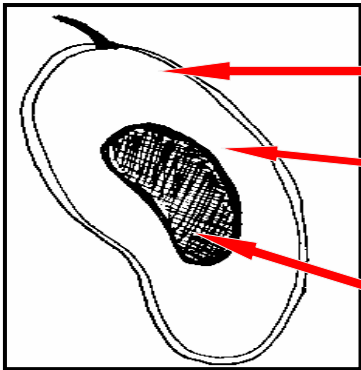




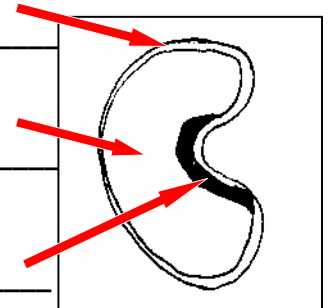
# FRUIT & SEED: Learning by Eating

What are the two types of fruit? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

## Fleshy Fruit: the Mango



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Why does the mesocarp of a mango taste and smell so good?

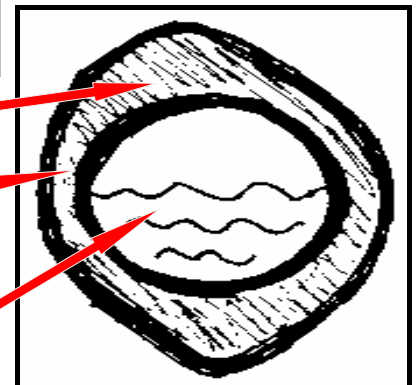
\_\_\_\_\_

Why is the mango's endocarp so hard?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Dry Fruit: the Coconut

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Do coconuts attract animals the same way as mangoes? How might coconuts disperse?

\_\_\_\_\_

### **But WHY is this important???**

The structure of fruit is important for us at FORRU for a number of reasons. We need to know what part of the fruit contains the seed so we collect the right part to grow it in the nursery.




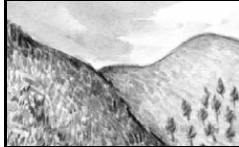








Some seeds need special treatment in the nursery so we can fast track the germination of the seeds (for example breaking the protective seed coat). We also need to know if seeds can be stored or if they have to be planted quickly.



# Seed Dispersal Adaptations

Why do seeds need to move away from the parent tree?

Match the local species with the method of dispersal below:      METHOD

		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____

## But WHY is this important???

Some large fruits need large animals to disperse them, e.g. Elephants and Hornbills (large birds) which have disappeared from Doi Suthep Pui National Park. Many of the larger fruiting and seeding plants are in decline. People will need to plant these species to stop them from disappearing. This is an important issue for FORRU.

We want to plant the species that restore natural processes quickly. Fruiting plants attract animals that will help to disperse the seed.

Wind dispersed plants spread easily and colonise sites once the conditions are right (like low weed competition), so we don't need to plant them.

