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STUDY NOTES

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CLASS- VI (All Section)

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Science

CHAPTER: 8 Understanding Plants

Today's Topic: Parts of plant

Besides the categories mentioned here there is also **moss**-a Small, flowerless green plant that commonly grows close together in clumps or mats in damp or shady locations and **grass**-typically a short plant with long narrow leaves growing wild or cultivated on lawns and as a fodder crop.

There are also water plants, such as water lily, lotus and certain aquarium plants, that grow in or under water.

Parts of a plant:

Every plant has well-defined parts-root, stem, leaves and flowers. Typically, plants have two parts-an underground part that consists of the root system and the parts that are above the ground that consist of the shoot system, which includes the stem, leaves and flowers.

Root:

The root is an important part of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil. It grips the plant to the soil and helps the plant to absorb water and nutrients from the soil. These are two main types of roots-tap roots and fibrous roots. The first root that emerges from a seed is called the radicle.

In many plants, this root greatly enlarges to become the most prominent root of the plant and is known as a **tap root**. Many smaller branch roots, called **lateral roots**, grow from the tap root. In some plants, the radicle is short-lived and is replaced by numerous roots of more or less equal size. These are known as **fibrous roots**.

Some plants, such as sugar cane, have their roots entirely above the ground. Such roots are called aerial roots. In some plants, such as the banyan tree, the **aerial roots** are called prop roots because they support the plant. In some plants, such as strawberry, roots help produce new plants. Roots of plants, such as radish, beet, turnip and carrot, store food and nutrients.

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