Name		

Plant Identification

I. Taxonomy

1.	Define	the	term	taxonomy.
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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.
 - @ Names could be very long. (Polynamials) 12 or more Latin words
 - d. It was difficult to standardize the names.
- 3. Who developed the modern classification system of organisms?

Carolut Linnaeus

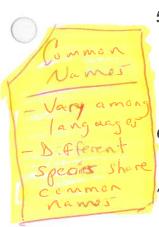
4. Define the term binomial nomenclature.

Binomial Nomenclature - two-word naming system of organismy (developed by Einnaeur)

- 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.

pecies - individual species (Felix concolor)



Name			

II. Leaves & Shoots

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

Midrib - central vein of a leef Simple Leaf: leaf blade not divided

to the midrib even

though (shed)

Compound Leaf: consists of many

leaflets joined to a

Single stem

Bi-pinnate Leaf: leaf having leaflets

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

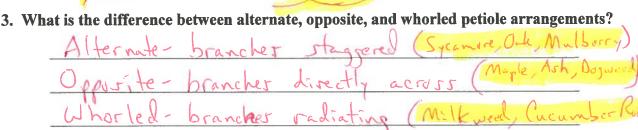


2. Draw a picture of an orbicular leaf and a serrated leaf.

Orbicular Leaf

Serrated Leaf





4. Define the following shoot identification terms.

Bundle Scar - tiny scar within a leaf scar

(left by xylend + phloen)

Lateral Bud - bud that grows a leaf and may

develop into a branch

Terminal Bud - primary growth point of a stem

(known at dominant bud)



Name				

III. Flower Parts

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



- Anther
- Carpel
- + Filament
- 4. Ovary
- 5. A Ovule
- B. Sepal
- L Stamen
- 9. K Stigma
- 10. Style
- F Tepal

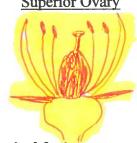
- A. Structure in which female gametophytes form
- B. Circle of flower parts that enclose a bud before it opens
- C. Brightly colored; Attracts insects to flowers
- D. Male part of the flower; Made up of anther & filament
- E. Long, thin structure that supports the anther
- F. Part with no differentiation between petals and sepals
- G. Structure in which male gametophytes form
- H. Female part of the flower; Made up of stigma and style
- I. Flower structure that contains one or more ovules
- J. Narrow stalk of the carpel in a flower
- 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

Dry, Indehiscent

Dry, Dehiscent

Berry:

Achene:

Capsule:

Grain: (or ^

Follicle:

Pome:

Nut:

Legume:

Samara: Mayle

Silicle:

Schizocarp: (Secanium

Silique:

Complex Fruits

Multiple: ________