Registration form

Carnivorous Plant Identification and Cultivation
CEU Training Course $100.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL $50.00

Start and finish dates:_____
You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name_____**Signature**_____
(This will appear on your certificate as above)

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Commercial Applicator Residential Applicator Industrial Applicator Pesticide Handler

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Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.

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CARNIVOROUS PLANT IDENTIFICATION AND CULTIVATION CEU COURSE

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

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PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.
   Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.
   Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.
   Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course?_____

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

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Any other concerns or comments.

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Carnivorous Plants Key

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Carnivorous Plant Identification and Cultivation
CEU Training Assignment

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully completed this assignment with a score of 70% or better. You may e-mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com; you can find a copy of this assignment in Word on the Assignment Page on TLC's website or fax the answers to TLC (928) 468-0675. Course assistance is available on the Assignment Page under Course Assistance at www.abctlc.com. Write the answers on the answer key.

Plant Identification Terms

1. One with a blade in one piece; not compound.
A. Stolon
B. Spur
C. Spikelet
D. Spike
E. Simple leaf

2. A narrow, non-spreading inflorescence.
A. Stolon
B. Spur
C. Spikelet
D. Spike
E. Simple leaf

3. The structure formed where leaves, stems, and roots grow together.
A. Crown
B. Cotyledons
C. Calyx
D. Compound leaves
E. Clasping leaves

4. A creeping, underground stem.
A. Rosette
B. Rhizome
C. Pubescence
D. Ligule
E. Sheath

5. All the flower leaves together, normally green in color.
A. Crown
B. Cotyledons
C. Calyx
D. Compound leaves
E. Clasping leaves

Always call us after faxing the paperwork to ensure that we've received it.

6. A single or group of floral structures in a grass.
A. Stolon
B. Spur
C. Spikelet
D. Spike
E. Simple leaf

7. A circular, normally basal, clump of leaves.
A. Rosette
B. Rhizome
C. Pubescence
D. Ligule
E. Sheath

8. At the base of a plant or plant part.
A. Plume
B. Axil
C. Biennial
D. Basal
E. Bract

9. Plant that germinates in one growing season, then flowers, seeds, and dies during the next year.
A. Plume
B. Axil
C. Biennial
D. Basal
E. Bract

10. Leaf-like structure at the base of flowers or leaves.
A. Plume
B. Axil
C. Biennial
D. Basal
E. Bract

11. The extension of leaf tissue surrounding a stem.
A. Rosette
B. Rhizome
C. Pubescence
D. Ligule
E. Sheath

12. The angle formed between a leaf and a stem.
A. Plume
B. Axil
C. Biennial
D. Basal
E. Bract

13. A hollow appendage on a flower.
A. Stolon
B. Spur
C. Spikelet
D. Spike
E. Simple leaf

14. A creeping stem along the surface of the ground.
A. Stolon
B. Spur
C. Spikelet
D. Spike
E. Simple leaf

15. A hair-like or feather-like structure, often on a seed.
A. Plume
B. Axil
C. Biennial
D. Basal
E. Bract

16. The structure at the collar of a grass leaf between the sheath and the stem.
A. Rosette
B. Rhizome
C. Pubescence
D. Ligule
E. Sheath

17. The hairs on a leaf, stem or flower.
A. Rosette
B. Rhizome
C. Pubescence
D. Ligule
E. Sheath

18. The first leaf-like structures that appear after germination; seed leaves.
A. Crown
B. Cotyledons
C. Calyx
D. Compound leaves
E. Clasping leaves

19. Leaves that appear to wrap around the stem at their base.
A. Crown
B. Cotyledons
C. Calyx
D. Compound leaves
E. Clasping leaves

20. Leaves with 2 or more distinct leaflets.
A. Crown
B. Cotyledons
C. Calyx
D. Compound leaves
E. Clasping leaves

21. Deeply and repeatedly divided into smaller parts.
A. Leaflets
B. Dissected
C. Head
D. Glumes
E. Entire

22. Not toothed or otherwise cut.
A. Leaflets
B. Dissected
C. Head
D. Glumes
E. Entire

23. The 2 bracts surrounding a grass spikelet.
A. Leaflets
B. Dissected
C. Head
D. Glumes
E. Entire

24. A group of flowers borne tightly together.
A. Leaflets
B. Dissected
C. Head
D. Glumes
E. Entire

25. Leaf-like structures within a compound leaf.
A. Leaflets
B. Dissected
C. Head
D. Glumes
E. Entire

26. Leaves that are arranged singly up the stem; not opposite each other.
A. Auricle
B. Awn
C. Anther
D. Annual
E. Alternate

27. Plant that germinates, flowers, seeds, and dies during one growing season.
A. Auricle
B. Awn
C. Anther
D. Annual
E. Alternate

28. Structure in a flower in which pollen is formed
A. Auricle
B. Awn
C. Anther
D. Annual
E. Alternate

29. Lobe-like structure at the collar of a grass leaf.
A. Auricle
B. Awn
C. Anther
D. Annual
E. Alternate

30. Slender bristle at the tip of grass seed structures.
A. Auricle
B. Awn
C. Anther
D. Annual
E. Alternate

31. The edge of a leaf.
A. Margin
B. Opposite
C. Nodding
D. Midrib
E. Membranous

32. Thin and flexible, usually not green.
A. Margin
B. Opposite
C. Nodding
D. Midrib
E. Membranous

33. The center and usually most prominent vein on a leaf.
A. Margin
B. Opposite
C. Nodding
D. Midrib
E. Membranous

34. A flower that is not pointed upward, but bent downward or sidewise to the stem.
A. Margin
B. Opposite
C. Nodding
D. Midrib
E. Membranous

