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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
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