

## EXERCISE 7

account for    accumulate    carry out    considerably    deposits    eventually  
expend    foliage    maintenance    make up    mass    ratio

Trees and woody shrubs live a long time, which greatly influences the manner in which they distribute energy. Early in life, leaves (1) \_\_\_\_\_ more than one-half of their biomass; however, as trees age, they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ more woody growth. Trunks and stems become thicker and heavier, and the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of leaves to woody tissue changes. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, leaves (5) \_\_\_\_\_ only 1 to 5 percent of the total (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the tree. The production system (the leaf mass) that supplies the energy is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ less than the rest of the biomass it supports. Thus, as the woody plant grows, much of the energy goes into support and (8) \_\_\_\_\_, which increases as the plant ages.

When deciduous trees (trees that lose their (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in winter) produce leaves again in the spring, they (10) \_\_\_\_\_ up to one-third of their reserve energy on the growth and expansion of leaves. This expenditure is repaid as the leaves (11) \_\_\_\_\_ photosynthesis during the spring and summer. After leaves, trees give preference to flowers; then tissues that transport nutrients and water, new leaf buds, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of starch in roots and bark, and finally, new flower buds.