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PLANTS

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| **Across**  **1.** is one of two main structural axes of a vascular plant, the other being the root, it is normally divided into nodes and internodes  **4.** also known as tracheophytes, they form a large group of plants that are defined as those land plants that have tissues for conducting water and minerals throughout the plant  **9.** is an impermeable, buoyant material, a prime-subset of bark tissue that is harvested for commercial use  **11.** In vascular plants, itis the organ of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil which absorbs water and nutrients  **12.** organs of a vascular plant and is the principal lateral appendage of the stem that is involved in gas exchange  **15.** a complex organic polymer deposited in the cell walls of many plants, making them rigid and woody  **18.** a flowering plant's unit of reproduction, capable of developing into another such plant  **19.** one of the two types of transport tissue in vascular plants, phloem being the other, the basic function is to transport water, but it also transports some nutrients  **20.** are a group of seed-producing plants that includes conifers, cycads, Ginkgo, and Gnetales | **Down**  **2.**  the vascular tissue in plants that conducts sugars and other metabolic products downward from the leaves  **3.** the seed-bearing structure in angiosperms formed from the ovary after flowering  **5.** also known as bryophytes, they are small, simple plants without a vascular transport system  **6.**  tissue with cells that lie between dermal and vascular tissue; include parenchyma, collenchyma, and sclerenchyma  **7.** the outer covering of a plant which typically consists of a single layer of epidermal cells  **8.** is a process in which pollen is transferred to the female reproductive organs of seed plants, thereby enabling fertilization and reproduction  **10.** a significant part of the embryo within the seed of a plant, upon germination, it usually becomes the first leaves of a seedling  **13.** spore producing plant; diploid (2N) phase of reproduction  **14.** the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals)  **16.** gamete producing plant; haploid (N) phase of reproduction  **17.** are seed-producing plants that include flowers and the production of fruits that contain the seeds |