

Name: _____

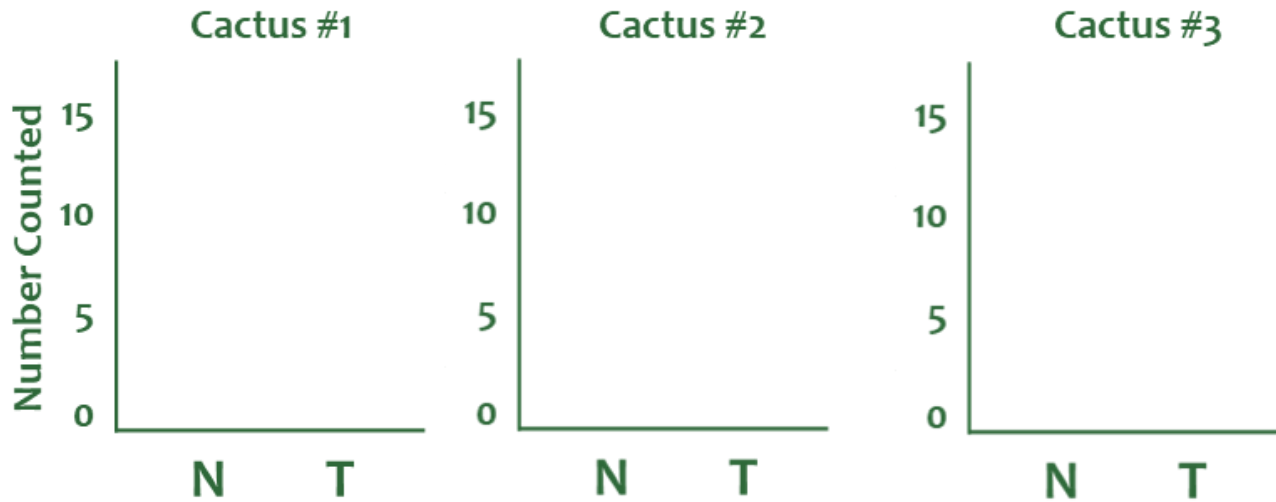
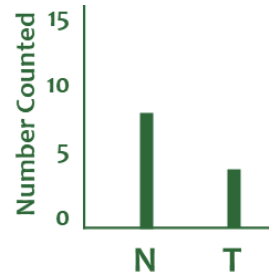
1. For each cactus you observed, use the bar graphs below to record the number of nopales and the number of tuna that you counted.

The number you counted is represented on the **y-axis**.

The categories (**N** = nopales and **T** = tuna) are on the **x-axis**.

If you count more than 15 nopales or tuna you can just use the number 15.

Example:



2. In drought conditions, prickly pears will have **more nopales** and **less tunas** to conserve and store water. Using this information, which of the cacti that you observed is most affected by drought? *(Circle one)*

Cactus #1

Cactus #2

Cactus #3

3. What are two different ways that prickly pears can be damaged or harmed?

First way: _____

Second way: _____



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4. In which of the following environments would a prickly pear be most likely to grow? *(Circle one)*

- A. An area with moist soil and daily rainfall
- B. An area with dry, rocky soil
- C. An area with heavy snow and cold temperatures
- D. An area with windy plains

5. What is the primary function of the prickly pear's "nopales" (the green, flat pads)?

- A. To produce seeds for new plants.
- B. To store water for the plant to use during a drought.
- C. To attract pollinators like bees and butterflies.
- D. To protect the plant from being eaten by animals.

6. According to the Field Guide (on pages 6 & 7), what are the sharp spines of a prickly pear cactus technically?

- A. Modified leaves
- B. Small branches
- C. Tiny flowers
- D. Dried-up fruit

7. If you find a cactus moth or its larvae while exploring, what are two actions you can take to help slow their spread?

Action 1: _____

Action 2: _____