

NUTRITION IN INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

- Purely Photosynthetic (can prepare their food)
- ↳ Adapted to such environment → Marshy Area
- To capture insects → To compensate their N_2 - deficiency
- ↓
- Rapid Growth

J.D. Hooker
(Pepsin Enzyme)

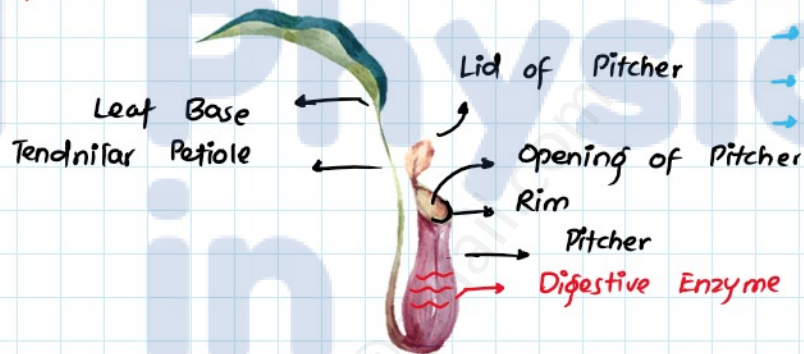
PITCHER PLANT

Sarracenia purpurea

→ Pit-fall Trap

Example:

- Nepenthes
- Cephalotus
- Heliamphora
- Darlingtonia



SUN DEW

→ Drosera intermedia
→ Passive Trap

→ Digestive Enzyme Secretion → Protein Breakdown → Absorb



→ Sticky Secretion
Gland at its tip

Tentacles

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VENUS FLY TRAP

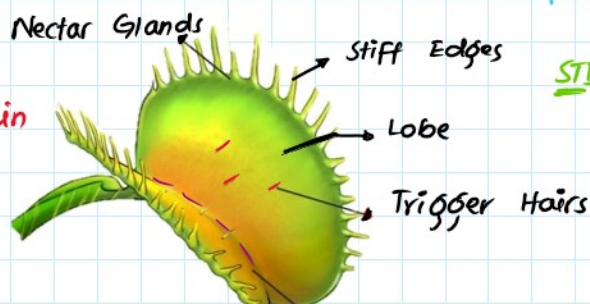
→ Dionaea muscipula
→ Rapid trap

Charles Darwin

"The most wonderful plant in the world"

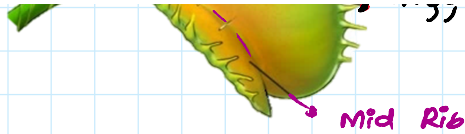
(Proteolytic Enzymes)
• Digestive Enzyme

↓
Breakdown of Protein



STB:

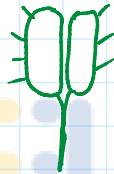
Each half has
12-20 teeth.



WATER FLY TRAP

→ *Aldrovanda*

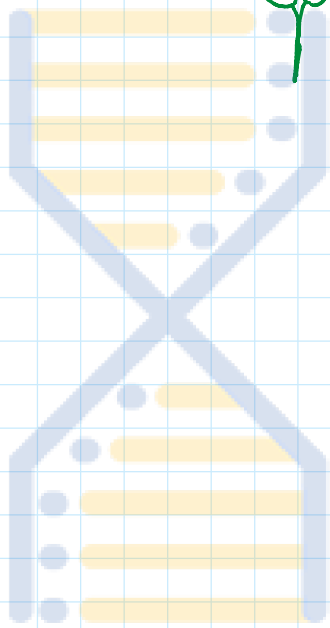
- Root-less aquatic plant
- Floating stem



BLADDER WORT

→ *Utricularia*

- Root-less plant
- Branched slender stem
- Bladder like trap
 $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.



Physics
in
Seconds

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