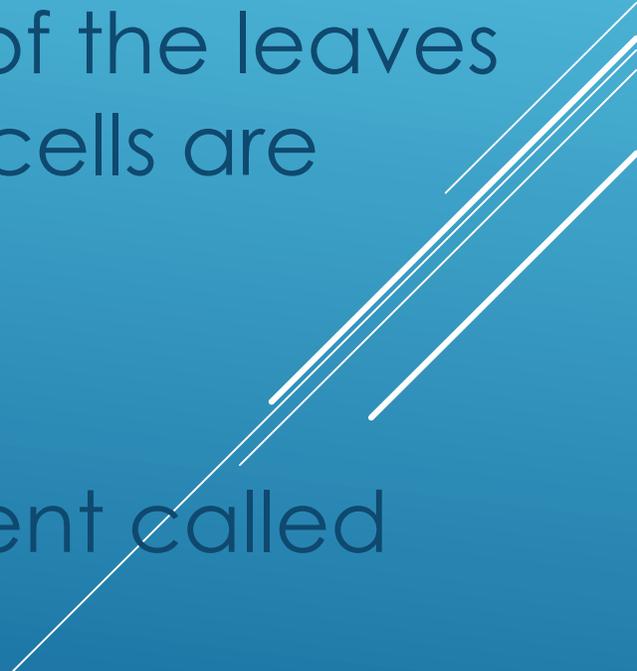


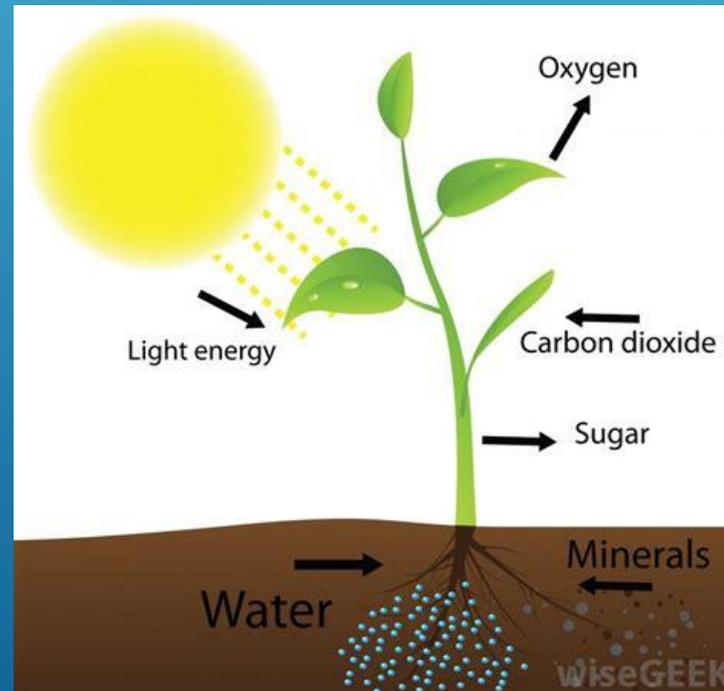
# NUTRITION IN PLANTS

**Nutrition** : The components of food like Carbohydrates, Proteins, Fats, Vitamins and Minerals are Nutrition.

2. Plants can make their food themselves but animals or humans can not.
3. Plants make the food by using water, carbon-dioxide and minerals.
4. Plants are food factories so we called them autotrophs.
5. The synthesis of food in plants occurs in leaves.

- ▶ **Cell** : the bodies of living organism are made of tiny units called cells .
  - ▶ **Stomata** : plants are taken carbon-dioxide from air through tiny pores present on the surface of the leaves and these pores are surrounded by guard-cells are called stomata.
  - ▶ **Chlorophyll** : the leaves have a green pigment called chlorophyll.
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- A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted diagonally from the bottom right towards the top right, set against a blue background.

- ▶ Photo synthesis – Water and minerals present in the soil are observed by the roots and transported to the leaves. Leaves capture the energy of sunlight and carbon-dioxide from air. Synthesis of food occurs in the presence of sunlight is called photosynthesis.



- ▶ **Parasite** : Some plants are depend on the food produced by other produced by other plants, like Cucuta (Amarbel) they called Parasite.
- ▶ **Insectivorous Plants** : Some plants are eating the insects they call Insectivorous Plants, like Pitcher Plant.
- ▶ **Saprotrophs** : Plants which use Saprotropic (secrete digestive juice on the dead and decaying matter and convert it into a solution) mode of nutrition are called Saprotrophs. Like Fungi.

- ▶ **Symbiotic Relationship** : Some organisms live together and share shelter and nutrients they called Symbiotic relationship, like Some species of Fungi live in the roots of trees.
- ▶ **Rhizobium** : Crops require a lot of nitrogen to make proteins. Nitrogen is available in the air but they required in a soluble form. Rhizobium a bacterium they can take atmospheric Nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form. The lives in the roots of Gram, Peas, Moong, Beans and other Leguminous Plants.

Thanks