

Wonderful & Unusual Plants

FROM AROUND THE WORLD!

Name The Plant

Clue: What the plant looks like



MONKEY FACE ORCHID

- NATIVE TO ECUADOR, PERU AND COLOMBIA
- EPIPHYTES - GROWS ON SURFACE OF OTHER PLANTS (NOT PARASITIC)
- FLOWERS HAVE RIPE ORANGE SCENT
- FLOWERS BLOOM SUCCESSIVELY
- CURRENTLY AN ENDANGERED SPECIES





BLEEDING TOOTH FUNGUS

- *STRAWBERRIES & CREAM, DEVIL'S TOOTH, RED-JUICE TOOTH*
- NATIVE TO NORTH AMERICA
- YOUNG FRUIT BODIES “BLEED” BRIGHT RED DROPLETS OF FLUID
- COMMONLY GROWS UNDER EVERGREEN TREES
- FORMS MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONSHIP. EXCHANGE MINERALS AND AMINO ACIDS FOR CARBON WITH HOST PLANT





CHINESE FLEECEFLOWER

- NATIVE TO PARTS OF CHINA, TAIWAN, VIETNAM AND THAILAND (*he shou wu*)
- USED IN CHINESE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE TO NOURISH LIVER AND KIDNEYS. SUPPORTS VITALITY AND HAIR GROWTH
- IN CHINESE FOLKLORE, IT IS BELIEVED *HE SHOU WU* ROOT, AFTER A THOUSAND YEARS CAN TRANSFORM INTO A HUMAN FORM. AS A CHILD OR OLD PERSON





PORCUPINE TOMATO

- PLANT FAMILY - TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND POTATO
- NATIVE TO MADAGASCAR
- TOXIC TO HUMANS
- GROWN ORNAMENTALLY. MODERATE WATER AND SUN





JACKAL FOOD

- GROWS UNDERGROUND. PEACHY-ORANGE FLOWER THAT EMERGES AFTER HEAVY RAINFALL
- NATIVE TO AFRICA. FRUITS CAN TAKE UP TO 2 YEARS TO RIPEN FULLY. HAS STRONG, FOUL ODOUR
- SOURCE OF FOOD FOR MANY SMALL ANIMALS AND ALSO HUMANS. TASTE AND TEXTURE SIMILAR TO A POTATO
- USED IN PRESERVING FISHNETS
- OBLIGATE PARASITES - COMPLETELY DEPEND ON HOST PLANT TO SURVIVE





BUDDHA'S HAND

- FINGERED CITRON (CITRUS)
- FRUITS CONTAIN ONLY WHITE PITH.
NO PULP OR JUICE
- MAINLY USED AS PERFUME IN ASIA
- USED AS FLAVORING IN DISHES AND
DRINKS
- IN CHINA, CLOSED FINGER CITRON
USED FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES AS
OFFERING TO BUDDHA -
SYMBOLIZES ACT OF PRAYER. ALSO
AS NEW YEARS GIFT





BLACK BAT FLOWER

- YAM FAMILY OF PLANTS (TUBERS & RHIZOMES)
- NATIVE TO SOUTHEASTERN ASIA
- USED IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE TO CURE MANY AILMENTS
- SELF-POLLINATING. CAN BLOOM UP TO 8 TIMES IN ONE GROWING SEASON
- FLOWERS ARE MOSTLY FREE OF DISEASES AND PESTS. CAREFUL OF SLUGS AND SNAILS.





DOLL'S EYES

- NATIVE TO NORTH AMERICA, CANADA, MIDWEST AND EASTERN US
- PLANT PRODUCES STRIKING FRUITS THAT RESEMBLE DOLL'S EYES
- TOXIC TO HUMANS. SAFE FOR SOME BIRDS AND BEES THAT HELP DISPERSE SEEDS
- GROWS WELL IN RICH LOAMY SOIL, PARTIAL SHADE WITH REGULAR WATERINGS

