

READ EACH DEFINITION THEN FIND THE WORD IN THE WORD SEARCH

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | O | A | R | B | O | R | E | T | U | M | P | P |
| I | O | N | L | N | H | U | M | P | W | D | B | H |
| L | I | T | S | I | P | W | B | D | E | E | S | O |
| A | D | H | B | T | I | U | R | F | G | J | T | T |
| M | A | E | C | T | E | L | Y | T | S | P | A | O |
| E | E | R | Y | R | A | V | O | U | N | M | M | S |
| N | U | T | R | I | E | N | T | S | R | I | E | Y |
| T | N | A | L | P | Y | D | O | O | W | D | N | N |
| J | H | E | R | B | A | C | E | O | U | S | K | T |
| P | A | D | A | P | T | A | T | I | O | N | L | H |
| L | A | T | E | P | O | V | U | L | E | S | R | E |
| G | E | R | M | I | N | A | T | E | S | E | F | S |
| D | I | S | P | E | R | S | A | L | I | K | H | I |
| P | O | L | L | I | N | A | T | I | O | N | O | S |
| A | M | G | I | T | S | P | O | L | L | E | N | Q |

Adaptation: A characteristic of a plant or animal that helps it survive.

Anther: The tip of a flower's stamen. The anther contains pollen.

Arboretum: A park or a garden where trees and shrubs are grown for educational or scientific reasons.

Dispersal: The act of spreading or scattering, such as seeds or pollen.

Embryo: The baby plant within the seed.

Filament: A tube-like structure on a flower that holds the anther.

Fruit: Develops from the ovary of a flower and contains seeds.

Germinate: When a seed begins to grow; to sprout.

Herbaceous: A plant with a green soft stem that usually dies back in winter.

Nutrients: Chemicals from the soil that help trees and plants survive and thrive.

Ovary: The part of a flower where seeds and fruit form.

Ovules: Located in the ovary, these are the unfertilized seeds or egg cells.

Petal: Petals surround the stamen and pistil, are often brightly colored and help attract pollinators.

Photosynthesis: The chemical process plants containing chlorophyll use to convert light, carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates (sugars), releasing oxygen as a waste product.

Pistil: The center part of a flower that has a stigma at the top and an ovary at the bottom.

Pollen: Pollen is produced in the anther of a flower and is used to fertilize ovules.

Pollination: The process by which pollen fertilizes ovules. Pollination

can happen by wind, insects, humming-birds, bats, etc.

Seed: A fertilized, ripened ovule of a flowering plant with an embryo than can germinate and develop into a new plant.

Stamen: The parts of the flower that surround the pistil. Stamens have a filament and anther.

Stigma: The top part of the pistil. The stigma is very sticky so that it can "catch" pollen grains.

Style: The tube-like part of the pistil that helps transport pollen to the ovary where fertilization happens.

Woody Plant: A plant that can live for many years, build up a woody core and has protective bark. Trees and shrubs are woody plants.