## Plant Growth & Hormones

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## Across

- 2 The hormone that inhibits the elongation of stems causing them to become thicker (10)
- **4** Movement where an underground stem pulls the tissue downward (11)

## Down

- 1 Type of plants that flower due to another stimulus besides daylight (10)
- 3 Spiraling movement that occur as plants grow laterally (8)

6	If the terminal buds are severed, cytokinins will trigger growth at the buds (7)	5	Type of plants that flower when the night length is equal to or greater than the daylight (8)						
7	During dormancy, the leaves produce less of growth hormone(5)	8	The process where a seed absorbs water before germination (10)						
10	This acid is produced in plants and causes their petioles to weaken triggering leaves to fall (8)	9	Solar occur in leaves or flowers to keep them perpendicular to the sun (8)						
11	A tendency to vine or cling due to touch (13)	12	Any response to the relative length of daylight or darkness (14)						
13	Movement that occurs in flattened structures like leaves (6)	14	Movement that occurs in tendrils to aid in wrapping or clinging (7)						
15	The scratching or nicking of the seed coat to induce germination (13)	16	The type of growth where certain parts can growth indefinitely (13)						
18	Movements that occur in the bean family when the hypocotyls bend as they move through the soil (7)	17	The hormone is actually produced by a fungus and causes bolting in plants. (11)						
19	A tendency to grow toward water (12)	20	Many plant undero winter as a response to the shortening of the day						
24	Stems grow from the tips due to the meristem (6)		as a response to the shortening of the day (8)						
28	The flower of plants as a response to temperature rather than light (13)	21	The movement of flagella or cilia in reproductive cells (5)						
30	Type of plants that flower when the day length is neither too long or too short; ie grasses (15)	22	Occurs when a seed won't germinate unless specific environmental conditions are present (10)						
32	The zone of is located directly behind the apical meristem (10)	23	The rythms produce sleep movement in plants to the time of day rather than the time of year (9)						
33	Auxin migrates from light causing cells to elongate along the dark side (4)	25	A bud will form in winter to protect young shoots that emerge in spring (5)						
34	The root is designed to protect the apical meristem (3)	26	Type of plants that flower when the night is equal to or less than the daylight (7)						
35	These pigments are responsible for the coloration of leaves (11)	27	This gas is released by fruits and causes them to ripen (8)						
		29	Cytokinis are produced in the of a plant (5)						
		31	Movements that result in the change of a plants water pressure (6)						