Ferns

Name: _____ Block: _____ Date: _____

Characteristics of Ferns

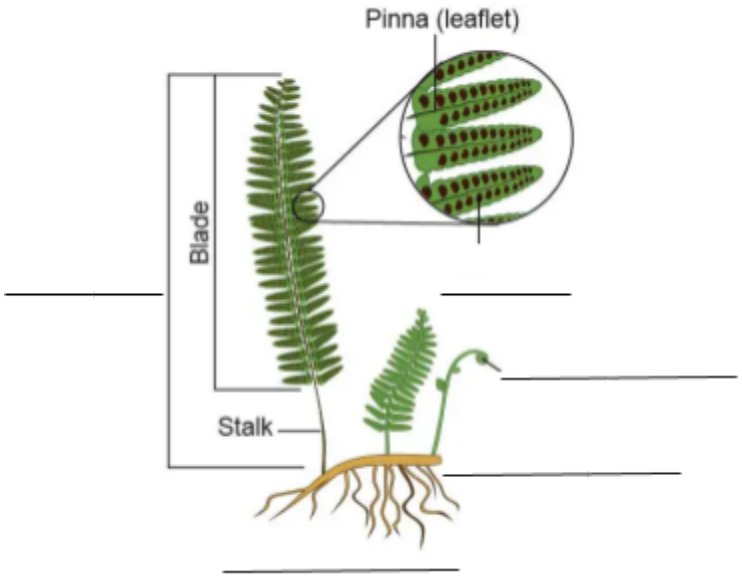
- Have true roots, stems and leaves.
- Have specialized transport _____ tissues (_____ and _____) to carry food and water.
- No seeds – reproduce by _____.
- No fruits - spores in sporangia (clusters of sporangia = _____).
- Reproduction – dependent on _____.
- Have sporophyte and gametophyte stages (**alternation of generations**)

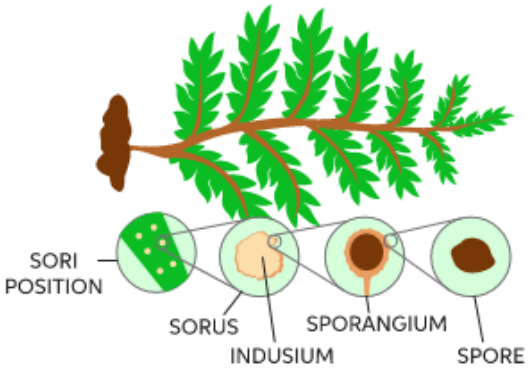
Structure of a Fern

- Leaves called _____ are found above ground.
- Newly forming fronds called _____ must uncurl.
- Spore cases called _____ are found on the underside of fronds.
- Wind spreads spores that land on moist soil & germinate into a _____.

Label the following diagram using the slides shown:

Fern & Sori Structure

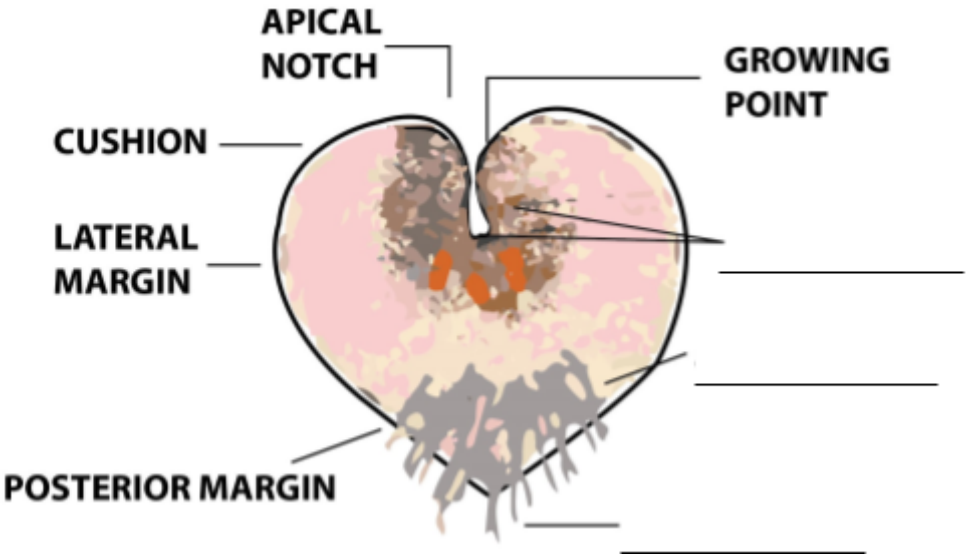




Fern Reproduction

- The prothallus starts that **gametophyte** stage
- Gametophyte is_____ and short-lived
- Male **antheridia** & female **archegonia** grow _____ the gametophyte
- Sperm swims to egg to fertilize.

Fern Prothallus Diagram



****Complete Fern Life Cycle handout.**

Where Mosses Fit into the World

Uses for moss plants	**Uses for fern plants**
• Used to _____ dead wood • Serve as _____ plants on bare rock or ground • Help prevent erosion • Provide _____ for insect and small animals • Used as _____ _____ by birds • Peat moss is burned as _____ • Peat adds flavor to scotch _____ • Antiseptic dressings for _____ **Example: Sphagnum Moss** • Known for its _____ holding capacity Absorbs ___ _____ its weight in water Used by florists to keep plant roots moist.	• Help prevent erosion • _____ _ are eaten as food • Ornamental plants for yards and homes • Helped form coal deposits millions of years ago.