






Tree Leaves Have Chlorophyll

-  Chlorophyll is a pigment that gives plants their green color, and it helps plants create their own food through photosynthesis.
-  Chlorophyll is unique in its ability to enable plants to absorb the energy they need to build tissues.
-  Chlorophyll is located in a plant's chloroplasts, which are tiny structures in a plant's cells. This is where photosynthesis takes place.
-  Chlorophyll's job in a plant is to absorb light—usually sunlight. The energy absorbed from light is transferred to two kinds of energy-storing molecules. Through photosynthesis, the plant uses the stored energy to convert carbon dioxide (absorbed from the air) and water into glucose, a type of sugar. Plants use glucose together with nutrients taken from the soil to make new leaves and other plant parts. The process of photosynthesis produces oxygen, which is released by the plant into the air.
-  Chlorophyll gives plants their green color because it does not absorb the green wavelengths of white light. That particular light wavelength is reflected from the plant, so it appears green.



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