

Activity Kit

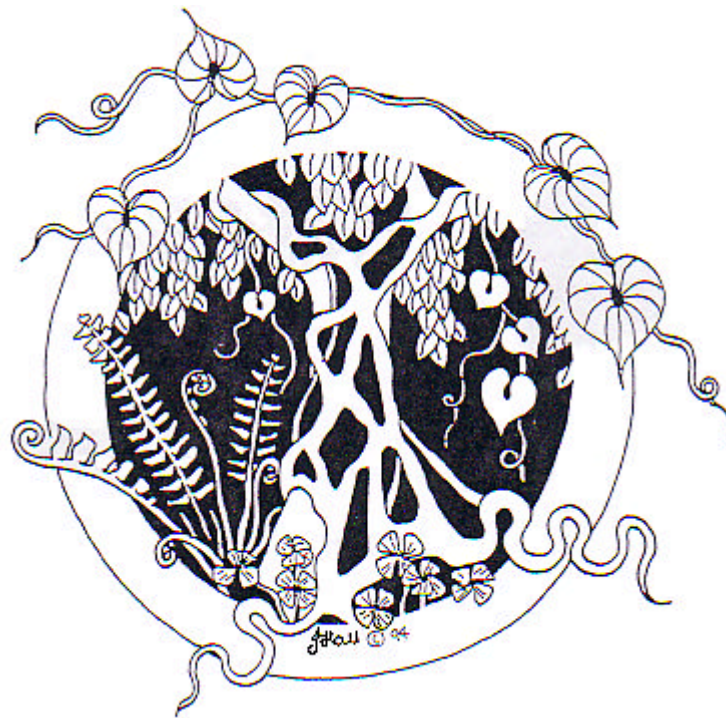
3-6

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## Plants Galore

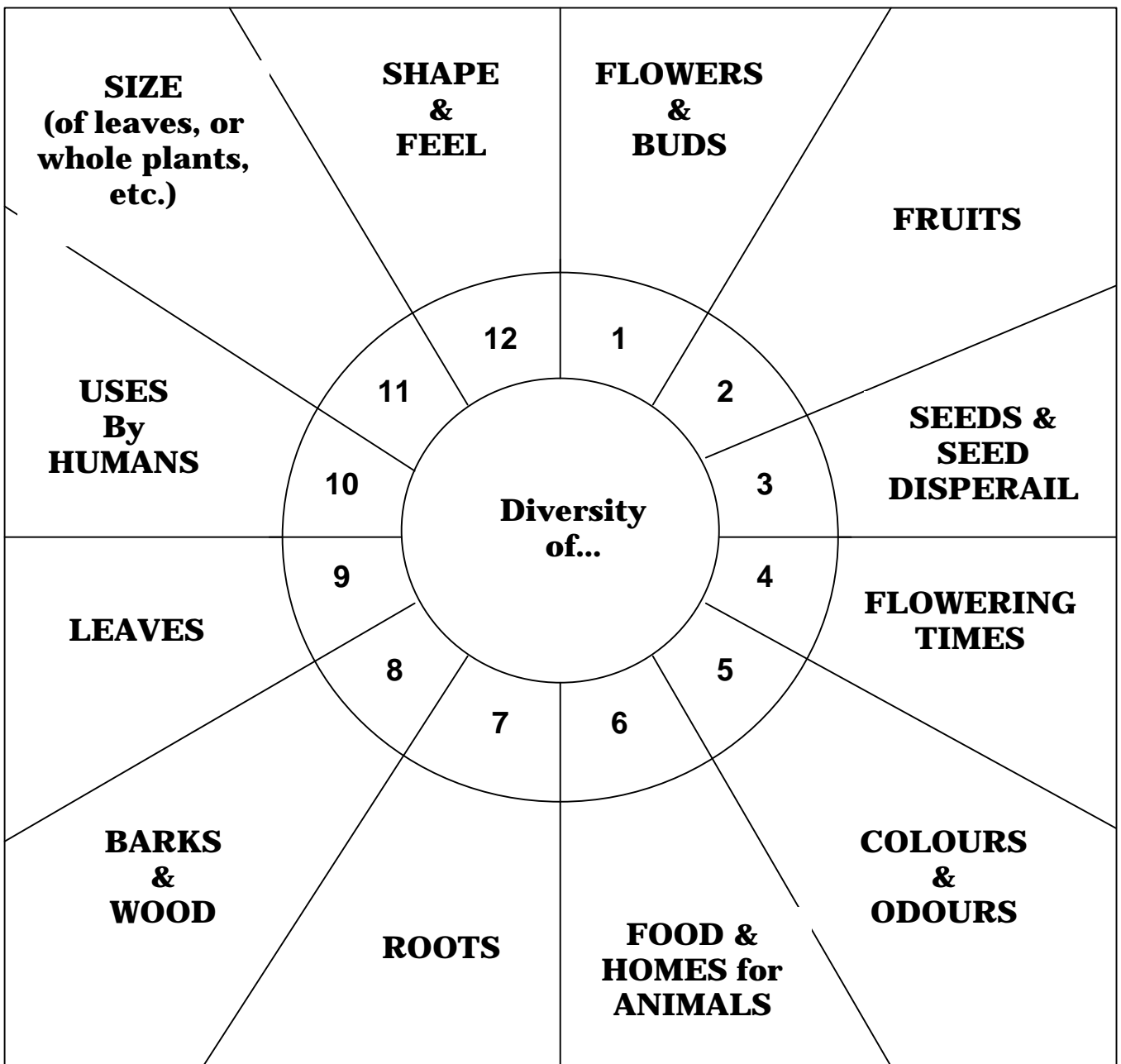
*Grouping Plants by Name and Shape*

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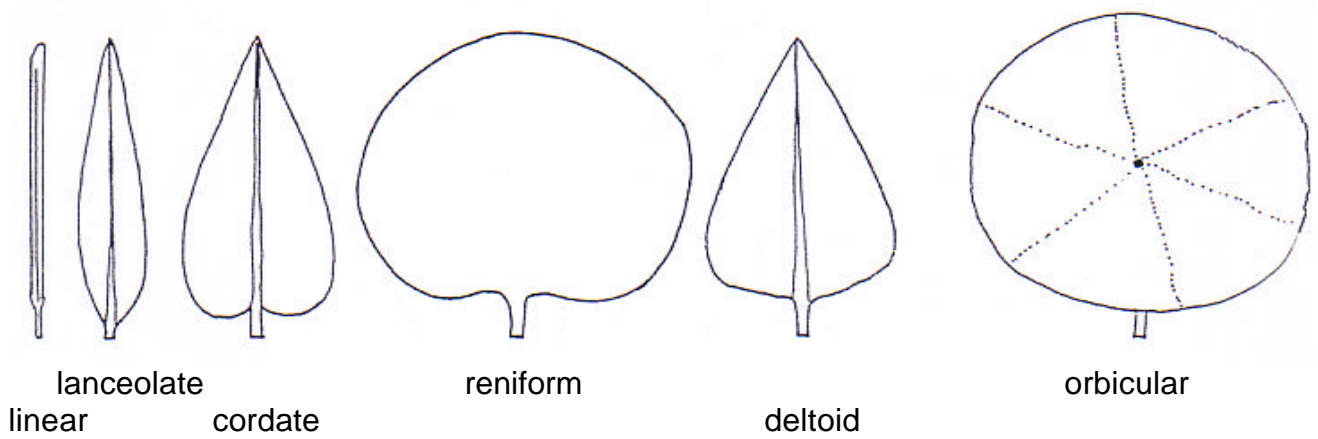