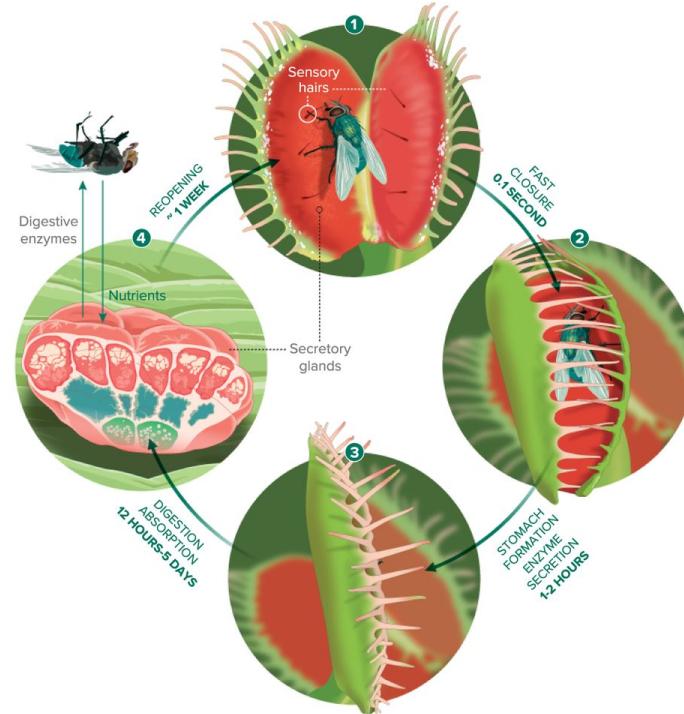




VENUS FLY TRAP

- COMMON NAMES "tipitiwitchet" or "tippy twitchet"
- NATIVE TO US CAROLINAS AND EAST COAST
- CARNIVOROUS PLANT
- NAMED FOR THE GREEK GODDESS VENUS
- TOLERATES FIRES WELL AND DEPENDS ON THEM TO SUPPRESS COMPETITION
- [Dionaea muscipula closing trap animation - Venus flytrap - Wikipedia](#)

Snap, digest, absorb: How the Venus flytrap processes prey



1 Fly lands on open trap and touches sensory hairs, setting off electrical signals. One signal readies the trap. A second signal within 20 seconds causes the trap to snap shut.

2 Struggling prey repeatedly touch the sensory hairs, triggering more electrical signals. Three or more signals activate production of the chemical messenger jasmonate.

3 Jasmonate signals the trap to shut tight, forming a hermetically sealed "stomach." Glands on the surface of the trap then begin to secrete digestive enzymes.

4 As enzymes break down prey into its nutrient building blocks, genes for transporter proteins are turned on. Transporters are made; these shuttle nutrients into the plant.



CANDY CANE SORREL

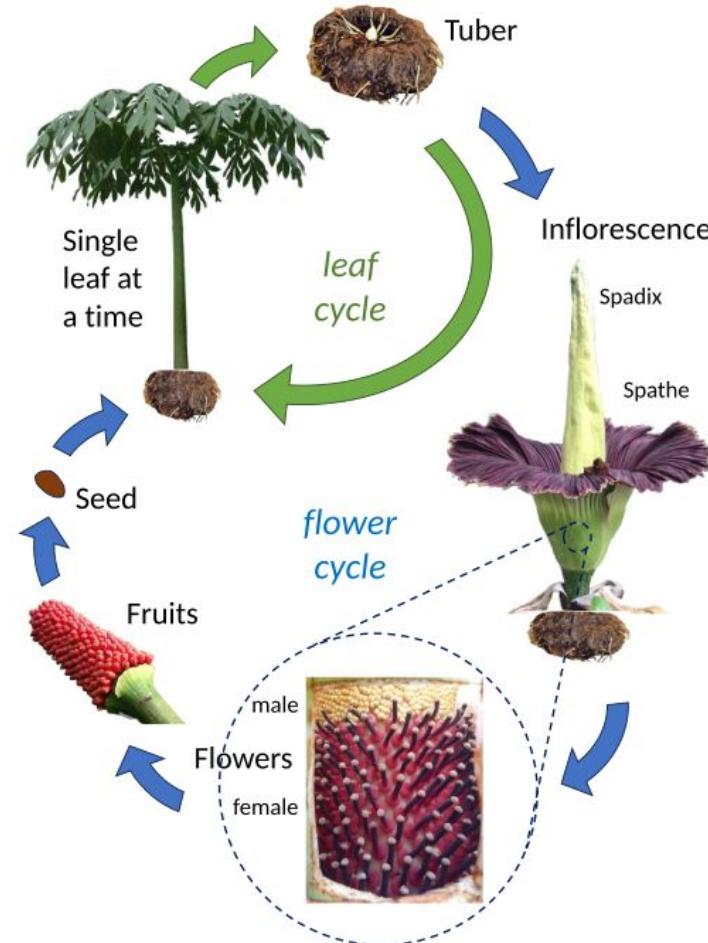
- NATIVE TO SOUTH AFRICA
- GROWS UP TO 12 IN TALL
- PREFERS FULL TO PARTIAL SUN AND BLOOMS IN SUMMER
- IN UK, GROWS IN MILD COASTAL AREAS (-5 °C or 23 °F). EARNING THE PRESTIGIOUS ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S AWARD OF GARDEN MERIT.





