Botany Lapbook

Supplies needed:

1 File Folder

Cardstock and copy paper

Glue dots

Glue Stick

Color pencils/ crayons for coloring

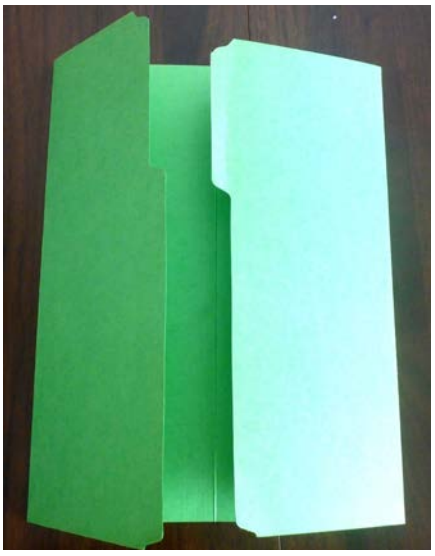
Scissors

Printing:

Print the cover (pg 5), picture of the plant (pg 6), and leaf cards (pg 15-17) one sided on regular copy paper

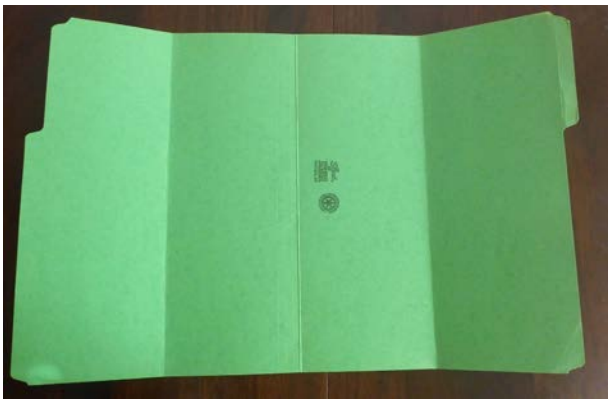
Print the roots and transpiration flip pages (pg 7-8), the parts of a flower fold out (pgs 10-11), the seed dispersion (pg 12-13), and the two types of trees foldouts (pg 18-19) two sided (flip on the long side of the paper) on cardstock.

Print the photosynthesis slider and leaf (pg 9) one sided on card stock.



Assembly Directions:

1. To make your lapbook, open up your file folder and fold the sides inward.

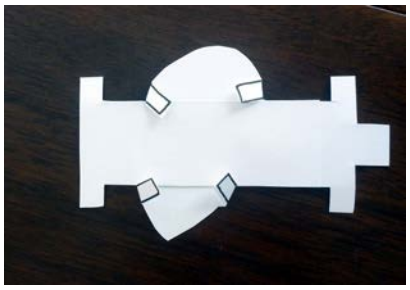


2. Color and/or label the picture of the plant. Add a sunshine and rain if you wish. Glue to the inside middle of the lapbook

3. Cut out the ‘Roots’ booklet page, fold in half and color the front. Glue stick over the matching roots section of the flower picture.

4. Cut out the ‘Transpiration’ flip page, fold in half and glue stick over the bottom leaf on the right side.

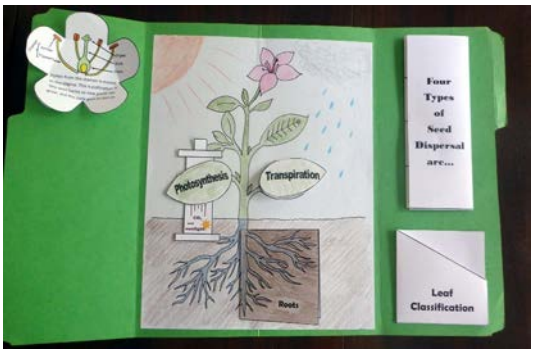
5. Cut out the ‘Photosynthesis’ Leaf with tabs, and the slider with CO2 and O2 on it. Flip over the leaf, set the slider on top, and fold the tabs over. They may overlap the slider a little. Place glue dots on the tabs and secure the leaf with slider to the picture of the flower in the center of your lapbook, such that it is over the bottom left leaf.



