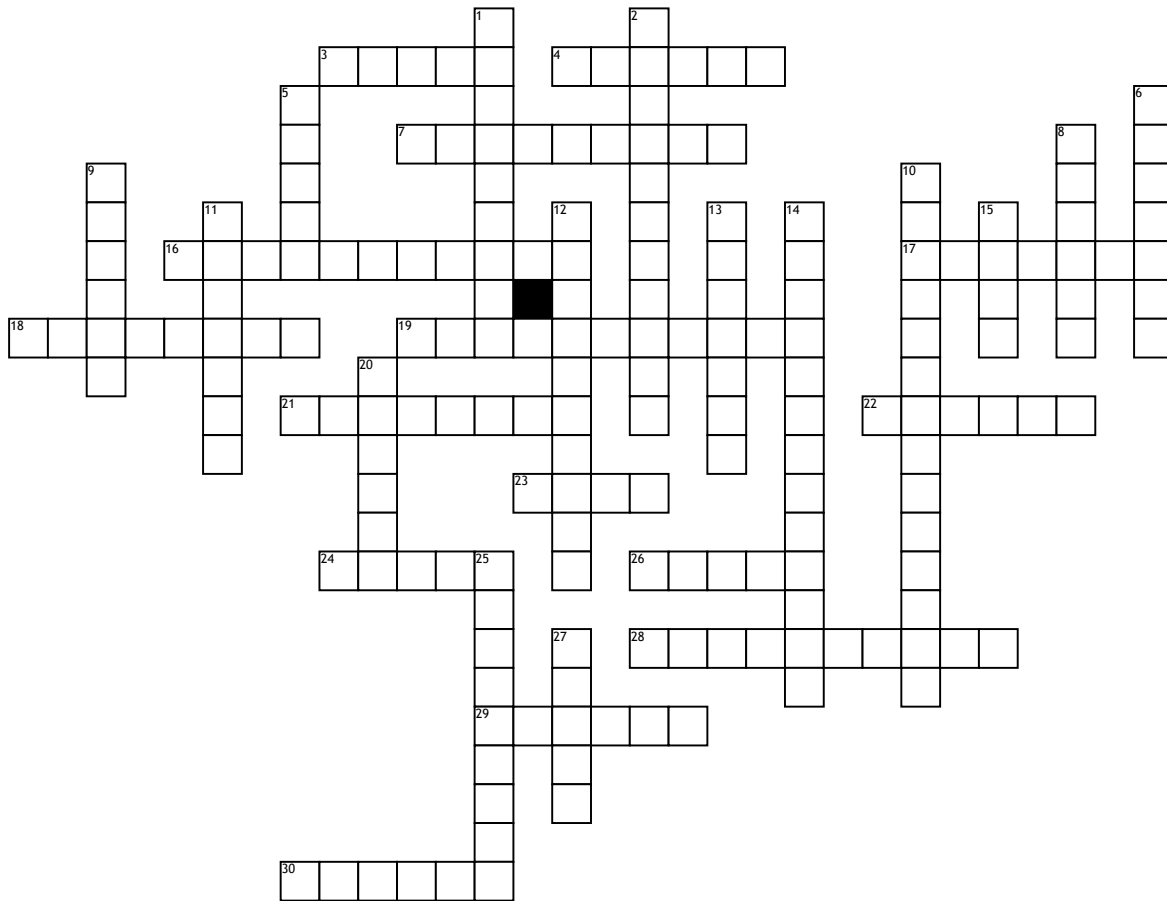


# Plants



## Across

3. The number of nonvascular plant phyla.  
 4. The study of plants.  
 7. When counted the age of tree can be determined.  
 16. The embryo breaks out of the seed coat and begins to grow into a seedling.  
 17. Special cells allow this to close tom prevent water loss, or to open to allow air to move in and out.  
 18. Flowering plants that take two years to complete their life cycle.  
 19. Occurs when pollen meets female reproductive parts of the same plant species.  
 21. The most diverse and common gymnosperms alive today.  
 22. The innermost layer of a flower is made up of this female structure.  
 23. A storage device for a plant embryo.  
 24. Usually broad and flat and it collects the sunlight for the plant.

26. The mature ovary of a flower.

28. A seed plant whose seeds are not enclosed in fruit.  
 29. The male structure of a flower.  
 30. The vascular tissue that carries the products of photosynthesis through the plant.  
**Down**  
 1. Any flowering plant that lives for more than two years.  
 2. Explores how people in different cultures use plants.  
 5. The vascular tissue that carries water and dissolved mineral nutrients up from the roots of the rest of the plant.  
 6. When a seed is this, the embryo has stopped growing.  
 8. Modified leaves that protect the developing flower.  
 9. The reproductive structure of flowering plants.

10. A collection of specialized tissues that bring water and mineral nutrients up from the roots and disperse sugars down the leaves.  
 11. A thin stalk that connects the blade to the stem.  
 12. A seed plant that has seeds enclosed in some type of fruit.  
 13. A waxy, waterproof layer that helps hold in moisture.  
 14. The loss of water vapor from plants.  
 15. Fibrous material made up of dead cells that are part of the vascular system of some plants.  
 20. Flowering plants that mature from seeds, produce flowers and die all in one year.  
 25. A food supply for the developing plant embryo.  
 27. Multicellular eukaryotes, most of which produce their own food through photosynthesis and have adapted to life on land.