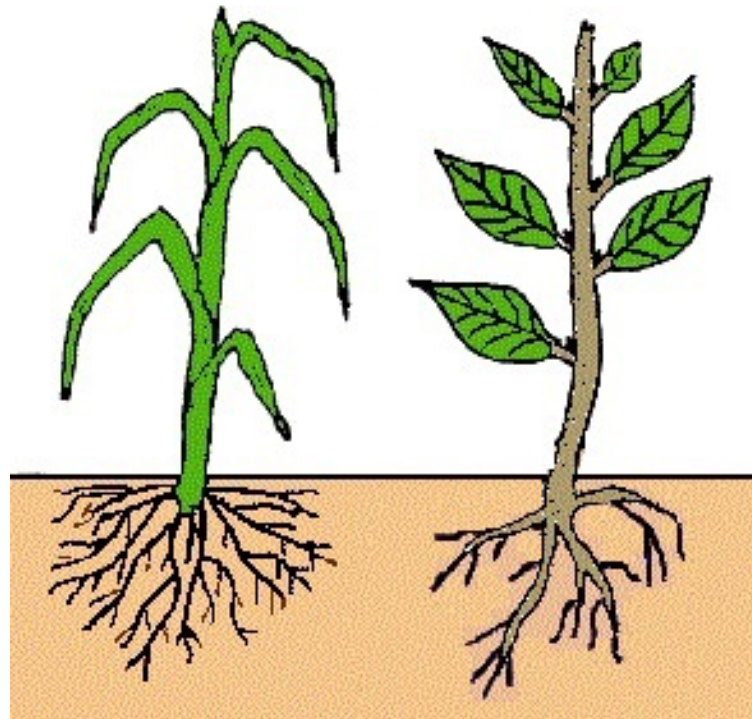


MONOCOTS AND DICOTS

The act of separating plants into different categories is called **classification**. Classification is used to identify and organize the different types of plants in the world. Scientists created a way to organize plants so they would keep track of them. There are two very important types called **Monocots** and **Dicots** that you will be identifying in this activity.



Monocot

Dicot

Monocots

The word **Mono-** means one. Monocots get their names from having one **cotyledon**. A **cotyledon** is the part of the seed that will grow into the leaf. Monocots have a single cotyledon.



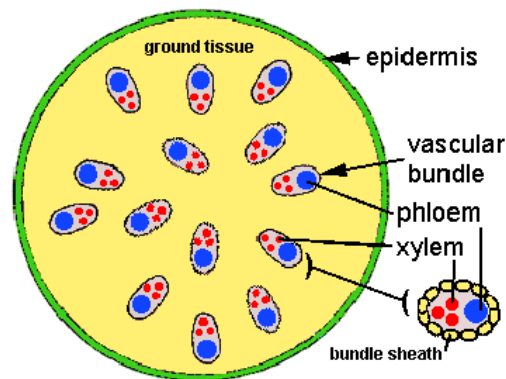
Monocot can be identified by their flowers parts. The flower parts on a monocot plant come in multiples of 3.



Monocot leafs have **parallel** or up and down veins.

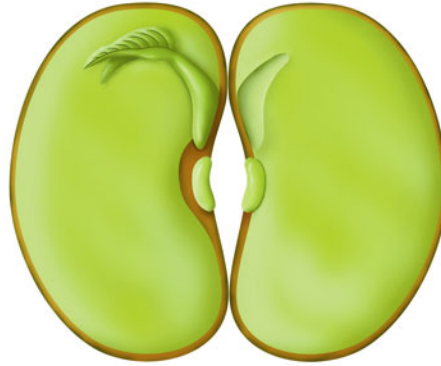


Monocot stems have scattered vascular bundles. **Vascular bundles** are the veins of the plant, they carry nutrients and water up and down the stem.



Dicots

The word **Di-** means two. Dicots get their names from having two cotyledons instead of one.



Dicot flower parts come in multiples of 4 or 5.



Dicot leafs have veins that are **scattered** or “**netted.**” This means they do not follow a pattern.



Dicot stems are normally woody. Here we see a section of a tree trunk - the rings of a tree contain the old veins called **xylem** and **phloem**.

