

COLLECTOR BOOK WITH STICKERS

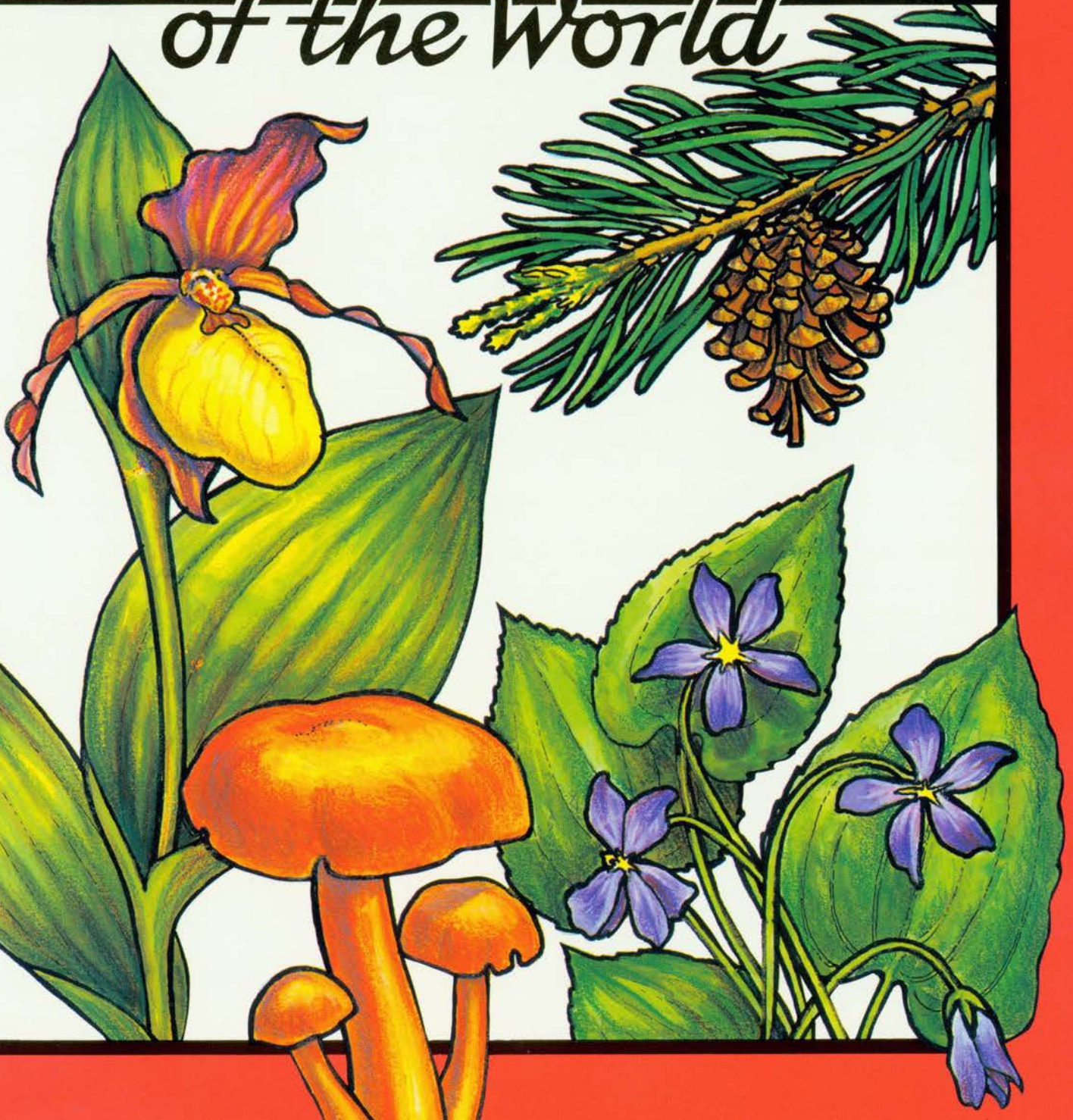
NO. 2 OF
A SERIES

FOR AGES
6 TO 10

GOD CREATED
the

PLANTS & TREES

of the World

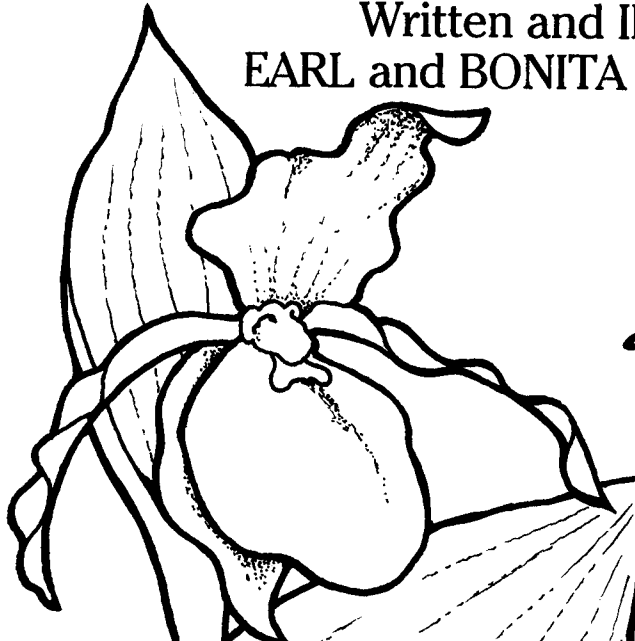


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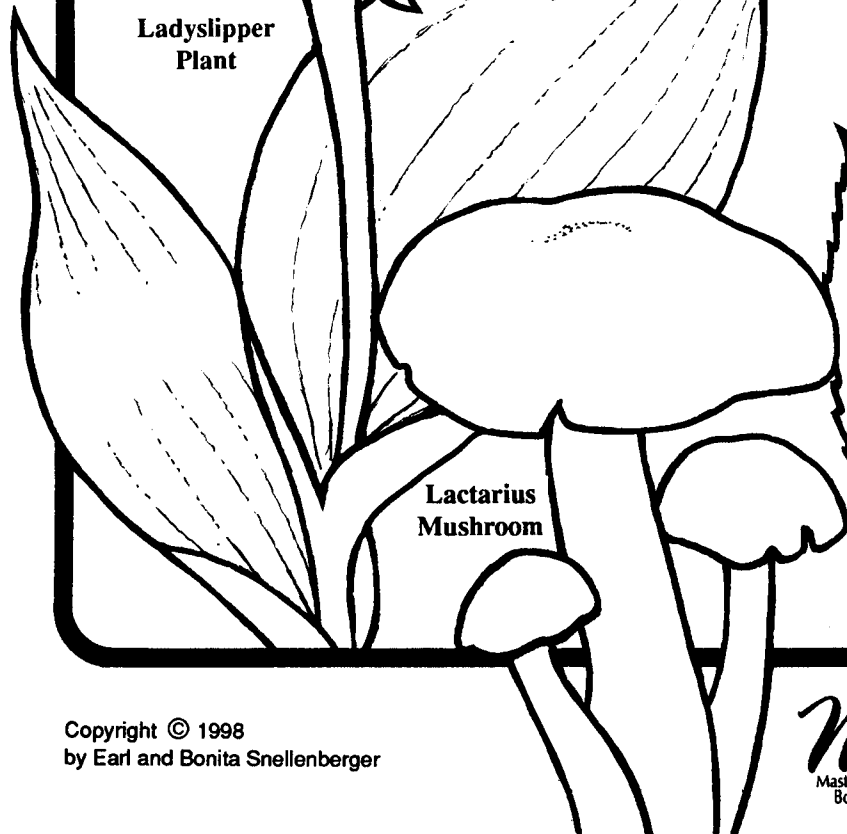
Written and Illustrated by
