

Plant Adaptations



Desert

- Desert flowers will open during the cool of the night to attract more animal pollinators.
- Water stored inside their leaves or stems.
- A waxy coating on leaves stops too much water being lost.



Tropical Rainforest

- Tropical rainforest flowers will use bright colours to attract pollinators.
- Grow on top of other plants to reach and absorb more sunlight.
- Roots that are strong enough to hold the plants in a small amount of soil.



Coniferous Forest

- Are evergreen so the plants can produce their own food anytime the conditions are right.
- Have needle leaves that are wax-coated to reduce water loss.
- Have dark-coloured foliage to absorb more sunlight.



Grassland

- Pollen carried by the wind pollinates the plants.
- Thick bark that will provide some protection from fires.
- Roots that can regrow after a fire.



Tundra

- Grow low to the ground to provide protection from the cold.
- Flowers that follow the sunlight to keep the plant warm.
- Can be covered in 'hair' to protect from low temperatures.



Deciduous Forest

- Large leaves with more area to take in extra sunlight.
- Thick bark to provide protection from the cold.
- Leaves fall off in autumn, which helps to reduce the amount of water needed.



Aquatic

- Leaves that stay above the water or float to take in more light.
- Seeds that are designed to float.
- Stems with pockets of air inside, support the plants in the water.