35. Leaves situated directly across the stem from each other.
A. Margin
B. Opposite
C. Nodding
D. Midrib
E. Membranous

36. Egg-shaped in outline.
A. Petiole
B. Panicle
C. Pinnate
D. Perennial
E. Ovate

37. A much-branched inflorescence.
A. Petiole
B. Panicle
C. Pinnate
D. Perennial
E. Ovate

38. A plant that lives for more than 2 growing seasons.
A. Petiole
B. Panicle
C. Pinnate
D. Perennial
E. Ovate

39. A leaf stalk.
A. Petiole
B. Panicle
C. Pinnate
D. Perennial
E. Ovate

40. With 2 rows of leaflets, like a feather.
A. Petiole
B. Panicle
C. Pinnate
D. Perennial
E. Ovate

41. A thick, central root with minimal branching.
A. Trifoliate leaf
B. Lobed
C. Whorled
D. Taproot
E. Linear

42. A leaf made of 3 leaflets; clover-like.
A. Trifoliate leaf
B. Lobed
C. Whorled
D. Taproot
E. Linear

43. 3 or more similar structures arranged as spokes on a wheel.
A. Trifoliate leaf
B. Lobed
C. Whorled
D. Taproot
E. Linear

44. Long, narrow, and slender.
A. Trifoliate leaf
B. Lobed
C. Whorled
D. Taproot
E. Linear

45. A cut into a leaf from the edge toward the center; greater than toothed, but not quite compound.
A. Trifoliate leaf
B. Lobed
C. Whorled
D. Taproot
E. Linear

This section will come from the text of the reading assignment.

46. Carnivorous plants (sometimes called insectivorous plants) are plants that derive some or _____ (but not energy) from trapping and consuming animals or protozoans, mostly focusing on insects and other arthropods. About 400 plants are carnivorous.
A. Acidic bogs and rock outcroppings
B. Venus flytrap
C. Produce digestive enzymes
D. Nitrogen and potassium
E. Most of their nutrients

47. Carnivorous plants do not eat meat, but they do trap animals — mostly insects. The best known is probably the Venus flytrap. As its name implies, the plant traps flies and other insects and ingests them for their _____.
A. Acidic bogs and rock outcroppings
B. Venus flytrap
C. Produce digestive enzymes
D. Nitrogen and potassium
E. Most of their nutrients

48. The _____has honey-coated leaves that attract insects. Each leaf has sensitive trigger hairs that detect when an insect has landed on the leaf and then snaps shut.
A. Acidic bogs and rock outcroppings
B. Venus flytrap
C. Produce digestive enzymes
D. Nitrogen and potassium
E. Most of their nutrients

49. The _____produces enzymes that help it digest its prey.
A. Acidic bogs and rock outcroppings
B. Venus flytrap
C. Produce digestive enzymes
D. Nitrogen and potassium
E. Most of their nutrients

50. Carnivorous plants usually grow in places where the soil is thin or poor in nutrients, especially nitrogen, such as _____.
A. Acidic bogs and rock outcroppings
B. Venus flytrap
C. Produce digestive enzymes
D. Nitrogen and potassium
E. Most of their nutrients

51. True carnivory is thought to have evolved in at least 10 separate lineages of plants, and these are now represented by more than a dozen genera in 5 families. These include about 625 species that attract and trap prey, _____, and absorb the resulting available nutrients.
A. Acidic bogs and rock outcroppings
B. Venus flytrap
C. Produce digestive enzymes
D. Nitrogen and potassium
E. Most of their nutrients

52. Five basic _____are found in carnivorous plants.
A. Lobster-pot traps
B. Bladder traps
C. Snap traps
D. Pitfall traps
E. Trapping mechanisms

53. _____ (pitcher plants) trap prey in a rolled leaf that contains a pool of digestive enzymes or bacteria.
A. Lobster-pot traps
B. Bladder traps
C. Snap traps
D. Pitfall traps
E. Trapping mechanisms

54. _____use a sticky mucilage.
A. Lobster-pot traps
B. Bladder traps
C. Flypaper traps
D. Pitfall traps
E. Trapping mechanisms

55. _____utilize rapid leaf movements.
A. Lobster-pot traps
B. Bladder traps
C. Snap traps
D. Pitfall traps
E. Trapping mechanisms

56. _____suck in prey with a bladder that generates an internal vacuum.
A. Lobster-pot traps
B. Bladder traps
C. Snap traps
D. Pitfall traps
E. Trapping mechanisms

57. _____force prey to move towards a digestive organ with inward pointing hairs.
A. Lobster-pot traps
B. Bladder traps
C. Snap traps
D. Pitfall traps
E. Trapping mechanisms

58. _____ is a passive flypaper that secretes mucilage, but whose leaves do not grow or move in response to prey capture. Meanwhile, sundews are active flypapers whose leaves undergo rapid growth, aiding in the retention and digestion of prey.
A. Butterworts
B. Carnivorous plants
C. Triphyophyllum
D. Darlingtonia
E. Downward-pointing

59. _____may be subdivided into 2 major groups; those with passive traps and those with active traps. For some of these traps, the actual method of insect decomposition involves digestive enzymes produced by the plant and bacterial decay within the trap.
A. Butterworts
B. Carnivorous plants
C. Triphyophyllum
D. Darlingtonia
E. Downward-pointing

60. A classic passive trap is the "pitfall trap" of pitcher plants, including _____ and Sarracenia of the Sarraceniaceae and Nepenthes of the Nepenthaceae, where an insect falls into a vase-like modified leaf.
A. Butterworts
B. Carnivorous plants
C. Triphyophyllum
D. Darlingtonia
E. Downward-pointing

61. _____hairs on the slippery walls prevent the insect from crawling out, and the hapless victim ultimately drowns in a pool of digestive enzymes at the bottom.
A. Butterworts
B. Carnivorous plants
C. Triphyophyllum
D. Darlingtonia
E. Downward-pointing

62. Other well-known passive traps are the "flypaper" or adhesive traps of sundews (Drosera, Droseraceae) and _____ (Pinguicula, Lentibulariaceae).
A. Butterworts
B. Carnivorous plants
C. Triphyophyllum
D. Darlingtonia
E. Downward-pointing

63. The leaves are covered with sticky, gland-tipped hairs (_____) or a sticky (viscid) layer of mucilage (Pinguicula) which entangle the hopeless, struggling victim.
A. Butterworts
B. Carnivorous plants
C. Drosera
D. Darlingtonia

