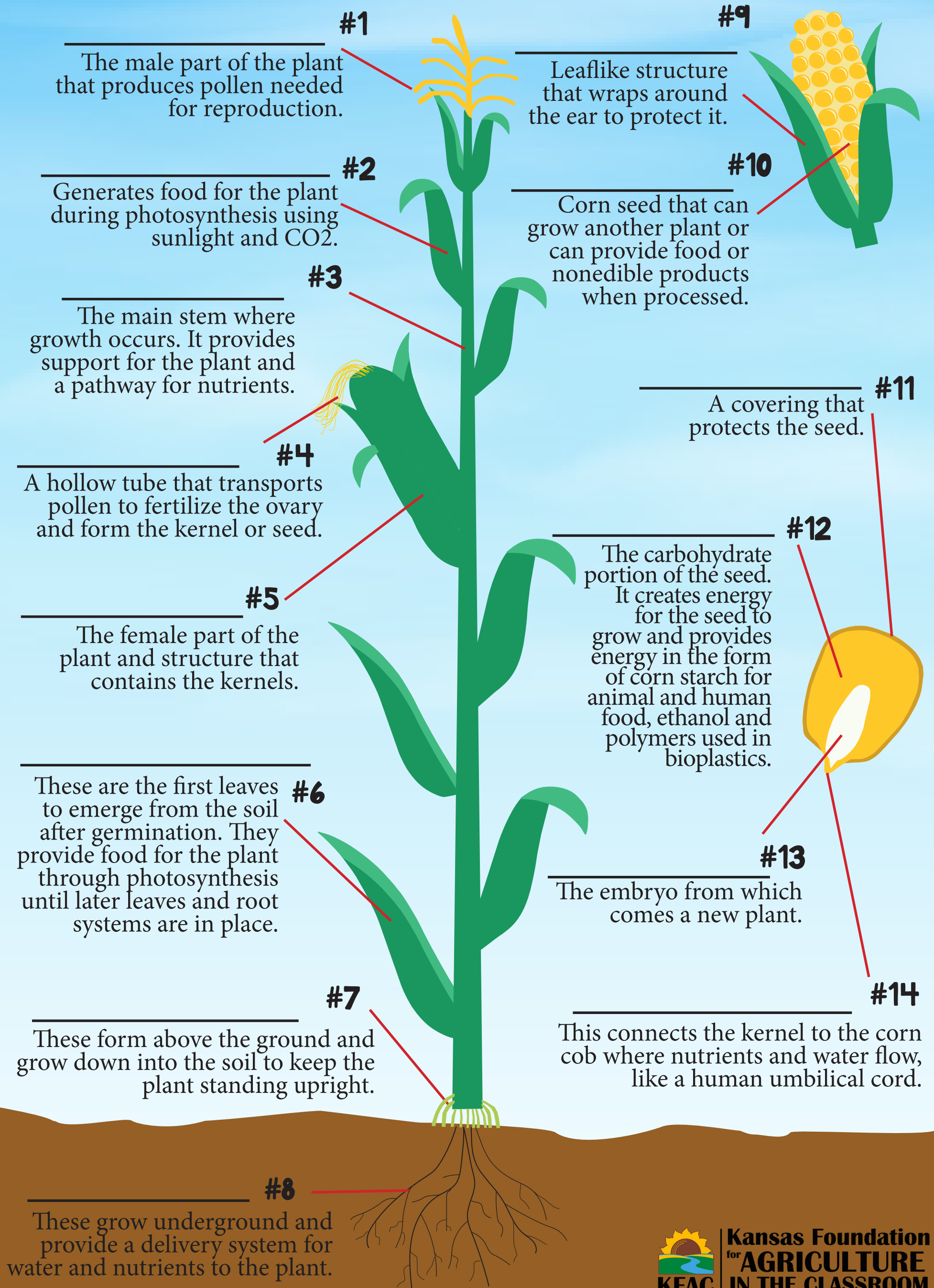


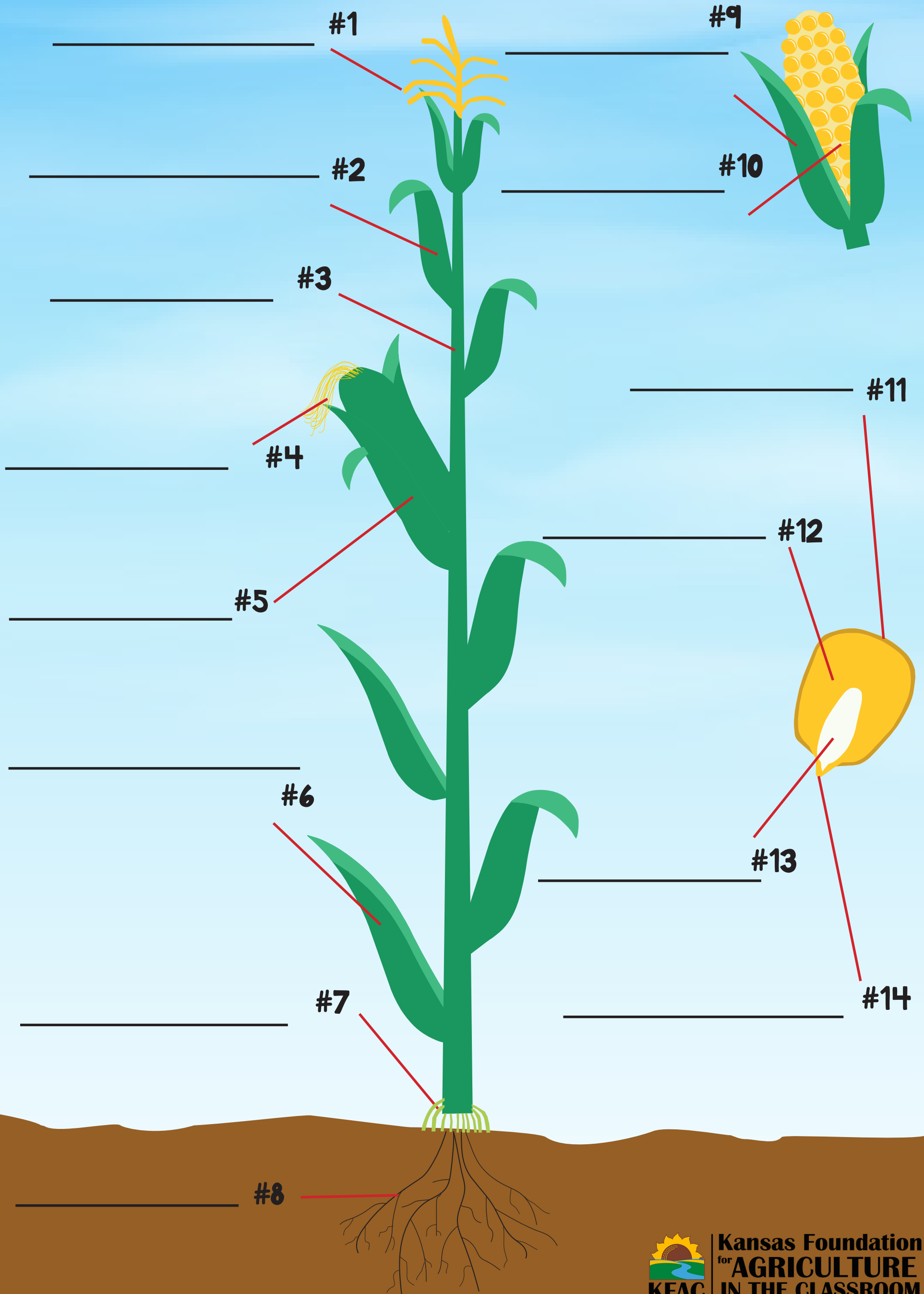
Label the parts of a corn plant!

A high percent of the corn kernel provides carbohydrates to our diet. Whole corn contains a high percentage of fiber from the seed coat. Corn has carbohydrates, fiber, oil and protein. It also contains needed vitamins and minerals.



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Word Bank

Tassel

This connects the kernel to the corn cob where nutrients and water flow, like a human umbilical cord.

Silk

These form above the ground and grow down into the soil to keep the plant standing upright.

Lower Leaves

The male part of the plant that produces pollen needed for reproduction.

Stalk

Generates food for the plant during photosynthesis using sunlight and CO₂.

Brace Root

A hollow tube that transports pollen to fertilize the ovary and form the kernel or seed.

Pericarp

The female part of the plant and structure that contains the kernels.

Endosperm

The embryo from which comes a new plant.

Upper Leaves

These grow underground and provide a delivery system for water and nutrients to the plant.

Ear

The main stem where growth occurs. It provides support for the plant and a pathway for nutrients.

Leaflike structure that wraps around the ear to protect it.

Kernel

A covering that protects the seed.

Husk

These are the first leaves to emerge from the soil after germination. They provide food for the plant through photosynthesis until later leaves and root systems are in place.

Roots

Germ

The carbohydrate portion of the seed.

Tip Cap

Corn seed that can grow another plant or can provide food or nonedible products when processed.

It creates energy for the seed to grow and provides energy in the form of corn starch for animal and human food, ethanol and polymers used in bioplastics.