

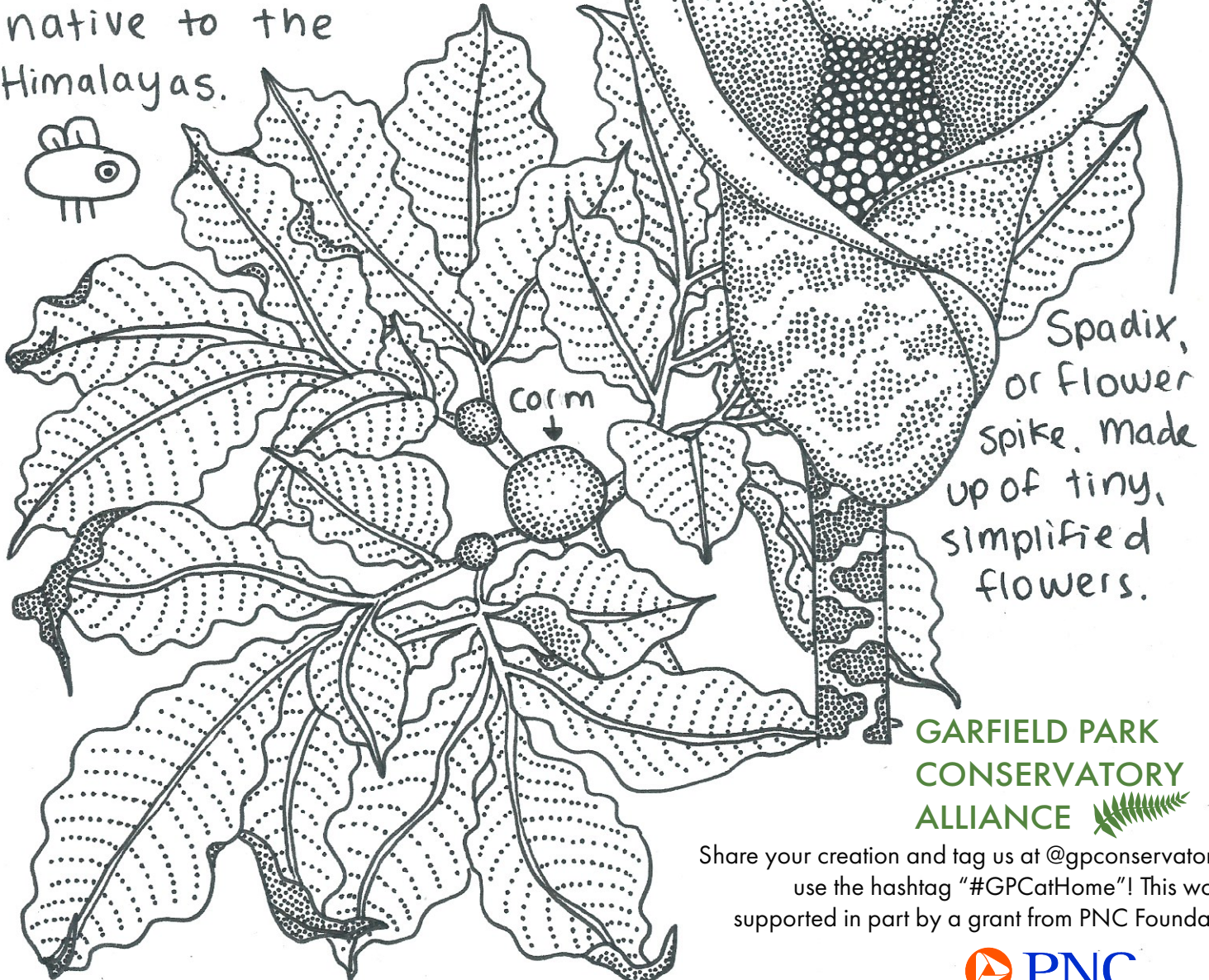
DEVIL'S TONGUE

Amorphophallus bulbifer

SPATHE

This plant is a cousin of the corpse flower, but not as stinky! It grows from an underground tuber, and produces one branched, complex leaf per growing season. It is native to the Himalayas.

Find in:
Aroid House



Spadix, or flower spike, made up of tiny, simplified flowers.

