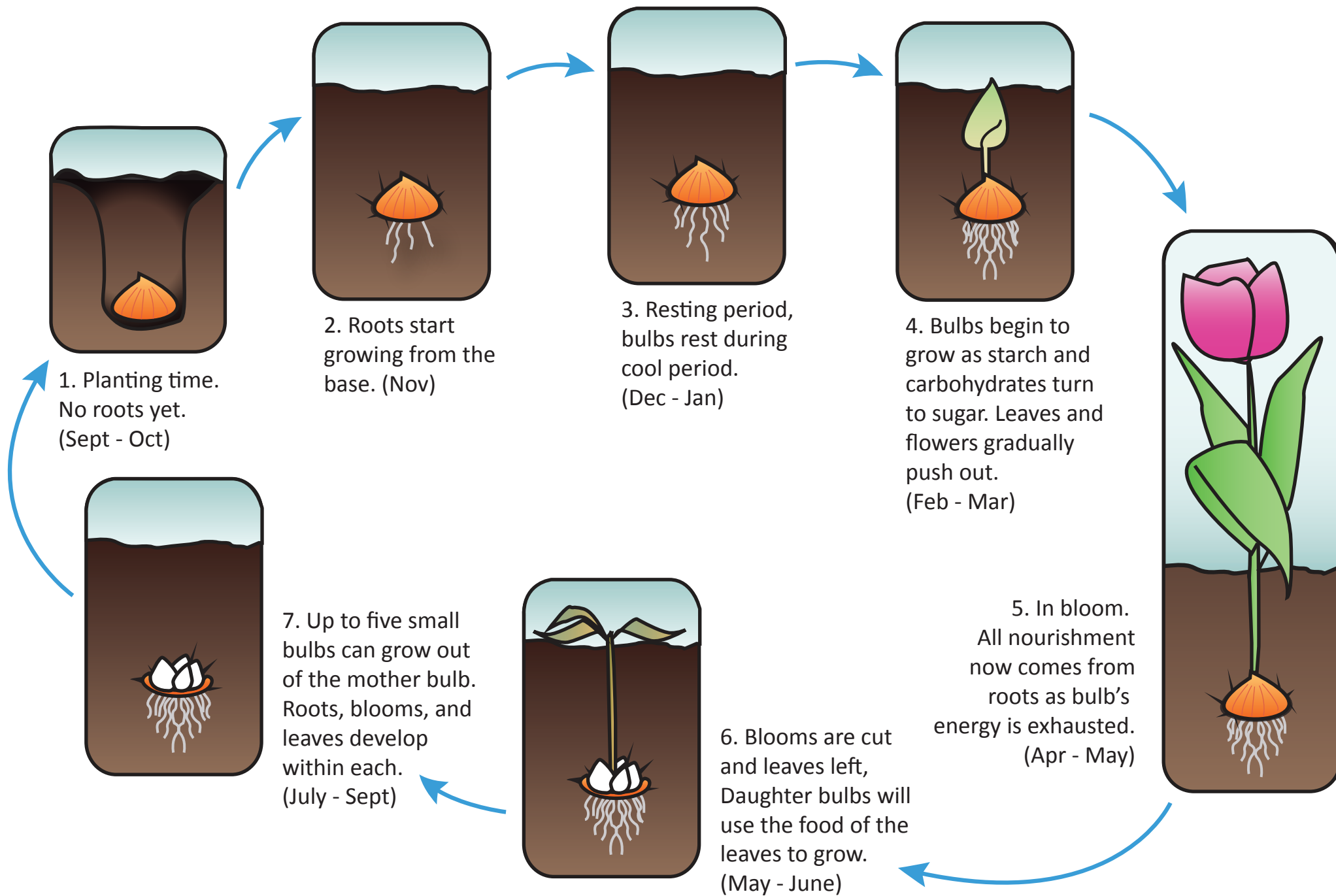
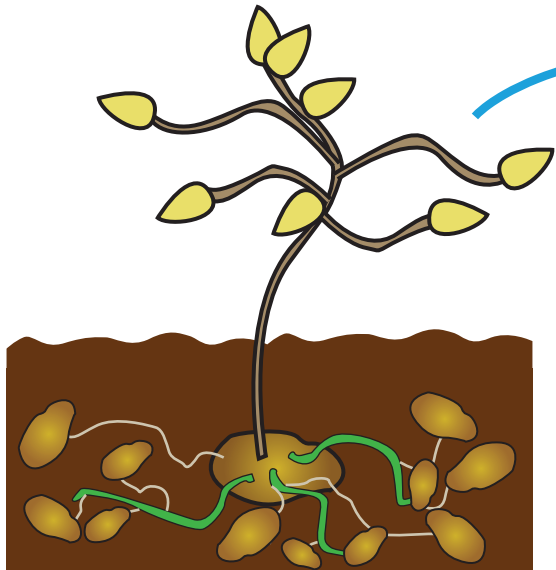