6. Cut out the parts of a flower. Color and fold the petals inward, such that “Parts of a Flower” is on top. Glue stick into the top left side of the lapbook.

7. Cut out around the ‘Seed dispersal’ flip page. Cut the solid lines inward, and fold into a trifold with the title on the front. Glue stick to the upper right side of the lapbook.

8. Cut out the 'Leaf Classification' Pocket. Fold the side tabs over, and secure together using glue dots. (Glue stick may work also– but wait for it to dry completely before gluing to the Lapbook). Glue stick the pocket to the bottom right side of your lapbook. Cut out your leaf classification cards and place in the pocket.

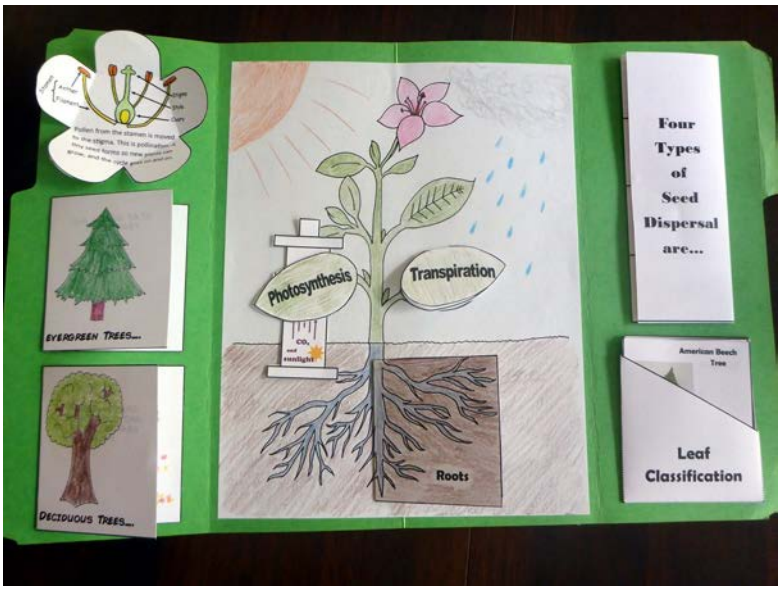


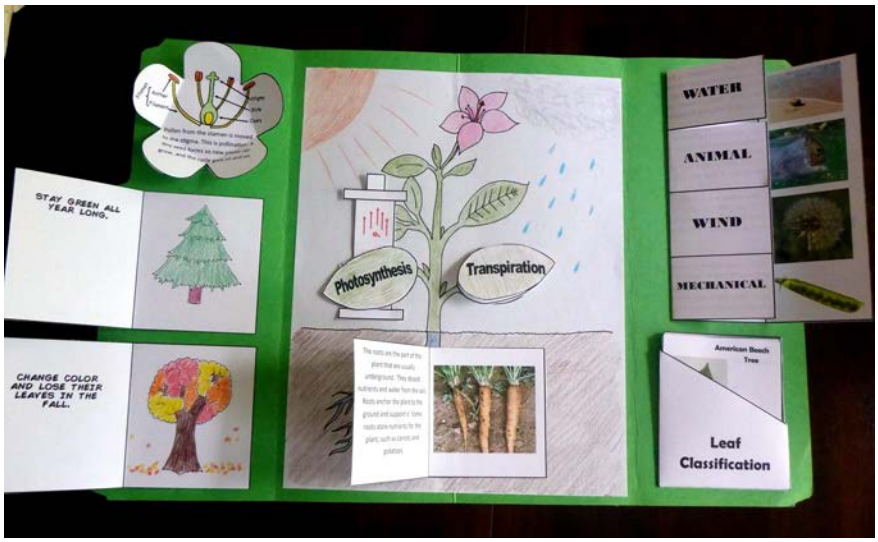
9. Cut out the two types of trees fold outs. For the Evergreen tree, color both the outside and inside tree green. For the deciduous tree color the outside tree green, and color the inside tree orange/yellow/red, and add leaves that have fallen to the ground. Glue to the left side of the Lapbook.

