



Vocabulary :

Shoot System: the parts of a flowering plant that are visible above the ground such as the stems, leaves, buds, and flowers

Root System: the parts of a flowering plant that are underground; This part of the plant is mainly responsible for anchoring it down into the ground and absorbing the essential mineral elements, nutrients, and water from the soil. It is also used to store food.

Stem: a primary plant axis that develops buds and shoots instead of roots

Bud: a small lateral or terminal protuberance on the stem of a plant that may develop into a flower, leaf, or shoot

Nodes: Nodes are the points on a stem where the buds, leaves, and branching twigs originate.

Internode: internode is a structure on a plant's stem responsible for being the link between two successive nodes.

Lamina: The lamina of the leaf is a flat and thin structure of the leaf that contains the chloroplast and the stomata.

Petiole: a slender stem that supports the blade of a foliage leaf

Sessile: attached directly by the base : not raised upon a stalk or peduncle

Stipules: either of a pair of small, usually leaflike appendages borne at the base of the petiole in many plants

Venation: an arrangement or system of veins (as in the tissue of a leaf or the wing of an insect)

Tap root: a taproot is a large, central, and dominant root from which other roots sprout laterally.

Fibrous root: a fibrous root is a root (as in most grasses) that has no prominent central axis and that branches in all directions.

Root Cap: It is a protective cap of parenchyma cells that covers the terminal meristem in most root tips.

Root hairs: each of a large number of elongated microscopic outgrowths from the outer layer of cells in a root, absorbing moisture and nutrients from the soil.

Dandelions: a widely distributed weed of the daisy family, with a rosette of leaves and large bright yellow flowers followed by globular heads of seeds with downy tufts. (Pissenlit)

Weeds: a wild plant growing where it is not wanted and in competition with cultivated plants.

Lawn grasses: A lawn is **an area of grass that is kept cut short and** is usually part of someone's garden or backyard, or part of a park. (Gazon)

Wheat: a cereal which is the most important kind grown in temperate countries, the grain of which is ground to make flour for bread, pasta, pastry, etc. (blé)

Shalower root systems: Trees and plants with shallow roots usually have more laterally extending root systems. Their roots are not going deep.

Epidermis: a thin surface layer of tissue in higher plants formed by growth of a primary meristem

Palissade parenchyma: It is the upper layer of ground tissue in a leaf. It is present in the upper epidermis. It consists of elongated cells.



Spongy parenchyma: a layer of cells in the interior of leaves, consisting of loosely arranged, irregularly shaped cells that have chloroplasts.

Mesophyll: the inner tissue (parenchyma) of a leaf, containing many chloroplasts.

Stoma: one of the many pores (= very small holes in the surface) on a leaf or stem of a plant through which gases are able to pass in and out

Guard cell: on a leaf, one of a pair of cells positioned around each stoma (= a small hole in the surface) that open it to release gases or close it to prevent water from being lost

Cuticle: It is the outer layer of a plant, which protects it.
Protruding:

Glandular trichomes: Plant glandular trichomes are epidermal outgrowths with the capacity to biosynthesize and secrete specialized metabolites

Stalk trichomes: epidermal outgrowths like hairs on the leaf or on the stem.

Linden: any of a genus (*Tilia* of the family Tiliaceae, the linden family) of deciduous trees of temperate regions that have cordate leaves and a winglike bract attached to the peduncle of the flower and fruit and that are often planted as ornamental and shade trees (Tilleul)