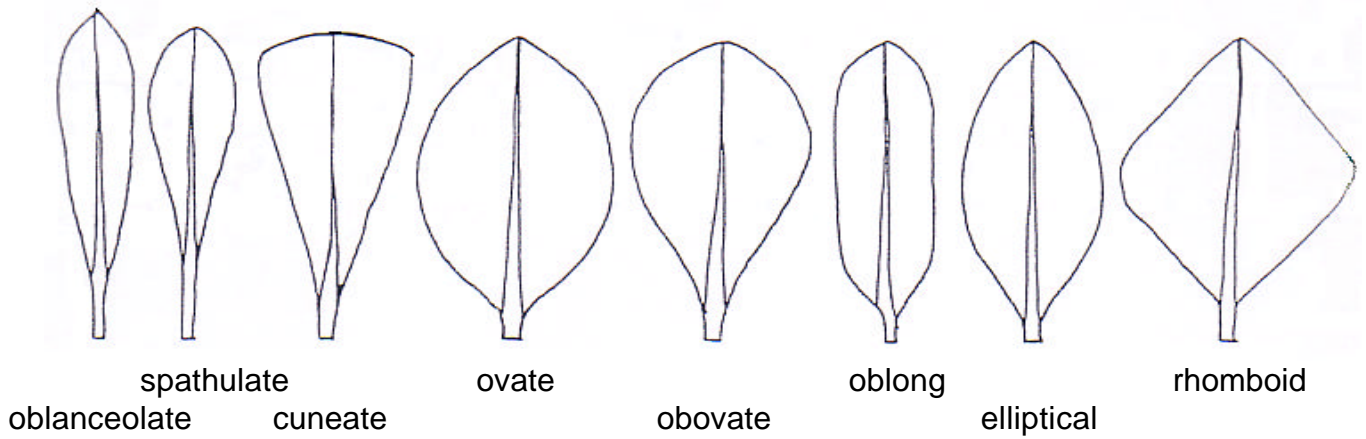
## PLANTS GALORE

There are huge numbers of plants in the world. Botanic Gardens are designed to collect, grow and display many different plants from all over the world. Closely related plants are often grouped together and labelled to help people identify them.