EARL and BONITA SNELLENBERGER



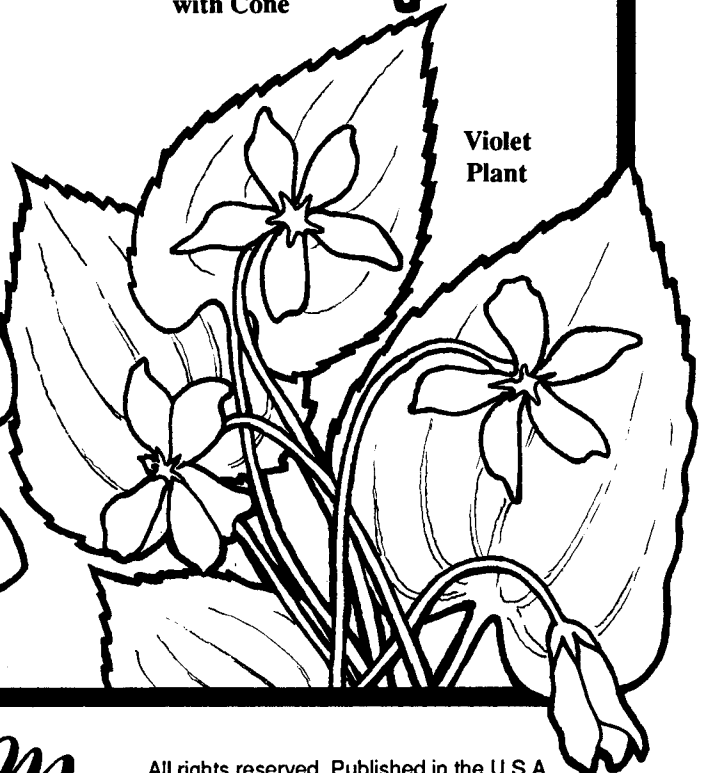
Ladyslipper
Plant



Pine Tree Branch
with Cone



Lactarius
Mushroom



Violet
Plant



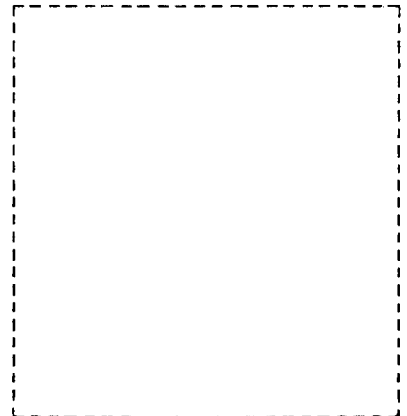
ON THE THIRD DAY OF CREATION, GOD MADE GRASSES, HERBS, AND TREES — THREE MAIN ORDERS OF PLANT LIFE.

