

<p>Anther The tip of a stamen (male reproductive organ in a plant) (122)</p>	<p>Asexual Reproduction A type of reproduction that occurs when a “parent” plant grows new plants from its roots, stems, or leaves (118)</p>	<p>Bioaccumulation Movement of pollutants through levels of a food chain so that greater quantities are retained with movement up the food chain (54, 170)</p>	<p>Biological Control A method of controlling insect pests using their natural enemies (61, 173)</p>
<p>Chlorophyll A pigment in plants that makes leaves green (110)</p>	<p>Conifer Types of softwood which have needles and cones</p>	<p>Diversity A measure of how many different species live in an ecosystem; an ecosystem with many species has greater diversity than an ecosystem with only a few species</p>	<p>Embryo A tiny living plan inside a seed (125)</p>
<p>Erosion Movement of rock and mineral grains from one place to another (373)</p>	<p>Fibre The tissue of plants from the stem, leaves, seeds or roots</p>	<p>Fibrous Roots A shallow system of similar-sized roots than can quickly soak up moisture</p>	<p>Filament The stalk of a stamen (122)</p>
<p>Fruit The growing ovary of a plant that swells and protects the developing seeds until they are ripe</p>	<p>Genes The parts of a cell that control the organisms characteristics</p>	<p>Germination The development of a seed into a new plant (128)</p>	<p>Horizons The layers in a cross section of soil (150)</p>
<p>Humus The dark coloured part of soil that is rich in nutrients, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and sulphur (150, 371)</p>	<p>Irrigate The use of a system of large pipes and sprinklers to water crops</p>	<p>Monoculture The limiting of a crop to one particular type in an area in order to use energy and equipment efficiently</p>	<p>Organic Sedimentary rock that is largely made up of once-living matter; limestone is an example (172)</p>
<p>Ovary A tiny chamber containing the plan’s ovules (122)</p>	<p>Ovules Eggs produced by the female species (120)</p>	<p>Parent Material The mineral (non organic) matter (rock, soil, clay) from which the soil developed (150)</p>	<p>Petals Brightly coloured parts of a flower that help to attract bees to its nectar (122)</p>

Photosynthesis

The process by which plants make their own food using sunlight (110)

Resistant

Able to withstand certain effects; insects become resistant to pesticides

Selective Breeding

A process that involves choosing specific plants with particular characteristics and encouraging these plants to reproduce (115)

Stamen

Male part of a flower (122)

Taproot

A single, prominent root with numerous small roots coming out of it (105)

Pistil

Female part of a flower (122)

Respiration

In the cells of living things, the process in which oxygen is used to get energy from food and is converted into carbon dioxide (111)

Sepals

Enclose tightly bound petals of a bud and protect the flower before it opens (122)

Stigma

Sticky tip of a pistil (122)

Topsoil

The topmost layer of soil, which is dark-coloured and rich in humus (150)

Pollination

Process by which pollen, containing sperm, travels to the female cone (120)

Root Hairs

Tiny hairs that cover the small roots coming out of a plants tap root. They increase the plants ability to absorb water and nutrients (150)

Sexual Reproduction

A process that involves the production of seeds and fruits from the specialized reproductive cells of two individuals (118)

Style

Tube connecting the stigma and ovary (!22)

Vegetative Reproduction

A type of reproduction that occurs when a parent plant grows new plants from its roots, stems, or leaves (118)

Residue

Chemicals that have washed off plants. These remain in the soil and water (170)

Salinization

Salt that has collected on the surface of soil (156)

Shelterbelts

A row of trees planted along the edge of a field to protect crops (159)

Sustainability

In the study of plants, being able to grow food and fibre while keeping our natural systems healthy for the long term (132)