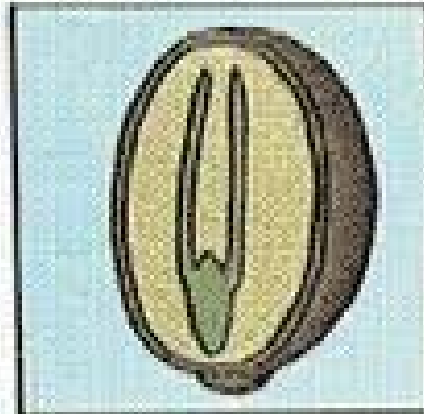
- Cotyledon – part of the seed that becomes the young, developing plant-“seed leaf”

Cotyledons

DO NOT Split
in half easily =
corn,
coconuts



One
cotyledon

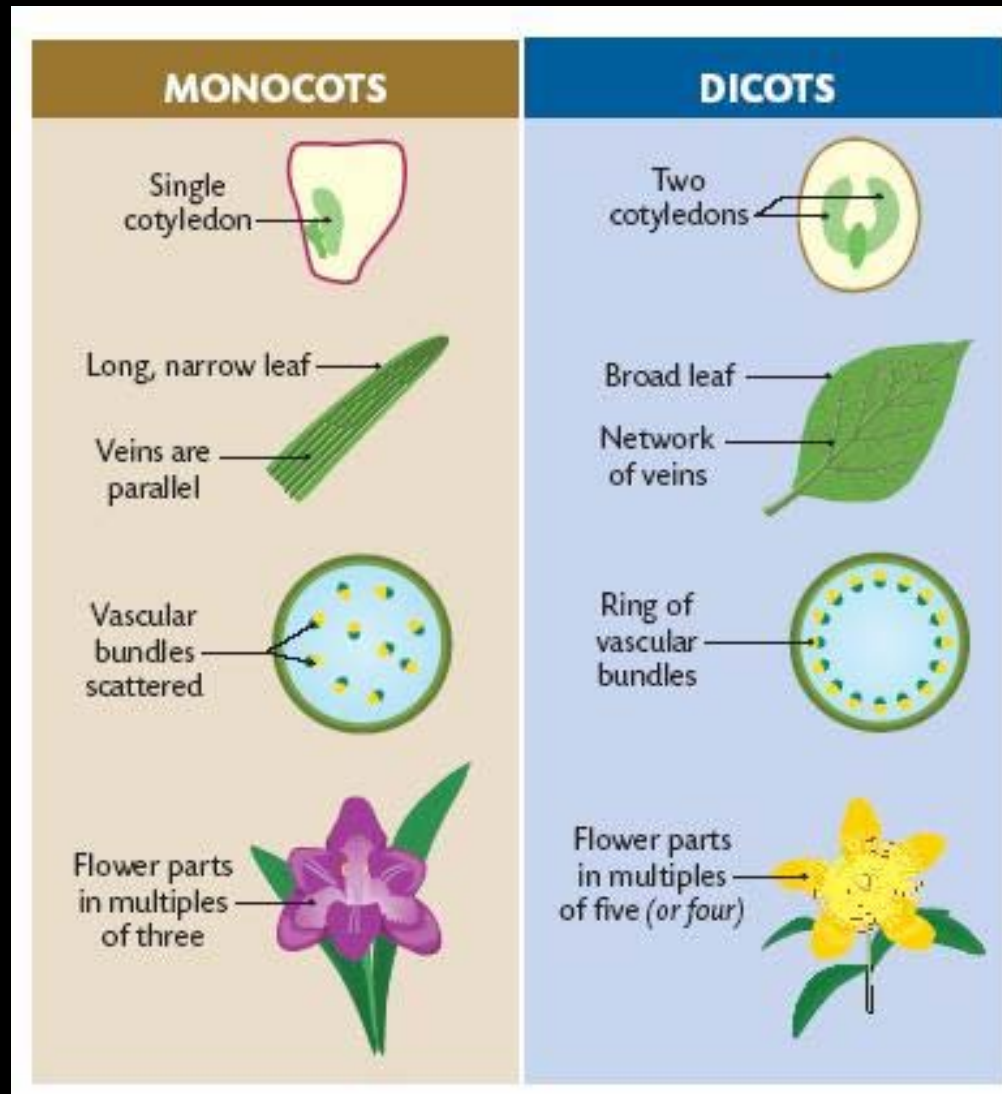


Two
cotyledons

Spilt in half
easily =
peanuts,
beans

Use the Textbook – p. 625-626

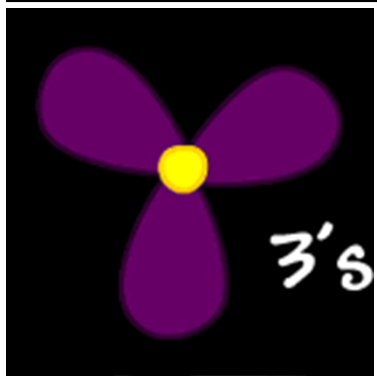
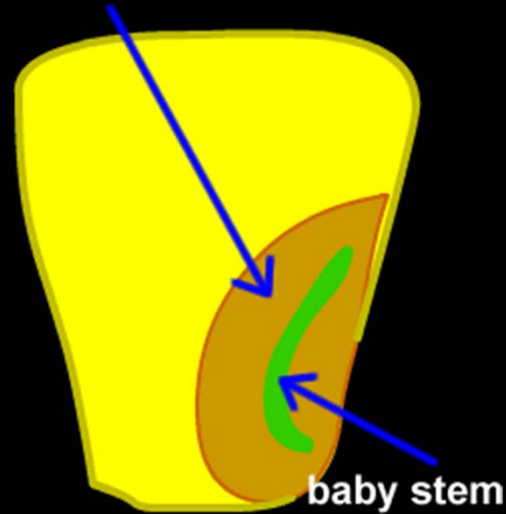
MonoCots vs DiCots



MONOCot

corn, wheat, rice, grass, palm trees

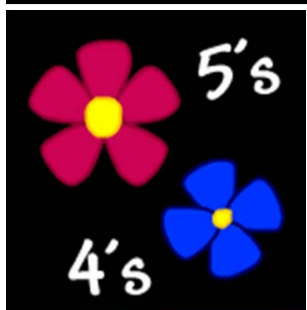
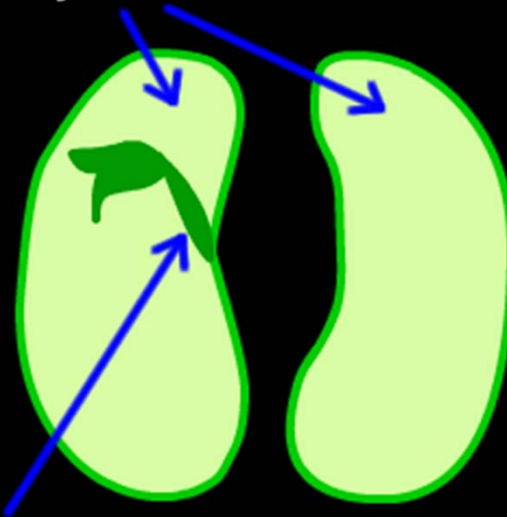
1 cotyledon



Dicot

Peanuts, Beans, Oak trees, daisies, roses, hibiscus

2 cotyledons



baby stem