CORPSE FLOWER/PLANT

- NATIVE TO INDONESIA ISLAND OF SUMATRA
- CARRION FLOWER - FOUL SCENT. BLOOMS FOR ONLY A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME
- CAN TAKE UP TO 10 YEARS TO BLOOM. LARGEST TUBER (~ 200 lbs)
- ROSEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL CULTIVATED ONE IN 2011. AND AGAIN IN SEPTEMBER 2020 - FIRST PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL IN THE WORLD TO
- [2019 Corpse Flower Time Lapse: The Huntington](#)



RAINBOW EUCALYPTUS

- NATIVE TO PHILIPPINES, INDONESIA, PAPUA, NEW GUINEA AND THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
- GROW TO HEIGHT OF 197 - 246 FT
- ONLY EUCALYPTUS SPECIES THAT USUALLY LIVES IN RAINFOREST
- SHED BARKS AT DIFFERENT TIMES OF THE YEAR TO REVEAL BRIGHT BEAUTIFUL COLORFUL RAINBOWS
- USED FOR MAKING WHITE PAPER





DRAGON BLOOD TREE

- NATIVE TO SOCOTRA, YEMEN
NATIONAL TREE OF YEMEN
- LEAVES FOUND ONLY AT END OF
YOUNGEST BRANCHES
- COMPLETELY SHEDS LEAVES EVERY
3 TO 4 YEARS, AS NEW LEAVES
MATURE SIMULTANEOUSLY
- DRAGON'S BLOOD USED FOR
MAKING DYES, BREATH FRESHENER,
POTTERY GLUE AND LIPSTICK!





Le Chêne Chapelle, FRANCE

(CHAPEL OAK)

- BETWEEN 800 AND 1,200 YEARS OLD
- 49 FT TALL , BASE CIRCUMFERENCE IS 52 FT
- AT 500 YEARS OLD, TREE WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, HOLLOWING OUT THE TRUNK
- NOTRE-DAME-DE-LA-PAIX ("Our Lady of Peace") and CHAMBRE DE L'ERMITE ("Hermit's room") - 1669
- MASS IS CELEBRATED TWICE A YEAR IN THE OAK





