Is it?

Is it?

Is it?

Is it?

A bud is of a plant.

A bud is of a plant.

A bud is of a plant.

A bud is of a plant.

Is a bug?

Is a bug?

Is a bug?

Is a bug?

A stem is of a plant.

A stem is of a plant.

A stem is of a plant.

A stem is of a plant.

Is a cat?

Is a cat?

Is a cat?

Is a cat?

A pod is of a plant.

A pod is of a plant.

A pod is of a plant.

A pod is of a plant.

Is a box?

Is a box?

Is a box?

Is a box?

If a Plant...

If a Plant...

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If a Plant...

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If a Plant...

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If a plant has a spot with lots of sun…

If a plant has a spot with lots of sun…

If a plant has a spot with lots of sun…

If a plant has a spot with lots of sun…

and a plant has water…

and a plant has water…

and a plant has water…

and a plant has water…

and a plant has soil…

and a plant has soil…

and a plant has soil…

and a plant has soil…

the plant will get big.
If it gets big, it will get a bud.

the plant will get big.
If it gets big, it will get a bud.

the plant will get big.
If it gets big, it will get a bud.

the plant will get big.
If it gets big, it will get a bud.

If a bug lands on a bud, it will get dusted with pollen.

If a bug lands on a bud, it will get dusted with pollen.

If a bug lands on a bud, it will get dusted with pollen.

If a bug lands on a bud, it will get dusted with pollen.

If the bug lands on the next bud, it will drop the pollen. Then, a seed can happen.

If the bug lands on the next bud, it will drop the pollen. Then, a seed can happen.

If the bug lands on the next bud, it will drop the pollen. Then, a seed can happen.

If the bug lands on the next bud, it will drop the pollen. Then, a seed can happen.

Plants and Me

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Plants and Me

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I run in the thick grass. I pass by plants.

I run in the thick grass. I pass by plants.

I run in the thick grass. I pass by plants.

I run in the thick grass. I pass by plants.

Plants do not run. Plants are still unless the wind bends them.

Plants do not run. Plants are still unless the wind bends them.

Plants do not run. Plants are still unless the wind bends them.

Plants do not run. Plants are still unless the wind bends them.

Plant roots branch out and stretch into the dirt.

Plant roots branch out and stretch into the dirt.

Plant roots branch out and stretch into the dirt.

Plant roots branch out and stretch into the dirt.

Plant stems suck water up from the roots.

Plant stems suck water up from the roots.

Plant stems suck water up from the roots.

Plant stems suck water up from the roots.

I eat plants like a radish or peas from a pod.

I eat plants like a radish or peas from a pod.

I eat plants like a radish or peas from a pod.

I eat plants like a radish or peas from a pod.

I pick a stem and put it in a glass of water. It will not last with no roots.

I pick a stem and put it in a glass of water. It will not last with no roots.

I pick a stem and put it in a glass of water. It will not last with no roots.

I pick a stem and put it in a glass of water. It will not last with no roots.

A Tree

A Tree

©Waseca Biomes

A Tree

©Waseca Biomes

A Tree

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A tree is a big plant with lots of branching stems.

A tree is a big plant with lots of branching stems.

A tree is a big plant with lots of branching stems.

A tree is a big plant with lots of branching stems.

The trunk is the biggest, strongest stem.

The trunk is the biggest, strongest stem.

The trunk is the biggest, strongest stem.

The trunk is the biggest, strongest stem.

A branch is a big, strong stem too.

A branch is a big, strong stem too.

A branch is a big, strong stem too.

A branch is a big, strong stem too.

Twigs are stems that spring up along a branch.

Twigs are stems that spring up along a branch.

Twigs are stems that spring up along a branch.

Twigs are stems that spring up along a branch.

A bud is springing up at the end of a twig.

A bud is springing up at the end of a twig.

A bud is springing up at the end of a twig.

A bud is springing up at the end of a twig.

The trunk brings water to the branches, twigs, and buds by sucking it up from the roots.

The trunk brings water to the branches, twigs, and buds by sucking it up from the roots.

The trunk brings water to the branches, twigs, and buds by sucking it up from the roots.