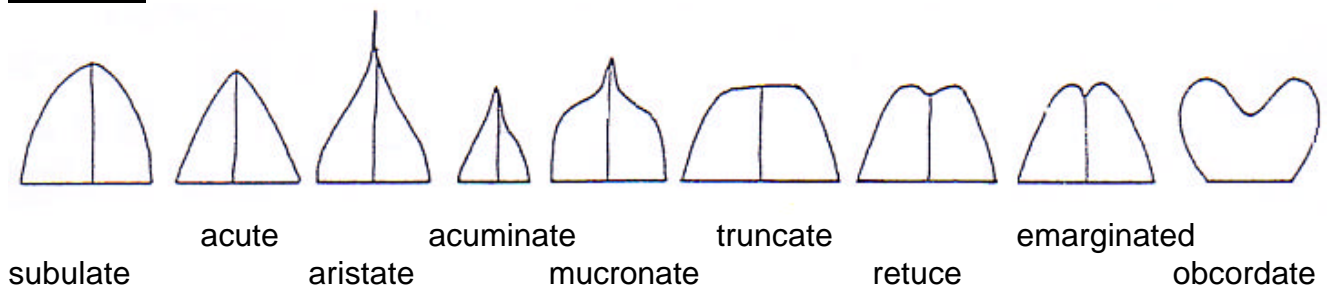


## Leaves

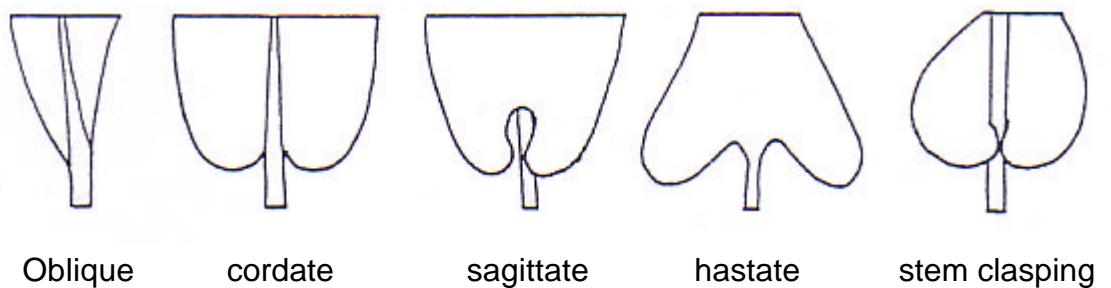
### Shapes



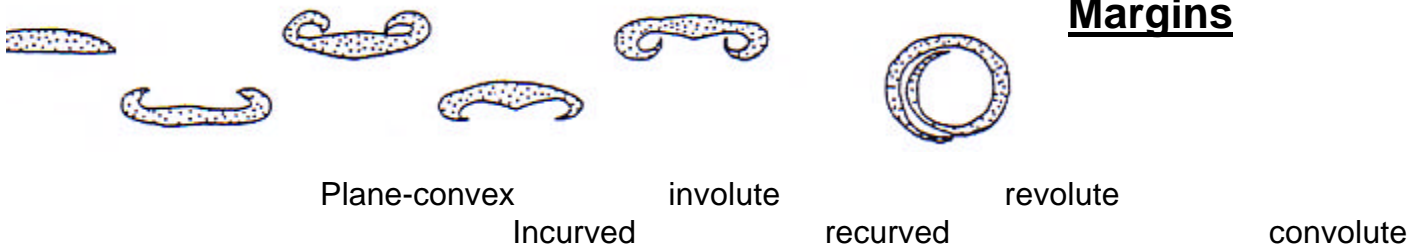
### Apices



### BASES



**Margins**



A. Compound Leaves



hjhjh

B. Leaves Simple, Opposite and Toothed



*Dorophora sassafras* (M)    N.S.W. Sassafras  
 Leaves 7 to 10 cm long, strongly toothed or scalloped, narrowed and entire near the base, pointed.

C. Leaves Simple, Opposite and Entire



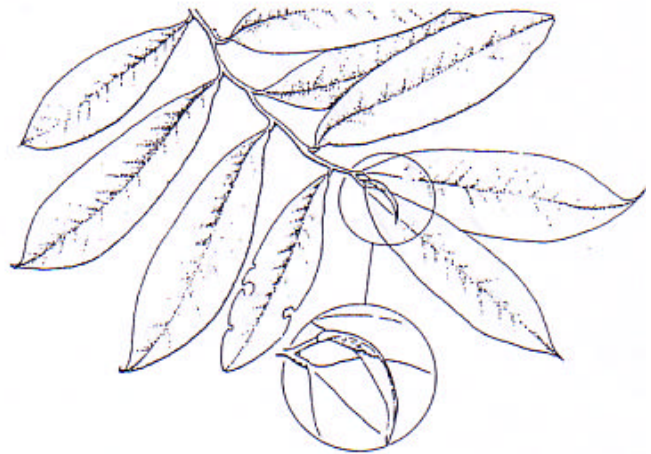
*Rhodamnia trinervia* (S) Brush Turpentine  
 Leaves 5 to 10 cm long, green above, hairy and lighter green on underside, distinctly three veined from the base.