BASE OF TREE

TOP OF THE TREE

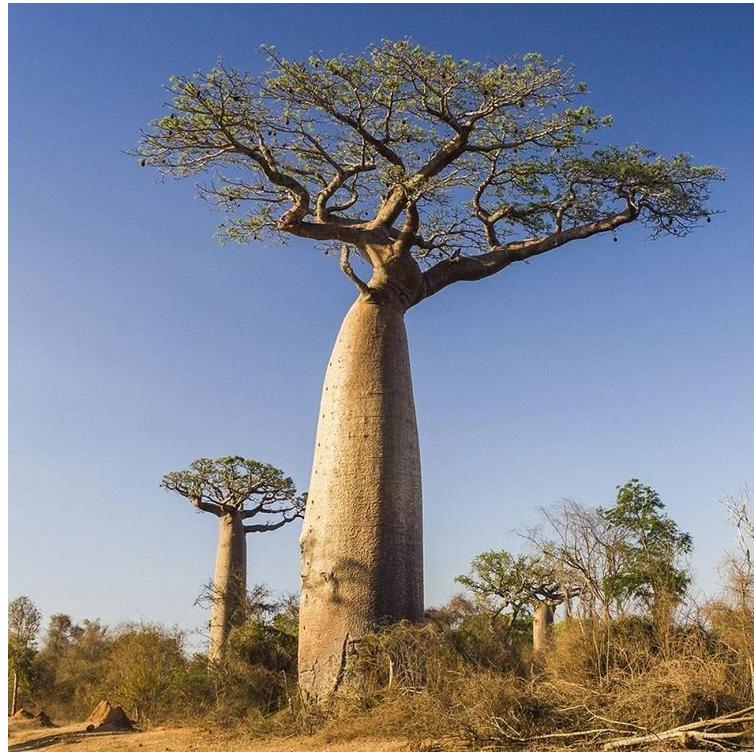


Alexandre

BAOBAB ‘UPSIDE DOWN TREE’

- MANY DIFFERENT SPECIES OF BAOBAB
- AFRICAN BAOBAB IS THE MOST WIDESPREAD
- GROWS FROM 20 TO 100 FT TALL
- SOURCE OF FOOD, WATER AND SHELTER FOR BOTH ANIMALS AND HUMANS
- AFRICAN SOCIETIES USE AS A PLACE FOR COMMUNAL GATHERINGS, STORYTELLING AND RITUALS





CROOKED FOREST, POLAND

(*Scots Pines Trees*)

- GROVE OF ABOUT 400 ODDLY-SHAPED SCOTS PINES TREES
- EACH PINE TREE BENDS SHARPLY TO THE NORTH JUST ABOVE GROUND LEVEL, THEN CURVES BACK UPRIGHT AFTER ABOUT 3 TO 9 FT
- PLANTED IN 1930
- BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SHAPED BY PEOPLE WHO USED THEM TO BUILD BOATS OR FURNITURE USING SOME FORM OF TOOL





EL ÁRBOL DE LA SABINA

(Juniper Trees)

- FOUND IN CANARY ISLANDS, SPAIN
- PERENNIAL LEAVES, GROW TO ABOUT 26 FT
- GROWS ON MOST INHOSPITABLE PLACES AND CONDITIONS, EVEN ON ROCKS!
- TREE GROWS TWISTED, SOMETIMES REACHING THE GROUND





SLOPE POINT, NEW ZEALAND

(All Trees)

- SOUTHERNMOST TIP ON NEW ZEALAND'S SOUTH ISLAND
- PRESERVED AREA - NO PEOPLE
- SYSTEMATICALLY BLASTED BY CONSTANT GREAT FORCE OF COLD WIND
- TREES BRANCHES IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF WIND