64. _____ are thought to have evolved independently on at least four occasions.
A. Plant trap
B. Pitfall traps
C. Sarraceniaceae
D. Insectivorous plants

65. The simplest _____are probably those of Heliamphora, the sun pitcher plant.
A. Plant trap
B. Pitfall traps
C. Sarraceniaceae
D. Insectivorous plants
E. Sarracenia purpurea

66. In this genus, the _____are clearly derived evolutionarily from a simple rolled leaf whose margins have sealed together. These plants live in areas of high rainfall in South America such as Mount Roraima and consequently have a problem ensuring their pitchers do not overflow.
A. Plant trap
B. Pitfall traps
C. Sarraceniaceae
D. Insectivorous plants

67. _____or any of various insectivorous plants of the genera Sarracenia, Nepenthes, or Darlingtonia, having pitcher-like leaves that attract and trap insects.
A. Pitcher trap
B. Plant traps
C. Sarraceniaceae
D. Insectivorous plants

68. In these _____the leaves form deep cups or pitchers in which water collects. Visiting insects, falling into this water, are drowned and digested by the action of enzymes secreted by cells located in the walls of the pitcher-like structures of these plants.
A. Pitcher trap
B. Pitfall traps
C. Sarraceniaceae
D. Insectivorous plants

69. Often these _____climb by tendrils. The end of a tendril may develop into a pitcher, which captures and digests insects.
A. Pitcher trap
B. Pitfall traps
C. Sarraceniaceae
D. Insectivorous plants
E. Sarracenia purpurea

70. _____better known as Purple Pitcher Plant, commonly found on the east coast of the US.
A. Pitcher trap
B. Pitfall traps
C. Sarraceniaceae
D. Insectivorous plants
E. Sarracenia purpurea

71. Only use distilled water, reverse osmosis or rain water for your pitcher plants and other _____.
A. Pitcher trap
B. Pitfall traps
C. Sarraceniaceae
D. Carnivores
E. Sarracenia purpurea

72. Heliamphora is a member of the _____, a New World family in the order Ericales (heathers and allies).
A. Pitcher trap
B. Pitfall traps
C. Sarraceniaceae
D. Insectivorous plants
E. Sarracenia purpurea

73. Heliamphora is limited to South America, but the family contains two other genera, _____ and Darlingtonia, which are endemic to Florida and California respectively. S. purpurea subsp. purpurea (the northern pitcher plant) has a more cosmopolitan distribution, found as far north as Canada.
A. Water-saturated
B. Releasing nitrates
C. Sarracenia
D. Genus
E. Unusual tubular

74. _____ is the pitcher plant genus most commonly encountered in cultivation, because it is relatively hardy and easy to grow.
A. Water-saturated
B. Releasing nitrates
C. Sarracenia
D. Genus
E. Unusual tubular

75. _____ are any carnivorous plant with pitcher-, trumpet-, or urn-shaped leaves.
A. Water-saturated
B. Releasing nitrates
C. Sarracenia
D. Pitcher plants
E. Unusual tubular

76. Several families include pitcher plants: Nepenthaceae (Old World pitcher plants), Cephalotaceae, Asclepiadaceae (_____) and especially Sarraceniaceae (New World pitcher plants, particularly those in the eastern North American genus Sarracenia).
A. Water-saturated
B. Releasing nitrates
C. Sarracenia
D. Milkweed family
E. Unusual tubular

77. Pitcher plants inhabit bogs, swamps, wet or sandy meadows, or savannas where the soils are _____, acidic, and deficient in nitrates or phosphates.
A. Water-saturated
B. Releasing nitrates
C. Sarracenia
D. Genus
E. Unusual tubular

78. Pitcher plants _____leaves have a series of nectar-secreting glands that extend from the lip down into the interior and attract insects.
A. Water-saturated
B. Releasing nitrates
C. Sarracenia
D. Genus
E. Unusual tubular

79. Once in the pitcher plants, the prey tumbles down into a liquid pool and drowns, after which an enzyme secreted within the leaf digests it, _____and other nutrients, which supplement the meager nutrient supply of bogs.
A. Water-saturated
B. Releasing nitrates
C. Sarracenia
D. Genus
E. Unusual tubular

80. Most pitcher plants produce pitcher-shaped, insect-catching leaves in the spring and _____ in the fall. Their flowers are showy and have an agreeable scent.
A. Water-saturated
B. Releasing nitrates
C. Sarracenia
D. Genus
E. Tubeless leaves

81. In the genus _____, the problem of pitcher overflow is solved by an operculum, which is essentially a flared leaflet that covers the opening of the rolled-leaf tube and protects it from rain.
A. Water-saturated
B. Releasing nitrates
C. Sarracenia
D. Genus
E. Unusual tubular

82. Possibly because of this improved waterproofing, Sarracenia species secrete enzymes such as proteases and _____ into the digestive fluid at the bottom of the pitcher; Heliamphora relies on bacterial digestion alone.
A. Phosphate ions
B. Phosphatases
C. Possesses
D. Pitcher plants
E. Tendri

83. The enzymes digest the proteins and nucleic acids in the prey, releasing amino acids and _____, which the plant absorbs.
A. Phosphate ions
B. Phosphatases
C. Possesses
D. Pitcher plants
E. Tendri

84. Darlingtonia californica, the cobra plant, _____ an adaptation also found in Sarracenia psittacina and to a lesser extent in Sarracenia minor: the operculum is balloon-like, and almost seals the opening to the tube.
A. Phosphate ions
B. Phosphatases
C. Possesses
D. Pitcher plants
E. Tendri

85. The second major group of _____are the monkey cups or tropical pitcher plants of the genus Nepenthes.
A. Phosphate ions
B. Phosphatases
C. Possesses
D. Pitcher plants
E. Tendri

86. In the hundred or so species of genus Nepenthes, the pitcher is born at the end of a _____, which grows as an extension to the midrib of the leaf.
A. Phosphate ions
B. Phosphatases
C. Possesses
D. Pitcher plants
E. Tendri

87. Most _____ species catch insects, although the larger ones, particularly N. rajah, also occasionally take small mammals and reptiles.
A. Phosphate ions
B. Phosphatases
C. Nepenthes
D. Pitcher plants
E. Tendri

