

COPY NOTES IN SCIENCE NOTEBOOK

Monday October 4th, 2021

Science

PARTS OF A SEED

Each seed has a:

- **Embryo** – baby plant.
- **Seed Coat** – protects the seed until conditions are right for germination
- **Cotyledon** – largest part of the seed, supplies nourishment for the sprouting plant. When germination begins the cotyledon becomes the first leaves of the seedling.

If a seed has one cotyledon it's called a monocot, if it has two it's called a dicot.

- **Plumule** – is the part that turns into the stems and leaves of the plant
- **Radicle** – develops into the roots
- **Endosperm** – an area in the seed made up of mostly starch, which provides nutrients for the newly developing plants
- **Hilum** – is a scar on the outside of a seed that shows where the seed was attached to the ovary in the flower

Hypogea germination is where the cotyledon stays underground when the plant emerges.

Epigeal germination is when the cotyledons come up out of the ground and may appear to be leaves.