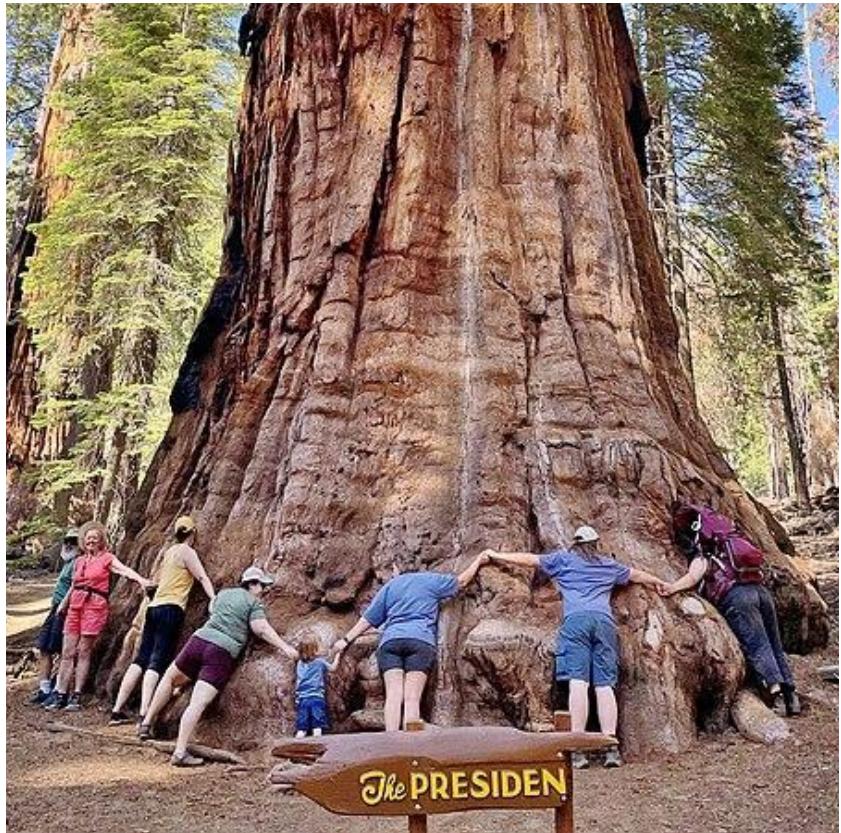


THE PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA

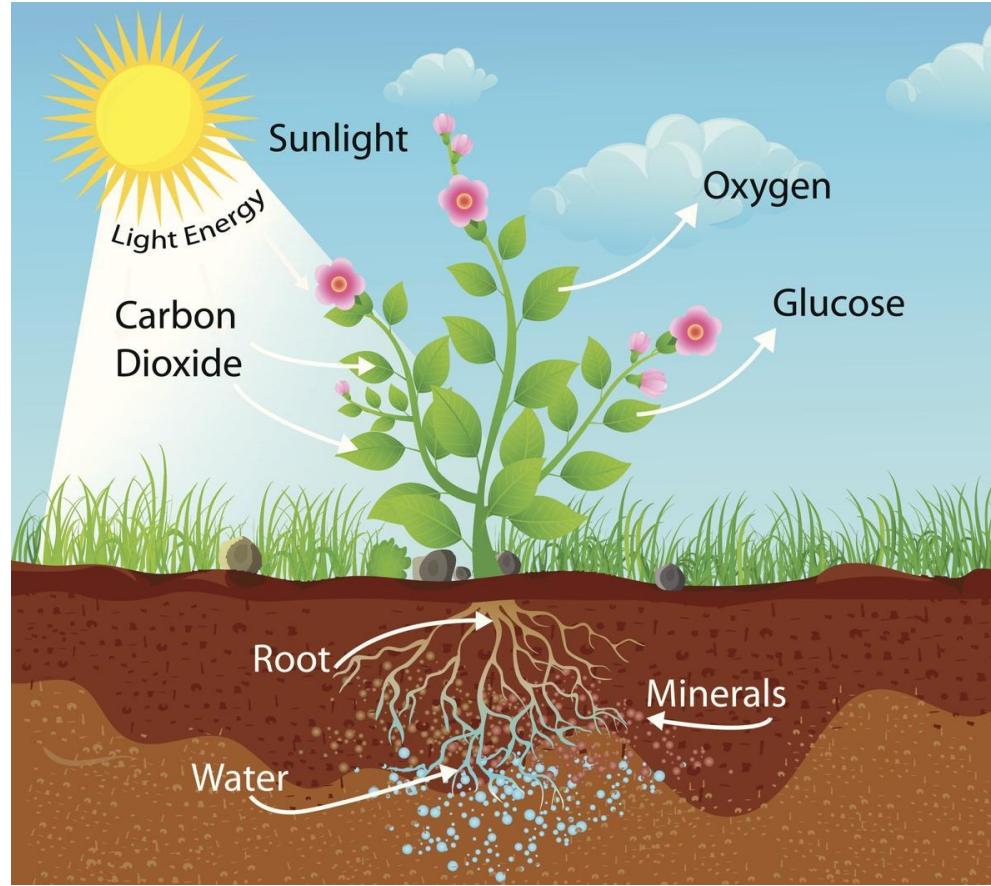
(Giant Sequoia)

- FOUND IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
- CURRENTLY THE SECOND-LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD
- OLDEST-KNOWN LIVING SEQUOIA AT ABOUT 3,240 YEARS OLD
- APPROXIMATELY 247 FT HIGH AND 27 FT AT THE BASE
- NAMED FOR PRESIDENT WARREN G. HARDING





PHOTOSYNTHESIS



CAPILLARY ACTION IN MOTION