88. These pitchers represent a convenient source of food to small insectivores. _____ possesses two sharp thorns that project from the base of the operculum over the entrance to the pitcher, providing some protection from raids by freeloading mammals.
A. Pitfall trap
B. N. bicalcarata
C. Cephalotus follicularis
D. Pitcher plants
E. Sarracenia flava

89. The _____has evolved independently in at least two other groups.
A. Pitfall trap
B. N. bicalcarata
C. Cephalotus follicularis
D. Pitcher plants
E. Sarracenia flava

90. The Albany pitcher plant _____is a small pitcher plant from Western Australia, with moccasin-like pitchers. The rim of its pitcher's opening (the peristome) is particularly pronounced (both secrete nectar) and provides a thorny overhang to the opening, preventing trapped insects from climbing out.
A. Pitfall trap
B. N. bicalcarata
C. Cephalotus follicularis
D. Pitcher plants
E. Sarracenia flava

91. The lining of most _____is covered in a loose coating of waxy flakes, which are slippery for insects, prey that are often attracted by nectar bribes secreted by the peristome and by bright flower-like anthocyanin patterning.
A. Pitfall trap
B. N. bicalcarata
C. Cephalotus follicularis
D. Pitcher plants
E. Sarracenia flava

92. In at least one species, _____, the nectar bribe is laced with coniine, a toxic alkaloid also found in hemlock, which probably increases the efficiency of the traps by intoxicating prey.
A. Pitfall trap
B. N. bicalcarata
C. Cephalotus follicularis
D. Pitcher plants
E. Sarracenia flava

93. Another carnivore with a pitfall-like trap is the bromeliad, _____. Like most relatives of the pineapple, the tightly-packed, waxy leaf bases of the strap-like leaves of this species form an urn.
A. Pitfall trap
B. Brocchinia reducta
C. Cephalotus follicularis
D. Pitcher plants

94. In most bromeliads, water collects readily in this urn, and may provide habitats for frogs, insects and, more usefully for plant, _____ (nitrogen-fixing) bacteria.
A. Diazotrophic
B. Flowering plants
C. Digestive bacteria
D. Carnivorous bromeliad

95. In Brocchinia, the urn is a specialized insect trap, with a loose, waxy lining and a population of _____.
A. Diazotrophic
B. Flowering plants
C. Digestive bacteria
D. Carnivorous bromeliad
E. Grey-leaved epiphytic

96. Brocchinia reducta are _____.
A. Diazotrophic
B. Flowering plants
C. Digestive bacteria
D. Carnivorous bromeliad
E. Grey-leaved epiphytic

97. Bromeliaceae (the bromeliads) is a large family of _____native to the tropical and warm temperate New World.
A. Diazotrophic
B. Flowering plants
C. Digestive bacteria
D. Carnivorous bromeliad
E. Answers B and D

98. The family includes both _____, such as Spanish moss (Tillandsia usneoides), and ground (terrestrial) plants, such as the pineapple (Ananas comosus). Many bromeliads are able to store water in a "tank" formed by their tightly-overlapping leaf bases.
A. Diazotrophic
B. Flowering plants
C. Digestive bacteria
D. Carnivorous bromeliad
E. Epiphytes

99. The family is diverse enough to include the tank bromeliads, _____ Tillandsia species which gather water only from leaf structures called trichomes, and a large number of desert-dwelling succulents.
A. Diazotrophic
B. Flowering plants
C. Digestive bacteria
D. Carnivorous bromeliad
E. Grey-leaved epiphytic

100. The largest bromeliad is Puya raimondii, which reaches 3–4 m tall in vegetative growth with a flower spike 9–10 m tall, and the _____ is probably Spanish moss.
A. Terrestrial species
B. Dry deserts
C. Northern limit
D. Smallest
E. New World tropics

101. Bromeliads are a Neotropical family which means they grow virtually exclusively in the _____ (and subtropics).
A. Terrestrial species
B. Dry deserts
C. Northern limit
D. Greatest number
E. New World tropics

102. Bromeliads come from South America with the _____of species found in Brazil.
A. Terrestrial species
B. Dry deserts
C. Northern limit
D. Greatest number
E. New World tropics

103. Bromeliads range from Chile and Argentina in South America, through Central America and the Caribbean reaching their _____around Virginia in the southeastern United States. A single species (Pitcairnia feliciana) is found in western Africa.
A. Terrestrial species
B. Dry deserts
C. Northern limit
D. Greatest number
E. New World tropics

104. Bromeliads altitude range is from sea level to over 14,000 feet. They can be found in a wide variety of habitats from hot, _____to moist rainforests to cool mountainous regions.
A. Terrestrial species
B. Dry deserts
C. Northern limit
D. Greatest number
E. New World tropics

105. Bromeliads are found in a variety of growing situations: _____are found growing in the ground (the way we expect most plants to grow).
A. Terrestrial species
B. Dry deserts
C. Northern limit
D. Greatest number
E. New World tropics

106. Bromeliads may be found growing in bright sun along sandy beaches to the shady understory of a forest among the leaf litter and debris. _____ species are found growing on rocks.
A. Rosette
B. Air Plants
C. Organic nutrients
D. Saxicolous
E. Flattened configuration

107. Bromeliads may grow on hard rocky outcrops where their roots may penetrate cracks and fissures to locate moisture or _____; sometimes they are found growing tenuously on sheer cliff faces.
A. Rosette
B. Air Plants
C. Organic nutrients
D. Saxicolous
E. Flattened configuration

108. Epiphytic species are found growing on other plants, usually trees, shrubs or cactus: sometimes they can be found on telephone poles or even on the telephone lines themselves. This capability to take their nutrition and moisture from the atmosphere has earned these bromeliads the name " _____".
A. Rosette
B. Air Plants
C. Organic nutrients
D. Saxicolous
E. Flattened configuration

109. All bromeliads are composed of a spiral arrangement of leaves sometimes called a " _____".
A. Rosette
B. Air Plants
C. Organic nutrients
D. Saxicolous
E. Flattened configuration