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ANGEL'S TRUMPET

Brugmansia

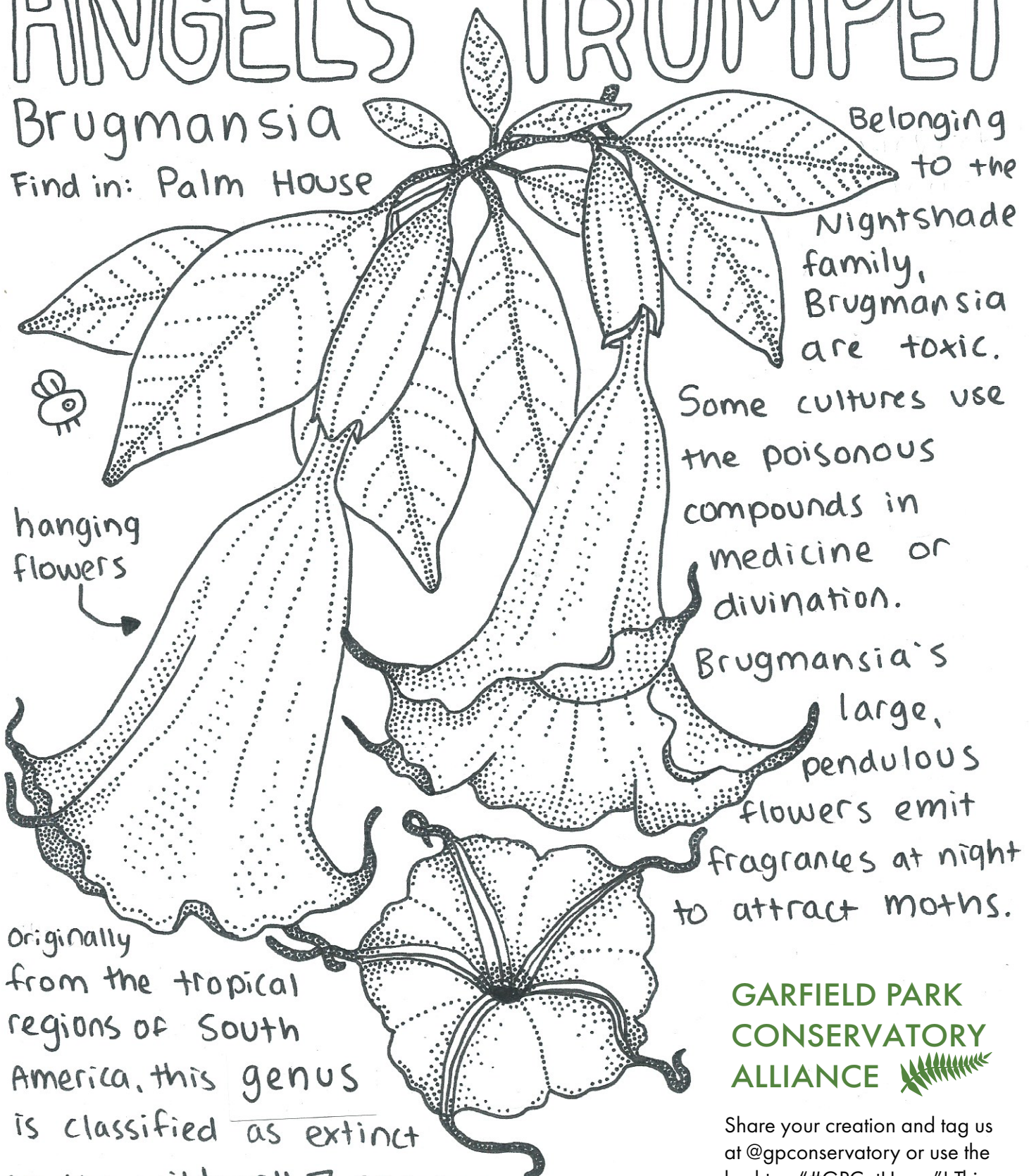
Find in: Palm House

Belonging to the Nightshade family, Brugmansia are toxic.

Some cultures use the poisonous compounds in medicine or divination.

Brugmansia's large, pendulous flowers emit fragrances at night to attract moths.

