

Scavenger Hunt – Manchester HS Botany – November 19th, 2019

1. Plants have evolved many special features to better survive particular habitats. Select an example from each of the following environments. Provide binomial name and describe the adaptation and how it might benefit the plant.

Tropical

Desert

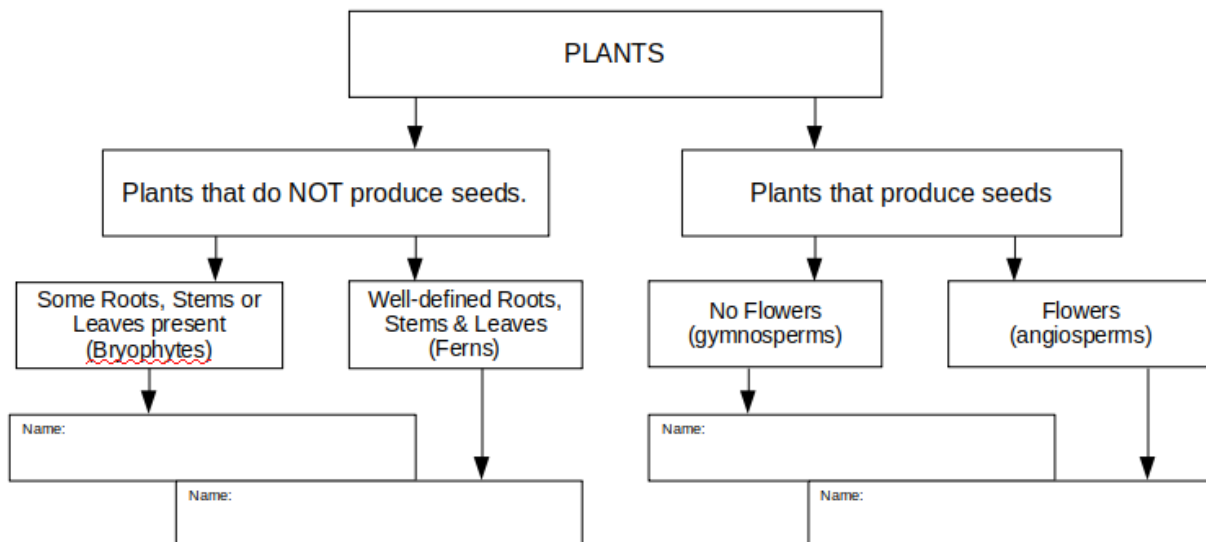
Bog

2. This species found along the Pacific coast of North America includes are one of the tallest and oldest living species on Earth. They can reach over three hundred feet tall and nearly thirty feet wide. Name this plant and explain the function of the vascular tissues that enable it to grow to such heights.

3. Response to touch is a noteworthy ability this species can perform. Provide the latin name and suggest why this adaptation may be beneficial.

4. Find an example of a edible fruit tree in bloom or fruit and explain the important service that bees provide.

5. Using the simplified dichotomous key below and identify a bryophyte(moss), fern, gymnosperm, and angiosperm. Examples can be found in most greenhouses, but Room 3100 has examples of all 4 groups. Write the scientific names in each box.



6. The ancient ancestor to maize, this plant has only one embryonic leaf after seed germination.

7. These seedlings are a source of vegetable oil and emerge with two embryonic leaves.

8. This plant when in bloom, smells like rotten meat to attract its pollinators. It takes years to reach maturity to produce the giant flower, to do so it must store enough energy reserves underground in a specialized organ called a corm. Name the plant and the process by which sunlight is converted into chemical energy.

9. These plants have partnered with ants to provide a refuge for the insects in exchange for protection from herbivores. Name the plant and describe the adaptation.

10. Look for a plant with an odd, witty, or amusing common name. Write the common name down below as well as the Latin binomial. Where is this plant found in the wild? Region/biome & specific habitat if noted.