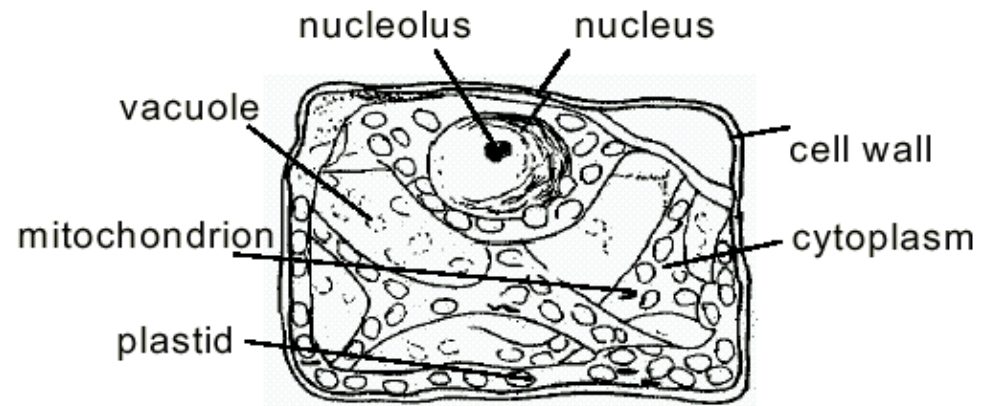


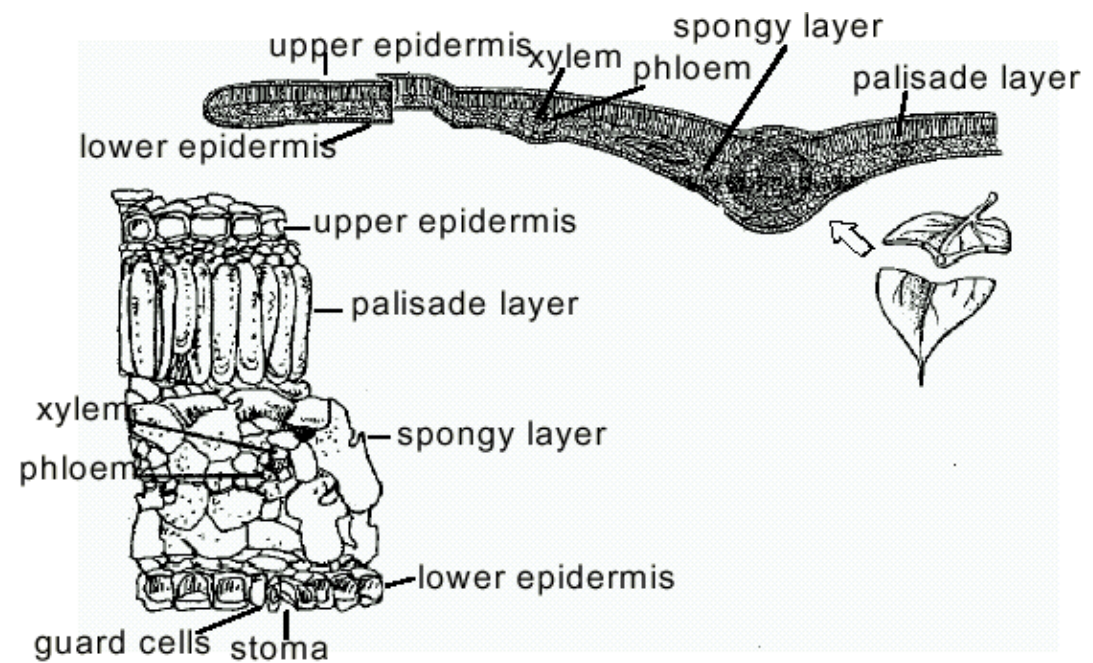
Plants





Plant Cell

Plant Tissue





Chloroplasts

Land Plants

BRYOPHYTA



ANGIOSPERMS



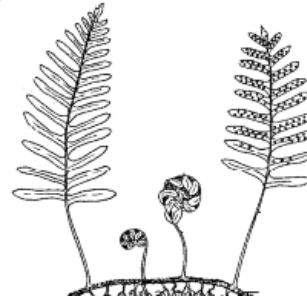
GYMNOSPERMS



HORSETAILS



FERNS



Marine Plants

large



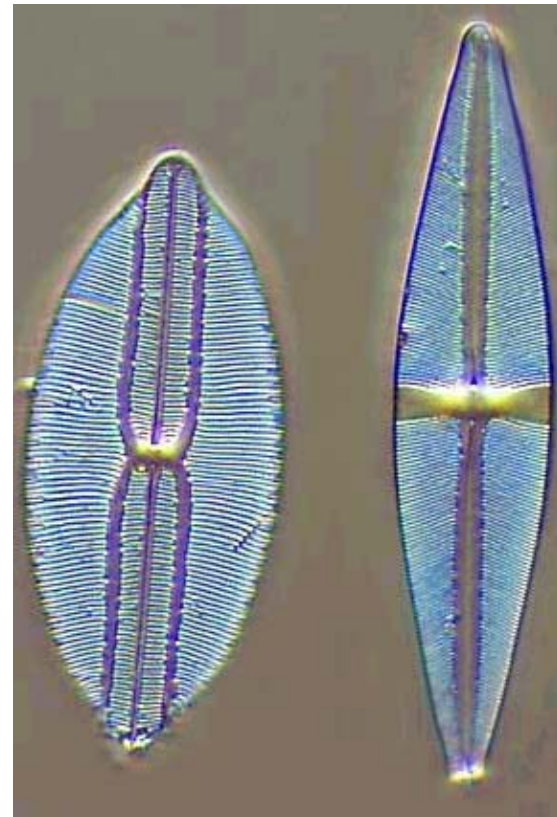
kelp

blade

stem

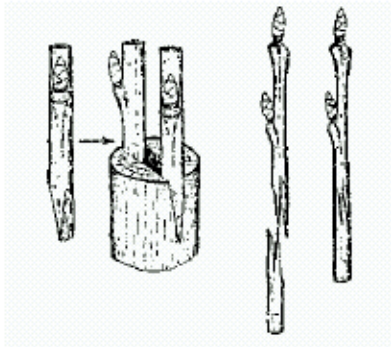
holdfast

microscopic

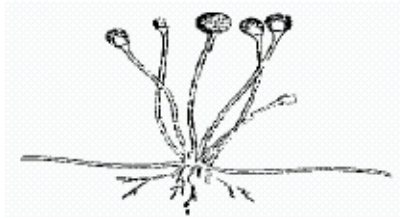


diatom

STRATEGIES FOR REPRODUCTION



grafting



*underground
rooting*



*above ground
rooting*



spores

Strategies for Dispersal

Wind



Stuck on

through gut

Seeds

*Flowering Plants
(Angiosperms)*



peanut



pistachio

covered seeds are used for reproduction



bean



coconut



walnut

Two types of seeds



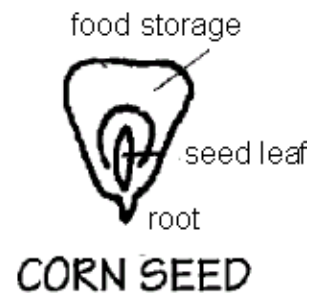
Monocots

MONOCOTYLEDONS	DICOTYLEDONS
1. One cotyledon or seed leaf.	1. Two cotyledons or seed leaves.
2. Generally marked parallel leaf venation.	2. Generally marked netted venation of leaves.
3. Flower parts typically in groups of 3 or multiples.	3. Flower parts typically in groups of four or five.

