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What is Seeds

Seeds: The Start of Every Plant's Journey!

DEFINITION

> Seeds are small, often hard structures that contain a plant embryo. They are essential for plant reproduction and growth.

KEY CONCEPTS

Seed Structure

Seeds have three main parts: the embryo, the food supply, and the seed coat.

Germination Process

Germination is the process where a seed develops into a new plant, starting when it absorbs water.

Types of Seeds

Seeds can be classified into two main types: dicots and monocots, based on their structure.

Seed Dispersal

Seeds spread from their parent plants through wind, water, or animals, helping new plants grow in different locations.

Seed Dormancy

Some seeds can remain inactive for long periods until conditions are right for germination.

EXAMPLES

→ An acorn is a seed that grows into an oak tree.

→ Sunflower seeds can be planted to grow beautiful sunflowers.

→ Beans are seeds that can sprout into bean plants.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'Seeds Start' to think of how seeds begin plant life.

★ Use the acronym 'GDS' for Germination, Dispersal, Structure.

★ Visualize a seed sprouting to recall the germination process.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing seeds with fruits; seeds are inside fruits.

✗ Thinking all seeds look the same; they vary greatly in size and shape.

✗ Overlooking the importance of water in germination.

QUICK RECAP

Seeds are vital for plant reproduction and growth, containing an embryo and food supply. They undergo germination to become new plants and can disperse in various ways.