D. Leaves Simple, Alternate and Toothed



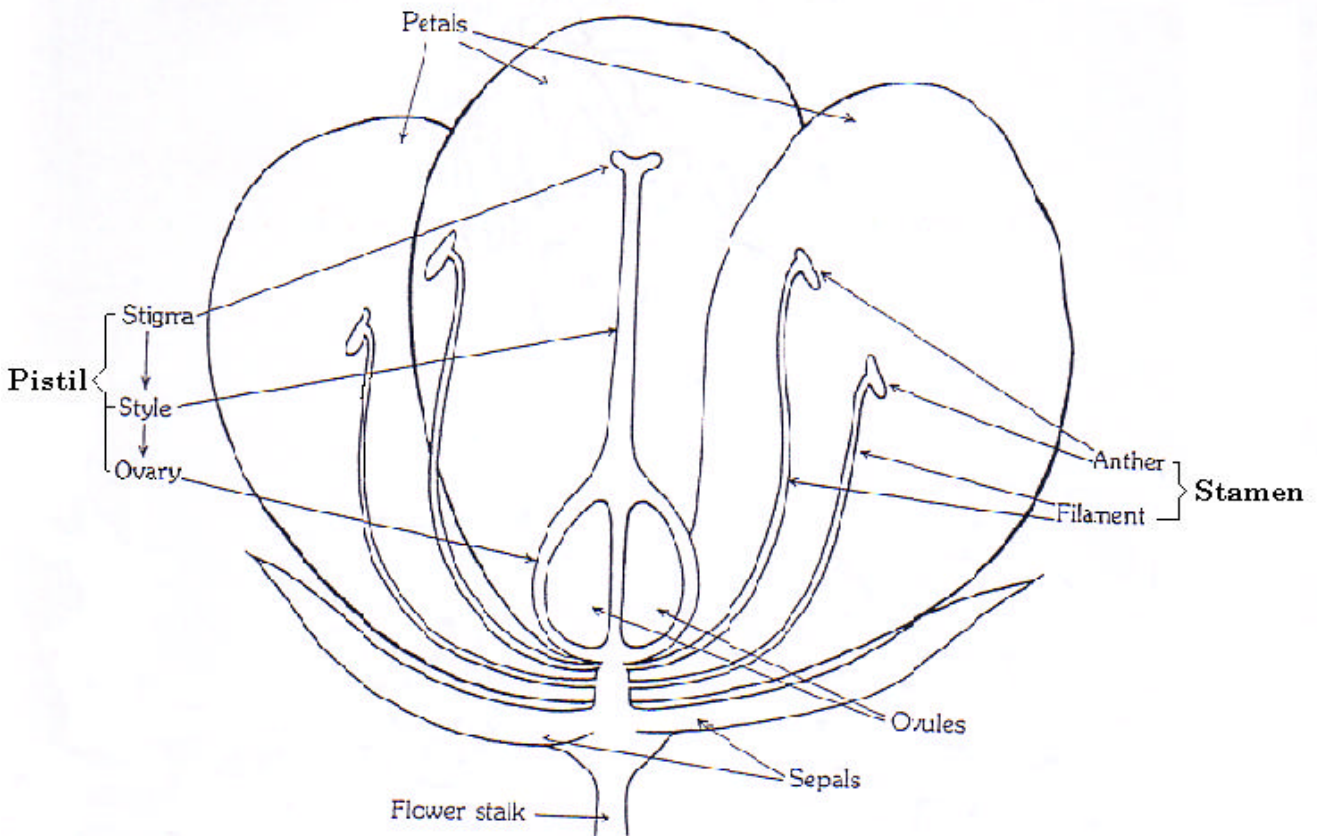
*Scolopia braunii* (M) Flintwood  
 Leaves 5 to 10 cm glossy with angular points or irregular diamond shape, frequently three veined from the base.

E. Leaves Simple, Alternate and Entire



*Eupomatia laurina* (S) Bolwara.