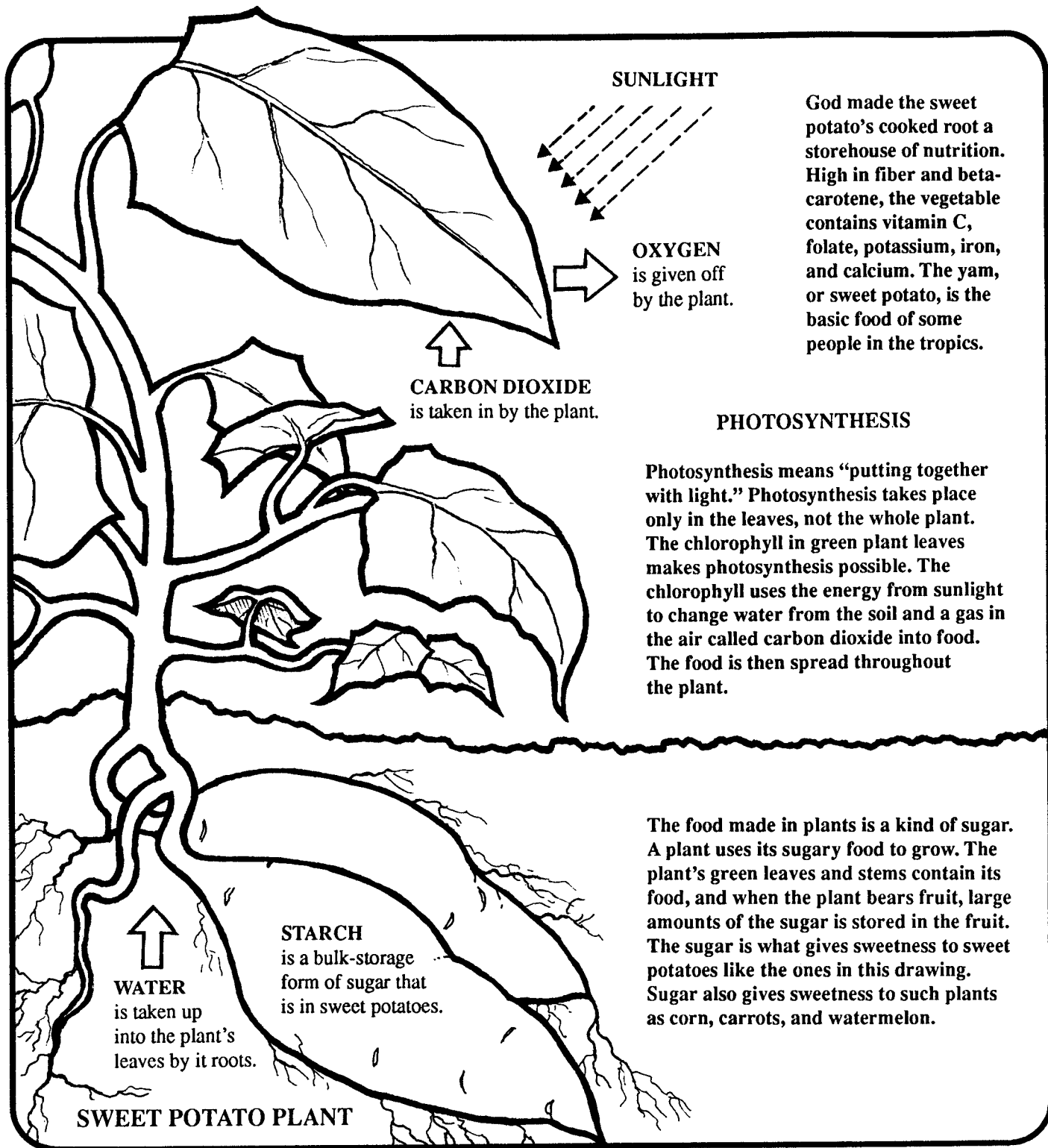
In creating the world, God separated the waters above the firmament, earth's atmosphere, from the waters below the firmament. Some creation scientists believe the waters above the firmament made a vast canopy that completely encircled the earth. After that, God gathered the waters below the firmament together for seas and brought forth dry land, covered with nutrient-rich, fertile soil — perfect to support abundant plant life. "And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself . . . and it was so" (Gen. 1:6-13).



