



Passiflora Ltd, Andromeda Botanic Gardens, Bathsheba, St Joseph 246-433-9384

www.andromedabarbados.com

Mission Andromeda: Challenger

Family Activity Sheet

*Before you begin – look at the **Animals in Andromeda Gardens** guide. At the end of your mission, you will list all the animals you observed in the garden.

1. Enter the garden, look at plant **#1**; then walk over the bridge, turn right at the T junction and observe **#2**. Many people eat my large round fruit. **Identify** me:

a. **#1** Ginger

b. **#2** Breadfruit tree



2. Go up the hill. I am in the **Succulents garden**. I am a large tree to your right. People use my leaves to weave baskets. Look for my **plant label** and **identify** me:

a. Screw Pine - Pandanus

b. Desert Rose

3. I have a hard, waxy, outer covering do not touch that prevents me from drying up in the heat. Sharp points along the edges of my leaves discourage animals from eating me.

a. Brexia

b. **#5** Screw Pine – Pedanus pristis



4. Walk up the hill. At the fork, look to your left. My name is silk floss tree. You will find my plant label on my trunk. I am a very tall tree with an enormous trunk. **Estimate** how wide my trunk is at its base: _____
5. Now follow the path, bearing right. Continue along the path. I am a very strange looking, large tree. I have long roots that hang from my branches called **aerial** roots. They start growing new trunks when they touch the ground.

- a. **#8** Giant Mexican Sunflower
- b. **#9** Bearded fig



6. Use the **leaf guide** to identify me. Which tree has an **alternate** leaf arrangement.
 - a. **#12** Olive Tree
 - b. **#13** Hong Kong Orchid Tree
7. At **#13**, have each person in your group stand on one of the stepping stones with leaf imprints on them.

How many stepping stones are unoccupied? _____
 If your group is large, how many more stones do you need for your group? _____

8. Look around the area of **#14 The Orchard**. Do you see any fruit on the trees?

YES / NO? Describe one: Shape: _____ Color: _____ Size: _____

Do you know the name of the fruit?

9. Next, you are entering the **Palm Garden #15**. Did you know that palm 'trees' are **NOT** trees?!! Use the **leaf guide**. Look for my plant label. My leaves are **palmate**. Am I?
 - a. Queen of Sheba Palm
 - b. Red Leaf Palm, Flame Thrower Palm



10. Come into the **#16 Queen Ingrid of Denmark Gazebo**. Look at the compass rose directions on the floor. Stand and face the direction of your home. Where are you from?



11. Continue to walk along the path. I am on the right, just before the **bridge**. I am a small tree used to treat many illnesses. A South American man who was previously enslaved taught European people how to use me for healing. clue: taste that is not sweet

- a. Hog Plum
- b. **#18** Bitterwood

12. My fruit is high in vitamin C and very good for you. My fruit is bright red in color.

- a. **#20** Barbados Cherry
- b. **#21** *Draceaba marginata*

13. Walk up to the **pond**.

List all the animals and insects you see:

Estimate the number of fish in the pond: _____

14. Continue on the path. Find **#25**. I am a plant that produces a fruit that is yellow, but not round.

a. melon

b. banana

15. Continue onto the **Hummingbird Zone #28** by the house. What **pollinating** insects are drinking nectar from flowers here today?

16. Find a flower. Draw the flower in the space below. Label as many parts of the flower as you can identify using the **Parts of a Flower** guide to help you.

18. Continue along the path, over two bridges, until you see the **Orchid House**. I am a plant that needs a structure to support me. I climb, crawl, and hang onto buildings and other trees.

- a. **#32** Jade vine
- b. **Y** Philodendron

19. You can find me near the fish pond that used to be a swimming pool! I am named after the lady who created the Garden.

