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# BIOLOGY TEACHER



#### **About Our Cover**

Ferns are classified in the phylum Pteridophyta, which includes all seedless vascular plants. True ferns are commonly referred to as the "monilophytes." Ferns are an exceptionally diverse and ancient group of plants, with fossils dating to >300 million years ago and with >12,000 identified species. Fern morphology is also diverse, with fern fronds ranging from fractions of an inch to >12 feet in length. The term frond refers to the entire fern leaf, which is composed of smaller leafy extensions called *blades*, and the *stipe* is the leafy stalk that connects each of the blades.

Ferns are often studied in biology courses for their interesting life cycle, which involves spores and no seed or flower production. Spores produced by the fern form tiny plants called prothallia, which then produce the male and female gametophytes along the Appalachian Trail during a two-week outdoor camping and hiking excursion with college students on the final day of a hike down Mt. Rogers, the highest point in Virginia. Students participate in this event as part of field biology, survival, and creative writing courses. After 8 of 12 miles into the day's hike, the photographer noticed the shaft of sunlight shining through a thick stand of trees onto the small fern pictured here. With some cooperation from the sun and clouds, it took about 10 minutes to capture this image. The photo was taken by Bob Remedi from College of Lake County in Grayslake, Illinois, using a handheld Canon EF 100 F2.8L macro lens mounted on a Canon 50D set for ISO 100 and 1/500.

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