

Subject: Agricultural Science

Class: JSS1

Term: First Term

Week 8

Topic: Plant Forms

Sub-Topic:

- Types of Aquatic and Terrestrial Plants
- Their Adaptive Features

I. Definition of Plant Forms

1. Aquatic Plants

Aquatic plants are plants that **live in water** or grow in wet environments like rivers, ponds, lakes, or swamps.

2. Terrestrial Plants

Terrestrial plants are plants that **grow on land** and survive in different types of land environments — such as deserts, forests, and grasslands.

II. Types of Aquatic Plants and Their Adaptive Features

Type	Examples	Adaptive Features
Floating Plants	Water lettuce, water hyacinth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Broad leaves to float easily- Air spaces in leaves and stems for buoyancy
Submerged Plants	Tape grass, pondweed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Thin, flexible stems- No strong support tissue- Leaves absorb nutrients from water

Type	Examples	Adaptive Features
Emergent Plants	Water lily, cattail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roots in water, but leaves/stems above surface - Stiff stems for support

III. Types of Terrestrial Plants and Their Adaptive Features

Type	Examples	Adaptive Features
Mesophytes	Maize, tomato, mango	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate water needs - Broad leaves for photosynthesis - Roots spread well in moist soil
Xerophytes (Desert plants)	Cactus, aloe vera, date palm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thick stems to store water - Spines instead of leaves to reduce water loss - Deep roots
Halophytes (Salty areas)	Mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thick leaves - Special roots to filter salt - Aerial roots for breathing
Tropical Rainforest Plants	Cocoa, banana, rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large leaves to absorb light - Drip tips for water runoff - Strong roots for support

Summary Table

Plant Group	Habitat	Adaptations
Floating plants	Surface of water	Air spaces for floating, broad leaves
Submerged plants	Underwater	Thin leaves, flexible stems
Emergent plants	Edges of water	Stiff stems, roots in water, leaves above surface

Plant Group	Habitat	Adaptations
Xerophytes	Dry/desert areas	Water storage in stems, reduced leaves, deep roots
Mesophytes	Normal soil	Broad leaves, moderate roots
Halophytes	Salty soil/water	Salt filters, aerial roots, waxy leaves
Rainforest plants	Humid areas	Large leaves, strong stems, drip tips