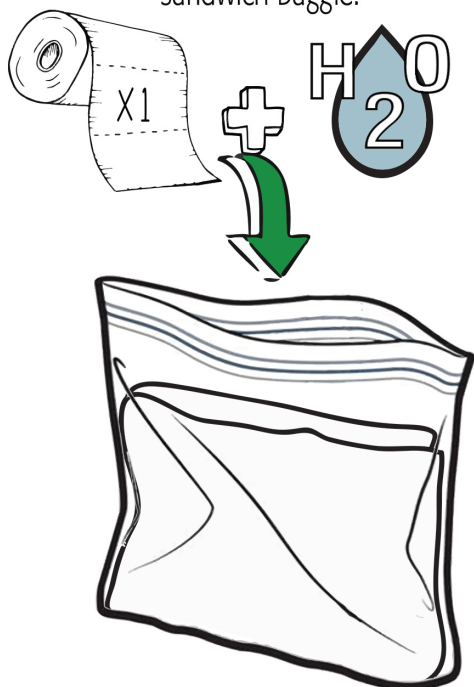


# Window Greenhouse

## INSTRUCTIONS

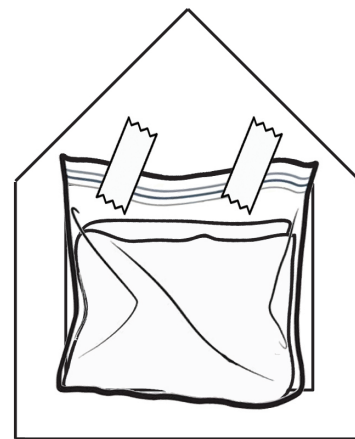
### STEP 1:

Dampen a paper towel with water and place inside sandwich baggie.



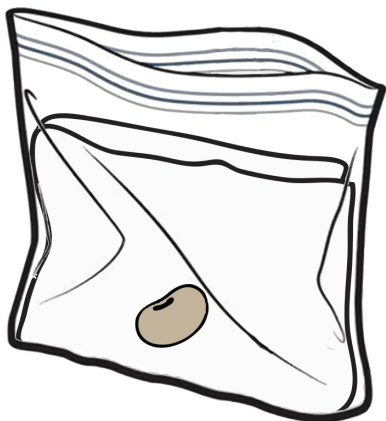
### STEP 3: OPTIONAL

Fill in your name and color your greenhouse. Cut out the greenhouse and the center window. Next tape baggie to the backside of printable so seed is visible through the window.



### STEP 2:

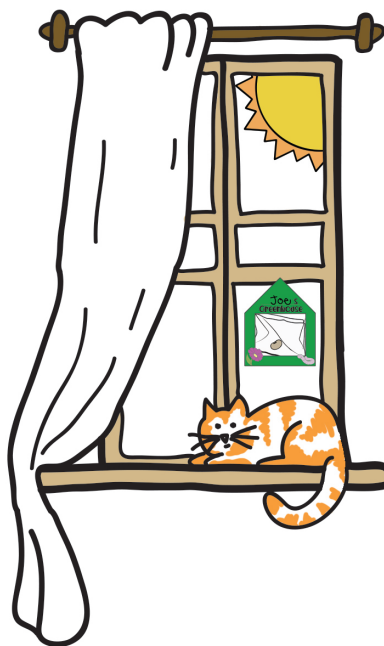
Place seed/bean into the baggie and tightly seal. (Make sure the seed is visible so you can observe what happens)

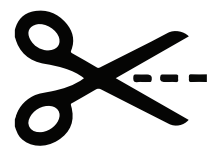


### STEP 4:

Tape baggie to a window that gets lots of sun.

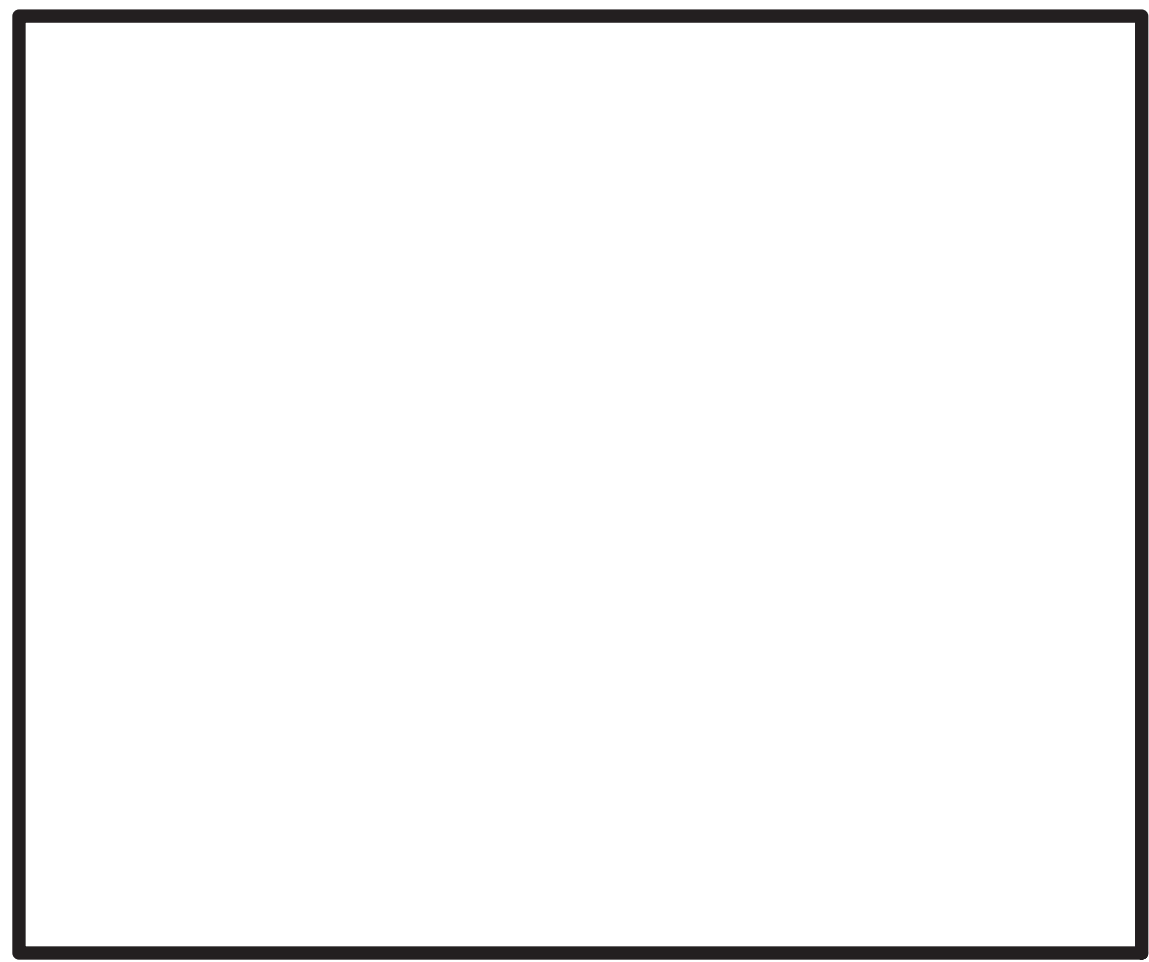
Check your seed everyday to see what happens!