The trunk brings water to the branches, twigs, and buds by sucking it up from the roots.

Plants Adapt

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Plants Adapt

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A plant cannot move. It is stuck in one place after it sprouts.

A plant cannot move. It is stuck in one place after it sprouts.

A plant cannot move. It is stuck in one place after it sprouts.

A plant cannot move. It is stuck in one place after it sprouts.

A plant will adapt to its home biome. If it is hot or cold or wet or dry, over time, a plant will make changes that help it survive.

A plant will adapt to its home biome. If it is hot or cold or wet or dry, over time, a plant will make changes that help it survive.

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A plant will adapt to its home biome. If it is hot or cold or wet or dry, over time, a plant will make changes that help it survive.

A cactus lives in the hot desert. It cannot hop into a hole for shade. It cannot run from an animal that wants to eat it.

A cactus lives in the hot desert. It cannot hop into a hole for shade. It cannot run from an animal that wants to eat it.

A cactus lives in the hot desert. It cannot hop into a hole for shade. It cannot run from an animal that wants to eat it.

A cactus lives in the hot desert. It cannot hop into a hole for shade. It cannot run from an animal that wants to eat it.

It has no wide leaves because leaves lose water if it is hot. Its thin, thorn-like spines help it store water.

It has no wide leaves because leaves lose water if it is hot. Its thin, thorn-like spines help it store water.

It has no wide leaves because leaves lose water if it is hot. Its thin, thorn-like spines help it store water.

It has no wide leaves because leaves lose water if it is hot. Its thin, thorn-like spines help it store water.

These spines run all up its sides. The spines make the water-filled branches of the cactus hard to bite.

These spines run all up its sides. The spines make the water-filled branches of the cactus hard to bite.

These spines run all up its sides. The spines make the water-filled branches of the cactus hard to bite.

These spines run all up its sides. The spines make the water-filled branches of the cactus hard to bite.

The cactus does not have to hide from too much sunshine. It does not have to escape from an animal. It adapted to life in the desert with its spines.

The cactus does not have to hide from too much sunshine. It does not have to escape from an animal. It adapted to life in the desert with its spines.

The cactus does not have to hide from too much sunshine. It does not have to escape from an animal. It adapted to life in the desert with its spines.

The cactus does not have to hide from too much sunshine. It does not have to escape from an animal. It adapted to life in the desert with its spines.

Seeds Travel

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A seed has a job. It will grow into a new plant like that plant that made it.

A seed has a job. It will grow into a new plant like that plant that made it.

A seed has a job. It will grow into a new plant like that plant that made it.

A seed has a job. It will grow into a new plant like that plant that made it.

A seed needs the Sun's rays to grow big. If it roots below the leaves of its parent, in the shade, it will not soak up the sunshine.

A seed needs the Sun's rays to grow big. If it roots below the leaves of its parent, in the shade, it will not soak up the sunshine.

A seed needs the Sun's rays to grow big. If it roots below the leaves of its parent, in the shade, it will not soak up the sunshine.

A seed needs the Sun's rays to grow big. If it roots below the leaves of its parent, in the shade, it will not soak up the sunshine.

The seed has to travel away from the plant that made it! It may be sticky and hitch a ride with a dog. The dog scratches its coat and the seed plops in a field.

The seed has to travel away from the plant that made it! It may be sticky and hitch a ride with a dog. The dog scratches its coat and the seed plops in a field.

The seed has to travel away from the plant that made it! It may be sticky and hitch a ride with a dog. The dog scratches its coat and the seed plops in a field.

The seed has to travel away from the plant that made it! It may be sticky and hitch a ride with a dog. The dog scratches its coat and the seed plops in a field.

It may travel in the air on the wind. Some seeds have tiny wings to float on the breeze.

It may travel in the air on the wind. Some seeds have tiny wings to float on the breeze.

It may travel in the air on the wind. Some seeds have tiny wings to float on the breeze.

It may travel in the air on the wind. Some seeds have tiny wings to float on the breeze.

It may be in a fruit or a berry. A hungry animal will eat it and leave it behind in its scat.

