NZ Seed Dispersal

During autumn (April-June) in NZ we can see fruit, seeds and seed pods like these in the environment around us – bush, beach, home garden, mudflat, stream. This video explains how plants disperse their seeds <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xY4JFOSuqvY>

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| A | Kanuka and Manuka - ecological charateristics and valuesB | Harakeke image gallery | Flax collection | Manaaki Whenua ...  C |
| D | Maple keys Picture | k0071544 | FotosearchIdentifying the Common American Sycamore  E | F |
| G | H | I |

1. Try to identify these 9 seed pods and seeds. Look for clues in the picture(s).
2. Seeds need to travel away from their parent plant so they have a better chance of growing. They can be spread by wind, water, bursting, and animals.
   1. Name the method by which each seed is spread (again, clues in pictures)
   2. Describe 1 adaptation that helps each seed disperse in the way it does.
3. Find out more about 1 of these plants – e.g. where does it normally grow, how exactly do the seeds get out of the pod, 1 interesting fact about its seed dispersal etc – and write a paragraph about what you find.
4. From the video
   1. What other method of dispersal does the narrator talk about?
   2. In NZ rimu trees mast every few years.
      1. What is masting?
      2. Find a picture of rimu seeds and include it in your work.
      3. How do you think these seeds are dispersed?

Note: 4bii. Not copied an image before? Some you can copy and paste. Some you need to take a screen shot – google to find how for your device [Mac is shift-command-4]. Then insert pic.

If you need clues for Q1 then look at this list:

Flax Karaka Kowhai Mangrove Manuka Pea Poppy Swan Plant Sycamore

When can we collect native seeds? <https://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/run-a-project/restoration-advice/native-plant-restoration/ecosource-seeds/collection-and-propagation-guide-trees/calendar-for-seed-collecting/>