**PARTS OF A FLOWER**



**AUSTRALIAN  
 FLORAL  
 EMBLEMS**



National Botanic Gardens

AUSTRALIA



*Acacia pycnantha*

NEW SOUTH WALES



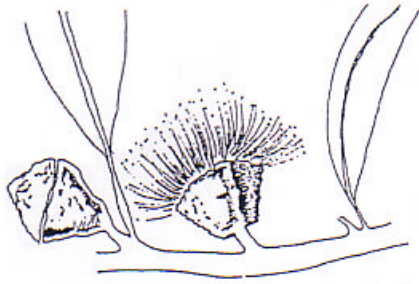
*Telopea speciosissima*

VICTORIA



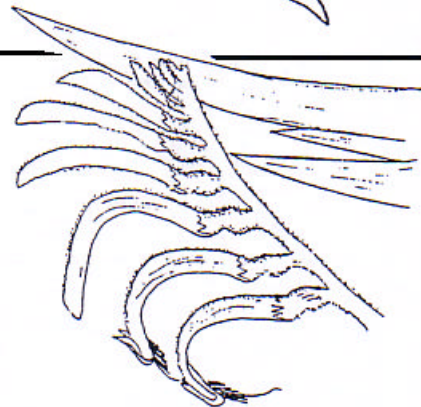
*Epacris impressa*

TASMANIA



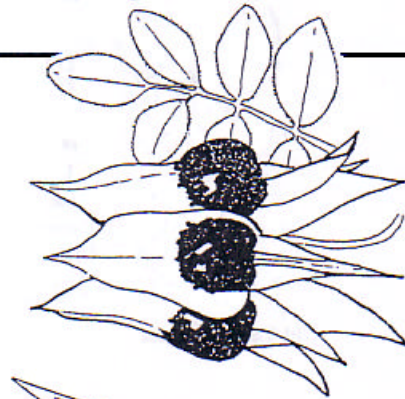
*Eucalyptus globulus*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA



*Anigozanthos manglesii*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



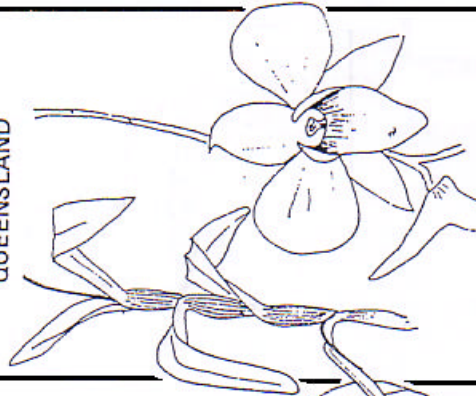
*Ceanothus formosus*

NORTHERN TERRITORY



*Gossypium sturtianum*

QUEENSLAND



*Dendrobium bigibbum*

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL  
 TERRITORY



*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*

**TYPE OF FRUITS**

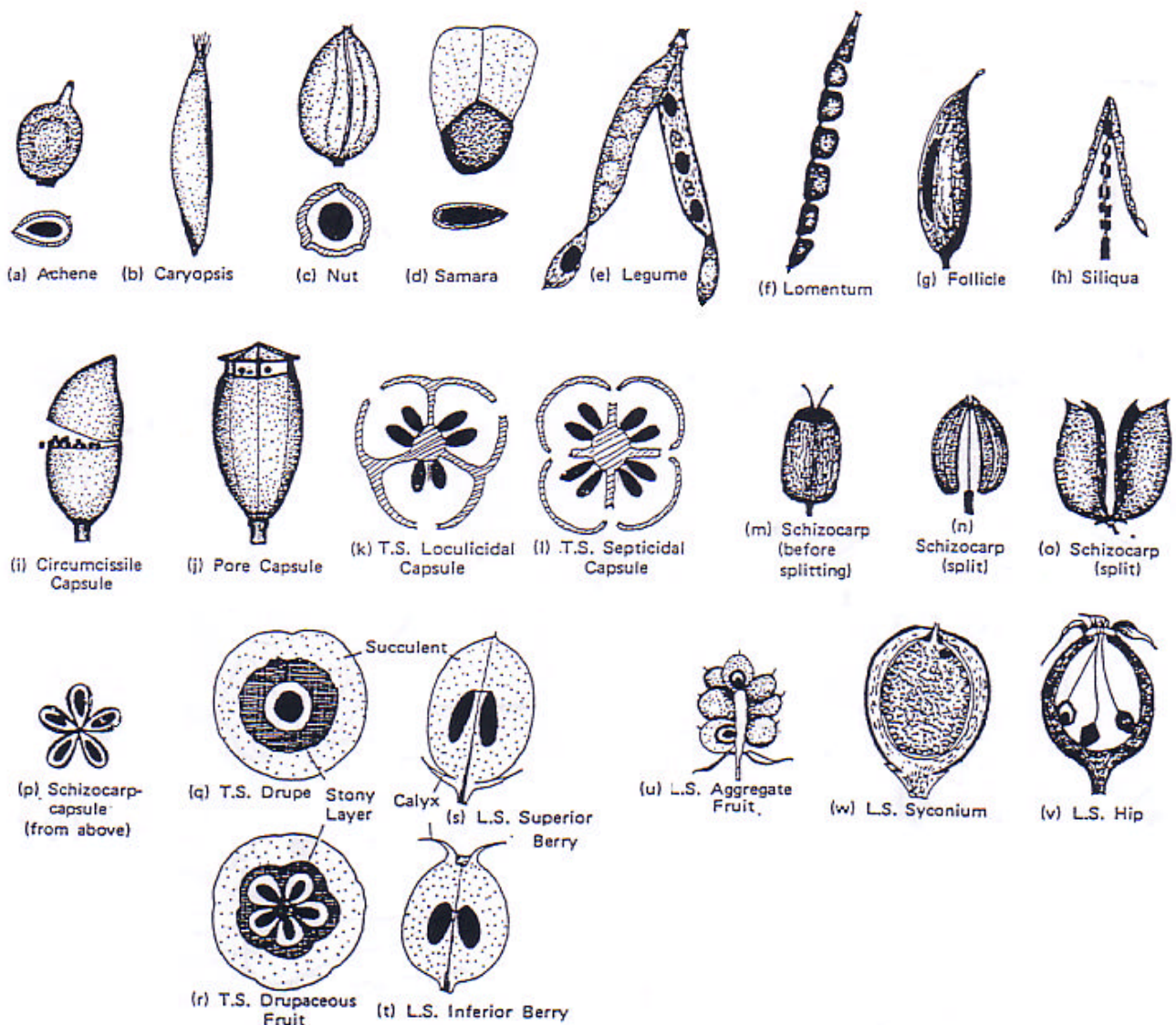
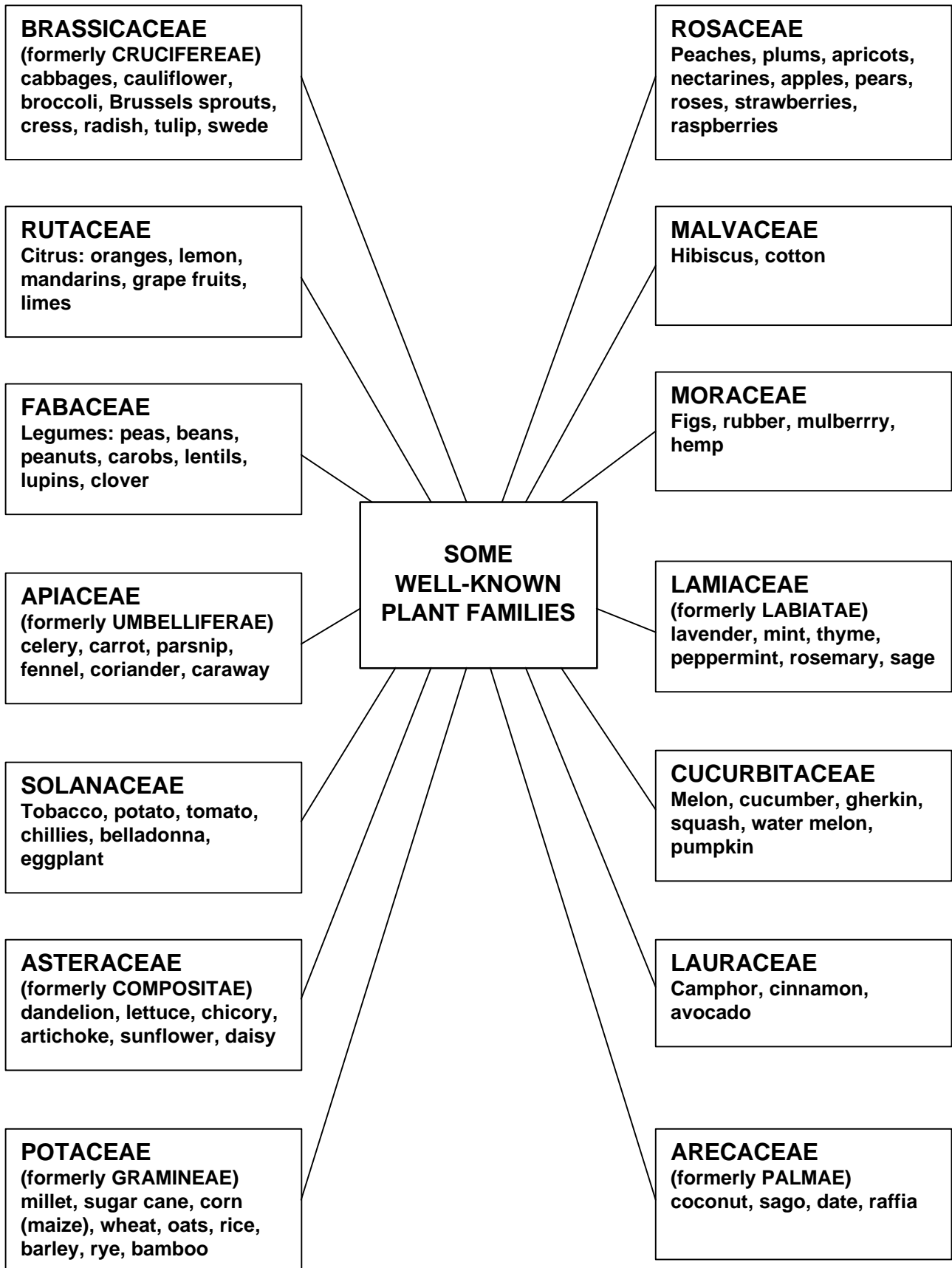