'S

**Greenhouse**



# Window Greenhouse

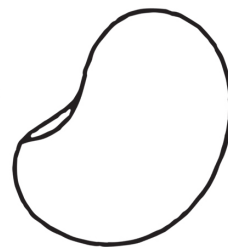
## THE SCIENCE BEHIND



### Key Concepts

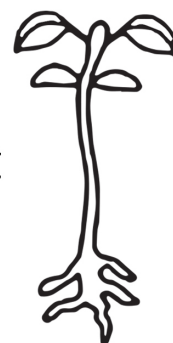
seed  
life cycle  
germination  
seedlings  
chlorophyll  
photosynthesis  
mature plant

Every plant, from the tallest tree to the smallest blade of grass, begins the same way: with a **Seed**. A seed is an undeveloped plant inside a hard outer layer. The seeds are spread by wind, water, or animals to new places. When the seed finds a place to land, it begins to grow. This begins the **Plant's life cycle**. All living things have a life cycle. A life cycle is the stages of development and growth living things go through.

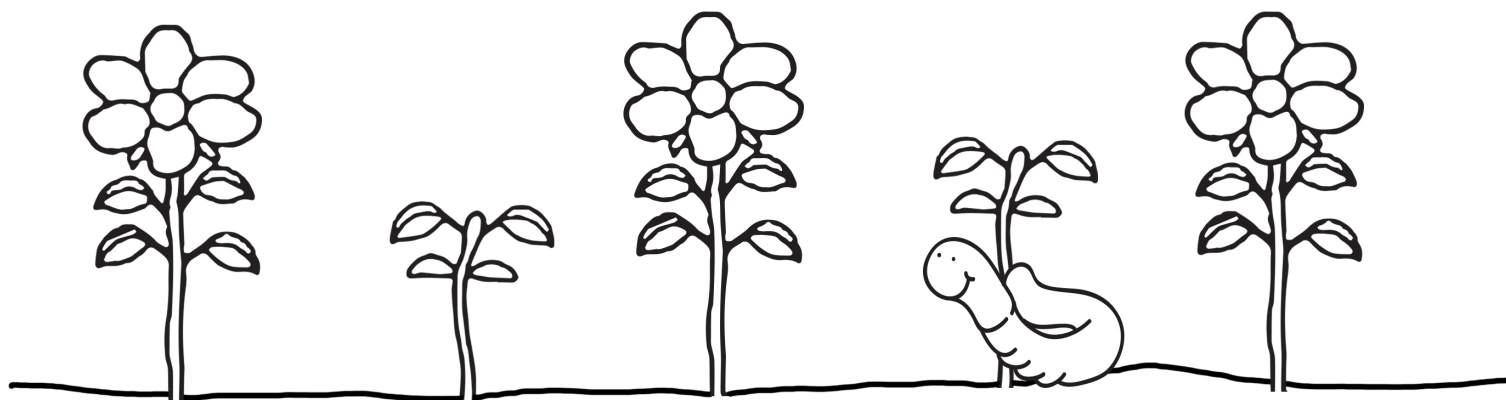


Plants start as seeds. When a seed starts to grow we call that **germination**. Germination is when the roots and stems come out of the seed. The seed will only germinate, however, if the soil is healthy, warm enough and if there is access to water.

When plants first start to grow leaves, they are called **Seedlings**. The seedling gets many of the nutrients it needs to grow from the soil through its roots. The seedling also gets nutrients from the sun. A plant's leaves contain a green pigment called **chlorophyll**. This pigment uses sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to produce energy for the plant in a process called **Photosynthesis**.



Photosynthesis helps the seedling grow into a **Mature Plant**. The mature plant produces flowers. If the flowers are pollinated—usually by insects—they produce more seeds which ensure that the life cycle continues.



# a PLANT'S LIFE CYCLE