Originally from the tropical regions of South America, this genus is classified as extinct in the wild; all 7 species are known only from cultivation or as escapes from cultivation.



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NASTURTIUM

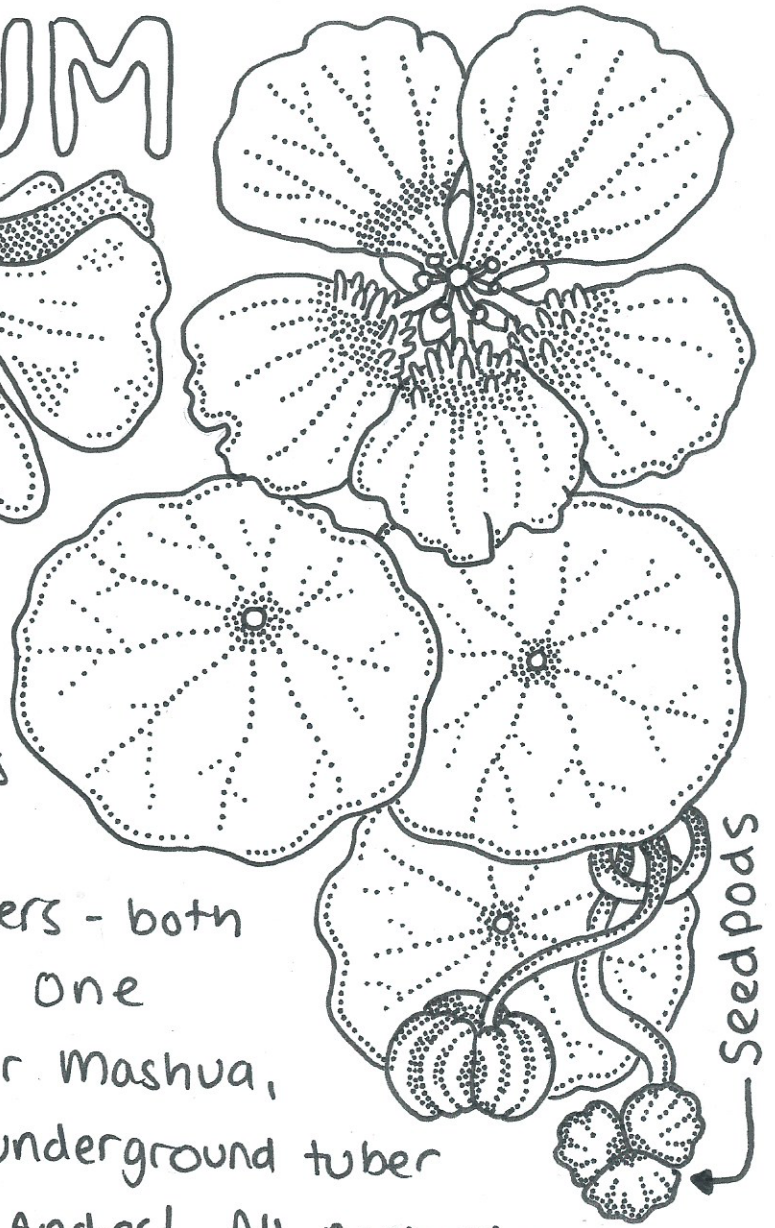
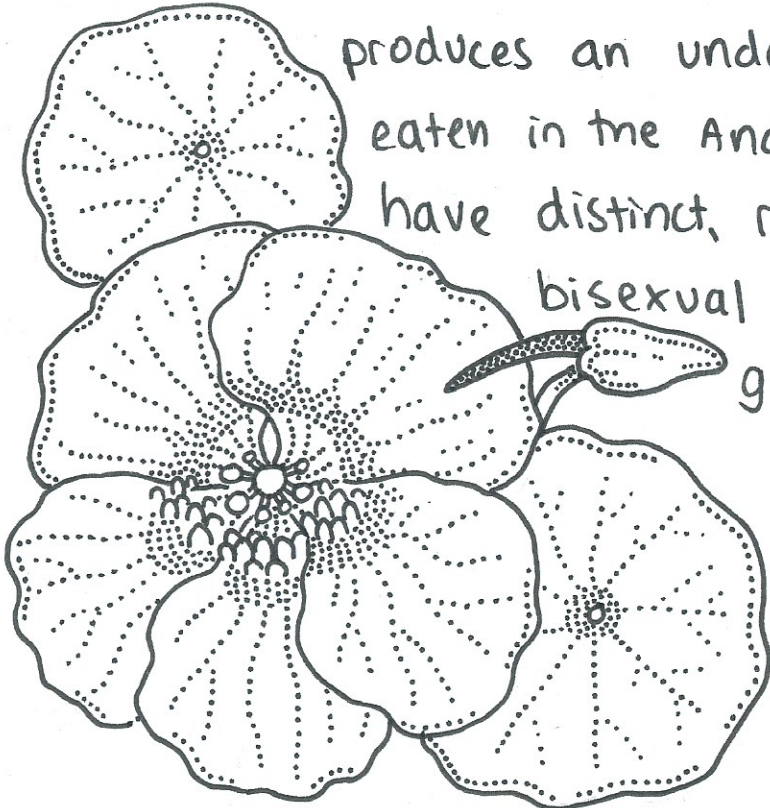
Tropaeolum

