UNIT 1
CHAPTER 1

LESSON 3: HOW PLANTS ARE CLASSIFIED?
P14-17
### A. TWO TYPES OF PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. VASCULAR PLANTS:</th>
<th>2. NONVASCULAR PLANTS:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❑ CONTAIN VASCULAR TUBES THAT BRING NUTRIENTS UP AND DOWN THE PLANT</td>
<td>❑ DO NOT HAVE SYSTEM OF TUBES</td>
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B. VASCULAR PLANTS

- Vascular tubes connect all the plant organs
  - Plant organs: stem, leaves, and roots
- Vascular tubes provide support to the stems and leaves
- **Examples:**
  1. grass
  2. ferns
  3. dandelions
  4. Celery
  5. trees
C. NONVASCULAR PLANTS

- most live in moist places

**Examples**

1. Mosses:
   - Largest group
   - Do not have stems or leaves
   - Make their own food
   - Survive in low temperatures

2. Hornworts
   - Do not have stems or leaves
   - Live in warm places

3. Liverworts
   - Grows on moist rocks or soil along a stream
   - Come in many shapes: flat leave, umbrella, and liver like
D. THREE WAYS TO MAKE A NEW PLANT

1. Flowers and Seeds
2. Cones and Seeds
3. Spores
E. FLOWERS AND SEEDS

- Seeds: contain small plants ready to grow
  - Come in many shapes and sizes
  - Many seeds can be used as food

- Flowering Plants
  - Largest group that makes seeds
  - Examples of flowering plants: cactus, fruit tree
F. CONES AND SEEDS

- Conifers: Plants that have seeds but not flowers example pine tree

- Grow two types of cones
  1. One cone makes pollen
  2. One cone makes the seed
G. SPORES

- Reproduce by forming tiny cells called spores that grow new plants
- Ferns and mosses are examples
- Need moist shady place to grow a new plant from a spore