

PLANT LIFE

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Leaves are green flat and expanded structure present laterally on the stem or branches of plants.

Leaves are otherwise known as kitchen of the plant because it is the site of photosynthesis.

Parts of a leaf:

- **Leaf blade or lamina:** Green flat part of the leaf.
- **Leaf apex:** The tip of the lamina.
- **Leaf margin:** The edge of the leaf.
- **Mid rib:** Thick vein at the centre of the leaf.
- **Veins:** They arise from midrib, helps in transport of food and water and also provide support.
- **Petiole:** It is a thin rod shaped structure which attach the lamina to the branch or the stem.
- **Leaf base:** The base of the leaf which joins it to the stem.

Kinds of leaves-

- ✓ **Simple leaf:** Single lamina. Example- Mango.
- ✓ **Compound leaf:** More than one lamina. Example- Rose

PLANT LIFE: KEY TERMS

- **Thalamus :** Highly condensed nodes and internodes.
- **Pedicel:** Stalk of flower.
- **Bract:** Axil of a leaf.
- **Calyx:** Outermost whorl of flower. Mostly green in colour.
- **Corolla :** Second whorl of flower. Bright in colour.
- **Androecium:** Male reproductive part of flower. Differentiated into two parts filament and anther. Anther produces pollen grains.

- **Gynoecium** : Female reproductive part of flower. Differentiated into three parts stigma, style, and ovary. Ovary contain ovules inside and after fertilization ovules develop into seeds.
- **Pollination**: Transfer of pollen grains from the stamen to the stigma.
- **Self-pollination**: Transfer of pollen grain from anther to the stigma of the same flower or another flower of the same plant.
- **Cross pollination**: Transfer of pollen grain from anther to the stigma of another flower of a different plant of the same kind.
- **Fruits**:- Ovary develop into fruits. Fruits are having three layers i.e
 - epicarp,
 - mesocarp,
 - endocarp.
- **Seed**: Ripened ovule.
- **Radicle**: Develops into root.
- **Plumule**: Grows into shoot.
- **Germination**: Seed grows into a young plant.