10. Glue the cover to the front. If you glue one side first, you can use the edge of the file folder as a guide to cut on. Then glue on the other side.

11. To make the lapbook fit into a 3 ring binder, run some packing tape along the left side. Fold over such that some of the tape sticks to itself. Hole punch through the tape, and store in your science binder.

Here are pictures of the completed Lapbook.

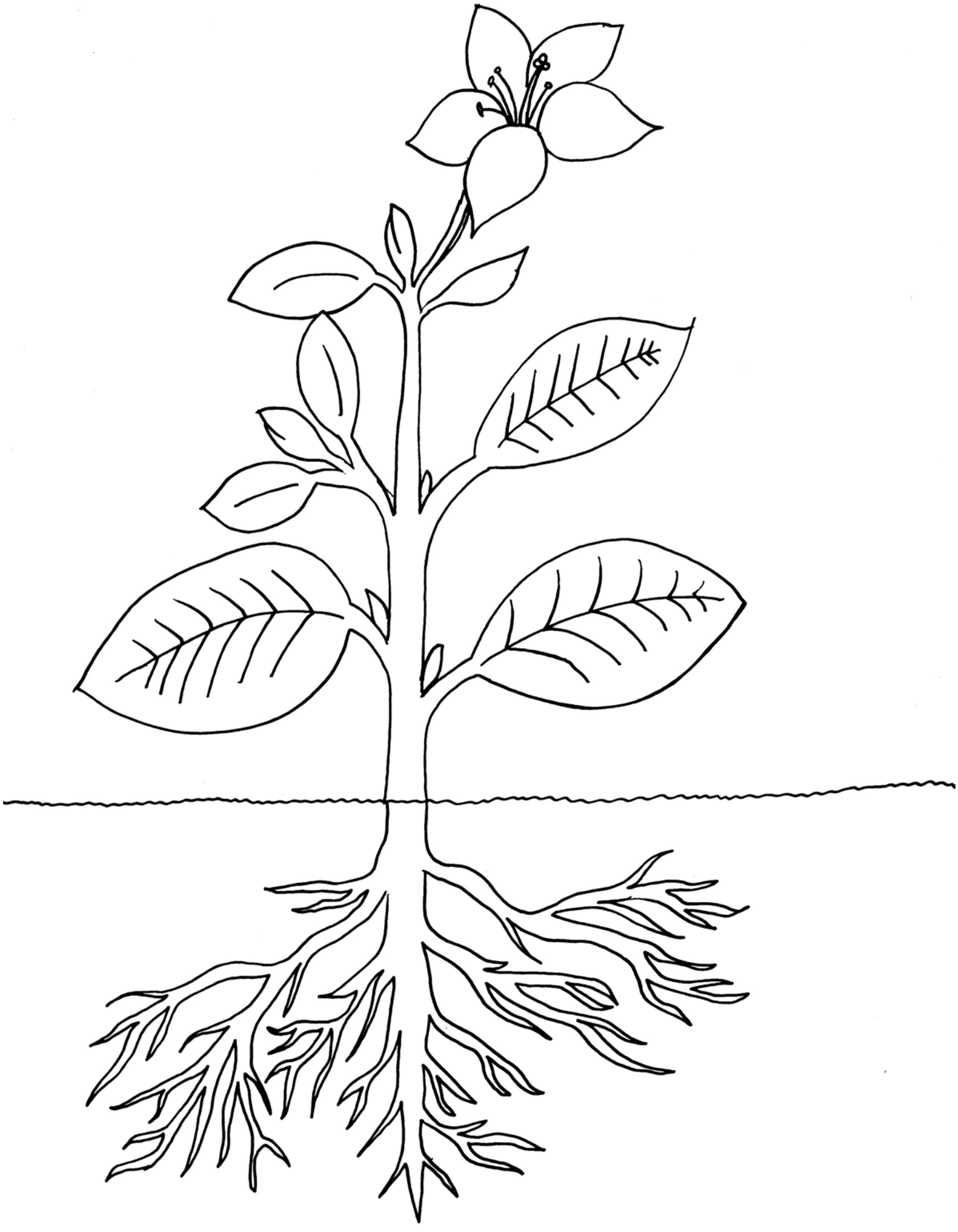




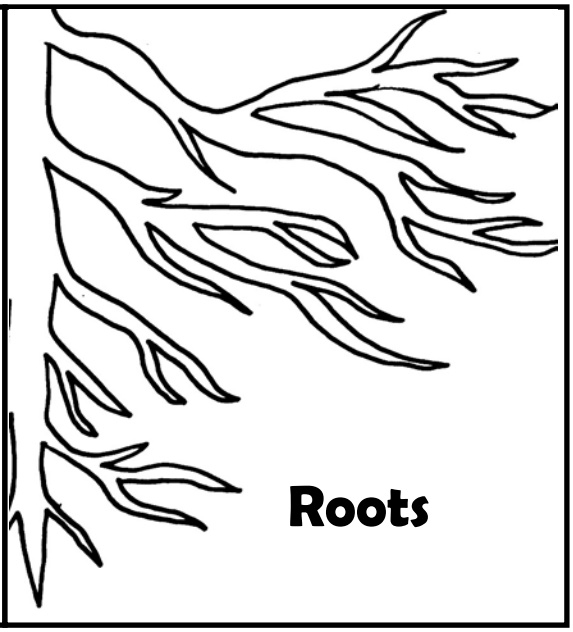
Botany

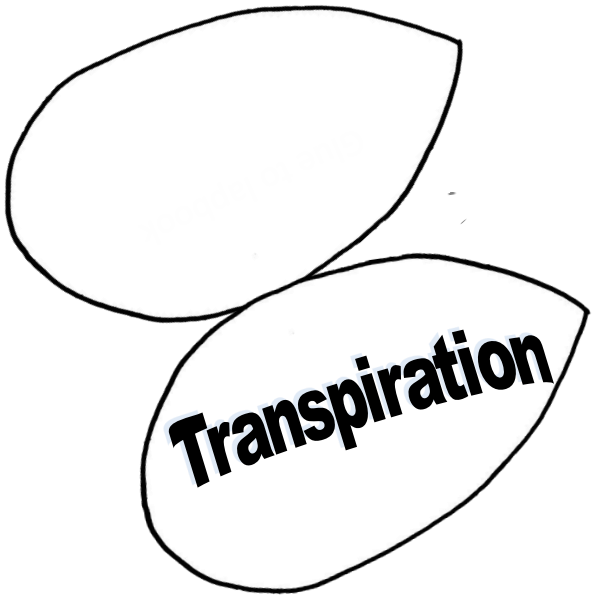
Year 2

Quarter 1 Science



Glue to lapbook

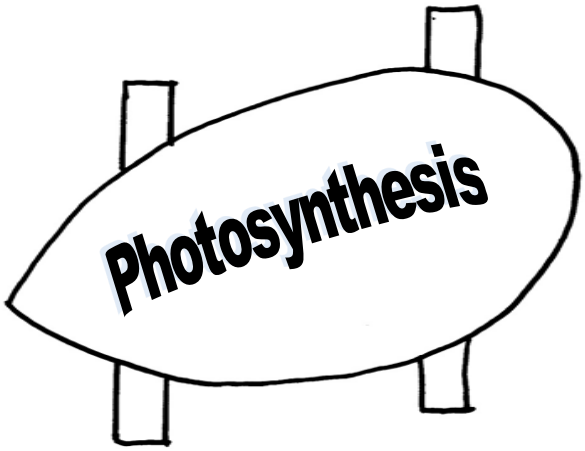