EACH “KIND” OF PLANT LIFE CONTAINED A “SEED” THAT GOD PROGRAMMED TO REPRODUCE ITS OWN KIND.

The “grass” God created included all kinds of ground-covering, spreading vegetation. “Herbs,” hundreds and hundreds of different bushes and shrubs, grew in lush abundance from pole to pole on the earth. “Trees,” all of the various kinds of large woody plants, were created fully grown — bearing ripe fruit! And each fruit, “whose seed was in itself,” was made to reproduce after its own kind, not after some other kind of plant life. God established two laws of nature. One, *life* can only come from *life*; and two, that *like* always gives rise to *like*.





God made the sweet potato's cooked root a storehouse of nutrition. High in fiber and beta-carotene, the vegetable contains vitamin C, folate, potassium, iron, and calcium. The yam, or sweet potato, is the basic food of some people in the tropics.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

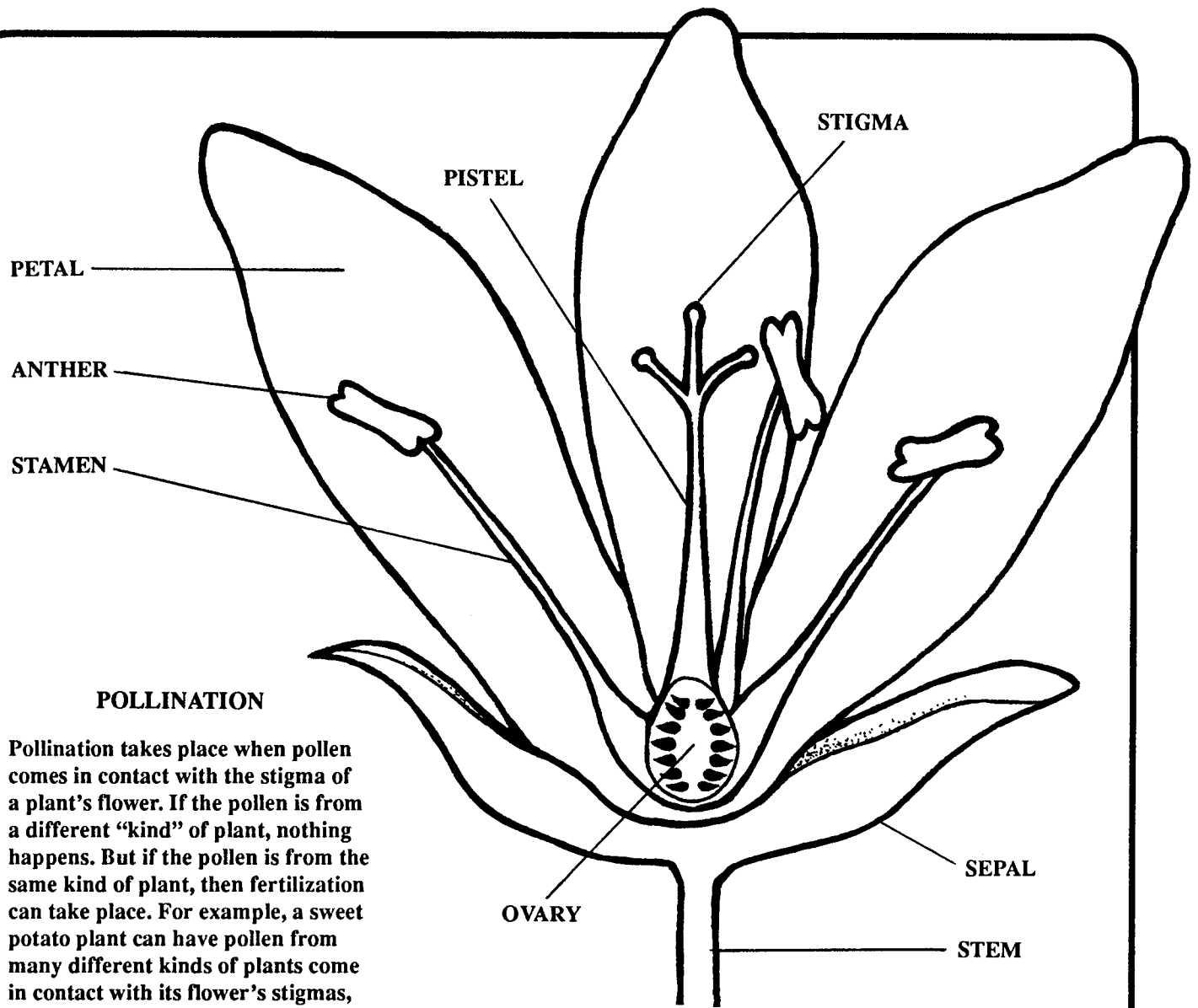
Photosynthesis means "putting together with light." Photosynthesis takes place only in the leaves, not the whole plant. The chlorophyll in green plant leaves makes photosynthesis possible. The chlorophyll uses the energy from sunlight to change water from the soil and a gas in the air called carbon dioxide into food. The food is then spread throughout the plant.

