**Plant Identification Terms!**

***Scavenger Hunt! Go find Each Plant Part!***

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| ***Each Plant Part Will Count 3 Points Each! Check them off once you find them!*** | **3 points** |
| **1. Foliage** – the leaves of plant. |  |
| **2. Variegated Leaf** – a leaf of more than one color or shade of the same color. |  |
| **3. Leaf Blade** – the flattened, expanded part of a leaf. |  |
| **4. Simple Leaf** – a leaf that is whole, or undivided into individual sections(leaflets). |  |
| **5. Leaflet** – an individual section of a compound leaf. |  |
| **6. Petiole** – the part of a leaf that attaches the leaf blade to the stem. |  |
| **7. Opposite Leaves** – two leaves growing directly across from each other on opposite sides of a stem |  |
| **8. Alternate Leaves** – leaves that are staggered along the stem, with one leaf per node. |  |
| **9. Whorled Leaves** – three or more leaves originating from the same node on the stem |  |
| **10. Basal Leaves** – leaves that originate, usually in a cluster, at or near the soil level. |  |
| **11. Needle** – a slender, specialized leaf of some conifers, such as pines. |  |
| **12. Scale** - a small, flattened leaf of some conifers, such as junipers. |  |
| **13. Herbaceous Plant** – a plant that has soft stem tissue & does not develop a permanent, woody  trunk or bark. |  |
| **14. Woody Plant** : a plant that develops thick, protective bark that permanently covers its stems trunk. |  |
| **15. Bark** – the thick, protective outer covering on mature stems and trunks of woody plants. |  |
| **16. Regular Flower** – a symmetrical flower that can be divided by a straight line into two halves that  are mirror images. |  |
| **17. Irregular Flower** – a flower that is not symmetrical, and cannot be divided by a straight line into  two halves that are mirror images. |  |
| **18. Petals** – usually the colorful, leaflike, showy parts of a flower. |  |
| **19. Sepals** – the usually green parts of a flower that protect the developing bud. |  |
| **20. Pistil** – the female structure of a flower, containing the ovary |  |
| **21. Stamen** – the male structure of a flower that carries pollen |  |
| **22. Floret** – an individual flower of a floral cluster. |  |
| **23. Inflorescence** – a cluster of individual flowers (florets) |  |
| **24. Fruit** – the matured ovary of a flower |  |
| **25. Upright grower** – a plant that grows vertically and becomes taller and usually wider with age. |  |
| **26. Prostrate grower** - a plant that stays low and spreads horizontally across the ground. |  |
| **27. Vining Grower** – a plant that has twining stems or special structures that enable it to climb or  attach to other plants or objects for support. |  |
| **28. Tendril** – a special structure, usually curly, that is used for support by some vining plants |  |
| **29. Deciduous Plant** – a plant that loses its leaves once a year, usually in cold winter months |  |
| **30. Evergreen Plant** – a plant that retains its leaves year-round |  |
| **31. Leaf Scar** – a roughened area on a stem where a leaf was once attached. |  |
| **32. Dormant Bud** – an unopened bud on the stem that will later develop into a leaf, branch, or flower |  |