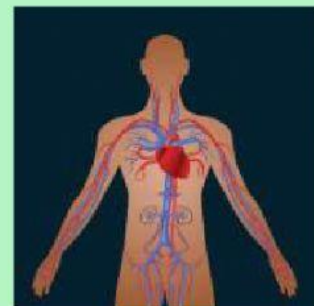


## Plant Motion

1.Copy in your notebook. (Copie en su cuaderno)

2.Drag and drop the images. (Arrastre las imágenes)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement is a rhythmical progression, resulting in a change of posture, position or place.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All animals have the innate ability to move substance from one part of their body to another, called internal movement.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many others also show external movement as well they can move various body parts, or move their entire body from place to place: locomotion.</li> </ul>	External movement	Locomotion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement in plants is non-locomotion, plant movements are often related to growth.</li> </ul>		



## Plants move to:

1- Obtain support.		
2- Seek and capture food.		
3- Find water/soil nutrients and hold leaves to get maximum sunlight.		
4- Protect themselves from damage.		
5- Disperse seeds.		



Movements in plants		
1- Tropisms: directional movements in response to the stimulus.	2- Nastic movements: non-directional movements in response to the stimulus.	
Tropisms movements can be:		
-Chemotropism		
-Geotropism		
-Hydrotropism		
-Phototropism		
-Thigmotropism		