110. The number of degrees between successive leaves for Bromeliads varies from species to species with a few having a 180 degree separation between leaves. This causes the plant to grow in a _____with its leaves lined up in a single plane. The bases of the leaves in the rosette may overlap tightly to form a water reservoir.
A. Rosette
B. Air Plants
C. Organic nutrients
D. Saxicolous
E. Flattened configuration

111. The Bromeliads' central cup also collects whatever leaf litter and insects happen to land in it. The more ancestral terrestrial bromeliads do not have this water storage capability and rely primarily on their roots for water and _____.
A. Rosette
B. Air Plants
C. Nutrient absorption
D. Saxicolous
E. Flattened configuration

112. Tank bromeliads (as the water storing species are often called) rely less heavily on their roots for nourishment and are more often found as epiphytes. The roots of _____ species harden off after growing to form holdfasts as strong as wire that help attach the plant to its host.
A. Trichomes
B. Epiphytic
C. Parasitos
D. Fertilizer
E. Bromeliad

113. Even though bromeliads are commonly called _____in Spanish-speaking countries, these epiphytes do not take sustenance from their host but merely use it for support.
A. Trichomes
B. Epiphytic
C. Parasitos
D. Fertilizer
E. Bromeliad

114. In some _____ species, the bases of the leaves form small chambers as they overlap and these protected spaces are often home to ants. In exchange for shelter, the ants' waste may provide the bromeliad with extra fertilizer.
A. Trichomes
B. Epiphytic
C. Parasitos
D. Fertilizer
E. Bromeliad

115. Certain bat-pollinated wild pineapples, members of the bromeliad family, do the exact opposite of most flowers by opening their flowers at night and closing them during the day to protect them from _____, which are most active during daylight hours.
A. Trichomes
B. Epiphytic
C. Parasitos
D. Weevils
E. Bromeliad

116. All bromeliads share a common characteristic: tiny scales on their leaves called _____,. These scales serve as a very efficient absorption system. In species found in desert regions where the air is hot and dry and the sun beats down relentlessly, these scales also help the plant to reduce water loss and shield the plants from the solar radiation. These plants are so covered with scales that they appear silvery-white and feel fuzzy.
A. Trichomes
B. Epiphytic
C. Parasitos
D. Fertilizer
E. Bromeliad

117. On many _____ species (especially in more humid areas), the scales are smaller and less noticeable. Sometimes the scales can form patterns and banding on the leaves that add to the plant's beauty.
A. Trichomes
B. Epiphytic
C. Parasitos
D. Fertilizer
E. Bromeliad

118. With few exceptions, the Bromeliad _____is produced from the center of the rosette. The stalk (or scape as it is called), may be long with the flowers held far away from the plant (either erect or hanging pendantly) or the scape may be short with the flowers nestled in the rosette.
A. Pups
B. Scape bracts
C. Flower stalk
D. Vegetatively produce new plantlets
E. Mother

119. The scape may produce a single flower or many individual flowers and may have colorful leaf-like appendages called _____that serve to attract pollinators and delight bromeliad enthusiasts.
A. Pups
B. Scape bracts
C. Flower stalk
D. Vegetatively produce new plantlets
E. Mother

120. With rare exceptions, bromeliads only flower a single time - once the plant stops producing leaves and produces its flower, it will not start making leaves again. It will, however, _____called "offsets" or "pups".
A. Pups
B. Scape bracts
C. Flower stalk
D. Vegetatively produce new plantlets
E. Mother

121. Bromeliad plants will feed off the "_____" plant until they are large enough to set roots of their own and survive as a separate plant.
A. Pups
B. Scape bracts
C. Flower stalk
D. Vegetatively produce new plantlets
E. Mother

122. The Bromeliad mother may sometimes survive a generation or two before finally dying off. _____ are usually produced near the base of the plant - inside the sheath of a leaf.
A. Pups
B. Scape bracts
C. Flower stalk
D. Vegetatively produce new plantlets
E. Mother

123. Sometimes, _____ may be produced on long stolons or atop the inflorescence (flower spike) of the mother plant. The green, leafy top of a pineapple is in fact a pup that may be removed and planted to start a new plant.
A. Pups
B. Scape bracts
C. Flower stalk
D. Vegetatively produce new plantlets
E. Mother

124. Bromeliads are particularly suited to rainforest environments. They are epiphytes in that they often cling onto and climb up the outside of trees and tree stumps, but they gain most of thier nutrients not from the roots, but from the reservoir of water and _____ stored in the middle of the leaf well.
A. Detritus
B. Mucilage glands
C. Store water
D. Flypaper trap
E. Butterwort

125. In fact Bromeliads can _____for an incredible length of time, enabling them to survive lengthy periods of drought.
A. Detritus
B. Mucilage glands
C. Store water
D. Flypaper trap
E. Butterwort

126. The flypaper trap is based on a sticky _____, or glue.
A. Detritus
B. Mucilage
C. Store water
D. Flypaper trap
E. Butterwort

127. The leaf of flypaper traps is studded with _____-secreting glands, which may be short and nondescript (like those of the butterworts), or long and mobile (like those of many sundews).
A. Detritus
B. Mucilage
C. Store water
D. Flypaper trap
E. Butterwort

128. Pinguicula moranensis is also known as the _____. Found in Mexico.
A. Detritus
B. Mucilage glands
C. Store water
D. Flypaper trap
E. Butterwort

129. _____ release their digestive enzymes only when an insect has been caught.
A. Detritus
B. Mucilage glands
C. Store water
D. Flypaper trap
E. Butterworts

130. In the genus Pinguicula, the _____are quite short (sessile) and the leaf, whilst shiny (giving the genus its common name of 'butterwort'), does not appear carnivorous.
A. Detritus
B. Mucilage glands
C. Store water
D. Flypaper trap
E. Butterwort

131. The fact that the leaf is an extremely effective trap of small flying insects (such as fungus gnats), and whose surface responds to prey by relatively _____.
A. Thigmotropic growth
B. Thigmotropism
C. Rapid growth
D. Negatively thigmotropic
E. Gravitopism

