

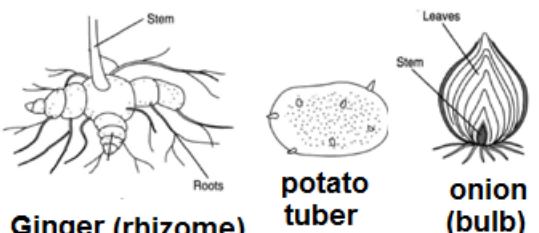
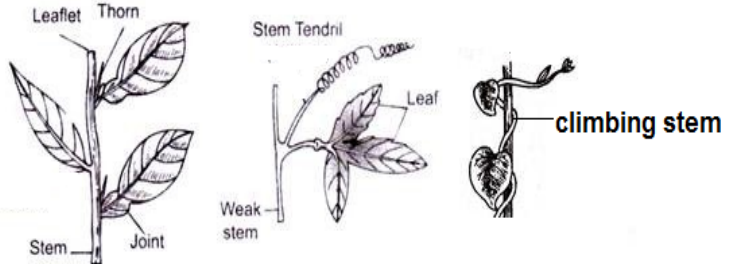
ICSE CLASS 6 BIOLOGY

THE PLANT STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

MODIFICATIONS OF ROOTS

	For storage of food e.g. radish, carrot, turnip, beetroot
	For additional support: Prop roots grow vertically downwards from the branches and reach the ground e.g. banyan

MODIFICATIONS OF STEMS

 Ginger (rhizome) potato tuber onion (bulb)	Underground modification of stem These store a large quantity of food
 Leaflet Thorn Stem Tendril climbing stem	Aerial modifications of stem Tendril (for support) e.g. grapevine, gourd Thorn (for protection) e.g. rose, lemon Twiner (for climbing) e.g. betel, money plant

LEAVES:

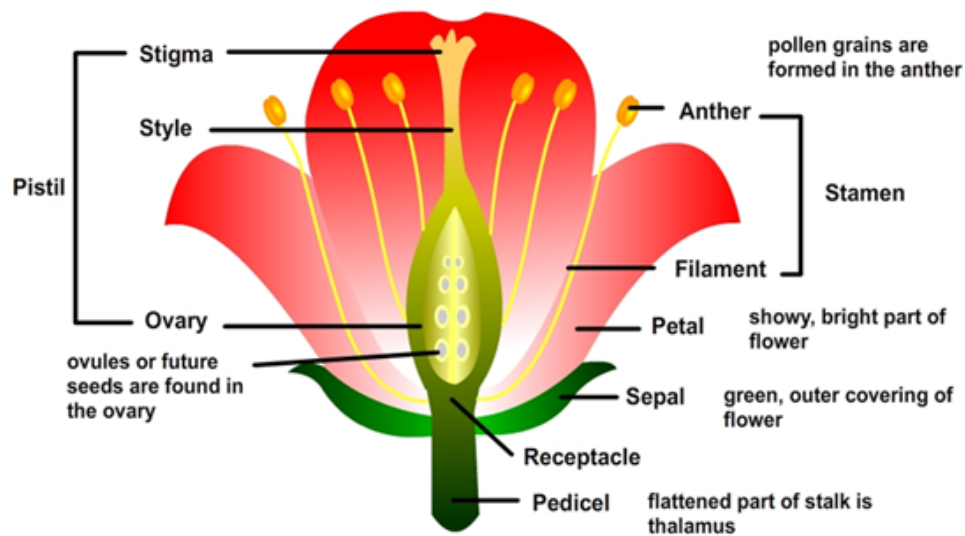
Parallel venation : veins run parallel to each other e.g. banana, grass	 Parallel	Reticulate venation: Veins form a network on the leaf e.g. mango, guava	 Reticulate	Simple leaf: Leaf blade is a single piece 	Compound leaf: Incisions reach up to midrib and leaf looks like a group of small leaflets 
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MODIFICATIONS IN LEAVES

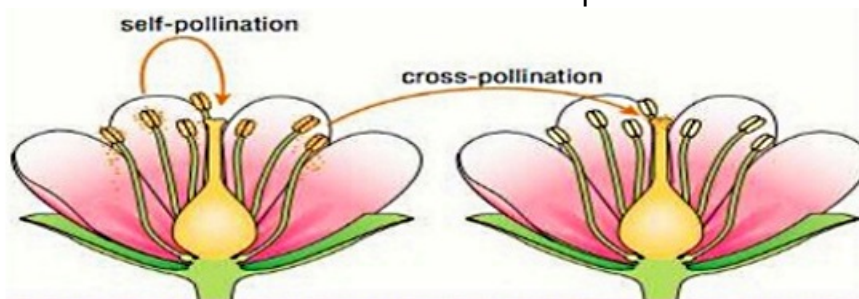
Leaf tendrils: In weak	Spines: In desert plants	Scale leaves: These may
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stemmed plants, leaf tips get modified as tendrils and coil around a support	like prickly pear, leaves are reduced to spines to avoid water loss	be seen in onion and ginger to protect buds
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FLOWER PARTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

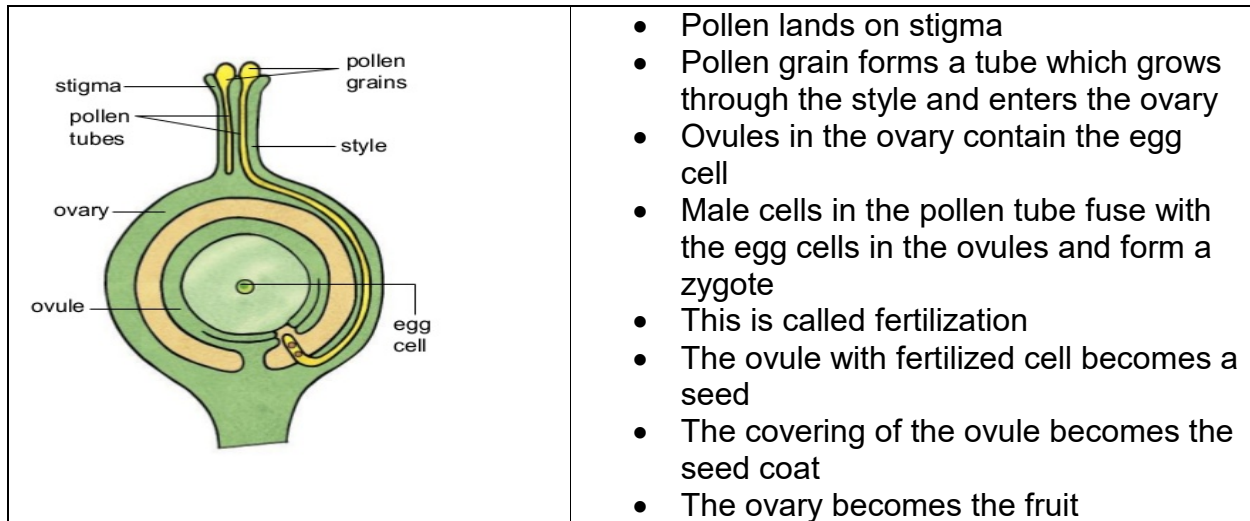


POLLINATION: Deposition of pollen on stigma of flower. Can be within same flower or between flowers of same kind on different plants



Pollen can be transferred by agents of pollination e.g wind, water, insects or even animals like bats and squirrels. They carry pollen from one flower to another

FERTILIZATION



Seeds are dispersed by wind, water or animals and germinate into new plants