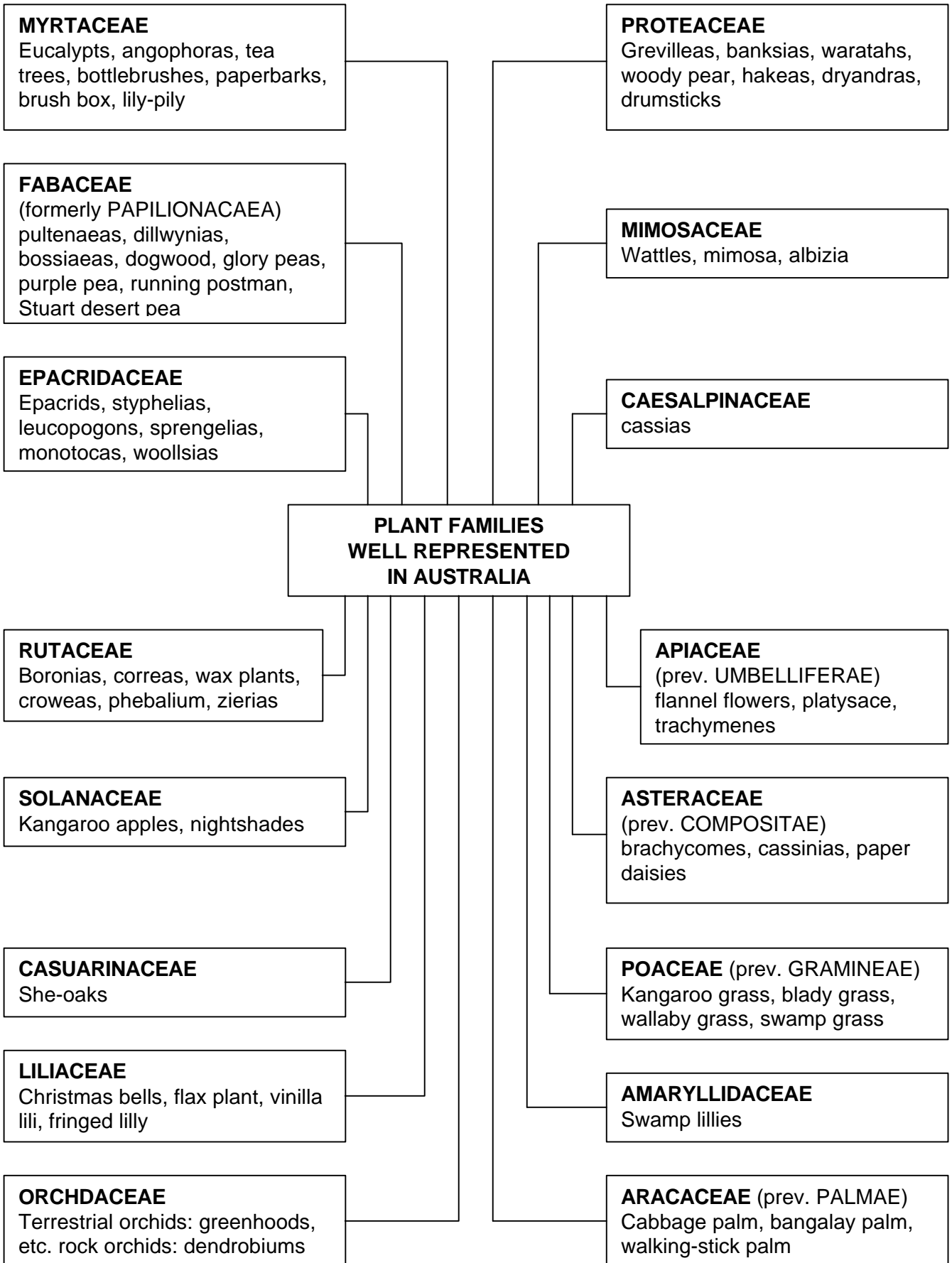
Fig. 9 Fruits:

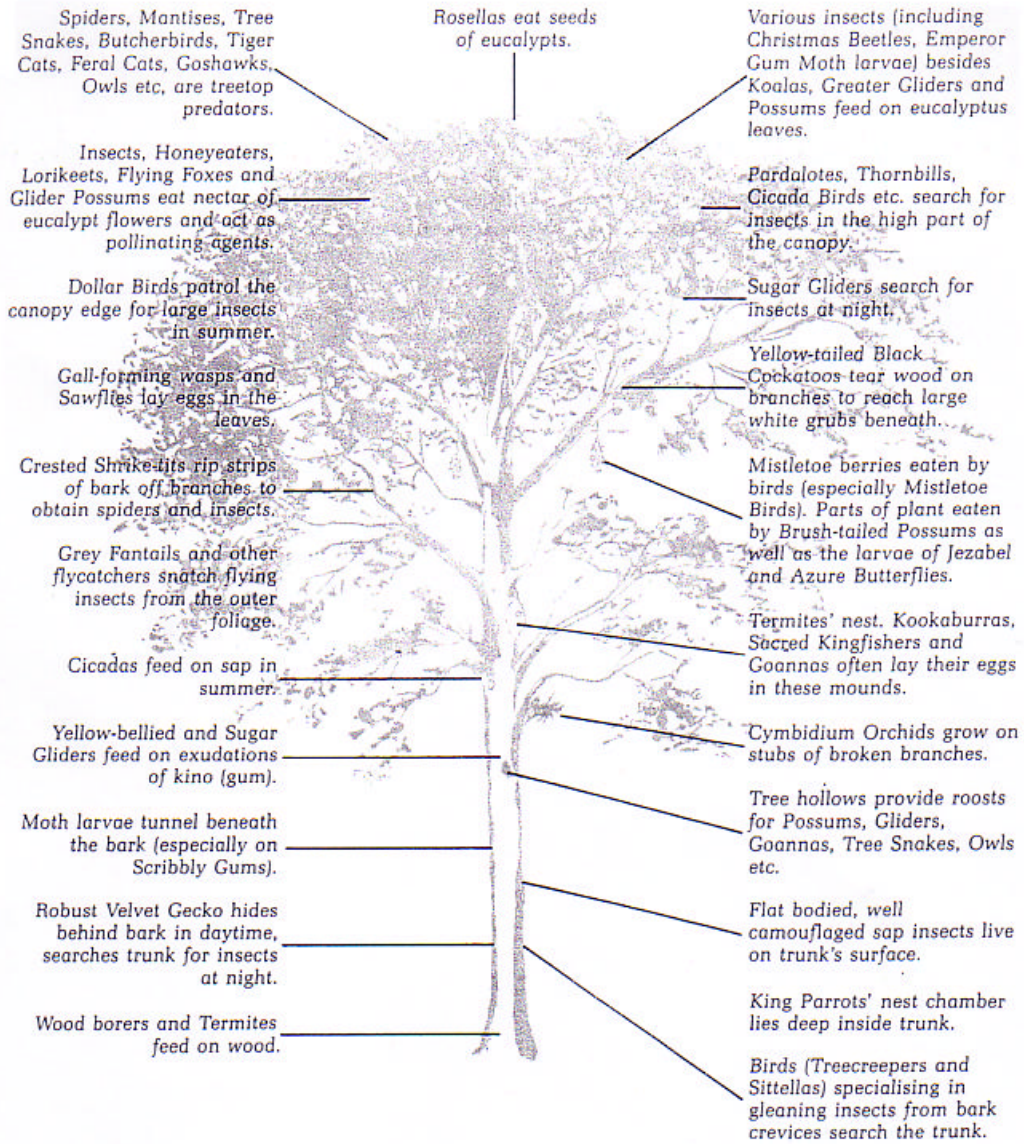
- (a) achene (transverse section below)
- (b) caryopsis
- (c) nut (transverse section below)
- (d) samara (transverse section below)
- (e) legume
- (f) lomentum
- (g) follicle
- (h) siliqua
- (i) circumscissile capsule;
- (j) pore capsule;
- (k) transverse section of a loculicidal capsule showing positions of dehiscence
- (l) transverse section of a septicidal capsule showing positions of dehiscence
- (m) schizocarp with 2 carpels, before splitting
- (n) schizocarp with 2 carpels after splitting
- (o) schizocarp with 4 carpels after splitting
- (p) schizocarp capsule with 5 carpels after splitting and dehiscence (drawn from above)
- (q) transverse section of drupe
- (r) transverse section of a drupaceous fruit with 5 carpels
- (s) longitudinal section of a superior berry
- (t) longitudinal section of an inferior berry
- (u) longitudinal section through an aggregate fruit consisting of a cluster of drupels
- (v) longitudinal section of a hip, the true fruits are achenes one of which is sectioned
- (w) aggregate section through the syconium of a fig (multiple fruit). Shading: seeds exposed by dehiscence or sectioning are shown in solid black; ovary walls when sectioned are cross-hatched.

*KNOW YOUR PLANT FAMILIES*



**KNOW YOUR PLANT FAMILIES – AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLES**





THE WEB OF LIFE ON A EUCALYPT