132. _____may involve rolling of the leaf blade (to prevent rain from splashing the prey off the leaf surface), or 'dishing' of the surface under the prey, to form a shallow digestive pit.
A. Thigmotropic growth
B. Thigmotropism
C. Rapid growth
D. Negatively thigmotropic
E. Gravitopism

133. _____ is the directional response of a plant organ to touch or physical contact with a solid object. This directional response is generally caused by the induction of some pattern of differential growth.
A. Thigmotropic growth
B. Thigmotropism
C. Rapid growth
D. Negatively thigmotropic
E. Gravitopism

134. The _____ phenomenon is clearly illustrated by the climbing tendrils of some plants, such as the sweet pea. The tendrils actually "feel" the solid object, which results in the coiling response. The clearest example of thigmotropism is the coiling that occurs in some tendrils.
A. Thigmotropic growth
B. Thigmotropism
C. Rapid growth
D. Negatively thigmotropic
E. Gravitopism

135. Roots also depend on touch sensitivity to navigate their way through the soil. The general touch response in roots is negative. That is, when a root "feels" an object, the root grows away from the object. In comparison, most tendrils grow toward the touch stimulus, allowing for the tendril to wrap around the object which it is in contact with. Therefore, roots are said to be "_____".
A. Thigmotropic growth
B. Thigmotropism
C. Rapid growth
D. Negatively thigmotropic
E. Gravitopism

136. _____allows the roots to follow the line of least resistance through the soil. In addition to thigmotropic responses, roots (as well as other organs) are known to grow in response to gravity.
A. Thigmotropic growth
B. Thigmotropism
C. Rapid growth
D. Negatively thigmotropic
E. Gravitopism

137. "_____" allows the roots to grow in the direction of gravity, which is down into the earth. Interestingly, thigmotropism seems capable of overriding the strong graviptropic responses of even primary roots.
A. Thigmotropic growth
B. Thigmotropism
C. Rapid growth
D. Negatively thigmotropic
E. Gravitopism

138. In positive _____, the side of the tendril which is opposite to the side of contact will grow at a faster rate than the contact side. In some cases, the cells on the contact side will actually compress, which enhances the curving response.
A. Thigmotropic growth
B. Thigmotropism
C. Rapid growth
D. Negatively thigmotropic
E. Gravitopism

139. _____also known as Cape Sundew, comes all the way from South Africa. The glands that produce the digestive enzymes are the same glands that absorb the nutrition.
A. Drosophyllum
B. Sundews
C. Drosera capensis
D. D. pygmaea
E. Enzyme nitrate reductase

140. Drosera capensis is one of the most popular _____ because it's easy to grow, does not need a dormancy period and it grows well in terrariums.
A. Drosophyllum
B. Sundews
C. Drosera capensis
D. D. pygmaea
E. Enzyme nitrate reductase

141. The sundew genus (Drosera) consists of over 100 species of active flypapers, whose mucilage glands are borne at the end of_____, which frequently grow fast enough in response to prey (thigmotropism) to aid the trapping process.
A. Drosophyllum
B. Sundews
C. Drosera capensis
D. D. pygmaea
E. Long tentacles

142. Sundews are extremely _____, and are found on all the continents except the Antarctic mainland.
A. Drosophyllum
B. Cosmopolitan
C. Drosera capensis
D. D. pygmaea
E. Enzyme nitrate reductase

143. Sundews are most diverse in Australia, the home to the large subgroup of pygmy sundews such as _____, and to a number of tuberous sundews such as D. peltata, which form tubers that aestivate during the dry summer months.
A. Drosophyllum
B. Sundews
C. Drosera capensis
D. D. pygmaea
E. Enzyme nitrate reductase

144. These tuberous sundews species are so dependent on insect sources of nitrogen that they generally lack the _____, which most plants require to assimilate soil-borne nitrate into organic forms.
A. Drosophyllum
B. Sundews
C. Drosera capensis
D. D. pygmaea
E. Enzyme nitrate reductase

145. Closely related to Drosera is the Portuguese dewy pine, _____, which differs from the sundews in being passive.
A. Drosophyllum
B. Sundews
C. Drosera capensis
D. D. pygmaea
E. Enzyme nitrate reductase

146. _____'s leaves are incapable of rapid movement or growth. Unrelated, but similar in habit, are the Australian rainbow plants (Byblis).
A. Drosophyllum
B. Sundews
C. Drosera capensis
D. D. pygmaea
E. Enzyme nitrate reductase

147. _____is unusual in that it grows under near-desert conditions; almost all other carnivores are either bog plants or grow in moist tropical areas.
A. Drosophyllum
B. Sundews
C. Drosera capensis
D. D. pygmaea

148. Recent molecular data (particularly the production of plumbagin) indicate that the remaining flypaper, Triphyophyllum peltatum, a member of the Dioncophyllaceae, is closely related to _____, and forms part of a larger clade of carnivorous and non-carnivorous plants with the Droseraceae, Nepenthaceae, Ancistrocladaceae and Plumbaginaceae.
A. Triphyophyllum peltatum
B. Drosophyllum
C. Dionaea muscipula
D. Aldrovanda vesiculosa
E. Snap trap

149. _____is usually encountered as a liana, but in its juvenile phase, the plant is carnivorous. This may be related to a requirement for specific nutrients for flowering.
A. Triphyophyllum peltatum
B. Drosophyllum
C. Dionaea muscipula
D. Aldrovanda vesiculosa

150. The snap traps of _____or Venus Flytrap close rapidly when triggered to trap prey between two lobes. Commonly found in North and South Carolina, Venus Flytraps can live 20 to 30 years.
A. Triphyophyllum peltatum
B. Drosophyllum
C. Dionaea muscipula
D. Aldrovanda vesiculosa
E. Snap trap

151. The _____has fascinated people throughout history, including Thomas Jefferson, who corresponded with Timothy Bloodworth in order to obtain seeds from this most unusual plant.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Man trap
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

152. _____is hardy to zone 7.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Man trap
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

153. Venus Flytraps grow well in the partial shade cast by the taller _____. Not recommended for indoor or terrarium culture due to dormancy requirements.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Sarracenia
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

