“Plants” Key Terms

Chlorophyll: a green pigment, present in all green plants and in cyanobacteria, responsible for the absorption of light to provide energy for photosynthesis. Its molecule contains a magnesium atom held in a porphyrin ring.

Bud: a compact knoblike growth on a plant that develops into a leaf, flower, or shoot

Nectar: a sugary fluid secreted by plants, especially within flowers to encourage pollination by insects and other animals. It is collected by bees to make into honey.

Fruit: the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food.

Germinate: begin to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy.

Grow: undergo natural development by increasing in size and changing physically; progress to maturity.

Petal: each of the segments of the corolla of a flower, which are modified leaves and are typically colored

Seed: a flowering plant's unit of reproduction, capable of developing into another such plant

Chloroplast: (in green plant cells) a plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place

Pollinator:  animal that moves pollen from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma of a flower

Pollen: a fine powdery substance, typically yellow, consisting of microscopic grains discharged from the male part of a flower or from a male cone. Each grain contains a male gamete that can fertilize the female ovule, to which pollen is transported by the wind, insects, or other animals