It may be in a fruit or a berry. A hungry animal will eat it and leave it behind in its scat.

It may be in a fruit or a berry. A hungry animal will eat it and leave it behind in its scat.

It may be in a fruit or a berry. A hungry animal will eat it and leave it behind in its scat.

There are many ways a seed may travel, but they always have one job in mind. Once it gets to its spot, it will grow into a new plant like the one that made it.

There are many ways a seed may travel, but they always have one job in mind. Once it gets to its spot, it will grow into a new plant like the one that made it.

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There are many ways a seed may travel, but they always have one job in mind. Once it gets to its spot, it will grow into a new plant like the one that made it.

A Plant in the Seasons

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It is spring. The soil is getting warm. A small buried seed is starting to sprout. Its roots grow down into the dirt. A stem pokes up above the ground.

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It is spring. The soil is getting warm. A small buried seed is starting to sprout. Its roots grow down into the dirt. A stem pokes up above the ground.

The plant forms many more stems and leaves during the spring. The leaves sprawl out to catch sunshine as the roots below spread to gather minerals and water.

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The plant forms many more stems and leaves during the spring. The leaves sprawl out to catch sunshine as the roots below spread to gather minerals and water.

The plant forms many more stems and leaves during the spring. The leaves sprawl out to catch sunshine as the roots below spread to gather minerals and water.

Spring turns to summer and the plant has grown big. Its leaves use the sunshine, air, and water to make food. Its roots store some energy. Its first buds become flowers.

Spring turns to summer and the plant has grown big. Its leaves use the sunshine, air, and water to make food. Its roots store some energy. Its first buds become flowers.

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Spring turns to summer and the plant has grown big. Its leaves use the sunshine, air, and water to make food. Its roots store some energy. Its first buds become flowers.

The flowers burst into full bloom. Bees, birds, and insects enjoy the nectar and drop pollen from other flowers.

The flowers burst into full bloom. Bees, birds, and insects enjoy the nectar and drop pollen from other flowers.

The flowers burst into full bloom. Bees, birds, and insects enjoy the nectar and drop pollen from other flowers.

The flowers burst into full bloom. Bees, birds, and insects enjoy the nectar and drop pollen from other flowers.

As fall arrives, the pollinated flowers turn into fruits full of new seeds. As the weather cools the fruits will drop to the ground with all of the plant's leaves.

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As fall arrives, the pollinated flowers turn into fruits full of new seeds. As the weather cools the fruits will drop to the ground with all of the plant's leaves.

It is winter. The plant rests. It uses the energy it stored in its roots. The seed waits. The warmth of spring will bring new growth for both the plant and the seed.

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It is winter. The plant rests. It uses the energy it stored in its roots. The seed waits. The warmth of spring will bring new growth for both the plant and the seed.

It is winter. The plant rests. It uses the energy it stored in its roots. The seed waits. The warmth of spring will bring new growth for both the plant and the seed.

The Turtle and the Fig

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In the jungle, a fig tree gets jostled as animals move through the canopy. A few of its fruits get knocked from up high. They land on the ground with a light thud.

In the jungle, a fig tree gets jostled as animals move through the canopy. A few of its fruits get knocked from up high. They land on the ground with a light thud.

In the jungle, a fig tree gets jostled as animals move through the canopy. A few of its fruits get knocked from up high. They land on the ground with a light thud.

In the jungle, a fig tree gets jostled as animals move through the canopy. A few of its fruits get knocked from up high. They land on the ground with a light thud.

Although the fruit's skin is slightly bruised, the seeds are wrapped safely inside. The flesh of the fruit cradles the seeds and provides them with ample energy.

Although the fruit's skin is slightly bruised, the seeds are wrapped safely inside. The flesh of the fruit cradles the seeds and provides them with ample energy.

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Although the fruit's skin is slightly bruised, the seeds are wrapped safely inside. The flesh of the fruit cradles the seeds and provides them with ample energy.

A turtle passes by where the figs fell. It spots the delicious purple fruit and scuttles over to get a sample.

A turtle passes by where the figs fell. It spots the delicious purple fruit and scuttles over to get a sample.

