

Name _____

Standing Tall: Exploring Woody and Herbaceous Plants

Short Answer Key

1. Woody plants have sturdy, lignified stems, while herbaceous plants have soft, green stems.
2. Woody plants increase in girth over time through secondary growth facilitated by the cambium layer.
3. Examples of herbaceous plants include grasses, wildflowers, vegetables, and herbs.
4. Herbaceous plants typically have a shorter lifespan than woody plants, with annuals completing their life cycle within a single growing season.
5. Both woody and herbaceous plants contribute to biodiversity, ecosystem stability, and human well-being by providing habitat, food, oxygen, and other ecosystem services.

