

CHAPTER - 2

DIGESTION IN PLANTS

FACTS FROM NCERT :

- 8 The leaves have a green pigment called **chlorophyll**. It helps leaves to capture the energy of the sunlight.
- 8 Besides leaves, **photosynthesis** also takes place in green stems and green branches. Desert plants have green stems which carry out photosynthesis.
- 8 Algae are nitrogenous substance which contains nitrogen.
- 8 A plant like **cuscuta** (amarbell) does not have chlorophyll. It takes readymade food from the plant on which it is climbing. The plant on which it climbs is called a host. Since it deprives the host of valuable nutrients. It is called a **parasite**.
- 8 Insectivorous plants:- these are insect eating plants. The insects is digested by the digestive juices secreted in the pitcher, the pitcher like structure is the modified part of the leaf.
- 8 Fungi have a different mode of nutrition. They secrete digestive juices on the dead conert it into a solution. Then they absorb the nutrient from it. This mode is called saprotrophic nutrition. Plants which use saprotrophic mode of nutrition are called saprotrophs. Eg: A mushroom as a saprotrophs.
- 8 Some organisms live together and share shelter and nutrients. This is called **symbiotic relationship**. Organism like algae and fungus live together. The fungus provides shelter. Water and minerals to the algae and in return the algae provides food which is prepared by photosynthesis.
- 8 Rhizobium cannot make its own food. So it lives in the roots of gram, peas, moong beans and other legumes and provides them nitrogen in return , the plants provide food and shelter to the bacteria, they have a symbiotic relationship.