A turtle passes by where the figs fell. It spots the delicious purple fruit and scuttles over to get a sample.

A turtle passes by where the figs fell. It spots the delicious purple fruit and scuttles over to get a sample.

The turtle starts with a nibble and, then, gobbles up the figs. It needs energy too! But what will happen to the seeds? Will they be able to make a new plant?

The turtle starts with a nibble and, then, gobbles up the figs. It needs energy too! But what will happen to the seeds? Will they be able to make a new plant?

The turtle starts with a nibble and, then, gobbles up the figs. It needs energy too! But what will happen to the seeds? Will they be able to make a new plant?

The turtle starts with a nibble and, then, gobbles up the figs. It needs energy too! But what will happen to the seeds? Will they be able to make a new plant?

It is not possible for the turtle to digest the tough little seeds. The turtle will wander and the seeds will pass through it and be left with its scat.

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It is not possible for the turtle to digest the tough little seeds. The turtle will wander and the seeds will pass through it and be left with its scat.

The seeds will settle on the jungle floor where the turtle left them. Its scat will give them enough energy to grow into new plants.

The seeds will settle on the jungle floor where the turtle left them. Its scat will give them enough energy to grow into new plants.

The seeds will settle on the jungle floor where the turtle left them. Its scat will give them enough energy to grow into new plants.

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Photosynthesis

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Photosynthesis

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Photosynthesis

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In a garden, by a gate, a hedge is growing. The hedge is covered in tiny green leaves.

In a garden, by a gate, a hedge is growing. The hedge is covered in tiny green leaves.

In a garden, by a gate, a hedge is growing. The hedge is covered in tiny green leaves.

In a garden, by a gate, a hedge is growing. The hedge is covered in tiny green leaves.

The tiny leaves are colored green because they contain chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is a special green pigment that absorbs light, the energy from the Sun.

The tiny leaves are colored green because they contain chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is a special green pigment that absorbs light, the energy from the Sun.

The tiny leaves are colored green because they contain chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is a special green pigment that absorbs light, the energy from the Sun.

The tiny leaves are colored green because they contain chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is a special green pigment that absorbs light, the energy from the Sun.

The tiny leaves also have tiny holes that cover their surfaces. These tiny holes pull carbon dioxide, a gas in the air, into the leaves.

The tiny leaves also have tiny holes that cover their surfaces. These tiny holes pull carbon dioxide, a gas in the air, into the leaves.

The tiny leaves also have tiny holes that cover their surfaces. These tiny holes pull carbon dioxide, a gas in the air, into the leaves.

The tiny leaves also have tiny holes that cover their surfaces. These tiny holes pull carbon dioxide, a gas in the air, into the leaves.

The bush pushes water up from its roots all the way to the leaves. The water in the leaves gets excited by the energy the chlorophyll has captured. So excited that its atoms, hydrogen and oxygen, disconnect!

The bush pushes water up from its roots all the way to the leaves. The water in the leaves gets excited by the energy the chlorophyll has captured. So excited that its atoms, hydrogen and oxygen, disconnect!

The bush pushes water up from its roots all the way to the leaves. The water in the leaves gets excited by the energy the chlorophyll has captured. So excited that its atoms, hydrogen and oxygen, disconnect!

The bush pushes water up from its roots all the way to the leaves. The water in the leaves gets excited by the energy the chlorophyll has captured. So excited that its atoms, hydrogen and oxygen, disconnect!

Some of the oxygen exits the leaves. The rest links up with the hydrogen and carbon dioxide in a new combination. They are now glucose, a simple sugar, that the plant can use as food.

Some of the oxygen exits the leaves. The rest links up with the hydrogen and carbon dioxide in a new combination. They are now glucose, a simple sugar, that the plant can use as food.

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Some of the oxygen exits the leaves. The rest links up with the hydrogen and carbon dioxide in a new combination. They are now glucose, a simple sugar, that the plant can use as food.

This process is called photosynthesis. It is how plants use light to create their own food!

This process is called photosynthesis. It is how plants use light to create their own food!

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