FIND IN:

Demonstration Garden

There are roughly 80 species of nasturtium, native to South and Central America. The species most commonly grown in gardens is a hybrid, with edible, peppery leaves and flowers - both are high in vitamin C. One species, *T. tuberosum* or Mashua,

produces an underground tuber eaten in the Andes! All nasturtiums have distinct, round leaves, colorful bisexual flowers, and a sprawling growth habit.



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PURPLE PITCHER PLANT

This is the only species of pitcher plant native to the midwest!

It eats insects to make up for the nutrient-poor soil of its habitat - bogs!

Pitcher lids stay open to collect rainwater, forming tiny ponds full of micro-organisms that help digest prey!

PITCHERS

modified leaves

Sarracenia purpurea 🐛

Find in: Carnivorous plant Bog, outside Sugar from the Sun.

FLOWERS

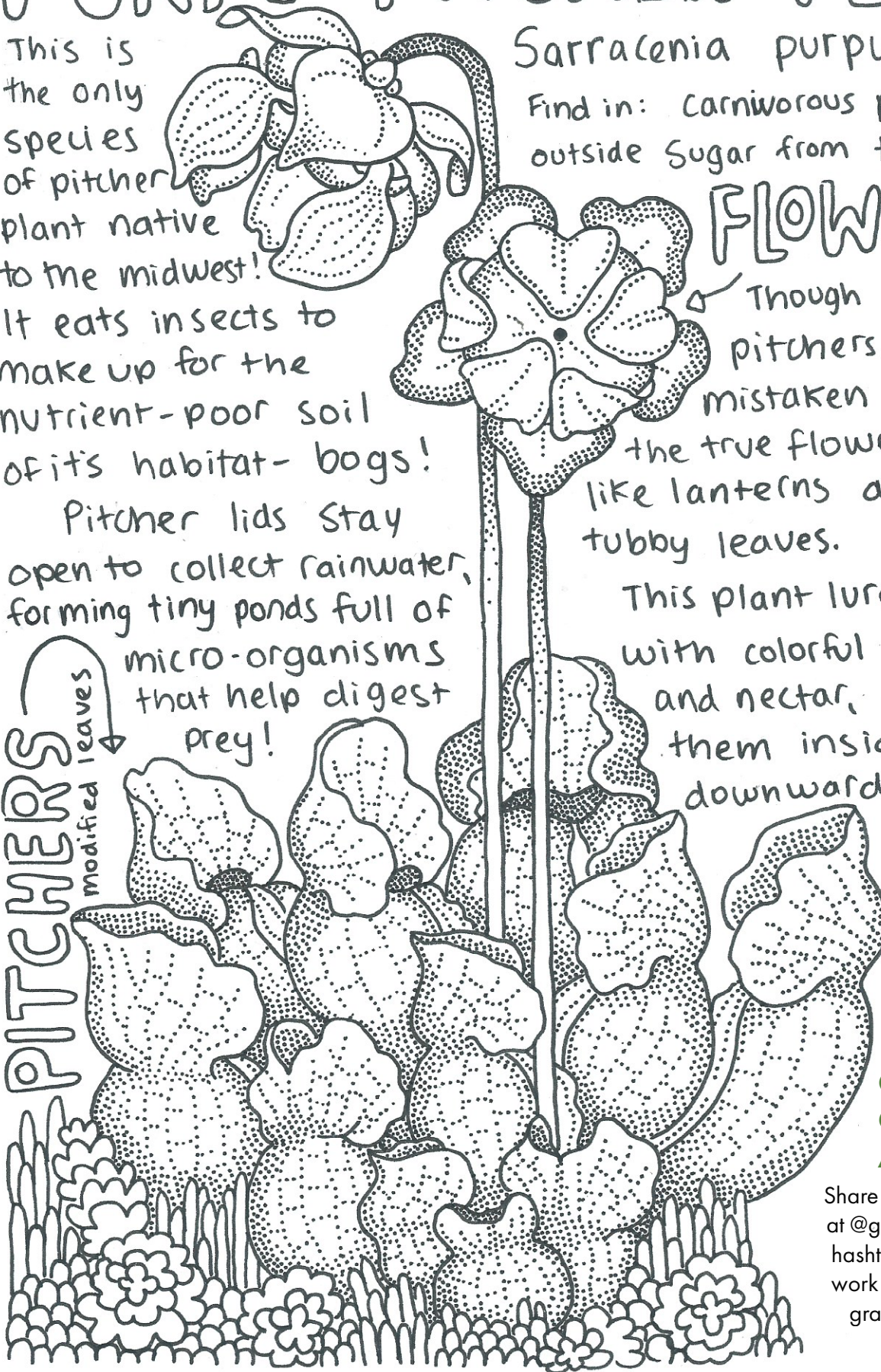
Though showy pitchers are often mistaken as flowers, the true flowers hang like lanterns above the tubby leaves.

