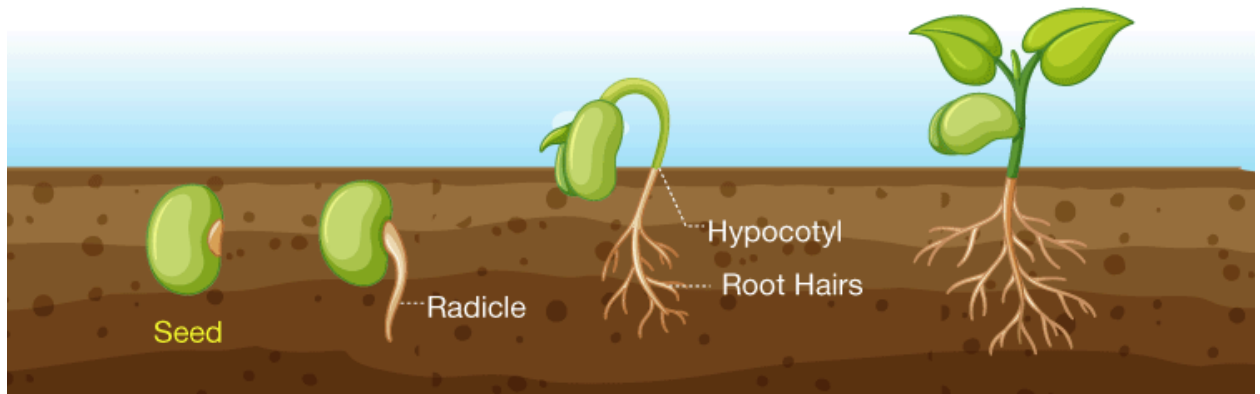


## Pointers Seeds and Seeds

1. **Seeds are the beginning of a new plant's life.**
2. The process by which a seed grows into a plant is called **germination**.



3. Seeds need **air, water, and warmth** to germinate.

### **We Eat Seeds**

- Many seeds are part of our daily food.
  - Examples: **Rice, wheat, gram, maize, rajma, chana, dals**
  - Some seeds are used as **spices**: Mustard, cumin, coriander
4. **Sprouting** is the early stage of germination.  
👉 Soaked seeds like **chana** or **moong** start sprouting in 1–2 days.
  5. Seeds can travel from one place to another. This is called **seed dispersal**.
  6. **Why is seed dispersal important?**
    - To avoid overcrowding
    - To help plants grow in new areas

## 7. Ways seeds are dispersed:

- **By wind** (e.g., cotton, dandelion)
- **By water** (e.g., coconut)
- **By animals** (e.g., mango, guava)
- **By explosion** (e.g., balsam)
- **By sticking to fur/clothes** (e.g., Xanthium)

## 8. Not all seeds sprout.

- Old, broken, or fungus-affected seeds may not grow.

9. Some seeds have **special features** like wings, hooks, or hairs to help them travel.

10. Seeds contain **stored food** (cotyledons) that helps the baby plant grow.

11. Carnivorous plants attract, trap and digest animals for the nutrients they contain. Examples:

1. Venus Flytrap.
2. Pitcher Plant.
3. Sundew (Drosera).
4. Bladderwort.