**Video Questions**

**Look for the definitions of the following terms during the introductory video. Use this information to answer questions based on the video.**

**Specimen:** A specimen refers to the specific plant you plan to collect from nature.

**What characteristics should you look for in a plant specimen when choosing it for collection?**

It should not be the tallest, shortest, or most damaged. It should be a good representative of the rest of the plants at the site.

**Herbaceous:** A type of plant growth where no wood is produced. Plants are often more delicate than woody plants.

**Woody:** Woody plants are sturdy and more difficult to collect without tools such is clippers. They can support themselves.

**Reproductive Material:** This is necessary for a good specimen, so it can be used later for identifying the plant to species. This material includes flowers, fruits, seeds, spores, or cones.

**What are some parts of the specimen mentioned in the video that can provide important information to those studying a specimen in the future?**

Leaves with insect damage can be used by scientists to study animal-plant interactions. Roots can be used in the future as well and are often forgotten during collection.

**List the parts of a plant press**:

Two frames, two straps, cardboard, blotter paper, and newspapers.

**Why do you need to leave evidence of material if you remove it from a specimen?**

Leaf arrangement along the stem is important, so leaving evidenceof where they were attached is a good idea. Otherwise, the plant may be difficult to identify.

**Where can you safely dry plants in your plant press?**

A hot car, a drying cabinet in a herbarium, or other warm, dry area away from any flames.