This plant lures insects with colorful patterns and nectar, then keeps them inside with downward-pointing hairs!

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RED TOWER GINGER

Costus barbatus

Find in: Horticulture Hall

This species is native to

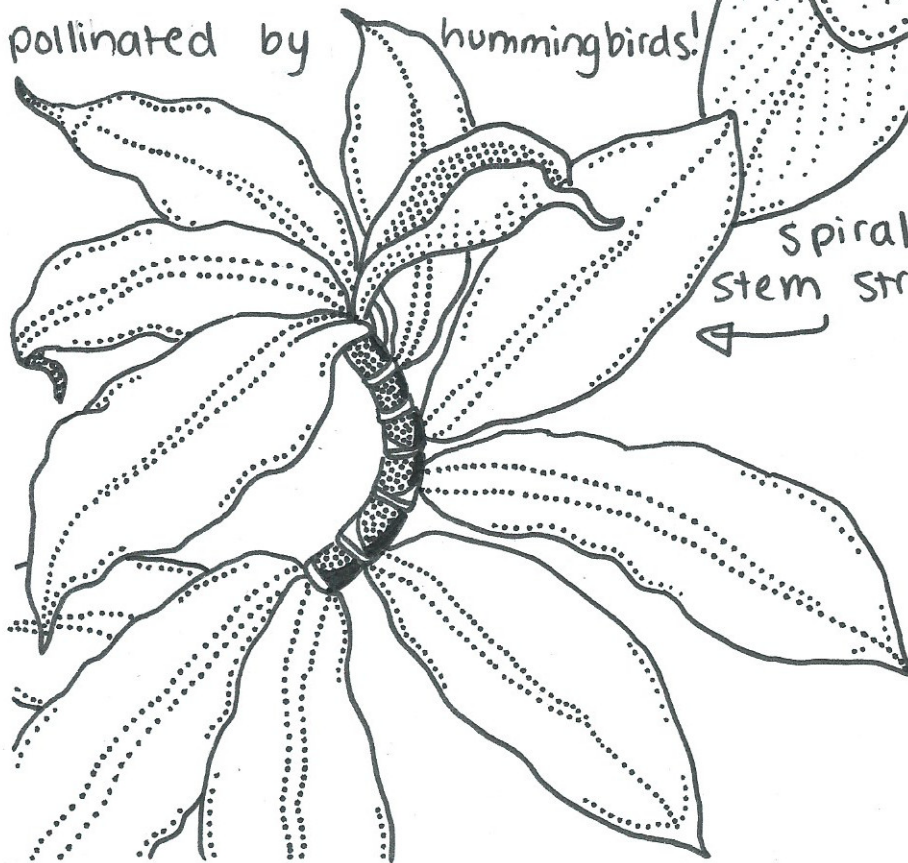
