

Forces That Move Plants Notes

Name: _____

Main Ideas/Questions:

Notes:

Class: _____ Date: _____

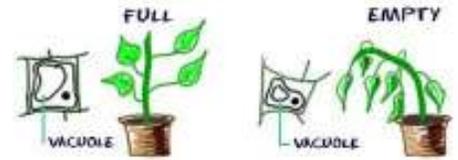
Germination

- process by which a _____ emerges from a _____.

- _____ first and then the _____, which turns into the _____.

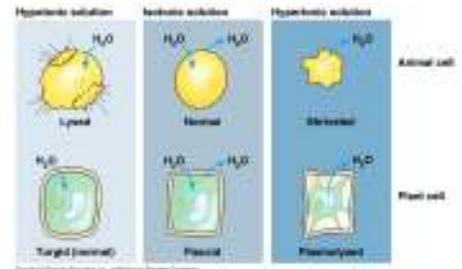
Turgor Pressure

- _____ exerted on a plant's _____ by water passing into the _____ by _____.



Osmosis

- process that causes a _____ (especially water) to _____ through the cell wall of a _____ cell.



Celery

What is tropism?

- Plant _____ in response to a _____.

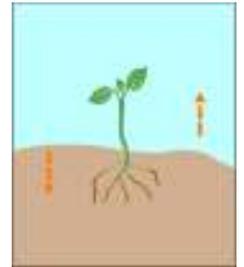
What are the types of tropism?

- Geotropism
- Thermotropism
- Phototropism
- Chemotropism
- Thigmotropism
- Hydrotropism

What is Geotropism?

The _____ of a plant in response to _____.

- Positive Geotropism: the growth of a _____ towards the center of the _____ (down with gravity).
Ex. roots growing _____
- Negative Geotropism: the _____ of plants away from the _____ of earth (opposite the pull of gravity).
Ex. stems growing _____



Why is geotropism important?

- _____ grow up through the _____ so _____ can get sunlight for _____

-It pulls _____ down to anchor a plant and allows _____ to go up get _____ and _____ found in the soil.

ROOTS GO DOWN AND SHOOTS GOES UP – NO MATTER WHAT

What is phototropism?

The growth response of a _____ in response to _____ direction.

- Positive - _____ light
- Negative - _____ light



Why is phototropism

Enables _____ to be in the best _____ possible to _____

adequate (good/enough) _____ for photosynthesis.

What is thigmotropism?

The growth response of a plant in response to _____/_____.

Ex. vines growing on a wall or fence

Why is thigmotropism important?

- plants can _____ energy by using structural _____.



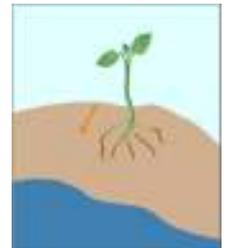
What is _____.
hydrotropism?

The growth response of a _____ in response to

Ex. Tree roots growing towards a lake or river.

Why is hydro-tropism important?

- _____ of a plant can get to the _____ water and/or to find _____ in case of _____.



Summary: (3-5, complete sentences)