Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Garden-Based Learning



KEY Monocots and Dicots



20 minutes

Learning Objective(s): Participants will...

- Understand the differences between monocots and dicots
- Identify different parts of a seed.

Supplies:

Handouts:

• Monocots and Dicots graphic

Materials:

- Bean and corn seedlings
- Soaked corn and bean seeds
- Microscope
- Hand lenses



Instructions:

Divide people into small groups. Each group will have examples of bean and corn seedlings, soaked seeds to observe and dissect, and a worksheet on which to write their answers.

Seed Activity Worksheet

- 1. Observe the seedlings in the cell packs which are monocots and which are dicots? Explain why.
- 2. Locate the cotyledon leaves and the true leaves on the dicot seedlings. How do the vein patterns differ?
- 3. Where is the meristematic tissue located on the dicot seedlings? On the monocot seedlings?
- 4. Explain why monocots but not dicots can be grazed (or mowed) without harming the plant.

	Dissect a sprouted bean seed and a sprouted corn seed and locate the following parts: Seed coatRadicleEpicotyl
	Cotyledons
6.	Summarize the four main ways in which monocots and dicots differ.
7.	Name three important food crops that are monocots:
	The most common stimulus for breaking seed dormancy is When a seed breaks dormancy and starts to grow this is called
10.	Some seeds of perennials and woody plants need to go through a period of wet cold to break dormancy. This is called
11.	Some seeds have a very tough seed coat – in order for these seeds to germinate the seed coat must be weakened or broken. This is called



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