154. The only two active snap traps – the Venus flytrap (Dionaea muscipula) and the waterwheel plant (_____) – are believed to have had a common ancestor with similar adaptations.
A. Triphyophyllum peltatum
B. Drosophyllum
C. Dionaea muscipula
D. Aldrovanda vesiculosa
E. Snap trap

155. Their trapping mechanism has also been described as a 'mouse trap' or _____, based on their shape or rapid movement. However, the term snap trap is preferred as other designations are misleading, particularly with respect to the intended prey.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Man trap
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

156. Aldrovanda is aquatic, and specializes in catching small invertebrates; _____ is terrestrial and catches a variety of arthropods, including spiders.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Dionaea
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

157. _____ is a member of the sundew family.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Man trap
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

158. _____ is a water-plant that traps and digests aquatic insects.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Man trap
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

159. _____ leaves face outwards from the stem and snap shut on small water animals that trigger the long, sensitive hairs surrounding each leaf.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Man trap
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

160. Waterwheel Plants float below the water's surface, and can be seen caught on _____. They have stems 5 - 20 cm long, with whorls of 5 - 9 reddish-colored leaves. The small, white or pinkish flowers emerge from the water, but the fruit capsules are held underwater.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Man trap
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

161. Aldrovanda catches its dinner in_____ . But unlike all other members of the group, it is aquatic.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Snap traps
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

162. The same carnivorous-plant group is related to _____, cactus, carnation, jojoba, rhubarb, and salt cedar. Today botanists classify all of them in distinct but closely related families of the plant order Caryophyllales.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Man trap
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

163. The traps are very similar, with leaves whose terminal section is divided into two lobes, hinged along the midrib. _____ (three on each lobe in Dionaea, many more in the case of Aldrovanda) inside the trap lobes are sensitive to touch.
A. Waterwheel Plant
B. Buckwheat
C. Trigger hairs
D. Venus Flytrap
E. Underwater vegetation

164. When the trigger hairs are bent, _____in the membranes of cells at the base of the trigger hair open, generating an action potential that propagates to cells in the midrib.
A. Unresponsive to stimulation
B. Stretch-gated ion channels
C. Causes the lobes to grow together towards the prey
D. Cause rapid acid growth
E. Spurious closure in response

165. These cells respond by pumping out ions, which may either cause water to follow by osmosis (collapsing the cells in the midrib) or _____. The mechanism is still debated, but in any case, changes in the shape of cells in the midrib allow the lobes, held under tension, to snap shut, flipping rapidly from convex to concave and interring the prey.
A. Unresponsive to stimulation
B. Stretch-gated ion channels
C. Causes the lobes to grow together towards the prey
D. Cause rapid acid growth
E. Spurious closure in response

166. This whole process takes less than a second. In the Venus flytrap, _____ to raindrops and blown-in debris is prevented by the leaf's having a simple memory: for the lobes to shut, two stimuli are required, 0.5 to 30 seconds apart.
A. Unresponsive to stimulation
B. Stretch-gated ion channels
C. Causes the lobes to grow together towards the prey
D. Cause rapid acid growth
E. Spurious closure in response

167. The snapping of the leaves is a case of thigmonasty (undirected movement in response to touch). Further stimulation of the lobe's internal surfaces by the struggling insects _____: thigmotropism, sealing the lobes hermetically, and forming a stomach in which digestion occurs over a period of one to two weeks.
A. Unresponsive to stimulation
B. Stretch-gated ion channels
C. Causes the lobes to grow together towards the prey
D. Cause rapid acid growth
E. Spurious closure in response

168. Leaves can be reused three or four times before they become _____.
A. Unresponsive to stimulation
B. Stretch-gated ion channels
C. Causes the lobes to grow together towards the prey
D. Cause rapid acid growth
E. Spurious closure in response

169. _____are carnivorous plants with delicate, finely-divided underwater leaves and emergent snapdragon-like yellow flowers. The most distinctive underwater features are the small bladder-like traps.
A. Daphnia
B. Bladder traps
C. Small invertebrates
D. Carnivorous
E. Terrestrial species

170. These traps use a vacuum to capture _____or even tiny fish that trigger the trap door. Enzymes are secreted to digest the prey which provides the plant with nutrients.
A. Daphnia
B. Bladder traps
C. Small invertebrates
D. Carnivorous
E. Terrestrial species

171. All bladderworts are _____, and capture small organisms by means of bladder-like traps.
A. Daphnia
B. Bladder traps
C. Small invertebrates
D. Carnivorous
E. Terrestrial species

172. _____tend to have tiny traps, and feed on minute prey such as protozoa and rotifers swimming in water-saturated soil.
A. Daphnia
B. Bladder traps
C. Small invertebrates
D. Carnivorous
E. Terrestrial species

173. In aquatic species such as the Common Bladderwort U. vulgaris, the bladders are large (sometimes exceeding 5 mm in diameter) and can feed on more substantial prey such as water fleas (_____), nematodes and even fish fry, mosquito larvae and new tadpoles. Despite their small size, the traps are extremely sophisticated.
A. Daphnia
B. Bladder traps
C. Small invertebrates
D. Carnivorous
E. Terrestrial species

174. When prey animals brush against trigger hairs connected to the_____, it is released and the bladder sucks in the door and the prey, along with the water surrounding it.
A. Trapdoor
B. Bladder traps
C. Small invertebrates
D. Carnivorous
E. Terrestrial species

175. _____ are unusual and highly specialized plants; they have no roots, and their simple structure makes distinguishing between leaf, shoot, and stem seem arbitrary.
A. Utricularia
B. Vesicular
C. Bladder
D. Bladderworts
E. Bladder traps

176. The _____are recognized as one of the most sophisticated structures in the plant kingdom.
A. Utricularia
B. Vesicular
C. Bladder
D. Bladderworts
E. Bladder traps

177. Bladder traps are exclusive to the genus _____, or bladderworts.
A. Utricularia
B. Vesicular
C. Bladder
D. Bladderworts
E. Bladder traps

