# Seeded Vascular Plants: Cone Bearers Name:

# *Division Coniferophyta: Gymnosperms*

* <http://www.nhptv.org/natureworks/nwep14e.htm>
1. Spruce, cedar, and pine trees are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. How does the cone shape help protect the plants from snow?
3. About how many species of conifers are there?
4. What is the cup of a yew tree called?
5. Why do birds sometimes eat only the cup and leave the seeds of yew trees?
6. What type of gymnosperm resembles a palm, but is not really a palm?
7. What group of gymnosperms has only one surviving species?
8. Where are ginkgo biloba trees originally from?
* [http://faculty.fmcc.suny.edu/mcdarby/Animals&PlantsBook/Plants/04-Gymnosperms.htm](http://faculty.fmcc.suny.edu/mcdarby/Animals%26PlantsBook/Plants/04-Gymnosperms.htm)
1. What major adaptation allowed gymnosperms an advantage over bryophytes and ferns?
2. List the four groups of gymnosperms and give an example of each.
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1. Gymnosperms were the first widely distributed plant group; what major animal group are gymnosperms linked to?
2. What is the “main plant” of gymnosperms?
3. What are cones?
4. In pine trees which is larger, the male or female cones?
5. What structure encases the fertilized egg cell?
6. What is the advantage of a needle over a flat leaf?
7. What is the function of a cuticle?
8. Go to the website below and watch the animated tutorial then complete the quiz. Use the website to draw and label the “Lifecycle of a Pine Tree”

<http://www.springer.com/cda/content/document/cda_downloaddocument/2901s.swf?SGWID=0-0-45-754405-0>