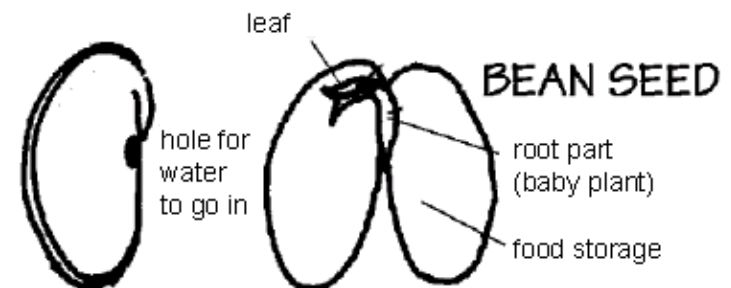


Dicots

Monocot



Dicot



Monocot



grasses



corn

Dicot

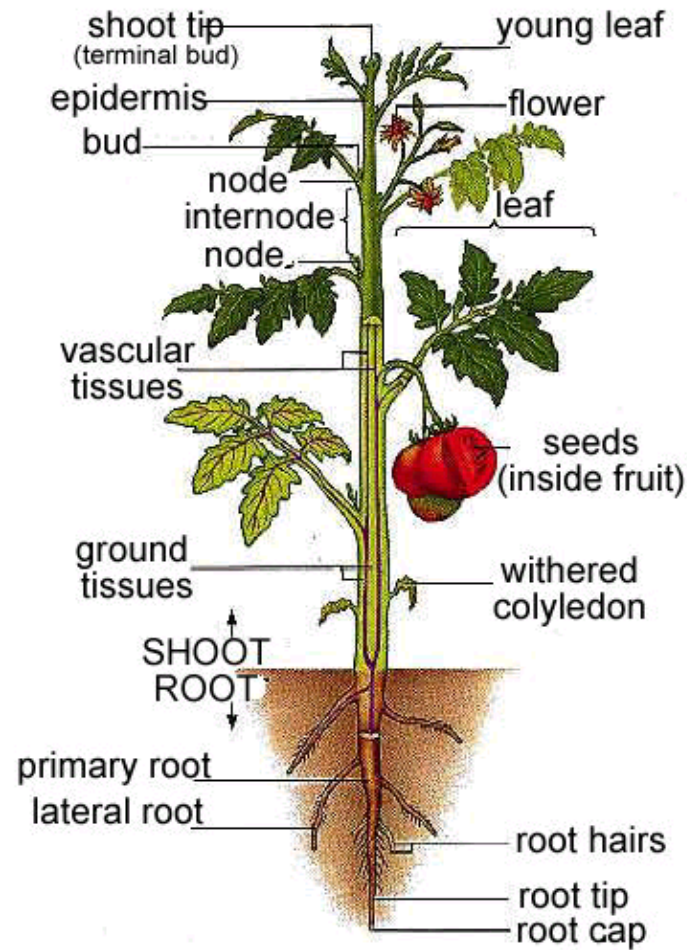


garlic



bean

Parts of a Flowering Plant



Uses of Plants



fibers (cotton)



spices



paper



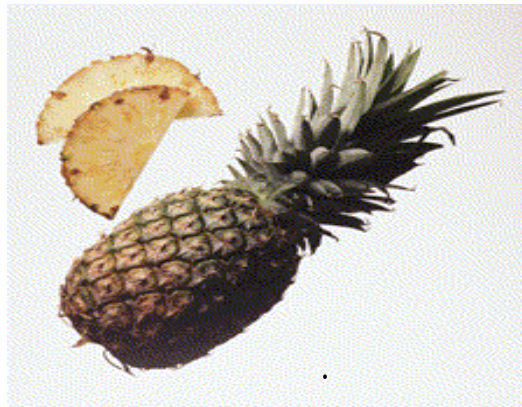
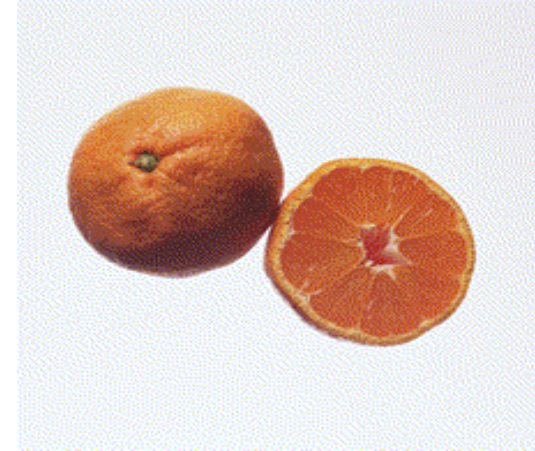
medicene

Flowers



*flowers usually produce seeds for reproduction
in angiosperms*

Fruits



Fruits are fleshy, and bear seeds for reproduction