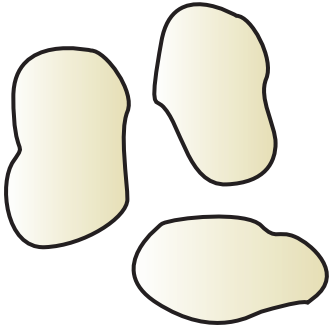
Tulip Life Cycle (bulb)



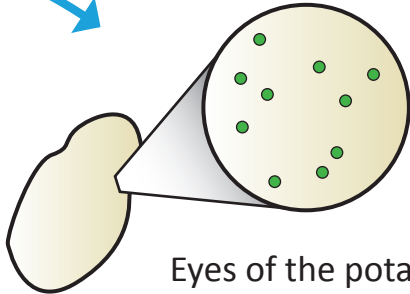
Potato Life Cycle (tuber)



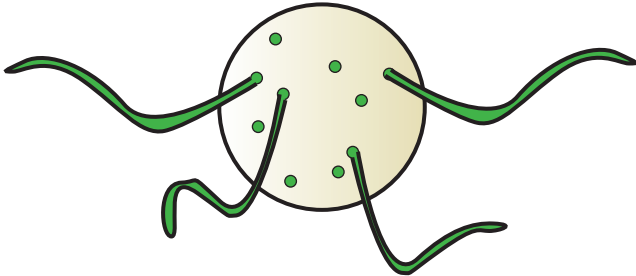
Potatoes on roots grow larger. Plant's leaves begin to turn yellow.



Potatoes are dug out of the soil.

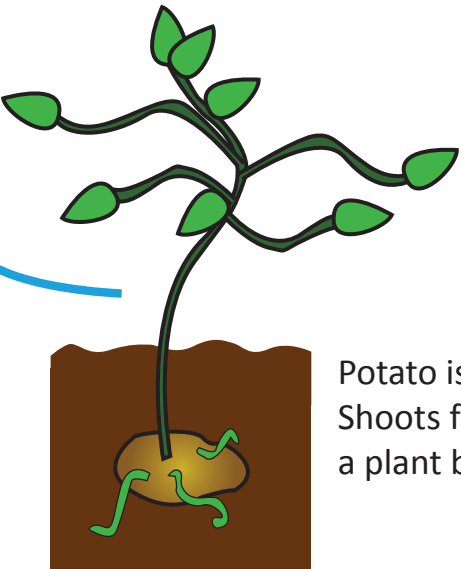
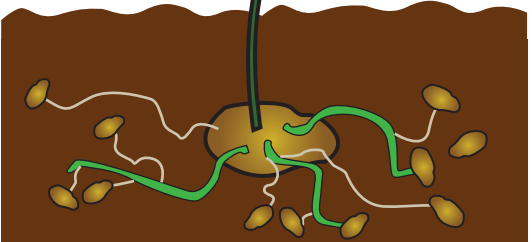


Eyes of the potato begin to form buds.



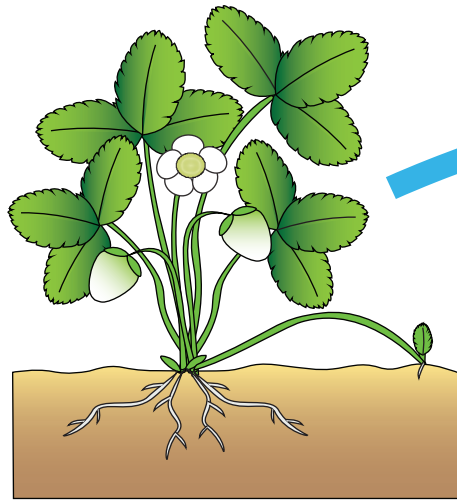
Shoots begin to grow from eyes.

