

Plant Parts Cheat Sheet

3-5 / Science: Edible Plant Parts



Plant Part	Descriptions/Definitions	Examples
SEEDS	Fertilized ovules grow and swell to form seeds after pollination has occurred. A seeds contain an embryo (which has all the necessary genetic information to create a new plant) and endosperm (the food required to sustain early growth) and a seed coat (which protects the seed from disease)	Shell peas, peanut butter, coffee, oats, wheat product, cashews, blueberries, strawberries, blackberries, green beans, grapes, corn
ROOTS	Usually forms below ground, acts as an anchor for the plant, absorbs water and minerals, and provides physical support and food storage. Bulbs, such as onions, are another type of underground stem.	Carrots, radish, beets, parsnips, sweet potatoes, rutabaga
STEMS	Provides support for the buds and leaves, and gives the plant its form. Serves as a conduit for water, minerals, gases and sugars. Tubers” are the swollen part of the underground stem. Roots sprout of the tuber and tubers have nodes and “eyes.”	Potatoes, Celery, asparagus, onions, kohlrabi
FLOWERS	The structure that contains the organs for sexual production. Also, the site where pollination occurs.	Broccoli, cauliflower, artichokes, nasturtiums, chamomile, hibiscus, squash blossoms
FRUITS	The enlarged ovary surrounding the newly developed seed is the true fruit of the plant. The fruit holds and protects the seed.	Pumpkins, tomato, snap peas, green beans, avocados, peaches, grapes, cantaloupe, cucumber, butternut squash, orange, pumpkin, zucchini, persimmons, peppers, eggplant, pineapple
LEAVES	The part of the plant involved in photosynthesis and transpiration. Leaves include: stoma, guard cells, epidermis, cuticles, veins, chlorophyll, and chloroplasts.	Parsley, onions, lettuce, mint, chives, garlic, tea, kale, Brussel sprouts, spinach