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| What did I **Learn** |
| 1. **Photosynthesis definition:**   pho·to·syn·the·sis : the process by which a green plant turns water and carbon dioxide  into food when the plant is exposed to light.   1. Leaves contain **Chloroplasts** which contain chlorophyll (green pigment). 2. **Chlorophyll** in leaves absorbs light from the sun 3. **Photosynthesis Process:**   Sunlight + Chlorophyll +O2( carbon dioxide)+ nutrients + water = sugars (carbohydrates)   1. **Carbohydrates** provide energy for the plant to grow 2. **Why leaves are green:**   Chlorophyll in leaves can not absorb green light and so green is reflected  and the leaves look green.   1. **In Spring:** There is a lot of water and sunlight so the leaves are green. 2. **In Fall and Winter:** 3. Days are shorter (less sunlight):   Less sun and less rain = less photosynthesis = less chlorophyll = less green reflected = leaves look less green = other colors show through.   1. When there is less rain, the veins in the leaves close and the old chlorophyll disappears.   The leaves lose their green color - other colors appear.   1. There is little or no growth of plants. 2. Plant nutrients move to the roots. 3. **Less sunlight** causes color change. 4. **Temperature** affects intensity of color**.** 5. **Red Leaves:** 6. When the veins close, sugar gets trapped in the veins.   The sugar combined with chemicals makes the leaves appear red.   1. Colder weather = even more sugar trapped = red becomes more intense |