Life Cycle CORN

Seed
Every corn plant starts as a seed. It contains growth nutrients.

Germination
The seed begins to grow roots which also act as anchors.

Sprout
What starts to develop as the plant germinates.

Seedling
Young corn plant.

Plant
Tall corn plant that can produce corn.

Flower
Plant grows flowers called tassel.

Pollination
Pollen from tassels makes contact with silks.
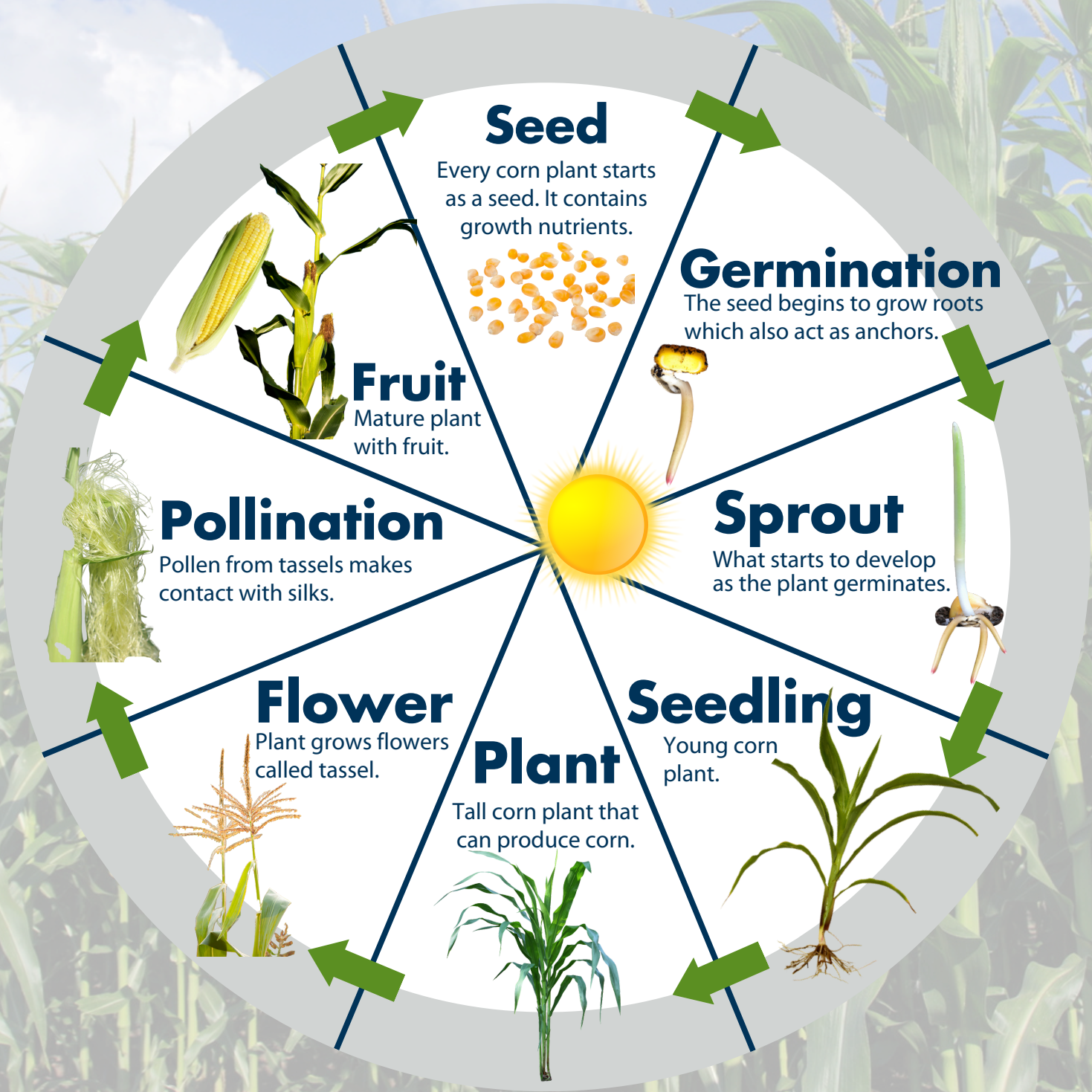
Fruit
Mature plant with fruit.

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TERMINOLOGY:

Seed- A seed contains a small plant (embryo) that will develop and grow into a larger plant.

Germination- The process when the seed starts growing into a plant.

Sprout- What starts to develop as the plant germinates.

Seedling- The young plant that grows from the seed.

Corn- A tall plant that grows yellow seeds (kernels) on an ear that are edible for humans and animals.

Flowering- Corn grows two different flowers called tassel (male) and ear (female).

Tassel- The male part of a corn plant that produces pollen to cause the corn ear to grow. The tassel is located on the top most part of the corn plant.

Fruit- The edible part that comes from the flower that contains seeds of the plant.

Silk- Shiny, thread-like fibers that help develop kernels on an ear of corn.

Pollinators- Insects and animals that carry pollen to help plants produce fruit or seeds.

Pollen- a powdery substance that helps plants grow new seeds.

Photosynthesis- Process in which plants use water, sunlight and carbon dioxide to make sugar (energy) and oxygen. The way green plants use sunlight, water and carbon dioxide to make their food.

Monocot- seeds that contain only one cotyledon. When they emerge from the soil they generally will have only one leaf. Corn is a monocot.

Dicot-seeds that contain two cotyledons. When they emerge from the soil they generally will have more than one leaf. Beans are dicots.

Cotyledon- One of the first seed leaves, stored in the seed, to develop as the seed sprouts.

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