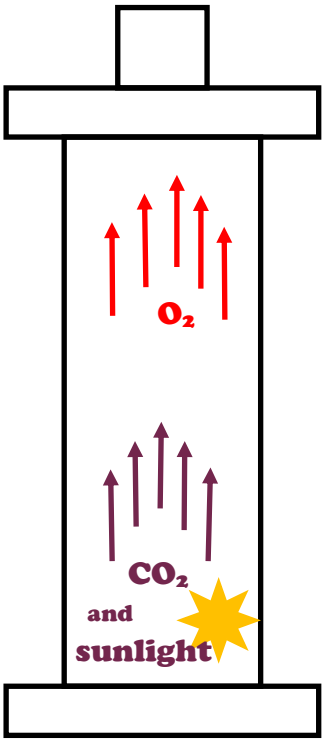


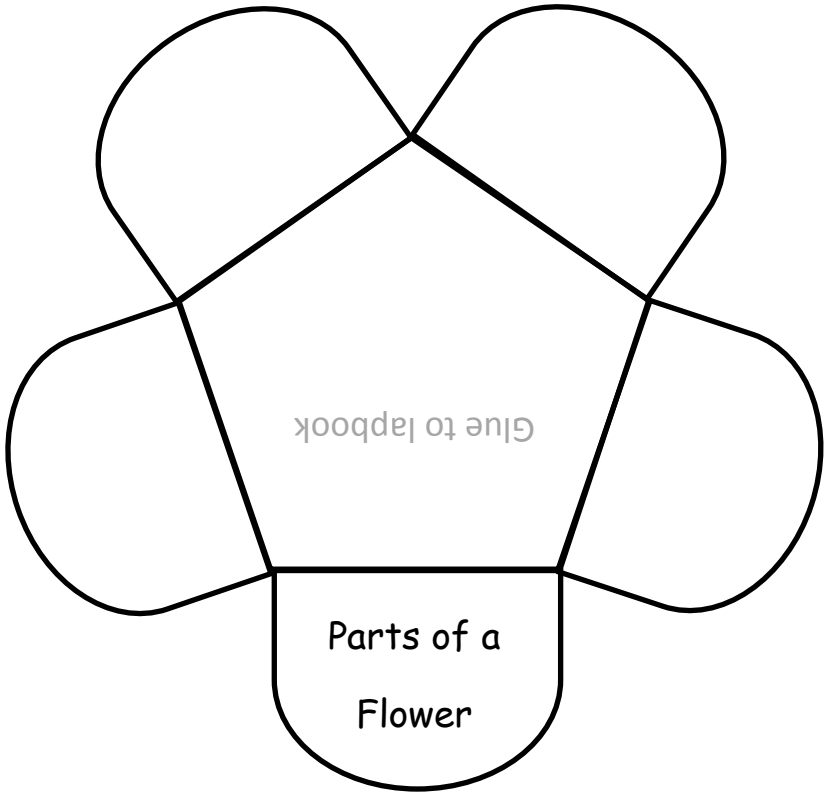
The roots are the part of the plant that are usually underground. They absorb nutrients and water from the soil. Roots anchor the plant to the ground and support it. Some roots store nutrients for the plant, such as carrots and potatoes.	

