

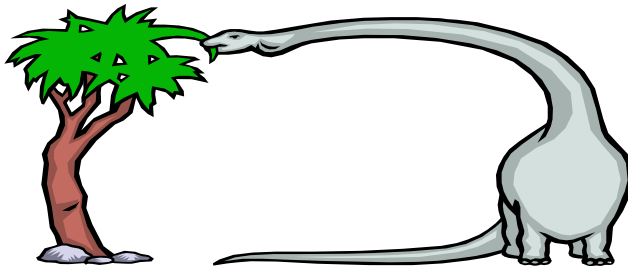


How many botanical terms have you learned? How many blanks can you fill in without using your V.I.P. (Very Important Plants) flash cards? (you can correct the spelling later!) After matching as many terms & definitions as you can without your flash cards, go ahead and use it to fill in the rest and correct your spelling. (Your teacher has the answer sheet)

1. _____ Water loss by evaporation in plants, mainly through their leaves.
2. _____ Green coloring (pigment) in plants that absorbs energy from sunlight & enables photosynthesis to occur. Used in dyes and medicines.
3. _____ A plant that grows on another plant but gets its nourishment from the air; an “air plant.” These species have reduced root systems for anchoring to trees & rocks and also have specialized adaptations (trichomes) on leaves to absorb moisture from the air.
4. _____ A waste product of photosynthesis released through the stomata on the surface of leaves. It is an odorless, tasteless, colorless gas which is essential to life. (O_2)
5. _____ An aquatic flower of extraordinary beauty, its petals open to the sun and close at night. A symbol of beauty and purity.
6. _____ Plants which survive long periods of drought by storing large amounts of water in their stems, leaves and/or roots.
7. _____ The three-way relationship between plants, animals and people. Plants and animals depend upon one another for survival in many ways and have developed special adaptations for this purpose.
8. _____ A particular structure or activity of a plant or animal to aid it in adjusting to its environment
9. _____ A colorless, odorless gas that passes out of the lungs during respiration (when we exhale.) In photosynthesis, absorbed energy from the sun is used to join together this gas and water to form the sugar glucose, which is the energy source (food) for the whole plant. Oxygen , a waste product, is released into the air. (CO_2)
10. _____ Succulent plants with fleshy leaves that are spiny along the edge; mostly native to Africa

11. _____ A part of the conducting tissue of a plant. An extensive network of this tissue brings water into the leaves and transports the glucose produced by photosynthesis to the rest of the plant.
12. _____ A sugar formed in the process of photosynthesis which serves as the energy source (food) for plants.
13. _____ A waxy protective coating over the outer surface of plants that reduces transpiration. Cacti have a very thick layer.
14. _____ Resemble palm trees in appearance. Seed-bearing plants which evolved some 250 million years ago and were the dominant plant group during the dinosaur era and a food source for them. Very rare, most are endangered, and some are extinct in the wild.
15. _____ Growing or living in or upon water
16. _____ The protection of things found in nature so they will still be around in the future.
17. _____ Plant adapted to dry regions. Some adaptations include reduced leaf area, hairs, spines, sunken stomata, rolled leaves, and thick cuticles; all to slow transpiration.
18. _____ The main sites of photosynthesis and transpiration in plants.
19. _____ The study of plants
20. _____ A place where anything is collected & stored; especially a natural or artificial lake or pond in which water is collected & stored for use.
21. _____ Shedding leaves annually (every year): opposed to an evergreen, which has green leaves throughout the year
22. _____ In danger of becoming extinct.
23. _____ Process by which plants make their food using sunlight, water (H_2O), & carbon dioxide (CO_2). Leaves are the main sites of this process, during which the absorbed energy is used to join together carbon dioxide and water to form the sugar glucose, which is the energy source for the whole plant. Oxygen (O_2), a waste product, is released into the air.
24. _____ The official care and protection of natural resources. Habitat destruction (usually by human means) is the biggest threat to both plants and animals today
25. _____ Something that no longer exists.

26. _____ Created unusual, dramatic, and beautiful gardens using rare plants. In 1958 she established the Lotusland Foundation to preserve her collections of exotic plants and to encourage increased knowledge and appreciation of the importance of plants and the need for their conservation.
27. _____ The scientific study of plants.
28. _____ A species of deciduous tree which is a “living fossil,” dating back 370 million years and widespread during the age of dinosaurs; thought to be extinct until discovered in Chinese & Japanese temple gardens in the 1700s. Is now extinct in the wild, its extinction most likely related to the loss of dinosaurs as a seed dispersal agent.
29. _____ A climate distinguished by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters.
30. _____ Tiny holes (pores) in the lower surface of the leaf allow gases (carbon dioxide & oxygen) to pass in and out of the leaves.
31. _____ The process all living things go through to survive. It usually involves exchanging two gasses.
32. _____ Bees, butterflies, birds, bats, and beetles are examples of this.
33. _____ Having a wide variety of species within a place.



34. BOTANY BLASTER BONUS: What two kinds of plants could this critter be eating, according to your vocab? DOUBLE BONUS: What sort of dinosaur is this??

ANSWERS TO BOTANY BLASTER

1. TRANSPIRATION
2. CHLOROPHYL
3. EPIPHYTE
4. OXYGEN
5. LOTUS
6. SUCCULENTS
7. INTERDEPENDENCE
8. ADAPTATION
9. CARBON DIOXIDE
10. ALOE
11. VEINS
12. GLUCOSE
13. CUTICLE
14. CYCAD
15. AQUATIC
16. CONSERVATION
17. CACTI
18. LEAVES
19. BOTANY
20. RESERVOIR
21. DECIDUOUS
22. ENDANGERED
23. PHOTOSYNTHESIS
24. CONSERVATION
25. EXTINCT
26. MADAME GANNA WALSKA
27. BOTANY
28. GINGKO
29. MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE
30. STOMATA
31. RESPIRATION
32. POLLINATORS
33. BIODIVERSITY
34. BONUS: EITHER A GINGKO TREE OR A CYCAD
DOUBLE BONUS: APATOSAURUS OR BRONTOSAURUS