

Plant Identification

I. Taxonomy

1. Define the term taxonomy.

Taxonomy - science of naming + classifying organisms

2. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about early efforts at naming organisms.

- a. Names were usually in English.
- b. Names often described detailed physical characteristics of a species.
- c. Names could be very long. (Polynomials → 12 or more Latin words)
- d. It was difficult to standardize the names.

3. Who developed the modern classification system of organisms?

Carolus Linnaeus

4. Define the term binomial nomenclature.

Binomial Nomenclature - two-word naming system of organisms
(developed by Linnaeus)

5. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about binomial nomenclature.

- a. The system is no longer used today.
- b. Each species is assigned a two-part scientific name.
- c. The scientific name is always written in italics.
- d. The second part of the scientific name is capitalized.

6. Identify the genus and species names of a red maple, *Acer rubrum*.

Genus = Acer Species = rubrum

7. List the remaining seven taxonomic levels (from general to specific).

<u>Kingdom</u>	- contains phyla	(Animalia) / (Plantae)
<u>Phylum</u>	- contains classes	(Chordata) / (Angiosperms)
<u>Class</u>	- contains orders	(Mammalia) / (Eudicots Rosids)
<u>Order</u>	- contains families	(Carnivora) / (Sapindales)
<u>Family</u>	- contains genera	(Felidae) / (Sapindaceae)
<u>Genus</u>	- contains species	(Felis) / (Acer)
<u>Species</u>	- individual species	(Felis concolor) / (Acer saccharinum)

Common Names
- Vary among languages
- Different species share common names

Silver Maple

II. Leaves & Shoots

1. Identify the differences between the following leaves and draw each type of leaf.

Midrib - central vein of a leaf

Simple Leaf : leaf blade not divided to the midrib even though lobed

Compound Leaf : consists of many leaflets joined to a single stem

Bi-pinnate Leaf : leaf having leaflets on each side of a common axis

Palmate Leaf : leaf having three or more veins, leaflets, or lobes radiating from one point



2. Draw a picture of an orbicular leaf and a serrated leaf.

Orbicular Leaf

Serrated Leaf



3. What is the difference between alternate, opposite, and whorled petiole arrangements?

Can be leaves too.

Alternate - branches staggered (Sycamore, Oak, Mulberry)

Opposite - branches directly across (Maple, Ash, Dogwood)

Whorled - branches radiating (Milkweed, Cucumber Root)

4. Define the following shoot identification terms.

Bundle Scar - tiny scar within a leaf scar (left by xylem + phloem)

Lateral Bud - bud that grows a leaf and may develop into a branch

Terminal Bud - primary growth point of a stem (known as dominant bud)

III. Flower Parts

1. Match the following flower parts with the correct definitions.

Calyx - sepals
as a whole group

Corolla - petals
as a whole group

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. <u>G.</u> Anther | A. Structure in which <u>female</u> gametophytes form |
| 2. <u>H.</u> Carpel | B. Circle of flower parts that enclose a bud before it opens |
| 3. <u>E.</u> Filament | C. Brightly colored; Attracts insects to flowers |
| 4. <u>I.</u> Ovary | D. Male part of the flower; Made up of anther & filament |
| 5. <u>A.</u> Ovule | E. Long, thin structure that supports the anther |
| 6. <u>C.</u> Petal | F. Part with no differentiation between petals and sepals |
| 7. <u>B.</u> Sepal | G. Structure in which <u>male</u> gametophytes form |
| 8. <u>D.</u> Stamen | H. Female part of the flower; Made up of stigma and style |
| 9. <u>K.</u> Stigma | I. Flower structure that contains one or more ovules |
| 10. <u>J.</u> Style | J. Narrow stalk of the carpel in a flower |
| 11. <u>F.</u> Tepal | K. Sticky portion at top of style; Where pollen grains land |

2. Draw a picture of an inferior flower ovary and superior flower ovary.

Inferior Ovary



Superior Ovary



3. Give an example of each type of botanical fruit.

Simple Fruits

Fleshy

- Berry : Tomato
 Drupe : Cherry
 Pome : Apple

Dry, Indehiscent

- Achene : Sunflower
 Grain : Corn
 Nut : Pecan
 Samara : Maple
 Schizocarp : Geranium

Dry, Dehiscent

- Capsule : Cotton
 Follicle : Milkweed
 Legume : Pea
 Silicle : Shepherd's Purse
 Silique : Mustard

Complex Fruits

- Aggregate : Blackberry Multiple : Mulberry