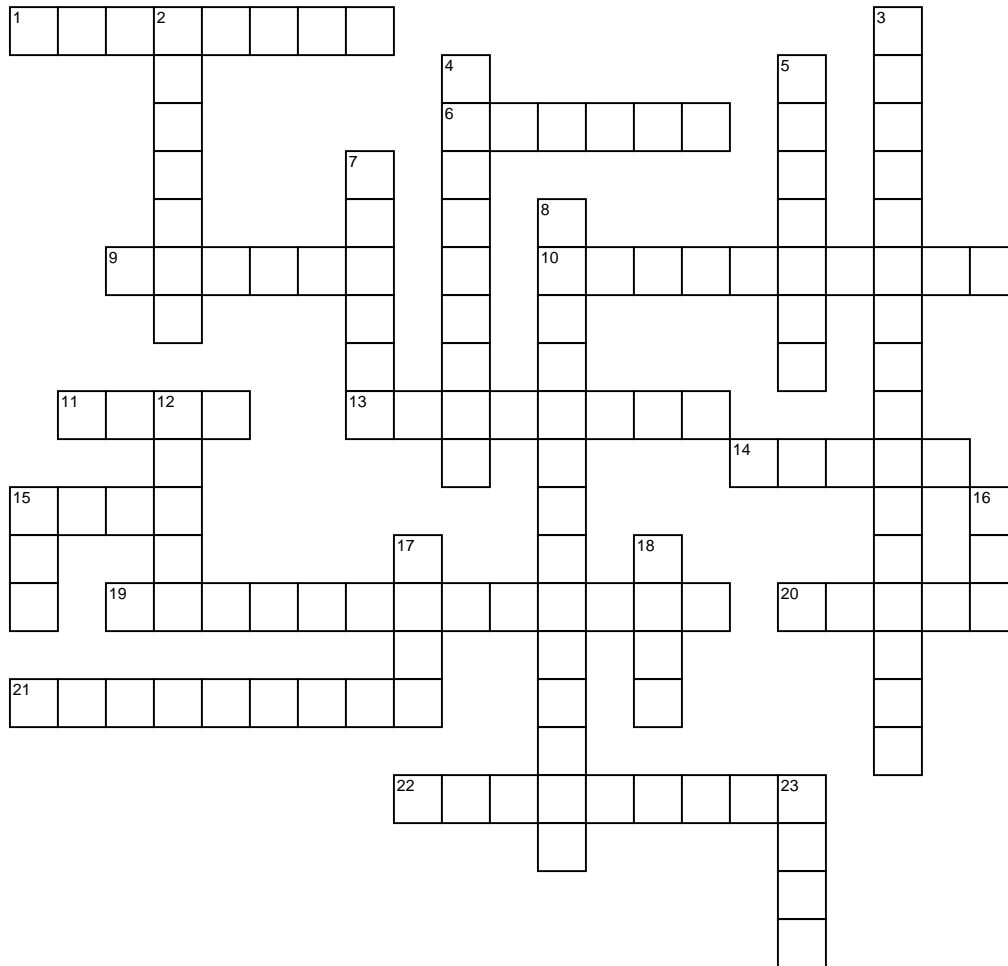# Plants 4.3

Stems, Stalks and Trunks

ACROSS

1 – The fluid-conducting tissues of a plant including both xylem (water conducting) and phloem (food-conducting) tissues.

6 – Inner bark

9 – A lateral, aboveground shoot (stolon) of certain plants

10 – Not woody, dying back to the ground each year

11 – The spongy center of exogenous plants.

13 – Elongated underground stems or branches of a plant which send off shoots above and roots below and are often tuber-shaped.

14 – Plant whose seeds have two cotyledons or seed leaves, such as beans.

15 – The subterranean bud of some plants, which have short stem overlapping, membrane-like leaf bases, as in onions and tulips.

19 – The transfer of the products of metabolism, etc., from one part of a plant to another.

20 – The "plumbing" system that conducts water and dissolved mineral up the stems from the roots.

21 – The portion of a stem or other structure between two nodes.

22 – Plant tissue capable of cell division and therefore responsible for growth.

DOWN

2 – The actively growing cells between the bark and the wood in a tree or shrub.

3 – Study and matching of tree rings with the objective of dating events in the recent past.

4 – The cellular layer of an organism; the outer skin.

5 – Plant having a single cotyledon or seed leaf, such as corn.

7 – The distension of the cell wall and protoplasmic layer of plants by fluids. It is essential to growth.

8 – Process by which green plants, using chlorophyll produce food

12 – Thickened or swollen underground branch or stolon with numerous buds (eyes).

15 – A protuberance containing miniature leaves or flowers, located terminally or laterally on a stem.

16 – The undifferentiated plant tissue from which new cells are formed at the tip of a stem.

17 – The place upon a stem that normally bears a leaf or whorl of leaves

18 – Enlarged fleshy base of a stem, bulblike but solid, in which food accumulates.

23 – Stalk, trunk, branch of a plant. Can be vertical or horizont