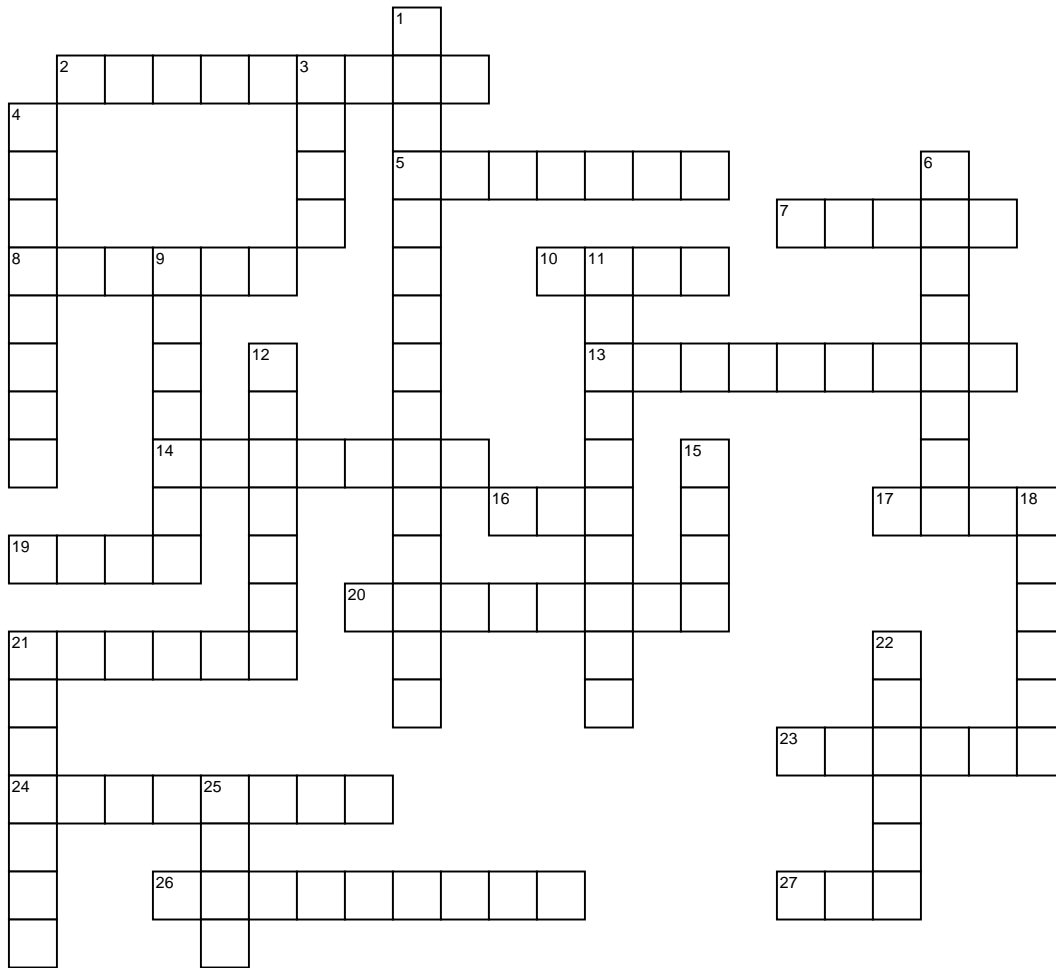


Plants 4.2

Radicle Roots



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ACROSS

- 2** – The cellular layer of an organism; the outer skin.
- 5** root system – A root system that is comprised of profusely branched roots with many lateral rootlets.
- 7** – The “plumbing” system that conducts water and dissolved mineral up the stems from the roots.
- 8** – The outer layer or region of any organ.
- 10** – A growth on an epidermal cell of the root. It absorbs water and mineral nutrients for the plant.
- 13** – A lateral branch of a primary or main root.
- 14** – The flow of a fluid through a semi permeable membrane separating two solutions, which permits the passage of the solvent but not the dissolved substance.
- 16** – The extreme tip of the root
- 17** – A flattened outgrowth from a plant stem, varying in size and shape, usually green, which is concerned primarily with the manufacture of carbohydrates by photosynthesis.

- 19** – The temporary loss of turgidity in a plant, caused by a rate of transpiration in excess of the rate of absorption of water.
- 20** – A plant that lives for two years and then dies.
- 21** – Inner bark; the principle tissue concerned with the translocation of food produced in the leaves, or other areas, downward in the branches, stems, and roots.
- 23** – The distension of the cell wall and protoplasmic layer of plants by fluids. It is essential to growth.
- 24** – Plant tissue capable of cell division and therefore responsible for growth.
- 26** – A plant that lives for more than two years.
- 27** – A protuberance containing miniature leaves or flowers, located terminally or laterally on a stem.

DOWN

- 1** – The development or growth of a cell, organ, or immature organism into a mature organism.
- 3** – Any of a number of field and garden

- crops whose underground roots are used as food for people and animals, as turnips, beets, carrots, and sweet potatoes.
- 4** – The fluid-conducting tissues of a plant including both xylem and phloem tissues.
- 6** – A thin, flexible sheet of vegetable or animal tissue
- 9** – The primary descending root, usually conical, of a plant from which lateral branching roots may develop;
- 11** – The intake of water, gases, nutrients, or other substances by plants.
- 12** – The actively growing cells between the bark and the wood in a tree or shrub. .
- 15** – The ultimate functional unit of an organic structure, plant, or animal.
- 18** – The reproductive structure of a seed-bearing plant
- 21** root – The main descending axis of a plant; the pole of the embryo opposite the shoot.
- 22** – Swollen, or tightly drawn, said of a membrane or covering expanded by pressure from within
- 25** – Stalk, trunk, branch of a plant. Can be vertical or horizontal.