

Parts of the Holy Flower Plant



The marijuana leaf is symbolic in our society and is associated with getting “high”. To know this plant is more than the symbolic leaf and its abundant beauty and amazing medicinal benefits. The following are the parts of the Holy Flower plant, including a brief description of each part:



Seeds

Seeds are produced in the female cannabis plants and carry the genetics of a male and female. Seeds need to germinate to sprout and will grow a taproot, which will become the main root that anchors the plant.



Cotyledon Leaves

These are the first leaves to grow from the seed after germination. They usually come in pairs and seeing them is a sign of successful germination and that your plant is on its way to growing healthy and strong.



The roots grow down from the main stalk of the plant into the soil. When growing from a seed, the main root is called the “taproot”. Roots are the lifelines of a cannabis plant, pulling water and oxygen into the plant so it can grow healthy and strong. Mycorrhizae, a beneficial fungus, can be added to soil to improve root system.



Stem

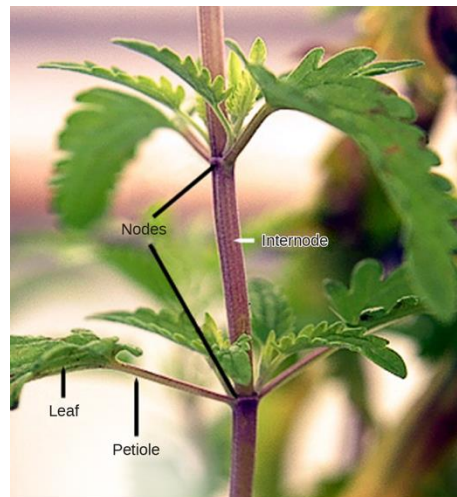
The main stem, or stalk, of the Holy Flower plant grows straight up from the root system and supports all lateral branches. The stem gives a plant structure and stability.

Often growers will top, or cut off, the stem after about five nodes, which forces the plant to grow laterally more, creating more bud sites.



Branches

Branches grow out of the main stem and support fan leaves and buds. Growers often train a cannabis plant by topping branches to create more bud sites.



Node

A node is a point at which a branch grows off the main stem, or one branch from another branch. Fan leaves and buds can grow on some nodes, but not necessarily all. When determining the sex of a cannabis plant, pre-flowers, or the beginnings of male and female sex organs, will appear at the nodes. The space between nodes is called “internodal spacing” and will give you a sense of whether a plant will grow tall or short.



Fan Leaves

Fan leaves are the large, iconic leaves of the cannabis plant. They capture light for the plant and typically have little-to-no resin and usually discarded when trimming.



Sugar Leaves

Sugar leaves are the small, resin-coated leaves that buds form around. Sugar leaves are usually saved as “trim” during harvest and can be used for pre-rolls, extracts, and other cannabis products.



Flowers

Also known as “Buds”, the flowers of a cannabis plant are the fruits of your labor. They contain the cannabinoids and terpenes and that get you high or offer.



Cola

A cola, also called a “bud site” refers to a cluster of buds that grow tightly together. While smaller colas occur along the budding sites of lower branches, the main cola-sometimes opical bud-forms at the top of the plant.



Bract and Calyx

Abstract is what encapsulates the female's reproductive parts. They appear as green tear-shaped "leaves" and are heavily covered in resin glands which produce the highest concentration of cannabinoids of all plant parts. Enclosed by these bracts and imperceptible to the naked eyes, the calyx refers to a translucent layer over the ovule at the flower's base.



Stigma and Pistil

The pistil contains the reproductive parts of a flower, and the vibrant hair-like strands of the pistil are called stigmas. Stigmas serve to collect pollen from males. The stigmas of the pistil begin with a white coloration and progressively darken to yellow, orange, red, or brown over the course of the plant's maturation. They play an important role in reproduction, but stigmas bring very little to the flower's potency and taste.



Trichomes

Despite their minute size, it is hard to miss the blanket of crystal resin on a cannabis bud. This resin is secreted through translucent, mushroom-shaped glands on the leaves, stems, and calyxes.

Plants originally developed trichomes to protect against predators and the elements. These clear bulbous globes ooze aromatic oils called terpenes as well as therapeutic cannabinoids like THC and CBD. The basis of hash production depends on the trichomes and their potent sugar-like resin.

