

LISTENING ROOT

The Listening Root plant grows from its pads which are rooted on the ground, it forms long limbs that sprout upwards towards the sky, eventually finding one another and becoming intertwined. As the plant matures, the pads grow outwards spanning up to ten feet wide, becoming thicker and sturdier, anchoring and supporting its long legs. Like the *Hearing Bells*, the *Listening Root* is asexual and clones itself through budding. A small clone will begin to grow from the stem of an established stock forming a baby pad. As this pad matures it will eventually detach from its mother plant due to the weight of its growing body. The detached pad will either grow upwards eventually joining limbs with its parent plant, or due to climate or human intervention will start a new cluster of its own.



HEARING BELLS

The *Hearing Bells* grow in a chain formation typically in groups of three or four. They reproduce through a self cloning process called "budding" similar to spider plants, and are genetically the same as their parent plants. As the plant multiplies it grows closer and closer to the ground. Eventually initiating the self propagating phase where the "runner" or tethering point between the two bodies, the pup and the mother, dries out becoming thinner and more brittle. Gravity, movement, or the weight of the pup itself can cause the plant to snap and detach. Once detached the plant will begin to sprout a long stock that reaches upwards searching for a connection point, the stock will tendril around whatever object or plant it finds.



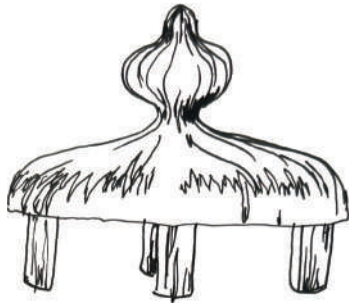
MOTHER & CHILD

Each mother hangs above their child. She plops out her small seedling who grows into a mound with smaller but similar features. The seedling will eventually migrate away from their mothers warm underbellies. As the mounds mature they gain significant height and volume, reaching up towards tree branches, cavern ceilings, or other tall plants. Once their tendril securely attaches to the secondary plant or object, the wrapping motion slowly pulls their body into the air until fully suspended. It can take between fifty to one hundred years for the mounds to reach full maturation.



STACKING PEARL (ADOLESCENT)

This is a preteen phase of the *Silk Belly Mother and Child*.



UMBRA PODS

The lifecycle of an *Umbra Pod* involves two stages. In stage one, spores are produced on the undersides of a matured pod. In stage two the spores are spread and produce short lived gametophytes anchored to the ground. These tiny plants stay attached to the ground with its hairy roots. The gametophytes make special cells needed for reproduction. Some cells move through water to reach other cells, and when they join together, they form a new baby plant. This baby plant grows into a new *Umbra Pod*, starting the cycle all over again.