The food made in plants is a kind of sugar. A plant uses its sugary food to grow. The plant's green leaves and stems contain its food, and when the plant bears fruit, large amounts of the sugar is stored in the fruit. The sugar is what gives sweetness to sweet potatoes like the ones in this drawing. Sugar also gives sweetness to such plants as corn, carrots, and watermelon.

SWEET POTATO PLANT

GOD CREATED GREEN PLANTS SO THEY CAN USE ENERGY FROM THE SUN TO MAKE THEIR OWN FOOD.

At the end of the third day of Creation, the sun had not yet been made. But as the earth turned, the light that God called "Day," separated from the darkness He called "Night," shone down upon this new plant life — most of which was green. All green plants get their color from a material called *chlorophyll*. God made the sun on the fourth day of Creation; and when its light shone on the green plants, a miraculous thing happened! The plants began to make their own food — using their chlorophyll — by a process God designed called *photosynthesis*.



POLLINATION

Pollination takes place when pollen comes in contact with the stigma of a plant's flower. If the pollen is from a different "kind" of plant, nothing happens. But if the pollen is from the same kind of plant, then fertilization can take place. For example, a sweet potato plant can have pollen from many different kinds of plants come in contact with its flower's stigmas, but God made it so the sweet potato plant can only be *fertilized* by pollen from another sweet potato plant.

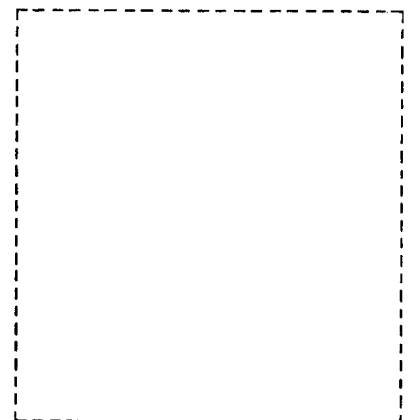
Pollen from a cabbage plant cannot fertilize a sweet potato plant's seeds to produce something that is half sweet potato and half cabbage. A plant always reproduces "after his kind." That is how God made plants.