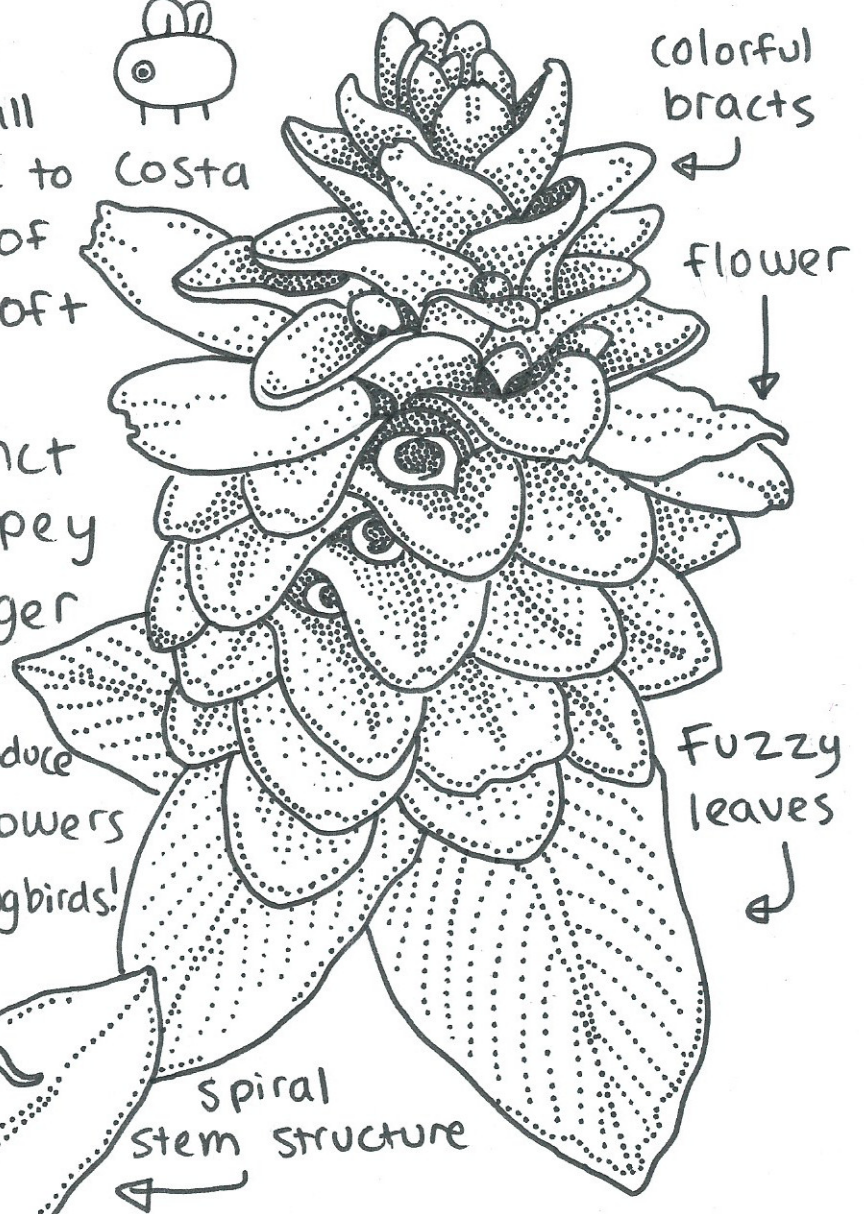
Rica. The undersides of its leaves are very soft and fuzzy, and are

arranged in a distinct spiral along the stripey stem. Red tower ginger

has large, bright red inflorescences, which produce tube-shaped yellow flowers pollinated by hummingbirds!