Roots begin to spread and small potatoes begin to form.

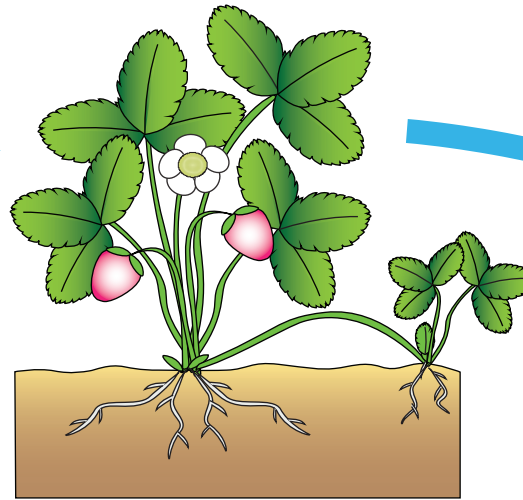


Potato is planted in the ground. Shoots from eyes form roots, and a plant begins to form.

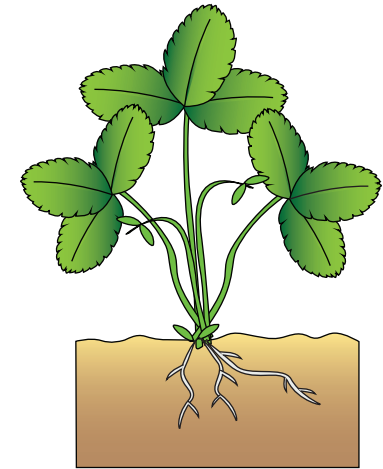
Strawberry plants (runner)



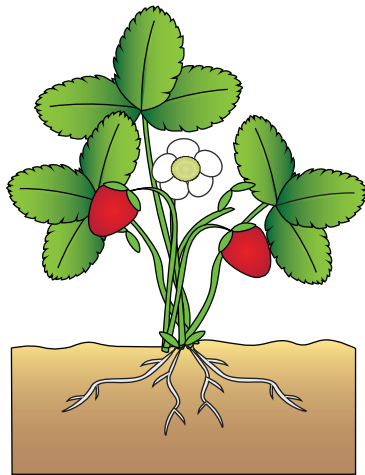
1 The seed sends roots down into the soil or a mature plant may send a runner (a stolon) some distance away which then puts down roots.



2 Root growth continues. Runner plants start out larger and have more of a support system.

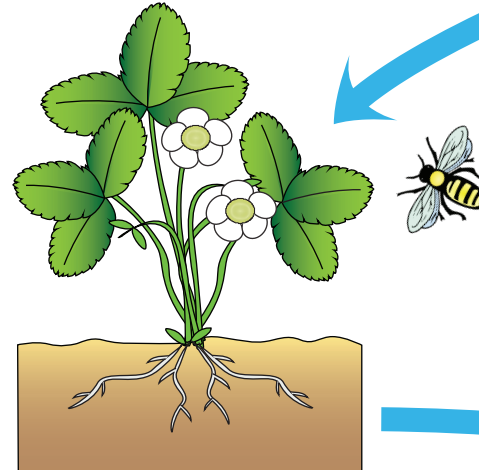


3 The plant continues to mature and grow.

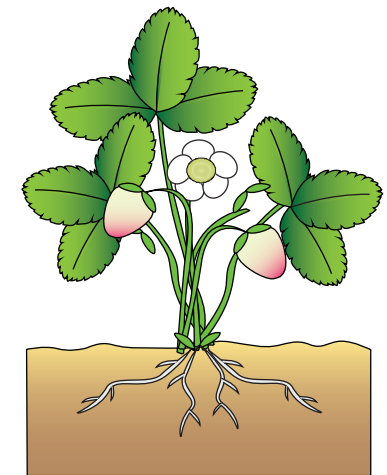


6 Once mature, these fruits are attractive to birds and other creatures and are eaten. The remains, including viable seeds, are deposited in different locations to sprout.

Some plants produce runners as well as seeds



4 The mature plant is ready to expand. It may produce flowers which are pollinated by insects and other pollinators.



5 The results of pollination is a large mass of (usually red) tissue stuffed with individual seed-containing fruits.