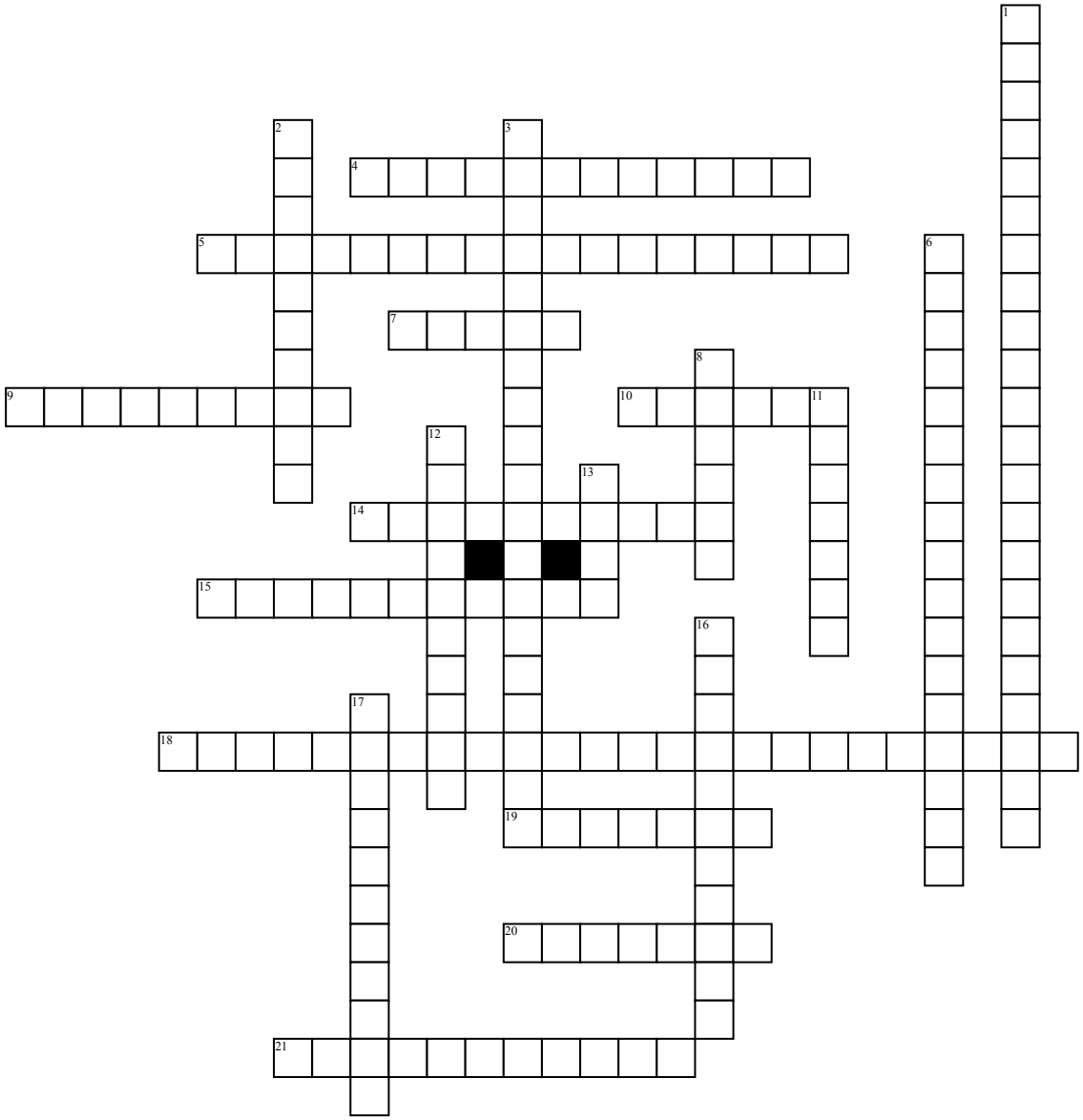
Name: _____ Date: _____

Plant diversity (algae, mosses, ferns, gymnosperms, flowering plants)



Across

4. A subgroup of green algae that is multicellular and strictly freshwater algae. It is haploid dominant and no alternation of multicellular generations.

5. A paraphyletic group of land plants that lack vascular tissue and reproduce using spores.

7. A subgroup of seedless vascular plants that are the most species rich with 12000 species in the group. They are particularly abundant in the tropics and they are the only ones in the seedless vascular plant group that have large, well developed leaves known as fronds. This group is commonly sporophyte dominant.

9. In seedless vascular plants, the production of just one type of spore.

10. In angiosperms, the part of a plant that contains reproductive structures. Typically includes a calyx, a corolla, and one or more stamens or carpels.

14. A paraphyletic group of photosynthetic organisms that contain chloroplasts similar to those in green plants; relatives to land plants.

15. An increasingly popular name for the lineage called land plants that reflects their retention of a fertilized egg.

18. A life cycle involving alternation of a multicellular gametophyte with a multicellular sporophyte. All land plants undergo this cycle.

19. A member of the angiosperms that includes complex flowering plants and trees. All of them have two cotyledons It is one of the classes of anthophyta.

20. Any flowering plant that has a single embryonic leaf upon germination. This includes the grasses (such as corn and wheat, orchids, etc.

21. Characterized under the group of seed plants, have vascular tissues and makes seeds, includes five lineages of green plants.

Down

1. A paraphyletic group of land plants that have vascular tissue but do not make seeds.

2. A subgroup of green algae that is multicellular, and are freshwater algae . These species commonly accumulate crusts of calcium carbonate over their surfaces which is how it get its collectively common name.

3. Suites of flower characters that are associated with certain types of pollinators and that have evolved through natural selection imposed by the interaction between flowers and pollinators.

6. Benefits that humans derive from ecosystem functions that green algae and land plants provide.

8. A subgroup of nonvascular plants that have over 12000 species, common is moist forests but they can be found in extreme enviornments. Gametophyte dominant and asexual reproduction often occurs by fragmentation.

11. Hairlike structure that anchors a nonvascular plant to the substrate.

12. A monophyletic group of land plants that have vascular tissue and make seeds. This group consists of the gymnosperms and angiosperms.

13. An important subgroup of Green Algae also known as sea lettuce. A representative marine species that is an important primary producer in coastal areas.

16. In seed plants, the production of two distinct types of spores: microspores and megaspores.

17. Flowering vascular plants that produce seeds within mature ovaries, also known as flowering plants, under the group of seed plants.