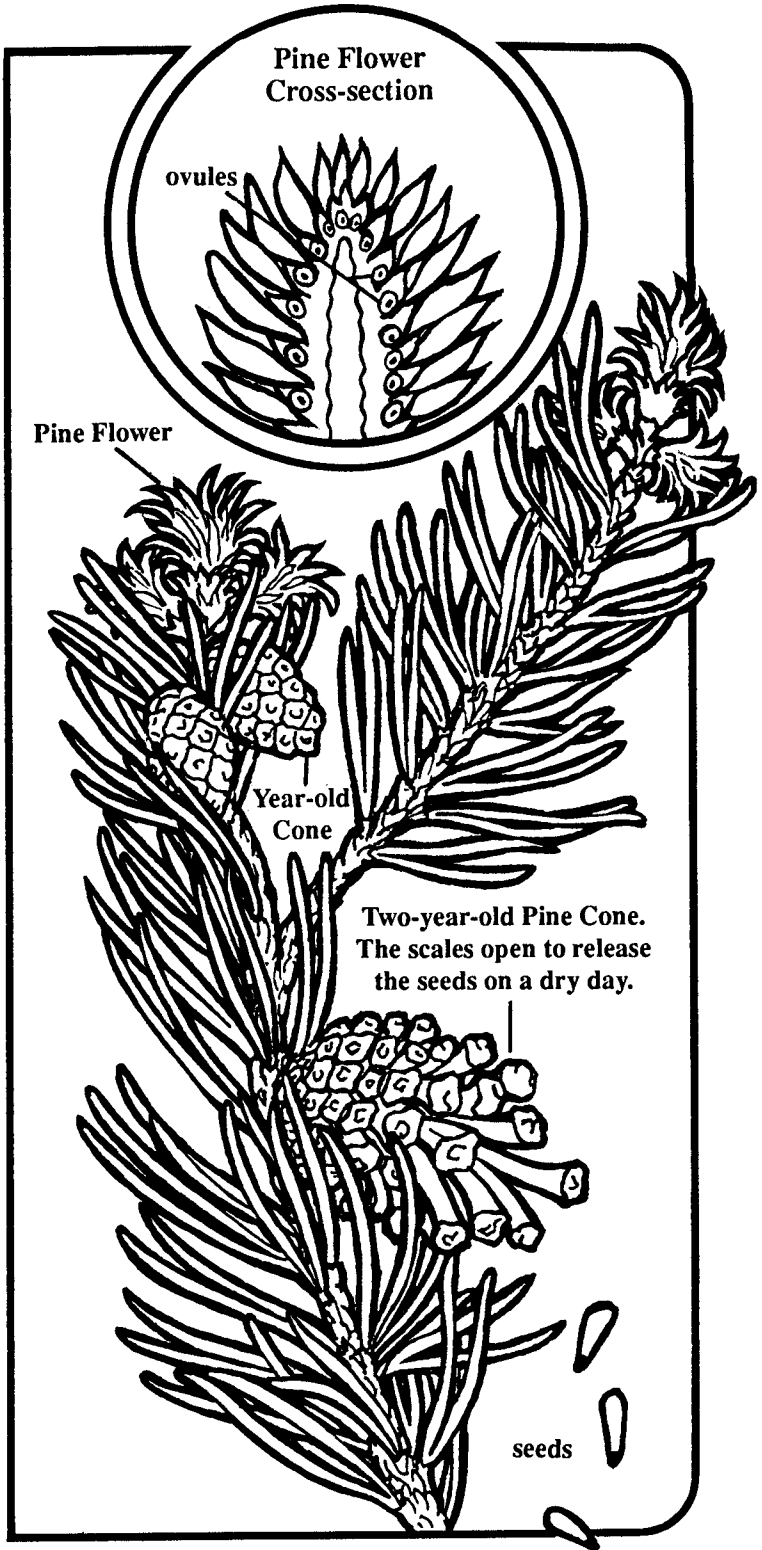
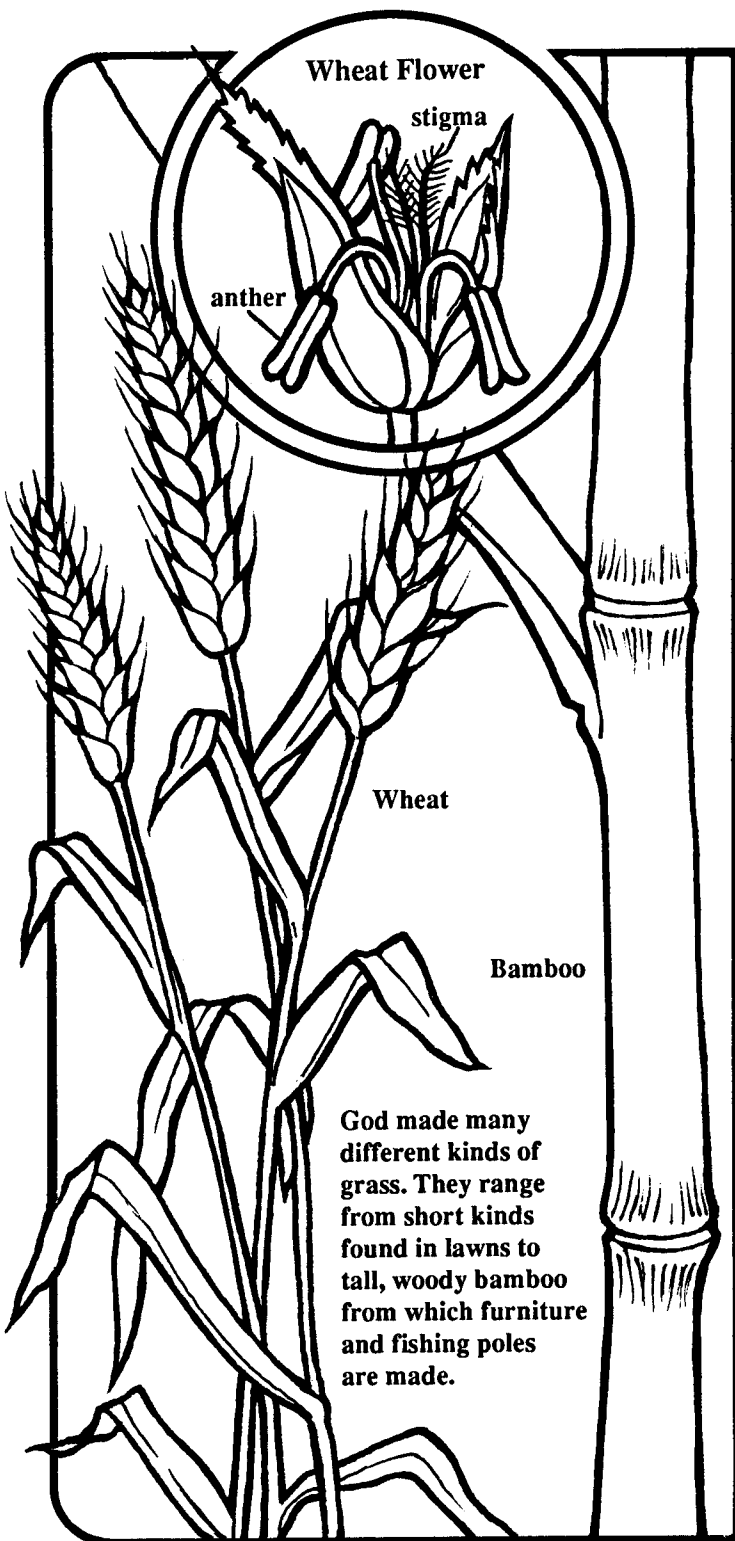
THE STRUCTURE OF A FLOWER

The various parts of a flower are shown and identified in this cutaway view of a blossom. The flower's petals surround the pistil and stamens. Petals, pistil, and stamens are all held by the sepals that are attached to the stem and once enclosed them all in a small bud.

