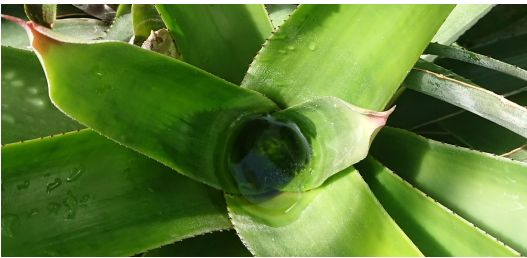


## Bromeliad



- An epiphyte, it grows high up on trees to get enough light.
- Captures water and nutrients between its leaves as it doesn't have big roots.
- Scales on its leaves help catch water from the humid air.

## Calathea



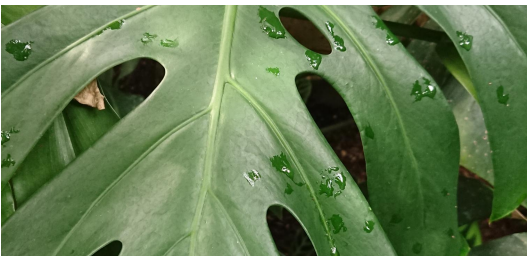
- Can grow in the shade of other plants in low light conditions.
- Has large, tough, waterproof leaves that close at night and open during the day.

## Kapok tree



- Has buttress roots to help support it in shallow soils and help it absorb more nutrients.
- Can grow to be one of the tallest trees in the rainforest.

## Swiss cheese plant



- Climbs up other plants to get more sunlight. Fast growing.
- Holes in its leaves help water to drain quickly.

## Giant taro



- Has huge leaves to capture lots of sunlight.
- Has leaves with a drip-tip to help channel water off the leaf towards the roots.

## Passionflower vine



- Uses its tendrils to climb up other plants to reach the light.
- Big showy flowers help it to attract pollinators.

## Bulls horn acacia



- Has an army of ants living in its spines which defend it against hungry animals.
- This small tree can cope in wet habitats.

## Orchid



- An epiphyte, it grows high up on trees to get enough light.
- Can get all the moisture and nutrients it needs from the humid air, its roots don't grow in soil.

## Banana

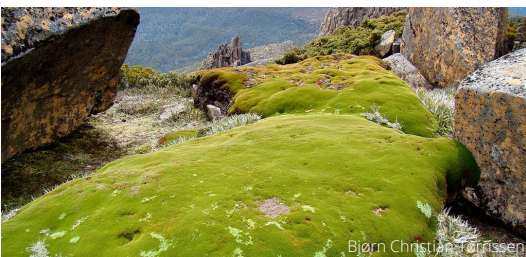


- Its flexible stem can survive rainstorms.
- Waxy waterproof leaves are good in heavy rain.

## AMAZING ADAPTATIONS: CARD SORT

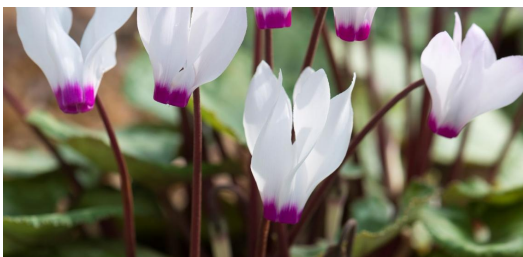


## Cushion plant



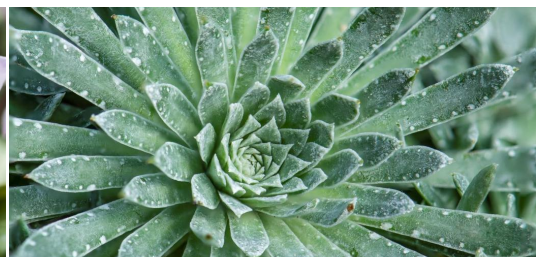
- Is small and low growing to avoid damage in windy conditions.
- Insulates itself from the cold with old leaves and stems that act as a blanket.

## Cyclamen



- Survives for the coldest part of the year as a bulb underground.
- Food stored in its bulb helps it to grow quickly in the spring once the snow has melted.

## Saxifrage



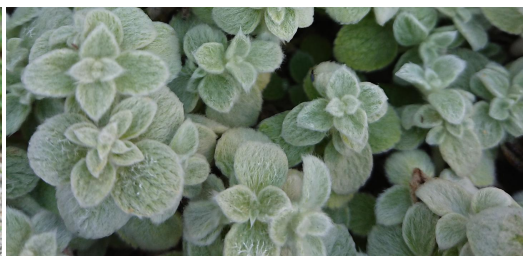
- Can make its own antifreeze to stop it freezing solid in the cold.
- Has silvery leaves to reflect sunlight and protect it from getting sunburnt.

## Tulip



- Survives for the coldest part of the year underground as a bulb.
- Has large flowers to attract pollinators from far away.

