



Vocabulary :

Phloem: the vascular tissue in plants which conducts sugars and other metabolic products downwards from the leaves.

Xylem: the vascular tissue in plants which conducts water and dissolved nutrients upwards from the root and also helps to form the woody element in the stem.

Mosses: small flowerless green plants that lacks true roots, growing in damp habitats and reproducing by means of spores released from stalked capsules.

Liverworts: small flowerless green plants with leaflike stems or lobed leaves, occurring in moist habitats. Liverworts lack true roots and reproduce by means of spores released from capsules

Photosynthesis: the process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize nutrients from carbon dioxide and water. Photosynthesis in plants generally involves the green pigment chlorophyll and generates oxygen as a by-product.

Stalk: the slender attachment or support of a leaf, flower, or fruit.

Vascular bundles: a strand of conducting vessels in the stem or leaves of a plant, typically with phloem on the outside and xylem on the inside.

Stomata: any of the minute pores in the epidermis of the leaf or stem of a plant, forming a slit of variable width which allows movement of gases in and out of the intercellular spaces.

Twig: a slender woody shoot growing from a branch or stem of a tree or shrub.

Celery: a cultivated plant of the parsley family, with closely packed succulent leaf stalks which are used as a salad or cooked vegetable

Cherry laurel: an evergreen shrub (*Prunus caroliniana*) of the southern U.S.. called also laurel cherry.

Shrub: a woody plant which is smaller than a tree and has several main stems arising at or near the ground.