

Name: _____ Date: _____

Period: _____

As you watch the video *What are Carnivorous Plants?* fill out these guided notes. The questions are in order. Hint: read these statements *before* you watch the video, to better understand what to look and listen for.

1. Not all carnivorous plants are closely related. What does this mean regarding their evolution?

2. Carnivorous plants lure, capture, and kill their prey. The prey is then digested, and nutrients are absorbed by the plants. To be considered a carnivorous plant, the plants must:

3. Carnivorous plants do not use _____ as traps. Instead, their specialized _____ are the traps.
4. A _____ trap, used by pitcher plants and carnivorous bromeliads, have leaves that form a fluid-filled well in which organisms fall into.
5. What is the fluid inside the traps of *Sarracenia purpurea* and *Nepenthes ampullaria* mostly consist of?

6. *Nepenthes* _____ is one of the largest carnivorous plants in the world. At this size they can eat a few small _____ a year!
7. A variation of pitfall traps are _____ traps. (Found in *Genlisea* for example.)
8. How does the traps of *Darlingtonia* and *Sarracenia psittacina* work?

9. Some species have glue-like mucus that traps the insects but does not digest them. Those plants rely on _____ insects.
10. Why do some sticky leaved plants move their prey like a mosh pit or catapult to the center?

11. *Utricularia* have a _____ trap.
12. Most carnivorous plants live in nutrient poor soils, where many non-carnivorous plants do not thrive. How has carnivory in plants evolved over time?