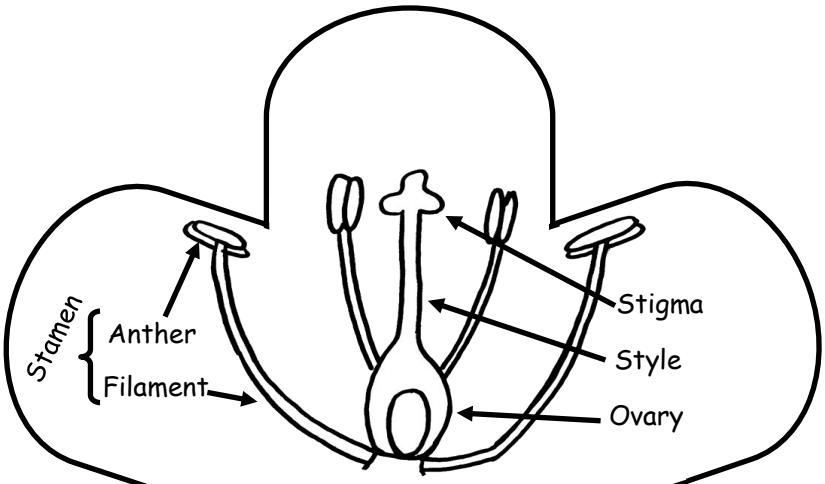
Stomata are like tiny pores on the underside of a leaf. they release water and take in carbon dioxide.

Plants release water through the stomata on their leaves. This is called transpiration.


Photosynthesis


O_2
CO_2
and
sunlight


Glue to lapbook
Parts of a
Flower



Pollen from the stamen is moved to the stigma. This is pollination. A tiny seed forms so new plants can grow, and the cycle goes on and on.

Four Types of Seed Dispersal are...

