**Rehabilitation site - match the plant with the zone.**

**Think about adaptations of each species of samphire and decide in which zone each samphire would grow.**

# Tecticornia pergranulata

* C3 photosynthesis
* adventitious roots containing aerenchyma grow from woody basal stem region
* aquatic roots in larger plants that can photosynthesise
* succulent stems
* sprawling shrub, up to 1 m tall
* swollen branches with small leaf lobes

# Sarcocornia quinqueflora

* accumulates salt in swollen leaf bases which fall off to remove excess salt
* roots at the nodes
* grows to height of 50 cm
* sprawling plant that grows in thick clumps
* older plants are woody at the base
* stems are leafless, fleshy and jointed
* C3 photosynthesis

# Tecticornia indica

* reduced leaves
* succulent stems
* C4 photosynthesis
* Kranz anatomy in leaves and stem cortex
* sprawling shrub that grows to 2 m

**Zone A - Tidal flats**

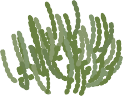
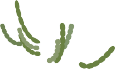
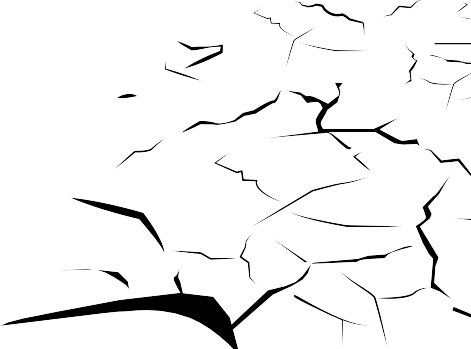
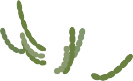
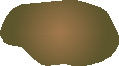
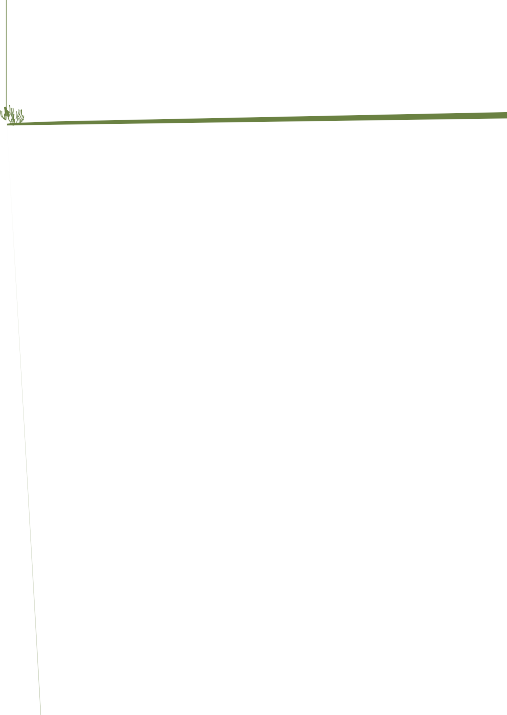
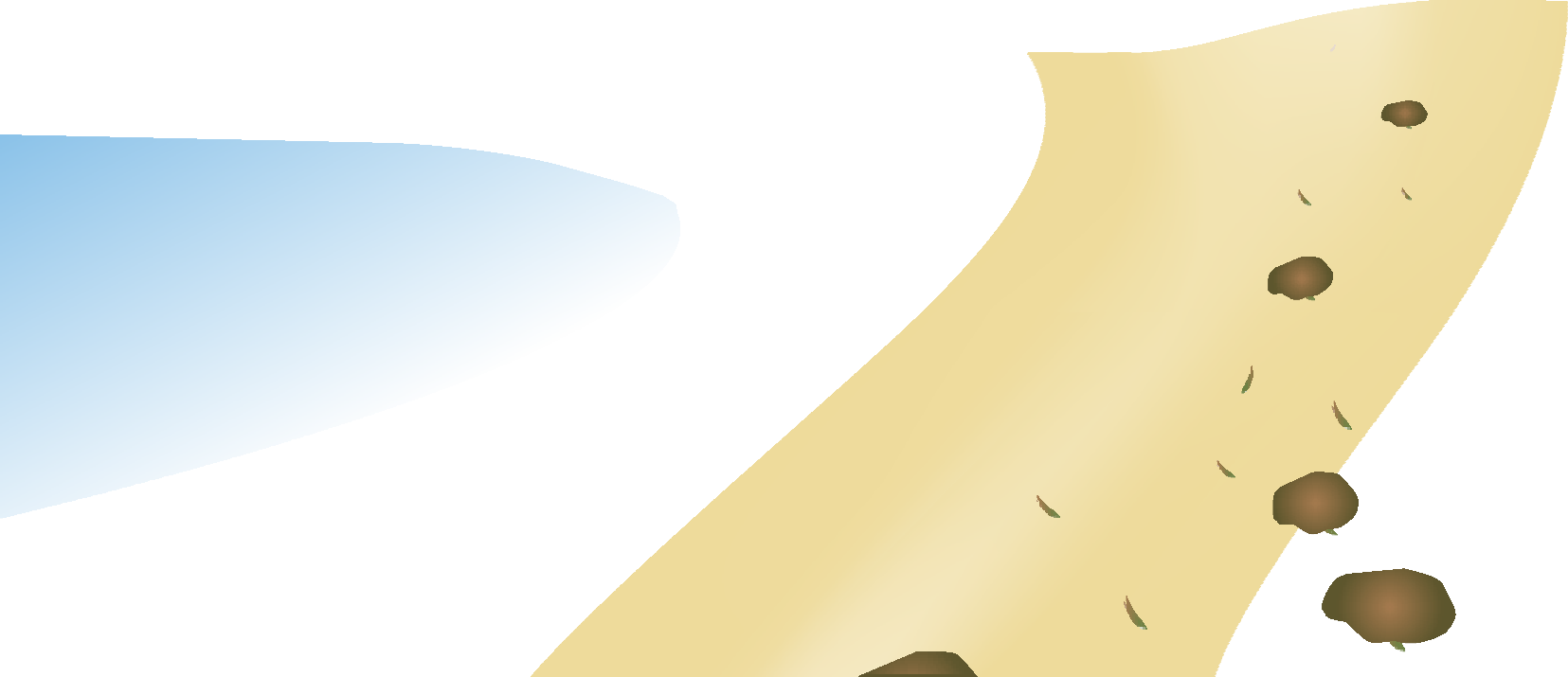
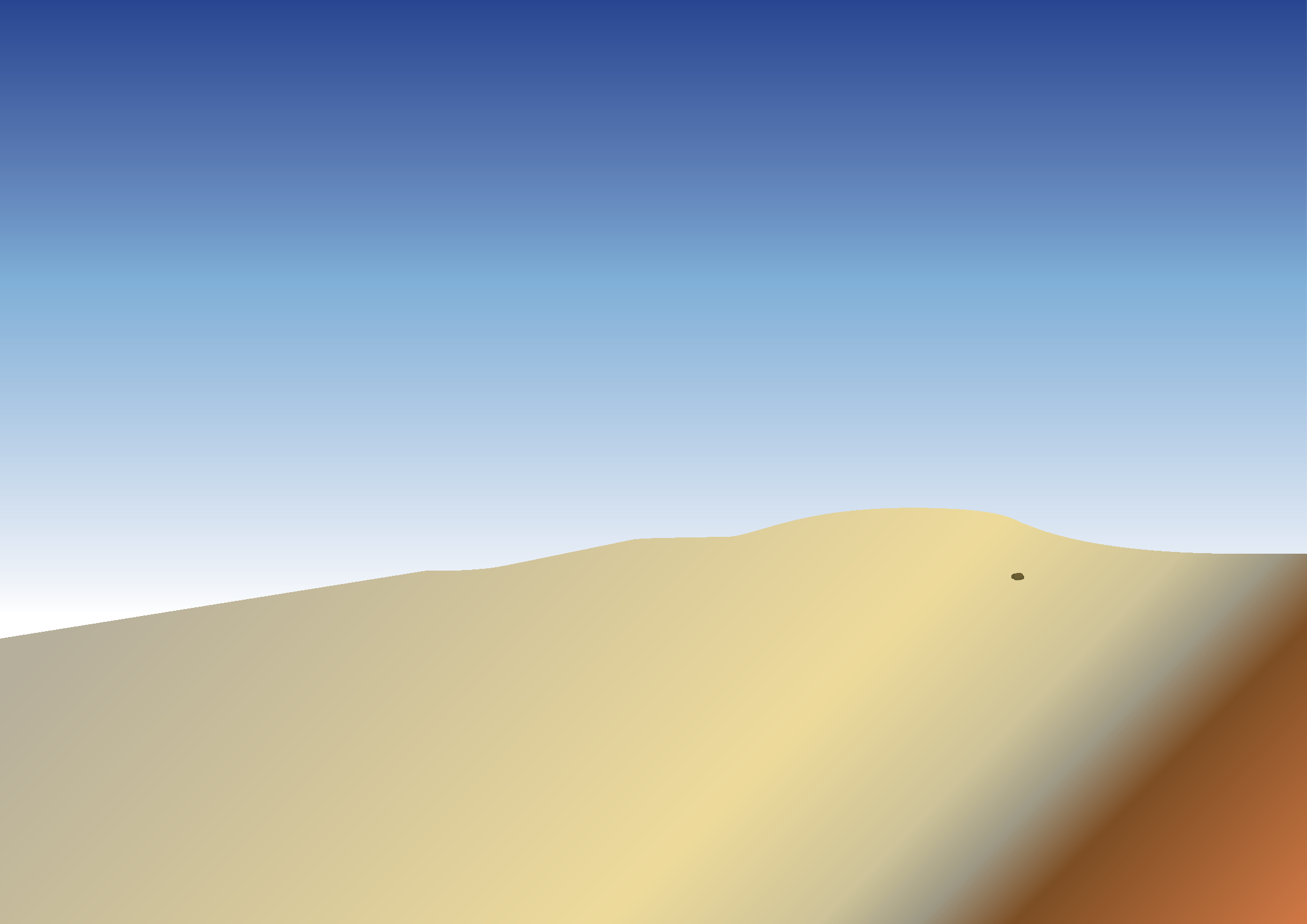
* area between the shoreline and banks of dunes
* highly saline, periodically inundated with salt water
* salt deposits accumulate
* muddy
* alternate flooding and exposure
* harsh and unpredictable environment

**Zone B - Sand dunes**

* mounds of sand
* formed by wind erosion and tidal movements
* arid region
* very dry, well-drained sandy or stony soil
* unstable soil that lacks nutrients

**Zone C - Clay pan**

* a depression in the landscape
* elevated from salt lakes and not quite as saline
* non-porous, high clay content soil
* fills with fresh water after rainstorms
* can take months to dry out
* mud is hard when dry and sticky when wet



ast0839 | Adaotations 4: Rehabilitation site (worksheet)

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