

## Make a Lifectel of a Mile Penner Errecelet

#### Discover how chile peppers grow!



- Brown Pipe Cleaner Soil
- Tan Bead Seed
- Blue Bead Water
- Yellow Bead Sun
- Clear Bead Air
- White Bead Flower
- Red & Green Bead Chile Pepper
- Black Bead Pests & Disease







Soil is crucial for chile pepper plants because it provides the necessary nutrients, water, and structural support for healthy growth and fruit production. Ideal soil for chile peppers is well-drained, slightly acidic, and rich in organic matter.









The seed is the life source for the entire plant!

Seed Parts:

- Seed coat= outer layer for protection
- Embryo= new plant
- Endosperm & Cotyledons= food storage







For most plants, water is taken in by the roots in the soil and sent throughout the plant. Farmers are very careful with their water use, especially in New Mexico.

#### Chile peppers are over 85% water!







**Photosynthesis** is where the sun provides energy for the plant that is abosorbed by the leaves.





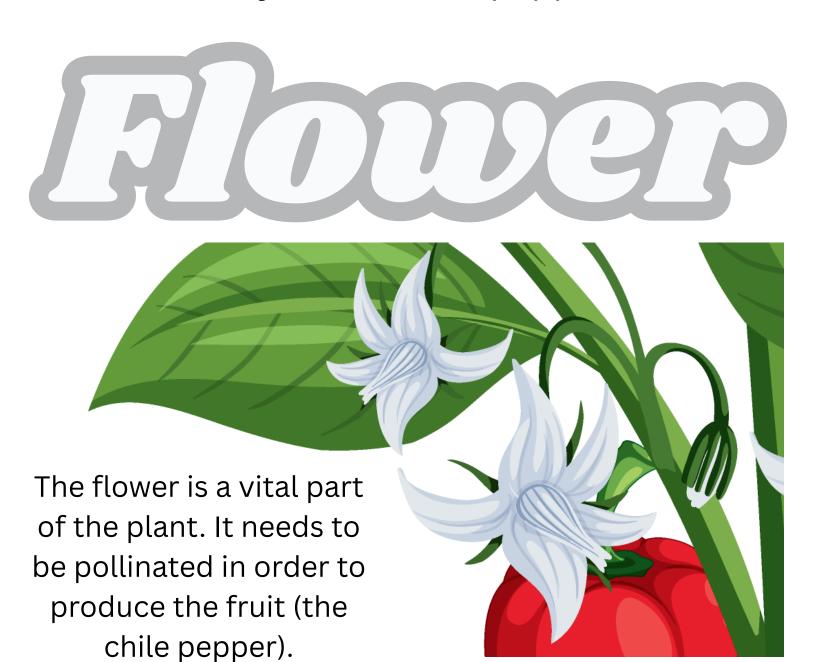


- Plants take in carbon dioxide & expel oxygen.
   (photosynthesis = make food)
- Plants take in oxygen & release carbon dioxide.
   (respiration = release energy)
- Need air circulation to regulate temperature
- Roots need air in the soil













### What is the final product in the lifecycle of a chile pepper?



The fruit part of the plant, or chile pepper, begins its' growing season in shades of green and changes color as it ripens to red.





## What can negatively affect the lifecycle of a chile pepper?









Pests can include aphids, spider mites, thrips, and whiteflies. Chile pepper blight, a significant disease for chile pepper growers in New Mexico, is caused by the pathogen Phytophthora Capsici.





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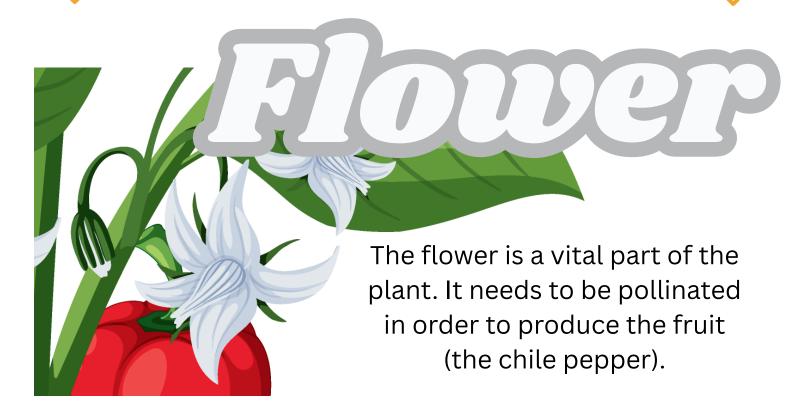
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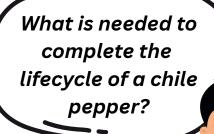
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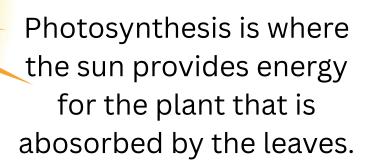
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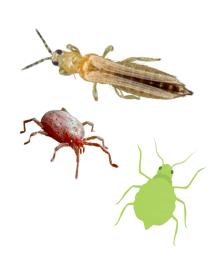
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