

<p>Tiny holes (pores) in the lower surface of the leaf on terrestrial plants and on the upper side of the leaf on aquatic plants. They allow gasses (carbon dioxide CO₂ and oxygen O₂ and water vapor) to pass in and out of the leaves.</p>	<p>A part of the tissue of a plant. An extensive network of veins brings water (H₂O) into the leaves and transports the glucose produced by photosynthesis to the rest of the plant.</p>	<p>Water loss by evaporation in plants, mainly through their leaves.</p>	<p>Respiration is the process all living things go through to survive. It usually involves exchanging two gasses. Plants give off oxygen and take in carbon dioxide. Animals give off carbon dioxide and take in oxygen.</p>
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<p>Stomata</p>	<p>Veins</p>	<p>Transpiration</p>	<p>Respiration</p>
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<p>A waste product of photosynthesis. It is an odorless, tasteless, colorless gas that is essential to life. Without plants there would be no oxygen! Without oxygen there would be no life on earth as we know it.</p>	<p>Plants and animals depend on one another for survival in many ways and have developed special adaptations to benefit from other organisms. The oxygen cycle, pollination, and seed dispersal are 3 types of interdependence.</p>	<p>Flat green parts of plants that grow in various shapes from the stems or branches and are the main sites of photosynthesis and transpiration (water loss by evaporation) in plants.</p>	<p>Process by which plants make their food (glucose) using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide. Oxygen is a waste product.</p>
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<p>Oxygen (O₂)</p>	<p>Interdependence</p>	<p>Leaves</p>	<p>Photosynthesis</p>
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<p>A sugar formed in the process of photosynthesis that provides food for plants.</p>	<p>The protection of things found in nature. It requires the sensible use of all Earth's water, soil, plants, and animals so they will still be around in the future.</p>	<p>A colorless, odorless gas that passes out of the lungs during respiration (when we exhale). In photosynthesis, carbon dioxide (CO₂) is absorbed by plants to help in making glucose, the food it eats.</p>	<p>Green coloring (pigment) in plants that absorbs energy from sunlight and enables photosynthesis to occur. Used in dyes and medicines.</p>
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<p>Glucose</p>	<p>Conservation</p>	<p>Carbon Dioxide</p>	<p>Chlorophyll</p>
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