Costa



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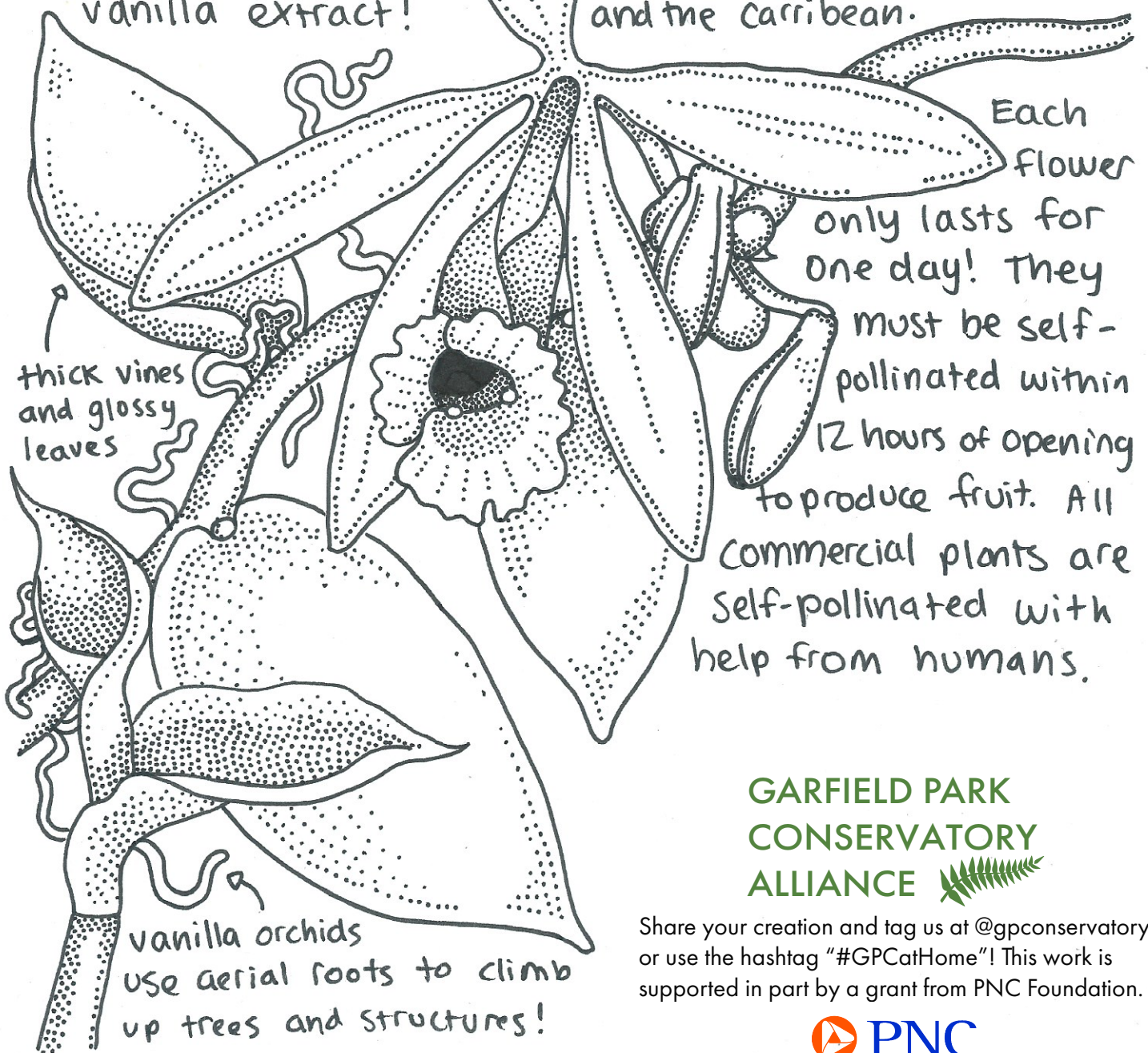


VANILLA ORCHID

There are about 110 species of vanilla orchids, but this one is the most widely used for producing vanilla extract!

Vanilla planifolia

Find in: Sugar from the Sun
In the wild, this plant thrives in wet, hot habitats, and is found in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.



thick vines and glossy leaves

vanilla orchids use aerial roots to climb up trees and structures!

Each flower only lasts for one day! They must be self-pollinated within 12 hours of opening to produce fruit. All commercial plants are self-pollinated with help from humans.

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