Glue to lapbook

WATER

ANIMAL

WIND

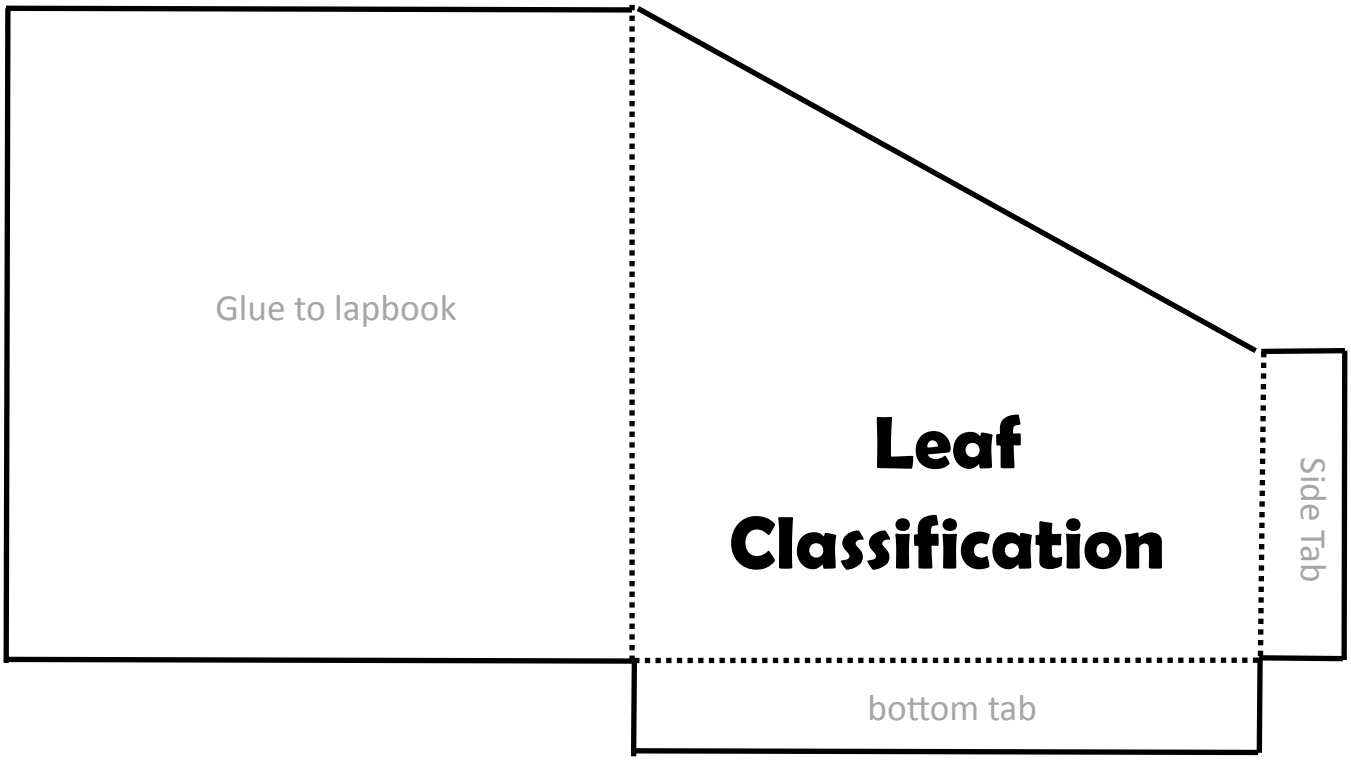
MECHANICAL

Seeds are dispersed by floating on water. If they fall into a river, they can be carried downstream for miles before growing into a plant. Some seeds, like coconuts, float on ocean currents. They can be carried all the way to another continent to grow!

Lots of animals eat seeds. The animals who eat seeds often collect them for the winter. Squirrels are known for burying nuts and acorns to save them for winter. Sometimes they forget where they put all their seeds and a new tree grows!

Some seeds are specially designed to float on the air. That way when the wind blows the seed can drift far away to grow. Dandelion seeds are dispersed using wind, and so are oak tree seeds.

Mechanical dispersal means that the plant was made in a way to pop or explode the seeds out! Pea pods dry in a way that makes the pea seeds pop out of the pods. Impatiens are another type of plant that explodes it seeds outward for dispersal.


Glue to lapbook
Leaf Classification
Side Tab
bottom tab

American Beech Tree

Simple

Wisteria

Compound

Pinnate

White Oak Tree

Simple

Japanese Maple Tree

Simple

Palmate

Blackberry bush

Compound

Whorled

Pinnate

Sweet Basil

Simple

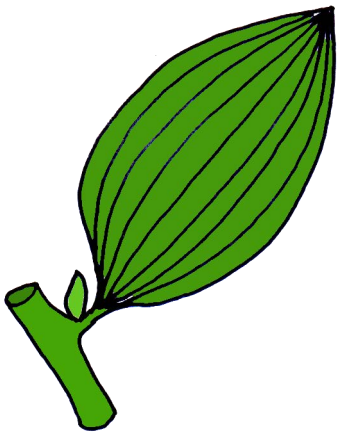
Opposite

Type of Leaf:

Compound

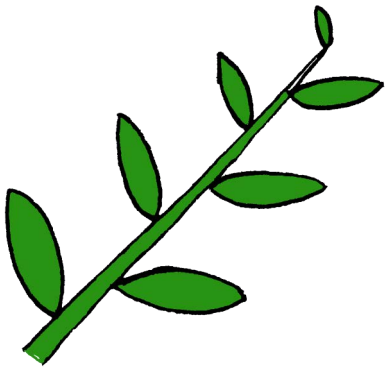
Type of Leaf:

Simple



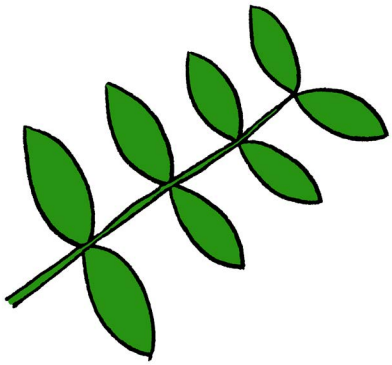
Leaf Arrangement:

Alternate



Leaf Arrangement:

Opposite

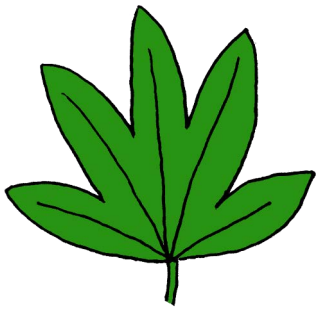


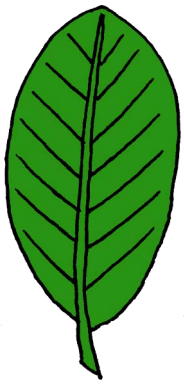
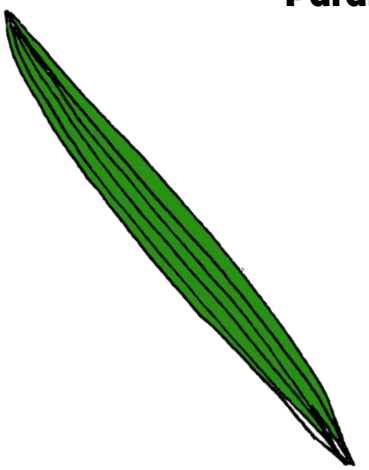
Leaf Arrangement:

Whorled

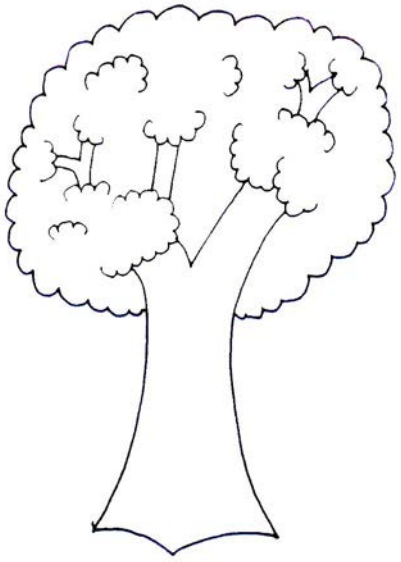
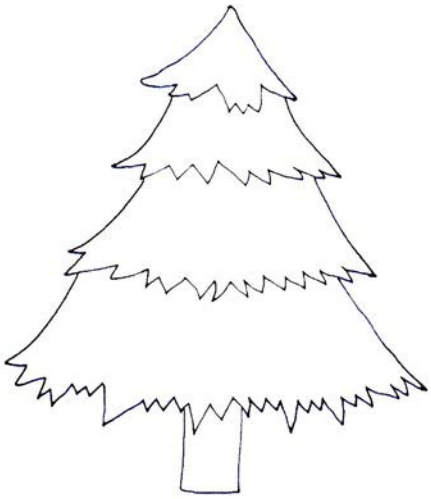
Venation:

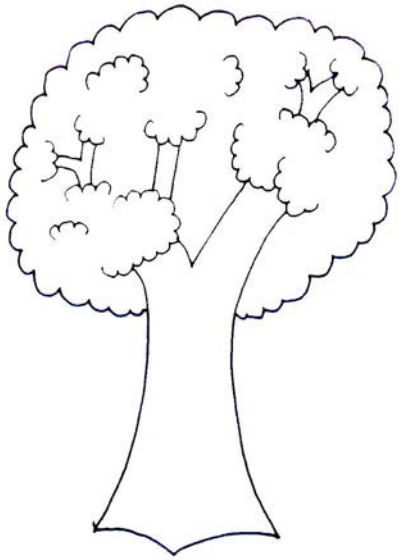
Palmate



Venation: **Pinnate** 	**Venation:** **Parallel** 

Fill in your own leaf drawings or additional classification names

	 DECIDUOUS TREES….
	 EVERGREEN TREES….

CHANGE COLOR AND LOSE THEIR LEAVES IN THE FALL.	
STAY GREEN ALL YEAR LONG.