GOD PLANNED FOR MOST GREEN PLANTS TO GROW FROM SEEDS. SEEDS ARE MADE BY A PLANT'S FLOWERS.

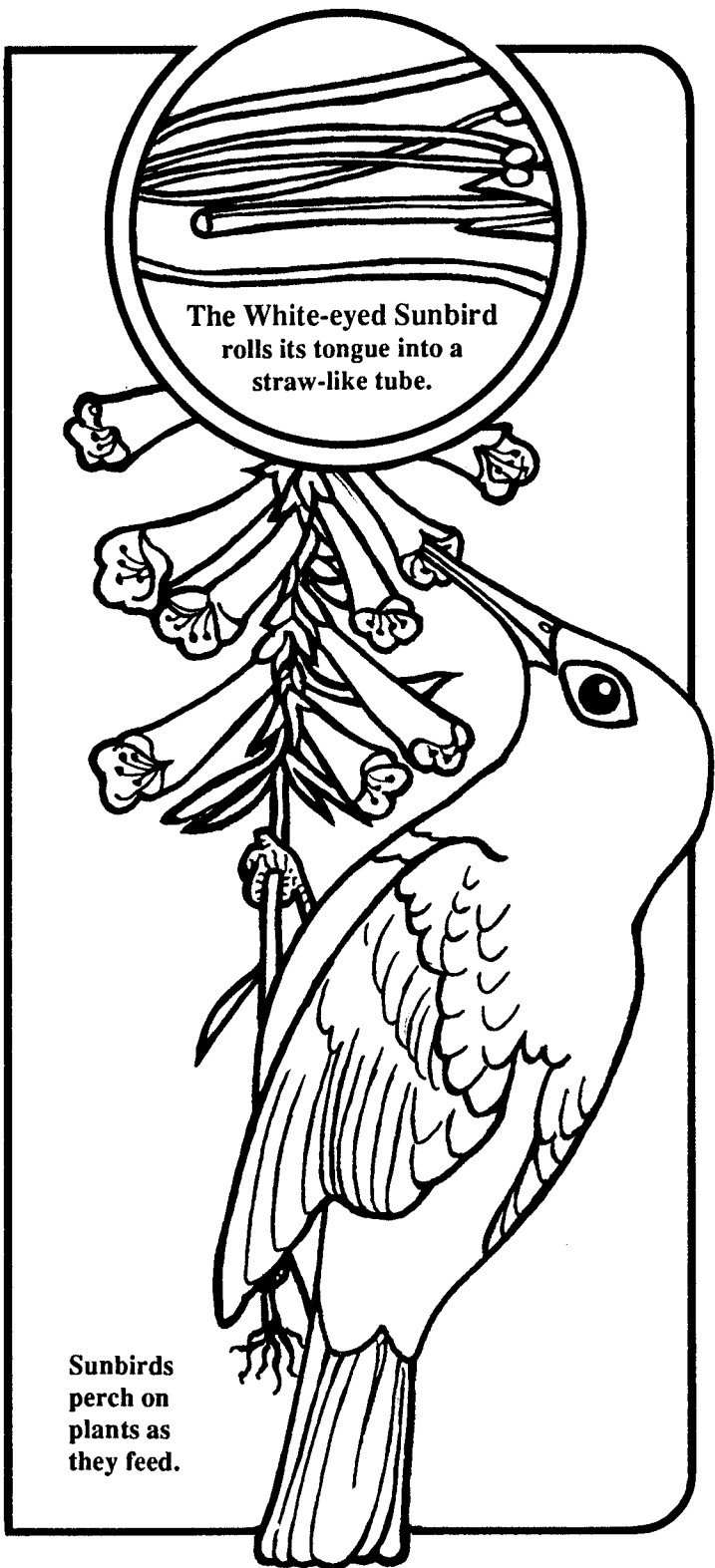
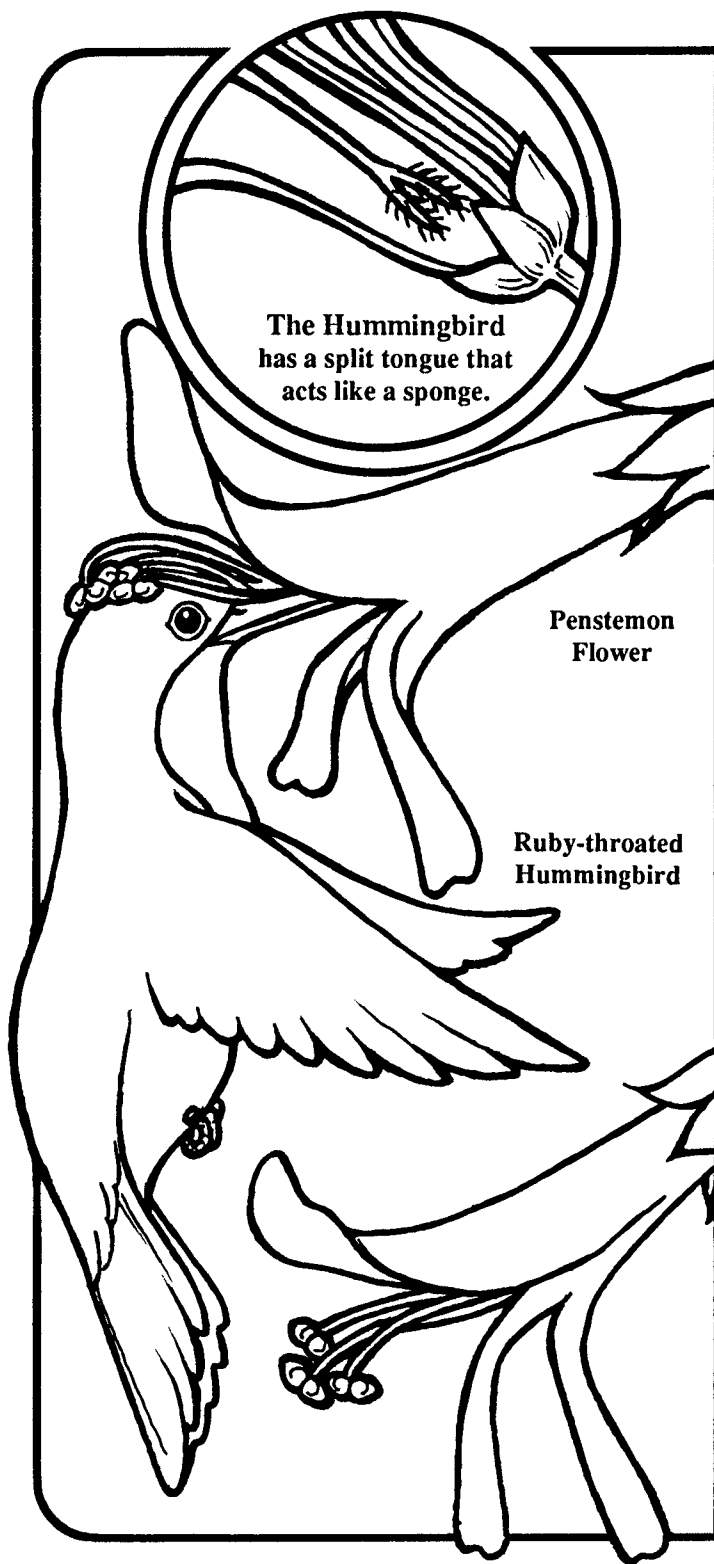
In a plant's flowers, God placed *stamens*, consisting of supporting filaments that are topped by structures called *anthers*. The anthers produce *pollen*, and are full of tiny, yellow pollen grains. God also placed in each flower a tubelike structure called a carpel or *pistel* — topped by a *stigma* or stigmas. At the base of the pistil is the seed-containing *ovary*. When pollen lands on the stigma, it sticks to it and grows down to join with the ovary. This is called *fertilization*. A flower must be fertilized by pollen of its own kind in order to make seeds that will reproduce the plant.