178. The bladders (_____) pump ions out of their interiors. Water follows by osmosis, generating a partial vacuum inside the bladder.
A. Utricularia
B. Vesicular
C. Bladder
D. Bladderworts
E. Bladder traps

179. The _____ has a small opening, sealed by a hinged door. In aquatic species, the door has a pair of long trigger hairs. Aquatic invertebrates such as Daphnia touch these hairs and deform the door by lever action, releasing the vacuum.
A. Utricularia
B. Vesicular
C. Bladder
D. Bladderworts
E. Bladder traps

180. The invertebrate is sucked into the bladder, where it is digested. Many species of _____ (such as U. sandersonii) are terrestrial, growing on waterlogged soil, and their trapping mechanism is triggered in a slightly different manner.
A. Utricularia
B. Vesicular
C. Bladder
D. Bladderworts
E. Bladder traps

181. _____ lack roots, but terrestrial species have anchoring stems that resemble them. Temperate aquatic bladderworts generally die back to a resting turion during the winter months, and U. macrorhiza appears to regulate the number of bladders it bears in response to the prevailing nutrient content of its habitat.
A. Utricularia
B. Vesicular
C. Bladder
D. Bladderworts
E. Bladder traps

182. Nepenthes, N. maxima also known as the _____. The lid of this Pitcher Plant and other pitchers never moves- it prevents rain from entering the pitcher and diluting the digestive enzymes.
A. Roridula gorgonias
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

183. To be a fully fledged carnivore, a plant must attract, kill, and digest prey; it must also benefit from absorbing the products of the digestion (mostly amino acids and _____).
A. Roridula gorgonias
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

184. There is a spectrum of carnivory found in plants: from completely non-carnivorous plants like cabbages, to borderline carnivores, to unspecialized and simple traps, like _____, to extremely specialized and complex traps, like that of the Venus flytrap.
A. Roridula gorgonias
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

185. _____ is a borderline carnivore that gains nutrients from its 'prey' via the droppings of a predatory bug.
A. Roridula gorgonias
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

186. _____ is a South African genus of plants that, while having many of the adaptations of a carnivorous plant. Such as the possession of insect-trapping sticky hairs, does not directly digest the animals it traps.
A. Roridula
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

187. Whether _____ is regarded as carnivorous or not is essentially a matter of style. The genus contains just two species, Roridula gorgonias Planch. and Roridula dentata L., and is the only genus in the family Roridulaceae.
A. Roridula
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

188. The borderline carnivores include Roridula and Catopsis berteroniana. Catopsis is a borderline carnivorous bromeliad, like _____.
A. Roridula
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

189. Unlike the phosphatase of _____, C. berteroniana has not been shown to produce digestive enzymes. In these pitfall traps, prey simply fall into the urn, assisted by the waxy scales located on the rim.
A. Roridula
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

190. _____ has a more intricate relationship with its prey. The plants in this genus produce sticky leaves with resin-tipped glands, and look extremely similar to some of the larger sundews.
A. Roridula
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

191. _____ do not directly benefit from the insects they catch. Instead, they form a mutualistic symbiosis with species of assassin bug (genus Pameridea), which eat the trapped insects. The plant benefits from the nutrients in the bugs' feces.
A. Roridula
B. Ammonium ions
C. Southeast Asian Pitcher Plant
D. Heliamphora
E. Brocchinia reducta

192. A number of species in the _____ (previously Pedaliaceae), such as Ibicella lutea, have sticky leaves that trap insects. These plants have not been shown conclusively to be carnivorous.
A. Triggerplants
B. Calcifuges
C. Martyniaceae
D. Byblis
E. Carnivorous plants

193. The seeds of Shepherd's Purse, urns of Paepalanthus bromelioides, bracts of Passiflora foetida, and flower stalks and sepals of _____ (Stylidium) appear to trap and kill insects, but their classification as carnivores is contentious.
A. Triggerplants
B. Calcifuges
C. Martyniaceae
D. Byblis

194. The production of specific prey-digesting enzymes (proteases, ribonucleases, phosphatases, etc.), is sometimes used as a criterion for carnivory. However, this would probably discount _____ Heliamphora, and Darlingtonia, all of which appear to rely on the enzymes of symbiotic bacteria to break down their prey, but are generally considered as carnivores.
A. Triggerplants
B. Calcifuges
C. Martyniaceae
D. Byblis

195. Although different species of _____have different requirements in terms of sunlight, humidity, soil moisture, etc., there are commonalities.
A. Triggerplants
B. Calcifuges
C. Martyniaceae
D. Byblis
E. Carnivorous plants

196. Most _____require rain water, or water that has been distilled, deionized by reverse osmosis, or acidified to around pH 6.5 using sulfuric acid.
A. Triggerplants
B. Calcifuges
C. Byblis
D. Carnivorous plants

197. Common tap or drinking water contains minerals (particularly calcium salts) that will quickly build up and kill the plant. This is because most _____have evolved in nutrient-poor, acidic soils and are consequently extreme calcifuges. They are therefore very sensitive to excessive soil-borne nutrients.
A. Triggerplants
B. Calcifuges
C. Martyniaceae
D. Byblis
E. Carnivorous plants

198. Since most of these plants are found in bogs, almost all are very intolerant of drying. There are exceptions: tuberous sundews require a dry (summer) dormancy period and _____ requires much drier conditions than most.
A. Triggerplants
B. Calcifuges
C. Drosophyllum
D. Byblis
E. Carnivorous plants

199. Outdoor-grown _____ generally catch more than enough insects to keep themselves properly fed.
A. Triggerplants
B. Calcifuges
C. Martyniaceae
D. Byblis
E. Carnivorous plants

200. Insects may be fed to the plants by hand to supplement their diet; however, _____ are generally unable to digest large non-insect food items; bits of hamburger, for example, will simply rot, and this may cause the trap, or even the whole plant, to die.
A. Triggerplants
B. Calcifuges
C. Martyniaceae
D. Byblis
E. Carnivorous plants

You are finished with your assignment. Allow two weeks for grading and to receive your certificate of completion from TLC. If you need this graded and turned around within 48-hours, prepare to pay a rush handling service fee of $50.00.

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