## White Lamb's Ear



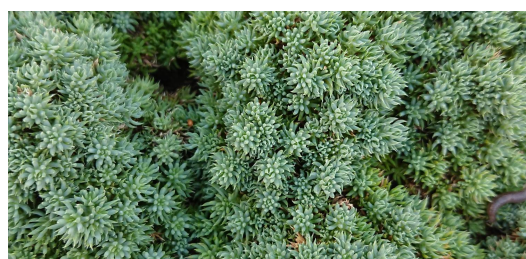
- Hairy leaves stop it from drying out in the wind.
- Leaf hairs are white to help reflect strong sunlight.

## Delosperma



- Has bladder cells on the surface of its leaves to store water.
- Is slow growing and long lived.

## Sintensis woodruff



- Tough roots can grow in tiny cracks in the rock.
- Poisonous chemicals in the leaves and stem stop it getting eaten by animals.

## Chalk lettuce



- Has a chalky wax coating on its leaves to reflect sunlight and prevent water evaporation.
- Wax washed off the leaves stop water evaporating from the soil underneath the plant too.
- Can survive cold temperatures.

## Alpine Baby's Breath



- Tiny fleshy succulent leaves can store water and don't dry out as quickly as bigger leaves do.
- Compact and low growing it can grow low down between rocks and be protected from strong winds.

**AMAZING ADAPTATIONS: CARD SORT**



## Argan tree



- Has small leaves to reduce water loss through the drying effect of the wind.
- Can survive long periods of drought by using its long roots to absorb water at great depths.

## Grass Tree



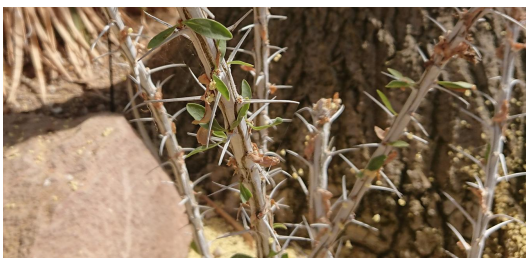
- Not a grass or a tree, it can survive in nutrient poor sandy soils.
- Is adapted to survive bushfires by holding its thick dead leaves around its stem to protect and insulate itself against fire.

## Elephant cactus



- Can grow on bare rock.
- Has spines to protect itself against being eaten.
- Stores water inside its swollen stem.
- Can survive in extreme temperatures of hot and cold.

## Ocotillo



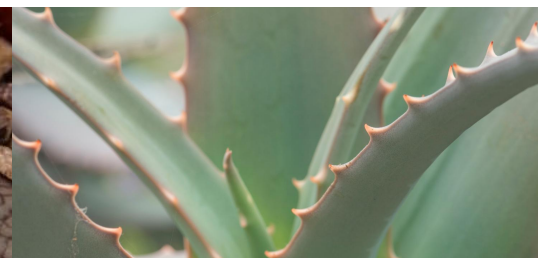
- Looks like an arrangement of dead spiny sticks for most of the year to survive drought.
- Can grow small fleshy leaves super-quickly after any rainfall.

## Living stone plant



- Camouflages itself as a stone to avoid being eaten.
- Can survive with very little water.
- Has yellow or white sweetly scented flowers to attract pollinators.

## Aloe



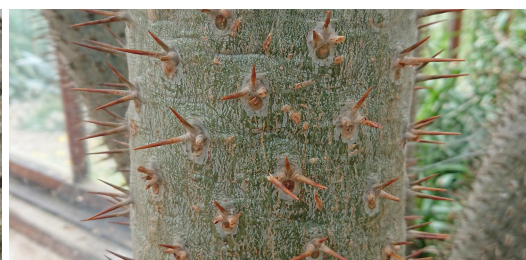
- Has swollen fleshy leaves that store water.
- Spiny leaves stop it from getting eaten by animals.

## Golden barrel cactus



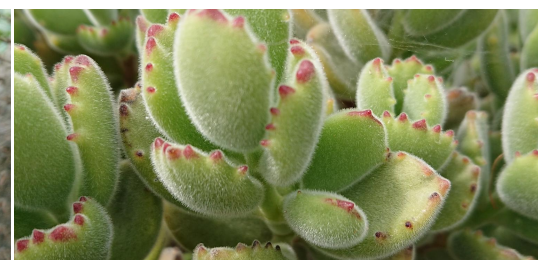
- Can expand quickly to store more water inside its swollen stem when it rains.
- Has a mat of shallow roots to catch rain water.

## Pachypodium



- These trees have special thickened trunks and branches to store water and food.
- Fog condenses onto the spines on their trunks, dripping to the ground for their shallow roots to suck up from the soil.

## Bear's Paw



- Has hairy succulent leaves to stop it drying out.
- Leaves contain poisons to stop it being eaten by animals.
- Coloured pigment in its leaves act as a sunscreen and protect the leaf.