

## SCAVENGER HUNT


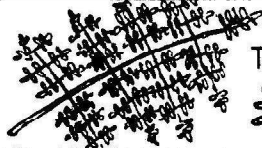
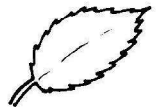
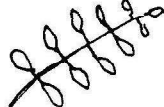
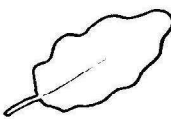

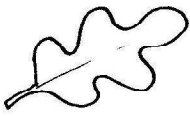
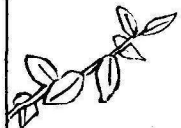
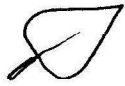
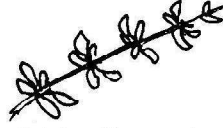

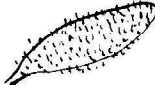
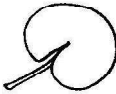



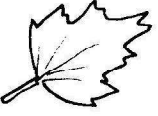

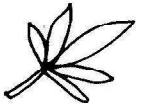
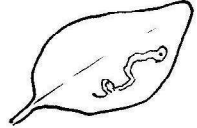
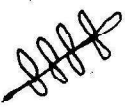
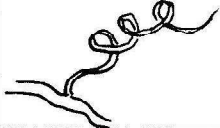
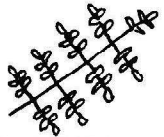

### Instructions:


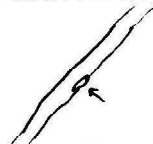
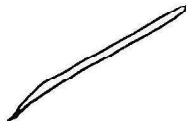
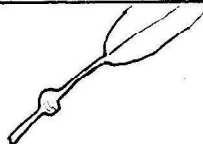



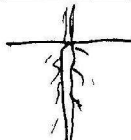


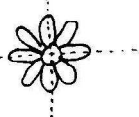
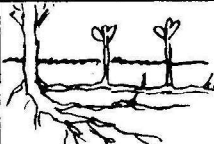

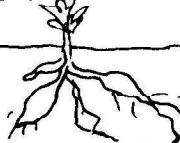

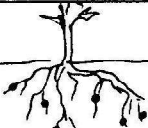

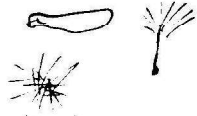
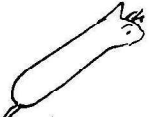
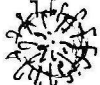

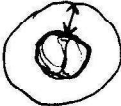


Over the course of a week prior to the event, collect at least 8 samples from plants in your area that you think would look cool on a cyanotype. The samples that look best are usually flat and have an interesting pattern in how they are shaped. The attached scavenger hunt provides great examples of some cool patterns and types of plants to find if you would like more help or aren't sure what to find. The number next to each item represents how rare they are, so keep an eye out for those harder ones.

### Tips and tricks:

- If you want to keep them for a longer period of time, put them in a plastic bag in the refrigerator when you aren't out hunting.
- Not sure what would look good? Try googling "cyanotypes" on your favorite browser! The internet has a lot of great examples.
- Getting a variety of plants is always better than getting lots of similar ones.
- Don't worry if your sample isn't perfectly flat, since we will be flattening them with glass.

# BOTANY SCAVENGER HUNT

	Simple leaf with smooth edges	1	 Triply pinnate leaf This shape repeated 3 times.	3
	Simple leaf with serrated edges	1		1
	Simple leaf with undulating edges	1		1
	Simple leaf with lobes	1		2
	Simple leaf with deltoid shape	2		2
	Simple leaf with chordate shape	2	 Furry leaf (the fuzz on the helps to prevent evaporation)	2
	Simple leaf with circular shape	2	 Variegated leaf (light and dark colors in some kind of pattern)	2
	Simple leaf with oval shape	2	 Succulent leaf (very thick and juicy— plants from dry climates)	1
	Simple palmate leaf	1	 Leaf gall little bump where insect irritated leaf	2
	Compound palmate leaf	1	 Leaf containing a "leaf miner" (or that used to contain a miner)	5
	Simple pinnate leaf	1		2
 This shape repeated twice.	Doubly pinnate leaf	2	 Stipules (these covered the leaf while it was developing)	2

	Flat conifer needle (can't be rolled between fingers)	1		Leaf scar (after the leaf falls off, it leaves a scar on the twig)	1
	Round conifer needle (can be rolled between fingers)	1		Twig gall (swollen bump on twig where an insect irritated the plant)	5
	Tuft containing 3 needles	2		Stem gall (swollen knob in stem where an insect irritated the plant)	5
	Tuft containing 5 needles	2		Tap root (but NOT carrot)	2
	Male cone (usually only found in the spring)	2		Fibrous root (but NOT grass)	3
	Regular flower (one that has symmetry)	1		Stolon (modified stems that travel underground; grasses and mints make them)	3
	Irregular flower (no symmetry)	2		Tuber (thickening in root) (but NOT potato)	4
	Flower spire	2		Nitrogen fixing nodules (often found on roots of clover, beans and peas)	5
	Composite flower	2		Seed designed to fly or float in the air	2
	Tube-shaped flower	2		Seed case with barbs or hooks	2
	Apical bud (also called terminal bud)	1		Seed case thicker than 1/8"	3
	Axillary bud (also called lateral bud)	1		A wild fruit (you have to find it, not buy it) (DO <b>NOT</b> TASTE IT!!)	4

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL POINTS EARNED: \_\_\_\_\_