

Plants that survive long periods of **drought** by storing large amounts of water in their stems, leaves and/or roots.

A place where anything is collected and stored; **Bromeliads** make a reservoir with their leaves to store water. This is an example of an **adaptation**.

Succulents

Reservoir

<p>Plants that grow in and from the land. This is the most common type of plant. They generally have root structures that hold onto the soil and keep them in the ground.</p>	<p>Short for 'biological diversity', biodiversity is the variety of organisms within any ecosystem. A biodiverse place has many species. Biodiversity is good because it makes ecosystems stronger and provides more materials to support all of life.</p>	<p>Trees and shrubs that shed their leaves in the fall: opposed to an evergreen that has green leaves throughout the year. This is an example of an adaptation.</p>	<p>Endangered species are in danger of becoming extinct because there are so few organisms of that species left in the world. Humans can help endangered species by protecting and making more plant and animal homes</p>
---	--	--	---

<p>Terrestrial Plants</p>	<p>Biodiversity</p>	<p>Deciduous</p>	<p>Endangered</p>
--------------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

<p>Plants that may be epiphytic (growing on other plants or rocks) or terrestrial (growing in the ground). Many have silvery leaf hairs that reduce transpiration. Tank types have overlapping leaf bases that act as reservoirs. The most well-known bromeliad is the pineapple.</p>	<p>A waxy protective coating over the outer surface of plants that reduces transpiration. Cacti have a very thick cuticle layer. The cuticle also serves as a “sunscreen” for plants in sunny, hot climates.</p>	<p>A tree that does not lose its leaves in the winter. Some trees are evergreen in one climate and deciduous in another. This is an example of an adaptation.</p>	<p>Also known as “air plants” have special root systems that help attach the plant to its host. A plant that grows on top of or is supported by another plant but does not depend on it for nutrition. Epiphytic plants can grow on other non-plant surfaces too.</p>
---	--	---	---

<p>Bromeliad</p>	<p>Cuticle</p>	<p>Evergreen</p>	<p>Epiphytic Plants</p>
-------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------------

<p>A particular structure or activity of a plant or animal that helps it in adjusting to its environment.</p>	<p>Succulent plants with fleshy leaves that are spiny along the edge. Mostly native to Africa.</p> <p><i>Aloe vera</i>: known for its medicinal value and in ancient times for its superstitious value to ward off evil. <i>Aloe vera</i> was used as a cemetery plant in ancient Egypt.</p>	<p>Plants that grow or living in or upon water. This includes water lilies, lotuses, and duckweed</p>	<p>Plants adapted to dry regions. Some adaptations include a reduced leaf area, hairs, spines, sunken stomata, rolled leaves and thick cuticles; all to slow transpiration.</p>
---	--	---	--

<p>Adaptation</p>	<p>Aloe</p>	<p>Aquatic Plants</p>	<p>Cacti</p>
-------------------	-------------	---------------------------	--------------