- a. Giant Crinum **Lily**
- b. **#35** Heliconia Stricta **Iris**



20. Continue on the **Heliconia Walk**. I may have large red and brown **bracts**, (modified leaves) with tiny pink flowers inside. Clue: meaty

















- a. **#39** Beefsteak
- b. Persian Eyes



21. Turn right and cross over the bridge. You have almost finished! List all the animals you observed in the garden today:

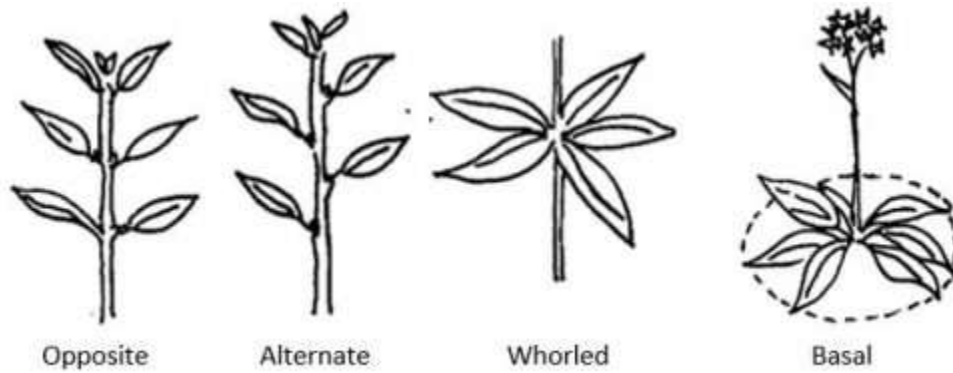
1. Animals in Andromeda Botanic Gardens:

Hummingbird image Bradley Benskin, Dragonfly and Mongoose by Mark Brackenbury

			
Hummingbirds	Bananaquits	Anoles	Snails
			
Monkeys	Tortoises	Buck-Eye Butterflies	Monarch Butterflies
			
Caterpillars	Bees	Dragonflies	Millipedes
			
Cats	Bats	Fish	Mongoose

Leaf and Flower Guide:

1. Arrangement of the leaves on the stem (image from [Red Seal Landscape Horticulturist Identify Plants and Plant Requirements \(F2 – 1&2\) \(pressbooks.pub\)](#))

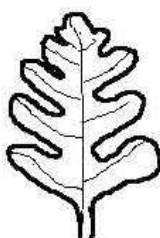


2. Arrangement of the veins (venetian)

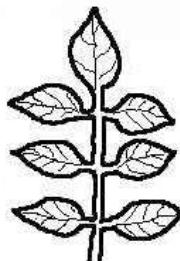
Pinnate



Pinnately Veined



Pinnately Lobed



Pinnately Compound

Parallel



Palmate



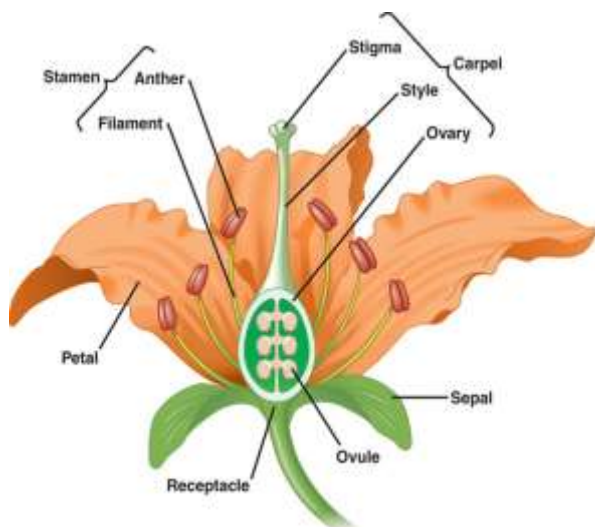
[Leaves | Biology I \(lumenlearning.com\)](#)

[Page:EB1911 - Volume 16.divu/343 - Wikisource, the free online library](#)

[matlab - Identify Lobed and bumps of Leaves - Stack Overflow](#)

3. Parts of the Flower

Parts of the Flower and Functions:



Sepal – protects the flower bud before it opens

Petal - attracts pollinators to the flower

Stamen – Males Parts of the flower. the filament and the anther. The **anther** produces the pollen and is supported by the **filament**.

Stigma - female part that collects the pollen

Style – connects the stigma to the ovary, route the pollen travels to get to the **ovary**. Known collectively as **pistil** or **carpel** as shown.

Pollination: An insect brushes against the flower **stamen** when it comes to a flower to drink nectar. It picks up **pollen**. The insect drops that **pollen** on the **stigma** of another flower when it lands on it to drink nectar. This fertilizes the flower and starts a fruit with seeds growing.