GOD PLANNED FOR SOME PLANTS, SUCH AS GRASSES AND CONIFERS TO BE WIND-POLLINATED.

When a gentle breeze blew on the fourth day of creation, it pollinated the different kinds of grass God had created. Pollen from the anthers of tiny wheat flowers was airborne to land on the feathery stigmas of flowers on neighboring wheat plants. All conifers — cone-bearing trees such as pines, firs, spruces, hemlocks, cedars, and junipers — are wind-pollinated. And pollen was blown onto the two ovules inside each of the soft, yellow scales that make up flowers of the pine trees God had made. When that happened, the ovules started to change into seeds.



WHEN GOD CREATED BIRDS ON THE FIFTH DAY, SOME OF THEM BEGAN TO POLLINATE NECTAR-FILLED FLOWERS.

God put high-energy, sweet nectar in blossoms that hummingbirds need to power their rapid flight. Beating their wings 80 times per second, they can hover motionless in front of flowers. When a hummingbird reaches deep in a flower to soak up the nectar on the two feathery tips of its long, split tongue, its head is dusted with pollen that fertilizes the next flower it visits. The white-eyed sunbird gets pollen on its beak as it sips nectar through its tongue that rolls into a straw-like tube. The sunbird deposits this pollen upon the stigmas of other flowers. God planned for this to happen.

