

## Adaptation in Aquatic Plants

### Aquatic Plants

Plants that grow in water are called aquatic plants.

They are classified into three types:

- Floating Plants
- Fixed Plants
- Underwater Plants

### Floating Plants

- These plants float freely on the surface of the water.
- Their roots are not fixed to the water bed and are poorly developed.

#### **Adaptations:**

- Spongy bodies help them float in water.
- Waxy leaves prevent stomata from damage.
- Stomata are located on the upper surface of leaves for easy breathing.
- Stems are hollow and flexible to withstand water currents.
- Examples: Duckweed, Water hyacinth

### Fixed Plants

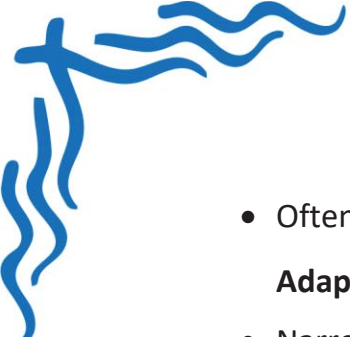
- These plants are rooted at the bottom of the water bed but have parts that float on the surface.

#### **Adaptations:**

- Roots are fixed to the water bed.
- Long, hollow stems allow broad leaves and flowers to float.
- Flexible stems enable them to move with water currents.
- Stomata are located on the upper surface of leaves for respiration.
- Examples: Water lily, Lotus

### Underwater Plants (Submerged Plants)

- These plants remain completely submerged in water.

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- Often used in aquariums for oxygen production.

**Adaptations:**

- Narrow, thin leaves with no stomata.
  - Breathe through their body parts, absorbing carbon dioxide exhaled by aquatic animals.
  - Delicate and flexible shoots adapt to water movement.
  - Examples: Tape grass, Pond weed
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