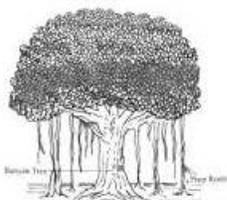
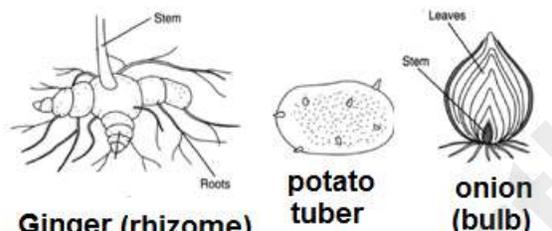
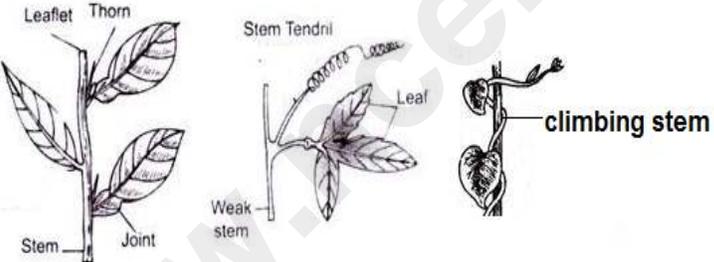


**ICSE CLASS 6 BIOLOGY  
THE PLANT STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS**

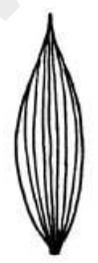
**MODIFICATIONS OF ROOTS**

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

**MODIFICATIONS OF STEMS**

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

**LEAVES:**

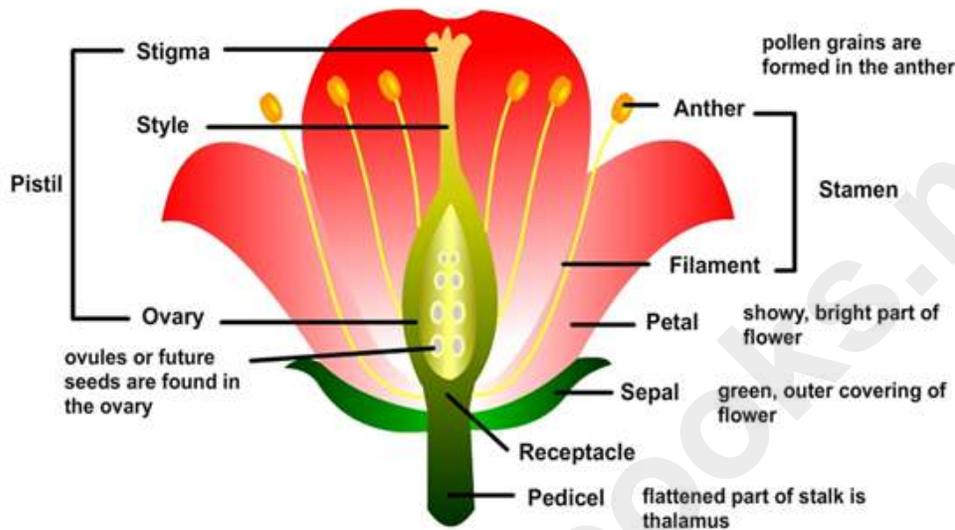
<p>Parallel venation : veins run parallel to each other e.g. banana, grass</p>	 <p align="center"><b>Parallel</b></p>	<p>Reticulate venation: Veins form a network on the leaf e.g. mango, guava</p>	 <p align="center"><b>Reticulate</b></p>	<p>Simple leaf: Leaf blade is a single piece</p> 	<p>Compound leaf: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

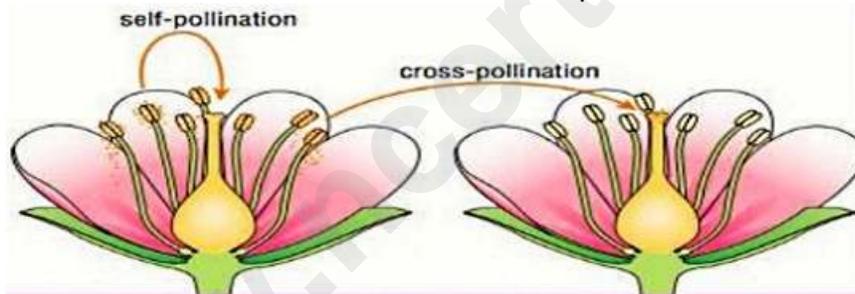
<p>Leaf tendrils: In weak</p>	<p>Spines: In desert plants</p>	<p>Scale leaves: These may</p>
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stemmed plants, leaf tips get modified as tendrils and coil around a support	like prickly pear, leaves are reduced to spines to avoid water loss	be seen in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

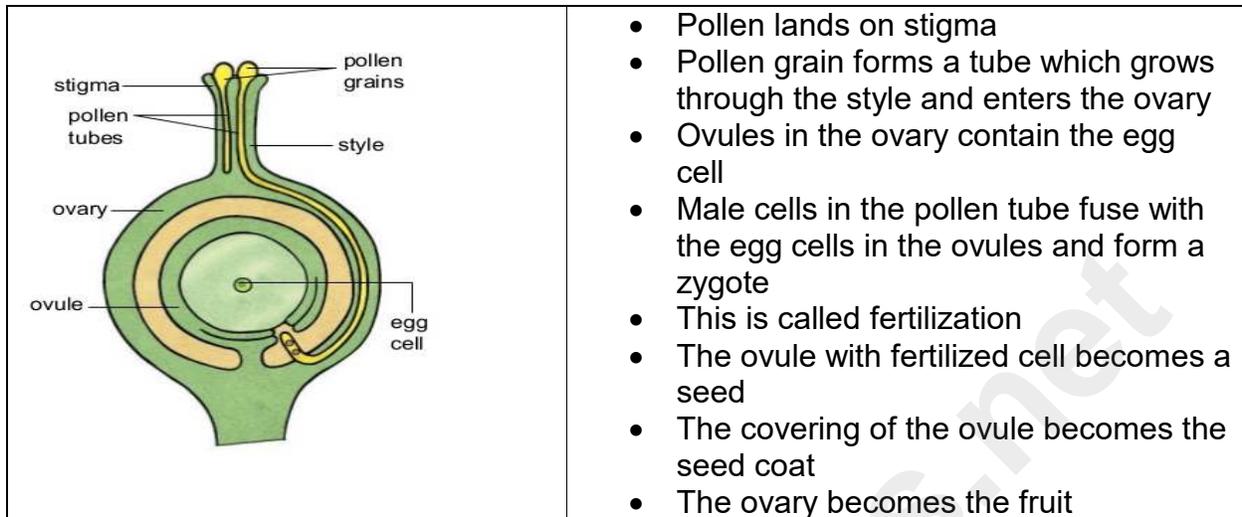


**POLLINATION:** Deposition of pollen on stigma of flower. Can be within same flower or between flowers of same kind on different plants



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