

Corn Seed Coat

Protects the starch and embryo from insects and diseases: both at planting and in storage



Corn Seed Radicle

First part of a growing plant embryo that emerges from the seed during germination. It is the first root of the plant and grows downward in the soil.



Corn Seed Coleoptile

A pointed protective sheath covering the emerging shoot (epicotyl) that pushes above the ground for the first leaves to appear.



Corn Seed Hypocotyl

The region between the radicle and the coleoptile and forms more roots.



Corn Seed Epicotyl

The region inside the coleoptile that forms the leaves and stems



First Leaf

Has a rounded tip and comes from the inside of the coleoptile. Will fall off as the plant grows



Tassel

The male part of the corn plant that contains the pollen. Located on top of the corn plant



Leaf

Provides the surface area that collects sunlight for photosynthesis



Silk

Each kernel has one of these hollow tubes that act as a pathway for pollen to the ovary

Husk

Leaf-like structure that wraps around the ear for protection

Ear

The female part of the corn plant and contains the kernels

Kernel

The seed of the corn plant with the one goal - create another corn plant

Node

A place on the stem where growth occurs. Leaves, roots, ears and tassels form from this

Stalk

The main body of the corn plant that supports the ear and provides pathways for nutrients to to move up and down

Brace Root

Forms above the ground and helps keep the corn plant anchored into the soil

Root

Grow underground and bring water and nutrients to the rest of the plant