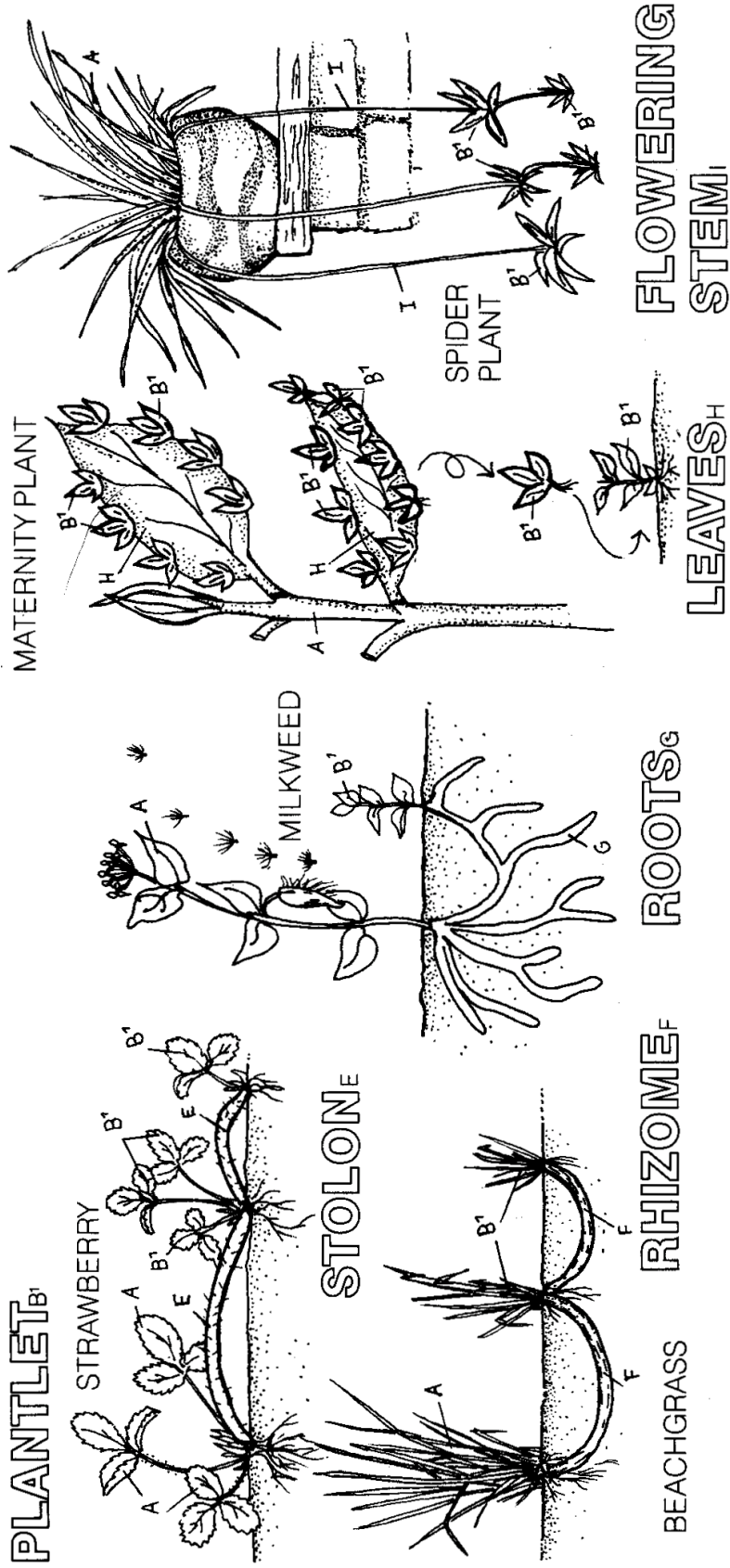


**Asexual Plant Reproduction Diagrams**

Name:

Period:



## Asexual Plant Reproduction Diagrams

Name:

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*For this assignment, you will be learning some ways that plants can reproduce asexually. Fill in the blanks below using information you learn by coloring the diagram on this assignment. Check off each box  as you finish that part of the instructions.*

*Start by rereading the paragraph titled, "Living Things Reproduce" on p.54, then answer the following questions:*

1. The process in which *two* parents produce offspring that share both parents' characteristics is called \_\_\_\_\_ . This means that they have a mix of DNA, some from each parent.

2. The process in which *one* parent produces offspring that are identical to the parent is called \_\_\_\_\_ . This means that they have the same DNA as their parent.

3. Look at the bears in Figure 3. Do they reproduce asexually or sexually? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Look at the hydra in Figure 4. Do hydras reproduce asexually or sexually? \_\_\_\_\_

*Next, go to p. 402-403, read the section titled, "Other Methods of Reproduction", and then answer the following questions:*

5. Besides reproducing sexually, some flowering plants can also reproduce \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. When reproducing asexually, a \_\_\_\_\_ grows from one of the plant parts.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ are above-ground stems from which new plants can grow .

8. \_\_\_\_\_ are tiny new plants that grow along the edges of a plant's leaves.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ are underground stems that can produce new plants after a dormant season.

*Look at Figure 5 on p. 403. Match the type of asexual reproduction with each plant.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Kalanchoe                      a. runners

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. potato                              b. buds

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. strawberry                      c. plantlets

***turn page over for color-coding instructions and diagram questions***

## Asexual Plant Reproduction Diagrams

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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1. In each example on the diagram, the parent plant is identified with the label A. The new plant (plantlet) that grows from the parent plant is identified with the label B. Color the word PLANTLET in the upper left of the diagram in light green □ .
2. Look at the strawberry plant. Color the parent plant (A) in dark green □ . The part of the strawberry plant that the plantlets grow on (the runner) is called a stolon. Color the word STOLON and the stolons (E) in yellow □ . Color the plantlets in light green □ .
3. Does the strawberry plantlet have the same DNA as the parent strawberry plant? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Look at the beachgrass. Color the parent plant (A) in dark green □ . The part of the beachgrass that the plantlets grow on (an underground runner) is called a rhizome. Color the word RHIZOME and the rhizomes (F) in yellow □ . Color the plantlets in light green □ .
5. Does the beachgrass plantlet have the same DNA as the parent beachgrass plant? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Look at the milkweed. Color the parent plant (A) in dark green □ . The part of the milkweed that the plantlets grow from is the root. Color the word ROOTS and the roots (G) in yellow □ . Color the plantlets in light green □ .
7. Does the milkweed plantlet have the same DNA as the parent milkweed plant? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Look at the maternity plant. Color the parent plant (A) in dark green □ . The part of the maternity plant that the plantlets grow on are the leaves. Color the word LEAVES and the leaves (H) in yellow □ . Color the plantlets in light green □ .
9. Does the maternity plant plantlet have the same DNA as the parent maternity plant? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Look at the spider plant. Color the parent plant (A) in dark green □ . The part of the spider plant that the plantlets grow from is called a flowering stem. Color the words FLOWERING STEM and the flowering stems (I) in yellow □ . Color the plantlets in light green □ .
11. Does the spider plant plantlet have the same DNA as the parent spider plant? \_\_\_\_\_